



Government of the  
Kingdom of Swaziland

# National Programme for Food Security

*draft*

Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives (MOAC),  
Mbabane

Food Security Task Team Chairman  
email [mpanzat@gov.sz](mailto:mpanzat@gov.sz)  
phone (+268) 4042731 x 2181

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# Summary

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This National Programme for Food Security, which is an integral part of the Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy and the National Development Strategy, is aimed at addressing the threats and opportunities relating to food security in Swaziland.

The Programme is complementary to National Food Security Policy which has introduced the status and framework of food security in line with the internationally accepted definition of food security ***“Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.***

The Programme is a comprehensive food security strategy and action plan that elaborates the key strategies already set out by the National Food Security Policy to address food insecurity and poverty reduction. It follows the Policy in its framework arrangement around the four key pillars for food security: ***Pillar 1: Food Availability; Pillar 2: Food Access; Pillar 3: Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements; and Pillar 4: Stability in Equitable Food Provision.*** Addressing the issues under each pillar will go a long way towards reducing food insecurity whilst at the same time reduce poverty and associated socio-economic constraints.

The Programme’s specific purpose is to provide clear guidance regarding the strategies and measures that must be adopted in order to improve food security for all people in Swaziland. At the same time, it must support related initiatives on reducing poverty, improving agricultural production and marketing, enhancing environmental management, strengthening disaster preparedness, improving health delivery and broadening access to water and sanitation. The Programme is further to ensure that development is guided and facilitated within a structured and balanced framework that respects physical limits, equity concerns, and institutional capacities.

Chapters 1 and 2 of the National Programme for Food Security provide baseline data, including the policy framework which is similar to the Food Security Policy; the long-term goal of both is to ensure that: ***“All people in Swaziland at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.***

Chapter 3 “Review of Past, Present and Pipeline Interventions” provides an overview of the results of a review of past, present and pipeline interventions related to food security, in order to find lessons learnt and identify good practices. The review covers a wide range of food security related interventions, programmes, projects and corresponding line functions.

The main findings of the review regarding frequently occurring factors impacting on sustainability are: lack of clarity of aims and objectives of interventions, top-down approach resulting in lack of support and ownership, lack of capacity building, lack of progress reporting, lack of monitoring and evaluation, and lack of impact assessments. These factors have to be taken into account when designing a national action programme.

The comprehensive National Programme for Food Security as presented in Chapter 4 outlines a programme framework that follows the four-pillar structure of the Policy.

The intervention proposals to implement the policy statements and associated strategies are the most important components of Chapter 4. These interventions are summarized in terms of objectives, expected outcomes, beneficiaries, budgets and impact assessment indicators. Selected interventions are presented as fully worked out proposals, together forming a portfolio of which further details are given in Annex 2. In addition, references are also given to action proposals, programmes or output as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2006-2010) or the Strategy Brief for National Food Security and Agriculture Development (FAO/GOS Horizon 2015). The resource implications for implementing the Horizon 2015 outline programme are estimated at E6773 million, or about US\$1100 million over a ten year period

Chapter 5 presents the Food Security Priority Programme, which is composed of elements derived from the comprehensive National Programme. The selection of the components of the Priority Programme is based on recent stakeholder consultations and priorities defined in national documents.

The Priority Programme has an approximate horizon of five years and incorporates several high priority pilot and general interventions from the National Programme. The Priority Programme is divided into six Components and further subdivided into a number of subcomponents, which relate to interventions or strategies as defined in the comprehensive National Programme.

Priority component may include a number of sub-components or elements, which relate to critical or emergency situations. The six components address: (1) Crop and Livestock Intensification and Diversification, (2) Support Services and Rural Infrastructure, (3) Community Development and Livelihoods Diversification, (4) Natural Resource Management, (5) Health and Nutrition, and (6) Disaster Management and Safety Nets.

The National Programme for Food Security is to be implemented through a consultative and participatory process with all stakeholders, maximising the linkages between food security and other relevant policies, strategies and action plans.

Food security matters remain within the mandate of the minister responsible for agriculture but there is a need to mainstream the multi-dimensional nature of food security into the mandate and operations of the minister responsible for agriculture.

To effectively implement the National Food Security Policy and its National Programme, to monitor its progress and evaluate its results, a strong multi-sectoral institutional arrangement with Government is required. To ensure the implementation of the policy, it will be necessary to guarantee effective coordination, not only between government institutions, but also between all actors and stakeholders involved in food security.

Key implementers of the Policy and the Programme are:

- the Consultative Committee on Food Security which comprises of representatives from government, parastatals, NGOs, the private sector and other civil and traditional organisations:
- the Steering Committee of the Consultative Committee on Food Security which comprises the Chairpersons of the six sub-committees of the Consultative Committee on Food Security:

- the Early Warning and Food Security Unit which comprises officers appointed by the Minister responsible for agriculture in consultation with the Consultative Committee on Food Security.

The implementation of the National Programme for Food Security will be subjected to a monitoring and evaluation system. Monitoring and evaluation has to be applied at two levels, namely at the level of the overall comprehensive or priority programme, and at the level of the interventions.

# Acknowledgements

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The team responsible for drafting this policy document was:

Mr Thamsanqa Mpanza (Chairman) (MOAC)  
Ms Khanyisile Mabuza (FAO)  
Ms Thankful Dlamini (MOAC)  
Ms Nomathemba Dlamini (MOAC)  
Ms Lungile Dlamini (MOAC)  
Mr Thembinkosi Ngubane (MOAC)  
Ms Jabu Myeni (MNRE)  
Mr Colin Tshabalala (MOAC Early Warning Unit)  
Ms Lindiwe Tsabedze (Secretary) (MHSW)

The task team was assisted by:

Dr Arie Rimmelzwaal (Consultant).

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GM	Genetically Modified
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICN	International Conference on Nutrition
LUSIP	Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEE	Ministry of Enterprise & Employment
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning & Development
MHUD	Ministry of Housing & Urban Development
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture & Co-operatives
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works & Transport
MTEC	Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Communications
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NERCHA	National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS
NFP	National Forest Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMTIP	National Medium Term Investment Programme
NPDP	National Physical Development Plan
PRSAP	Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEA	Swaziland Environment Authority
SEAP	Swaziland Environment Action Plan
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises
SNL	Swazi Nation Land
SPEED	Smart Programme on Empowerment and Economic Development
TDL	Title Deed Land
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISWA	University of Swaziland
USD	United States Dollar
WFP	World Food Programme
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization

# CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND

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## 1.1 Purpose of the National Programme for Food Security

The National Programme for Food Security is the action plan to execute the National Food Security Policy through a comprehensive set of strategies and measures that must be implemented in order to improve food security for all people in Swaziland. At the same time, it must support related initiatives on reducing poverty, improving agricultural production and marketing, enhancing environmental management, strengthening disaster preparedness, improving health delivery and broadening access to water and sanitation.

The National Programme for Food Security is to ensure that development is guided and facilitated within a structured and balanced framework that respects physical limits, equity concerns, and institutional capacities.

## 1.2 Definition of Food Security

Food security is the adequate supply of food and food availability. This means stability of supplies and access to food and consumption by all. *"Food security is achieved when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life"*.

Nations pledged to eradicate hunger and committed themselves to a basic target: reducing the number of undernourished people by half by 2015 as part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The right to adequate food is a basic human right, mandated in international law and recognized by all countries.

Key aspects of the right to adequate food include:

- the availability of food in a quantity and of a quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances and acceptable within a given culture;
- the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights.

Food availability is necessary for food security, but is not sufficient. Food-insecure households may be in areas where there is enough food, but the household lacks the income or entitlements (production, trade or labour) to get it. Improving entitlements means expanding economic opportunities and making markets work better for the poor. Moreover, food-insecure individuals may live in food-secure households. Ensuring all family members have an adequate diet means overcoming gender or age discrimination.

Establishing sustainable and diverse patterns of production should take into account the present and future needs of the people as well as the natural resources potential and limitations. Policies that provide an effective incentive structure for sustainable

management of natural resources will help ensure that national agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resource plans and practices are developed and implemented in a holistic approach.

To make the above definition of food security operational, four dimensions have to be considered:

**1. Food Availability:** There can be no food security unless adequate food is available. If food supplies are not sufficient to meet the minimum consumption requirements of all people in all places at all times, food insecurity is inevitable. The availability of sufficient quantities of food of appropriate qualities, supplied through domestic production or imports (including food aid) is critical in ensuring food security. Food availability is often confused with food security but should properly be seen as only a part, albeit an important part of food security. The question is not only whether food is available in a country but also whether it is available in the right place at the right time and there must be a mechanism for ensuring that food of the right quality is made available.

**2. Food Access:** Access is a concept that relates to the ease or difficulty that people have in obtaining food from the market. Lack of physical access to food affects people living in locations that are distant from markets or infrequently served by traders, where they are unable to gain access to food if home production falls short because of their distance from available supplies. Lack of economic access to food affects people whose incomes are too low to allow them to purchase all the food they need for a healthy and active life; a more common term for this is lack of purchasing power. Obviously, when supply is insufficient problems of access will occur. But problems of access may occur even when the overall supply of food is sufficient, because people may not have the purchasing power to acquire the food they need. Individuals need access to adequate resources (entitlements) to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet. These resources need not be exclusively monetary but may also include traditional rights e.g. to a share of common resources. Entitlements are defined as the set of all those commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which he or she lives.

**3. Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements:** Utilisation of food through adequate diet, clean water, sanitation, and health care, to reach a state of nutritional well-being for which all physiological needs are met. This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security. It is not enough that someone is getting what appears to be an adequate quantity of food if that person is unable to make use of the food because he or she is often falling sick.

**4. Stability in Equitable Food Provision:** To be food secure a population, household, or individual must have access to adequate food at all times. They should not be at risk of losing access to food as a consequence of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis), or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year – seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

### 1.3 Problem Statement

Historically, food security in Swaziland has been especially related to maize production. Since the 1980s cereal production has continued to decline where by the 1990s maize production met only about 60 percent of the domestic requirements, which has since declined to only 40 percent.

At the same time, there have been substantial food price increases - some 45 percent over the period from 1998 to 2004. This has eroded the purchasing power of poor households, and reduced their access to food. Previously, costs of food imports were often covered by remittances of workers to their rural extended families, but with the decline in mining activity in South Africa this has decreased. Currently, 12 percent of the population is malnourished, and nearly one-third of the population need food aid to survive.

Persistent shortages in satisfying domestic food requirements have caused a significant proportion of the population to suffer from under-nutrition, which has the greatest impact on small children. This has not only caused a high death toll in extreme cases, but also has permanently reduced children's capacity to learn during childhood and to earn during adulthood. According to emergency food security assessments, approximately 40 percent of all children are stunted (chronic malnutrition), more than two percent are wasted (acute malnutrition) and 11 percent were undernourished. Another factor that has contributed to food insecurity has been the loss of indigenous foods and the related Indigenous Knowledge (IK) for preparing those foods.

During 2005 an estimated 250,000 people in the country are classified as vulnerable and food insecure. The main contributing factors are the high poverty rate, inequality of the income distribution, and the incidence of HIV/AIDS. Other factors specific to rural areas include: chronic drought and consequent water shortages resulting in death of animals and crop failures, widespread soil erosion and land degradation, lack of agricultural land and isolation from markets, limited income generating opportunities, restrictions on women to access land and resources, and lack of implementation of appropriate policies.

Although Swaziland is placed amongst the middle income group of countries, gains do not benefit everyone equally. By international standards, Swaziland's income distribution is very unevenly distributed. The overall consumption Gini coefficient for 2003 is 0.61, signalling a polarization of the society regarding availability of income. The richest 20 percent of the population control more than 50 percent of national income, whilst the poorest 20 percent control less than five percent.

### 1.4 International Agreements on Food Security

The Government of Swaziland has committed itself to several international obligations which have a bearing on a food security policy. This section presents an overview of the most relevant international agreements and action plans.

The most direct global agreements on food security is the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which emanates from 1996 World Food Summit (WFS) and commits its signatories world-wide to '*achieving food security for all ... with an*

*immediate view to reducing the number of undernourished people to half their present level no later than 2015'.*

To check on progress being made, nations met again in 2002 at the World Food Summit: five years later (WFS:fyf). The 2002 Declaration reaffirmed its signatories commitment to the 1996 Rome Declaration of the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food. It further noted that, despite the efforts of many signatories, improvements are not happening at a rate that will achieve Rome's goal of a halving of the number of the world's undernourished people by 2015.

In September 2000, Swaziland was among the 191 United Nations (UN) Member States to adopt the UN *Millennium Development Goals*, an unprecedented international commitment to accelerate sustainable human development.

The framework for sustainable agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural development in relation to food security was elaborated in the *Programme of Action for Sustainable Development* (Agenda 21) of the *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development* (UNCED), Rio de Janeiro 1992. At the next UNCED summit in 2002, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was adopted.

Several important international conventions and agreements emanate from the 1992 UNCED, of which Swaziland is a signatory: the *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*, and the *United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)*.

Important African agreements on food security include the *Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa, 2003*, the *Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa, 2004*, and the *Dar Es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in the SADC Region, 2004*.

The signing of the Maputo Declaration by Swaziland is a commitment to the NEPAD/CAADP process to revitalize the agricultural sector including livestock, forestry and fisheries through special policies and strategies targeted at small scale and traditional farmers. This includes a commitment to allocate at least ten percent of national budgetary resources for their implementation within five years, to participate in a regional food reserve system, and to help establish the African Investment Bank, which is to give priority to investment in agricultural production.

## **1.5 National Policy Framework Related to Food Security**

The Government of Swaziland is engaged in various activities - policies, action plans, strategies and legislation – impacting upon food security, which re-focus the country's development objectives. When formulating a food security policy, it is important to review existing national policies and related documentation to establish their relationship to a food security policy. Annex 2 provides an overview of the most relevant national policies, strategies, action plans and legislation. This section highlights some of the most important elements of the existing policy framework in relation to food security and how Government intends to approach the complex issue.

The *Smart Programme on Empowerment and Economic Development* (SPEED) is the comprehensive action programme presented in 2004 with the purpose to provide a short- to medium-term development framework with time-bound targets for Swaziland. It incorporates existing government initiatives including the National Development Strategy, the Poverty Alleviation Strategy and Action Plan, the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS, the Public Sector Management Programme (PSMP), the Fiscal Restructuring Programme, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Government will vigorously pursue the goal of food security and improved agricultural productivity, and SPEED is a means to reach the Millennium Development Goals, in particular reducing poverty and hunger.

The 1999 *National Development Strategy* (NDS) is intended to inspire and direct socio-economic development up to 2022 and to provide a guide for the formulation of development plans and for the equitable allocation of resources. The NDS addresses the issues of agricultural development and *food security*, and gives practical recommendations.

The 2005 draft *Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan* (PRSAP) presents a poverty reduction framework, which consists of six pillars addressing *inter alia* economic growth, empowerment of the poor, and food security.

The NDS, SPEED and PRSAP refer to the urgent need for the *National Land Policy* (NLP), which is still in its 1999 draft form, and has the vision to maximise benefits to the entire society from land on a sustainable basis. Other important initiatives related to land planning include the *National Physical Development Plan 1996-2006* (NPDP) and the 2003 *National Rural Resettlement Policy*.

The 1999 National Disaster Management Policy, the 2000 Disaster Management Plan, and the 2006 Disaster Management Act cover disaster management.

The main elements of the environmental policy framework are the 1997 *Swaziland Environment Action Plan* (SEAP), the *Environment Management Act* of 2002, the 2003 *Swaziland National Solid Waste Management Strategy*, the draft *National Environment Policy*, and the draft *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (NBSAP). In addition, the 2002 *National Energy Policy* and the 2002 *Tourism Policy and Strategy* have a bearing on the environment and food security.

Sound agricultural, forestry and water sector policies and strategies are essential to a food security policy. The overall goal of the 2005 draft *Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy* (CASP) is to ensure that the agriculture including forestry and fisheries, sectors contributes fully to economic growth, food security, poverty alleviation, and sustainable natural resources management. The goals of the sub-sectoral 1995 *Livestock Development Policy* and the 2005 draft *National Irrigation Policy* are to contribute to economic growth and poverty alleviation. The 2002 *National Forest Policy* (NFP) has the vision to achieve efficient, profitable and sustainable management and utilisation of forest resources for the benefit of the entire society. Its action plan, the *National Forestry Programme*, is awaiting approval and a comprehensive *Forest Bill* is being drafted. The *Water Act* of 2003 is intended to harmonise the management of water resources in the country. Its provisions include the establishment of a National Water Authority and for the formulation and implementation of a Water Resources Master Plan.

At present, a large proportion of the country's population are being faced with the impact of drought, HIV/AIDS and declining agricultural productivity. Under these conditions, ensuring food security at all levels is a difficult and complex matter, and requires collective action. A conducive policy framework will contribute to providing an environment in which food security issues can be discussed and acted upon by all stakeholders.

# CHAPTER 2 FOOD SECURITY POLICY FRAMEWORK

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## 2.1 The Vision of Government

Subject only to the provisions of the Constitution, all policies in Swaziland should facilitate the Vision of the Government, as expressed by the Prime Minister in 2004:

*“To build a truly twenty-first century Kingdom of Swaziland, culturally united, integrated and stable, economically prosperous and socially well organised with equal opportunities for all, irrespective of gender, and responsibility from all”*

In line with the Vision, the Mission of the Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is:

*“To provide a climate and infrastructure that will progressively maximise the quality and security of life of the people of Swaziland and make the best use of the country’s natural and human resources”*

To this end, the 1999 National Development Strategy (NDS) includes a subsidiary Vision and Mission Statement that is intended to inspire and direct socio-economic development up to 2022:

*“By the year 2022, the Kingdom of Swaziland will be in the top 10% of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability”*

## 2.2 Goal of National Programme for Food Security

The long-term goal of the Food Security Policy and hence also of the National Programme for Food Security is to ensure that:

*“All people in Swaziland at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”*

This goal is based on the four recognised pillars of food security, namely food availability, access to food, food utilisation and nutritional requirements, and stability in equitable food provision.

Access to the *minimum essential food which is sufficient, nutritionally adequate and safe*, as well as *sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water*, are considered basic human rights.

The goal implies a rapid and substantial reduction in the degree and severity of malnutrition, in all its forms, i.e. chronic and acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies of all forms, among the men, and women, boys and girls, especially under-five's, expectant and lactating mothers of the population.

## 2.3 Objectives of National Programme for Food Security

The National Programme for Food Security has four objectives related to the four pillars of food security.

The Specific Objective related to Pillar 1 Food Availability is:

*To ensure that a sufficient quantity of food of appropriate quality is available to all people in Swaziland, through domestic production and imports.*

The Specific Objective related to Pillar 2 Food Access is:

*To ensure that there is access by all individuals in Swaziland to adequate resources (entitlements)<sup>1</sup> to acquire appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.*

The Specific Objective related to Pillar 3 Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements is:

*To ensure that all individuals in Swaziland reach a state of nutritional well being for which all physiological needs are met.<sup>2</sup>*

The Specific Objective related to Pillar 4 Stability of Supply is:

*To ensure that all people in Swaziland have access to adequate food at all times.<sup>3</sup>*

## 2.4 Food Security Policy Principles

Certain development principles have to be accepted in reaching the stated objectives to maintain equity and to protect the public interest in food production, processing and utilisation. The food security policy and the national programme for food security will therefore need to be predicated on the following principles:

- The fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger will be exercised without discrimination of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
- The distribution of food supplies will be carried out equitably.
- The right to food security is an integral part of universal, inter-dependent, indivisible and inter-related human rights.
- The food insecure have the right to take part in the conduct of public affairs, right to freedom of expression and the right to seek, receive and impart information,

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<sup>1</sup> Entitlements are defined as the set of all those commodity bundles over which a person can establish command given the legal, political, economic and social arrangements of the community in which she lives (including traditional rights - e.g. access to common resources).

<sup>2</sup> This brings out the importance of non-food inputs in food security. It is not enough that someone is getting what appears to be an adequate quantity of food if that person is unable to make use of the food because he or she is often falling sick.

<sup>3</sup> They should not be at risk of losing access to food as a consequence of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis), or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year - seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food security.

including in relation to decision making about policies on realizing the right to adequate food.

- The rights of individuals over resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries, and livestock are to be respected and protected.
- Women, poor and disadvantaged segments of society are to have full and equal right to own land and other property, including the right to inherit.

# CHAPTER 3 REVIEW OF PAST, PRESENT AND PIPELINE INTERVENTIONS

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## 3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the results of a review of past, present and pipeline interventions related to food security, in order to find lessons learnt and identify good practices. The review covers a wide range of food security related interventions, programmes, projects and corresponding line functions. For a number of reasons it is difficult to appraise or review interventions in a consistent manner.

The first reason is that interventions are often linked with ministerial line functions and therefore difficult to separate and appraise on their own merit. The second reason is that comprehensive information is not available of most interventions, with respect to their implementation history and achievements. The third reason is an almost complete absence of monitoring and evaluation of the results of implementation. The fourth reason is that not all organizations are willing to share information on interventions they implement or have implemented; in particular, NGOs are reluctant to do so.

The ministries and departments of the Government of Swaziland apparently do not have a clear obligation to produce final or terminal project reports once a project or intervention has been finalized, or the obligation is not adhered to. Terminal reporting obligations of NGOs are also not obvious and differ from one NGO to the other. Hardly any terminal reports were located or made available.

The situation with UN agencies and other international organizations is more transparent as they have clear rules with respect to the preparation of terminal reports. These may also be available from the internet, but not always without subscription. In practice, however, it is still difficult to actually obtain comprehensive information on past or present interventions from international organizations. Hard copies of reports reviewing interventions cannot always be located, and if so, the information may not be what one is looking for.

Line functions of government ministries and departments form integral part of the implementation of the national programme for food security. Many current line functions result from interventions in the past aiming at setting up new functions for government. For that reason, several of the most relevant line functions have been included in the review, and will be considered as essential elements in the next chapter identifying interventions.

## 3.2 Review of Interventions

An overview of the findings of the review of past, present and future interventions is presented in Annex 1. The results are given in tabular form following a subdivision in a number of sectors and sub sectors. No absolute limit of the starting point of past

interventions was followed; for most this is approximately 10-15 years, but some older one have still been included if considered relevant.

The main elements of the review are the description of the intervention, including objectives and beneficiaries, and a brief appraisal of the final result. The information is presented as objective as possible, however dependant upon the reliability of the source and the interpretation made by the implementers of the intervention.

The interventions were subdivided in a number of sections, as follows:

SECTION A: LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, including fisheries

SECTION B: CROP PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION

SECTION C: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

SECTION D: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, including rural water, irrigation

SECTION E: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & LIVELIHOODS, including early warning

SECTION F: NUTRITION AND FOOD UTILISATION

SECTION G: HEALTH, including environmental health, sanitation, food safety

Section C was divided into three subsections: (1) land use planning, soil conservation and land rehabilitation, (2) forestry, and (3) energy.

For some sectors, the indicators are easier to identify than for others, and hence estimating success. In addition, the time scale is not the same for all sectors, e.g. success from forestry interventions will take longer than from annual crop interventions.

Most of the past and on-going projects and interventions aimed at addressing food security are assessed as partially successfully. Many interventions remained effective throughout project life but became ineffective as ministerial line functions. Livestock development programmes were constrained by an inadequate and poorly resourced extension service and poor infrastructure maintenance, often only benefiting a small portion of the population. Crop production and diversification interventions were often not fully completed, e.g. the rural development area programmes (RDAPs).

Many of the appraised past and present projects are candidates for alternative service delivery. They should either be run semi-autonomous from government to escape being subjected to government bureaucratic hindrances or be handed over to the private sector but government should retain its regulatory authority.

Interventions generally considered to be successful were perhaps technical and construction interventions, e.g. in Land and Water Resources Development projects. However, in the water development sector many of the interventions were constrained by lack of available water due to drought, e.g. the delay in meeting the irrigation targets for the Maguga Dam or boreholes that dried out. Apart from

drought, a general constraint in rural water supply development is the failure of the communities to maintain their schemes.

In their totality, community development interventions are the most fragmented and uncoordinated interventions and therefore difficult to assess in terms of success and sustainability. Most interventions are reported successful shortly after implementation, but an evaluation of impact post-project is normally not available. Health and the nutrition interventions have often the disadvantage that they are long-term exercises, with outcomes realized after some time.

The list of appraised interventions in Annex 1 forms a useful tool in combination with the proposed interventions of the National Programme for Food Security (Annex 2). Past and present related interventions and activities will give an indication of good practices and may be used as an indicator for feasibility and success.

### 3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Most of the projects undertaken in the past and present are reported by the implementors as successful. This relates basically to the actual implementation of the project or intervention and seldom goes beyond the description of outputs and activities.

Assessments of the impact or the lasting influence of a completed project or intervention are normally not undertaken. Although monitoring and evaluation is often written into an intervention, there appear to be no reporting or other accounting on the effect of a project after closing. Very often, there is no clear terminal date and it is sometimes unknown whether a project was actually closed or not.

The apparent lack of sustainability is the main lesson that can be learnt from the review of past and present interventions. Many interventions cannot be recalled or remembered only a few years after implementation, let alone the results.

The reasons for the lack of sustainability include the following:

- (1) Some aims and objectives of interventions are not clear as to what exactly is the project expected to do, which makes it also difficult to monitor and evaluate.
- (2) Lack of organizational structure and coordination.
- (3) Lack of a supportive policy or strategy or ignoring such guidelines.
- (4) Self-interest of implementers rather than interest in the target group.
- (5) Lack of continuity of implementation, often caused by irregular funding.
- (6) Top-down approach by organizations imposing interventions and resulting in lack of support and ownership.
- (7) Lack of capacity building in most intervention.
- (8) Lack of progress reporting or lack of access to reports

- (9) Almost complete lack of monitoring and evaluation of interventions.
- (10) Impact assessment of most projects was not known.
- (11) Too much emphasis on relief operation rather than recovery.
- (12) Many interventions not empowering the poor.

The main recommendations addressing these constrains would be to:

- (1) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems and impact assessment and incorporate these elements as a standard component.
- (2) Address the issue of ownership and empowering the poor in the design of interventions, e.g. community-driven with beneficiaries contributing financially.
- (3) Include capacity building and training of beneficiaries as a core element in the design of interventions.
- (4) Improve the design of interventions through clear objectives and expected outcomes.
- (5) Emphasize the recovery aspect of emergency interventions rather than the relief aspect.
- (6) Strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders involved.

# CHAPTER 4 THE NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY

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This chapter presents the National Programme for Food Security (the “National Programme”) in its relation to the National Food Security Policy (the “Policy”). The Policy guides the National Programme as it has already outlined the key policy issues of food security, stated relevant policies to address these issues, and proposed strategies for achieving the policy objectives. The policy statements and main strategy recommendations from the Policy are presented here together with the corresponding action plan components of the National Programme in which relevant interventions and other programmes are summarized, following the same order of food security pillars as defined in earlier chapters:

PILLAR 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY

PILLAR 2: FOOD ACCESS

PILLAR 3: FOOD UTILISATION AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

PILLAR 4: STABILITY IN EQUITABLE FOOD SUPPLY

The comprehensive framework in this chapter is composed of the following components. For all four pillars, each of the policy statements from the Policy is listed, together with main Policy strategies. The proposed action components are summarised in six columns; giving details of the title of the intervention - and its reference as proposed intervention in Annex 2 -, followed by the main objectives, the main outcomes, the beneficiaries, budget and funding, and impact assessment indicators. The proposed and on-going interventions and other programmes listed in this chapter are presented in a more complete form in ANNEX 2.

In addition, all relevant Action Proposals from the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action plan (PRSAP) are listed, as well as a selection of related outcomes, programmes and indicators from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Selected priorities as defined in the GOS/FAO (2005) Strategy Brief for National Food Security and Agriculture Development: Horizon 2015 are also indicated in the framework. The comprehensive matrix of Priority Programmes and Strategies of the Strategy Brief for National Food Security and Agriculture Development: Horizon 2015 is given in Annex 3. The resource implications for implementing the programme following the Horizon 2015 outline were estimated at E6773 million, or about US\$1100 million over a ten year period.

#### 4.1 Pillar1: Food Availability

Increased agricultural productivity enables farmers to grow more food, which translates into better diets and, under market conditions that offer a level playing field, into higher farm incomes. With more money, farmers are more likely to diversify production and grow higher-value crops, benefiting not only themselves but also the economy as a whole. To obtain higher agricultural productivity will require appropriate inputs and other agricultural technologies matched to the local agro-climate, labour, and market needs of small-scale farmers. These technologies, which must be environmentally friendly, will come from both conventional and newer scientific approaches, including scientifically sound and environmentally safe genetic modification. Pillar 1 is supported by three sub-pillars, namely (1) an enabling environment, (2) domestic food production and (3) food imports and aid.

PILLAR 1: FOOD AVAILABILITY					
1.1 An Enabling Environment for Food Supply					
1.1.1 Policy Statement: To enhance environmental management in support of increased food security and food production					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote community awareness and participation in resource management through provision of awareness and training programmes. (b) Transfer sustainable natural resource management to rural communities through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships. (c) Prepare sustainable natural resource management plans in areas critical for food production and supply. (d) Improve the management of natural resources, through conservation and application of environmental regulations, such as EIA.					
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>  <i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Implement Environmental Management Plan on SNL &amp; Promote Efficient Use and Management of Natural Resources</i>	To improve agricultural productivity, land utilisation and natural resource management through community empowerment and rational land use planning; To establish community-based Natural Resources Management Committees; To develop and implement management plans for catchments, community forestry, rangelands, biodiversity, crop agriculture, tourism, and small enterprises	Established community-based Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMCS); Improved planning and implementation of strategic and practical rural water development, invasive plant control, communal forestry, conservation agriculture, nature conservation and eco-tourism, non-agriculture income generation stimulated	Communities of the four identified pilot areas	E15m (US\$2.5)	Community-based NRMCS in pilot areas formed and trained; NRMCS functioning in implementing rural water planning, invasive plant control, communal forestry, conservation agriculture, nature conservation, eco-tourism promotion, non-agriculture income generation
1.1.2 Policy Statement: To use land and water efficiently according to their bio-physical suitability and economic viability					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote the application of agro-ecological zoning, and revise the system periodically in order to respond to climate change. (b) Implement effective catchment management practices according to 2003 Water Act through the River Basin Authorities. (c) Develop databases and GIS to store and display bio-physical, social and economic information pertaining to land use planning. (d) Prepare and implement land use plans to intensify production and resolve issues of conflicting land and water use. (e) Promote wider adoption of soil and water conservation measures and implement community-based programmes for land rehabilitation. (f) Establish programmes to remove and control alien invasive species and bush encroachment. (g) Promote the revival of indigenous practices for improving soil fertility.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>

I - Development of a sustainable land management framework and implementation of land use plans for reduction of food insecurity and poverty <i>(development project strengthening line function MOAC - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To promote and implement sustainable land use and management nationwide; to build and strengthen capacity of land institutions; To strengthen capacity of land users on sustainable land use, soil conservation and land rehabilitation	A policy framework for agricultural and environmental development, efficient planning institutions producing and implementing land use plans at community level (two Tinkhundla per region)	Planning institutions, communities and others involved in planning	E15m (US\$2.5m) GOS, FAO	Planning institutions strengthened and capacitated with trained personnel and equipment; Land use plans at community level designed and implemented
II - Integrated Land Management Programme Countering Land Degradation in Swaziland <i>(development project strengthening line function MOAC - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To reduce land degradation and increase sustainable production; To establish co-coordinated approach to land management linking government, traditional community structures and non-government organisations	National Land Management Resource Centre (LRM); Tinkhundla Based Rangeland Management; Community Based Degraded Land Rehabilitation	Government institutions and rural communities involved in the LMR Centre, communal rangelands and rehabilitation projects	E 5m (US\$ 850,000) GEF, GOS	Evidence (area coverage in ha) of improved land management, range conditions and range rehabilitation
III - National Project to Control of Alien Invasive Plant Species (Sandanezwe) <i>(development project, on-going intervention Annex2)</i>  <i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Implement Effective Ways of Eradicating Invasive Alien Species</i>	To reclaim land affected by alien invasive species and to bring it back to production; To map the spatial distribution of alien invasive species in the country; To build capacity of stakeholders in the control of alien invasive plants; To restore environmental conservation of biological plant and animal genetic resources	Inventory of alien invasive species; Alien invasive plants removed from infested areas; Capacity build to control invasive species; A coordinating and monitoring unit of alien invasive plants	The communities through rehabilitated ecosystem functions; The government through increased capacity; The country through economic benefits	E30m (US\$5m), GOS-MOAC for 5 years E1,175,000 (2004/5) E3.6m (2005/6)	National inventory of alien invasive species available; Area (ha) with alien invasive plants removed; Stakeholder capacity to control invasive species (numbers of people trained); A coordinating and monitoring unit of alien invasive plants
Catchment Management: <i>see under 1.2.3</i>					
1.1.3 Policy Statement: To emphasise on applied agricultural research, focusing on subjects critical to reach solutions needed to enhance food security.					
Main Strategies:					
(b) Strengthen the technical and financial support that research and extension require.					
(c) Facilitate capacity building in relevant fields to researchers and extension workers and establish research development programmes.					
(d) Improve applied research on diversification, plant breeding, indigenous and drought tolerant plants, water use efficiency and soil fertility.					
(e) Introduce appropriate management principles into extension services, and provide adequate training and capacity building.					
(f) Strengthen linkages on research, technology transfer and extension between government institutions and other stakeholders					
(g) Strengthen farmer-based organisations in order to improve effectiveness of extension service delivery.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Piloting well-researched extension packages suited to different agro-ecological zones and socio-economic contexts of farmers <i>(development project to support line function - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To develop research and extension capacity development in modern technologies; To set research programmes on drought tolerant crop varieties that fits local conditions, on water use efficiency and on maintaining agro-biodiversity; To expand and introduce indigenous and organic farming methods;	Well-researched extension packages adopted by farmers in different agro-ecological zones; Indigenous and organic farming methods promoted	Smallholder farmers and research and extension officers with increased technical capacities	E5m (US\$ 850,000) (5years) GOS	Number of farmers (20,000 aimed at) reached by well-researched extension packages and by promotion of indigenous and organic farming methods; Number of research and extension staff trained

<i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Research on most Efficient Farming Method &amp; Research into Drought Resistant Crops and Livestock</i>	To develop well-researched extension packages suited to the different agro-ecological zones of the country and the socio-economic contexts of different farmers; To promote the adoption of well-researched extension packages to farmers				
Conduct Research on Improving Efficient and Cost Effective Indigenous Farming Methods <i>(priority area Horizon 2015)</i>				E2m (US\$ 330,000) (5years)	
Conduct Research on Food Processing, Preservation and Storage Technologies <i>(priority area Horizon 2015)</i>				E5m (US\$ 850,000) (5years)	
<i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Provision of Extension Services to Tinkhundla</i>					
<b>1.1.4 Policy Statement: To improve farm productivity through improved farm operations and mechanisation</b>					
<b>Main Strategies:</b>					
(a) Analyse the current situation with respect to mechanisation, in particular the current need and future trends for tractor use.					
(b) Evaluate the role and availability of draught animal power and assess its relevance and efficiency as an alternative source of power for SNL smallholders.					
(c) Promote group formation of a scale and mix that will allow the optimum social, environmental, and economic use of all machinery.					
(d) Investigate the options for land consolidation on SNL, e.g. through formation of blocks of land and resettlement, to make farming more efficient and mechanisation cost effective.					
(e) Promote the setting up of maintenance and repair units for tractors and farm implements in rural areas, and stimulate private initiatives.					
(f) Arrange for training of SNL farmers in all aspects of mechanised farming.					
(g) Prepare gradual transition procedures from the current tractor hire service to a sustainable privatised service, preventing a break in the services during the transition.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Review Tinkhundla based Tractor Hire Services</i>					
<b>1.1.5 Policy Statement: To improve agricultural market systems and infrastructure and to have prices determined by free market forces</b>					
<b>Main Strategies:</b>					
(a) Establish mechanisms that will improve local and export marketing, particularly of maize, fruits and vegetables.					
(b) Develop integrated market information systems, support producers in marketing information interpretation, and improve market infrastructure.					
(c) Remove monopolistic constraints, review current market regulatory mechanisms, and improve capacity for trade negotiations.					
(d) Review the existing agricultural pricing policy and replace it with a market-based pricing policy.					
(e) Create and support an enabling environment for public-private sector partnerships to establish quality-grading facilities.					
(f) Establish a co-ordinating marketing body to combine all marketing activities in MOAC.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Strengthening Agricultural Marketing of Crop and Livestock <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	Overall objective: to improve farmers' income and contribute to food security in the country; Specific objectives: To provide effective and efficient marketing systems for crops and livestock;	Market information system in place with dissemination of information; Development of rural infrastructure; Agricultural produce marketing strategy and pricing policy;	Farmers, Traders/Vendors, NAMBoard, NMC, consumers, government and other partners	E40m (US\$6.6m)	Number of marketing structures established and functional; Numbers of trained technical assistants, field officers, support staff and farmers; Market information system in
<i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Improve markets and Marketing</i>	To improve market access; To develop an agricultural business culture	17 Technical assistants, 150 Field officers and other support staff trained on data			

<i>Infrastructure Corresponding UNDAF Output: Access to Markets Improved</i>	with agricultural producers	collection in all 17 RDAs; Establishment of marketing structures and information centres in 17 RDAs			place and functioning with efficient dissemination of information to end-users
Building of Capacity in Trade Negotiations (priority area Horizon 2015)	To create institutional capacity in trade negotiations; To strengthen capacity in regional and international agricultural trade; To develop a comprehensive agricultural produce marketing strategy			E5m (US\$ 850,000)	
<b>1.1.6 Policy Statement: To facilitate smallholder access to agricultural inputs and credit</b>					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Improve supply and smallholder access to agricultural inputs and encourage local production of affordable farm inputs, e.g. low cost compost manure and organic fertilisers.					
(b) Review monopolistic tendencies in agricultural input supplies.					
(c) Encourage domestic production of improved varieties and promote establishment of community seed banks for cheap and sustainable access.					
(d) Facilitate the training of smallholders to improve their capacity in preparing a business plan and meeting other requirements of lending institutions.					
(e) Facilitate the incorporating of communities and farmers into groups that have the legal entity to obtain credit.					
(f) Facilitate access to flexible credit services for small farmers.					
(g) Facilitate economically viable mechanisms for the private sector to lend with confidence to smallholder agricultural sector on SNL.					
(h) Support and empower MFIs at appropriate regional and national scales to provide financial services to farmers and develop a legal and regulatory framework for MFIs.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>3 Related PRSAP Action Proposals: Review Role of State in Determining Producer Prices &amp; Promote Crop Farming on SNL through Price Incentives &amp; Develop Framework for Improving Access to Credit</i>					
<b>1.1.7 Policy Statement: To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on food production</b>					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Create and strengthen partnerships to support affected households to mobilise resources for food production (labour, seeds, fertilisers, etc.).					
(b) Develop agricultural and other food production systems that are adapted to the weakened capacities of rural communities.					
(c) Change to other less labour-intensive crops production systems such as fodder crops, or to higher value and more nutritional crops.					
(d) Support and encourage sharecropping practices to enable affected households to access food and keep land under cultivation.					
(e) Ensure affordable delivery of essential agricultural inputs and services through free or subsidised provision, such as seeds and fertilisers, mechanised farm operations (e.g. tractor services).					
(f) Involve the traditional leadership and local administration in the provision of labour and other inputs and services to vulnerable households.					
(g) Investigate how existing HIV/AIDS relief programmes can support adapted farming systems suitable for HIV/AIDS affected households.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Indlunkulu Programme (emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2)	To address food security in HIV/ AIDS vulnerable chiefdoms & households; To improve the nutritional status of the target population	Increased crop production including indigenous crops; Reduced post-harvest crop loss Improved nutritious status of OVCs	People with HIV/ AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), elderly vulnerable, disabled people and destitute	E5.5m annually, total estimated: E44m (US\$7.3m) NERCHA	Diversified recovery projects implemented; Dietary needs balanced (number of people reached)
II - Ensuring Access to Diversified	To promote community based natural	The establishment of 100 sustainable	The immediate	US\$ 930,000 FAO for	Annual output established:

