

**THE KINGDOM OF ESWATINI**

**PROGRESS ON AGENDA 2063**

**2020 REPORT**



THE AFRICA WE WANT



**Ministry of Economic Planning and Development**

 December, 2019

*‘A decade to achieve a transformed and prosperous Africa through the 2030 and 2063 action programme’*

# **FOREWORD**

Eswatini is highly committed to the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063. The substance and objective of the African Agenda are in line with Vision 2022 contained in the National Development Strategy (NDS) and Strategy for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth 2030 (SSDIG). Furthermore, it is aligned to the Strategic Roadmap earmarked for economic recovery and the National Development Plan 2019/20 – 2021/22. Eswatini committed itself together with all countries to jointly implement Agenda 2063 as essential measures to eradicate poverty, promote shared prosperity and improve environmental quality. Issues of poverty, welfare, and environmental quality are a shared challenge to be faced as a region.

Therefore, one of the main necessary conditions to achieve the AU Agenda is an enabling policy environment that should be created jointly - a global peace, security and stability. Goals, targets, and indicators of Agenda 2063 that have been agreed in 2014 are a continuation and expansion of the work that the continent had already been doing in terms of development. The government of Eswatini is committed to become one of the leading pioneers and role models to achieve Agenda 2063. The institutional arrangement to implement both Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 involves technical working team and the steering committee. Members of the technical team are representatives of government, civil society organizations, academics and experts to ensure inclusiveness and no one left behind principles. This inclusive set up is to develop national ownership and is implemented at national and constituency levels. The secretariat is under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD).

Based on the Eswatini Household income and Expenditure Report 2017, the proportion of people living below the international poverty line is 58.9% and this is more pronounced in rural area with about 70% affected persons. Under incomes, jobs and decent work the country has an average of 89 percent (in Goal 1). While this performance is impressive, Eswatini continues to be plagued by fiscal challenges which consistently limit budget allocation to economic welfare initiatives. The need to create a viable private sector that can sustain economic growth is persistent. This means various integrated efforts are needed to achieve improvements in standard of living and economic prosperity by 2063.

During the period under review the Kingdom has been able to put in place policies that would enhance the implementation of this Agenda. Current figures of population with access to electricity and those with access to the internet have improved immensely since 2013. The country owes this success to a number of initiatives, including : 1) the development of a robust ICT curriculum for secondary schools, 2) the African Development Bank collaboration with Eswatini on Energy Sector Technical Assistance Programme for sound investment in electricity supply infrastructure in line with the rural-electrification programme, 3) establishment of a regulatory authority for the energy sector called the Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority to ensure sustainable access to affordable, reliable and modern energy, and 4) de-monopolizing the communication sector and providing a conducive environment for other players to participate.

The Kingdom of Eswatini continues to experience major improvements in its education sector (Goal 2). Overall the country has been able to achieve 58 percent of the 2013 sector targets. The sector performance was dragged down by the inability to achieve at least 300% of the 2013 enrolment rate for early childhood education with a rating of 16 percent. The economic situation is rather stressful and the country is yet celebrating the introduction of free primary education and uses that breather to save up for secondary school and unfortunately tertiary education is mostly left to scholarships and fate - because of the depressed economy. National Education and Training Improvement Programme (NETIP), Free Primary Education (FPE) programme, The Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) educational programme and Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE) programme are some of the few policies that have seen this sector thrive.

Goal 3 (Health) is the country's worst performing sector with a performance rating of negative 38 percent. Although there are positive results in some indicators including control malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, there are challenges in meeting some of the important health indicators like maternal mortality ratio, neonatal mortality rate and child health and under five mortality rate to name a few. The Kingdom of Eswatini needs more support to make significant improvement in the overall health sector which will eliminate the challenge of a poor health system which is ill-functioning, challenged with inefficiencies and unequal access.

Goal 4 (Transformed Economies and Job Creation) shows a mixed picture. Economic performance has been poor for more than a decade, resulting in slow and uncertain economic growth, high unemployment, and persistent fiscal deficits and deepening fiscal challenges. This is evidenced as the annual GDP growth rate is at -66% performance of the expected target. Nevertheless, manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP depicts major improvement in the economic sector as it is at 356 percent performance of the expected target. This has been attributed by the improvement of the sugar and related industries. As such, the country is doing excellently in Goal 5 (modern agriculture for increased productivity). There is need to increase scale on the efforts applied thus far in order to realize even greater returns.

Goal 7 (Climate and Environment) is also one in which there is need to strengthen efforts as the country's performance which is 7 percent. This however, could be a reflection of the need to strengthen the statistics provided in this relatively new field of research; which is even a new concern to the continent of Africa. Nevertheless, Eswatini is committed to perform better in future reporting years with regard to this important issue which can affect the prosperity of future generations.

I hope this report will provide understanding and valuable insights of Eswatini’s experience in executing the African Agenda, and the country is open to share and exchange experiences with other countries through cooperation and partnership to ensure the continental vision is achieved. The Government would like to extend appreciation to the valuable institutions that have helped in compiling this report including: public and private sector institutions, development partners, sector experts and representatives of regional stakeholders. The Ministry of Economic Planning & Development further extends its sincere gratitude to the African Union Organization and other international partners for facilitating and financing training on the Agenda.

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E. T. Gina (Dr.)

Minister for Economic Planning and Development

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As a member of the African Union the Kingdom of Eswatini has joined hands with African countries in implementing the African Union Agenda 2063 which is Africa’s blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future, also called “The Africa We Want”. In the era of sustainable development, the continent’s strategic framework aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the Pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance.

Agenda 2063 was established by African leaders through realisation of the need to re-focus and reprioritise Africa’s agenda from the struggle against apartheid and attainment of political independence for the continent which had been the focus of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the precursor of the African Union; and instead to prioritise inclusive social and economic development, continental and regional integration, democratic governance and peace and security amongst other issues aimed at re-positioning Africa to becoming a dominant player in the global arena.

The Kingdom of Eswatini committed itself together with the other African states in supporting the Africa’s new path of attaining inclusive and sustainable development which is centred on the Pan African Vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena”. Agenda 2063 is the concrete manifestation of how the continent intends to achieve this vision within a 50-year period from 2013 to 2063.

The 50-year development path is important for African countries including Eswatini as it aims to revise and adapt its development agenda due to on-going structural transformations, renewed economic growth and social progress. This is in addition to the need for people centred development, gender equality and youth empowerment. Notwithstanding, other arears are inclusive of emerging development and investment opportunities in areas such as agri-business, infrastructure development, health and education as well as the value addition in African commodities.

Since the implementation of agenda started in 2013, member states are reporting on progress guided by the Agenda 2063 Ten-year implementation plan. Even though Eswatini has been a peaceful country with no conflicts dating back to time immemorial, it is nonetheless, joining hands with the other member states in reporting under the theme of “silencing the guns: creating conducive conditions for Africa’s development”.

The agenda emphasizes that African countries should align their development plans with it, the country is reporting on the goals that are ranked highly on the National Development Plan (NDP) 2019/20 – 2021/22. The report focuses on Goal 1: a high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all; Goal 2: well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation; Goal 3: healthy and well-nourished citizens; Goal 4: transformed economies and job creation; Goal 5: modern agriculture for increased productivity and production; Goal 7: environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities and Goal 10: world class infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.

**Status of the goals**

**Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All**

Due to the economic crisis currently faced by the country, the performance of this goal is not well pleasing. The country developed the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) for the main purpose of improving the quality of life by reducing poverty levels in the country. It then developed the Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth (SSDIG) which was a review of the NDS and Vision 2022 which aims at improving the economic growth whilst leaving no one behind...

**Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation**

The country has made significant investment in the education sector including the introduction of Free Primary Education which is yielding significant results and improved immensely enrolment. The government through the Ministry of Education is implementing the early childhood care and development education (ECCDE) programme which is anticipating great improvement in the education sector.

**Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens**

The government is highly committed to ensuring a healthy and productive population that lives longer, fulfilling and responsible lives. As a result, the health sector seeks to improve the health of the people by providing preventative and primary health services that are of high quality, relevant, accessible, affordable, equitable and socially acceptable.

**Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation**

Economic performance has been poor for more than a decade, resulting in slow economic growth, high unemployment, and persistent fiscal deficits and deepening fiscal challenges. However, with the development strategies in place such as the Strategic Road Map which is designed to boost economic growth by improving the ease of doing business environment through the promotion of foreign direct investment and ultimately developing the private sector to create jobs and raise incomes.

**Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production**

In an effort to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers, Eswatini continuously trains small scale agricultural farmers in diverse agricultural practices and services. To further improve farmers’ productivity, government has put in place an input subsidy programme that provides farming inputs and tractor services at subsidized prices to farmers.

**Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable Climate Resilient Economies and Communities**

Eswatini is a landlocked country, but the preserving of terrestrial and inland water is necessary and efforts to do so are on the rise. Forest cover includes natural forests of mostly wattle forests and commercial plantation forests. The forest area as a proportion of total land area in the country is on an increase from 586 136 hectares to 703363.2 hectares which is a significant improvement. This is due to the increase in big private companies who bought more farms e.g. Montigny and Shiselweni Forest.

**Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa**

The country has a public investment programme in place that addresses public policy issues across sectors in terms of infrastructure development needs. The current focus is on increasing the coverage of its strategic rail and road network and reinforcing participation in regional infrastructural development initiatives, such as the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC).

**Challenges**

Implementation of the Agenda is based on the principle that domestic resources should be utilized not necessarily dependent of foreign resources particularly financial resources. The prevailing fiscal situation in the country is such that there are very limited resources for effective implementation. The studies compete for resources with other priorities for the country resulting in time lags for availability of the much needed and critical data.

**Areas for support is requested for:**

1. Monitoring the implementation of the Agenda entails the need for periodic surveys which include;
* Economic Census,
* Educational Census,
* Health Statistics,
* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey,
* Labour Force Survey,
* Inter-censal,
* Vulnerability Assessment,
* Eswatini Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
1. Capacity building in sustainable development based planning and programming.
2. Investment in infrastructure (education, water & sanitation, fuel and energy, ICT, road network).
3. Resources for implementation of the Agenda

**Lessons learnt**

Implementation of the agenda requires that it be mainstreamed into national development frameworks. The Agenda is not a stand-alone phenomenon but a means of fast tracking implementation of national development programme as such should be integrated to foster efficiency.