Seed for Vulnerable Households in Swaziland ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2</i> )	resource management and conservation agriculture as a basis for a long-term food security in Swaziland; To improve food security of vulnerable households by access to appropriate crop production inputs; To establish vegetable gardens at care points, schools and vulnerable communities	neighbourhood care point gardens; 100 sustainable school gardens; 8 sustainable community gardens (with crop diversification); 100 core farmers trained in conservation agriculture	beneficiaries will include the participating communities whereas final beneficiaries shall be communities in the replicated areas	the first year, potential additional funding sources include DFID & South African High Commission (US\$ 531,000)	100 neighbourhood care point gardens; 100 school gardens; 8 community gardens (with crop diversification); 100 core farmers trained in conservation agriculture
<b>1.1.8 Policy Statement: To improve the impact of gender on food availability by special programmes</b>					
Main Strategies: (a) Support and implement commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995, that a gender perspective is mainstreamed in all policies. (b) Promote women's full and equal participation in the economy, and enforce gender-sensitive legislation providing women with secure and equal access to and control over productive resources. (c) Develop special programmes and social measures for direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups (elderly, widowed, children, orphans, disabled, and ill) to access food. (d) Promote participation of youth in agriculture, provide vocational training programmes, and support agricultural income-generating activities for youth and vulnerable groups at community level. (e) Gather information on women's traditional knowledge and skills in agriculture, fisheries, forestry and natural resources management and integrate findings into food security programmes.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Junior Farmer Field and Life School ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2</i> )	To improve the livelihoods and long-term food security of OVCs; To share agricultural knowledge, business and life skills with vulnerable children	Institutionalised JFFLS approach (by MOAC and MOE); Strengthened personal confidence in agricultural work and transfer of local knowledge and indigenous resources; Protection of OVCs from pursuing HIV risky survival strategies through improved livelihood possibilities and new skills	Youth and other community members of the five identified project areas per annum, other communities through replication of the project	E 240m (US\$ 39.4m) FAO,WFP,UNICEF	Number of children trained in JFFLS – 5 communities in first year
<b>1.2 Domestic Food Production</b>					
<b>1.2.1 Policy Statement: To undertake diversification &amp; commercialisation of crop production on SNL to increase food production</b>					
Main Strategies: (a) Investigate options and opportunities to diversify crop production in both high and low rainfall zones and assess economic potential (gross margins) - include all possible indigenous and exotic crops such as oilseeds (Jatropha, cotton, sunflower and groundnuts), medicinal plants, industrial hemp, cassava, pigeon pea, sisal, pulses, root crops, sorghum and fodder crops. (b) Establish mechanisms that will improve marketing and processing institutions, infrastructure and services to respond to the diversification and commercialisation of rainfed agriculture. (c) Review farming systems and promote the introduction of agro-forestry, intercropping, conservation agriculture, etc. to improve the soil physical and chemical properties and productivity. (d) Implement liming programmes to raise soil pH and rectify soil acidity in the high rainfall areas. (e) Discourage unsustainable crop production systems in the low rainfall areas and shift to dryland-adapted cultivation with drought tolerant crops or to alternative land uses. (f) Promote the development of urban agriculture and small gardens at homesteads and schools aiming at the production of fruits, vegetables and other nutritional produce.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
1 - Smallholder Crop Intensification and Diversification ( <i>development project to strengthen MOAC line function - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )  ( <i>see also to 1.1.3 &amp; 1.1.4</i> )	To enhance smallholder crop production and contribute to rural growth and food security; Specific objectives: To develop a strategy in support of intensification and diversification of crop production; To improve natural resource management and land husbandry and to strengthen	Introduction of sustainable, integrated and intensive smallholder farming systems; Improved increased farm income and household food security; Increased generation of employment opportunities	Smallholder SNL farmers and rural communities in pilot areas; MOAC through improved cropping strategies	E5m (US\$ 850,000) GOS	Availability of strategy for intensification and diversification of crop production; Diversification piloted in selected areas

3 Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposals: Encourage Crop Diversification & Modernisation Agriculture & Commercialisation of Agriculture on SNL Corresponding UNDAF Output: Diversifying & Income Earning	smallholder farming capacity				
II - Construction of a Mushroom Spawn (seed) Laboratory (development project - proposed intervention Annex2)	To build up a community-based mushroom industry that will make a significant contribution to food security; To ensure an adequate supply of spawn (seed) of acceptable standards and increase the number of rural communities involved in mushroom production	A substantial improvement in the supply of spawns (seed) that will increase numbers of mushroom farmers, and increase levels of mushroom production and consumption	Farmers and other people involved in the spawn and mushroom production; Consumers through supply and nutrition	E 1,339,000 (US\$220,000) GOS	Increased (ten-fold) supply of mushroom spawn; Increased mushroom production level (tons/annum); Increase number of mushroom farmers
Renewable energy through biomass production (development project - proposed intervention Annex2)	To promote crop and income diversification; To improve income of rural farmers as well as food security in the country through the planting of 20,000 ha of jatropha	Development of a bio-diesel capacity for Swaziland through the production of jatropha oil from 20,000 ha of SNL; 15 Field officers and other support staff trained on jatropha production in all participating Inkhundla; Improvement in farmers income	Farmers with a guaranteed market for jatropha thus increasing their incomes; Final beneficiaries are D1 Oils Swaziland, government and other partners	E4m (US\$0.6m), seeking funding - D1 Oils Swaziland, GOS	Number of tons production of jatropha oil from 20,000 ha SNL; Increase of farmers income; 15 Field officers and other support staff trained in jatropha production in all participating Inkhundla
Root and Tuber Crops Production: Link with Intervention 3.1.2					
1.2.2 Policy Statement: To continue to support maize production to improve household food security and review regional and national trading regimes.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote domestic maize production at household level as a major backbone in rural food security through activities targeted at increasing yields and overall productivity.					
(b) Discourage maize cultivation in the low rainfall zones and promote other more suitable crops or land uses.					
(c) Periodically examine and adjust regulations and mechanisms according to changes in the maize market.					
(d) Review the current marketing system to represent all stakeholders: producers, commercial and small millers, consumers and retailers, disaster and food aid agencies, government.					
(e) Establish an efficient market information system for the maize sector.					
(f) Review the control of maize imports and import permit arrangements.					
(g) Review existing regional levies on maize and liberalising imports after agreement is reached with Southern African Customs Union (SACU) on anti-dumping legislation for maize meal.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Liming Project in the High & Middleveld: five Pilot Sites (Mputuzi, Sigangeni, Gege, Ngcoseni and Nceka) (development project - proposed intervention Annex2)	To reach a grain secure status and help the country to become food secure; To achieve national self-sufficiency in maize production; To raise the pH of acid soils to 5.5 or higher; To elevate average maize yield in the pilot areas from the current 1.2 Mt/ha to 3.5 Mt/ha	Tripled maize production in 23,000ha piloted in the Highveld and Middleveld; Drought mitigation through liming by speeding up growth of maize	SNL smallholder maize producers in the Highveld, Middleveld; Maize consumers in Swaziland in general	E21.84m (US\$3.6m) GOS	Tripled maize production on 23,000ha in the Highveld and Middleveld (from 1.2 Mt/ha to 3.5 Mt/ha); National self-sufficiency in maize production
II - National Food Grain Loss Assessment, Expansion and Rehabilitation of Grain Storage and	To improve the grain storage post-harvest management and improve food security; Specific objectives:	An increase in the quantity and quality of maize harvested, stored and sold	Rural homesteads, farmers, traders, millers and consumers	E5m (US\$ 850,000)	Quantified assessments of general and homestead grain losses (focus on maize);

Mycotoxin Laboratories ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )	To devise a strategy for short and medium term for assessing and monitoring general grain losses as well as household post-harvest losses; To pilot homestead grain storage structures for improved grain quality preservation				Strategy in place to reduce losses and estimates of grain savings; Number of piloted improved homestead grain storage structures
1.2.3 Policy Statement: To develop an integrated water resource management plan to improve access to water for smallholder production					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Develop an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan for Swaziland that will address the multitude of issues related to water use, such as for food production, health and environment.					
(b) Strengthen the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Water Act of 2002 via Water User Associations and River Basin Authorities for increased water management.					
(c) Reduce dependence on rainfed agriculture through expansion of economically, socially and environmentally sound smallholder irrigation schemes by viable co-operatives and farmers.					
(d) Prioritise efficient small-scale irrigation development in the low rainfall areas.					
(e) Develop and introduce water-harvesting techniques in the low rainfall areas.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Establishment of River Basin Authorities ( <i>institutional development- proposed intervention Annex2</i> )	To establish the institutions responsible for IWRM	Establishment of water user groups corresponding with Irrigation Districts; Establishment of five River Basins Authorities	Water Users in the five River Basins of Swaziland	E5m (US\$ 850,000)	Water user groups in place in Irrigation Districts; Five River Basins Authorities established by 2008
II - Water and Irrigation Development (in 6 communities) ( <i>development project- proposed intervention Annex2</i> )  <i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Integrated Irrigation Schemes</i>	To improve water availability for irrigation development and help farmers move from rain-fed subsistence into semi-commercial irrigation farming in Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sigangeni, Mpuluzi	Availability of sufficient water and implemented irrigation development in Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sigangeni & Mpuluzi	Farmers of the selected communities and other community members through improved food availability	E45m(US\$7.5m)	Sustainable irrigation development in place in the communities of Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sigangeni & Mpuluzi
III - Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation ( <i>development project- proposed intervention Annex2</i> )  <i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Construction of Earth Dams</i>	To reduce poverty and increase the socio-economic status of rural households	Improved or newly constructed small earth dams with downstream developments, including integrated catchment development plans, conservation strategies and environmental impact assessments	Communities and households of the selected site areas	E20m (US\$ 3.145m)	Up to 20 small earth dams constructed with downstream development in place
1.2.4 Policy Statement: To diversify and support sustainable animal production to enhance food security					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote efficient, sustainable and commercial livestock production systems of high quality dairy and beef cattle, small ruminants, pigs and poultry.					
(b) Provide incentives to improve range management and reverse range degradation through community-based management programmes.					
(c) Improve livestock marketing and livestock marketing information systems.					
(d) Improve animal quality and expand animal health service delivery and disease surveillance.					
(e) Implement the national livestock identification system to improve traceability of animal diseases, animal products and theft.					
(f) Increase the production and use of locally available multiple-source fodder and feeds.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Enhancing Dairy Production through Rehabilitation of Gege Dairy	To provide farmers with quality dairy heifers & cows;	An increase in quality dairy stock availability to smallholder farmers;	Smallholder dairy farmers and livestock	E5m (US\$ 850,000)	Increased numbers of quality dairy stock available to

Breeding Farm <i>(development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To improve dairy husbandry of livestock extension staff and farmers	Increased milk production levels	extension staff		smallholder farmers; Increased milk production overall and per cow
II - Up-scaling Management of Indigenous Chicken Production <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To improve management of indigenous chicken production amongst smallholder farmers to enhance food security and reduce poverty	Improved management and production of indigenous chickens, reduced chick and adult chicken mortalities; Improved access to food	Indigenous chicken farmers, in particular the least privileged population groups	E3m (US\$0.5m)	Increased and sustained numbers of indigenous chickens on the market
III - Resuscitation of the Mfumbaneni Hatchery <i>(development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To ensure a reliable supply of DOCs; To reduce risk of importing diseases from other countries	Operational hatchery producing DOC to meet national demand	Poultry farmers, traders, hatchery personnel, consumers	E9m (US\$ 1.6m)	Sustained production numbers of DOCs sufficient to satisfy national demand
IV - Commercialising Indigenous Goat Production <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To stimulate commercial goat production; To develop formal markets and increase % of slaughtered goats to markets	Goat productivity increased, reproductive wastage reduced, improved production and marketing system	Communal farmers - in particular the least privileged - and vulnerable communities	E5m (US\$ 850,000)	Sustained production (numbers) of goat for national and international markets
V - Commercialising Beef Cattle Production of SNL Livestock Farmers <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To establish sustainable beef production on SNL; To improve breeding of suitable stock, improve rangeland management, create community awareness of overgrazing, develop small feedlots and establish secure markets	Communal management of rangelands; Established improved pastures, fenced grazing paddocks and watering system; Breeding programmes with defined breeding and calving season; High quality beef animals; Secured markets for SNL beef	Communal beef cattle farmers and the beef industry	E10m (US\$ 1.7m)	40 developed feedlots for 50 cattle each (each year five feedlots at E0.2m each) with a production of an estimated 4000 high quality beef animals for the beef industry
VI - Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production and Utilisation <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To improve livestock farmers' incomes by reducing the cost of feed by 10-20%; To support intensive livestock production systems through readily available and accessible feed resources; To improve community awareness on sustainable grazing management	An improved and affordable feed and fodder production through cost-effective production methods introduced at community level in selected pilot sites	Communities in the pilot areas directly involved in the feed and fodder production; Livestock owners; Government	E10m (US\$ 1.7m)	Hay production units in 3 govt ranches and adjacent communal areas reducing cost of feed by 10-20%; Locally piloted intensive use of cost-effective feeding approaches and practices
Improvement of Animal Quality and Health <i>(priority area Horizon 2015)</i>	To commercialise the livestock industry; To ensure territorial integrity of livestock disease controls and prevention measures; To enhance disease surveillance, information management and monitoring; To institute an appropriate national livestock identification system			E10m (US\$ 1.7m)	
Range management: <i>Link with 1.1.1</i> <i>2 Related PRSAP Action Proposals:</i> <i>Establishment of Sustainably Managed Grazing Land &amp; Implement Proper Livestock and Range Management</i>					

1.2.5 Policy Statement: To stimulate the development of fisheries and aquaculture to improve food security.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote fisheries and aquaculture, develop a fisheries policy, and revise the Fisheries Act.					
(b) Prevent and reverse the river catchment degradation and pollution in order to conserve rivers as breeding habitats for endemic fish.					
(c) Improve the information base on indigenous fish, suitability of species for commercial production, supply and demand.					
(d) Promote and integrate agriculture/aquaculture projects into development programmes.					
(e) Rehabilitate the existing fish hatchery for the production of fingerlings and develop sustainable fish farming.					
(f) Create an investment climate for commercial fisheries and aquaculture, including value-adding technologies and marketing.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Establishing a Fingerling Hatchery (development project, proposed intervention Annex2)	To contribute to food security and nutrition through fish production and supply; Specific objectives: To establish a fingerling hatchery; To empower fish farmers through sustainable supply of fingerlings for aquaculture; To demonstrate integrated agriculture/aquaculture systems; To establish fisheries research; To ensure reliable markets for fish products	A hatchery for sustainable production and supply of fingerlings for aquaculture; Identified markets for fish products; A demonstration site for farmers to diversify livelihood through integrated aquaculture/poultry/pig systems; Established fisheries research to identify indigenous fish species suitable for aquaculture	Fish farmers - in particular the least privileged population groups - and personnel of the hatchery; The population at large through sustained supply of fish	E3m (US\$0.5m) MOAC	Production numbers of fingerlings for aquaculture; Numbers of demonstrations of aquaculture/poultry/pig systems to farmers; Research results in the identification of indigenous fish species for aquaculture
1.2.6 Policy Statement: To increase the contribution of forestry to food security					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote the production and use of food, fodder, fuel and other products derived from natural forests and woodlands, as well as from planted forests.					
(b) Identify and promote sustainable agro-forestry systems for broad application into the national arable and pastoral farming systems.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Commercial exploitation of natural forests and woodlands (Immediate Action Programme 3 of National Forestry Programme)	To enhance sustainable commercial exploitation of communal natural forests and woodlands for improvement of rural livelihoods				
1.2.7 Policy Statement: To improve monitoring of agricultural production and food security					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Review the existing agricultural production monitoring system and expand the range of appropriate food security indicators.					
(b) Improve standards of agricultural statistical information.					
(c) Strengthen and encourage the wider adoption and the use of spatial data through GIS and other appropriate tools to monitor agricultural production.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>1.3 Food Commercial Transactions and Food Aid</b>					
1.3.1 Policy Statement: To create an enabling business environment for national and international commerce of food commodities					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote a market driven approach to planning and management of commercial imports.					
(b) Ensure that food imports conform to national bio-safety and other related legislation and international agreements.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Construction of a Post-entry Quarantine Facility	To improve the food security situation through the production of good quality	Strengthened phytosanitary systems and procedures at the major ports of entry of	Producers, traders, consumers and the	E6,114,000 (US\$1m) GOS	Improved quality of food through efficient phytosanitary

<i>(institutional development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	products for both local and international markets	high risk	entire nation		systems and procedures introduced at ports of entry
1.3.2 Policy Statement: To improve the effectiveness of food aid					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Improve the coordination of food aid and local production through a review of the current system.					
(b) Strengthen systems to assess food needs by improving beneficiary targeting criteria.					
(c) Monitor the impact of food aid distribution on food security.					
(d) Advocate for the provision of culturally acceptable food commodities to the recipients of food aid.					
(e) Ensure that food aid delivered conforms to national bio-safety and other related legislation and international agreements.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>

## 4.2 Pillar 2: Food Access

Assured access to adequate and safe food is essential for individual welfare and for national, social and economic development. Rapid population growth and rural poverty have resulted in migration to urban areas with negative social, economic, environmental and nutritional impacts. The two main aspects of access to food are firstly access to common resources that are a source of food and secondly direct access to appropriate food through consolidating general entitlements, which may be by actually producing, by purchasing or by any other means. Pillar 2, Food Access, is supported by two sub-pillars, namely (1) access to common resources and (2) access to appropriate food.

<b>PILLAR 2: FOOD ACCESS</b>					
<b>2.1 Access to Common Resources</b>					
2.1.1 Policy statement: To improve access of households and individuals on SNL to land and water resources, together with concomitant rights over them					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Support legal and other mechanisms that advance land reform, recognize and protect property, water, and user rights to enhance access these resources and to capital and financial services.					
(b) Establish procedures for households and individuals that are fully utilizing their current allocations to request authorities to provide more land and water, e.g. land currently not utilized.					
(c) Advocate the removal of impediments restricting the productive use of SNL for commercial agricultural enterprises.					
(d) Encourage the formation of chiefdom-based cooperatives or associations to facilitate the community working together on SNL agricultural enterprises.					
(e) Establish well-defined property or user rights for all public, community and private resources.					
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<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Related PRSAP Proposals: Improve Access to Land &amp; Lease Under-utilised Farms &amp; Implement the Land Policy</i>	To provide secure access to land	Approval and implementation of National Land Policy; Improved legislation framework for accessing and utilising land			
2.1.2 Policy statement: To ensure access, defined rights and shared management responsibilities of communal forest resources.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Agree and define the rules and regulations covering access and management of forest resources as well as responsibilities of individuals and communities.					
(b) Assess the value and benefits of all forests as carbon sinks, sources of livelihoods, energy and medicinal plants, and enhance water and nutrient cycles as well as increase productivity.					
(c) Devolve responsibility and control of management and development of natural and planted forests and woodlands to chiefdoms and communities to obtain benefits and support food security.					
(d) Increase rural income and employment through sustainable production of forest products, thus contributing to sustainable forest management by increasing the value of forests.					
(e) Increase access of communities to forest products from commercial timber plantation.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Enact revised Forestry Bill Implement relevant sections of National Forest Policy & Forestry Programme					
<b>2.2 Access to Appropriate Food</b>					
2.2.1 Policy statement: To consolidate and formalise general entitlements in order to secure sustainable access to adequate nutritious food, inputs and other resources at household level.					
Main Strategies:					

<p>(a) Improve the purchasing power or level of real income, for all those who depend on the market as their source of food supplies through sound economic policies and good governance.</p> <p>(b) Design and implement public works programmes that target the unemployed food-insecure people.</p> <p>(c) Promote and facilitate contract-farming arrangements for crops and livestock.</p> <p>(d) Improve non-market transfers, notably food.</p> <p>(e) Advocate for the review of discriminatory cultural practices that impact on access to food and property rights.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>PRSAP Strategies: Economic Growth; Good Governance: Public Works Programmes for Unemployed</i>					
<b>2.2.2 Policy statement:</b> To promote the role of livestock in securing access to food					
<b>Main Strategies:</b>					
<p>(a) Promote small- and large-scale livestock production, including small ruminants, pigs, chicken and other domestic animals.</p> <p>(b) Develop initiatives to commercialise the livestock industry: production of beef, goat, pig and poultry through advice balance of livestock required to optimise incomes and nutritional levels.</p> <p>(c) Increase the output of the dairy industry to satisfy domestic demand through national initiatives and partnerships with the private sector.</p> <p>(d) Promote the sale of cattle when they reach their prime.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Links with Interventions of 1.2.4</i>					
<b>2.2.3 Policy statement:</b> To promote the development and participation of communities in processing, marketing and value-adding activities					
<b>Main Strategies:</b>					
<p>(a) Investigate commercial opportunities for the development of agro-processing and value-adding.</p> <p>(b) Establish a multi-sector programme to promote improved food processing, preservation and storage technologies to reduce post-harvest food losses, and train farmers.</p> <p>(c) Facilitate and promote the establishment of institutes that will facilitate and control commercially viable standards and quality of products.</p> <p>(d) Develop initiatives for value-adding to the dairy and livestock industries, including animal by-products.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
I - Promotion of Value-Adding Activities in Agriculture <i>(pilot community &amp; institutional development project- proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To improve and diversify rural livelihoods through promoting value-adding in agriculture and piloting processing schemes; To train for the required skills; To support key institutions involved in the regulatory framework for food hygiene, safety and standards	Initiatives in food-processing and possibilities of value-adding, with improved marketing, application of hygiene standards and food-safety requirements introduced at community level	The farmers and communities in the pilot areas; Other communities through increased food availability and project replication	E20m (US\$3.4m)	Numbers of initiatives in food-processing and value-adding initiatives put in place and operational with improved marketing and application of hygiene standards and food-safety requirements
II - Promotion of Community-based Food Processing Technology <i>(pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>  <i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Promotion of Food Processing</i>	To enhance household food security through improved food processing techniques; To establish processing industries at community level and transfer processing techniques and skills to other communities	Communities have developed skills in processing; Families have established home industries and improved storage systems; Improved household food availability, family income and nutrition status for better management of HIV/AIDS	Pilot communities and households	E1m (US\$0.2m)	Processing skills demonstrated in communities & households (numbers of people reached); Number of family based home industries established; Improved income and food availability (quantified more food available all year round); Improved family health and nutrition
III - Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Electrification	To increase the deployment of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETS) for electricity generation and	National approaches in RETs applications and energy efficiency have improved;	Rural and peri-urban households,	E30m, US\$5m, seeking donor	Availability of finance tools to promote RETs; Identification of

<i>(pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	to promote the rational use of energy for poverty alleviation through income generating activities	Affordable energy made available to rural communities, in particular for small-scale business activities (SMEs).	especially women	funding	areas not connected with a potential for productive economic use application by SMEs; Number of developed off-grid and on-grid RETs.
2.2.4 Policy statement: To promote the development of alternative livelihoods in rural communities to increase income.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Investigate the options for alternative livelihoods to increase rural incomes.					
(b) Promote the development of SMEs in all sectors and regions of the country.					
(c) Promote alternative livelihoods - in particular in low rainfall areas - through developing non-agricultural activities such as handicraft, manufacturing, bee keeping, aquaculture, etc.					
(d) Develop and promote the sustainable production and processing of indigenous non-timber forest products such as bark, grasses, reeds, edible fruits, wild food, medicinal plants, etc.					
(e) Increase community participation in biodiversity conservation through tourism and eco-tourism initiatives.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Improving livelihoods through promotion of non-agricultural income-generating activities <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>  <i>3 Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposals: Provide Investment Incentives in Rural Areas and Promote Development of SMEs &amp; Increase Off-farm Employment and Income Generating Projects</i>	To establish non-agricultural income generating activities as alternative livelihoods; To develop business management skills; To improve coordination and monitoring of rural income generating activities	Improved food security situation of the resource-poor and vulnerable groups; Income generating projects established in pilot areas	Resource-poor and vulnerable groups	E600,000 (US\$100,000) GOS and donors	Number of established new income generating projects

### 4.3 Pillar 3: Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements

To achieve satisfactory nutritional status, food must be effectively utilised. This encompasses the actual quantity and quality of food allocated for consumption, as well as the biological utilization, which indicates the use of nutrients in the body for better health.

Pillar 3, Food Utilisation and Nutritional Requirements, is supported by three sub-pillars, namely (1) food utilisation, (2) nutritional requirements, and (3) health care and sanitation.

PILLAR 3: FOOD UTILIZATION AND NUTRITIONAL REQUIREMENT					
3.1 Food Utilization					
3.1.1 Policy Statement: To promote and adopt appropriate healthy lifestyles					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote healthy lifestyles through education and general awareness.					
(b) Intensify campaigns to inform the public of the beneficial effects of appropriate dietary inputs.					
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Intervention (& Type, Status)	Main Objectives	Main Outcomes	Beneficiaries	Budget & Funding	Impact Assessment Indicators
Promote awareness of nutritional needs and standards, appropriate health lifestyles and dietary diversification. (priority area Horizon 2015)				E1m (US\$ 170,000)	
3.1.2 Policy Statement: To promote food and dietary diversification					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Upgrade and strengthen the food technology centre to make it operational.					
(b) Develop national dietary guidelines and standards.					
(c) Advocate and demonstrate appropriate technologies for the preparation of diversified nutritious foods.					
(d) Promote the production and efficient utilization of indigenous foods.					
(e) Promote the consumption of protein rich products and fish to enrich diets.					
Intervention (& Type, Status)	Main Objectives	Main Outcomes	Beneficiaries	Budget & Funding	Impact Assessment Indicators
I - Promoting the production and utilization of root & tuber crops (pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2)  Relates also to 1.2.1	To promote the utilization and consumption of root and tuber crops in family diets; To increase community knowledge of the nutritional value and methods of processing and preparation of root and tuber crops	Improved household food security & increased family income; A wider production coverage of root and tuber crops; Increased consumption of root and tuber crops	The farmers in pilot areas that produce root crops and the consumers of these crops including companies like distillers	E0.9m (US\$150,000), Potential donors: GOS, WFP, FAO, Republic of China on Taiwan	A wider usage and variety of root and tuber crops in family diets (quantity of production and consumption)
II - Product Development: Legume and Vegetable Analysis and Processing (Pilot Special Food Technology project within MOAC line function of product development- proposed intervention	To maximize the utilization of legumes and dried vegetables at household level; Specific objectives are to determine the nutritional value of legumes and develop legume powders	A variety of legume and vegetable powders developed; Home economics officers trained and knowledge transferred to communities; Improved food preparation skills, and	Pilot communities where demonstrations were held; Home economics officers and extension staff involved in training	E120,000 (US\$ 20,000) GOS	Increased consumption and utilization of protein-rich foods and micro-nutrients (number of people); Numbers of community-based

<i>Annex2)</i>		improved family diets	and dissemination		industries and open markets; Increased family income
III - Inventory of indigenous foods and their preparation methods in Shiselweni, Hhohho and Lubombo Regions <i>(Special Food Technology study within MOAC line function of product development- proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To have a documented inventory of indigenous foods in the regions and recipes for the indigenous foods; To promote the utilisation and marketing of indigenous foods in the country	An inventory of indigenous foods in three regions as well as recipe manual for the indigenous foods	Government organizations and NGOs involved in food utilization; Rural communities and eventually a large part of the population	E540,000 (US\$ 90,000) GOS	Availability of manuals and recipes on indigenous foods
<b>3.2 Nutritional Requirements</b>					
3.2.1 Policy Statement: To promote awareness of nutrition energy requirements					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Review and implement the National Plan of Action for Nutrition and update appropriate nutrition, information and communication strategies.					
(b) Mainstream nutrition education with special emphasis on national nutritional needs and standards.					
(c) Strengthen nutrition education in both formal and informal education systems, including institutions of higher learning.					
(d) Promote and support community-based food security and nutrition programmes that encourage self-reliance, utilizing participatory planning and implementation processes.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Reinforce Community Based Nutrition Activities and Intensify Nutrition Education <i>(priority area Horizon 2015)</i>			E5m		
<i>Related PRSAP Action Proposals: Educating Women on Nutrition &amp; Increase Public Awareness on Nutrition</i>					
3.2.2 Policy Statement: To develop and implement national food and nutrition standards					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Undertake food quality and nutrition surveys.					
(b) Develop national nutrition and food quality safety standards.					
(c) Improve and strengthen regulations for food hygiene.					
(d) Review existing legislation related nutrition and food; finalize and enact Food Bill.					
(e) Establish comprehensive and rational food control systems.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Develop a National Bureau of Food and Nutrition Quality Standards <i>(priority area Horizon 2015)</i>	To develop national nutrition and food quality safety standards To monitor quality of locally produced and imported foods			E6m (US\$ 1m)	
3.2.3 Policy Statement: To combat malnutrition and make available adequate resources to meet the nutritional needs of the poor and vulnerable					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote implementation of the National Plan of Action for Nutrition to reduce malnutrition.					
(b) Facilitate nutrition counselling and support to various categories of HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable people, including infants and young children.					
(c) Strengthen the implementation of interventions that combat malnutrition amongst orphans and other vulnerable groups.					
(d) Address the incidence of malnutrition among children by the introduction of countrywide daily school feeding schemes accessible to all children.					
(e) Build capacity for communities to adequately care for the socio-economically deprived and the nutritionally vulnerable groups.					

<b>(f) Promote and support palliative care and community coping mechanisms for HIV/AIDS affected and other vulnerable households.</b>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Combating Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens ( <i>Emergency recovery-development project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2</i> )  <i>2 Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposals: Improve the Nutrition of the Poor &amp; Promote Backyard Gardens and Production of Nutritious Food</i>	To improve community knowledge on nutritional management of HIV/AIDS, food production, food preparation skills and household food security	Improved knowledge on nutritional management of HIV/AIDS, food preparation and food availability; Improved skills in food preparation; Improved health status and food security of HIV/AIDS infected and affected people	Selected communities and their families (one Inkhundla per region per year)	E3m (US\$500,000) GOS, NERCHA	Number of Tinkhundla, chiefdoms and communities addressed; Number of food demonstrations conducted; Number of backyard gardens established; Availability of recipe book
<b>3.2.4 Policy Statement: To promote the control, prevention and treatment of micronutrient deficiency disorders</b>					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Carry out research and enhance the information base on the occurrence, prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies.					
(b) Implement the goals of preventing and controlling specific micronutrient deficiencies.					
(c) Develop and enforce mandatory guidelines on food fortification and bio-fortification.					
(d) Investigate and promote bio-fortification programmes.					
(e) Increase awareness, production and consumption of micronutrient-rich foods and micronutrient supplementation and fortification.					
(f) Strengthen vitamin A supplementation to under-five children, postpartum mothers and iron/folate supplementation for pregnant women.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>Relates to 3.1.1</i> <i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Fortification of Commercial Foods with Multivitamins</i>					
<b>3.3 Health Care and Sanitation</b>					
<b>3.3.1 Policy Statement: To promote nutrition in the control, prevention and treatment of diseases</b>					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote research on the occurrence, distribution and trends of diet-related diseases.					
(b) Promote a wider understanding of the relationship between proper nutrition and treatment of communicable and other diseases.					
(c) Strengthen preventive measures for management of nutrition-related communicable diseases.					
(d) Disseminate information about the importance of nutrition for people on medical treatment.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Establishment of Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System ( <i>project to strengthen MHSW line function, proposed intervention Annex2</i> )	To control the occurrence of non communicable diseases and improve the nutritional status of the population; To obtain data and monitor the incidence	Establishment of a permanent Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System, including a comprehensive data collection system and monitoring system	The staff of the NCD programme; The Swazi population will be final beneficiaries	E1m (US\$ 167,000) GOS/WHO	Functional surveillance and monitoring system in place; Availability of processed data
<b>3.3.2 Policy Statement: To increase access to clean water and sanitation and protect the public from environmental health hazards</b>					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Encourage the implementation of the National Environmental Health Policy and the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan.					
(b) Disseminate information on food safety and health hazards.					
(c) Provide sanitation and environmental health education and promote technologies on nutrition, home economics, environmental protection, food supply, rainwater harvesting and health.					

<p>(d) Support those services that provide potable water and sanitation.</p> <p>(e) Improve water quality through improving the management of agricultural and industrial chemicals.</p> <p>(f) Develop guidelines on the disposal and treatment of medical waste particularly in rural and peri-urban areas or areas not served by formal collection services.</p> <p>(g) Promote safe rainwater harvesting methods.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<p>I Rural Water Supply XII (development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</p> <p>2 Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Improve Access to Safe Water and Sanitation in Rural and Peri-urban Areas &amp; Provision of Safe Water to All</p>	<p>To supply safe water and sanitation to rural communities in the four regions; To develop building skills to construct ventilated pit latrines and backyard gardens and to improve health and environment through PHAST hygiene education (from MHSW-EHD)</p>	<p>Water supply schemes (macro and micro) and boreholes installed; Communities provided with clean supplies of domestic water that will be use for drinking and sanitation</p>	<p>The communities that are part of the scheme</p>	<p>E45m (US\$7.5m) GOS</p>	<p>Number of rural communities and inhabitants connected to safe water supply and sanitation</p>
<p>II - Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Rural Communities (development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</p> <p>Corresponding UNDAF Output: Improved Access to Sanitation and Safe Drinking Water</p>	<p>To empower rural communities to improve their health and environment through hygiene education using PHAST; To assist rural communities with construction materials to construct small (micro) water systems and to build VIP latrines and help reduce/eliminate water and excreta borne diseases in rural areas</p>	<p>Communities educated in hygiene; 24,000 VIP latrines constructed over a 3-year period (8000 VIP latrines per year in the four regions); 12 small (micro) water systems constructed over a 3-year period (one every year in each of the four regions)</p>	<p>The rural households and communities involved in the project</p>	<p>E4.9m (US\$ 1.7m) MHSW-EHD Seeking funding for 3 year period 2006/09</p>	<p>24000 VIP latrines over 3-year period (8000 VIP latrines per year); 12 small (Micro) water systems over 3-year period (four per year); Number of people that received hygiene education</p>

#### 4.4 Pillar 4: Stability in Equitable Food Provision

To be food secure, a population, household, or individual must have access to adequate food *at all times*. They should not be at risk of losing access to food because of a shock (e.g. an economic or climatic crisis) or cyclically (e.g. during a particular period of the year - seasonal food insecurity). The concept of stability can therefore refer to both the availability and access dimensions of food insecurity.

Pillar 4, Stability in Equitable Food Provision is supported by four sub-pillars, namely (1) food distribution and provision, (2) annual and strategic food storage, (3) disaster management, and (4) long-term environmental modifications. Natural disasters such as drought and HIV/AIDS fall under short- and medium term disaster management, whereas climate change typically falls under long-term environmental modification.

PILLAR 4: STABILITY IN EQUITABLE FOOD PROVISION					
4.1 Food Distribution and Provision					
4.1.1 Policy Statement: To maintain a functional and permanently reliable food distribution system					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Establish a reliable food distribution information database.					
(b) Improve the system of food distribution, in particular supply to the less accessible parts of the country.					
(c) Review food marketing and distribution institutions to ensure they are reliable and meet user expectations.					
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Intervention (& Type, Status)	Main Objectives	Main Outcomes	Beneficiaries	Budget & Funding	Impact Assessment Indicators
4.1. 2 Policy Statement: To improve delivery of food to the poor and vulnerable					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Improve targeting mechanisms for the delivery of food.					
(b) Prepare guidelines and criteria for the identification and needs assessment of poor and vulnerable.					
(c) Establish a monitoring system to ensure food is delivered to the poor and vulnerable.					
Intervention (& Type, Status)	Main Objectives	Main Outcomes	Beneficiaries	Budget & Funding	Impact Assessment Indicators
Improving coordination of food distribution to targeted vulnerable and deserving groups ( <i>emergency relief project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )	To improve food security by effectively and efficiently distributing food aid to the most vulnerable groups	Improved food security situation of the identified vulnerable groups; Improved coordination among food distributing partners	Vulnerable and food assistance deserving groups; Government, donors and distributing agencies	E0.6m (US\$100,000) GOS, WFP	Increase of number of food security people in vulnerable groups; Improved coordination among food distributing partners
Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Identify Vulnerable Groups and their Needs and Build a Database					
Poverty Assessment and Monitoring (UNDAF)				E17m (US\$2.84m)	
4.2 Annual and Strategic Food Storage					

4.2.1 Policy Statement: To improve grain and other food storage facilities and food preservation methods at the household level					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Encourage the wider adoption of a variety of safe food storage facilities at household level.					
(b) Encourage processing and preservation of food through appropriate technologies.					
(c) Build capacity on the proper management of stored produce.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
4.2.2 Policy Statement: To improve food storage facilities at the regional level.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Improve and maintain appropriate long-term grain storage facilities at regional level.					
(b) Establish appropriate storage facilities for non-grain crops at strategic regional points.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<b>4.3 Disaster Management</b>					
4.3.1 Policy Statement: To improve disaster preparedness and strengthen the capacity to respond to disasters					
Main Strategies:					
(b) Promote the implementation of the National Disaster Management Policy, the National Disaster Management Plan and the enactment of 2006 Disaster Management Act.					
(c) Strengthen national early warning systems, with particular emphasis on the area of risk mapping, data collection, remote sensing, and agro-meteorological modelling.					
(d) Increase national capacity and capability in disaster preparedness and response.					
(e) Initiate surveys and research to assess risks and analyse vulnerabilities to various types of disasters.					
(f) Improve self-reliance for responding to disasters.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Institutionalising and Improving the Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC) <i>(pilot project to introduce MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To reduce food insecurity and poverty; To institutionalise the VAC and to strengthen the technical capacity; To enhance assessment and analysis of vulnerable groups and recommend measures to reduce vulnerability; To introduce hazard mapping, a monitoring and evaluation system for the food economy/livelihood zones	An institutionalized VAC with direct and permanent funding, having increased assessment and identification capability, data collection and dissemination capability, and monitoring and evaluation capability; System to map the spatial distribution of hazards and vulnerable groups; Improved assessment of vulnerable groups and annual reporting; Monitoring and evaluation system	Swazi VAC, decision makers and vulnerable groups	E1m (US\$160,000) GOS & RVAC	Employment of permanent staff; Proven use of VAC by decision makers; A system in place to map the hazards and vulnerable groups; Functional monitoring and evaluation system in place; Improved assessment of vulnerable groups
Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response <i>(country programme UNDAF)</i>					
<i>Related PRSAP Action Proposal: Implement the Disaster Management Policy and Plan &amp; Increase Public Awareness on Disaster Awareness</i>					
4.3.2 Policy Statement: To strengthen the national response to react to drought					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Strengthen the national early warning system, including agro-meteorological modelling.					