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# **ACRONYMS**

ACMS : Aid Coodination Management Services

AEC : Annual Education Census

AOI : Agriculture Orientation Index

AU2063 : African Union Development Agenda 2063

CBS : Central Bank of Swaziland

CRD : Chronic Respiratory Disease

CSO : Central Statistical Office

CSOs : Civil Society Organisations

DHS : Demographic and Health Survey

DPMO : Deputy Prime Minister’s Office

DWA : Department of Water Affairs

ECB : Elections and Boundaries Committee

ECCE : Early Childhood Care and Education

EHD : Environmental Health Department

EMIS : Education Management Information System

ERS : Economic Recovery Strategy

FDI : Foreign Direct Investment

FPE : Free Primary Education

FSE&CC : Federation of Swaziland Employers and Chamber of Commerce

FSRA : Financial Services Regulatory Authority

GBV : Gender Based Violence

GDP : Gross Domestic Product

GFICC : Gender and Family Issues Coordination Council

GHG : Green House Gases

HIV : Human Immune Virus

IAPS : Invasive Alien Plant Species

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organization

ICT : Information and Communication Technology

IUCN : International Union for Conservation of Nature

IRM : Investor Road map

IWRM : Integrated Water Resource Management

LFS : Labour Force Survey

M & E : Monitoring and Evaluation

MCIT : Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade

MDGs : Millennium Development Goals

MEPD : Ministry of Economic Planning & Development

MFU : Micro Finance Unit

MHUD : Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

MICS : Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MNRE : Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy

MOA : Ministry of Agriculture

MOE : Ministry of Education

MOF : Ministry of Finance

MOH : Ministry of Health

MOLSS : Ministry of Labour and Social Security

MOPS : Ministry of Public Service

MOPWT : Ministry of Public Works and Transport

MPs : Members of Parliament

MTAD : Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration Development

MTEA : Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs

MTN : Mobile Telecommunications Network

NBAP : National Biotechnology and Action Plan

NCDs : Non-Communicable Diseases

NDMA : National Disaster Management Agency

NDS : National Development Strategy

NERCHA : National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS

NGO : Non-Governmental Organisation

NHIP : National Health Insurance Policy

NTD : Neglected Tropical Diseases

ODA : Official Development Assistance

PRMED : Poverty Reduction Monitoring and Evaluation Division

R&D : Research and Development

SACMEQ: Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality

SACRO : Swaziland Association for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offender

SAM : Service Availability Mapping

SDG : Sustainable Development Goals

SEA : Swaziland Environmental Authority

SEC : Swaziland Electricity Company

SERA : Swaziland Electricity Regulatory Agency

SEDCO : Swaziland Enterprises Development Company

SHIES : Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey

SHIMS : Swaziland HIV incidence Measurement Survey

SMME : Small, Medium and Micro Sized Enterprises

SNL : Swazi National Land

SNTC : Swaziland National Trust Commission

SRA : Swaziland Revenue Authority

SRH : Swaziland Reproductive Health Service

STA : Swaziland Tourism Authority

SWADE : Swaziland Agricultural and Development Enterprise

SWSC : Swaziland Water Services Corporation

TWT : Technical Writing Team

UNDP : United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO : United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFPA : United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF : United Nations Children’s Fund

VAA : Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis

WASH : Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

WFP  : World Food Programme

# **CHAPTER 1:** **INTRODUCTION**

The Kingdom of Eswatini is located in the Southern Hemisphere. It is bordered by Mozambique to its northeast and South Africa to its north, west and south. It is one of the smallest countries in Africa with a size of about 17,363 square kilometres, of which 160 square kilometres is water. Climate is transitional between subtropical and tropical and about 75 percent precipitation falls from October to March. The climatic conditions range from sub-humid temperate in the Highveld to semi-arid in the Lowveld. The country is endowed with a number of natural resources including arable land, minerals and water. Bulembu is the highest mountain wand peaks at 6,109ft and the largest river is the Great Usuthu River which is transboundary.

The population is primarily ethnic and the language used is siSwati in the native form. The latest population census estimates the population to be about 1,093,238 persons, of which about 53 percent are women. Approximately 44 percent of the population is under 15 years of age while 4 percent is aged 65 years or older. The majority (79%) of the population lives in rural areas and is dependent on subsistence farming.

The current economic situation is characterised by declining economic growth; a narrowing revenues base coupled with rising expenditures that are resulting in increasingly large fiscal deficits; stagnant private sector activities; deepening poverty; infrastructure development which is not yet bearing dividends, while on the other hand there is old infrastructure in deteriorating conditions; and poor public sector performance and service delivery, to mention some of the challenges. The government acted promptly by producing a Strategic Roadmap for economic recovery and re-introduced National Development Plan to set priorities, guide policy development and national budgeting. It places the priorities as good governance focused on fiscal stability, inclusive and sustainable growth driven by private sector development, investments in human capital development, poverty reduction, efficiencies in public sector service delivery and national stability.

Government reviewed its National Development Strategy of 1997 for the first time to understand what the country had achieved since 1997, the challenges that have limited progress towards attaining some of the targeted goals and to reprioritise given the changing domestic, regional and global environment. This resulted in the Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth (2017) which has mainstreamed the SADC Agenda 2025, African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. A technical team of sector experts was established to domesticate and populate the goals, targets and indicators.

# **CHAPTER 2:** **KEY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENDA 2063**

## **Policy frameworks**

In Eswatini, the National Development Strategy (NDS) is the main framework for the achievement of sustainable development in the country. The NDS was originally produced in 1997 and covered a 25-year time horizon. In response to a changed development context domestically and abroad, its revision started in 2014. This development framework was revised to conform to regional and global conventions and to incorporate emerging issues in development arena. The outcome of the review was titled Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth (SSDIG).

The National Development Strategy was operationalized by the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme (PRSAP) 2008. The National Development Plan 2018 -2023 is the medium term framework for accelerating inclusive growth and sustainable development. The Eswatini Strategic Road Map 2019-2023 is a medium term development framework prioritising key sectors that will expedite economic growth in the short turnaround. This policy framework will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability & growth, improving the quality of life for the nation.