<p>(b) Strengthen Government assisted rural projects to provide short-term rural employment to drought affected households.</p> <p>(c) Establish an efficient budgetary mechanism for providing resources for drought relief.</p> <p>(d) Maintain community-based and regional surveillance systems to gather information for use in preparedness programmes.</p> <p>(e) Establish emergency safety nets for the groups most vulnerable to drought.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<p>To Institutionalise and Strengthen the National Early Warning Unit (<i>pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2</i>)</p> <p><i>Corresponding PRSAP Action Proposal: Improve Efficiency of Early Warning Systems</i></p>	<p>To enhance crop production and food security through improving the overall food security information collection and delivery, in particular to enhance early warning and other advisory services to farmers and other stakeholders</p>	<p>An institutionalisation and strengthened National Early Warning System; Functional distribution system of early warning information to farmers and other end users; Impact on farming management and livelihood style through better preparation to cope with drought and climate change</p>	<p>Farmers, early warning staff, and agricultural decision makers</p>	<p>E1.1m (US\$ 180,000) GOS, SADC</p>	<p>Effective information flow reaching farmers, including response and adaptation from farmers; Employment of permanent staff; EW used by decision makers</p>
<p>Safety Nets for Vulnerable to Drought: see 4.3.3 (<i>priority UNDAF &amp; Horizon 2015</i>)</p>					
<p>4.3.3 Policy Statement: To give highest priority to measures mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on food security</p> <p>Main Strategies:</p> <p>(a) Support the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP).</p> <p>(b) Facilitate the implementation of the agriculture-related items of programmes mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>(c) Develop programmes and measures for direct assistance to the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>(d) Build capacity within communities to cope and provide assistance and support.</p>					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<p>Agricultural Intervention: See 1.1.7 I Indlunkulu Programme</p>					
<p>Implementing a comprehensive school feeding programme for all OVCs (<i>priority area Horizon 2015</i>)</p>			<p>OVCs</p>	<p>E600m ((US\$ 100m) (5 years)</p>	
<p>Strengthening Safety Nets for Vulnerable (<i>priority area UNDAF &amp; Horizon 2015</i>)</p>			<p>Vulnerable groups, especially children, women, elderly, PLWHA</p>	<p>E90m (US\$ 15m) (5 years)</p>	<p>Number of community supported interventions; Number of people trained in psycho social support; Number of people trained in income generation; Number of livelihood interventions</p>
<p><b>4.4 Long-Term Environmental Modifications</b></p>					
<p>4.4.1 Policy Statement: To develop climate change adaptation strategies for food security</p> <p>Main Strategies:</p> <p>(a) Address the threats of climate change and food security and develop adaptation strategies.</p> <p>(b) Investigate and monitor the impact of climate change on food security in Swaziland.</p> <p>(c) Investigate and assess resilient ecosystems that may be able to cope with climate change.</p> <p>(e) In anticipation of the overall climate becoming drier and hotter, maintain national crop production through the continual introduction of high yielding, drought and disease tolerant varieties of crops.</p>					

(f) Strengthen the existing early warning capabilities and establish a climate information system and provide farmers with practical information and advice.					
(g) Establish efficient linkages between research, extension, NGO's, parastatals and other stakeholders to identify and develop cost effective crop production technologies for semi-arid climates.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Lubombo Region <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To ensure that agricultural development policies and practices are resilient to climate change in the Lubombo-Lowveld region	Adaptation to climate change measures piloted; information flows between local and national levels on climate, including impacts on agriculture and potential adaptation options, improved; (iii) climate change concerns and national agricultural sectoral development policies and programmes integrated	Rural communities in the Lubombo-Lowveld region; NGOs and government (MRDYA, MNRE, DPMO, MOAC, SEA)	E7m (US\$1m) submitted to GEF/UNDP	The drought vulnerability assessment value is less than 60% of the 2006 value of the Lubombo-Lowveld Region (Project reports/ Household survey); Institutional willingness to review policies, procedures and standards;
4.4.2 Policy Statement: To combat desertification and land degradation					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Implement the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification to combat the devastating effects of desertification, land degradation and other environmental threats to food security.					
(b) Monitor and promote rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources in food producing areas as well as in adjacent forestlands, non-arable lands, and watersheds.					
(c) Promote bush control, adjust stocking rates and enforce soil conservation measures in communal rangelands and implement appropriate land rehabilitation measures.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
<i>See also 1.1.2 II - Integrated Land Management Programme Countering Land Degradation in Swaziland</i>					
4.4.3 Policy Statement: To manage and conserve biodiversity as well as agro-biodiversity					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, through implementation of the obligations under the UNCBD and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.					
(b) Enhance of the diversity of all genetic resources for food and agriculture, especially plant and animal genetic resources, in all types of production systems.					
(c) Promote an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture.					
(d) Initiate research programmes to maintain agro-biodiversity and establish a breeding programme for food crops that fits local conditions, for example open-pollinated varieties.					
(e) Promote ecological and social services provided by agro-ecosystems: landscape and wildlife protection, soil protection and health, water cycle and quality, air quality, CO2 sequestration, etc.					
(f) Reduce the deforestation rate and increase forest coverage, maintain and develop the multiple contributions of forests, trees and forestry to food security.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>
Establishment of a Biotechnology Park in Swaziland <i>(development project, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>	To establish a biotechnology park and create an industry that will exploit a variety of high value commercial crops and animals, whilst protection the environment	Sustained commercial utilisation of indigenous plant and animal resources; Jobs created through commercialization in high value added specialized indigenous natural products	Communities through production and processing of indigenous products; government and country through increased capacity; and economic benefits	E1.2m (US\$ 200,000) for first two years GOS	Number of people involved and jobs created in production and processing of indigenous products; Economic benefits from value-adding
4.4.4 Policy Statement: To adopt appropriate and sustainable biotechnological innovations.					
Main Strategies:					
(a) Strengthen national capacity to conduct risk management on GM products and to assess environmental bio-safety of GMOs.					
(b) Prepare sound policies, legislation and programmes on transfer and use of biotechnology innovations, skills development and appropriate training.					
<i>Intervention (&amp; Type, Status)</i>	<i>Main Objectives</i>	<i>Main Outcomes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Budget &amp; Funding</i>	<i>Impact Assessment Indicators</i>

# CHAPTER 5 FOOD SECURITY PRIORITY PROGRAMME

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The Priority Programme for Food Security has been derived from the comprehensive National Programme as outlined in the previous chapter. The selection of the priority programme and its components has been based on stakeholder consultation and recent documents where national priorities have been defined and summarised (UNDAF 2006-10, FAO/GOS Horizon 2015, PRSAP 2006).

The approximate horizon of the Priority Programme is five years. The Priority Programme incorporates several high priority pilot interventions selected from the comprehensive National Programme. Such interventions once piloted should be replicated in other suitable areas or regions, or even extended nationally. The budget estimates for such extensions have been added to the budget for the pilot area, assuming coverage of a five-year period.

The priority programme is divided into six Components and further subdivided into sub-components, which relate one or more emergency interventions or strategies as defined in the comprehensive National Programme.

The idea is to link several interventions together into one component and propose a wider umbrella programme that has a higher-level goal and overall objective. Such component may include a number of sub-components or elements, which relate to critical conditions or even emergencies and as such address and link baselines which are also more attractive to donors (linking development interventions with emergency relief or emergency recovery interventions).

Some components are proposed as one coherent programme, e.g. research & extension, marketing, credit and rural infrastructure, other as single interventions.

## 5.1 Component 1 Crop and Livestock Intensification and Diversification

Component 1 has two sub-components, namely 1.1 Agricultural Crop Productivity Enhancement and 1.2 Livestock Production Enhancement.

The Crop Productivity Enhancement sub-component has three elements that are interlinked and preferably undertaken as one comprehensive programme. Crop intensification and diversification – and associated commercialisation – is the central element that applies to both irrigated and rainfed crop production. Water and irrigation management will be of crucial importance in particular the drier parts of the country, namely Lowveld and Lower Middleveld, whereas soil fertility management is essential in the parts of the country with relatively good rainfall, the Highveld and Upper Middleveld, which both have predominantly acid soils which constraint needs to be addressed. Crop diversification will be promoted throughout the country, especially in the Lowveld and Lower Middleveld, for both rainfed and irrigated production, currently totally dominated by maize and sugarcane respectively. The suitability and economic feasibility of both these crops needs to be reassessed and other crops taken in the equation.

The Animal Productivity Enhancement sub-component has three elements, two of which are focusing on smallholder animal production commercialisation on SNL and one on fish production, which is very low in Swaziland and needs to be boosted by a fingerling hatchery.

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

<b>COMPONENT 1 CROP AND LIVESTOCK INTENSIFICATION AND DIVERSIFICATION</b>		
<b>Sub-component &amp; elements</b>	<b>Main outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>1.1 Agricultural Crop Productivity Enhancement</b>		
<b>Water and irrigation management</b> Water and Irrigation Development (development project - proposed intervention 1.2.3 II - Annex2) Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation (development project - proposed intervention 1.2.3 III- Annex2)	Increased areas under sustainable small-medium irrigation management (500ha annually) Multipurpose dams constructed with diverse downstream development (5-10 annually)	E80m (US\$13m)
<b>Crop intensification</b> Smallholder Crop Intensification and Diversification (development project to strengthen MOAC line function - proposed intervention 1.2.1 I - Annex2)	Crop intensification, diversification, commercialisation strategy in place Diversification piloted in selected areas (number of farmers, area in ha, number of different crops)	E5m pilot (US\$850,000) to E20m up-scaling (US\$3.4m)
<b>Soil fertility management</b> Pilot Smallholder Liming Project in Highveld and Upper Middleveld (development project - proposed intervention 1.2.2 I - Annex2)	Pilot Area (23,000ha target) with acid soils that received lime application Tripled maize yield to 3.5Mt/ha	E22m pilot (US\$3.7m) to E50m up-scaling (US\$8m)
<b>1.2 Livestock Productivity Enhancement</b>		
<b>Beef and Dairy Production</b> Commercialising Smallholder SNL Beef and Dairy Production (combining and linking four development projects: 1.2.4 I Enhancing Dairy Production, 1.2.4 V Commercialising Beef production on SNL, 1.2.4 VI Feed and Fodder Production, 1.1.1 component: Range Management - proposed interventions Annex2)	Output numbers from breeding of suitable stock for both beef and dairy; Improved rangelands conditions (ha); Production of Feed and Fodder (Mt, number of ha) Improved pastures for dairy (ha); Increased milk production (compared to baseline) 40 developed feedlots for 50 cattle each (each year 5 feedlots at E0.2m each) with an estimated 4000 high quality beef animals for the beef industry; Markets secured for beef and dairy	E20 (US\$3.3m)
<b>Small livestock management</b> Up-scaling Management and Commercialising Indigenous Small Stock (chicken & goat) Production (2 combined development project- proposed interventions 1.2.4 II and 1.2.4 IV- Annex2)	Sustained production (numbers) of goat, chicken and other small stock for national and international markets; Increased farmer's incomes	E8m (US\$1.3m)
<b>Aquaculture</b> Promote and develop small-scale aquaculture through establishing a hatchery and fish farming demonstrations (development project- proposed intervention 1.2.5 - Annex2)	A hatchery for fingerlings (production numbers)and demonstrations (numbers); Identified markets for fish products; Increased fish production and consumption	E5m (US\$850,000) to E10m up-scaling (US\$1.7m)

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

## 5.2 Component 2 Support Services and Rural Infrastructure

Component 2 Support Services and Rural Infrastructure has four sub-components, namely 2.1 Research and Extension, 2.2 Marketing, 2.3 Rural Finance, and 2.4 Small-scale Infrastructure.

The Support Services and Rural Infrastructure component with these four sub-component form one logical cross-cutting and interdependent sequence and should be take together as one comprehensive programme or intervention.

Component 2 has linkages with the component 1 crop production enhancement, in particular the subcomponent research and extension with the diversification aspect.

The Research and Extension sub-component will pilot well-researched extension packages suited to different agro-ecological zones and socio-economic contexts of farmers. These packages will include the promotion of indigenous and organic farming methods as well as intensification and diversification (linkage with Component 1). The Marketing sub-component is complementary to the Research and Extension sub-component. Both of these are underpinned with worked proposals. The two other sub-components 2.3 Rural Credit and 2.4 Small-scale infrastructure are not represented by worked out interventions but have been derived from the PRSAP and Horizon 2015. Logically, they form a sequence with research, extension and marketing.

<b>COMPONENT 2 SUPPORT SERVICES/ RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE</b>		
<b>sub-component &amp; elements</b>	<b>outcomes/indicators</b>	<b>budget</b>
<b>2.1 Research and Extension</b>		
Piloting well-researched extension packages suited to different agro-ecological zones and socio-economic contexts of farmers <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention 1.1.3 I - Annex 2)</i>	Capacity building of farmers (20,000 targeted), reached by well-researched extension packages and by promotion of indigenous and organic farming methods; Number of research and extension staff trained	E5m pilot (US\$850,000) to E25m up-scaling (US\$4m)
<b>2.2 Marketing</b>		
Strengthening Agricultural Marketing of Crops and Livestock <i>(pilot development project, proposed intervention 1.1.5 - Annex 2)</i>	Market information system in place with dissemination of information; Agricultural produce marketing strategy and pricing policy available; Establishment of rural marketing structures and information centres in 17 RDAs with trained staff to advise on market orientation and movements	E40m (US\$6.7m)
<b>2.3 Rural Finance</b>		
Improve access to credit and micro-credit to finance income-generating activities	Number of credit outlets; Number of rural people that received credit; Total amount of credit granted	E50m (US\$8m)
<b>2.4 Small-scale infrastructure</b>		
Improve market and storage infrastructure, rural feeder roads and other infrastructure	Rural feeder roads (km) linking farmers with markets and other infrastructure in place	E60m (US\$10m)

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

### 5.3 Component 3 Community Development and Livelihoods Diversification

Component 3 Community Development and Livelihoods Diversification has four sub-components, namely 3.1 Social Mobilisation & Group Formation, 3.2 Capacity Building, 3.3 Cottage Industry, and 3.4 Value-adding.

Several of these components could be combined, in particular elements of the cottage industry and value-adding. Social mobilisation, networking and capacity building are found as important elements in many interventions. Only in few cases these sub-component are developed as stand-alone interventions; as element of other interventions they are more relevant and better defined.

COMPONENT 3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & LIVELIHOODS DIVERSIFICATION		
Sub-component & elements	Main outcomes/indicators	budget
<b>3.1 Social mobilisation/ group formation/ networking /linkages</b>		
No specific intervention identified; Elements of this subcomponent are found in several interventions		
<b>3.2 Capacity building</b>		
Junior Farmer Field and Life School ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention 1.1.8 - Annex2</i> )	Institutionalised JFFLS approach; Number of children trained, number of schools; Capacity and confidence in agricultural work, indigenous resources, new skills and livelihoods; Protection of OVCs	E240m (US\$40m) FAO,WFP,UNICEF
Capacity building is a common objective in several other interventions: e.g. Building of Capacity in Trade Negotiations (1.1.5)		
<b>3.3 Cottage industry</b>		
Improving livelihoods through promotion of non-agricultural income-generating activities ( <i>pilot development project, proposed intervention 2.2.4 - Annex2</i> )	Income generating projects established in pilot areas (number of projects, number of households involved, number of pilot areas)	E0.6m pilot (US\$1m) to E5m up-scaling (US\$850,000)
<b>3.4 Value-adding</b>		
Promotion of Value-Adding Activities in Agriculture ( <i>pilot community &amp; institutional development project – proposed intervention 2.2.3 I - Annex2</i> ) Promotion of Community Based Food Processing Technology ( <i>pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function –proposed intervention 2.2.3 II - Annex2</i> )	Combined outcomes: Numbers of value adding enterprises Numbers of food processing cottages Number of home industries established Numbers of people trained in food processing skills Improved household food availability, improved income, improved nutritional status	E20m pilot (US\$3.3m) to E60m up-scaling (US\$10m)

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

## 5.4 Component 4 Natural Resource Management

Component 4 Natural Resource Management three sub-components, namely 4.1 Natural Resource Management & Land Use Planning, 4.2 Community Forestry, and 4.3 Rangeland Management. These sub-components overlap to some extent.

COMPONENT 4 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT		
sub-component & elements	outcomes/indicators	budget
<b>4.1 Natural Resource Management &amp; Land Use Planning</b>		
Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management ( <i>pilot development project, proposed intervention 1.1.1 I - Annex2</i> ) Development of a sustainable land management framework and implementation of land use plans for reduction of food insecurity and poverty ( <i>development project strengthening line function MOAC - proposed intervention 1.1.2 I - Annex2</i> )	Improved planning and implementation of natural resource management; Planning institutions strengthened and capacitated with trained personnel and equipment; Land use plans at community level designed and implemented	E45m (US\$7.5m) GOS, FAO
<b>4.2 Community forestry</b>		
Partly covered by above 4.1: Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management ( <i>pilot development project, proposed intervention 1.1.1 I - Annex2</i> ) Partly covered by: Establishment of a Biotechnology Park in Swaziland ( <i>development project, proposed intervention 4.4.3 - Annex2</i> )	Improved planning and implementation of strategic and practical communal forestry Sustained commercial utilisation of indigenous plant and animal resources Jobs created through commercialization in high value-added indigenous natural products	E1.2m (US\$200,000) to E3m up-scaling (US\$500,000)
<b>4.3 Rangeland management</b>		
Partly covered by above 4.1: Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management ( <i>pilot development project, proposed intervention 1.1.1 I - Annex2</i> ) Integrated Land Management Programme Countering Land Degradation in Swaziland ( <i>development project - proposed intervention 1.1.2 II - Annex2</i> )	Improved planning and implementation of range management and range rehabilitation	E 5m (US\$850,000) GEF, GOS

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

## 5.5 Component 5 Health and Nutrition

Component 5 Health and Nutrition has three sub-components, namely 5.1 Community and Household Nutrition and 5.2 Health and Sanitation.

The two elements of the Community and Household Nutrition sub-component are different but both essential for achieving more effective food utilization. The Combating Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens is a practical community based project combining three essential elements. Developing national food quality standards and conducting nutrition surveys are crucial interventions that will be important in support of other interventions.

The establishment of a Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System is another essential tool in support of other interventions to improve general health conditions and food utilisation. The related MNRE (mainly macro) and MHSW (mainly micro plus sanitation and PHAST) interventions could be effectively integrated and linking rural water development with PHAST hygiene education and sanitation improvement through VIP latrines.

COMPONENT 5 HEALTH & NUTRITION		
sub-component & elements	outcomes/indicators	budget
<b>5.1 Community and Household Nutrition:</b>		
Combating Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens <i>(Emergency recovery/development project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention 3.2.3 - Annex2)</i>	Improved knowledge on nutritional management of HIV/AIDS, Improved skills in food preparation; Improved health status HIV/AIDS affected people; Number of Tinkhundla, chiefdoms and communities addressed with complete package; Number of people given nutrition education; Number of food demonstrations conducted; Number of backyard gardens established; Recipe book developed	E3m pilot (US\$0.5m) to E10m up-scaling (US\$1.7m)
National Food Quality Standards and Nutrition Survey <i>(development project covering 3.2.2 Policy Statement)</i>	Essential information on the nutritional status of the population and other important data; National nutrition and food quality safety standards; Necessary database to link with future National Bureau of Food and Nutrition Quality standards; Monitoring system of quality of locally produced and imported foods	E10m (US\$1.7m)
<b>5.2 Health and Sanitation:</b>		
Establishment of Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System <i>(project to strengthen MHSW line function, proposed intervention 3.3.1 - Annex2)</i>	Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System in place and functioning, including comprehensive data collection and monitoring system	E1m (US\$180,000) to E5m up-scaling (US\$850,000)
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation and Hygiene Education <i>(combining Rural Water Supply - (development project -proposed intervention 3.3.2.1 - Annex2) &amp; Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Rural Communities (development project - proposed intervention 3.3.2.II - Annex2))</i>	Numbers of communities & people educated in hygiene (PHAST); Number of water supply schemes (macro and micro) & boreholes installed; Number of communities & people provided with clean supplies of domestic water; Number of VIP latrines	E50m (US\$8m)

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

## 5.6 Component 6 Disaster Management and Safety Nets

Component 6 Disaster Management and Safety Nets has four sub-components, namely 6.1 Management of Drought and Climate Change, 6.2 Disaster Preparedness, 6.3 Productive Safety Nets, and 6.4 Cash Transfers.

Management of drought, climate change and other disasters require the upgrading and institutionalisation of the Early Warning Unit and Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC).

Safety nets in this component include productive safety nets and emergency recovery safety nets. An extended safety net programme may include (a) public works, (b) human asset development, (c) physical asset creation, and (d) cash transfers.

Other aspects of disaster emergency management, e.g. school feeding, are not included in this section.

COMPONENT 6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT & SAFETY NETS		
sub-component & elements	outcomes/indicators	budget
<b>6.1 Management of Drought and Climate Change</b>		
To Institutionalise and Strengthen the National Early Warning Unit <i>(pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention 4.3.2 - Annex2)</i>	An institutionalised National Early Warning System; Functional distribution system of EW information to farmers and other end users; Impact on farming management and livelihood	E1m (US\$180,000) GOS, SADC
<b>6.2 Disaster Preparedness</b>		
Institutionalising and Improving the Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC) <i>(pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention 4.3.1 - Annex2)</i>	Improved national emergency response capacity through institutionalised VAC; System to map the hazards and vulnerable groups; A functional monitoring and evaluation system; Improved assessment of vulnerable groups	E0.9m (US\$160,000) GOS, RVAC
<b>6.3 Productive Safety Nets</b>		
Indlunkulu Programme <i>(emergency recovery project, on-going intervention 1.1.7 I - Annex2)</i> Ensuring Access to Diversified Seed for Vulnerable Households in Swaziland <i>(emergency recovery project, on-going intervention 1.1.7 II - Annex2)</i>	Numbers trained/established: Sustainable neighbourhood care point gardens; Sustainable school & community gardens; Core farmers trained in conservation agriculture; Increased crop production; Reduced post-harvest crop loss; Improved nutritious status of OVCs	E80m (US\$13m) FAO, NERCHA, DFID, SA
Other Initiatives (UNDAF)		E90m (US\$15m)
<b>6.4 Cash Transfers</b>		

The selected elements in the priority programme concur with the interventions already part of the National Programme, and are referred to as occurring in Chapter 4 and Annex 2.

# CHAPTER 6 GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

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## 6.1 Implementation Strategy Formulation

This National Programme for Food Security will be implemented using either the comprehensive framework (Chapter 4) or the priority framework (Chapter 5). Actual implementation will take place through a series of direct interventions identified in Annex 2.

## 6.2 Institutional Framework

Food security matters remain within the mandate of the minister responsible for agriculture. There is a commitment to fully mainstream the multi-dimensional nature of food security into the mandate and operations of the minister responsible for agriculture.

To effectively implement the National Programme for Food Security as well as to monitor its progress and evaluate its results, a strong multi-sectoral institutional arrangement with Government will be established.

To ensure the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security, effective coordination, not only between government institutions, but also between all actors and stakeholders involved in food security, will be facilitated by a multi-sectoral institution, the Consultative Committee on Food Security.

### *6.2.1 Consultative Committee on Food Security*

The current institutional arrangement will be strengthened to bring together and coordinate food security issues currently being handled by different government institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders. Presently, the Consultative Committee on Food Security has been given responsibility to coordinate food security matters through its sub-committees<sup>4</sup>. However, considering the magnitude and complexity of food security, there is a need to review current institutional structures, responsibilities/mandates and representation within the Consultative Committee.

The Consultative Committee on Food Security comprises of representatives from government, parastatals, NGOs, the private sector and other civil and traditional organisations.

The key functions of the Consultative Committee on Food Security are:

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<sup>4</sup> Currently the Consultative Committee on Food Security has six sub-committees, namely a Policy Sub-committee, a Crop and Livestock Production Sub-committee, a Nutrition and HIV/AIDS Sub-committee, a Poverty Alleviation and Income Generation Sub-committee, a Food Security and Disaster Preparedness Sub-committee and a Media Sub-committee.

- (1) To advise the Secretariat to the Consultative Committee on Food Security on food security matters;
- (2) To implement through their respective organisations and institutions the Food Security Strategy and Action Plan;
- (3) To report to the Secretariat to the Consultative Committee on Food Security on progress in implementing food security related programmes;
- (4) To collect information and data on food security;
- (5) To perform any other function as required.

### ***6.2.2 Secretariat to the Consultative Committee on Food Security***

To ensure greater efficiency in all matters related to food security, the Chairpersons of the six sub-committees of the Consultative Committee on Food Security shall form a working secretariat to liaise between the larger and key implementor Consultative Committee on Food Security and the administrative Early Warning and Food Security Unit.

The key functions of the Secretariat to the Consultative Committee on Food Security are:

- (1) To report to the Early Warning and Food Security Unit on progress in implementing food security related programmes;
- (2) To act as the secretariat of the Consultative Committee on Food Security and report to the Early Warning and Food Security Unit;
- (3) To advise, with advice obtained from the Consultative Committee on Food Security, the Early Warning and Food Security Unit on food security matters;
- (4) To coordinate the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy;
- (5) To identify and prepare budgets and other resource allocations to strengthen the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy;
- (6) To collate, interpret and disseminate information and data on food security;
- (7) To liaise and consult with the Consultative Committee on Food Security;
- (8) To develop and maintain constructive partnerships in food security;
- (9) To develop and maintain an effective monitoring and evaluation strategy to monitor and evaluate programmes implemented;
- (10) To perform any other function as required.

### ***6.2.3 Early Warning and Food Security Unit***

High-level food security coordination will be established through an Early Warning and Food Security Unit with vested legal power, authority and representation to efficiently deal with all relevant food security matters. The Unit will consist of officers appointed by the Minister responsible for agriculture and be housed under the MOAC Economic Planning and Analysis Section (EPAS). The exact size and composition of the unit will be determined during its formation but must recognize the pivotal role of non-public sector stakeholders including NGOs, international development partners and private sector entities.

The Director of Agriculture will Chair this committee, which will be responsible for coordinating the implementation of the policy and supporting action plan and its recommendations via the Consultative Committee on Food Security sub-committees and members.

The establishment of the Early Warning and Food Security Unit is considered as strengthening the Early Warning Unit and adjusting its mandate to cover food security coordination.

The key functions of the Early Warning and Food Security Unit are:

- (1) To assist and advise the Government of Swaziland on food security matters;
- (2) To implement the Food Security Policy, the National Programme for Food Security Strategy and related initiatives;
- (3) To coordinate food security programmes and activities (nationally, regionally, internationally);
- (4) To incorporate national policies and strategies related to food security into projects, programmes and other related activities;
- (5) To facilitate food security monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- (6) To attend to any other responsibility relating to food security.
- (7) To facilitate the preparation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy;
- (8) To coordinate the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy;
- (9) To identify and prepare budgets and other resource allocations to food security;
- (10) To collate, interpret and disseminate information and data on food security;
- (11) To develop and maintain constructive partnerships in food security.

## 6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

### 6.3.1 Approach of Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Monitoring and evaluation are essential for improving the effectiveness of designed projects/programmes and will ensure service delivery and sustainability. Careful programme monitoring allows managers to make appropriate decisions on a day-to-day basis and ensures that programs are carried out as designed and altered when necessary. While evaluation enables program managers to understand and demonstrate the results of their work, determine the best strategies for achieving their goals and document lessons learned. Monitoring and evaluation would be based on the projects and programmes formulated in the NPFS. To enable a successful achievement of the proposed interventions, particular attention needs to be given to the monitoring and evaluation programme.

The monitoring and evaluation system must provide information on implementation of the project/programme and assess the effectiveness of the program/project and report back to the Consultative Committee on Food Security. Monitoring will be regularly undertaken based on the agreed targets and performance indicators formulated during project formulation and or in association with the financier or donor. The monitoring system should provide information on two levels:

- The activities of the proposed interventions compared to the planned inputs and outputs and;
- The participation of beneficiaries and impact on targeted beneficiaries.

The first level will depend on the reports given regularly during meetings. However, the second requires reporting from field surveys conducted. When a project or programme appears not to be producing the expected outputs efficiently, effectively and timely, an independent external evaluation will need to be conducted for recommend a solution. The Early Warning and Food Security Unit will also conduct evaluations when needed.

The monitoring will be a continuous process at all levels. The Consultative Committee on Food Security will facilitate food security monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. There will also be the Food Security Coordinating Unit that will work with the Food Security Board. The Consultative Committee will report on progress in implementing food security related programmes and projects. The committee will then advise on any action to correct any undesirable deviation from the objectives and targets. Communities will also have to monitor the implementation of their programmes and assess impact on food security. For full participation of the communities, their capacity needs to be strengthened. The implementing agencies need to also monitor and evaluate their own programmes. It should be noted that there would be both physical and financial monitoring of project activities. Monitoring reports must be produced this can be on monthly, quarterly or half yearly depending on the type and duration of the project/programme. Evaluation must review the relevance of the Food Security Strategy and Action Plan, the performance of stakeholders in implementing it and success of completed projects/programmes. It is important to compile a comprehensive terminal report at the end of each project which will, in a pre-determined content guide, spell-out the successes and failures of the intervention and make recommendations for improved approaches.

Conducting a quantitative baseline study is an important aspect of understanding the outcomes of a project, while qualitative methods can provide significant information for understanding participants' perspectives. The impact of the project/programme can be easily analyzed, otherwise the project initiator must first study the livelihood of a given target group or community in order to evaluate or assess the impact of the project/programme after the intervention.

A monitoring and evaluation system must be used to understand what works well and does not work well, to strengthen programme implementation, and to inform the design of new programmes. With this approach, monitoring and evaluation plans are developed by programme staff to meet their needs, and activities are conducted on an ongoing basis in an inexpensive manner.

### ***6.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation System of the National Programme for Food Security***

A monitoring and evaluation system will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy through a consultative and participatory process. The purpose of the monitoring and evaluation system is to:

- improve collection and interpretation of critical food and nutrition security information through enhancing data collection and management
- strengthening analytical capacity at all levels and
- establishing a strong linkage and coordination between data producers and users.

Information on food security indicators are a necessary element of the national policy goal of reducing food insecurity and malnutrition since it helps in decision making, policy implementation and programme interventions. Some food security indicators can be derived from existing information domains, which include agricultural statistics, health and nutrition statistics, population statistics, macro-economic and market statistics, and natural resources information. Other institutional arrangements for specific collection, analysis and dissemination of food and nutrition information such as the Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) need to be recognized and enhanced to support this integrated monitoring system.

The monitoring and evaluation system will aim to address, amongst others, the following:

- (a) Improving technical infrastructure that will help in creating conditions to produce and stimulate demand for information;
- (b) Institutional strengthening to realize a coordinated institutional set-up and capacities to produce, analyse and disseminate information;
- (c) Support creation of information products that are appropriate, timely and demand-driven;
- (d) Encourage utilisation of properly and accurately analysed prevailing information for decision making by stakeholders;

- (e) Facilitating development of appropriate linkages between decentralized decision-making at district and national levels;
- (f) Facilitating in-depth analysis on the quality and optimal quantity of information for decision-making; and
- (g) Strengthen tracking and monitoring of food and nutrition surveillance systems.

The Early Warning and Food Security Unit will develop a national standardized framework for implementing agencies with respect to indicators to be used, monitoring methods applied, reporting formats and reporting time frame. The framework will be periodically reviewed by stakeholders.

#### **6.4 Legal Framework**

A legal framework will be defined to support the institutional changes envisaged to implement the Food Security Policy. Relevant legislation will be reviewed and updated where necessary.

#### **6.5 Environmental Compliance**

The Environmental Management Act of 2002 calls for all policies, programmes or plans that could have an impact on the protection, conservation or enhancement of the environment or on the sustainable management of natural resources to be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment on that policy programme or plan.

Prior to approval, such a strategic assessment must be carried out to establish and mitigate for environmental impacts that could arise through the implementation of the National Programme for Food Security Strategy.

#### **6.6 Resource Mobilisation**

At the Maputo Summit of July 2003, Heads of States, including of Swaziland, pledged to allocate at least 10 percent of national budgetary resources for support to agriculture. Following the Abuja Declaration of 2001, Swaziland is also committed to spend 15 percent (currently 8.4 percent) of its budget on health. These commitments come at a time when national reserves have been seriously diminished. There are also reduced prospects for increased revenue from the traditional sources such as SACU. Nevertheless, Swaziland is striving to reach its commitments related to food security.

Additional resource mobilisation will therefore pose a challenge to the government in order to facilitate implementation of this National Programme for Food Security Strategy. The Consultative Committee on Food Security will forge partnerships with development partners, international finance institutions and donors in order to secure funding for the implementation of this programme.

*Annex 1 - Review of Interventions related to Food Security*

*Subdivision of Reviewed Interventions*

The review of past, present and pipeline interventions, programmes, projects and line functions is presented in the following order of sections and subsections:

SECTION A: LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, including fisheries

SECTION B: CROP PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION

SECTION C: LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - SUBSECTION C1 Land use planning, soil conservation, land rehabilitation

SUBSECTION C2 Forestry

SUBSECTION C3 Energy

SECTION D: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, including rural water, irrigation

SECTION E: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS, including early warning

SECTION F: NUTRITION AND FOOD UTILISATION

SECTION G: HEALTH, including environmental health, sanitation, food safety

**Table 1 - Summarised Review of Past, Present and Pipeline Interventions, Programmes, Projects and Line Functions Related to Food Security**

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
<b>SECTION A: LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT, including fisheries</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Grazing Land Management Demonstration Areas (GMDA's)	To introduce controlled grazing (by a group of farmers) within a small block (100-300 ha) of the total grazing area in communal grazing areas To demonstrate the potential for increasing both range and livestock production in communal areas	Initiated in 1980s and phased out approximately 2000 In 1988 there were 11 GMDA's in various stages of development and in 1995 only 4 GMDA's functioning	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	IFAD/ GOS.	Initial partially successful, Constraints: Inadequate livestock extension service, land restrictions,
RDA Dairy Development (part of RDA Programme)	To promote small scale dairy production and pasture establishment, developing milk collection centres	Initiated 1978, fused into livestock extension in 1984 due to re-organisation of the service	MOAC	GOS/ RDAP	Successful, but market outlets not properly developed
Hides and Skins Improvement	To promote efficient and effective utilisation of animal by-products, train VA's in hides and skins preservation and marketing, establish formal markets and sale points	Initiated 1981, phased out in 1984 due to funds unavailability	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	FAO	Partly successful
Promotion of Quality Beef Cattle: Bull Exchange Scheme & Livestock Extension Centres	To improve the indigenous Nguni cattle breed by selection, produce bulls of different breeds, disseminate the improved genetic material to the national herd, Livestock Extension Centres to compliment the Bull Exchange Scheme and expedite cattle improvement.	Initiated 1960's and 1970's respectively, both phased out 1985 in favour of bull loan scheme and sisa ranches	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	GOS	Partially successful, farmers assumed ownership of bulls were reluctant to take back their bred cattle
Poultry Development; Mfumbaneni Hatchery & Layer Production	To supply farmers with day old chicks in order to escape high mortalities from imported chicks, promote poultry production in rural areas, reduce importation of chicks and disease risks, increase poultry exports of day old chicks, reduce costs incurred by farmers	Initiated 1982, hatchery closed in 1992/3 after disease out break (Salmonellosis) Layer production closed in 1990, non-profitable	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division.	GOS	Successful for initial period, however working at a loss from 1990
Livestock Marketing Support	To develop a marketing programme to encourage livestock development and make market information readily available to the public To construct/rehabilitate rural sale yards to provide the necessary infrastructure to enable marketing of cattle To increase off-take to reduce degradation of rangelands SNL	On-going, line function initiated 1980s, also addressed by IFAD Smallholder Agricultural Development Project (1994-2002)	MOAC - DVSL	GOS, IFAD	Partially successful, impact difficult to evaluate
Energy Protein Mineral Blocks	To relieve farmers in drought stricken areas, improve cattle nutritional status and condition.	Initiated after the drought in 1992 and ceased in 1994, No follow-up due unavailability of funds	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	FAO/ GOS	Successful
Range Resources and Grazing Potentials in Swaziland	To survey and assess present status of the range resources, formulate guidelines for reasonable stocking rates in the different agro-ecological zones, recommend grazing management and improvement patterns	Initiated and completed in 1994 Distinguish units of functional equivalence for grazing livestock	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	MOAC/FAO/UNDP	Successful
Livestock Sub-Sector Review and Range Survey	To review the sub-sector, develop a livestock policy framework, provide data for inclusion into the national land-use plan, produce national vegetation map	Initiated 1993, completed in 1994	MOAC - DVLS & Land Use Planning	FAO/GOS US\$ 283 000	Successful
A comprehensive fish survey in all the compoundments and rivers in Swaziland	To determine the distribution, abundance and seasonality of fish species present throughout Swaziland. Estimate fisheries potential of small water bodies. Capacity building of fisheries personnel	completed in 2004, Initiated in 2002 Check list of species compiled, personnel trained and survey equipment purchased	MOAC Fisheries Section	Republic of China on Taiwan	Successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
HIV/AIDS Impact Mitigation Through Indigenous Chicken Production	To enhance food production and strengthen households livelihoods through small scale production of free range indigenous chickens, Phase 1: Sigombeni pilot area Phase 2: Shiselweni area	Phase 1 initiated and completed in 2002 Phase 2 initiated in 2003 and stalled in 2004 due to disease outbreak (SA suppliers) restart not possible due to withdrawal of funds	Swaziland Red Cross	Phase 1: VETAID, DFID, BSRCS E223,000 Phase 2: NERCHA E800 000	Phase 1 successful Phase 2 not successful
<b>Present projects</b>					
Fattening Ranches Scheme (MOAC – DVLS line function)	To increase off-take and reduce stocking pressure on SNL degraded areas and rangelands, increase farmer's economic returns from grass fattened auctioned cattle, demonstrate proper management of cattle and rangelands. Three fattening ranches developed: Mpala, Balegane (1976), Lavumisa	On-going, initiated in 1964-1965 At present Balegane and Mpala fully operational; Lavumisa ranch being discontinued (now part of Lavumisa Big Six development) and contingency plan not yet in place; Lavumisa also has a problem of water unavailability	MOAC - DVLS	GOS	Partially successful Poor maintenance of fencing and other infrastructure, cattle theft, unauthorised use of grazing, Royal cattle being bred at the scheme and assuming permanent residence status
Sisa Ranches Scheme (MOAC – DVLS line function)	To encourage farmers to participate in commercial beef production, improve national off-take, increase supply of quality beef to meet local and export demands, alleviate grazing pressure on communal rangelands and reduce overgrazing, empower as many Swazis as possible to commercially rear cattle Four Sisa ranches developed: Nyonyane (1979), Kubutha (1988), Mlindazwe (1985), Nkalashane 1986)	On-going, Initiated 1979 At present only Nyonyane, Kubutha, Mlindazwe operational, however part of Nyonyane incorporated in Maguga downstream development; Nkalashane no longer operational due to Chromoleana odorata infestation	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	GOS	Partially successful, Benefits only small sector of the farming population (farm size restrictive) lack of control of cattle numbers per owner and lack of maintenance of grazing camps
Livestock Extension Service (MOAC – DVLS line function)	To disseminate appropriate information and technology to farmers for the sustainable development and improvement of livestock production	On-going, initiated mid 1980s as follow- up to RDA livestock services Sub-sections include dairy, poultry, beef, pigs, goats	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	GOS	Partially successful, inadequate human resources and infrastructure
Livestock Education and Training Centre. (MOAC-DVLS Line function)	To alleviate the socio-cultural and socio-economic impediments to sustainable livestock production on SNL To improve training facilities to enhance effective transfer of skill and technology to livestock producers and extension staff To develop commercial production of the components: dairy, poultry, pigs, and small ruminants, To develop farmers capacity for commercial production	On going, initiated 1994	MOAC – DVSL	IFAD/GOS	Partially successful However the facility is currently underutilised
National Beef Cattle Breeding Programme (MOAC – DVLS line function) (components include Bull Loan Scheme, Nguni cattle improvement and conservation etc)	To provide superior performance tested bulls to the bull loan scheme to improve the genetic merit of the national herd, evaluate the suitability of the various breed groups to the different ecological zones, investigate the potential role of recommended breeds, exploit heterosis in the resultant crosses for beef production, improve the indigenous Nguni cattle through selection and conservation, Five Ranches Developed: Mpsi, Balekane Manyonyaneni, Highveld, Nsalitje,	On-going, initiated 1975 distributed superior performance tested bulls to initially RDA's, distribution revised to accommodate non-RDA areas and TDL farmers, however demand for bulls exceeds supply	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	GOS	Successful, but demand for bulls exceeds supply
Dairy Development: Dairy cattle breeding (MOAC – DVLS line function)	To provide high quality dairy cows and heifers to small-scale dairy farmers, breed evaluations for Friesian/Jersey-Nguni crosses for suitability on SNL, Gege Dairy Farm	On-going, initiated 1989, sold limited number of heifers and cows to farmers, crossbreed evaluations not yet done	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	GOS	Partially successful,
Goat Improvement Programme	To evaluate and improve the indigenous goat by selection,	Initiated in 1996 but stalled in 1998 when	MOAC - DVLS,	ILRI/ GOS,	Not successful (stalled) due to

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	supply genetically superior bucks to farmers to improve the growth performance of indigenous goats, promote utilisation and conservation of indigenous goats.	funds to purchase goats could not be released for bureaucratic reasons (Donor funds locked in govt suspense account)	Animal Production Division		inability to access grant)
Pig Breeding Programme (MOAC – DVLS line function)	To breed and provide breeding stock to small-holder farmers, Parent breeding stock (Large white & Landrace) bred, resultant F1 female progeny sold to farmers, Based on a three breed crossing system Located at Mpsisi farm	On-going, initiated 2004	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	Republic of China/ GOS E 2m	Partially successful, erratic water supply, heat stress, inconsistent feed supply
Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (SADC/UNDP/FAO/ Project)	To identify, characterise, conserve and improve animal genetic resources to maintain biological diversity, creating sustainable livestock production systems, improve food security and rural livelihoods	On-going, Phase 1 initiated in 2000 and completed 2004, not all country activities fully implemented	MOAC - DVLS, UNISWA, Animal Production Division	UNDP/ GOS	Partially successful, Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak
Sustainable Agriculture Development (livestock and other components)	To increase agricultural production and mitigate against HIV/AIDS pandemic amongst vulnerable communities in drought prone areas Projects include: a) Dairy goat development b) Backyard poultry production c) Household beef cattle production d) Household pig production	On-going a) Initiated 2003, Boer goats bought from SA, bred and multiplied, allocated to identified recipients b) initiated 2004 Indigenous Poultry Production, Each household allocated 5hens, 1 rooster, project replicated to benefit more households c) Initiated 2003, Beef cattle production in drought prone areas, project to be replicated to cater for more households in other regions d) Initiated 2004, Piggery Production centre fully established and supplies stock to vulnerable households	World Vision Swaziland	World Vision USA US\$ 320 000 (a)  World Vision Taiwan US\$ 60 000 (b)  World Vision USA & Australia US\$ 380 000 (c)  World Vision Taiwan US\$ 320 000 (d)	Successful, but goats struggled to adapt to new environment, high mortalities recorded  (b) Partially successful, disease outbreak, high mortalities  (c,d) Successful
Poultry development: Commercial Indigenous Chicken Production ( part of Sustainable Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Programme - SAID)	To promote sustainable agriculture and enterprise development at homestead level in drought prone areas of the Lubombo and Lowveld	On-going, initiated in 2000 (see also under Communal development)	ACAT	Various donors	Successful
Power Team Feedlotting	To promote small holder commercial beef cattle production, supply Swaziland Meat Industries with quality beef stock	On-going, initiated in 2003, On a contract basis farmers raise young beef stock on feedlots for a guaranteed market at SMI	Individual farmers, SMI	Commercial bank loans	Partial successfully, Major constraint: farmers have difficulty in sourcing feedlot stock (cattle)
Poultry Development: Promote Broiler and Layer Production	To assist community based associations in rearing commercial poultry to alleviate poverty and food security	On-going and now self sustaining, initiated 2002	Swaziland Red Cross	Finnish Red Cross	Successful, programme now self sustaining
National Livestock Identification Project Phase 1	To implement the Livestock Identification Act (No. 13 of 2001), traceability of stock origins, mitigate against stock theft; activities include to cover branding of livestock with country marks and dip tank marks	Implementation of Phase 1 started in 2004 but experienced problems related to branding in particular, which led to temporary suspension of the project	MOAC - DVLS	GOS E1,797 000	Not successful so far, implementation suspended
Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS): Support for the Diversification Component	To demonstrate the benefits of improved backyard and small-scale commercial poultry husbandry, goat management practices and pig industry. To increase capacity of extension staff and farmers to exploit the potential of improved production	Initiated 2004. Present status unknown	MOAC - DVLS	FAO US\$ 198,000	Not successful programme encountered numerous problems at implementation

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	to increase household food security and income				
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Poultry Development: Up scaling Management of Indigenous Chickens	Up scale management of indigenous chickens production among smallholder farmers to enhance food security, reduce poverty, mitigate against HIV and AIDS, reduce mortality in indigenous chickens and improve their general management, 54 chiefdoms serve as pilot areas and breeding units, awareness campaign achieved; supply child-headed homesteads 8 hens, 1 rooster (cock) at 12 weeks old; To provide eggs, meat and raise chicks	5-years project, starting 2006	MOAC - DVLS Animal Production Division	NERCHA E1m (approved)	
Poultry Development: Upgrading Poultry Abattoirs	To provide upgraded slaughter facilities for farmers Poultry abattoirs constructed in 1989 and located at Motjane, Ngwempisi, Nhlangano are currently in urgent need for upgrading and rehabilitation,		MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	NAMBoard	
Poultry Development: Mfumbaneni Resuscitation (NMTIP-CAADP bankable project profile)	To rehabilitate the Mfumbaneni poultry farm and infrastructure, resuscitate breeding and hatchery operations for a sustainable day old chick production		MOAC - DVLS Animal Production Division	Seeking funding US\$ 1.589,000	
Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production and Utilisation (NMTIP-CAADP bankable project profile)	To support efforts aimed at encouraging intensive livestock production systems through making feed resources readily available and accessible, feed cost reduction through investigations and promoting cost effective feed formulations, promote utilisation of locally available materials		MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division	Seeking funding US\$ 1,973,000	
National Livestock Identification Project Phase 1	To implement the Livestock Identification Act (No. 13 of 2001), traceability of stock origins, mitigate against stock theft; activities include to cover branding of livestock with country marks and dip tank marks	Phase 1 started in 2004 but experienced problems related to branding in particular, which led to temporary suspension of the project	MOAC - DVLS	GOS E1,797 000	Not successful so far, implementation suspended
Establishing a Tannery	To provide market accessibility for hides and skins.		Private sector	Turkish Investors	
Commercialising Indigenous Goat Production (project brief)	To stimulate commercial goat production, structure domestic marketing system for goats and goat meat, improved goat management skills, reduced kid and adult mortality, increased goat populations, provision of slaughter facility for goats		MOAC - DVLS	Project proposal for cooperation between Swaziland and South Africa	
Prevention and Control of Bird Flu (Avian influenza) in Poultry and Prevention and Control of Pandemic Influenza in Humans	To enhance laboratory diagnostic capabilities for disease surveillance, sensitisation campaigns for alertness, stakeholders extensive education and training To review animal disease legislation, poultry movement control and management, traceability, surveillance, monitoring, early warning, early detection-early reaction	Proposals being elaborated; focus will be on awareness and prevention	MOAC - DVLS	Seeking funding	
Improving Animal Quality: -National Livestock Performance Recording Scheme - Establishment of a National Breeding Centre - Development Appropriate Breeding Programmes - Develop National Breeding Policy	To develop appropriate and sustainable performance recording schemes for AnGR, for the successful design and execution of breeding programmes, enhance monitoring and characterisation of the country's AnGR. To provide AI, MOET etc. To design appropriate breeding programmes for the relevant production systems without compromising the genetic gains attained in crossbreeding with exotics	Important multi-faceted project for the future, however possible implementation will depend on a number of prerequisites: a well equipped laboratory, a developed dairy industry with high quality dairy animals, better import control mechanism, improved communal grazing systems, etc.	MOAC - DVLS, Animal Production Division.		

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
- Develop AnGR Early Warning System	To formulate appropriate policy measures, legal frameworks for the sustainable utilisation and conservation of AnGR To improve interpretation of seasonal forecasts, declining population (breeds and species) and their applications to livestock management decisions making				
Equipping the Nyetane Fish Hatchery	To develop an agriculture/aquaculture and increase fish production and promote export, To increase fingerlings production To establish a fisheries research facility	May 2006 – March 2007	MOAC - Fisheries Section	GOS E3m	
<b>SECTION B: CROP PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Rural Development Area Programme (RDAP)	To improve the income and general well being of Swazi farmers by providing rural infrastructure, services, crop production inputs, livestock management and land consolidation To relieve grazing pressure of communal land through increased marketing and cattle fattening schemes Improve soil conservation through terracing of slopes To provide a new agricultural development structure spatially in the country by means of extension areas	Started in 1974, completed 1982 Implementation did not achieve reducing overgrazing and only 20% of target soil conservation measure	MOAC LVSD, LUP, CRDB, Extension, Forestry, fisheries, Home Econ.	ADB, WB, UK Govt (ODA), EDF, USAID 14 876 000	Partially successful but major objectives not achieved (did not cover the whole country as aimed at)
Resettlement programme (Component of RDA)	To improve agricultural and livestock production by altering patterns of land use and reduce soil erosion and promoting environmental sustainability To provide rural infrastructure and services by reducing the 'scattered' nature of rural homesteads, allowing more effective services like clinics, schools and businesses	Started in 1974, completed 1982	MOAC-CRDB, Land Use Planning section	ADB, World Bank, EU	Successful with some recommendations made
Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing Programme	Aimed at small farmers, including development of irrigated agriculture	Completed, ran from 1981 until 1991	MOAC	USAID	Partially successful but long-term impact not known
Smallholder Agricultural Development Project	Focus on direct support to smallholder production with the objective to improve farm income and standard of living. Emphasis on agricultural development and irrigation	Completed, 1994 – 2002 Partly implemented: lack of agric. policy, chieftaincy disputes	MOAC	IFAD/ADB	Partly successful, impact difficult to evaluate
Development of small-scale Irrigation schemes (part of IFAD Smallholder Agricultural Development Project)	To increase irrigated crop production, primarily on SNL, but also on TDL, countrywide	Completed, 1994 – 2002 Implementation delayed by inadequate extension staff	MOAC-Irr, Hortic, Coops, Home Econ., Extension, SFDF, ACAT	IFAD/GOS 3,557,600	Partly successful, some schemes not sustainable
Food Science & Technology: Construction of greenhouses	To grow vegetables in greenhouses Location: Malkerns Research station	Initiated and completed in 1999, however destroyed by fire immediately after completion	MPWT	GOS,IFAD	Failure, but plans and materials to repair and install irrigation available
Promotion of Conservation Agriculture	To promote soil and moisture conservation Pilot Project Sites : Shewula (Lubombo) and KaMbhoke (Shiselweni)	Completed, first pilot phase 2003- 2005, activities now being extended to 100 households nationwide.	MOAC, COSPE (Italian NGO)	FAO, Italian govt US\$ 321,150	Successful so far
Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) Phase 1: Development of small-scale irrigation and crop intensification	To demonstrate improved irrigation technologies and train technical staff and farmers; Irrigation Sites: St Phillips, Mancibane/Kandwandwe, Maphobeni, KaNgcamphalala, Development of ten wetland sites with shallow wells and	Completed 2004, project initiated in 1999 (another component under animal diversification started 2003) Implementation delayed	MOAC - Irrigation section	FAO/ UNDP USD 518,526 GOS USD 109,000	Partly successful at 3 sites, (not entirely completed) and wetlands, St Phillips failure due to technical and

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	infiltration galleries to provide clean water for livestock and irrigation				management problems
Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (CASP)	To provide clear guidance on policy options and measures necessary to enhance sustainable agricultural sector development and its contribution to overall economic growth and poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable natural resource management	Initiated 2004, completed 2005, awaiting cabinet approval	MOAC, FAO	FAO US\$ 250,000 UNDP US\$ 49,000 GOS	Successful completion of document but long-term effects not known
<b>Present projects</b>					
Indlunkhulu Agricultural programme	To address food security in HIV/ AIDS vulnerable chiefdoms & households by providing of inputs for crop and poultry production Coverage: 106 Chiefdoms Shiselweni, 98 Chiefdoms Manzini, 77 chiefdoms Hhohho, 41 chiefdoms Lubombo (total 360)	On-going. Started in 2002, to run for 5 years (till 2007) Implementation delayed for various reasons (effects of drought, price fluctuation, labour shortage, increase in numbers of HIV/AIDS cases)	MOAC - Extension Amicaall	NERCHA Micro-projects E 5.500.000	Partly successful but experiencing constraints in implementation
Sustainable Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Programme (SAID)	To promote commercial agriculture at homestead level to build capacity for household food security: backyard gardens, water harvesting, permaculture techniques, multiple cropping, maize storage, indigenous seeds, sweet potato and cassava production. Mainly in the drought prone areas of the Lubombo-Lowveld regions. (See also under community projects)	On-going, initiated in 2000, various components and donors project replicated to cover more vulnerable homesteads See also SAID under community projects	ACAT With some assistance MOAC	Bread for the World Afr. Dev.Found. Microprojects, Kindernothilfe, others	Successful
Sustainable Agriculture Development	To increase agricultural productivity, food security and nutritional status of vulnerable communities through effective agricultural skills, e.g. dairy Project based at Lavumisa, target group women and the youth,	On-going, initiated 1994	LDS	ACT (Act by Churches Together)	Successful. Constraints: Unavailability of water and suitable pastures
Promotion of cash crops: Mushrooms	To exploit possibilities and build up a mushroom industry To generate income for the rural poor Production and improvement of marketing structures (feeder roads, input sheds, cold rooms) Provision of information systems Mushroom sites: Mbangweni and Siphofaneni	On- going, initiated in 1996 Implementation relies on MOAC technicians and labourers	MOAC	GOS-E440 ,000 UNDP, E225,900 Tibiyo, E1.4 mil	Successful technically, however it is doubtful how many rural poor are reached
Promotion of cash crops: Cotton	To revive the cotton industry & generate income for rural poor Provision of information systems and loans and inputs to cotton farmers	Initiated in 2005/06 to revive industry To be renewed annually	MOAC, Cotton Board	Cotton Board E1.5m GOS 6m	Successful, however difficulties with cost recovery from farmers
Intensification of high value crops: Groundnuts	To promote food security & income generation in 17 RDAs through the production of groundnuts on 400 ha	On-going, started 2001, to be finalised 2006	MOAC, NMC, Swaziland Legume Producer Association (SWALEP)	Kellogg Foundation	Successful but some constraints: Shortage of seed. Inadequate Marketing information system
Commercialisation of crop production and capacity building (MOAC line function)	To broaden farmers knowledge in order to commercialise crop production through: Promotion of mechanisation Support Services Promotion of production of baby vegetables Strengthening of Producer Organisations Promotion on the use of organic & inorganic fertilizers Promotion on new farming technologies Enhance group formation among farmers	On-going, started in 1988 Implementation in various phases and with different objectives; various donors have contributed in the past	MOAC, NGOs, NAMBOARD, UNISWA, Moya Centre	GOS	Only partially successful Constraints include financial and budget restrictions, chieftaincy disputes, poor extension and support service, poor organisation of farmers and internal conflicts among farmers

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Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	Promotion of Trench gardening To facilitate an export programme for baby vegetables and support farmers (EU market) To establish a farm input shop and nursery to provide specialised inputs at affordable price, especially for the baby vegetable programme.				
Promotion of credit and savings initiatives	To overcome the problem of credit unavailability among farmers	On-going. Initiated in 2001. Most farmers have started saving and repaying from the proceeds	MOAC, ACAT, Imbita	GOS, IFAD, Kellogg Foundation	Successful
Establishment of root crops	Promote establishment of sweet potato and cassava nurseries Sites: Sweet potato: Malkerns Research, Balegane prison and selected RDAs; Cassava: Big Bend and selected RDAs	On-going, initiated in 2001	MOAC, NGOs, Chinese Technical staff	GOS, Republic of China in Taiwan	Partly successful nurseries have been established at the research stations and some RDAs
Promotion of junior farmer fields schools	To share agricultural knowledge, business and life skills with OVCs aged 12 to 17 years. To improve their livelihood and skills. Target is to train 45 000 young people Pilot sites: Kubuta, Sithobelweni, Siphofaneni, Mahlangatsha,	On-going, started in 2005, to be continued till 2010	MOAC - Extension	FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP \$ 379 150 per year TOTAL budget for 5 years not yet known	
Youth Menu			Swaziland National Youth Council	UNICEF	
Strengthening national capacities in formulation and implementation of legal instruments on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)	To facilitate the safe introduction of appropriate biotechnological products including GMOs in Swaziland in order to improve agricultural production and to ensure safe access to food relief programmes and to consequently contribute to the enhancement of food security in the country	Initiated 2004, to be completed in 2006, some delays in contracting staff	MOAC - Research	FAO US\$ 174,000 Swaziland Environmental Authority (SEA)	Successful Policy document and draft bill in place
Strengthening phytosanitary capacities	To strengthen the phytosanitary capacities in Swaziland in order to promote import/export trade in accordance with international phytosanitary treaties and standards as well as to protect its natural resources	On-going, started 2004, to be completed 2006, however implementation delayed because of non-construction of quarantine and lack of trained laboratory personnel	MOAC	FAO US\$ 225,000	
Seed Distribution	To assist in cutting down production costs to vulnerable groups	On-going, started 2002	World Vision SD	World Vision Intern. Australia, Germany E120,000	Successful, Constraints: Yields are not as expected.
Seed Multiplication Project	Improve and multiply Open Pollinated Varieties	Started 2006, to run for one year	World Vision SD	World Vision Intern. Australia, Germany E100,000	Constraints: No irrigation facilities
Food Security for Vulnerable Households (also listed as community project)	Activities: Vegetable and other crop production, Community Gardens, Chicken production, Backyard Gardens, Water harvesting, Community training Focus on people with HIV/Aids and other chronic illnesses; Location: Lomahasha	On-going, initiated 2003 Various projects and phases to be completed in 2006 (also under community development)	World Vision SD MOAC Extension, Home Economics, Poultry	W V International, Australia, Germany E1.5 million	Successful
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Promotion of value – adding activities in Agriculture (NMTIP-CAADP bankable project profile)	To improve and diversify livelihoods in rural communities through supporting and promoting value - adding in agriculture. To diversify the agricultural sector by helping provide a reliable	Proposed starting year is 2006/07, running for a period of 5 years.	GOS	Seeking funding E 15m	

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	local market through food processing, thus reducing the vulnerability of the sector. To produce and supply market -demanded products.				
National Food Grain Loss Assessment (Project brief)	To determine the extent of post-harvest losses in Swaziland	Proposed starting year is 2006/07, running for a period of 2 years.	GOS	Seeking funding E 800,000	
Assessment of crop storage structures in Swaziland (Project brief)	To identify the various crop storage structures in Swaziland. To identify the technical problems experienced with the use of these structures. To recommend the most appropriate storage structures for the different agro-ecological zones.	Proposed starting year is 2006/07, running for a period of 1 year.	GOS	Seeking funding E 400,000	
Development of Mushroom Production: Construction of a mushroom spawn production and research laboratory (Project brief)	To empower rural communities in entrepreneurial skills through the production and sale of mushrooms. To ensure an adequate and satisfactory supply of spawn (seed) to rural communities.	Proposed starting year is 2006/07, running for a period of 2years	GOS	Seeking funding E 1 339 000	
Up-scaling the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	Components for up-scaling: Water control, crop intensification, diversification of crops and livestock, constraints analysis		MOAC - Irrigation section	FAO US\$ 2 186 776	
Fruit production	To plant fruit trees at homesteads in Lowveld		LDS/MOAC horticulture	Seeking funding	
<b>SECTION C: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - SUBSECTION C1 Land use planning, soil conservation, land rehabilitation</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Contour ploughing with grass filter strips	To encourage sustainable land use for agriculture by ploughing across the contours of slopes leaving sufficient widths of grass filter strips usually 2m wide at intervals of between 5-20m depending on the slope of the land	Started after the King's Order of 1953 Very successful as it is now inherent of ploughing practices in Swaziland	Extension service Local farmers	GOS	Successful
Soil Conservation projects as part of the Food for Work Programme	Activities: Gully reclamation through gabions, grass transplanting, thorn bushes in gullies to stop cattle; Road rehabilitation and stone bridges; Cattle feedlots; Dam building and conservation projects: stabilising catchment areas (biological and physical)	Completed, ran from approximately 1992-1998; some activities have continued in isolated projects in selected areas	NGOs - SCF, SDFD	World Food Programme (WFP)	Some projects successful, such dam building; others failures such as feedlots and road rehabilitation
Land Use Planning for Rational Utilisation of Land and Water Resources	Establishment of computerised natural resources databases and land evaluation system (Agro-ecological Zoning - AEZ) to improve land use Enhance technical competence of Land Use Planners Development of Actual Erosion and Land Degradation Assessment System (AELDA)	Completed, ran from 1992 until 1995 Implementation focused on collecting and storing data on land systems, land use, land degradation, soils and climate, setting up databases and spatial inventories	FAO-MOAC Land Use Planning Section	UNDP/GOS	Successful Land inventories and databases frequently used and applied in other programmes
Improving Land Use on Swazi Nation Land	To initiate changes in land use and demonstrate impact on areas with under-utilised potential. To develop land use and rehabilitation plans with community participation in selected degraded pilot areas in Upper Middleveld and start implementation	Completed, ran from 1996 to 1998 Land use plans formulated, but only initial implementation realised within project period	FAO-MOAC, MNRE, MHUD	UNDP/GOS	Partially successful. Land Use Plans still valid but no implementation by Government after project period
Promotion of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment (Component 3 of Objective 5 of the UNDP Promotion of Sustainable	Implementation of Land Use Plan, demarcating areas for arable farming, grazing and residential use. Fencing of areas for rehabilitation	1998-2000 to follow up on FAO/UNDP Improving Land Use on SNL project, however no areas selected and no implementation recorded	MOAC	UNDP No dedicated budget	Failure - No activities undertaken or results achieved

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Livelihoods Programme)					
Swaziland Environmental Action Plan	Outlines important strategies to reduce environmental degradation and improve management	Launched in 1998 and on-going Implementation of most proposed projects and programmes not possible due to the lack of funding	SEA	UNDP, GOS others	Only very partially successful – most projects not implemented
Donga Reclamation Project	Stabilising gullies in many selected areas countrywide. Fencing off areas to protect them from livestock and establishing grass around dongas. Tree planting, mainly eucalyptus, only 20-30% indigenous, incl. some aloes. Erecting gabions. Monitoring of erosion rate of active gullies	Initiated in 1993 and running till approx 2000	NGOs (Yonge Nawe, Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society, World Vision)	Small grant scheme US Embassy	Implementation successful but long-term impact not known
Land and Range Reclamation Projects	Integrated land management and rehabilitation to boost income generation mainly through improved animal production; Fencing off dongas and eroded areas and stabilisation of affected areas by planting Vetiver grass and trees; selected areas including Ezikhothini/Galile Nlwazini, Ntshanini, Lamgabhi & Jabulani	Running in several phases and places during period 1993-99 Not all of the eroded areas covered due to fund shortages; problems with destocking and community participation in implementation	Yonge Nawe MOAC, SEA, SEJA, SNTC - NEEP	USAID, British Council, CCD	Partly successful but few lasting effects due to lack of monitoring and follow up by communities
Land Reclamation Programme (National Action Programme of CCD)	To identify, improve and rehabilitate degraded grazing land; Design and implement soil conservation structures on both grazing land and crop lands Construction of new dip tanks for cattle and small ruminants to reduce the trekking distance for livestock to dipping tanks to minimise environmental degradation Gully closure using gabions	Completed, ran approximately 1998 - 2001, Project pilot areas include Khukhanyeni, Mangineni, Sithobela (Lubombo), Nhlangano area, Sigangeni Implementation slowly fading due to the lack of funds	MOAC - Land Use Planning Section, NGOs	CCD	Initial implementation successful, but lacking follow-up and monitoring Sustained community cooperation failing
Rehabilitation and Reclamation of Degraded Lands	Community based soil and water conservation programme to rehabilitate and redeem degraded agricultural soils and to promote community awareness for environmental conservation and protection Selected areas include Lawuba, Elwandle, Mpolongeni, Madvubeni, Ngogolweni, Siphocosini	Completed, 1998-2003 Implementation mainly in Lawuba area through the use of heavy machinery erecting physical structures, including gabion baskets	MOAC – Land Use Planning Section	Rep. of China GOS-MOAC 600.000E	Implementation successful but long-term impact not known
Study on Improvement of Rural Environment in Degraded Land in the Kingdom of Swaziland	Purpose to realise sustainable land use in Highveld and Upper Middleveld through improvement of degraded lands in three target areas (Kukhanyeni, Ngempisi and Shiselweni 1). Outputs include a master plan to address the issue of degraded land and improve income generation and living conditions in the target areas.	Completed, running from 2001-2003 The study took place in three target areas in which pilot project areas (Eni/Ngcayini, Macudvulwini and Ezikhothini) were selected in which a number of conservation and home-economic projects were implemented	JICA-MOAC Land Use Planning	JICA	Implementation successful but overall long-term impact not known but doubtful. Some of the conservation works not successful. Little or no monitoring
<b>Present projects</b>					
National Environment Education Programme (NEEP)	To develop a conservation ethic which will influence general attitudes and practice towards better management of natural resources; To produce and disseminate information on the environment; To promote, and sponsor activities and research in environmental education	On-going since 1992	SNTC	GOS	Successful
Rural Resettlement Programme	Purposes: Develop a land use plan that will guide the best utilisation of land; Improve productivity of land by correcting the	Initiated in 1998 and on-going till 2006; targeting different areas	MOAC – Land Use Planning CRDC	GOS-MOAC 37m	Physically successful but long-term effects unknown

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	mismatch of land use and land suitability; Reduce land degradation through undertaking sustainable land use practices related to animal husbandry; Infrastructure development on resettled areas Focusing in first phase on Paradys and Henwood farms, in second phase on Hlane resettlement	Conflicts with chiefs have arisen and local conservation committees have been inefficient due to misunderstandings and poorly defined roles			
National Action Programme of the CCD	implementation tool of the CCD comprising a number of proposed projects aimed at fulfilling Swaziland's commitments under the CCD To address socio-economic problems such as poverty, land degradation problems such as inappropriate crop and livestock practices, road construction, deforestation, Assisting in local initiative mobilisation	NAP endorsed by Cabinet in Reviewed in 2000, needs again to be reviewed	MOAC, other	UNDP, CCD, GEF other	
Lubombo Spatial Development Initiative (LSDI)	To encourage sustainable development in Swaziland, Mozambique and South Africa by improving transport, agriculture and ecotourism in the Lubombo area To identify agricultural facilities such as sugar and vegetable farms and marketing sites in the Lubombo area To establish a livestock marketing structure to promote livestock exports to increase the earning potential of stock owners and expand the income base of rural farmers Economic multipliers	Initiated in 1997 Past development identification stage currently preparing proposals for funding	Tripartite group – Mozambique, Swaziland and South Africa	GOS/Private investors and external funding being sought	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
<b>SECTION C: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT – SUBSECTION C2 FORESTRY</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Community Forestry and Wood Energy Programme (SADCC development project)	To help alleviate environmental degradation and the shortage of fuel wood arising from deforestation To help speed up and strengthen the process of policy change in areas of deforestation	Initiated in 1993 but not completed	MOAC - Forestry Section	Finnish Int. Dev. Agency (FINNIDA)	Failure
Indigenous Forest Inventory	To determine the status of forests in Swaziland and provide inventories of species of indigenous forests To draw up proposals for forestry projects covering management and conservation of indigenous forests, the utilisation and rehabilitation of wattle forests, the establishment of community forestry on SNL and the conservation of the forest vegetation of the Lubombo	Inventories completed in 1989/90 (but not all results published)	MOAC - Forestry Section	Federal Republic of Germany	Only partially successful, with little impact
Swaziland Forest Policy and Legislation Project	To review and develop forest policy, legislation and a National Forest Action Programme for the attainment of sustainable forest management To build capacity, develop human resources and create awareness to practise sustainable forest management	Started in 1998 and completed in 2002	MOAC - Forestry Section	DANCED/MOAC	Successful All objectives achieved
Community Woodlot Pilot Project	Firewood provision to selected communities who have serious firewood shortages Establish woodlots in areas with serious land degradation	Completed 1997, initiated 1991	MNRE - Energy Section	GOS	Partly successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Woodlots project	To establish community-based woodlots for stabilising soil erosion, reducing land degradation and firewood provision; fencing off areas to protect saplings Woodlot establishment in Ntjanini, Lamgabhi, Ngwazini, Emvusweni and Jabulane	Completed 1997, initiated 1995	NGOs: Yonge Nawe, Council of Churches, Emanti Esive; MOAC Forestry Section	Small grant scheme – American Embassy	Initial implementation successful but long-term impacts not known
<b>Present projects</b>					
Forest nurseries (line function MOAC - Forestry Section)	To establish 5 forestry nurseries to produce seedlings for shade, wind breaks and soil stabilisation: Ntonjeni, Luve, Mathlangatja, Ludze-ludze, Malkerns and southern RDA.	Initiated in 1980 and on-going	MOAC - Forestry Section	GOS	Successful
National Tree Planting Programme (line function MOAC- Forestry Section)	To establish 1 or 2 woodlots of 2 ha per region each year To train field officers to identify problem areas	Initiated in early 1980s – on-going Implementation rate slowed down	MOAC - Forestry Section, NGOs	GOS/NGOs	Partly successful, however little activities recent years
Management of Indigenous Forest and Wattle Plantations (line function MOAC - Forestry Section)	Environmental conservation of indigenous forest and reduction of deforestation Wattle jungle rehabilitation and wattle management To investigate effects of fast growing trees in buffer zones on water resources and growth of indigenous trees Highveld (southern Hhohho and western Shiselweni)	Initiated in 1996 and on-going The management of indigenous forests has not been initiated due to man power shortages	MOAC - Forestry Section	GOS	Some aspects successful some aspects failures
National Tree Seed Centre Network (line function MOAC - Forestry Section)	To collect seed (some indigenous), process and store them at the seed processing house and storeroom at the Malkerns Research Station for selling purposes To distribute tree seed of high quality to enhance afforestation and general tree planting	Initiated in 1994 and on-going	MOAC - Forestry Section, Malkerns Research Centre (ARD)	CIDA (through SADC tree centre)	Successful
Usuthu Pulp Community Outreach Programme	To encourage neighbouring communities to grow trees commercially and combat soil erosion Creation of job opportunities for rural households Control of forest fires	Initiated in 1998 and on-going Need to separate commercial interests from soil conservation goals Implementation currently stalled	Usuthu Pulp Company, MOAC	Usuthu Pulp Company	Partly successful, constraints: boundary disputes, forest fire threats, high timber transport costs
Shiselweni Forestry Company Community Outreach Programme	To encourage afforestation in rural areas to combat soil erosion, provide seedlings and forest products to communities	Initiated in 1999 and on-going	Shiselweni Forestry Company	Shiselweni Forestry Company	Partly successful Constraint: forest fires
Marula Project	To promote and develop commercial use of Marula ( <i>Sclerocarya birrea</i> ) and other indigenous natural products and activities such as bee keeping to sustain livelihoods of rural women and communities	Initiated 2004, to run till 2007	MOAC Forestry Section, Company Project Board	Kellogg Foundation, GOS	Initiation successful
Control of Alien Invasive Plant Species (part of Immediate Action Programme 6 of National Forestry Programme)	To contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity resources by implementing programmes to control invasive alien plant species Prevent invasive plant species from spreading to pastures and arable lands (alien invasive species consume large quantities of water and reduce crop production)	Initiated 2005, to run till 2007 Implementation includes conducting workshops, purchasing chemicals & machinery, making inventories Focusing currently on Chromoleana Odorata	MOAC Forestry Section, NGOs, Tinkhundla Offices, NEEP	GOS-MOAC E1,175,000 (2004/5) E3.6m (2005/6) Overall budget E30m for 5 years	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Rehabilitation and Improvement of Management of Wattle Jungles (proposal capital project)	The aim is to assist Swazi wattle growers to establish wattle stands using improved commercial wattle seeds and manage stands for higher financial returns. To create rural employment opportunities		MOAC Forestry Section,	GOS, E596,000 Seeking funding	
Sustainable management of natural forests and woodlands	To develop and implement sustainable management of natural forests and woodlands through empowerment of communities		MOAC Forestry Section, SNTC, SEA		

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
(Immediate Action Programme 1 of National Forestry Programme)					
Commercial exploitation of natural forests and woodlands (Immediate Action Programme 3 of National Forestry Programme)	To enhance sustainable commercial exploitation of communal natural forests and woodlands for the improvement of rural livelihoods		MOAC Forestry Section, MEE, MTEC, SNTC		
Establishment of a Biotechnology Park in Swaziland (proposal capital project)	To commercialise community forestry activities and promote value adding to forestry products Focusing on medicinal plants, oil producing plants, aloe		MOAC Forestry, MEE SME unit	(no budget yet) Seeking sponsor	
<b>SECTION C: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT – SUBSECTION C3 ENERGY</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Household Energy Strategy (Part of Rural and Urban Household Studies)	To understand the behaviour and appreciate the preferences of households for the types of energy used To establish an indication of the state of the areas in terms of energy resources depletion and so on.	Completed, running 1991-1995	Univ. Amsterdam, UNISWA (SSRU) MNRE - Energy Dept	Netherlands Government/GOS	Studies successful but impact not known
National Energy Policy Project	To ensure that energy needs in Swaziland are increasingly satisfied in a sustainable and efficient manner, taking into account indigenous resources, social, environmental factors To strengthen the capacity with the energy section to implement the policy and increase awareness on energy issues for energy consumers	Completed in 2002, approved by Cabinet in September 2003. Donor funding is being sought for developing an action plan	MNRE	DANCED (now DANIDA)	
Renewable Energy Strategy	To develop cost effective strategy for utilising renewable energy technology as part of integrated energy strategy. To ensure that energy needs in Swaziland are increasingly satisfied in a sustainable and efficient manner, taking into account indigenous resources, social, environmental factors.	Completed in 1997	MNRE/ REASWA	Commonwealth GOS	Two projects successful
Renewable Energy Information Network (SADC)	Establishment of a regional network to facilitate the exchange of information on renewable energy resources and their use in the 6 partner countries of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe. The network will support the promotion and use of renewable energy in Swaziland and across the region.	The first phase 1995-1997 second phase 1997-1999 Stopped because of lack of funding	REINSWA/MNRE	EU	Successful, but need funding for further extension of the project
Fuel Efficient Stove Programme	To disseminate fuel efficient cooking stoves, water heating and space heating devices in rural areas Introduce and train officers to educate people how to use stoves and their benefits.	Initiated in 1997	MNRE - Energy: Biomass Energy Team, NGOs, Private Sector	UNICEF/ British Council	Some successes and failures reported
Paper Briquette Promotion Pilot Project	To avail other energy options to minimise the use of firewood for household space heating, by promoting the use of paper briquettes -Mbabane and Nhlanguano areas	Initiated in 1998 funding is required to extend the project to other areas	MOAC – Home Economics & MNRE - Energy Section	GOS	Some successes and failure
<b>Present projects</b>					
Rural Electrification Programme	To connect the rural house hold and other establishments to the national grid to reduce dependence on fuel wood. Provision of basic infrastructure to selected areas. To monitor the rate of connection of the rural people. To develop a rural electrification strategy for the country.	Started in 1994 and on-going. Connection rates as of 2005 December were 25% and target is to have access throughout the country by 2022.	MNRE-Energy Dept/SEB Additional funding required	GOS/ Republic of China on Taiwan (ROC)	Access to electricity to rural areas is successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	To develop affordable pro-poor tariffs.				
Feasibility study on Farming for Energy	To determine the type of crops to be grown in Swaziland to produce Bio diesel. To determine the physical, chemical, lubrication, combustion and corrosion properties of bio diesel. To find out how possible it is to divert some of the sugar cane juice to produce ethanol for fuel instead of sugar.	To be completed in 2006	SWADE	GOS	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Biomass Energy Technology Dissemination Project	To improve the socio-economic status of Swazi women by giving them technology on the production and use of fuel saving devices and to encourage the environmentally sound use of biomass in rural areas To improve the nutritional status of Swazi women through labour saving stoves to allow them more time for other activities such as food production and income generation	Proposed project, to run 3-4 years	MNRE/ RESWA	GOS, submitted to MEPD as a capital project, suitable for donor funding	
Renewable and Efficient Energy for Poverty Alleviation in Southern Africa (REEPASA)	To increase the deployment of renewable energy technologies (RETs) for electricity generation and to promote the rational use of energy for poverty alleviation in Southern Africa.	Proposed project December 2005 – June 2008)	REEPASA		
Renewable Energy Through Biomass Production	To improve income of rural farmers as well as food security in the country through the planting of 20,000 ha of jatropha; develop an agricultural business culture with agricultural producers.	Proposed 2006	D1 Oils Swaziland	E4m (US\$0.6m), seeking funding	
Pre-electrification using Solar Home Systems pilot project	To test the technical, financial and operational feasibility of offering solar home systems in lieu of mains electrical connections to those wanting electric lights in areas that cannot receive a mains connection in the near future. To evaluate the existing private sector activity and identify possible areas for cooperation in the marketing and distribution of solar home power systems.	Proposed project, 3 years	SEB/MNRE	GOS, E2.5m	
Inventory of Swaziland's Hydro Potential	To produce an up-to-date inventory of Swaziland's Hydro Potential in order to quantify and prioritise possible future hydro-electric projects To assess developing hydro resource further in lieu of extra grid feeders to reach areas lacking grid connections To indicate at what level of cost imported electricity can be economically substituted for by each and every possible new hydropower development	Proposed project	SEB/MNRE		
Energy Efficiency	To assess and conduct energy audits in one high school in the country and a prison. To install solar water heaters in public buildings and also cover electric geysers with electric blankets. To assist in reducing government high electricity bill by installing energy saving technologies thus freeing government resources to be used in other areas.	Proposed project, 5 years	SEB/MNRE E10m (estimated)		
Mini – Micro Hydro Study and Pilot	To complement the rural electrification programme through the	Proposed project, 3 years	SEB/MNRE		