The process of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 coincided with the review of the country’s development framework, National Development Strategy (NDS) and Vision 2022, which presented an opportunity for integration of the agenda and other emerging development issues. The country has mainstreamed Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 into its long-term development framework, the National Development Strategy and the National Development Plan (NDP) in the medium term. The revised National Development Strategy (NDS) is also known as the Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth (SSDIG). The National Development Plan details priorities for the country in the medium term for the Implementation of the NDS. This entails integration of the goals and targets into national and sectoral policies, strategies and plans

The country is committed to implementation of the Agenda’s first 10 years implementation plan. Several flagship projects to facilitate and accelerate progress on the Agenda include the launch of the End Malaria Fund in early 2019 which is a public and private partnership aimed at closing the funding gap and ending the disease by 2022.

The Kingdom is fully involved in the work towards knowledge-based economy through the science, technology and innovation in a bid to facilitate research and enhance development. The establishment of the Royal Science and technology Park has been a move in the right direction as this institution notably advances scientific research, promotes start-up enterprises and provides innovation labs.

Moreover, the Government of Eswatini signed a Host Agreement with the e-Trade in October 2019 launching the regional office for Southern Africa of the African Electronic Trade Group e-Trade initiative which aims to create 600,000 SMEs (or 22 million jobs). This initiative will fast track the realization of Agenda 2063 objectives of the Africa We Want.

**Agriculture**

The Agriculture sector has formulated several policies to create an enabling environment within the sector, including:

* The National Food Security Policy, which focuses on 4 key pillars, namely: food availability, food access, food utilisation and nutritional requirements, as well as stability in equitable food provision, also approved in 2005;
* The National Irrigation Policy, which provides guidelines on the proper management and conservation of water for irrigated agriculture, while improving agricultural productivity, approved in 2005;
* The Livestock Development Policy, which seeks to promote the transition from subsistence to commercial livestock farming, approved in 2006.

The National Agriculture Investment Plan (SNAIP) 2015–2025 and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The SNAIP aims to improve food and nutrition security, reduce rural poverty and increase the contribution of agriculture to economic development. For nutrition security, the sector has the following policies in place: National Framework for Food Security in Schools (2013), Food and Nutrition Policy (FSNP) 2017 and the National Stunting Prevention Action Plan (2016-2018).

**Health**

In the Health sector, the Government’s overarching policy instrument is the National Health Policy, which is being implemented in part through the National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2018. The overall objective is to ensure accessibility, availability and utilisation of quality health service in country as well as regain the losses in life expectancy that occurred due to the impact of HIV/AIDS. It is worth noting at this point that life expectancy at birth has steadily improved, reaching 57.75 years in 2016.

**Education**

The education sector benefits from an Education Sector Policy (2011) and a strategic plan referred to as the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP), covering the period 2010 to 2020. The sector also has a medium term plan, the National Education and Training Improvement Programme (NETIP). Implementation of the NETIP began in 2013/14 and ended in 2017/18. NETIP II has been launched whose main focus is on ensuring access to quality education for all and life-long learning.

**Water and Sanitation**

The water sector has a National Water Policy which has been in draft form since 2009 and is being reviewed. It is mainly focused on strengthening water resource management and sustainability. In addition, the sector has an Integrated Water Resources Master Plan, which was finalised in April 2016. The National Sanitation policy (2019) and the Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy has been finalised with main objective of ensuring access to safely managed sanitation facilities and enforcing hygiene standards.

**Fuel and Energy**

The sector adopted the following policy frameworks; the National Energy Policy, National Energy Efficiency Policy, National Energy Implementation Strategy (2018) and Eswatini Energy Master Plan of 2018 – 2034 to scale up energy access through consideration of off-grid solutions and introduce energy efficiency interventions which will support the country’s drive on industrialisation and improvement in welfare.

**Climate Change**

The sector developed the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy 2016, the National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2019). Furthermore, reviewed its National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and developed a National Resilience Strategy and Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action (2017 – 2021) and the Seasonal Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018) was reviewed. These are aimed at ensuring adaptation to climate change and build national resilience to the risk of disasters.

**Infrastructure**

The sector developed the National Transport Policy and Masterplan and reviewed the National Information Communication Infrastructure Policy of 2006 to guide and regulate developments within the transport and communication infrastructure sectors.

## **Institutional Mechanism**

The country established a technical working groups (TWG) for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the country’s development framework which mainstreamed the Agendas 2063 and 2030. The TWG is composed of a technical team of sector experts that was established to domesticate and populate the goals, targets and indicators. It consists of representation from Government, Civil society organisations, the United Nations family and Development Partners, the private sector organisations and the Academia.

The ministry of Economic Planning and Development is a secretariat for the TWG which reports to the steering committee of Principal Secretaries which reports to Cabinet and then Parliament.

The National Monitoring and evaluation system is under development which will allow for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting on implementation of the country’s development framework.

# **CHAPTER 3****: PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENDA 2063**

## **Introduction**

This chapter presents progress made on the implementation of Agenda 2063 goals in Eswatini. However, it is worth noting that focus was made on the goals that rank highly on the country’s National Development Plan (NDP). The goals presented in this section are; Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All; Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation; Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens; Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation; Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production; Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable climate resilient economies and communities and Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa.

**Status of the goals**

Although there is a decline in national unemployment by almost 5%, vast improvement has been made in improving the unemployment in Eswatini inferred from the 121% of the expected performance by 2019. This decline from 28.1% to 23% was a result of the implementation of government’s poverty reduction initiatives aimed at empowering rural communities to achieve sustainable livelihoods. There are however programmes and funds in place to reduce youth unemployment, such as the Youth Enterprise fund and Junior Achievement Awards.

Eswatini is also doing well in the reduction of stunting and underweight in children, currently at 54% of the target by 2019. In an effort to ensure access to safe and nutritious food all year round, the National Nutrition Council coordinated awareness creation campaigns with various stakeholders to promote the importance of nutritious food, especially for infants. As a drive towards achieving this target, the country undertook a Zero Hunger Strategic Review in 2018 to analyse the current food and nutrition situation and to identify strategies and programmes for ending hunger by 2030. It was recommended that the existing policies on mitigating food and nutrition insecurity in the country are sufficient to achieve this goal and therefore should be fully integrated and implemented by the agricultural sector. These include the National Stunting Prevention Action Plan (2016-2018).

## **Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All**

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| **Table 1: Goal 1- A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  |
| 1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work | 1.1.1 Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30% | GNI per capita | 56% | 89% |
| 1.1.2 Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25% |  Unemployment rate by age group, by sex, vulnerability | 121% |
| 2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger | 1.2.1 Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%. | b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 | 54% | 61% |
| 1.2.2 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%. | % of population with access to safe drinking water | 68% |
| 3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services | 1.3.1 Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels | a) % of population with access to electricity | 43% | 96% |
| b) % of population using electricity | 146% |
| c) % of population with access to internet | 100% |

Similarly, the reduction of the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water has significantly improved to 68%. To achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water for all the people of Eswatini, the country enforced quality construction standards for new structures built in urban areas and this included measures for clean drinking water. The country has further enhanced the water sector policy environment by developing the Integrated Water Resources Management Draft Masterplan (2016) and enacting the National Water policy (2018).

The country has put in place means to ensure equitable and affordable access to clean energy for people living in both urban and rural areas hence the drastic improvement in access and usage of electricity and internet in Eswatini of 96%. Implementing this goal is a collective effort from Government and development partners such as the African Development Bank Energy Sector Technical Assistance Programme for sound investment in electricity supply infrastructure. Furthermore, a regulatory authority for the energy sector was established called the Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority to ensure sustainable access to affordable, reliable and modern energy.

Despite the significant improvement observed in this goal, there are still challenges that need to be dealt with to make sure that the country reaches the desired level of development. Those challenges involve absence of rural water supply services legislation, water and sanitation access to rural areas remain low and funding for projects to increase local generation of electricity.

## **Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation**

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| **Table 2: Goal 2- Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  |
| 1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution  | 2.1.1 Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate | % of children in pre-school age attending pre school | 16% | 46% |
| 2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100% | Net enrolment rate by Sex and age in primary level | 64% |
| 2.1.3 Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM | Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)  | 52% |
| 2.1.4 Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100% | Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex | 51% |

The Kingdom of Eswatini continues to experience major improvements in its education sector. This is due to the fact that Government’s priority is to provide access to relevant quality education that is affordable at all levels; taking into account all issues of efficiency, equity and special needs. The Ministry of Education and Training continues to collaborate with the Eswatini government by performing its mandate of providing relevant, quality and affordable education and training opportunities for the entire populace. It has done this through the implementation of many initiatives on the education sector such as the National Education and Training Improvement Programme (NETIP), Free Primary Education (FPE) programme, The Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) educational programme and Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCDE) programme. These initiatives have resulted to 64 % performance of the expected target on net enrolment rate at primary school.

However, the country still needs support in the secondary school level to improve the enrolment rate which is at 51 % performance of the expected target. The secondary school sector is still faced with unaffordable school fees leading to low attendance. It is worth mentioning that the government with the help of donors is investing in inclusive schools at secondary level which is anticipated to increase the net enrolment rate in the secondary level.

## **Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens**

The Eswatini Government recognizes health as an important aspect of human development and any nation that aspires to enjoy and sustain its economic growth, peace and stability needs to focus on the health of its people. The health sector is working toward improving reproductive, maternal and child health; ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases; reducing non-communicable and environmental diseases; achieving universal health coverage; and ensuring access to safe, affordable and effective medicines and vaccines for all. Despite the investment the country has made on the health sector, the overall result is not significant with some exception in some certain health issues where the country has over achieved. The investment that country has invested in combatting issues of HIV and AIDS, TB, and other communicable and non-communicable diseases is evidenced as the number of new HIV infection per 1000 population is at 143 % and TB incidence per 1000 persons per year is at 99 % performance of their expected target. Eswatini has also made excellence progress in the management of malaria and reached an elimination stage, although a small number of cases still pose a challenge. In the fight against malaria, the country has established a malaria fund to make sure that the nation experiences a zero malaria by 2022 and the continent at large.

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| **Table 3: Goal 3- Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  |
| 1. Health and Nutrition | 3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30% | % of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months  | -556% | -38% |
| 3.1.2 Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50% | a) Maternal mortality ratio  | 67% |
| b) Neo-natal mortality rate | 208% |
| C) Under five mortality rate  | -15% |
| 3.1.3 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80% | Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population  | 143% |
| TB incidence per 1000 persons per year | 99% |
| Malaria incidence per 1000 per year | 333% |
| 3.1.4 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100% | % of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV | 124% |

However, despite the good performances experienced by the health sector, there are challenges in meeting some of the important health indicators like maternal mortality ratio, neonatal mortality rate and child health and under five mortality rate to name a few. The Kingdom of Eswatini needs more support to make significant improvement in the overall health sector which will eliminate the challenge of a poor health system and ill-functioning, challenged with inefficiencies and unequal access.