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Programme	development of mini grids to take power to the rural communities. & To identify one small hydro site which can be connected to the national grid. To indicate at what level of cost imported electricity can be economically substituted for by each and every possible new hydropower development.		E10m (estimated)		
Wind and solar resource measurement	To rehabilitate and extend the wind and solar resource measurement. To improve the quality of wind and solar data in the country to identify the possibilities of using renewable energy technologies for generation of electric power.	Proposed project, 5 years	MNRE E3m		
<b>SECTION D: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, including rural water supply, irrigation</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Usuthu Basin Study	Undertake feasibility study on the development of the Lower Usuthu Irrigation Program. Establish economic viability for smallholder irrigation development.	Started in 2001, Completed 2004	MNRE – Water Resources Branch	GOS & GTZ	Successful
Komati River Basin I	Infrastructure development and the implementation of the resettlement program for affected communities.	Started in 1996 Completed in 2002	KOBWA	GOS 13 388 000	Successful
Usuthu Basin Study	Undertake feasibility study on the use of land and water resources and requirement along the Usuthu River Basin	Started in 1999 Completed in 2004	MNRE – Water Resources Branch	ADB E 2m	Successful
Lower Usutu Basin Feasibility Study	Feasibility study and designs for development of small scale irrigated sugar cane and other commercial crops	Started in 1999 Completed in 2004	MNRE – Water Resources Branch	EDF (grant) 4 538 000	Successful
Lower Usutu Basin Development I	Conducting an Environmental Impact Assessment study for LUSIP	Started in 2001 Completed in 2005	MOAC	GOS 6 200 000	Successful
Mnjoli Dam Refurbishment	Refurbishment of electronic equipment that control reconditioned valves for Mnjoli Dam	Started in 1996 Completed in 1998	MNRE – Water Resources Branch	GOS 871 000	Successful
Rehabilitation of old Rural Water Supply Schemes	Rehabilitation of 37 old rural water supply schemes in the country	Started in 1996 Completed 1999	RWSB	GOS 1 703 000	Successful
Rural Water Supply Project V	To implement rural water supply and sanitation in Lowveld and Middleveld areas serving 44000 people. 900 pit latrines, 6 macro schemes serving 2000 people and 80 micro schemes with 76 boreholes serving 400 each.	Started 1990/91 Completed 1997	MNRE -Rural water Supply	Netherlands, GOS 4 915 000	Successful
Rural Water Supply Project VI & VII	To supply rural communities with domestic water supplies by means of boreholes, water reservoirs, hand pumps. To construct 3 macro-water supply schemes : Ngwazini/Bhekinkosi (Manzini), Somtongo (Shiselweni) and Mshingishini (Hhohho) Purchase of equipment, institutional strengthening and construction of water schemes and for power supply, site clearing and construction of pit latrines	Start 1996, completed 2000	JICA, MNRE -Rural Water Supply	JICA, GOS E 50m	Successful
Dvokolwako Water Supply Project	To supply the community of Dvokolwako with safe water	Started in 2001 Completed in 2003	RWSB	Republic of China Taiwan 3 359 000	Successful
Earth-dam Rehabilitation and Construction and Maintenance Phase I	Rehabilitation and structure management of small and medium sized earth dams in the Lowveld and lower Middleveld of Swaziland to improve domestic and livestock water supply in	Completed, ran from 1989-1992 A number of 18 dams were constructed, mainly in the Lubombo Region	MOAC – Land Use Planning NGOs (SFDF)	EU/GOS	Physical implementation successful but impact not known

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	rural areas and mitigate the effects of drought. Focusing on the Lubombo Region				
Earth-dam Rehabilitation and Construction and Maintenance Phase II	Phase II with similar purpose and objectives as Phase I. The aim is to construct 6-8 dams each of the three years of the project period in selected areas of Lowvel, Lower Middleveld.	Completed, ran from 1996-1999.	MOAC – Land Use Planning NGOs (SFDF)	EDF (grant), GOS E 11.6m	Successful
Smallholder Agricultural Development (Irrigation component)	Development of small scale irrigation schemes (Nkwene and Nlamakuphila), improvement of crop development support schemes, group development, institutional development and provision of technical assistance	Started in 1996, completed in 2003	MOAC	IFAD, GOS E 5m	Successful
Lavumisa Irrigation Project III	Development of irrigation infrastructure. Support smallholder irrigation at Maplotini area. Provision of domestic water for the Lavumisa Town. Development of drip irrigation infrastructure on 140 ha.	Started in 1996, Completed approximately 2000	MOAC – Land Use Planning Section	GOS E 1.97m	Successful
Multi-purpose Community Dams and Gardens	To fence small catchments and construct small earth dams (about 30.000 m3 of water) for irrigated vegetable crop production, domestic and animal water supply, fish production, training	Completed 1998, initiated 1996 13 small dams completed, most dried up, in 2005 only 3 with water (also under Community Projects)	World Vision (SD)	World Vision International	Implementation Successful but impact minor as most dams have dried up during drought
Clean Water Project	Provide Community with clean water through drilling boreholes in Lowveld & Lubombo – Lomahasha, Siteki, Gilgal, Sithobela, Malindza	Completed 2002, started 1999 20 percent of boreholes dried out	World Vision (SD)	WV International E800,000	Initially successful; constraint: drying out of boreholes
Drought Relief Assistance: Domestic Water Distribution	Supply Domestic Water to Drought Stricken Areas. 2005/06 MNRE Rural Water donated 6,000,000 litres of clean water	On-going, Initiated October 2005. Implemented phased when needed, first Phase: Nov.2005 to Febr.2006	MNRE – Deputy Prime Minister's Office	GOS	Successful constraints: Few tankers, reservoirs
<b>Present projects</b>					
Komati River Basin II	Construction of access roads, staff housing and related infrastructure for the Maguga Dam Administrative expenses for the Komati Basin Water Authority (KOBWA) and the implementation of the Maguga Dam Project	Started in 1992 On-going	Joint Water Commission (GOS & RSA)	GOS, DBSA, Others E 445m	Successful
Komati Basin Project Downstream Development	Provision of portable water supply systems, rehabilitation of existing community water supplies, bulk infrastructure and development of agricultural services	Started in 2002 Still on-going (was initially expected to be completed in 2006)	MNRE, SWADE	ADB, GOS E 106m	Partially successful but major objectives not achieved due to water shortage Maguga Dam
Water Resources Management Institutional Reforms	Awareness raising on the Water Act 2003 Conduct study to amalgamate concerned existing water resource management departments. Development of a water resources master plan.	On-going, started in 2002 Expected to be completed in 2008	MNRE – Water Resources Branch	GOS E 5.28m	Partially successful. Hampered by the non-existence of Department of Water Affairs
Lower Usutu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)- Upstream Development	Designing of dam, dam construction and related infrastructure, and conducting an EIA Resettlement program for affected homesteads and EIA Provide mitigation measures to compensate for the relocation of the affected homesteads	On-going, started in 2002	SWADE	GOS, Others E 850m	Partially successful as progress being done.
Lower Usutu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)-Downstream Development	Downstream development started with planning, resettlement, carrying out soil surveys and conducting an EIA	On-going, started in 2001,	SWADE	GOS, Others E 220m	Successful, EIA completed in 2005
Mnjoli Dam Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of Mnjoli Dam, access roads and fencing of the dam	On-going, started in 2004	MNRE - Water Resources Branch	GOS 790 000	Too early to evaluate
Rural Water Supply XI	Institutional strengthening, purchase of equipment and	On-going, started in 2003		DFID (UK), GOS	Successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	construction of rural water supply schemes in the four regions			E 19m	
Purchase of Heavy Plant Equipment	Purchase of heavy plant equipment for use in construction of earth dams	Started in 2003, to be completed 2006	MOAC	GOS E 27.2m	Successful
Earth Dam Construction Phase II	To reduce poverty and increase the socio-economic status of rural households through the construction of small earth dams.	Started 2004 On-going	MOAC – Land Development Section	GOS E 7.19	Work is on-going with good implementation rate
Lavumisa Irrigation Expansion 170ha	Continuation of drip irrigation development of an additional 140 ha at Lavumisa (Maplotini)	started 2004, completed in 2005	MOAC – Land Developm. Section	GOS E 4m	Implementation successful
Partnership for Africa's Water Development II (PAWD) - Swaziland	To contribute towards the achievement of water related MDGs and WSSD targets supporting sustainable water resources management in Swaziland and specifically facilitating action oriented planning.	Started 2005, to be completed 2007	National Water Authority (NWA)	E5.2m (US\$860,000) Netherlands Development Cooperation	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Rural Water Supply XII	Installation of boreholes, provision of water supply schemes (macro and micro) and sanitation in four regions	Proposed	RWSB	JICA (Jap. Grant), GOS E45m	
Lavumisa Irrigation Development	To complete a comprehensive feasibility study of an irrigation scheme at Lavumisa and surrounding areas (Nsalitje and Matsanjani)	Scheduled to start in 2005 and finish in 2006 but stalled due to insufficient funding (6m needed)	MOAC	GOS-MOAC E 1.7m	N/A
Water and Irrigation Development at Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Mpuluzi, Sigangeni	To harness water for irrigation development in selected areas in order to assist communities in such areas to move from rain fed subsistence farming to business oriented irrigation farming. Including infrastructure development Gege(100ha), Nceka (85ha), Ngcoseni (200 ha), Dvumbe (100 ha), Mpuluzi and Sigangeni	Proposed, 5 years	MOAC – Land Development Section	Seeking funding, E 45m	N/A
Multipurpose Earth Dam Construction and Rehabilitation (NMTIP-CAADP bankable project profile)	To reduce poverty and increase the socio-economic status of rural households through the rehabilitation and construction of small earth dams and related downstream infrastructure that includes irrigation, livestock watering, domestic water supplies and improved catchment management. Lower Middleveld and Lowveld	Proposed 4 year project; follow-up to previous multi-purpose earth dam projects	MOAC- Land Use & Land Development	Seeking funding E 20m	N/A
<b>SECTION E - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS, including early warning</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Swaziland National Risk Mapping	Subdivide Swaziland into food economy zones Analysis on how households typically gain access to food and what they do in times of drought	Completed and initiated 1998	MOAC - NEWU	EU (EC Humanitarian Office -ECHO)	Successful: Established Food Economy Zones
Drought Rehabilitation and Mitigation Programme	To mitigate the effect of emergencies by chronic drought on communities in south-eastern Lowveld. Home water harvesting by collecting rainfall from roofs, Seed distribution (cowpea and sorghum), mini-home garden programme.	Completed, ran from 1997 until 1998 Implementation hampered by insufficient rainfall	NGOs – LDS, Swaziland Council of Churches/SCF/ SFDF	EU (ECHO)	Partially successful
Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods Programme	To redefine and forge new partnerships in the struggle against poverty. To promote effective collaboration and participation of the community.	Completed approximately 2002/03 Initiated 1998	MOAC, DPM's Office, MNRE, MEE, MHSW, UNISWA	UNDP	Not possible to evaluate: files missing
Multi-purpose Community Dams and Gardens	To fence small catchments and construct small earth dams (about 30.000 m3 of water) for irrigated vegetable crop production, domestic and animal water supply, fish production,	Completed 1998, initiated 1996 13 small dams completed, most dried up during drought, in 2005 only 3 with water	World Vision (SD)	World Vision International	Implementation Successful but impact minor as most dams have dried up

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	training	(also under Water Resources D2)			
<b>Present projects</b>					
National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) (line function)	To inform stakeholders about possible shock(s) and/or disaster(s)	On-going, initiated 1987, Permanent programme implementation should change from reactive to proactive approach	MOAC - NEWU	MOAC No dedicated budget	Moderately successful Constraints: not institutionalized, High staff turnover and understaffed
NEW Monthly Bulletin	To inform stakeholders about Food Security Situation in the country	On-going, initiated 1987 Permanent Programme	MOAC – NEWU	MOAC But no direct funding	Moderately successful Constraints: Funding, insufficient equipment.
Swazi Vulnerability Analysis Committee. (Swazi VAC)	Conduct annual survey to establish and monitor the food security situation in the country following the Livelihood Zones approach Produce annual report on food security	On-going, initiated 2002 Permanent Programme	Core members from GOS, FAO, WFP and NGOs	Neither direct nor indirect funding. Reliance on Donor funding adhocly.	Moderately Successful Constraints: Not Institutionalized, High staff turnover
Microprojects Programme	To promote self-development among local communities	On-going, started in 1993	GOS, NGOs Local communities	EU	initial implementation successful but mixed results of impacts
Sustainable Agriculture and Infrastructure Development Programme (SAID)	To promote commercial agriculture and enterprise at homestead level, e.g. chicken production, water harvesting, permaculture, multiple cropping, maize storage, access to clean water, pit latrines, etc. Madlangempisi, Bhengkosi, Phonjwane, Gilgai, Siigcaweni, Luhlokohla/Ngcuculwini; later: Musi, Gundvini, Lesibovu, Hlutse, Ndlandlameni	On-going, initiated in 2000, various components and donors project replicated to cover more vulnerable homesteads (see also under crop production)	ACAT	Bread for the World Germany, Canada Fund, Microproj. Help for Brethren, Kindernothilfe Afr.Dev.Found	Successful apart from water harvesting
Food Security for Vulnerable Households Similarity to Sustainable agriculture (twice listed)	Activities: Vegetable and other crop production, Community Gardens, Chicken production, Backyard Gardens, Water harvesting, Community training Focus on people with HIV/Aids and other chronic illnesses; Location: Lomahasha	On-going, initiated 2003 Various projects and phases to be completed in 2006 (also under crop production)	World Vision SD MOAC Extension, Home Economics, Poultry	W V International, Australia, Germany E1.5 million	Successful
Promote income generation: Income Generating Projects	Establish income generating projects to help OVCs living with HIV/AIDs to generate income	On-going, initiated 2002	World Vision SD	World Vision Int. E132,000	Successful
Promote income generation: Economic Development Projects	Disseminate business skills through training Pilot areas: Gilgai and other	On-going, initiated 2003	World Vision SD	World Vision Int. E200,000	Successful
Promote income generation: (self-sponsored projects) (line function MOAC – HE)	To help clientele establish cottage and other industries, e.g. Confectionary and Swazi buns project in 2004 in Luve, Zombodze with good markets identified	On-going, initiated in 2004 projects are operated individually	Home Economics	Self sponsored women groups	Successful, major constraint is transport
Promote income generation: Entrepreneurship and Skills Development Program (ESDP)	To empower communities to finance own development through facilitating the establishment and further develop savings and credit clubs (started 2001) and supporting individuals to start up and run income generating activities	On-going, initiated in 2005 Programme which is mainly active in urban areas re-introduced in rural areas	ACAT, MOAC-Coops	Bread for the World others	Successful
Food Emergency Assistance: NDTF programmes	Distribute food to vulnerable members who after all coping strategies can not overcome food deficit	On-going, initiated in 1992 Application decided on annual basis	Associated NGOs: Red Cross, LDS, SFDF, World Vision	DPM - National Disaster Task Force (NDTF) Annually E30m	Successful Constraints; New unbudgeted for groups and Budget constraint
Food Emergency Assistance: (Supplementary programme)	Distribute Food to Vulnerable members who after all coping strategies can not overcome Food Deficit.	On-going, initiated in October 2005 will run till April 2006	Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross	Finnish Red Cross. E2 000 000	Successful Constraint: Insufficient RC funds to cover

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	27.000 people Lowveld mainly Shiselweni (NDTF) 7.000 people Hhohho (out of 14.000) (Red Cross)			NDTF	all
Food Emergency Assistance: PPRO (WFP) Relief Component	General Food Distribution (GFD) to safeguard dietary intakes and preserve livelihoods, targeting vulnerable individuals and households (nationally) 3 main elements: Targeted food distribution Support to 3 by 5 initiative Pre and postnatal mothers and children under 5	On-going, initiated in On annual basis 2004/05 230 000 beneficiaries	Associated NGOs: ACAT, LDS World Vision Other NGOs subcontracted	WFP	Successful Constraints: identifying target groups, information
Food Emergency Assistance: PPRO (WFP) Recovery Component	The recovery component focuses on 3 elements: School feeding programme (75.000 children) Neighbourhood care points (35.000 OVCs) Food for assets (26, 600 beneficiaries): Food-for-work Food-for- training Food-for-agriculture	On-going, initiated in On annual basis	ACAT, LDS World Vision Other NGOs subcontracted	WFP, FAO, UNICEF	Successful Constraints: identifying target groups, information
Food Emergency Assistance: School feeding programme				NERCHA	
Food Emergency Assistance: (Supplementary Food Aid)	Distribute food to vulnerable members who after all coping strategies can not overcome food deficit	Feb 2006 to April 2006	Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross	The Federation of the Red Cross E297 200	
Food Emergency Assistance: Cornsoya distribution	To introduce processing of cornsoya	On-going, Initiated need to introduce different cooking methods	NGOs	WFP	Partially successful,
Telefoods				FAO	
Neighbourhood care points (NCPs)				UNICEF	
Savings and credit schemes				UNICEF	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
<b>SECTION F – NUTRITION AND FOOD UTILISATION</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Nutrition education (special project)	To impart knowledge on the role played by nutrition in the diet and to educate communities on the relationship between nutrition and HIV/AIDS. All 55 Tinkhundla covered with random representation from each community; total 5500+ people addressed.	Completed, implemented in 2004, based on one-day training sessions where food preparation was demonstrated and issues discussed.	MOAC - Home Economics MHSW	NNC NERCHA	Successful
Promotion of Food Processing: Atchar making project	To establish food based project To generate income amongst group members To promote processing and preservation skills Based in Dumako in the Shiselweni region and also benefiting the surrounding areas.	Completed, running approx. 1997-1999. Started well with high sales in local market, but the market got congested due to low demand and the project came to a halt. No envisaged follow-up yet, but plans underway	MOAC - Home Economics	Near East Foundation	Initially successful but sales collapsed because of lack of packaging material, poor distribution, low demand. Feasibility study needed
Promotion of Food Processing: Peanut butter processing project (Ekukhanyeni)	To establish food based projects and generate income. To promote food processing skills and the consumption of protein rich foods The project is base at Ekukhanyeni (Luve RDA)	Initiated in 2000, stopped in 2004 The project progressed from hand-operated to electrical machinery. Market development by supplying local schools.	MOAC - Home Economics	DPM's Development fund	Partially successful, Constraints: poor maintenance of machinery poor supply of groundnuts. Currently not operational

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Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Food Science & Technology: Construction of Food Science & Technology Laboratory	To serve as a national referral laboratory for food quality analysis and research	Initiated and completed in 1999 Only partially equipped	MPWT	GOS	Partially successful Not fully operational due to lack of equipment
Food Science & Technology: Construction of processing pilot plants	To promote the processing of indigenous fruits and vegetables; To equip farmers with entrepreneurship skills Plants in Mpolongeni and Malkerns Research Station	Initiated in 2000, construction completed in 2001 but only partially equipped – still awaiting equipment from supplier	MPWT	GOS	Not successful
Food Science & Technology: Strengthening of National Food Control System	To build capacity for training and food control activities To implement relevant sections of the draft Food Bill	Initiated in 1999, completed 2001	MOAC, and committee to overview	FAO	Successful, but follow-up activities required
Study on the impact of drought on nutrition and HIV/AIDS	To collect data on the livelihoods of families in Dumani (remote area Lubombo ridge) To collect data of food crops grown in the area To outline the current nutrition security in the area and determine the extent chronic food insecurity	Conducted and completed in 2002 The study indicates high food insecurity, high malnutrition, poor health conditions and low food productivity	MOAC - Home Economics	NNC	Successful
Inventory of indigenous foods and wild edible plants (Phase 1)	To document knowledge on the traditional methods of preparing indigenous crops. To determine differences in the use of foods and preferences by age, gender and social economic status. First phase in Manzini region	Initiated and completed 2005	FAO Links MOAC – Home Economics	FAO Links	Successful
Promotion of Food Processing: Sunflower processing project	To produce cooking oil from sunflower Pilot site Ngculwini (Manzini region)	Initiated early 1990s and never really completed	MOAC, UNISWA	Kellogg Foundation	Failure
Present projects					
Provision of Nutrition Education (line function)	To impart knowledge on: Food groupings & macro- and micro- nutrients; Uses of food in the body; Deficiency disorders associated with food; Dietary needs for various people; Relationship HIV/AIDS and nutrition Nationwide programme	On-going, Initiated in 1990s Each year implemented in different areas (2005: Ngwempisi, Zombodze, Mhlumeni, Mzaceni)	MOAC -Home Economics NNC MHSW	NNC	Successful
To promote backyard gardens for production of vegetables, fruits and medicinal herbs (MOAC line function)	To promote vegetable and herbal gardens at household level, thus improving household food security Initially in 8 chiefdoms (in all 4 regions Manzini, Hhohho, Shiselweni and Lubombo): 1046 gardens established in 2005. Now scaling up Of 8000 Dream for Africa started in Manzini region, only 2256 are presently functional	Initiated in 1998, on-going Implemented in phases with different donors; Medicinal herb promotion started 2005 Proposal to increase coordination through MOAC to achieve larger efficiency and success rate	MOAC - Home Economics and Extension Officers Dream for Africa ACAT, other NGOs, FAO	NNC Dream for Africa, other NGOs FAO	Partially successful, depending on donor and implementing agency long-term impact not known; No control on the variety and quantity of planted vegetables Lack of monitoring
Promotion of Food Processing: Promotion of fish consumption (MOAC line function)	To conduct fish cookery demonstrations To educate clientele on the importance of fish in the diet	Initiated in 1998, on-going	MOAC - Home Economics, Fisheries, NGOs	MOAC	Success
Promotion of Food Processing: Promotion of food processing and preservation technologies (MOAC line function)	To impart food processing and preservation skill to clientele and improve household food security To preserve the indigenous foods which are seasonally available, using solar dryers and other tools 10 communities in the Manzini region, 8 in Hhohho and 3 in Shiselweni, expanding in 2006	Initiated 2005, on-going	MOAC - Home Economics	NNC	Success
Promotion of Food Processing: Cassava and sweet potato development	To promote the utilisation of cassava and sweet potato in diversified dishes	Ongoing, initiated in 1997	MOAC –ARD Food Science and	Int.Inst.Tropical Agric. (IITA)	Successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	To train and transfer technology to extension staff, NGOs (Caritas and LDS)		Technology Unit		
Promotion of Food Processing: Peanut butter processing project (Mbekelweni)	To promote the consumption of protein rich foods. To generate income. To establish food based projects. Mbekelweni	On-going, initiated 2005 and supposed to run continuously. Very active project that supplies local schools and shops. Started labeling	Home Economics Church Organization	Mbekelweni Women's Group financed the project	So far very successful
Promotion of Food Processing: Provision of Food preparation skills Cooking demonstrations Meal planning	To equip clientele with appropriate food preparation skills through cookery demonstrations: cooking methods & effects of cooking on food losses of food nutrients during food preparation increase knowledge & skills on meal planning dietary needs for normal people & chronically ill	On-going Initiated 2005, to be completed 2006	MOAC -Home Economics	NNC MOAC	Success
Promotion of young child feeding (continuous MOAC line function)	To educate clientele on breast feeding in the light of HIV/AIDS. Establishment mother support groups Weaning food demonstrations	On-going, started in 2003 and revived in 2005 (Manzini). Implementation interrupted	MOAC – Home Economics MHSW, SINAN	MOAC NNC	Success, however interrupted due to clack of community support
Product development and analysis of legumes	To add value to locally produced indigenous crops (lukhotse, mungomeni as snack food, solar dried vegetables); To determine nutritious value of legumes (fat, protein, carbohydrates, crude fibre, ash)	On-going, Initiated 2005	FSTU	MOAC - ARD	Initial implementation successful
Surveillance of Nutritional Status	To carry continuous surveillance of nutritional status Set up surveillance and monitoring mechanism	On-going, Initiated 2005	MHSW - NNC	UNICEF	
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Promotion of Food Processing: Promotion of home based food industries (prodoc)	To pilot food processing industries and demonstrate appropriate food processing and preservation techniques. To provide access to appropriate processing equipment for families in the 4 regions (proposal to continue in established project sites, such as Mplonjeni, Malkerns		MOAC - Home Economics	Seeking funding Proposal submitted to GOS, FAO	
Inventory of indigenous foods and wild edible plants (Phase 2) (proposal)	To document knowledge on the traditional methods of preparing indigenous crops. To determine differences in the use and preferences by age, gender and social economic status. Hhohho, Lubombo, Shiselweni regions.	Follow-up to Phase 1 project completed in Manzini region Proposal available	MOAC-Home Economics	Seeking funding, FAO?	
Food Science & Technology: Procurement of Laboratory Equipment (prodoc)	To upgrade the Food Science & Technology Unit (FSTU) through the procurement of analytical equipment		MOAC – ARD -FSTU	Seeking funding Proposal submitted to GOS, FAO	
<b>SECTION G – HEALTH, including environmental health, sanitation, food safety</b>					
<b>Past projects</b>					
Hygiene Education Pilot Project	To empower rural communities to improve their health and environment. To ensure sustainability of the water and sanitation projects within targeted communities. Piloting the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). Piloting 27 communities in the Lubombo region	Started in 2002 and completed in 2004. Some communities were covered even though there was no water and sanitation project in the pipeline.	MOHSW Red Cross	DFID E400,000	Successful
Community Builders Training Pilot Project	To improve the quality and design of Improved Ventilated Pit	Started in 2004 and completed in 2005	NGO/company	DFID	Partially Successful, NGO

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
	(VIP) latrines construction and to alleviate poverty by providing basic construction skills to women who would then improve their livelihood 6 Inkhundla centers, 300 participants from 39 rural communities in Lubombo, Shiselweni and Manzini	The appointed NGO/company trained communities under the MOHSW supervision for a period of 8 weeks per Inkhundla centre	(under MOHSW supervision)	E210,000	trainers not qualified in VIP latrine construction
Street Food Vending Study	To determine the existing street food vending risks in Matsapha and to recommend a risk management approach in the improvement of street food safety in Matsapha. 78 street food vendors were involved in a training programme A group of 10 Environmental Health Officers (EHO) were trained in Food Safety Systems.	Started and completed in 2005 A pre and post intervention survey was conducted to determine if the intervention had an impact on the practices of the vendors.	MOHSW Curtin University (Australia)	MOHSW Curtin University (Australia) E60,000	Study successfully completed but there is still a need to implement study recommendations. Lack of funds to implement study recommendations.
Non-communicable diseases: Strengthening the surveillance system	To monitor the incidence of selected non-communicable diseases from data collected at hospitals, and the use of histological samples.	Project at a standstill computer broke down	MHSW	none	Not successful Lack of funding Lack of equipment
Infant and Young Child Feeding: Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative.	To promote optimum breastfeeding practices to mothers after childbirth.	Ongoing Implementation problems due to high turnover of staff	IBFAN, National Nutrition Council, SINAN	UNICEF IBFAN MHSW	Partially successful Lack of staff in the health facilities.
Infant and Young Child Feeding: Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS.	To prevent the transmission of HIV from the mother to the unborn baby. To provide anti retroviral therapy to parents who have tested positive and have undergone counseling.	Ongoing To be extended in 2006	SINAN MHSW	UNICEF IBFAN GOS	
Behaviour Change and Communication (BCC) strategy.	To foster behaviour change towards decreasing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, food habits, and related conditions in community.	to be scaled up in 2005	MHSW, AMICALL, PSI, AED.	NERCHA	
<b>Present projects</b>					
Hygiene Education Line function MHSW-EHD (incorporated in the water and sanitation projects also of MNRE)	To empower rural communities to improve their health and environment. To ensure sustainability of the water and sanitation projects within targeted communities. Before sanitation works start, communities are educated using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). National programme	Ongoing from 2004 Implementation started at modest scale in limited number of communities	MHSW- Environmental Health Department (EHD)	E100,000 approx. DFID, UNICEF Italian Cooperation Still seeking additional funding	Initiation successful
Water and sanitation: Construction of Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines for rural communities. (Line function of MHSW-EHD)	To assist rural communities with construction materials to build VIP latrines (at approx. E500). To reduce/eliminate water and excreta borne diseases in rural communities. In preparation, Hygiene Education using the PHAST methodology is carried out. 379 communities/areas in 34 Tinkhundla have benefited (not all household were targeted)	Ongoing from about 1998 This phase expected to complete in 2006 Implementation up to 2005/06: Out of 44,707 households 23,971 completed the VIP latrines while 20,736 are still pending.	MHSW-EHD NGO's	GOS, NGOs Approx. E12m	Partly successful as most latrines constructed at the early stages of the programme collapsed, due to lack of skills in construction
Non-communicable diseases: Prevalence study on the risk factors for non-communicable diseases	To seek evidence based data in the prevalence of risk factors for non communicable diseases in Swaziland. Study conducted at national level: 900 adults aged 25-75	Completed	MHSW – Non Communicable Diseases Programme	WHO	Successful
Non-communicable diseases: Establishment of surveillance system on diabetes, hypertension, and malignancies	To monitor the incidence and prevalence of selected non communicable diseases. Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, malignancies. Surveillance is drawn from histology samples (people who have died) as well as from the key health facilities including hospitals and health centres. National level.	Completed Phase 1 Implementations problems related to lack of transport, lack of computers and untrained staff	MHSW – Non Communicable Diseases Programme	WHO & MHSW	Partially successful

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Infant and Young Child Feeding: Young Child Feeding Practices Survey	To examine young child feeding practices in the country. To find out what factors are linked with under-nutrition. To examine levels of under-nutrition in children under five years	Completed not all the recommendations implemented	National Nutrition Council	UNICEF GOS	Partially successful
Provision of nutritional advice as part of medical treatment. (line function MHSW)	To provide dietetic services to patients in hospital and at community level.	Completed Implementation constrained due to lack of working tools for the dietician	MHSW Dieticians at hospital level	Govt Hospitals MHSW	Not successful Not enough dieticians and equipment
<b>Future (pipeline) projects</b>					
Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Rural Communities	To empower rural communities to improve their health and environment through hygiene education using PHAST. To assist rural communities with construction materials to construct small (Micro) water systems (without reticulation for 5-20 homesteads) and to build VIP latrines and thereby help reduce/eliminate water and excreta borne diseases in rural areas. To construct 24000 VIP latrines over a 3 year period (8000 VIP latrines per year in the four regions). To construct 12 small (Micro) water systems over a 3 year period (Four per year in the four regions).	Follow-up to earlier Construction of Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines for rural communities. Will complete still outstanding work Proposed to begin in 2006 and end in 2009 (3 year cycle)	NGOs	E4.9m MHSW Seeking funding	
Food hygiene and safety management project to complement community food processing projects (Complementary to MOAC Nutrition Projects)	To assist community based food processing projects promoted by the MOAC to introduce food safety management in their food processing projects to improve the safety and quality of their products and be in a position to expand their market to bigger retailers and even qualify to export their products. Eight communities, incl. Ekukhanyeni & Mbekelweni – Peanut butter; Dumako – Atcher; Mpolonjeni – Indigenous fruits and vegetables processing project; etc.	Proposal still being prepared. MOAC promotes community based food processing projects in rural communities	MHSW (with MOAC)	Not yet known	
Food Outlets Grading pilot project	To assist consumers to make informed decisions when purchasing food commodities and to motivate food business owners to improve their food handling practices. To form a foundation for the introduction of food safety management. Food outlets include restaurants, supermarkets, hotels, grocery stores, butcheries, bakeries, takeaways. Pilot project in Matsapha	Proposal developed for 2006.	MOHSW Local Authorities	Still being sought MOHSW and Matsapha town Board to fund the pilot project.	
Street Food Safety	To use a Risk Management approach to improve the safety of street foods in the 10 local authorities (Towns in the country). To identify hazardous practices in the street food business, develop and implement street food safety measures to control food poisoning.	Proposal still being developed	MOHSW Local Authorities	Still being sought	
Non-communicable diseases: Research to examine the prevalence of selected diet related diseases such as diabetes mellitus.	To gain an overview of the extent of the problem of non communicable diseases in Swaziland.		NCD Program MHSW	WHO Awaiting funding from prospective donors.	
Research to examine the nutritional status of the Swazi population.	To gain information on the nutritional status of the population using anthropometric and biological indicators in the assessment.	Proposal still being prepared	Nat. Nutrition Council, MHSW NCD Program		

Project/Programme	Purpose & Issues Addressed Beneficiaries & Project Area	Project Status/Time Frame Description of Implementation Process	Implementing Agency	Funding Agency & Budget (E)	Success/Failure Constraints
Infant and Young Child Feeding: Growth monitoring promotion at community level	To involve family members in monitoring child growth at community level.	2006	MHSW, AED, AMICALL.		
The management of severe malnutrition of the child at health facility level.	To prevent a separate feeding regimen for children who have severe malnutrition in the health care facilities. Does the malnutrition occur in the health care facility?	2006	MHSW, WHO, AED		

**Annex 2 - Portfolio of Interventions****List of Intervention Review Sheets**

Policy	Intervention (Title, Type, Status)
1.1.1	I - Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.1.2	I - Development of a sustainable land management framework and implementation of land use plans for reduction of food insecurity and poverty ( <i>development project strengthening line function MOAC - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - Integrated Land Management Programme Countering Land Degradation in Swaziland ( <i>development project strengthening line function MOAC - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	III - National Project to Control of Alien Invasive Plant Species (Sandanezwe) ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.1.3	I - Piloting well-researched extension packages suited to different agro-ecological zones and socio-economic contexts of farmers ( <i>development project to support line function - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.1.5	Strengthening Agricultural Marketing of Crop and Livestock ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.1.7	I - Indlunkulu Programme ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - Ensuring Access to Diversified Seed for Vulnerable Households in Swaziland ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2</i> )
1.1.8	Junior Farmer Field and Life School ( <i>emergency recovery project, on-going intervention Annex2</i> )
1.2.1	I - Smallholder Crop Intensification and Diversification ( <i>development project strengthening MOAC line function - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - Construction of a Mushroom Spawn (seed) Laboratory ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	III - Renewable Energy through Biomass Production ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.2.2	I - Liming Project in the High and Middleveld of five Pilot Sites ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - National Food Grain Loss Assessment, Expansion and Rehabilitation of Grain Storage and Mycotoxin Laboratories ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.2.3	I - Establishment of River Basin Authorities ( <i>institutional development - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - Water and Irrigation Development (in 6 communities) ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	III - Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.2.4	I - Enhancing Dairy Production through Rehabilitation of Gege Dairy Breeding Farm ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	II - Up-scaling Management of Indigenous Chicken Production ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	III - Resuscitation of the Mfumbaneni Hatchery ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	IV - Commercialising Indigenous Goat Production ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	V - Commercialising Beef Cattle Production of SNL Livestock Farmers ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
	VI - Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production and Utilisation ( <i>pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.2.5	Establishing a Fingerling Hatchery ( <i>development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
1.3.1	Construction of a Post-entry Quarantine Facility ( <i>institutional development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )
2.2.3	I - Promotion of Value-Adding Activities in Agriculture ( <i>pilot community &amp; institutional development project - proposed intervention Annex2</i> )

	II - Promotion of Community Based Food Processing Technology <i>(pilot project strengthening MOAC line function - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
	III - Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Electrification <i>(pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
2.2.4	Improving livelihoods through promotion of non-agricultural income-generating <i>(pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
3.1.2	I - Promoting the production and utilization of root and tuber crops <i>(pilot project strengthening MOAC line function - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
	II - Product Development: Legume and Vegetable Analysis and Processing <i>(pilot special food technology project within MOAC line function of product development - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
	III - Inventory of indigenous foods and their preparation methods in Shiselweni, Hhohho & Lubombo Regions <i>(special food technology study within MOAC line function of product development - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
3.2.3	Combating Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens <i>(emergency recovery-development project strengthening MOAC line function - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
3.3.1	Establishment of Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System <i>(project to strengthen MHSW line function - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
3.3.2	I - Rural Water Supply XII <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
	II - Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Rural Communities <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
4.1.2	Improving Coordination of Food Distribution to Targeted Vulnerable and Deserving Groups <i>(emergency relief project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
4.3.1	Institutionalising and Improving the Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC) <i>(pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
4.3.2	Institutionalising and Strengthening the National Early Warning Unit <i>(pilot project to strengthen MOAC line function, proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
4.4.1	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Lubombo Region (Swaziland) <i>(pilot development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>
4.4.3	Establishment of a Biotechnology Park in Swaziland <i>(development project - proposed intervention Annex2)</i>

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.1 I – (Policy: Enhancing environmental management in support of increased food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Community-based Natural Resources and Land Management
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Management of Natural Resources)
Duration	4 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 2.54 million
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Project – National Medium-Term Investment Programme (2005)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Rural Swazis depend to a large extent on natural resources for food, shelter, health, livelihoods and many other aspects of their existence. However, natural resources have been critically degraded, caused by a complex of interdependent factors most of which can be traced back to the core issues of common property rights and the free access to communal land without sustainable land management systems being in place. The loss of resource productivity through land degradation is a major obstacle to sustainable development and a contributing factor to the continuing cycle of poverty and loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functions.</p> <p>Until recently, natural resource management in Swaziland was seen as the responsibility of the government and local communities were neither involved in the management of their natural resources nor benefited directly. The rationale behind this project is that the current threats to the environment and sustainable production systems can only be removed through pro-active community participation in natural resource management to improve land management practices and agricultural productivity.</p> <p>This project therefore aims at sustained poverty reduction, improved agricultural productivity, capacity building of communities and improved local governance through empowering communities and local authorities, to improve natural resource and ecosystem management, and to raise levels of health, education and food security, thereby stimulating economic growth. These goals will be achieved through local-level capacity-building efforts and implementation of demand-driven micro-projects that would contribute to a more sustainable utilisation of both land and natural resource use.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Comparable proposals existed within GOS MOAC, notable in the NDS and National Forestry Programme. This comprehensive proposal has been worked out in 2005 as a Bankable Project Profile under the FAO supported National Medium-term Investment Programme (NMTIP) of the NEPAD–CAADP.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, Water Act, Tourism Policy and Strategy, National Forest Policy & Forestry Programme, Swaziland Environmental Action Plan, Swaziland National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National Energy Policy, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve agriculture productivity, land management and natural resource management and utilisation through community empowerment and sustainable and rational land use planning.
The specific objectives of the project are the:
1) Formation of Natural Resources Management Committees
2) Development of Catchment Management Plans
3) Development of Community Forestry Plans
4) Development of Rangeland Management Plans
5) Development of Biodiversity Management Plans
6) Development of Crop Agriculture Management Plans

7) Facilitation of Tourism Development
8) Promotion of Small Enterprises Development
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project components relate to the specific objectives: Catchment Management, Community Forestry, Rangeland Management, Biodiversity Management, Crop Agriculture, Tourism Development, and Small Enterprises Development. The four areas identified are the Mbuluzi Project Area, the Maguga Dam Project Area, the Nfonjeni Project Area, and the Mnjoli Dam Project Area. These proposed project areas are found in the northern part of Swaziland and cover four of the six different agro-ecological zones of the country: Highveld, Upper Middleveld, Lower Middleveld and Lowveld.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
The expected results are the following: - Community-based Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC) formed, trained and functioning; - Strategic and practical rural water planning, development and conservation improved in identified unit; - Improved invasive plant control in identified unit area as part of overall protection of biodiversity; - Strategic and practical communal forestry planning, development and conservation in identified units; - Conservation agriculture introduced and developed (conservation tillage, soil cover, crop rotation); - Community based nature conservation and eco-tourism promoted and developed in identified units; - Non-agriculture income generation stimulated and developed in the identified unit.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries would be the communities of the four identified project areas. Final beneficiaries could cover other beneficiaries through replication of the project.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks include the formation of the Natural Resources Management Committees (NRMC). It is assumed that chiefdom boundaries, if existing, can be resolved.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC lead agency, with the Community Development Section of the DPM's Office, MNRE and NGOs.
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Total estimated budget: US\$ 2.54 million, of which US\$ 2.358 foreign exchange and US\$ 0.182 local cost Financing: (in % of total): government 7%, donor/financing institution 92%, beneficiaries 1%

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through training and empowerment of local communities in sustainable natural resource management.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project offers a very diverse programme of components which are all aiming at improving the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable parts of the rural population.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
All of the components of the projects include training, planning, management participation, monitoring and other activities aimed at capability building of rural communities.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The very nature of the project is aimed at promoting partnerships between communities and government, NGOs and other agencies or institutions.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.2 I – (Policy: Using land and water efficiently according to their bio-physical suitability)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Development of a sustainable land management framework and implementation of land use plans for reduction of food insecurity and poverty
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Strengthening Land Use Planning Capability – Line Function MOAC)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E18m
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	FAO/GOS Horizon 2015 (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The resource base for agriculture (crops and livestock), fisheries and forestry is under stress and is threatened by problems such as desertification, deforestation, overgrazing, loss of biodiversity, climate change, as well as inefficient use of water. All these have a negative impact on both food security and the environment.</p> <p>The destruction and degradation of natural ecosystems and the attendant loss of biodiversity in the country is threatening critical ecosystem services that include the purification of air and water, regulation of rainwater run-off and drought, waste assimilation and detoxification, soil fertility and nutrient cycling, control of pests and diseases, plant pollination and seed dispersal, and maintaining biodiversity for agriculture. Many of these aspects of land and environmental degradation are related to lack of sustainable planning and management.</p> <p>The project rationale is to address the current constraints in land management and planning and aims to establishing sustainable and diverse patterns of agricultural and other production systems that take into account the present and future needs of the people as well as the environmental potential and limitations.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
In the 1990s FAO/GOS have successfully implemented Natural Resource and Land Use Planning Projects. However, the MOAC line function of land use planning has not been adequately developed due to understaffing. Strengthening this capability has been recognised as a food security related priority in the FAO/GOS Strategy Brief for National Food Security and Agriculture Development – Horizon 2015.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Forest Policy and Action Plan, Swaziland Environmental Action Plan, National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to promote and implement sustainable land use and management nationwide.
The specific objectives are to
(1) Building and strengthening capacity of land institutions,
(2) Strengthening capacity of land users on sustainable land use, soil conservation and land rehabilitation.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components:
Restructure and strengthen institutions for effective planning and management of land resources;
Establish a harmonised legal and policy framework for agricultural and environmental development;
Prepare and implement land use plans at community levels;
Develop and implement training programme for land users on sustainable land use and soil conservation;
Combat desertification and land degradation and enforce soil conservation measures in degraded areas.