## **Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation**

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| **Table 4: Goal 4- Transformed Economies and Job Creation** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** |
| 1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth
 | 4.1.1 Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7% | **22. Real GDP Growth Rate** | -66% | -66% |
| 1. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition
 | 4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level. | **23. Manufacturing value added as % of GDP**  | 356% | 356% |
| 1. Economic diversification and resilience
 | 4.3.1 At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development. | **24. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP** | 0% | 0% |
| 1. Hospitality / Tourism
 | 4.4.1 Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%. | **25. Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP** | -22% | -22% |

According to the National Development Plan of the country, economic performance has been poor for more than a decade, resulting in slow and uncertain economic growth, high unemployment, and persistent fiscal deficits and deepening fiscal challenges. This is evidenced as the annual GDP growth rate is at -66% performance of the expected target. Eswatini aspires to achieve a high standard of living by emphasizing sustainable and inclusive economic growth through science, technology, and innovation, driven by light scale manufacturing, commercializing small-scale agriculture, and promoting artisanal, large scale mining and local entrepreneurs. The country need to put more effort on research and development expenditure as proportion of GDP and tourism value added as proportion of GDP to improve it from 0 % and -22 % respectively performance of their expected targets.

Nevertheless, manufacturing value added as % of GDP depicts major improvement in the economic sector as it is at 356 % performance of the expected target. This has been attributed by the improvement of the sugar industry.

The country has developed a Strategic Road Map (SRM) which aims to recover the economy of the country in the medium term. The country therefore needs support in the full implementation of the SRM which among other things prioritizes job creation, ease of doing business and improve the tourism sector.

## **Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production**

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| **Table 5: Goal 5- Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Strategic Area Dash board** |
| 1. Agricultural productivity and production | 5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity | Total factor productivity | 432% | 266% |
| 5.1.2 At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women. | % of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex | 100% |

In an effort to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly for women; Eswatini continuously trained small scale agricultural farmers in diverse agricultural practices and services, for instance in fish and mushroom farming. This has led to the significant improvement of 432% of the expected target. This has also contributed to the creation of opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. To further improve farmers’ productivity, government has put in place a programme that provides farming inputs and tractor services at subsidized prices. In addition, the construction of earth dams has improved arable agricultural land in selected communities with prospects to double productivity. This has also enabled the shift from subsistence farming to small-scale commercial farming significantly at 100% of the expected target.

Nevertheless, the country still needs support in some issues such as the conditions provided by marketing entities are not favourable for farmers, link between farmers and markets needs to be strengthened, climate change is a constraint in agricultural production and the imports exceed exports in the agricultural sector.

## **Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable climate resilient economies and communities**

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| **Table 6: Goal 7- Environmentally Sustainable climate resilient economies and communities** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target** | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** |
| 1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural management. | 7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice. | % of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice. | 24% |  32% |
| 7.1.1 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved.  | a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved. | 40% |

The country’s performance on agricultural land that is placed under sustainable land and management practice is at 24%, while the performance of terrestrial and inland water is rated at 40%. This means that Eswatini way behind in terms of where it needs to be as an African member state.

Nonetheless, it is worth noting that Eswatini is landlocked country, but the preserving of terrestrial and inland water is on the rise. The proportion of important sites covered by protected areas is 4.1% while the proportion of land that is degraded over total land area stands at 30% of total surface area. Furthermore, the landmass of the country is covered with vast expanse of both cultivated and uncultivated forests. Forest cover includes natural forests of mostly wattle forests and commercial plantation forests. The forest area as a proportion of total land area in the country is on an increase from 586 136 hectares to 703363.2 hectares which is an improvement. This is due to the increase in big private companies who bought more farms e.g. Montigny and Shiselweni Forest.

The poor performance in this goal is as a results of some challenges faced by the sector which include no visible policing of forests, no flood lights in forests and national criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM) not yet developed.

## **Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa**

A slight improvement has been achieved in increasing electricity generation and distribution in terms of the number of Mega Watts added into the national grid. This improvement puts the country’s performance at 43% of the expected target which is at least 50% by 2020. The country has a public investment programme in place that addresses public policy issues across sectors in terms of infrastructure development needs. The current focus is on increasing the coverage of its strategic rail and road network and reinforcing participation in regional infrastructural development initiatives, such as the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC).

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| **Table 7: Goal 10- World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** |
| 1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity | 10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trains - African Highway missing link is achieved. | % of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link | 0% | 29% |
| 10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High-Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019. | % of the progress made on the implementation the African High-Speed Rail Network | 0% |
| 10.1.3 Skies fully opened to the African airlines. | No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented | 0% |
| 10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020 | No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid | 43% |
| 10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution GDP. | Proportion of population using mobile phones | 100% |
| ICT Sector Value Addition as share of GDP | 100% |

The country has a wide range of energy resources, including biomass, coal, hydro and solar. These resources, specifically biomass, supply a major proportion of energy consumption. While all petroleum products, and coal and almost 75% of electricity is imported. The Kingdom has embarked on a power procurement process which seeks to deliver 40MW solar and 40MW biomass in the next 3 – 5 years.

Eswatini has put in place the following policy frameworks; the National Energy Policy, National Energy Efficiency Policy, National Energy Implementation Strategy (2018) and Eswatini Energy Master Plan of 2018 – 2034 to scale up energy access through consideration of off-grid solutions and to introduce energy efficiency interventions which will support the country’s drive towards industrialisation.

To double ICT penetration and contribution to GDP, the country is reviewing the National Information Communication Infrastructure Policy of 2006. The Royal Science and Technology Park Act of 2012 was ratified to establish Phocweni (Innovation and Technology) park and Nokwane (Bio-Technology) park. Furthermore, the Electronic Act of 2012 was enacted to launch the Information Communications Technology regulator called Eswatini Communications Commission to regulate the ICT sector.

# **CHAPTER 4: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

Implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063 in the country has been met with a number of challenges as well as opportunities that can be explored for the benefit of the country. These challenges and opportunities are discussed briefly below:

## **Challenges**

1. **Resources for implementation**

The prevailing fiscal situation in the country is such that there are very limited resources for effective implementation. Effective prioritization is paramount in an effort to ensure implementation with the very limited resource-envelop.

**b) Capacity for adaptation and resource mobilization**

Development sphere is dynamic and faced with emerging issues that require capacities or skills for adaption to be at the core as new tools are being put in place. Such capacities come at a price which is not affordable right now given the country’s current financial position.

**c) Timely and quality data**

Policy or decision making, planning, programming and budgeting are all dependent on availability of timely and quality statistics to provide the situation on the ground. The studies compete for resources with other priorities for the country resulting in time lags for availability of the much needed and critical data.

**d) Private investment**

Private investment in the country is not growing at a rate that would sustain economic resilience. For a long time the country was focused on increasing foreign direct investment, and after being challenged by the aftermath of the global economic crush through our strong trade ties with neighboring global trade-giant, South Africa, there has been more focus on promoting small-medium enterprises. This sector is not growing at levels that would significantly boost on the economy.

**e) Monitoring tools**

The country has invested resources into developing a national online, monitoring and evaluation system, which focuses on tracking progress made by Government and the Nation at large in accomplishing especially development agendas and priorities. This will inform the process if progress is on the right direction towards achievement of the goal or targets or if there is need to re-strategize. The challenge is the development of the tool has often been stalled by lack of funds and as such is not yet fully operational.

**f) Targeting**

Beneficiaries to social protection floors come in different forms. It becomes necessary to ensure that targeting is done in an effective manner. Such support is at a huge cost to government and in light of the limited resources, it is important to ensure that the benefits from such an investment are positive and the cost of providing the service does not out way the support.

**g) MIC status of the country**

The Middle Income Country status of the country has negative impact to development of the country. Development programme of the country is supported through partnerships with development partners, in terms of loans, grants etc. This status has resulted in the inability to access some loans at favorable conditions which has brought about negative effects in terms of fast-tracking implementation.

**H) Advocacy on the Agenda**

Some stakeholders are still not fully convesant with the issue of the goals. There is need to have continous sessions and programmes on the goals to eventually get everyone on the same level of understanding of the concept in particular their roles and responsibilities.

## **Opportunities**

Vulnerable groups in the country have been identified as orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs), the elderly, and people living with disabilities, women and the youth. There are a range of policies and programmes that have been put in place to address their plight. They include social protection measures i.e. OVC grant, elderly grant, disability grant; programmes for their empowerment (especially women and girls) and addressing their need include youth enterprise fund, women in development, women empowerment programme, rural development fund, introduction of free primary education to ensure equal access for all children, introduction of ECCDE child development in readiness for school, strengthening of TVET education in the formal and non-formal education streams (scholarship awards), construction of schools within acceptable walking distance in communities, free ART, free pre and post-natal care. Sustainability of these initiatives will ensure that the poverty challenge is addressed in the country and people empowered to contribute to economic development.

# **CHAPTER 5: LESSONS LEARNT**

1. **Mainstreaming of the goals into national development**

Implementation of the Agenda requires that they be mainstreamed into national development frameworks. They are not a stand-alone phenomenon but are a means of fast tracking implementation of national development programme as such should be integrated to foster efficiency.

1. **Prioritisation**

Given limited resources available for implementing the goals against competing national priorities, it is very important to identify areas of highest priority that will yield high returns at the shortest turn-around time with multiplier effect on other goals for visible change in development.

1. **Targeting**

The high levels of poverty in the country demands a vibrant that social protection programmes to cater for the basic needs of the poor and marginalized groups of the population. Such floors thrive on the core characteristic of being sustainable. This is dependent on efficiency in the identification of intended beneficiaries. Only when targeting has been done right that such support could be sustainable.

1. **Capacity building / strengthening**

Implementation of the goals entails building of capacity in areas where it does not exist and strengthening where it is limited as there is need for adaptation to new development tools as they foster effective means. Such tools include climate change adaptation tools and SDGs based planning and budgeting. The nature of development is dynamic and as such demands reorientation of skills over time through technology and innovation.

# **CONCLUSION**

The analysis of the current situation of data availability for the goals revealed an information base against which to monitor and assess indicators. The findings showed minimal availability of information in the various sectors. This limitation is shared by most developing countries and hence the need for the continent to assist Eswatini in achieving the development Agenda.

Most sector experts’ data collection and analysis skill needs to be strengthened to ensure quality statistics are reported on a timely basis. Furthermore, sector experts need to be furnished with appropriate data collection tools and equipment. The Central Statistics Office should be reinforced with more personnel, skill, equipment and financial resources to conduct national surveys and biannual projections of the indicators. Hence the need for government to set aside enough resources to augment data capacities and for the implementation of the Agenda.

Capacity building and forming partnerships with both local and international stakeholders are of paramount importance if the country is to attain the AU development goals for the country to learn how other developing countries have mainstreamed the development agenda, to share experiences and solutions on driving this agenda forward to ensure that all the Goals are achieved. It is imperative to revive the sector wide approach through the goals lens. This will enable sectors to produce sector development plans and report implementation twice a year.

Finally, the success of this development agenda will depend on collective effort between government, development partners, civil society, private sector and the nation at large. The results will improve the livelihood of the nation from grass root level as economic wellbeing will improve and people will gradually be entangled from the vicious poverty cycle. This will lead to an improvement in national income per capita which will result in increased gross domestic products since the country will adopt new cost effective and efficient technologies for production, channelling the country to self-sufficiency in the medium term.