Location: National programme with initiation in selected pilot areas.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
A policy framework for agricultural and environmental development, implemented by functional land use planning and management institutions with an efficient land use planning capability, routinely producing land use plans at community level aiming at improving rational and sustainable land use and rehabilitation of degraded land.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries are those institutions and communities that will be involved in training and provision of equipment. The nation will benefit as a result of improved planning capacity of line institutions which will serve members of the community.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
It is assumed that traditional authorities will cooperate in the implementation of plans and that the authorities in land affairs will understand the importance of the policy framework that will be drafted and will endorse plans for implementation. It is also assumed that government will implement recommended institutional reform related to unifying the Land Use Planning Section, Land Development Section and Irrigation Unit.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Main Implementers are the Land Use Planning Section of MOAC; Others include the Land Development Section (MOAC) and the Ministry of Regional Development and Youth Affairs.
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E15m

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Community members will be involved in planning and implementing of their own land use plans.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Rational land use planning will lead to sustainable land use and contribute to improving food security, including the least privileged.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Rural communities participate in training programme for land users on sustainable land use and implement land use plans at community levels.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be developed between rural communities and land use planners.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.2 II- (Policy: use land and water efficiently according to their bio-physical suitability)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Integrated Land Management Programme Countering Land Degradation in Swaziland
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Natural Resources and Land Management)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 850 000, GEF/GOS (to be submitted)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	UNCCD/UNDP/GEF (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>For decades, degradation of soil and land resources in Swaziland has been recognised as a very serious problem. Land degradation in Swaziland is a reflection of socio-economic conditions and structures - for example, land and livestock tenure arrangements and responsibilities and lack of conservation practices on communal land. Unsustainable use of land is the single most important factor contributing to erosion and degradation, which is all too apparent through practices such as overgrazing, road construction, fuel wood collection, alien plant infestations, bush encroachment and urbanization.</p> <p>Numerous Government policies have recognized that land degradation needs to be tackled to promote poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Many reports, studies and recommendations commissioned by Government remain on paper only with no clear framework on how they should be implemented. A complicating factor is the divided responsibility of land management over many ministries with no one ministry responsible for implementing land policies or plans and no clear funding line.</p> <p>The project rationale is to address these constraints and implement and support land rehabilitation through community and local government actions. The project attempts to co-ordinate the shared responsibility for land bringing all three role players, national government, tinkhundla (traditional local government institutions) and communities, together to plan and implement land improvement and rehabilitation.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Initiated and formulated in 2005 by UNCCD under the GEF Operational Programme N° 15 (Sustainable Land Management), based on recommendations from JICA study (1999). Linking with Biodiversity Conservation & Participatory Development Project (BCPD).
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
National Development Strategy (1998), draft National Environment Policy (2000), National Forest Policy and Action Plan (2002), draft National Land Policy (1999), Swaziland National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2000), Swaziland Environmental Action Plan (1998); National Action Plan to Combat Desertification, Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (2005), National Food Security Policy (2005).
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to reduce land degradation and increase sustainable production and food security.
The specific objective is to establish co-coordinated approach to land management linking government, traditional community structures and non government organisations.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
As main components the project identifies three integrated and mutually-supportive sub-projects to tackle land degradation issues at different scales with the key functions at National, Tinkhundla and Community level.
Other component are the establishment of facilities to provide baseline data on socio-economic and physical conditions, a land management and rehabilitation fund, land degradation education and awareness raising, monitoring and evaluation of community rangeland and rehabilitation projects.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>

Outcome 1: Establishment of a National Land Management Resource Centre;
Outcome 2: Establishment of Tinkhundla Based Rangeland Management;
Outcome 3: Establishment of Community Based Degraded Land Rehabilitation.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries are the Government departments and institutions involved in the establishment of the Land Management Resource Centre and in the implementation of the communal rangeland and rehabilitation projects. The final beneficiaries intended to benefit from addressing land management problems are the communities in the rural areas.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (LUPS, DVSL, Forestry), DPMO (Tinkhundla)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
USD 850 000 (GEF 750 000, GOS 100 000)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through training and empowerment of local communities in sustainable land management and land rehabilitation.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Rehabilitated land with improved land use will lead to sustainable land use and contribute to improving food security, including for the least privileged population groups who often utilise degraded land.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Community capacity will be developed in rehabilitating land and bringing it back in production.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be developed between rural communities, Tinkhundla and government.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.2 III- (Policy: Enhancing environmental management in support of increased food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	National Project to Control of Alien Invasive Plant Species (Sandanezwe)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	(Enhancing Environmental Management)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E1,18m (2004/5), E3.6m (2005/6) GOS Overall budget E30m for 5 years
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	GOS – Forestry Section (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Government has declared 'Sandanezwe' a National Disaster.</p> <p>Swaziland has been facing an enormous problem of invasion by alien plant species since the early 1990's, which are threatening the economy of the country in terms of destruction of rangelands and commercial forestry as well as reduction of biodiversity. Alien species include Chromoleana odorata, Lantana camara and Parthenium hysterophorus with Chromoleana (triffid weed; locally known as Sandanezwe) being the most aggressive and abundant. It has an extremely fast growth rate and prolific seed production and has invaded about half the country, encroaching into arable land and residential settlements in rural, per-urban and urban areas.</p> <p>The Nkalashane Sisa Ranch has been forced to close down owing to its severe encroachment. Another three government ranches namely, Magoga, Mpala and Nyonyaneni are also at the verge of being closed as their grazing carrying capacity has been heavily reduced. The invasion of Chromoleana started in areas like Mondi forest in Pigg's Peak, and the Mbuluzi river basin. In recent years it has extensively spread to the central and southern part of the country and is now found in Manzini, Ezulwini, and along the Mkhondvo river</p> <p>Alien invasive plants have very serious economic and social impacts through loss of rangelands, woodlands, plantation forests, water and arable lands. The negative spin-offs from the economic impact will affect the Swazi society in the manner that there will be loss of jobs because of a depressed economy and there will be a negative effect on the ability to combat incurable diseases like AIDS and other illnesses due to low disposable income. Chromoleana may also cause skin problems and asthma in allergy-prone people.</p> <p>The impacts on the environment manifest themselves in many forms, e.g. traditional healers will struggle to find suitable herbs due to triffid weed displacing other herbs and trees, the genetic base for a broad variety of species will be threatened, much needed water resources will be depleted. Alien vegetation has a tendency of decreasing the run off in catchments by about 7% as a result of its greater biomass and higher rates of transpiration compared to the displaced indigenous vegetation. It has a potential to seriously degrade the country's biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>The project is aimed to control and eradicate Chromoleana and other alien invasive plant species which have invaded about half the country. Mechanical, cultural and chemical methods of weed control will be applied in the infested areas.</p> <p>The project will build capacity on the expertise and skills impartation of methods of control as well as safety use and handling of equipment and tools and chemicals to participating stakeholders and communities.</p> <p>A policy, legislation and regulations including institutional framework will be developed to ensure proper monitoring and prevention of the introduction of invasive plant species.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Origin from MOAC Forestry and other concerned parties. Started with pilot project Control of Alien Invasive Plant Species.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, SEAP, CASP, NFSP, National Forest Policy & Forestry Programme
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to reclaim land affected by alien invasive species and to bring it back to production.

Specific objectives include (1) to map the spatial distribution of alien invasive species in the country, (2) to build capacity of stakeholders in the control of alien invasive plants, (3) to establish a coordinating and monitoring unit of alien invasive plants and monitor re-occurrence, (4) to formulate policies, legislation and institution framework of the management of alien invasive species.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
A reconnaissance survey and mapping of alien invasive species in the country; eradication programme; capacity building; a coordinating and monitoring unit of alien invasive plants The eradication programme will be executed in 8 main areas: (1) Ntfontjeni, Mvemibili, Matsamo, (2) Mvuma, Bulandzeni, Magoga, Mpofu and Dvokolwako, (3) Herefords, Ntabenezimpisi, and Mayiwane, (4) Mpaka and surroundings, (5) Nkalashane, Mafucula, and Tsambonkulu, (6) Manzini, Bulunga, Matsapha, (7) Hosea and surroundings, (8) Shiselweni and Grand Valley.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
A map of alien invasive species in the country; alien invasive plants removed from infested areas; capacity build to control invasive species; a coordinating and monitoring unit of alien invasive plants; formulation of policies, legislation and institution framework of the effective management of alien invasive species
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The communities in the infested areas through rehabilitated ecosystem functions, the government through increased capacity and the country at large through economic benefits and the environment through restored conservation of biological plant and animal genetic resources and agro-resources
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Lack of financial resources to sustain the programme
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC Forestry and Range Management Sections
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
GOS E1,175,000 (2004/5), E3.6m (2005/6), Overall budget E30m for 5 years

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through established monitoring systems and increased government and community capacities
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Ecosystem and agricultural functions will be restored and food production in particular of the least privileged
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Communities will develop capacity the control harmful invasive alien plants
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Between communities and government

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.3 I – (Policy: To emphasise on applied agricultural research, focusing on subjects critical to reach solutions needed to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Piloting well-researched extension packages suited to different agro-ecological zones and socio-economic contexts of farmers
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Development Project to Support Line Function (Improvement of Research and Extension)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E5m
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NPFS (ND/AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The crucial identified need for government to undertake agricultural research mainly applies to rural SNL development. However, agricultural research is missing a clear vision and strategy, and on-going agricultural research programmes are deficient in co-ordination and clear focus. The current agricultural research recommendations, dating as far back as the 1970s, are not addressing the current constraints of smallholder farmers. Recommendations are outdated in terms of input requirements, e.g. in selection of seeds, and not including organic fertilisers, such as compost, kraal manure, etc. There is also insufficient information on different indigenous crops. The Agricultural Research Department is hampered by limited research capacity, research skills and research facilities.</p> <p>The CASP states that agricultural research should be primarily applied research, focusing on specific subjects and research areas that are critical to reach practical solutions needed to enhance food security. Also, that crop research is focused on providing scientific information on appropriate and applicable technology to improve crop production and food security levels.</p> <p>The project proposes to establish training and research development programmes to enhance the current research capacity and improve research facilities. Also, to strengthen linkages and formalise collaboration on research and technology transfer between government departments and institutions, the University of Swaziland, NGOs, farmers and the private sector. The rationale of the intervention is to develop a well researched information package to suit different agro-ecological zones and different levels of socio-economic status of farmers.</p> <p>The result to be achieved by the project is to have sustainable farming systems promoted based on modern technology suited to the circumstances.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Based upon CASP and discussions within MOAC and NPFS
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to establish efficient and integrated research and extension services focusing on food security
Specific objectives:
(1) To develop research and extension capacity development in modern technologies appropriate to farming conditions in Swaziland.
(2) To set research programmes on drought tolerant crop varieties that fits local conditions, on water use efficiency and on maintaining agro-biodiversity.
(3) To expand and introduce indigenous and organic farming methods.
(4) To develop well-researched extension packages suited to the different agro-ecological zones of the country and the socio-economic contexts of different farmers.
(5) To promote the adoption of well-researched extension packages to farmers.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>

<p>The main components of the project include:</p> <p>Training of research and technical services staff through limited training (e.g. at SADC), followed by transfer of knowledge to specialist extension staff.</p> <p>Training of extension staff through seminars and workshops focusing on new crops and farming methods</p> <p>Initiating research programmes on drought tolerant crop varieties, water use efficiency, and agro-biodiversity.</p> <p>Training of farmers with well-researched extension packages suited to the different agro-ecological zones.</p> <p>Pilot areas to be selected from all regions and AEZ of the country (selected number of RDAs or Tinkhundla)</p>
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
<p>15 trained research and technical services specialist (national subject specialist)</p> <p>The extension service (in total about 150 extension staff) trained in delivery of well-researched extension packages to farmers.</p> <p>Approximately 20,000 farmers trained with appropriate extension packages (families or homesteads)</p>
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
<p>The immediate beneficiaries will be the small-holder farmers and also the research and extension officers with increased technical capacities.</p>
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
<p>Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.</p>
<p>It is assumed that a growing market for agriculture produce will be available.</p>
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
<p>MOAC DAE &amp; ARD (Research and Extension Services)</p>
<b>9. Budget</b>
<p>Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.</p> <p>Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)</p>
<p>E5m</p>

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
<p>Sustainability of results will be ensured through farmers training in suitable packages of farming technology piloted to different agro-ecological zones and different socio-economic context of farmers.</p>
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
<p>The least privileged farmers groups are one of the main targets of the project.</p>
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
<p>Capacity building in modern technology of research and extension staff is one of the main objectives of the project, with the aim to transfer this technology to the farmers.</p>
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
<p>The project will contribute to the promotion of partnerships and linkages amongst research staff, extension staff, farmers and input suppliers.</p>

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.1.5- (Policy: Improving agricultural market systems and infrastructure)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Strengthening Agricultural Marketing of Crop and Livestock
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E40m (US\$6.6m), seeking Funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC, NAMBoard (LD)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Marketing is the weakest link in the agricultural chain. The marketing infrastructure is inaccessible to all farmers. Most of the markets are centred on urban areas yet most of the farmers are in the rural areas. This creates a problem of high transportation costs, which the smallholder farmers cannot afford. Another problem is inadequate and inaccessible market information to producers and all stakeholders involved. Production is also not market oriented. In light of all these there is a need to construct central markets and information outlets where produce and information on available products can be obtained.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to address the current marketing problems for both crops and livestock through improving access to markets, market infrastructure and to promote a business culture among farmers. The results will be enhancement of agricultural production, better marketing of agricultural produce and hence improvement of the income of farmers and a contribution to food security.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project proposal originates from MOAC (EPAS, Extension) and NAMBoard.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan, CASP, Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve income of smallholder farmers as well as food security in the country.
The specific objectives are to (1) provide effective and efficient marketing systems for crops and livestock, (2) improve market access, (3) develop an agricultural business culture with agricultural producers.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project includes construction of marketing structures in all RDAs, improvement of feeder roads, telecommunication, electrification, capacity building, community mobilisation, data collection, improvement of database and software.
Location is in 17 RDAs for the marketing structures and information outlets.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An improvement in the marketing of crops hence increasing farmers' income.
Market information system in place and dissemination of information to end-users.
Development of rural infrastructure.
Agricultural produce marketing strategy and pricing policy.
17 Technical assistants, 150 Field officers and other support staff trained on data collection in all 17 RDAs.
Establishment of marketing structures and information centres in all 17 RDAs.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the farmers by having a guaranteed market for their crops thus increasing their incomes. Final beneficiaries will include Traders/Vendors, NAMBoard, NMC, consumers, government and other partners.

<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
No risks identified
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC ( MAU, MEU, Extension), NAMBoard, NMC
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E 40 million, GOS and other donors

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
MOAC extension staff will be capacitated and in turn train farmers on a permanent basis.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project will also involve the least privileged, create employment and improve food security and nutrition status for all.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The communities will be capacitated on business and marketing skills.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to the promotion of partnerships between government, producers, parastatals, NGOs, traders/vendors and consumers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.1.7 I – (Policy: Mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS on food production)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Indlunkulu Programme
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Emergency Project (HIV/AIDS- Food Security Project)
Duration	8 years (2003-2009)
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	Estimated E44m (US\$7.3m) (approximately E5.5m annually) NERCHA
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC, NERCHA

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
<p>The HIV/AIDS pandemic has eroded the coping mechanisms of most households who are affected and thus left vulnerable to food insecurity. People with HIV/AIDS are often not able to carry out activities that contribute to food security while those who have to care for the sick have less time for farming or any other activities that contribute to food security. Frequent droughts have affected crop production and employment opportunities.</p> <p>The rationale of the projects is to restore coping mechanisms and support agricultural production of the most vulnerable.</p> <p>The project aims at assisting the population of all chiefdoms in the country in addressing the problems of insufficient food availability by community members who are HIV/AIDS affected. There are in most cases orphaned and vulnerable children and the elderly who have limited access to means for acquiring some of their basic food items such as cereals, legumes and tubers. The project will assist in empowering these vulnerable members of the community.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<p><b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b> Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).</p> <p>The origin of the project is the partnership formed by MOAC, NERCHA, Micro-Projects</p>
<p><b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b></p> <p>NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Food Security Policy</p>
<p><b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective is to address food security in HIV/AIDS vulnerable chiefdoms and households by providing inputs for crop and poultry production.</p> <p>The programme has the following specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve crop productivity and introduce appropriate alternative agricultural practices.</li> <li>To promote the planting of drought resistant varieties and diversification of yield crops.</li> <li>To promote the participation of local leaders in the production and storage of the appropriate crops and distribution to the relevant beneficiaries.</li> <li>To improve the nutritional status of the target population members.</li> <li>To promote collaboration with stakeholders to reduce costs and duplication of activities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b></p> <p>The programme includes the following main components and projects: horticultural project, indigenous chicken project and dryland field crops project.</p> <p>The project covers the whole country including all of the 360 chiefdoms.</p>
<p><b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased crop production of crop, including indigenous crops.</li> <li>Reduced post harvest crop losses.</li> <li>Improved involvement of relevant stakeholders at chiefdom level, including local leaders.</li> <li>Improved nutritious status of OVCs.</li> </ul>

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be people affected and infected with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), elderly vulnerable, disabled people and destitute.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc
Risks may include lack institutional capacity of the implementers
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC and community members
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Estimated E44m (US\$7.3m) (approximately E5.5m annually)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The participatory rural approach will help to empower the community thus sustaining the project.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project is specifically targeting the least privileged population groups.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Capacity building will be limited as the target groups are the most vulnerable of the communities.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnership?</b>
The implementers will form partnerships with the target groups.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.1.7 II – (Policy: Addressing Impact of HIV/AIDS on Food Production)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Ensuring Access to Diversified Seed for Vulnerable Households in Swaziland
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Emergency Project (Conservation Agriculture Project Phase 2)
Duration	4 years (started 2006)
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E4.7m (US\$ 930,000) FAO for the first year, potential additional funding sources include DFID & US\$ 531,000 South African High Commission
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	Swaziland Component of FAO Regional Project: Enhancing Livelihoods and Food and Nutrition Security in Vulnerable SADC Countries

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The humanitarian crisis in Swaziland arises from several trends coming together at once – drought, land degradation, deepening poverty and HIV/AIDS – with mutually reinforcing disastrous effect. AIDS has caused a complex web of extreme vulnerability of household resources and coping mechanisms. Food insecurity is increasing and many households that in the past would have survived the drought through employment in local industries or family remittances from neighbouring countries, no longer have coping mechanisms to fall back on due to economic trends and deaths of the family breadwinners.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to address the problems related to the food insecurity, in particular the availability of seeds to vulnerable households.</p> <p>The aim of the project is to provide free diversified seeds to enable the poorest communities to grow crops using the conservation agriculture concept.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The programme originates from the Conservation Agriculture Project Phase 1 (2002-05), with parties involved MOAC, FAO, COSPE, and Shewula and Kambhokwe communities (Northern Lubombo). Relationship with other programmes: conservation agriculture, management of natural resources and tourism.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
PRSAP, Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (CASP), National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
<p>The overall objective of the project is to provide encouragement of community based natural resource management as a basis for a long-term food security amongst resource-poor farmers in Swaziland, by testing and introducing practices and techniques of conservation agriculture (CA).</p> <p>The aim of the project is to provide free diversified seeds to enable the poorest communities to grow crops using the conservation agriculture concept.</p> <p>The specific objectives of this intervention are:</p> <p>To ensure immediate access to appropriate crop production inputs, including seed varieties.</p> <p>To establish a core of farmers trained in the conservation of agriculture who can become trainers in future years under MOAC supervision.</p> <p>To ensure that increased production is translated into improved diets for particularly vulnerable groups as well as an improvement in homestead food security.</p>
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Input trade fairs – in all 55 Tinkundla Centres of the country
Conservation farming & Minimum tillage – in all 17 RDAs of the country; Intercropping – in selected RDAs

<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
The expected output will be annually: 100 sustainable neighbourhood care point gardens and 100 sustainable school gardens established. 8 sustainable community gardens (with crop diversification) established. 100 core farmers established and trained in conservation agriculture
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will include the participating communities whereas final beneficiaries shall be communities in the replicated areas.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risk factors of the projects may include lack of commitment by beneficiaries and delay in the implementation due to land and other disputes between chiefs
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Extension staff of MOAC and ACAT (NGO)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E4.7m (US\$ 930,000) FAO for the first year, potential additional funding sources include DFID & US\$ 531,000 South African High Commission

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Although an emergency project, involvement of communities in management and monitoring of the project will help to sustain the programme.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The programme will contribute to improving food security through diversified cropping.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Capacity building will be enhanced through developing conservation agriculture skills.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be formed between various communities and suppliers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.1.8 – (Policy: Improving the impact of gender on food availability by special programmes)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Junior Farmer Field and Life School (JFFLS)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Emergency Recovery Project
Duration	7 years (2005-12)
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E240m (US\$ 39,375,000) FAO,WFP,UNICEF
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	FAO

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
<b>Describe the main problems/issues addressed and the results to be achieved.</b>
<p>Swaziland is experiencing one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the world (43% of pregnant women in 2004, but 56% in the age group 25-29). It is estimated that there are currently approximately 150,000 orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) mainly due to HIV/AIDS but also for other reasons. Rural children orphaned by AIDS are more likely to be at risk from malnutrition, disease, abuse and sexual exploitation. As parents and family members fall sick and die, children take on greater domestic, agricultural and income generating responsibilities. Young girls and boys may drop out of school temporarily or permanently, if a parent is chronically ill. Children have to perform household and agricultural tasks depending on their gender and age.</p> <p>Agricultural education and knowledge, values and beliefs are not passed to the younger generation leaving children with a few skills to survive as social and economic beings. Orphaned children are growing up without the necessary knowledge and skills for their future livelihoods.</p> <p>To address this problem, the rationale of this project is to provide to these young boys and girls the necessary agricultural and livelihood skills, the education and the food required to grow into healthy adults and become their own change. The purpose would be strengthening the livelihood opportunities for OVCs.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
FAO initiative aiming to assist the GOS to respond to the urgent situation of young orphans and vulnerable children (12 – 17 years); partners involved: MOAC, FAO, WFP, UNICEF.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Food Security Policy, Children Protection Bill, National Plan of Action for Orphan and Vulnerable Children 2006-2010.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to improve the livelihoods and long-term food security of OVCs between 12 and 17 years of age, through supporting and strengthening the livelihood opportunities for OVCs
The specific objective is to share agricultural knowledge, business and life skills with vulnerable children.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components of the Junior Farmer Field and Life School programme are:
1. To share agricultural knowledge, business skills and life skills with OVCs between 12 and 17 years of age (8 months long 2 afternoons training by facilitators).
2. To empower young people with the life and livelihood skills (to develop competent and assertive agricultural skills among vulnerable people and also to develop interpersonal skills in teamwork, communications, human relations, leadership and social interaction).
3. To create awareness of the importance of agriculture and its contribution to personal well being and future food security.
National programme intended to cover 1585 sites (communities). Started 2005 with 5 Pilot sites Siphofaneni, Sithobela, Mahlangatsha, Kubuta and Ngudzeni.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>

<p>Institutionalised JFFLS approach in Swaziland (by MOAC and Ministry of Education);</p> <p>Strengthened personal confidence of young people in agricultural work and inter-generated transfer of local knowledge and indigenous resources;</p> <p>Protection of OVCs from pursuing HIV risky survival strategies through improved livelihood possibilities, new skills and enhanced self-esteem;</p> <p>Promotion of gender equality and human rights attitudes and practices.</p>
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the youth and other community members of the five identified project areas; final beneficiaries could also cover other communities through replication of the project.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks may include lack of institutional educational and training capacity.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC in collaboration with FAO, WFP and UNICEF, NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Costs for 7 years in 1580 sites US\$39,375.000 (E240m). After completion of the project an amount of US\$ 9,998.000/year will be needed as maintenance costs for the 1585 sites.

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The participatory rural approach will help to empower the OVCs thus sustaining the project.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The programme is in the first place targeting orphans and vulnerable children to improve agricultural and other skills that will provide improved food security among other benefits.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The Junior Farmer Field and Life School programme is an educational programme to developing skills and building capacity of the youth, and in particular aimed at self-reliant development.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Through the communication, education and training the senior facilitators will form partnerships with the junior members of the community participating in the programme.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.1 I – (Policy: Undertaking diversification and commercialisation of crop production on SNL)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Smallholder Crop Intensification and Diversification
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project Strengthening Line Function (MOAC)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E5m (US\$0.8m), GOS, Republic of China on Taiwan
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC –NPFS (ND/AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Dependency on traditional methods and rainfed agriculture has hampered agricultural production and food security in the country particularly among the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable. In order to improve productivity and ensure sustainable farming, commercialisation of agriculture is urgently required.</p> <p>It is essential that food production levels are restored to pre-2000 levels. However, food production should also be boosted by exploring and exploiting alternative possibilities in addition to the current more traditional and conservative ways of producing food. Opportunities to improve overall food production can be found by diversifying arable crops through selecting and cultivating new or underutilised crops. The MOAC has to prepare a strategy and programme of Crop Intensification and Diversification, which will be aimed at transforming from subsistence agriculture to a viable commercialised, profitable and secure agricultural industry.</p> <p>This project addresses the current constraints in crop production and proposes an in-depth review and assessment of current crop production methods and investigation of options and opportunities to diversify crop production in both high and low rainfall. The result should be a transition from current undiversified farming activities to sustainable and diversified production systems, to be piloted in selected areas.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) mentions this line function, however it needs to be further worked out. The line functions of MOAC has never been comprehensively defined, but it should also contain the responsibility to co-ordinate the combined number of separate interventions, projects and other efforts, e.g. Chinese Block Farming, SWALEP, Indlunkulu Programme.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, MTEF, PRSAP, CASP, National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to enhance smallholder crop production and contribute to rural growth and food security.
The specific objectives are to (1) develop a strategy in support of intensification and diversification of crop production based on exploiting and introducing new crops using AEZ and rational methods and technology, (2) improve natural resource management techniques, land husbandry, and water conservation, and (3) strengthen the capacity of farmers through provision of suitable training and extension service.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components of the programme include: Appraisal and selection of crops and methods suitable for the intensification and diversification of crop production in Swaziland, as well as the mechanisms improving marketing, infrastructure and services to respond to the diversification and commercialisation requirements.
Review of farming systems and promotion where appropriate of the introduction of more appropriate methods, e.g. agro-forestry, intercropping, conservation agriculture to improve the soil physical and chemical properties.
Implementation of liming programmes to raise soil pH and rectify soil acidity in the high rainfall areas.
Replacement of unsustainable crop production systems in the low rainfall areas by sustainable cropping systems based on drought tolerant crops or by alternative land uses, e.g. animal husbandry.

Farmers training programmes. The programme should be piloted in all the agro-ecological zones, e.g. in RDAs.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Improved and sustainable, integrated and intensive farming system for the smallholder sector Improved agricultural production, increased farm income and household food security. Increased generation of employment opportunities.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits</b>
Immediate beneficiaries include smallholder farmers in the identified pilot sites and MOAC through a defined crop production strategy and line function; final beneficiaries being communities that would benefit through replication of projects.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc
A risk is the political will to introduce land reform and make the necessary investments.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme</b>
MOAC in collaboration with local NGOs dealing with agricultural programmes, NAMBoard, NMC, SWADE, agricultural suppliers, Kellogg Foundation, Chinese Agricultural Technical Mission,
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E5m (US\$0.8m), GOS, seeking funding

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Smallholder farmers in the identified pilot sites will have acquired new skills through training in sustainable crop production systems.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project focuses on improving the food security and targets the least privileged population groups.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The training programmes will result in capacity building of smallholders and rural communities.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be established between MOAC extension workers and farmers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.1 II – (Policy: Undertaking diversification and commercialisation of crop production on SNL)

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of a Mushroom Spawn Laboratory and Seed Supply to Farmers
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Development of Mushroom Production Programme)
Duration	2 years (to start in 2006)
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E 1,339,000 (US\$220,000), GOS, additional potential donors: Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, UNDP
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC, Department of Agriculture and Extension Services

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Production of mushroom is a growing and profitable commercial smallholder farming activity in Swaziland. However, the growth of the mushroom industry is restricted by the availability of seed (spawn), which is an essential element in the industry. Part of it is produced in Swaziland (from molasses seedbeds in Pigg's Peak) and part comes from an unreliable supply from South Africa. This inadequate supply of spawn to farmers is the most limiting factor in the industry. In total there are about 100 farmers involved in mushroom production, mostly operating in groups, and mostly in the Lower Middleveld and Lowveld.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to address the current restrictions in seed production and increase the spawn production at least ten-fold through a new and well-equipped high production laboratory with well-trained staff.</p> <p>It is expected that the inclusion of both edible and medicinal mushroom in the spawn (seed) production will further attract producers and contribute to income generation and poverty alleviation. In light of the current HIV/AIDS pandemic, consumption of mushrooms will contribute to improved nutrition levels.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
This project is a special project in the overall Mushroom Promotion and Production Programme that has started in 1996 and is still continuing as a tripartite agreement between GOS, Tibiyo TakaNgwane and UNDP.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan, CASP, Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to build up a community-based mushroom industry that will make a significant contribution to food security and the general economy.
The specific objectives are to ensure an adequate and satisfactory supply of spawn (seed) of acceptable standards to rural communities involved in mushroom production, increase numbers of mushroom farmers, increase mushroom production levels, and increase the consumption of mushrooms.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project includes construction of a mushroom spawn production and research laboratory, purchase of mushroom spawn (seed) production equipment, construction of inoculation room and training of local staff in various aspects of mushroom spawn production and maintenance technology.
Location of project is Malkerns Research Station
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
A substantial improvement in the supply of spawns (seed) that will increase mushroom production levels and allow more farmers to venture into mushroom production.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the farmers and other people involved in the spawn and mushroom production through employment opportunities and income generation. Final beneficiaries will include an increasing part of the population consuming highly nutritious mushroom products.

<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
It is assumed that a growing market will be available.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC Research Division and Extension Services
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E 1,339,000 (US\$220,000), GOS

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The project will ensure the sustainable production of spawn.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project will create employment and the increased consumption of mushrooms will improve the nutrition status.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
n/a
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to the promotion of partnerships between spawn producers and mushroom growers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.1 III – (Policy: To undertake diversification &amp; commercialisation of crop production on SNL to increase food production)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Renewable Energy through Biomass Production
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E4m (US\$0.6m), seeking Funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	D1 Oils Swaziland

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Swaziland has an ideal climate for the production of biomass as a renewable energy source. Presently the proportion of renewable energy production is limited to hydro schemes with the bulk of energy used coming from electricity and petroleum products.</p> <p>With the steady decline in the sustainability of sugarcane and cotton production, rural farmers need to diversify into crops better suited to the climate and abilities of farmers. Rural farmers struggle to maintain their livelihoods through traditional crop production.</p> <p>The preferred crop best suited to the climate and opportunities within Swaziland is jatropha. This tree crop already occurs in the country though has been underutilised. It is a drought tolerant plant that has low husbandry requirements, low water need and suited to the impoverished dryland regions of the country.</p> <p>With the establishment of D1 Oils Swaziland in 2005, a guaranteed market exists for the seed produced by jatropha. This will facilitate growers who require establishment funding.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to provide rural farmers with an alternative crop that has several economic, social and environmental benefits. The result of the wide spread planting and management of jatropha plantation will be increased economic circumstances of growers, potential for a national bio-diesel programme and environmental benefits such as reduced water demand (no irrigation required), improved land management (tree can be grown on marginal soils) and improved socio-economic status of growers which will contribute to food security.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project proposal originates from D1 Oils Swaziland.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan, CASP, Food Security Policy, Energy Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve income of rural farmers as well as food security in the country through the planting of 20,000 ha of jatropha. D1 Oils Swaziland will provide all the technical and logistical support required by participating growers.
The specific objectives are to (1) grow 20,000 ha of jatropha trees and sell them to D1 Oils Swaziland, (2) promote crop and income diversification, (3) develop an agricultural business culture with agricultural producers.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project includes the promotion of jatropha as an economically viable tree crop, support to rural farmers in meeting their financial needs for crop establishment, capacity building, community mobilisation, production of bio-diesel.
Location will emphasise the upper Middleveld together with the Lower Middleveld and Lowveld areas of the country.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An improvement in the farmers' income.
Development of a bio-diesel capacity for Swaziland through the production of jatropha oil from 20,000 ha of SNL.
15 Field officers and other support staff trained on jatropha production in all participating Inkhundla.

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the farmers by having a guaranteed market for their jatropha thus increasing their incomes. Final beneficiaries will include D1 Oils Swaziland, government and other partners.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
No risks identified.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
D1 Oils Swaziland, MOAC, Deputy Prime Ministers Office
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E 4 million, D1 Oils Swaziland (25%), GOS (25%) other partners (50%).

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
MOAC extension staff will be capacitated and in turn train farmers on a permanent basis.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project will also involve the least privileged, create employment and improve food security and nutrition status for all.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The communities will be capacitated the growing of jatropha.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to the promotion of partnerships between the rural farmers, private sector and government.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.2 I – (Policy: Supporting maize production to improve household food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Liming Project in the High and Middleveld of the five Pilot Sites (Mpuluzi, Sigangeni, Gege, Ngcoseni and Nceka)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Pilot Development Project
Duration	2 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E21.84m GOS seeking funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
<p>Maize production is severely constrained by the high prevalence of the acid soils in the wetter parts of Swaziland (Highveld, Upper Middleveld) where soil pH levels at 4.0 and below are frequently encountered. Acidic soil suppresses the free uptake of nutrients by the plants, rendering the plant nutrient deficient. Maize yields improve significantly if the soil pH (calcium chloride) is 5.5 to 6.0 and but will fail completely if the soil pH is below 4.0.</p> <p>The purpose of the project is to apply lime to maize fields with acid soils in order to neutralize the soil acidity and raise its pH level to 5.5 and above. The result will be a significant increase (up to 3 times) of the maize yield.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<p><b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b> Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).</p> <p>MOAC ARD formulated this project proposal already in 2004 on a national basis but funding has not yet been secured.</p>
<p><b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b></p> <p>NDS, PRSAP, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy (CASP), National Food Security Policy</p>
<p><b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective is to reach a grain secure status and help the country to become food secure.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the Pilot Liming Project are to raise the pH of acid soils to 5.5 or higher and elevate the average maize yields in pilot areas from a current average of 1.2 Mt/ha to 3.5 Mt/ha.</p>
<p><b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b></p> <p>The key components of the project are (1) upgrading current laboratory facilities to enable sampling and testing of soils, (2) train Technical Support staff, (3) apply liming to acid farmers fields, and (4) monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Liming will be done in the two years after the fields to be limed have been identified through sampling and laboratory analysis.</p> <p>Farmers will be charged for land preparation and transport cost of lime, and will contribute a certain part of their harvest each year.</p> <p>The project will assist maize producers to reduce the cost of basal fertilizers by a third of the present recommendation of approximately 400 kg/ha of 2.3.2 (22) and 300 kg/ha 2.3.2 (38).</p> <p>The project will target a total of 23,000 SNL small-holder maize producers with 23,000 ha located in the Highveld and Middleveld of the five Pilot Sites (Mpuluzi, Sigangeni, Gege, Ngcoseni and Nceka).</p>
<p><b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tripling maize production in the Highveld and Middleveld will increase maize availability in the country and thus improve the country's food security situation. The current market can easily absorb the increased maize yield.</li> <li>Self sufficiency in maize production will save the country from huge expenditure.</li> <li>Application of lime in maize fields will also be mitigating factor against drought. The crop will grow and reach maturity faster thus reducing its vulnerability to adverse weather conditions.</li> </ol>

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be 23,000 SNL smallholder maize producers of the five pilot areas in the Highveld and Middleveld through higher maize yields and increased sales. The final beneficiaries are all maize consumers in Swaziland through increased supply.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC crop production and extension staff, Soil Testing Unit, Mechanisation section
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E21.84m GOS seeking funding

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through full participation of the selected local stakeholders and the establishment of a revolving fund to ensure monitoring and additional required liming after the project period.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Although the project is not specifically aimed at specific group of smallholder farmers, the least privileged population groups are part of the beneficiaries of the project.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Farmers will be empowered to a higher management and will build capacity through using more effective technologies.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
n.a.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.2 II – (Policy: Supporting maize production to improve household food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	National Food Grain Loss Assessment, Expansion and Rehabilitation of Grain Storage and Mycotoxin Laboratories
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E5m (US\$0.8m), GOS, FAO seeking funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC – Extension (LD)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Grain loss at homestead level occurs mainly at three stages: firstly, during field drying and harvesting, secondly, while drying before shelling and lastly, during storage after shelling. The main causes of grain losses are the rotting of maize due to late harvesting and attack by insects, mould and rodents at all stages, notwithstanding that most farmers have constructed grain drying structures (metal and concrete tanks) which has improved grain storage capacity. However, grain insects, rodents and mould still deprive producers and consumers of large quantity and quality of food grain.</p> <p>The project intends to address the continuing alarming situation of grain losses, mostly maize. The situation requires that Swaziland develops an effective strategy to determine or assess the extent of post-harvest losses. In addition to assessment strategies, the country is to explore and put in place better methods of controlling food grain losses in order to obtain better yield.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project relates back to a 1982 FAO study on grain losses. MOAC has initiated steps to address the continuing problem.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Programme, Food Security Policy, CASP
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to improve the grain storage post-harvest management and improve food security.
The specific objectives are to devise a strategy for medium term (10 years) and short term (5 years) in order to carry out and monitor the loss assessment survey effectively and to assess changes in status of household post-harvest losses, using the 1981/82 survey as baseline, as well as improve homestead grain storage structures for improved grain quality preservation.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project includes rehabilitation of laboratories, purchase of equipment, human resource development and conducting grain loss assessment. Extension staff will disseminate information and train farmers in improving storage.
Location of project is Malkerns Research Station and selected rural pilot areas.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An increase in the quantity and quality of maize harvested, stored and sold
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the farmers, traders and millers through the benefit of having a proper storage structure and proper management of food grain thus increasing the quantity and quality of grain sold. The final beneficiaries will be the consumers consuming nutritious maize products.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
N/a

<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC - Extension
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E5m, GOS

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Training will be provided to MOAC extension staff and participating farmers.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The least privileged population groups will be target of the project and will benefit through production of good quality food grains that will improve nutritional status of the consumers and increase the sales of the grain.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
MOAC extension officers will be capacitated through training before they will themselves conduct seminars and workshops to capacitate the farmers.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to the promotion of partnerships between government, farmers, traders, millers , retailers and consumers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.3 I – (Policy: Developing an integrated water resource management plan to improve access to water)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Establishment of River Basin Authorities
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Institutional Development
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E5m
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MNRE, Water Resources Branch

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>At present, the Water Resources Branch is responsible for the management of the country's water resources, while the Water Apportionment Board is responsible for Water Allocation. This approach, apart from being inefficient, does not fully embrace the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM); it is also not in line with the SADC Regional Plan on Integrated Water Resource Management (RSAP- IWRM). The National Water Authority (NWA) is now in place with the overall mandate of writing the Water Resources Master Plan. River Basin Authorities will fall under the NWA.</p> <p>The Water Act 2003 calls for improved catchment management by improved stakeholder participation and decentralization of the management of the water resource. The Water Act makes mandatory the establishment of River Basin Authorities (RBAs) by year 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2008. There will be a total of five RBAs corresponding to the main rivers of Swaziland: Usutu, Mbuluzi, Lomati, Komati and Ngwavuma. The RBAs shall comprise water users from across the spectra of the water sector that is from the domestic, agriculture, forestry, conservation, mining and industry sectors. Each RBAs will be responsible managing their River Basin, including being responsible for implementing the Water Resources Master Plan, allocating water, monitoring/controlling water quality and ensuring compliance to regulations.</p> <p>The result will be improved water management through increased stakeholder participation, more equitable allocation of water, more effective monitoring/control of water pollution, increased development of rivers for irrigated agriculture (and other uses) and sustainable management of the countries water resources through the introduction of levies/tariffs to defray costs of the RBAs.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Implementation of the Water Act 2003 requires the establishment of River Basin Authorities. Related projects are Usutu River Basin Study , Maputo River Study, Mbuluzi River Basin etc.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
National Development Strategy, Water Act 2003, Draft Water Sector Policy, Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy, National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to increase stake-holder participation in the sustainable management of water resources.
The specific objective is to establish a comprehensive institutional structure which will be responsible for IWRM, including the RBAs, Irrigation Districts and Water User Associations.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components include facilitating the process of RBA formation, education, formulation of regulations, mobilising water users, training and capacity building of personnel and water users.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
The formation and strengthening of water user groups corresponding with Irrigation Districts.
Establishment of five River Basins in the country by year 2008.
Well trained people to manage the basins.

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries are the Water Institutions (RBAs, Water Resources Branch); Final beneficiaries are Water Users, Government and general public through sustainable river basin management.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
It is assumed that a Pricing Policy will be in place.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MNRE - Water Resources Branch (Proposed Department of Water Affairs)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E5m (GOS ?)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Levies will be introduced for water permits, services offered by water bailiffs, etc to sustain the project.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Project embraces principles of IWRM. It will therefore contribute to good catchment management practices, equitable water allocation, effective water pollution control, timely implementation of water resources development projects, and hence contribute to food security.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Water Users will be trained and develop capacity on water resources management, demand management and water allocation.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Farmers will form partnerships through Water User Associations, Irrigation Districts and River Basin Authorities.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.3 II – (Policy: Developing an integrated water resource management plan to improve access to water)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Water and Irrigation Development (Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sgangani, Mpuluzi)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Development of irrigation infrastructure)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E45m
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC (Land Development and Irrigation Section)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The main problems in irrigation development relate to limited availability of water for agricultural development for farmers on SNL, inadequate irrigation infrastructure to support smallholder agriculture, high dependency on rain-fed agriculture particularly with SNL farmers, Limited organized farmer groups in the water sector</p> <p>To address these problems, the project aims at harnessing water for irrigation development for certain communities to assist the farmers to move from rain-fed subsistence farming to semi-commercial irrigation farming. Economically, socially and environmentally sound smallholder irrigation schemes that are managed by viable co-operatives and farmer groups will be developed. Crop development support schemes will be improved.</p> <p>Farmers will benefit from use of irrigation infrastructure (more reliable and hence reduced risk of crop failure), the crop yields will be increased because water for irrigation will now be available all year round. The farmers will also benefit by becoming more competent and confident in performing their duties from the training (group development) and technical support that will be given to them as part of the project.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project is part of an overall irrigation development programme. Could be linked to SADC plan of action (agriculture to be given 20%)
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, Comprehensive Agricultural Sector Policy, National Food Security Policy, Draft Irrigation Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is address poverty among smallholders.
The specific objective is to improve availability of water for agricultural development and develop irrigation infrastructure in the communities of Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sgangani, Mpuluzi.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components are: Group Development; Provision of Technical Assistance; Infrastructure Development
Locations of the communities are: Gege, Nceka, Ngcoseni, Dvumbe, Sgangani, Mpuluzi.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Water for irrigation development will be harnessed in the selected areas in order to help farmers move from rain-fed subsistence agriculture into semi-commercial irrigation. Small scale irrigation schemes will be developed; crop development support schemes will be improved. There will also be group development, institutional development and provision of technical assistance; irrigation infrastructure will be developed.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries will be farmers in the pilot areas; Other beneficiaries will include neighbouring communities through increased availability of agricultural produce and increased employment opportunities. The country will benefit from locally produced products (less expensive than imports).

<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Important assumptions are that land will be available for the schemes and financial institutions will provide loans for the farmers to purchase inputs.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
The main implementers of the project will be MOAC (Land Development and Irrigation Sections)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Estimated budget is E45m

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Farmers are encouraged to form support groups which will be in a better position to analyse situations and identify workable solutions to small scale farmer problems. A monitoring and evaluation unit will be in place. A nominal fee for maintaining the irrigation infrastructure will be paid by the farmers.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
While the programme is aimed at improving access to water for irrigation and hence increasing crop production, it is hoped that some of the under-privileged people will be employed in the schemes and so the people will be able to use the money to meet their food requirements. They may also get some benefits in kind (payments in the form of food crops/vegetables, etc).
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Farmers will be trained to develop capacity in irrigation and sustainable crop production.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Group development and support groups are essential elements of the project.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.3 III – (Policy: Developing an integrated water resource management plan to improve access to water)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation Project
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Irrigation Development and Land Management)
Duration	4 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 3.145 million
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Project – National Medium-Term Investment Programme (2005)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Over the past decade, Swaziland has experienced severe droughts that have left people with limited food and a stressed and degrading environment. The droughts and periods of low rainfall have also affected the flow of many rivers historically used for irrigation, livestock and domestic water. Declining surface water flows, combined with increased levels of abstractions is necessitating the demand for more water storage facilities in the drier parts of the country to capture and store surface runoff during the summer rains. The dams are planned to capture summer rains and runoff and store the water for future use.</p> <p>Socio-economic and Swazi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC) surveys have revealed that water security and food security are the main priorities of SNL farmers. Other priorities include improvement of nutrition, reduction in livestock deaths, reduction of water borne diseases, an improvement of their environment and increased employment opportunities. Communities were keen to access water for household consumption, livestock and irrigation of vegetables and cash crops.</p> <p>The project will improve existing small earth dams or construct new dams with their associated downstream developments. Integrated catchment development plans, conservation strategies and environmental impact assessments will be prepared for each site where social and physical conditions are evaluated to be conducive for dam construction.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<p><b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b> Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).</p> <p>The Multipurpose Earth Dams Construction and Rehabilitation Project is a new project that builds on from previous similar projects implemented by the MOAC with funding support from the European Commission and others from 1989 to 2000.</p> <p>This proposal has been worked out in 2005 as a Bankable Project Profile under the FAO supported National Medium-term Investment Programme (NMTIP) of the NEPAD–CAADP.</p>
<p><b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b></p> <p>In the National Development Strategy for Agriculture, the reduction of poverty, increased agricultural productivity and irrigation have all been given a high priority and the availability of water storage will contribute towards these national goals. The CASP gives high priority to the further development of multipurpose dams in the drier areas of the country.</p>
<p><b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to reduce poverty and increase the socio-economic status of rural households through the construction or rehabilitation of small earth dams and related downstream infrastructure that includes irrigation, livestock watering, domestic water supplies and catchment management.</p> <p>Specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To construct or rehabilitate up to 20 dams per year in the Lower Middleveld and Lowveld;</li> <li>To provide water for irrigation, livestock and domestic purposes;</li> <li>To increase employment and household income opportunities in rural areas;</li> <li>To prepare integrated catchment development plans and conservation strategies for each dam system.</li> <li>To provide technical assistance and training in participatory water management and planning;</li> <li>To increase food production by improving the technical agronomic skills and grassroots capacities.</li> </ol>

<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
<p>Project components include preparing dam site evaluation criteria and methodologies, identifying sites, conducting socio-economic and environmental impact studies, designing protection methods and identify downstream development possibilities, implementing management training programmes and constructing.</p> <p>Preliminary site surveys have identified over 50 dam sites with potential for irrigation development. Reservoir volumes range from 5,000 m<sup>3</sup> to 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> from catchment areas of 2 to 9 km<sup>2</sup>. With an average annual rainfall over the project area of 650 mm, catchments of around 3.5 km<sup>2</sup> can be expected to generate 2.3 M m<sup>3</sup> of run off annually. Using a 5% run off factor, the water yield would be of the order of 115,000 m<sup>3</sup>.</p> <p>The proposed project area covers the Agro-ecological zones comprising the Lower Middleveld and Lowveld of Swaziland, which are the drier parts of the country.</p>
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
The main outputs are up to 20 improved or newly constructed small earth dams with their associated downstream developments, including integrated catchment development plans, conservation strategies and environmental impact assessments.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
<p>The immediate beneficiaries would be the communities and households of the selected site areas.</p> <p>Specific beneficiaries would be trained community members in a range of skills including dam maintenance, catchment management, conflict resolution, financial management, irrigation management, irrigated crop management and public health issues.</p>
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC, rural communities in the selected site areas
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Total estimated budget: US\$ 3.145 million, of which US\$ 2.83 foreign exchange and US\$ 0.283 local cost
Financing (in % of total): government 9%, donor/financing institution 90%, beneficiaries 1%

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through training of local communities in watershed management and communal land use planning.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Through increased sustainable crop and animal production, and improved health and living conditions.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Through training of community members in sustainable watershed management and rural production.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Farmers become partners and stakeholders in dam and watershed management through the Water Basin Authorities

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.4 I – (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Enhancing Dairy Production through Rehabilitation of Gege Dairy Breeding Farm
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Dairy Development)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E3m, GOS, FAO
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NPFS (TN)

## B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE

Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved

Swaziland has never been able to produce sufficient dairy products to meet consumer's needs. Demand for milk has outstripped domestic supply and the country has become increasingly dependent on imports. Milk is a staple food which is needed to improve the country's food security. The demand for dairy products is estimated at 67.1 million litres of milk equivalents a year but the country only manages to produce some 37.1 million litres. The deficit is met through imports valued at more than US\$ 15 million (SDB, 2002). Contributing to this deficit and under development of the local dairy industry is the unavailability of quality dairy cows and inaccessibility to timely artificial insemination services. Formal markets for farmers in the rural remote areas are lacking.

In 1993, Gege dairy farm was established with the intent to achieve self sufficiency in milk production through the expansion of small scale dairying. The immediate objective was to provide high quality dairy animals (Friesians) to small scale dairy farmers. However, it appeared that Friesian dairy cattle were not an appropriate choice for smallholder farmers for reasons of high maintenance requirements and environmental conditions.

This project seeks to solve the problem of producing dairy cattle suitable for smallholder farmers who are strongly resource constrained. The intention is to introduce the Jersey breed at Gege as parent breeding stock for subsequent multiplication and onward transmission to small-holder farmers in the communal areas where they thrive much better than other exotic genotypes.

The project result will be that Jersey heifers and cows from the breeding programme are made available to smallholder farmers at government cost recovery prices. The nutritional maintenance requirements of Jerseys are as such that farmers will have to be taught on pasture establishment, fodder production and conservation. In order to make the project successful, a fodder cut and carry system will be introduced, wherein grass from roadsides can be cut by farmers and fed to their cattle. Farmers need also to be encouraged to utilise crop residues like maize stova for dry season feeding.

## C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

## 1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:

Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).

The proposal is line with dairy development initiatives within GOS MOAC and the 1996-2006 Dairy Development Plan (SDDB)

## 2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:

1995 Livestock Development Policy, CASP and National Food Security Policy: Enhancing dairy production as part of commercialisation and diversification of the livestock industry.

## 3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:

The overall objective of the project is to empower farmers through dairy farming to achieve and maintain food security in dairy products and generate income.

The specific objective s to provide farmers with a steady and reliable supply of hardy dairy heifers and cows.

## 4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:

The project will primarily be implemented at Gege government dairy farm, and the main component will be the acquisition of a nucleus herd of 100 Jersey cows to be used to breed more cattle to be sold as heifers and cows to smallholder farmers. The farm's infrastructure and equipment will be upgraded since it is currently operating way below its full potential. Heifers will be subjected to performance appraisals and those scoring above the benchmark test will be sold to deserving communities at government scale. The livestock extension service and other service providers will be engaged for onward transmission of heifers to deserving recipients.

<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
The expected impact is an increase in dairy stock availability to smallholder farmers at reasonable cost (at government cost recovery prices), which will increase smallholder farmers local milk production.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The Gege staff and extension service will initially benefit from the revival of the farm. Smallholder dairy farmers will be the primary and final beneficiaries since they will have access to genetically high quality dairy stock, well adapted to local stressful environments and at affordable costs.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
No risks identified at the moment
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
GOS, local farmers/entrepreneurs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E3m, GOS, FAO

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
There will be a sustainable and reliable supply of dairy heifers and cows from the Gege farm and fully participating dairy communal farmers in the programme.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Trough sustainable production of milk and other dairy products at competitive and affordable prices.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Well trained rural communities on all aspects of small scale dairy production techniques
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The communal farmers will become stakeholders and partners in the dairy industry.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.4 II- (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Up-scaling Management of Indigenous Chicken Production
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Poultry Development)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E3m (US\$0.5m)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NPFS (TM)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The poultry populations in Swaziland are mainly based on both indigenous (about 80 percent) and imported poultry strains. Commercial production is dominated by imported strains and indigenous strains have remained insignificant due to lack of genetic improvement in all commercially important traits. The majority of households keep indigenous chickens for own consumption. Main problems are associated with inbreeding, under-nourishment, low annual egg production, nutritional stress, non-supply of drinking water, high chick mortalities and lack of or inadequate housing militates against the rearing of high quality and large numbers of indigenous chickens. No scheduled or at best occasional vaccinations of indigenous chickens against poultry diseases destabilises indigenous chicken production in Swaziland. Non-confinement of chicks during the first two to four weeks of their lives often leads to heavy chick mortalities. The poultry industry has made no attempt to utilise the indigenous chickens albeit their abundance and adaptability to disease and stressful environments.</p> <p>Past attempts at introducing exotic strains to communal production systems have failed dismally due to inadequate management skills and environmental factors. The exotic strains demand high input production levels, which was lacking in most of the recipients.</p> <p>The justification of the project is that there is always a ready market on an informal basis for live or dressed chickens. Consumers prefer indigenous chickens for their good taste to the improved broilers in the market. The price differences between local and imported strains when sold at the same age clearly reveal the fact that it is economic and profitable to keep indigenous birds since producing them requires minimal inputs.</p> <p>The project will address the constraints through ensuring providing adequate health care, appropriate housing and supplementary feeding regimes and improved productivity. The project seeks to upscale management of indigenous chickens as there is lack of expertise in proper indigenous chicken production. The project will also address the problems occurring with other poultry projects and in particular the lack of monitoring and evaluation. The project will in particular target the least privileged population groups.</p> <p>The result of the project will be a sustainable small-scale indigenous chicken production. Poultry will form an increasingly important source of income for the smallholder farmers and improves food access.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The idea for the proposal emanates from internal MOAC recommendations on sustainable Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources. The project corresponds with the NERCHA funded Up-scaling Management of Indigenous Chickens and several NGO Poultry Development projects and the FAO SPFS Diversification Component.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Livestock Development Policy (1995), NDS, CASP, NFSP: Commercialisation of the livestock industry, including conservation through utilisation of indigenous genotypes.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to up-scale management of indigenous chicken production amongst smallholder farmers to enhance food security, reduce poverty and militate against HIV/AIDS scourge.
Specific objectives of the project are to train farmers on improved indigenous poultry management skills, reduce chick mortalities and predatory invasions through proper housing, improved health care.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>

<p>Main component include training of farmers on proper and adequate indigenous chickens management interventions; coordination of the various poultry development and introducing monitoring and evaluation procedures.</p> <p>Pilot sites for this project to be based throughout the country with special attention for vulnerable communities.</p>
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
<p>Improved indigenous chicken management skills of farmers</p> <p>Reduced chick and adult chicken mortalities</p> <p>Improved access to food</p>
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
<p>The immediate beneficiaries would be indigenous chicken farmers, in particular the least privileged population groups. Rural livelihoods would be supported through readily available source of protein (meat and eggs) enabling rural small producers (for 90% woman) to produce and sell surplus indigenous chickens on a sustainable basis and thus generate constant income. The improved access to protein-rich products increases food security and nutritional standards.</p>
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
<p>Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.</p>
<p>Risks include outbreak of poultry disease such as Bird Flu (Avian Influenza)</p>
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
<p>GOS and NGOs</p>
<b>9. Budget</b>
<p>Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.</p> <p>Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)</p>
<p>E3m (US\$0.5m)</p>

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
<p>Through continuous participation of vulnerable communal farmers</p>
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
<p>Trough sustainable production of indigenous chickens, contribute to improving the food access and security</p>
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
<p>Well trained rural communities on all aspects of modern indigenous chicken production techniques</p>
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
<p>Government, NGOs and emerging poultry farmers in marketing and monitoring</p>

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.4 III – (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Resuscitation of the Mfumbaneni Hatchery
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Support to the Poultry Industry)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 1.589 million
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Project – National Medium-Term Investment Programme (2005)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Swaziland has developed a poultry industry supplying well over 80% of local demand for poultry meat. The industry is providing income and employment to a sizeable number of men and women. The success has come about without much cost to Government, which main contribution has mainly been creating a conducive environment. The private sector has played a significant role in developing the industry especially the larger meat processors who usually engage in contract farming with farmers. They provide farmers with all the inputs they require as well as technical advice.</p> <p>The production of day-old chicks (DOCs) is an essential link in the poultry industry, and Swaziland currently depends on imports from South Africa. Avian influenza outbreaks in South Africa have resulted in banning poultry imports, including DOCs, from South Africa, and have forced Swaziland poultry farmers to shut down because of the lack of a reliable local source of DOCs.</p> <p>The project aims to reducing the dependence from South Africa in poultry farming, through the local breeding of DOCs. The project intends to bring back into production the existing Mfumbaneni Chick Breeding Centre that was closed down in 1994 after the outbreak of Salmonellosis disease. The centre should not be run by Government alone but under an arrangement in which farmers have a stake. The intention is to establish a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the sustainable operation of the centre.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The proposal existed within GOS MOAC, but has been worked out in 2005 as a Bankable Project Profile under the FAO supported National Medium-term Investment Programme (NMTIP) of the NEPAD–CAADP
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, CASP, NFSP: Commercialisation of the livestock industry, including a sustainable poultry industry
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to empower farmers through chicken farming by removing the existing bottle-neck in the supply of DOCs as well as ensuring that farmers gain more control over this critical input.
Specific objectives of the project are:
a) To improve farmer incomes through ensuring a steady and reliable supply of DOCs;
b) To improve food security through improved self reliance in basic food commodities;
c) To reduce the risk of importing diseases from other countries;
d) To empower farmers to learn to co-operate among themselves in addressing their needs.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Project components are:
Component One: Establishing Project Management
Component two: Making the Hatchery Operational, including civic works and purchase of equipment
The proposed site for this project is Mfumbaneni at Mpisi Farm (Lower Middleveld), which is old site of the government hatchery that closed down in 1994.

<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
A fully operational hatchery with a competent management, able to the sustainably produce DOCs in sufficient quantify to satisfy national demand.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries would be the poultry farmers, traders and the personnel of the hatchery; the final beneficiaries would the entire population through sustained production of poultry products. Rural livelihoods would be supported through the reliable supply of DOCs, enabling rural small producers (for 90% woman) to produce and sell poultry on a sustainable basis and thus generate constant income. The improved access to protein-rich products increases food security and nutritional standards.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc. A risk would be the failure to establish a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the operation of the centre.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
GOS, local farmers/entrepreneurs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Total estimated budget: US\$ 1 589 million, of which US\$ 0.826 foreign exchange and US\$ 0.736 local cost Financing: (in % of total): government 27%, donor/financing institution 44%, beneficiaries 29%

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through continuous participation of local stakeholders.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Trough sustainable production of poultry products, locally produced at affordable prices
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
N.a.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Through arrangement in which farmers become stakeholders in running the hatchery and the establishment of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for the sustainable operation of the centre.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.4 IV – (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Commercialising Indigenous Goat Production
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E5m (US\$0.8m)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC (TM)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>In Swaziland, goats rank second to cattle in population numbers, geographical distribution and socio-cultural use. Indigenous goats constitute almost 99% of the total goat population and 95% are kept by small-holder farmers in the traditional production system, where they are kept for multiple reasons (social/cultural use, cash income, meat and skins) and there is no tradition of milking goats. Past initiatives at utilising goats focused on improved genotypes which thrived on high-input production systems which were beyond reach of vulnerable communities. Low genetic potential has often been quoted as a major constraint in indigenous goat production. However goats are highly adaptable to a broad range of stressful environments and they utilise poor quality fodder converting it into quality protein for human consumption. The skins are used extensively in traditional techno culture. The body size of indigenous goats has declined over the years due to inbreeding and kid mortality is high due to poor management practices. A major constraint is the lacking of technical expertise for goat production, which together with the absence of an organised marketing structure for goats and goat meat militates against commercial goat production in the country.</p> <p>The project seeks to stimulate commercial goat production and structure a domestic market system for goats and goat meat, and will target in particular the least privileged population groups.</p> <p>Expected results are increase of farmer's incomes through the creation of a steady and formal market channel for goats and goat meat. This will in turn stimulate increased goat production by smallholder farmers.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The proposal existed within GOS MOAC, and has been worked out in a programme profile for Small Ruminants Development which has been initialised but stalled. Related project: FAO SPFS Support for the Diversification Component.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
1995 Livestock Development Policy, CASP and National Food Security Policy.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to promote and stimulate commercialisation of goat meat production, generate income and improve food security and nutrition.
Specific objectives are to (1) introduce commercial goat husbandry, (2) develop formal markets, sales yards, and regulated slaughterhouses, (3) increase consumer demand, and (4) increase the percentage of slaughtered goats to the formal markets.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main component include training of farmers on proper indigenous goat management interventions, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities, development of formal markets, sales yards, regulated slaughter facilities.
National programme, however first selection of proposed pilot sites will be the same sites as the current FAO SPFS
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Overall goat productivity has increased through improved fertility, higher level of nutrition, provision of appropriate breeding systems and housing, reduction of reproductive wastage through good management and improved production systems.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>

The immediate beneficiaries would be vulnerable rural communities, in particular the least privileged population groups. Rural livelihoods in general would be supported through improved access to protein-rich products thus increasing food security and nutritional standards.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b> Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
None identified
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (Livestock Production Section, Co-ops), NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b> Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E5m (US\$0.8m)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through continuous participation of local communal farmers and a monitoring system
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The least privileged population groups will be one of the target groups for the sustainable commercialised production of indigenous goats.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Well trained rural communities on all aspects of commercial indigenous goat production techniques
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
n/a

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.4 V – (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Commercialising Beef Cattle Production of SNL Livestock Farmers
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Development Project
Duration	8 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E10 m
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Swaziland has two predominant beef cattle production systems (traditional and commercial systems) which operate under different land tenure systems. The traditional system (accounts for 87% cattle) is a low input-low output production system maintained under communal tenure. Management practices in the traditional system are characterised by minimal inputs, open access to communal grazing systems and post harvest residues. No attempt is made to control stock access to the range, or to practice any form of communal range management. High overall stocking rates and nutritional stress are common features leading to overgrazed and degraded rangelands. Supplementary feeding is rarely undertaken. As no attempt is made to segregate animals by age and sex, mating is largely indiscriminate and cattle are late maturing due to inbreeding. Calving rates are poor and pre-weaning mortalities are high due lack of defined breeding and calving seasons.</p> <p>Past attempts at introducing beef cattle commercialisation in the traditional sector involved the establishment of Sisa ranches and Fattening schemes. Both initiatives were only partially successful as they only benefit a small sector of the population.</p> <p>The justification of the project is that there remains a strong domestic and export market for Swazi beef. Swaziland is unable to meet its EU export quota granted under the Lome IV Agreement. The project seeks to establish community based commercial beef cattle ranching schemes that will also address overgrazing and degradation of rangelands. It will establish fenced grazing paddocks with an adequate water supply system, practice improved beef cattle production and pasture establishments. The project will be subjected to monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>The result of the project will be production of quality beef cattle for the beef industry and an improved range management practices. Commercial beef production will form an increasingly important source of income for the smallholder farmers and improves food access.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project is in line with MOAC initiatives to promote commercial beef cattle production from the traditional sector. The project corresponds to the existing Sisa Ranches Scheme and Fattening Scheme.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
The project is in line with the 1995 Livestock Development Policy, CASP, NDS and NFSP
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to establish a sustainable beef production on SNL
The specific objectives are to (1) improve breeding of suitable stock (2) improve the rangelands conditions through improved management, (3) to create community awareness of the consequences of overgrazing and the possibilities of range improvement, (4) develop small feedlots, (5) establish secure markets.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components of the project:
Creating community awareness of the consequences of overgrazing.
Promoting communal management of rangelands and stimulating cattle off take.
Establishing improved pastures, fenced grazing paddocks and watering system.
Maintaining relevant breeding programmes with defined breeding and calving season.

Encouraging increased productivity and intensification of production amongst small scale farmers on SN. Facilitating marketing of SNL beef.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Expected results from the project are 40 developed feedlots for 50 cattle each (each year 5 feedlots at E0.2m each) with a production of an estimated 4000 high quality beef animals for the beef industry. Heifers and steers to be absorbed by the feedlot schemes, improved farmer's income through selling quality beef stock.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate and final beneficiaries are communal beef cattle farmers and the beef industry as there will be quality beef cattle for a readily available market.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Communities not willing to participate
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC and NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E10m

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through sustained demand for quality beef cattle by the beef industry and consumers
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Beef farmer's income generated from sale of cattle improved
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Through learning proper rangelands management and sustainable beef cattle production techniques
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
By forging links with the beef industry and other stakeholders such as in developing feedlot schemes

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 1.2.4 VI – (Policy: Diversifying sustainable animal production to enhance food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Promotion of Sustainable Feed and Fodder Production and Utilisation
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Support to the Livestock Industry)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 1.742 million
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Project – National Medium-Term Investment Programme (2005)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>As part of the policy to diversify and support sustainable animal production, Swaziland promotes efficient, sustainable and commercial livestock production systems of high quality dairy and beef cattle, small ruminants, pigs and poultry. However, livestock production in Swaziland is hampered by limited fodder production and inefficient use of supplementary feeding and crop residues. The availability and cost effectiveness of feed determines to a large extent the success or failure of the livestock industry. Feed costs account for as much as 80% of the total variable costs in e.g. poultry and piggery production.</p> <p>The rationale of the proposed intervention is therefore aimed at improving feed availability and at cost-effective prices. This requires a two-pronged approach involving efforts aimed at increasing feed and fodder production as well as those aimed at reducing its cost whilst at the same time encouraging people to commercialise their production.</p> <p>The project aims at increasing fodder production by Government and communities, as well as interested small scale business people. Improved availability of and cost-effectiveness in feed and fodder production will benefit enterprises that MOAC is already promoting such as intensive dairy, beef, poultry and piggery, and as such contribute towards food security. Improving fodder availability will also have positive environmental benefits as it will relieve the pressure on the range. To reinforce these environmental benefits, communities participating in the project will be expected to participate in the rehabilitation of degraded land.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The proposal results from consultations within the Department of Veterinary and Livestock Services (DVLS), and has been worked out in 2005 as a Bankable Project Profile under the FAO supported National Medium-term Investment Programme (NMTIP) of the NEPAD–CAADP.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS agricultural sector, 1995 Livestock Development Policy, CASP and National Food Security Policy: Enhancing fodder production as part of commercialisation and diversification of the livestock industry.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
<p>The overall objective of the project is improve livestock farmers' incomes through ensuring that feed and fodder are supplied in a reliable, cost-effective and environmentally sustainable manner.</p> <p>Specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reduce the cost of feed by 10-20% through investigating and promoting cost-effective mechanisms for the preparation of feed rations using locally available inputs where possible;</li> <li>To support and encourage intensive livestock production systems through making feed resources readily available and accessible;</li> <li>To demonstrate to the SME sector the opportunities that exist in feed and fodder production as well as to encourage private sector participation in this industry;</li> <li>To improve community awareness on the importance of environmentally sustainable grazing management practices as well as to demonstrate the tangible benefits.</li> </ol>

<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
<p>Project components are:</p> <p>Component One: Development and promotion of fodder production through establishing hay production units in three Government ranches and adjacent communal areas.</p> <p>Component Two: Investigation and promotion of the intensive use of cost-effective feeding approaches and practices using locally available materials.</p> <p>The proposed sites for this project are three selected Government farms, namely Highveld Ranch, Gege and Khubutha (first two in the Highveld and last in the Lower Middleveld).</p>
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
A significantly improved and affordable feed and fodder production through cost-effective production methods introduced at community level
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
<p>The immediate beneficiaries would be the communities in the pilot areas directly involved in the feed and fodder production. Livestock owners, in particular dairy, pig and chicken farmers pig farmers will benefit from improved availability of and cost-effectiveness in feed and fodder resources.</p> <p>Final and long-term beneficiaries include rural communities where the project will be replicated and also SMEs/farmers that provide required support services.</p>
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
No risks identified at the moment
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (livestock production section, Co-ops, EPAS), local communities and livestock farmers, entrepreneurs as well as the University of Swaziland (UNISWA) and Malkerns Livestock Research Laboratory for research required for component 2
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Total estimated budget: US\$ 1.742 million, of which US\$ 0.723 foreign exchange and US\$ 1.018 local cost
Financing (in % of total): government 20%, donor/financing institution 57%, beneficiaries 23%

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through participation and full involvement of local communities in all aspects of the programme.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Through affordable and cost-effective production and utilisation of fodder and feed that will sustain poultry and small-stock production for sale and own consumption by the communities including the poor.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Rural communities will be trained and empowered in cost-effective production and utilisation of fodder and feed that will form the basis for SMEs and other commercial activities related to animal production.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The local communities and farmers will become stakeholders and partners with the government, research institutions and entrepreneurs in the development of profitable fodder production systems.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.2.5 – (Policy: Developing of fisheries and aquaculture to improve food security)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Establishing a Fingerling Hatchery
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Supporting Fisheries and Aquaculture)
Duration	2 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E3m (US\$0.5m)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC (Fisheries) (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Fisheries and aquaculture can play an important role in food security through production of food of a high nutritional value. Currently, the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security in Swaziland is very limited. Some of the main constraints are inadequate promotion of fisheries and aquaculture, lack of a policy on fisheries and aquaculture, outdated status of the Fisheries Act, lack of information on fish supply and demand, and – most importantly - lack of fingerling supply.</p> <p>The production of fingerling is an essential element in setting up a viable fish farming industry. Fingerlings used to be produced by the hatchery is located at Nyetane below the Magwanyana Dam, which was destroyed by the cyclone in 1984. Imports from outside the country proved not successful.</p> <p>In order to restore the fingerling production, the project seeks to rehabilitate the old hatchery or establish a new one at another site. The expected result will be a sustainable production of fingerling to support aquaculture development. The hatchery will also be used to demonstrate to farmers the setting up and operation of integrated agriculture/aquaculture systems and to conduct research trials on potential indigenous aquaculture candidates.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project originates from an earlier MOAC proposal to rehabilitate the hatchery located at Nyetane which was destroyed in 1984. Related Project: Fish Survey in the Country's Water Bodies, Dams and Rivers.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, NFSP
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to contribute to food security and nutrition through fish supply.
Specific objectives are to (1) establish a hatchery for the production of fingerlings, (2) empower fish farmers through a sustainable supply of fingerlings for aquaculture, (3) demonstrate to farmers the setting up and operation of integrated agriculture/aquaculture systems, (4) establish a fisheries research facility to conduct trials to identify indigenous fish species suitable for aquaculture, (5) ensure reliable markets for fish products.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project intends to rehabilitate the old hatchery or establish a new one. The project will restore or construct ponds, a pigsty and a chicken shed, procure and install hatchery and laboratory equipment, and procure stock (fish, pigs and chickens) and feed. Once production has started, fingerlings will be sold to farmers and collected from the hatchery. The facility will also be used to demonstrate to farmers the setting up and operation of aquaculture as an integrated system with pigs and poultry. Trials of potential indigenous aquaculture candidates will be conducted.
The project will either rehabilitate the destroyed hatchery located at Nyetane or look for a new site.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
A hatchery for the sustainable production and supply of fingerlings for aquaculture; identified markets for fish products; a demonstration site for farmers to diversify livelihood through integrated aquaculture/poultry/pig systems; established fisheries research to identify indigenous fish species suitable for aquaculture.