# **AGENDA 2063 ANNEXURE**

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| **Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  | **Comments**  |
| 1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work | 1.1.1 Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30% | GNI per capita | 56% | 89% | Most of the indicators of goal 1 are showing significant improvement meaning that the country is on track towards achieving the expected targets.  |
| 1.1.2 Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25% |  Unemployment rate by age group, by sex, vulnerability | 121% |
| 2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger | 1.2.1 Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%. | b) Prevalence of underweight among children under 5 | 54% | 61% |
| 1.2.2 Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%. | % of population with access to safe drinking water | 68% |
| 3. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services | 1.3.1 Increase access and use of electricity and internet by at least 50% of the 2013 levels | a) % of population with access to electricity | 43% | 96% |
| b) % of population using electricity | 146% |
| c) % of population with access to internet | 100% |

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| **Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  | **Comments**  |
| 1. Education and STI driven Skills Revolution  | 2.1.1 Enrolment rate for early childhood education is at least 300% of the 2013 rate | % of children in pre-school age attending pre school | 16% | 46% | Even though the overall performance of this goal is not portraying significant improvement but with the investment that is done in the Education sector, the country is anticipating great improvement in the near future.  |
| 2.1.2 Enrolment rate for basic education is 100% | Net enrolment rate by Sex and age in primary level | 64% |
| 2.1.3 Increase the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with focus on STEM | Proportion of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics by Sex and Level (Primary and Secondary)  | 52% |
| 2.1.4 Universal secondary school (including technical high schools) with enrolment rate of 100% | Secondary school net enrolment rate by Sex | 51% |

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| **Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target**  | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating**  | **Dashboard**  | **Comments**  |
| 1. Health and Nutrition | 3.1.1 Increase 2013 levels of access to sexual and reproductive health services to women by at least 30% | % of women in the reproductive age 15-49 who have access to sexual and reproductive health service in the last 12 months  | -556% | -38% | The performance of this goal is not pleasing because some of the indicators used outdate data. The country is currently collecting data to inform MICS 2019 |
| 3.1.2 Reduce 2013 maternal, neo-natal and child mortality rates by at least 50% | a) Maternal mortality ratio  | 67% |
| b) Neo-natal mortality rate | 208% |
| C) Under five mortality rate  | -15% |
| 3.1.3 Reduce the 2013 incidence of HIV/AIDs, Malaria and TB by at least 80% | Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population  | 143% |
| TB incidence per 1000 persons per year | 99% |
| Malaria incidence per 1000 per year | 333% |
| 3.1.4 Access to Anti-Retroviral (ARV) drugs is 100% | % of eligible population with HIV having access to ARV | 124% |

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| **Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** | **Comments**  |
| 1. Sustainable inclusive economic growth
 | 4.1.1 Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7% | **22. Real GDP Growth Rate** | -66% | -66% | The country has been facing financial crisis but with the strategies and policies currently being implemented, the sector is anticipating a major improvement in the medium term |
| 1. STI driven Manufacturing / Industrialization and Value Addition
 | 4.2.1 Real value of manufacturing in GDP is 50% more than the 2013 level. | **23. Manufacturing value added as % of GDP**  | 356% | 356% |
| 1. Economic diversification and resilience
 | 4.3.1 At least 1% of GDP is allocated to science, technology and innovation research and STI driven entrepreneurship development. | **24. Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP** | 0% | 0% |
| 1. Hospitality / Tourism
 | 4.4.1 Contribution of tourism to GDP in real terms is increased by at least 100%. | **25. Tourism value added as a proportion of GDP** | -22% | -22% |
| **Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Strategic Area Dash board** | **Comments**  |
| Agricultural productivity and production | 5.1.1 Double agricultural total factor productivity | Total factor productivity | 432% | 266% | Agricultural programmes in place such as the subsidy programme have resulted to improvement of agriculture sector.  |
| 5.1.2 At least 10% of small-scale farmers graduate into small-scale commercial farming and those graduating at least 30% should be women. | % of small-scale farmers graduating into small-scale commercial farming by Sex | 100% |

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| **Goal 7: Environmentally Sustainable climate resilient economies and communities** |
| **Strategic Priority**  | **Target** | **Indicator**  | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** | **Comments** |
| 1. Bio-diversity, conservation and sustainable natural management. | 7.1.1 At least 30% of agricultural land is placed under sustainable land management practice. | % of agricultural land placed under sustainable land management practice. | 24% |  32% | As a result of climate change accompanied with poor adoption of climate smart technologies and practices, this goal is not performing well.  |
| 7.1.1 At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved.  | a) % of terrestrial and inland water areas preserved. | 40% |

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| **Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure criss-crosses Africa** |
| **Strategic Priority** | **Target** | **Indicator** | **Performance Rating** | **Priority Area Dashboard** | **Comments** |
| 1. Communications and Infrastructure Connectivity | 10.1.1 At least national readiness for implementation of the trains - African Highway missing link is achieved. | % of the progress made on the implementation of Trans-African Highway Missing link | 0% | 29% | Some indicators of this goal have no data which resulted to the overall poor performance of the goal. |
| 10.1.2 At least national readiness for in country connectivity to the African High-Speed Rail Network is achieved by 2019. | % of the progress made on the implementation the African High-Speed Rail Network | 0% |
| 10.1.3 Skies fully opened to the African airlines. | No. of protocols on African open skies Implemented | 0% |
| 10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020 | No. of Mega Watts added into the national grid | 43% |
| 10.1.5 Double ICT penetration and contribution GDP. | Proportion of population using mobile phones | 100% |
| ICT Sector Value Addition as share of GDP | 100% |