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries would be the fish farmers - in particular the least privileged population groups -, traders and personnel of the hatchery; final beneficiaries would be the population at large through sustained supply of fish and improved access to protein-rich products.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
A risk is the market demand for fish products.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (fisheries, land development)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E3m (US\$0.5m)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through sustainable production and supply to trained local stakeholders.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The least privileged population groups will be specifically targeted for aquaculture as an alternative livelihood, through affordable and sustainable supply of fingerlings and training.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Training programmes and demonstration will contribute to capacity building of rural communities.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be formed between hatchery extension staff and farmers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

1.3.1 – (Policy: Creating an enabling business environment for national and international commerce)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of a Post-entry Quarantine Facility
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Institutional Development Project
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E6,114,000 (USD1.0m), GOS
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	FAO & MOAC – Research Division

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Swaziland is in the process of revamping her Phytosanitary capabilities so that she can promote import/export trade of plants and plant products in accordance with international phytosanitary treaties and standards as well as to protect its natural resources. The country is a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) as well as the World Trade Organization (WTO). The country is therefore a signatory to the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) agreement. Just recently, Swaziland signed for adherence to the revised 1997 International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) under the FAO. In order to comply with the standards the country needs to improve its legislative, human and infrastructural capability. To achieve this goal the Swaziland Government proposed for funding and technical assistance from FAO. The proposal was proved. FAO and the government agreed on the Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) project. FAO provided funds and expertise on revision of the phytosanitary legislation and training of personnel. Government committed to build the post quarantine facility, hence the proposal for this capital project. FAO further pledged to provide equipment once the facility is in place.</p> <p>The Post-entry quarantine facility will be used for quarantining and examining imported plants and plant products that are found or suspected to be diseased, infested with insect pests or to be alien invasive species. Plants kept in this facility should be secluded from the rest of the local flora. The facility will also be used to study insect pests, diseases and weed species of quarantine importance that occur in isolated areas in the country.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The project was proposed by the FAO – AGPP mission visiting the country in 2000. Projects related to this one include the following: Strengthening of Phytosanitary Capabilities funded by FAO and Control of Alien Invasive Species. The proposal was prepared through the assistance of the Research Division of MOAC.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan, Food Security Policy, CASP
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve the food security situation in the country through the production of good quality products for both local and international markets. The specific objectives are to improve the country's capacity in plant quarantine and to improve the country's capability to dictate potentially harmful diseases, insect pests and weed species in imported plant and plant products' consignments.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project involves the construction of two laboratories and two greenhouses that will be used as post-entry quarantine facility. The building will also have a small air lock room, dress room, receiving room, cold room, fumigation room pot washing area and an office. There will also be an autoclave room.
Location: Malkerns Research Station
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Strengthened phytosanitary systems and procedures at the major ports of entry of high risk.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries would be the producers and traders. The final beneficiaries would be the consumers and the entire nation

through quality assurance. The benefits will include prevention of introduction and spread of plant pests and diseases in Swaziland, compliance with IPPC and WTO-SPS standards, provision of scientific proof for queries and notifications on non-compliance by an exporting country and examination of potentially invasive plants before they are released.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b> Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
n.a
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC – Research Division
<b>9. Budget</b> Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E6,114,000 (USD1.0m), GOS

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The modernised legal frameworks are expected to address cost recovery from which funds will be allocated for sustaining and upgrading the national Phytosanitary systems.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Continuous production of agricultural products which are free from pests and diseases will increase exports and income, including of the least privileged who are most dependent on the agriculture sector.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
n.a
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
In applying the new phytosanitary systems, the government will form partnerships with producers, importers, exporters and traders of agricultural product.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 2.2.3 I – (Policy: Promoting community-based agro-processing and value-adding)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Promotion of Value-Adding Activities in Agriculture
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Development Project (Diversifying rural livelihoods)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$ 3.398 million
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NEPAD–CAADP Bankable Project – National Medium-Term Investment Programme (2005) (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>To main problems in agro-processing and value-adding to agricultural products in Swaziland are limited experience, insufficient identified practical opportunities and initiatives, marketing and poor application of hygiene standards and food-safety requirements. The rationale of the proposed intervention is therefore to address these constraints and make value-adding activities feasible and sustainable.</p> <p>The project aims at making use of the favourable conditions that exist with regard to availability of fruit and other food crops suitable for processing. Swaziland is blessed with a variety of crops that grow in the wild, as well as with fruits grown irrigated or rainfed by large TDL farmers but also smallholders. Establishing a diversified agro processing industry - especially food processing - and value-adding to agricultural products is expected to significantly boost farmer's income and increase food security.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
In the late 1990s, the MOAC requested the Commonwealth Secretariat to assist in the development of value adding activities and diversification in agriculture. The Secretariat responded and did a study in 2000 resulting in "Opportunities for value added investments in the smallholder agriculture sector and review of canning licensing policy in Swaziland", concluding that there were opportunities for value-adding and development of alternative crops. The current proposal has been worked out in 2005 as a Bankable Project Profile under the FAO supported National Medium-term Investment Programme (NMTIP) of the NEPAD–CAADP.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Environmental Health Policy (NEHP) and National Food Security Policy all identify: Promoting the participation of communities in agro-processing and value adding activities.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to improve and diversify livelihoods in rural communities through supporting and promoting value-adding in agriculture and putting in place the infrastructure that is required to make these activities sustainable.
Specific objectives of the project are:
a) To pilot food processing schemes in selected locations to improve community standard of living;
b) To support skills development required to nurture a vibrant food processing industry in the country;
c) To support and strengthen the key institutions involved in the regulatory framework for food hygiene, safety and standards;
d) To provide appropriate redirection to the Home Economics Section of MOAC so that it is adequately capacitated to drive value-adding activities in agriculture, especially at the SME and cottage industry level;
e) To diversify the agriculture sector by helping provide a reliable local market through food processing.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main project components are: (1) Pilot food processing schemes; (2) Institutional support to the MOAC Home Economics HQ & Food Technology Laboratory & MHSW Food Safety Section; (3) Support towards human resource development; (4) Support towards improving regulatory environment; (5) Project management development.
The proposed pilot sites for this project are (1) Northern Hhohho and (2) an area to be selected within the Komati Irrigation Development

Project.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
A number of initiatives in food-processing and possibilities of value-adding, with improved marketing, application of hygiene standards and food-safety requirements introduced at community level
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries would be the communities in the pilot areas directly involved in the crop production and agro-processing. Other farmers will benefit through increased sales of fruits and other crops. Final and long-term beneficiaries include rural communities where the project will be replicated.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
No risks identified at the moment.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (Home Economics), MHSW (Food Safety/Public Health)
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
Total estimated budget: US\$ 3.398 million, of which US\$ 1.790 foreign exchange and US\$ 1.608 local cost Financing (in % of total): government 30%, donor/financing institution 65%, beneficiaries 5%

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through setting-up sustainable projects with full involvement of local communities.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Through improved storage, preservation and processing the effective value of agricultural products has increased and hence additional income generated. Both food preservation and added income will increase access to food and improve food security.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Rural communities will be trained and empowered in cost-effective processing of food and related commercial activities as well in GHPs and SOPs and the application of a basic food safety management system.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Local producers and communities will form partnerships with government and private sector specialists in food processing and other value-adding systems.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 2.2.3 II – (Policy: Promoting community-based agro-processing and value-adding)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Promotion of Community Based Food Processing Technology
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (also to strengthen Line Function MOAC)
Duration	
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E1m (US\$0.2M) submitted to GOS as a Capital Project
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC – Home Economics

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Although traditional skills in food processing and preservation do exist among rural communities, these are not sufficient anymore to sustain food security. Especially under the current harsh conditions of drought and HIV/AIDS, there is need to promote efficient processing and preservation techniques so that people can have access to food all year round and be able to generate income from their produce. People have to be educated about the importance of using appropriate processing and preservation methods to retain adequate nutrients and improve the quality of the processed products so that they can compete well in the market place.</p> <p>The project intends to increase benefits of processing and preservation included increasing shelf of produce, providing variety in the diet; making food more palatable; reducing cooking time and thus saving on cooking energy or make cooking easier and saving on storage space.</p> <p>In line with the poverty reduction strategy, the project will promote food processing at household level using labour saving technologies.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The proposal originates from MOAC – Home Economics (2005), and has been reviewed by FAO. Has been submitted for funding to GOS and FAO.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, and Food Security Policy: Promoting agro-processing and improving household food security.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to enhance household food security through improved food processing techniques.
Specific objectives of the project are:
To establish processing industries at community level.
To transfer processing techniques and skills to communities.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components are:
(1) Identification of appropriate equipment for processing and packaging legumes, peanuts, fruits and vegetables, fish and root crops (including cassava and sweet potato); (2) Procurement of equipment for processing, preservation and packaging; (3) Conducting nutrition education, processing and preservation demonstrations; (4) Community training in the use of appropriate processing equipment; (5) Capacity building for home economics officers through training officers on the use of the equipment; (6) Monitoring the implementation and constant evaluation of the project.
The project will be implemented in five selected pilot areas in all four administrative regions.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
- Communities have developed skills in processing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Families have established their own home industries and improved storage systems</li> <li>- Improved food availability at household level (more food available all year round)</li> <li>- Improved family income for poverty reduction</li> <li>- Improved nutrition status of families for better management of HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Communities and families in the selected areas will be the major beneficiaries
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Timely availability of financial resources
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (Home Economics Section) in collaboration with NNC and NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E1m (US\$0.2M) The project has been submitted to government as a Capital Project

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Communities have participated in all aspects of the programme and have been fully trained to continue with the established home industries. Also monitoring systems will be in place.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project and line function focus on the least privileged population groups and will as a result improve their food security, in particular the access of food all year round and the consumption of micronutrient rich foods.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Rural communities will be trained on skills development, such as product development, packaging and labelling and marketing.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The communities will form partnership with other small industries and entrepreneurs.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 2.2.3 III – (Policy: Promoting community-based agro-processing and value-adding)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Renewable Energy Technologies for Rural Electrification
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Pilot Development project (renewable energy)
Duration	36 months
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E30m, US\$5m, seeking donor funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MNRE, REASWA

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Access to energy for all sectors of the economy and in particular the rural areas is a key development ingredient. Currently there is a high dependence on wood fuel, which is not evenly distributed throughout the country and very few rural households have access to grid electricity. The rural electrification programme with grid electricity have seen many rural public facilities being electrified, however most household fail to benefit from this because of affordability. Affordability of energy is a major concern for low income household in most rural households.</p> <p>Renewable energy is the preferred form of energy because it is environmentally sustainable. The project will look into suitable forms of renewable energy such as mini-hydro, and photovoltaic (PV) solar energy.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to provide affordable energy to rural areas in order to promote the participation of communities in income generating activities, such as food processing, marketing and value-adding activities.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The origin of the proposal stems from the Energy Department in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy and the Renewable Energy Association of Swaziland (REASWA). REASWA is a non profit NGO with the aim of promoting the cost effective use of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Swaziland in an environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable manner. The organisation has worked collaboratively with the Energy Department since its establishment. This project will be part of a larger programme of renewable energy and energy efficiency for poverty alleviation which is currently being implemented by the two parties.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, Swaziland National Energy Policy 2003, Utilization of Renewable Energy Action Plan 1997, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Poverty Alleviation in Southern Africa (REEEPASA)
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to increase the deployment of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETS) for electricity generation and to promote the rational use of energy for poverty alleviation in Swaziland.
Specific objectives:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Demonstrate through implementation of an overall strategy how end-of-grid and weak grid stabilizing RET projects can complement the existing grid and stimulate investment.</li> <li>2. Develop finance mechanisms to increase deployment of RETs and take advantage of carbon financing opportunities.</li> <li>3. Ensure that RET are deployed in rural areas (in-grid connected and off-grid projects) in a manner that the energy generated is used for productive, income generating use by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).</li> <li>4. Enhance RET based electrification by designing cross sectoral programmes to promote energy efficiency</li> </ol>
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components involve:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of finance tools to promote RETs.</li> <li>2. Identification of areas of weak grid and areas not connected to the grid with a potential for productive economic use</li> </ol>

<p>application of RET by SMEs.</p> <p>3. Identification of leading productive use activities possible in these areas such as food processing, water pumping , development of SMEs etc.</p> <p>4. Development of off-grid and on-grid RETs.</p>
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
The overall results of the project will show in changes to national approaches so that RETs are viewed as an integral part of grid-connected and off-grid electrification efforts. There will also be greater use of energy efficiency measures by local government and authorities as a means of increasing services to underserved communities. Affordable energy will be made available to rural communities, in particular small-scale business activities (SMEs) using renewable energy in their production process.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Rural and peri-urban households whose access to energy and other activities is limited, especially women, will be benefit through availability of energy that enables undertaking income generating activities.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Not identified
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MNRE and REASWA
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E30m, US\$5m, seeking donor funding

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
After completion of the project the beneficiaries will have a sustainable income and be able to afford renewable energy.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Economic activities will emerge through availability of energy thus generating money to buy food.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The project will contribute to capacity building through the establishment of SMEs using affordable energy.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to promotion of partnerships between rural entrepreneurs and energy providers.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 2.2.4 – (Policy: Promoting the development of alternative livelihoods in rural communities)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Improving rural livelihoods through promotion of non-agricultural income-generating activities
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project (Improving rural livelihoods/income generation)
Duration	3 year
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E600,000 GOS and donors
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NPFS (CT)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Agricultural activities do not always provide sufficient opportunities to increase access to food, in particular in the dry and drought stricken parts of the country. Therefore additional income generating opportunities are needed to support the rural poor who can not longer sustain their livelihoods from agricultural production alone. Currently, the value-adding and agro-business activities play a very limited role with respect to income of rural household and communities.</p> <p>Initiatives such as the Job Summit Programme have made a start, however there is a need to train people in business skills and to ensure workable financial arrangement. Also many NGOs have started income-generating projects, however very often there is a lack of coordination between various activities in the country and also a lack of monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to address the above constraints and investigate feasible options and possibilities of alternative livelihoods to increase off-farm income to improve access to food by the rural households and communities, especially in low rainfall and drought prone areas.</p> <p>The project intends to provide options for non-agricultural income-generating activities, in particular in the low rainfall areas. The project will be based on a participatory approach and will focus on improving coordination and monitoring.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Based on existing initiatives, the NPFS initiated this project. Other projects related to income generation are run by MEE, MOAC (Co-ops, HE), ACAT, World Vision, Micro projects?, Save the Children?
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, NPFS, SME strategy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve rural livelihoods and access to food through promotion of income generating non-agricultural activities.
The specific objectives are:
To establish non-agricultural income generating activities as alternative livelihoods.
To develop business management skills.
To improve coordination and monitoring of rural income generating activities.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components are (1) investigate the options for alternative livelihoods to increase rural income, (2) implement non-agricultural income generating plans, (3) evaluate and monitor the income generation projects.
Pilot areas to be selected.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
The main output is improved food security situation of the resource-poor and vulnerable groups, especially in the low rainfall areas. Specific results are: A number of established income generating project, increased purchasing power for the resource-poor and

vulnerable groups, improved coordination among different initiatives, established monitoring and evaluation system.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries are the resource-poor and vulnerable groups in pilot areas where the project has started; final beneficiaries in areas where the project will be replicated.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
A risk is availability of finance. An important assumption is that qualified extension workers will be available to disseminate the business management skill to all the different levels of education in the community.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
GOS (MOAC, MEE), UN agencies and NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E600,000 80% GOS and 20% NGOs

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The project will come up with monitoring and evaluation tool that will assist in ensuring that the number of established income generating activities is maintained or increased.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The project will provide employment and income opportunities to the least privileged, which will improve their purchasing power and access to food, and thus contribute to improving the food security situation.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The proposed project will train the rural communities in business management in pursuit to sustain and expand their businesses.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The Government staff will collaborate with the UN agencies and NGOs in planning and implementing of the project. The collaboration will continue during the monitoring and evaluation of established income generating projects.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 3.1.2 I – (Policy: Promoting food and dietary diversification)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Promoting the production and utilisation of root and tuber crops
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Project to Strengthen MOAC Line Function (Home Economics and DAE)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E0.9m (US\$150,000), Potential donors: GOS, WFP, FAO, Republic of China on Taiwan
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	FSTU-HE

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Root and tuber crops that are being introduced to Swaziland are cassava and sweet potato. Cassava is a drought tolerant crop and thrives even in poor soils, it has been realised that farm inputs are becoming more expensive and yet cereals are a major source of food in this country and thus cassava would be suitable as a food security crop. Traditionally cassava is used in the form of fresh roots and thus there is need to process the roots to improve the quality of the crop and increase the shelf life of the crop. Sweet potatoes grow on soils of low fertility and are relatively drought tolerant, and provide good ground cover. Families can rely on this low labour input crop to feed their families when other sources of carbohydrates are unavailable. In addition the yellow and orange fleshed varieties of sweet potatoes are excellent sources of beta carotene.</p> <p>The production and utilisation of roots and tubers has been strongly promoted by MOAC; however the results on the utilization have been disappointing, the adoption process has been very low due to the unavailability of user friendly processing equipment. There is still a great need to show families how to prepare roots and tubers including cassava in varied ways.</p> <p>This project intends to address the constraints that prevent a wider production and utilisation of these crops, in particular in the dry parts of the country. The project aims to substantially increase the production and consumption of roots and tubers and also address the issue of acquiring processing equipment.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The promotion of root crops including cassava and sweet potato started in 1999/2000 by the FSTU together with ARD and Home Economics. The roots and tubers production project is a related intervention which promotes the production of a variety of root crops through the ARD, and has been strongly supported by the agricultural mission of the Republic of China on Taiwan .
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to promote the utilisation and consumption of root crops in family diets.
The specific objectives include (1) increasing community knowledge of the nutritional value and methods of preparation of root crops as well as production, and (2) Food preparation, transferring processing skills, conducting cookery demonstrations using appropriate equipment to families and communities.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Main components include: 1) Establishment of demonstration units in each area. 2) Nutrition education and demonstrations to families and communities, promoting improved processing and preservation techniques to reduce post harvest losses. 3) Procurement of processing equipment and demonstrations on the use of the equipment.
Pilot areas include: Mpolonjeni ,Tikhuba ,Shewula (Lubombo), Matsanjeni ,Lavumisa (Shiselweni), Mnjoli ,Khuphuka (Manzini), Mhlangatane, Mayiwane, Madlandampisi, (Hhohho)
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Improved household food security and nutrition, as well as increased family income through production, sale and proper preparation of

root and tuber crops. An increased national production and consumption of root and tuber crops.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries are the farmers that produce, sell and consume root and tuber crops. Beneficiaries also include companies that process these crops, such as cassava distillers.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks include shortage of cuttings and diseases
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Home economics officer, extension officers, NGOs (WV), FSTU
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E0.9m (US\$150,000), Potential donors: GOS, WFP, FAO, Republic of China on Taiwan

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
After food preparation demonstration, the families that produce, process and utilise root and tuber crops will realise the advantages of these crops and continue sustainable production and utilisation.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Food security will be improved in that even the least privileged will be able to produce and with the knowledge gained be better able to process and store cassava and other crops.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Communities will be trained in processing and preparation of cassava and sweet potato.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnership will be promoted through the market exchange systems and linkages with other communities.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 3.1.2 II – (Policy: Promoting food and dietary diversification)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Product Development: Legume and Vegetable Analysis and Processing
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Special Project within Line Function of Product Development (Food Technology)
Duration	12 months
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E120,000 (US\$20, 000)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	FSTU

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Utilisation of legumes and vegetables in Swaziland is relatively low, although legumes are locally available, however not throughout the year. Legumes and vegetables should form an important and permanent part of the diet because they have a high calorific value, are a good source of protein and fibre and also act as a meat extender in most households. However many families in Swaziland, both urban and rural, have insufficient access to legumes and vegetables or are reluctant to prepare legume dishes because of their lengthy cooking time. The powders that are mostly used are commercial soup powders contain certain chemicals that depress the immune system and should not be recommended.</p> <p>The project seeks to address the issue of access and utilisation by developing nutrient/legume powders which are more convenient in meal preparation. People need a more natural and nutritious soup powder to substitute the available commercial soup powders.</p> <p>The project aims to develop vegetable soup powders using solar dried vegetables and legumes and disseminate these procedures to communities through demonstrations and training.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The legume production project was designed by the Food Science and Technology Unit in cooperation with the research agronomist. The project falls under Product development and includes food demonstration and nutrition education by home economic personnel
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Government strategies such as NDS agriculture development, PRSAP, CASP and National Food Security Policy encourage the production, utilisation and processing of nutritious crops such as legumes to improve national and community food security.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to maximise the utilisation of legumes and dried vegetables at household level.
Specific objectives of the project are:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To determine the nutritional value of legumes;</li> <li>- To develop legume powders that will cook in a short time;</li> <li>- To formulate vegetable soup powders using solar dried vegetables;</li> <li>- To develop a variety of legume dishes.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The technical component includes the collection of a variety of legumes which will include jugo beans, sugar beans, mung beans and cow peas, the grinding the legumes into powders, the solar drying of vegetables and herbs, the determination of appropriate ratios of vegetables/legumes in the soup mixtures.
The next component is pre-testing the soups and training of home economics officers.
The final component is dissemination of knowledge/skill to communities through cookery demonstrations.
The technical part of the project is implemented at the Malkerns FSTU and the dissemination at selected sites in the four regions.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>

- A variety of legume and vegetable powders developed. - Home economics officers trained and knowledge transferred to communities - Improved food preparation skills, and improved family diets.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate: Home economics officers and extension staff involved in the training and dissemination Other: Communities where demonstrations are being held
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks include acceptance of the products by communities
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Food Science and Technology Unit personnel will transfer skills to home economics officers and extension staff, who will, after being trained themselves, transfer skills to local farmers/communities.
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E120,000 (US\$20, 000)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Testing and community demonstrations will ensure sustainability of the project results.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Food processing contributes to improving the food security as food products can be longer kept and utilised.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The project will contribute to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development through demonstrations and training in food processing.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
N.a.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 3.1.2 III – (Policy: Promoting food and dietary diversification)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Inventory of indigenous foods and their preparation methods in Shiselweni, Hhohho and Lubombo
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Study to support development
Duration	24 months
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E540,000 (US\$ 90,000)
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MOAC (Home Economics)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Observations have shown that the consumption of traditional foods has been declining in Swaziland with the younger generation, yet the old generation seem to be much healthier than the younger generation. Due to the changes in lifestyle people prefer food that is easily available and prepared quickly. Lack of awareness on the nutritional value of indigenous foods has also contributed to the decline in the consumption of such foods. Private companies have been aggressive in promoting hybrid seeds thus sidelining the indigenous crops.</p> <p>The project will document all indigenous foods and their preparation methods in the Hhohho, Lubombo and Shiselweni region and promote to restore the utilisation in the country.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
This project is a follow-up the FAO Links project implemented in Manzini region. Prepared by MOAC (Home Economics)
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
PRSAP, Food security policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is: To promote the utilisation of indigenous foods in the country.
Specific objective are: (1) To have a documented inventory of indigenous foods in the three regions (Lubombo, Hhohho and Shiselweni), (2) To document knowledge on the traditional methods of preparing the indigenous foods (recipes), (3) determine differences and preferences in the use of these crops by age gender and socioeconomics status, (4) to market indigenous food.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components include: Training of data collectors, sampling of communities, data collection using PR and focus groups, and data analysis.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An inventory of indigenous foods in the three regions as well as recipes manual for the indigenous foods.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries are government organisations and NGOs involved in food utilisation; final beneficiaries include rural communities and eventually a large part of the population.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks: Most indigenous foods are becoming extinct, and seeds to produce some of the crops become scarce.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (Home Economics), NGOs

<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E540,000 (US\$ 90,000)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
The information will presented and distributed to all stakeholders and be available to the population
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The documentation of the foods will assist communities in knowing the type of crops found in their regions so that they can access the crops when in season and process for longer shelf life (especially the wild foods)
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Communities will get feed back about the findings in the different regions and also they will participate in the identification and food preparation process thus gaining knowledge themselves.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Sharing of crops and knowledge between the regions will lead to linkages between communities and food oriented organisations in terms of establishing market structures.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 3.2.3 – (Policy: Combating malnutrition and meeting nutritional needs of the poor and vulnerable)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Combating Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS through nutrition education, food preparation skills and backyard gardens
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Line Function MOAC (Home Economics) (with emergency component)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E3m (US\$500,000) GOS, NERCHA
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	SNNC, MOAC (Home Economics)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Families have inadequate knowledge and skills on the important role nutrition plays in the fight against HIV/AIDS as well as in appropriate cooking skills which result in major losses of important nutrients in food leading to poor taste and low consumption and unacceptability of the food. The low consumption of fruits and vegetables in the diet as well as the high prevalence of iodine deficiency disorders, iron deficiency anaemia and HIV/AIDS leads to high morbidity and mortality amongst infants and adults. The SNNC and MOAC (home Economics) have been actively involved in promoting good nutrition, food preparation skills and backyard gardens at household level. Although progress has been made, the pace of development is very slow which is caused by inadequate staff, lack of funding and coordination among the partners (NGOs) involved in the establishment of the gardens.</p> <p>Nutrition is dynamic thus education needs to be continuous and more aggressive currently in the light of HIV/AIDS. Food preparation and consumption habits of most Swazis have not sufficiently changed and hence the nutritional status of families is below standard therefore people need to be informed about the role nutrition plays in the fight against opportunistic infections.</p> <p>The project seeks to address the nutrition education, food preparation skills and the expansion of backyard gardens in the four regions (one Inkundla per region per year) and also to improve the coordination of the backyard gardens promotion.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Nutrition education, food preparation and garden promotion are some of the original line functions of MOAC (Home Economics). The main partners involved include SNNC, MOE, Dream for Africa, NGOs, CBOs, and Faith based organizations
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, Food Security Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to have improved community knowledge on nutritional management of HIV/AIDS, food preparation skills and household food security.
The specific objectives are: (1) To empower communities with knowledge and skills on the relationship between HIV/AIDS and nutrition as well as having changed diets and food preparation practices at household level; (2) Expand and the establishment of backyard gardens and promote the utilisation and consumption of fruits and vegetables.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Community mobilization and nutrition education and food preparation campaigns, community based seminars in targeted Tinkhundla and chiefdoms; Recipe book development; Coordination and planning of the implementation of backyard gardens with various partners; Monitoring and evaluation.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Improved knowledge on nutritional management of HIV/AIDS, food preparation and food availability.
Number of Tinkhundla and chiefdoms addressed
Number of food demonstrations conducted.
Number of backyard gardens established.

Recipe book developed.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Communities and their families.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Risks include commitment by families to practice acquired knowledge. Inadequate programme staff
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC (Home economics Officers) MOE, NGOs, Dream for Africa
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible. Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E3m (US\$500,000) GOS, NERCHA

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
With the new knowledge gained, families will be able to address nutrition problems on their own and with the monitoring and evaluation system put in place the gardens will be sustained.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
By improving food security the least privileged groups - which is the main target of the project - will become less prone to malnutrition and be better able to manage HIV/AIDS related infections
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Both rural and urban communities will be trained on nutrition issues, food preparation and garden development.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will improve linkages between implementing partners and communities.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 3.3.1 – (Policy: Promoting the adoption of appropriate healthy lifestyles)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Establishment of Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Project to Strengthening MHSW Line Function
Duration	2 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E1m, GOS/WHO
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	NPFS (TD/AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Although recommended by the International Conference of Nutrition (ICN) Rome 1992 Swaziland did not establish a comprehensive public health programme on Non Communicable Diseases. In recent years the occurrence of non communicable diseases is increasing in Swaziland and has a very negative influence on nutritional status of the population.</p> <p>The project aims to address the issue through putting a surveillance system in place establish this as a permanent line function in MHSW. The objectives are to obtain data on the prevalence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and obesity in the Swazi population and monitor the occurrence.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Following the International Conference of Nutrition (ICN) Rome 1992 which urged countries to consider Non Communicable Diseases as a public health programme. However, a local proposal has not been formulated and a budget not calculated. Some initial activities funded by GOS, WHO.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
Health Policy (draft), Food Security Policy, Health Sector Study
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to control the occurrence of non communicable diseases and improve the nutritional status of the population.
The specific objectives are to obtain data on the prevalence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and obesity in the Swazi population and monitor the incidence of non communicable diseases.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Component 1: Comprehensive data collection in all hospitals (excluding clinics) by qualified medical staff using standard data entry forms. These forms are centrally entered and stored.
Component 2: Setting a computerised data analytical centre (WHO provided 2 computers, computer software and technical expertise)
Data collection forms for each disease are placed in hospital wards and outpatient locations of all hospitals in Swaziland. As patients present with these diseases doctors and nurses in these wards record what appears in the data entry forms. These forms are collected monthly by data entry clerks and entered into a computer programme in the NCD office which is at National level.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
Establishment of a permanent Non Communicable Diseases Surveillance System, including a comprehensive data collection system and monitoring system.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries will be the staff of the NCD programme. With the system in place, the total Swazi population will be final beneficiaries.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.

Risks include the lack of political will, maintenance of the programme and commitment from hospital staff.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Staff of NCD Programme of MHSW
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
No appropriate funding available: some inputs provided by government.

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
It will be established as a line function
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
By obtaining data on the disease trend, appropriate programmes can be initiated which will eventually result in improving the overall nutrition status.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Not applicable.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Not applicable.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

3.3.2 I – (Policy: Increasing access to clean water and sanitation and protecting from environmental health hazards)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Rural Water Supply XII
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or emergency intervention)	Development Project
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E45m (US\$7.5m) GOS
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MNRE – Rural Water Supply Board

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>A significant number of communities do not have access to clean supplies of water for drinking and cooking. This makes high the risk of their people to contract water-borne diseases.</p> <p>At the same time at national level it has been estimated that 61% of rural households still use the bush to relieve themselves. This presents a health hazard. While some rural communities have some pit latrines, the latrines are not properly constructed; in particular they are not well ventilated of which this results in the breeding of flies and the associated health hazards.</p> <p>The Rural Water Supply Board (RWSB) is responsible for making sure that rural communities have clean supplies of water and proper sanitation. It has supplied many communities with such.</p> <p>In the current project RWSB will supply a number of communities in the four regions of Swaziland with clean water and proper sanitation.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Follow up to a series of previous projects, all forming part of rural water supply programme
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, National Food Security Policy, Water Act
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The main objective is to supply water that is safe for drinking to communities in rural areas.
A secondary objective is to construct some ventilated pit latrines and provide communities with building skills and backyard gardens.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Purchase of equipment for installation of boreholes and pumps (hand pumps and/ electric pumps); site clearing; construction of rural water supply schemes; construction of pit latrines; capacity building on maintenance of the schemes; builder training projects for women; setting up of income generating projects to provide funds for the schemes.
The project is expected to cover various locations in the four administrative regions of the country.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
The main outputs are that at the end of the projects the communities will have clean supplies of domestic water that they will be able to use for drinking and (to a minor extent) irrigating some backyard gardens, watering small stock (up to 10 cattle, chickens, goats, etc). Another output is that the communities will now have some ventilated pit latrines in their individual homesteads.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate and final beneficiaries will be the communities that will be supplied with safe water for drinking and the erection of pit latrines. Backyard gardens will contribute to food security.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.

<p>Important assumptions are that the project will be monitored by RWSB and maintained by the community; and that funds for the schemes will be continually available.</p> <p>Another assumption is that the water tables (where some communities will be supplied with boreholes) will not be too deep and that the water will not run-out.</p>
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MNRE – Rural Water Supply Board
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E45m (US\$7.5m)

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Beneficiaries will receive some basic training on how to keep their schemes up & running. The communities will also pay a small fee towards maintenance of the infrastructure for water supply. Income-generating projects will also add to the funds for maintaining the projects
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Improve access to safe water for domestic use - in particular to the least privileged population groups - will make a contribution to their health and nutritional status. Backyard gardens will contribute to food security.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Builder training projects will empower women by giving them basics skills for constructing small houses & identifying sites for building pit latrines.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The Ministries of Agriculture & Co-ops, Health and Social Welfare, and Natural Resources & Energy will work as collaborative partners with the communities on how to run backyard gardens, provide training on sanitation and site identification of pit latrines and in providing water that is safe for drinking purposes

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

3.3.2 II – (Policy: Increasing access to clean water and sanitation and protecting from environmental health hazards)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Education Project for Rural Communities
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	development project (rural health development)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E4.9m MHSW Seeking funding
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	MHSW – Environmental Health Dept (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>A large number of communities do still not have access to clean supplies of water for drinking and cooking. This makes high the risk of their people to contract water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Also the lack of proper sanitation presents a health hazard. While some rural communities have some pit latrines, the latrines are not properly constructed; in particular they are not well ventilated which results in the breeding of flies and the associated health hazards. Whereas the Rural Water Supply Board (RWSB) of MNRE is responsible for the general supply of clean water to rural areas, the Environmental Health Department (EHD) of MHSW is responsible for hygiene and health education and proper sanitation. It now works in close cooperation with RWSB in their large reticulated rural water supply projects,</p> <p>However, the EHD also undertakes their own small-scale supply of clean water to small groups of homesteads within communities, together with education and sanitation.</p> <p>In the current project EHD will supply a number of homesteads in the four regions of Swaziland with clean water, proper sanitation and health education which because of their isolation otherwise would not be reached by larger-scale projects.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The Environmental Health Department (EHD) of MHSW is responsible the project design; Rural Water Supply Board (RWSB) of MNRE executes similar large-scale rural water supply.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, National Food Security Policy, Water Act, the National Environmental Health Policy
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to empower rural communities to improve their health and environment through hygiene education using PHAST.
The immediate objectives are:
(1) To educate communities using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST).
(2) To assist rural communities with construction materials to construct small water systems for small clusters of homesteads.
(3) To build Improved Ventilated Pit (VIP) latrines and thereby help reduce/eliminate water and excreta borne diseases in rural areas.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Before sanitation works start, communities are educated using the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). The other main components are the delivery of construction materials to construct small (micro-) water systems (without reticulation for 5-20 homesteads) and the construction of VIP latrines.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
The construction of 24,000 VIP latrines over a 3 year period (8,000 VIP latrines per year in the four regions). The construction of 12 small (Micro) water systems (non-reticulated) over a 3 year period (Four per year in the four regions).
The communities assisted with the programme have received PHAST education prior the construction phase.

<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate and final beneficiaries will be the communities and homesteads that will be supplied with safe water for drinking, improved VIP pit latrines, and health education.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
The Environmental Health Department (EHD) of MHSW
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E4.9m MHSW Seeking funding

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Communities will receive basic training in construction and maintenance of their schemes and latrines, and also health education.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The least privileged population groups are the target groups and improved access to safe water and sanitation will make a contribution in particular to their health and nutritional status.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Builder training projects will empower women with basics skills for constructing small houses and VIP pit latrines.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The Ministries of Health and Social Welfare and Natural Resources & Energy will work together and as partners with the communities.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

4.1.2 – (Policy: To improve delivery of food to the poor and vulnerable)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Improving Coordination of Food Distribution to Targeted Vulnerable and Deserving Groups
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Emergency relief programme (Food Distribution)
Duration	3 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E0.6m (US\$100,000) GOS, WFP
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal[	NPFS (CT)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The Food Emergency Assistance started in 1992 where an informal unit was established to distribute food to vulnerable groups as a result of severe dry spells and other hazards that left some communities without means to survive. The situation was anticipated to be temporal as the drought was expected to be on transit. The National Disaster Task Force (NDTF) is the unit that was established in 1992 to co-ordinate on this task. Other major partners include WFP, UNICEF and a number of NGOs.</p> <p>The NDTF and WFP in collaboration with the target food distributing NGOs have managed to come out with clear criteria for the selection of the most vulnerable groups. However, a problem occurs when the food assistance is not only received by deserving groups but also by non-vulnerable/non-deserving groups. There is a need to clearly explain and apply the guiding principles that will strictly direct the food to vulnerable groups and air the cloud of who deserve food assistance and why.</p> <p>The programme rationale is to address the current problems of properly targeting and coordinating and distributing target food aid. The main elements are improving the overall coordination and clear application of the selection criteria and guiding principles.</p> <p>The intervention aims to improve the targeting of food distribution to most vulnerable groups and avoid giving assistance to non-deserving groups, applying appropriate regulations and monitoring. The regulation and monitoring system should be clearly spelled out to avoid misunderstanding.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
Although the problem of fair food distribution has been recognised and discussed among the main partners, no practical comprehensive and coordinated approach has been formulated yet. This proposal originates from the NPFS in collaboration with the main partners: NDTF, WFP, and NGOs (especially the distributing agencies).
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, PRSAP, CASP, National Food Security Policy are all addressing food security.
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective is to improve food security by effectively and efficiently distributing food aid to the most vulnerable groups. The specific objectives are:
(a) To ensure that food assistance is directed only to the groups that are deserving food aid following the accepted criteria.
(b) To ensure that communities are aware as to who deserve the food assistance and why.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components of the intervention are a clear regulation and monitoring system with regard to the appropriate application of criteria for food distribution to targeted vulnerable and deserving groups.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
The main result will be the improved food security situation of the identified vulnerable groups. Some of the more specific outputs will be improved coordination among food distributing partners and improved knowledge of the community on who is to receive assistance.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>

Immediate beneficiaries are vulnerable and food assistance deserving groups who will benefit from a better coordinated, efficient and fair food distribution. Also benefiting are the Swaziland Government, donors and distributing agencies through efficient procedures and more appreciation from communities.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
The important risk factor would be the failure of the local leaders, the politicians and the communities to fully understand and accept the logic behind targeting of the most vulnerable groups.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Government (MOAC, NDTF), WFP, other agencies, NGOs
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E0.6m (US\$100,000) GOS, WFP

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Proper targeting and monitoring will ensure cost effective food distributing while eliminating confrontations within the communities thus attracting more assistance from both government and the donors.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Proper application of the selection criteria will ensure that the least privileged groups will receive priority targeting for food assistance, enabling both the government and the donor agencies to concentrate their efforts and resource to the targeted groups.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Once the food security is improved, the most vulnerable groups will be able to also concentration on other non-emergency projects aimed at long-term mitigation and sustainable development.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
It will promote partnerships as government and the UN and NGO distribution agencies will be involved in combined planning to ensure proper coordination during the distribution.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 4.3.1 – (Policy: Improving disaster preparedness and strengthening the capacity to respond to disasters)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Institutionalising and Improving the Swaziland National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (Swazi VAC)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Project to introduce a new Line Function (improving national emergency response capacity)
Duration	2 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$160,000, GOS/Regional VAC
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	National Disaster Management Council (CT)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The Swazi VAC has come into existence in 2000 and is currently chaired by the Agriculture and Extension Department of MOAC, but falls under the ad hoc and non-legislated mandate of the multi-institutional National Disaster Task Force (NDF). The VAC is to provide information on vulnerable groups of the society. The VAC engage systems, institutions and methodologies to widen awareness and insight to ensure that key decision-makers and technical analysis fully appreciate (1) who are vulnerable; (2) where they are; (3) what they are vulnerable to; and (4) why they are most vulnerable and (5) what can be done to reduce vulnerability.</p> <p>The main constraints in the functioning of the VAC are the following: lack of formal recognition, a very high core-member turnover within the committee which affects effective functioning, no direct source of funding, and a lack of implementing the annual work plans, which is related to the lack of funding. Although at several occasions the Government has made commitment to institutionalise the VAC, this has not yet taken place.</p> <p>The rationale of the project is to facilitate the transitional process to formalise the VAC as a government institution with the objective to ensure proper and effective functioning of the VAC within the overall context of early warning and food security improvement. Formalising the VAC with an annual budget and qualified and permanent staff will ensure sustaining good quality analysis and also enable additional donor funding.</p> <p>The projects will improve the current VAC programme with the introduction of a vulnerability mapping facility and a monitoring and evaluation system.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<p><b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b> Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).</p> <p>The VAC has been initiated by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate of SADC. The proposal originates from the GOS/UNDP 2005 Capacity Needs Assessment for Disaster Needs reduction and National Action Plan and has been formulated as part of the NPFS.</p>
<p><b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b></p> <p>NDS, PRSAP, SPEED, CASP, Food Security Policy support food security and poverty reduction. The 2006 Disaster Management Act calls for institutionalising vulnerability assessment.</p>
<p><b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b></p> <p>The overall objective is to reduce food insecurity and poverty. The specific objectives of this project are:</p> <p>(1) To institutionalise the VAC and to strengthen the technical capacity (staff, tools). (2) To enhance assessment and analysis of vulnerable groups and recommend measures to reduce vulnerability. (3) To introduce hazard mapping, in particular the food situation and changes in the situation. (4) To introduce a monitoring and evaluation system for the food economy/livelihood zones.</p>
<p><b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b></p> <p>The main components are:</p>

a) Institutional review and assessment, including capacity, logistics and financial aspects
b) Building capacity and implementing the institutionalisation process.
c) Measures to improve the quality of annual assessment report and other outputs.
d) Development of a hazard mapping system and review of the food economy zones
e) Development of a monitoring and evaluation system.
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An institutionalized VAC with direct and permanent funding, capable of carrying out required duties, having increased assessment and identification capability, data collection and dissemination capability, and monitoring and evaluation capability.
A system to map the spatial distribution of hazards and vulnerable groups.
Improved assessment of vulnerable groups and annual reporting.
A functional monitoring and evaluation system.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
Immediate beneficiaries will be the Swazi VAC itself, as well as the food security and emergency decision makers (Government, Agencies and NGOs) through improved information systems.
The final and most important beneficiaries are the vulnerable groups of the population that will be more efficiently identified and given timely appropriate interventions.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Current risks include failure from GOS and selected Government Ministries to acknowledge the need of an institutionalised VAC and to set the formalisation process in motion.
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
Senior government staff and decision makers, Swazi VAC staff.
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
US\$160,000, GOS/Regional VAC

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
An institutionalised VAC will have secured permanent and sustained financial and other means of assistance.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
The institutionalised VAC will have improved the capacity to provide decision makers with specific information of vulnerable groups. This will facilitate more effective delivery of appropriate mitigation measures aimed at improving food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The mitigation measures that will be introduced through the improved VAC, e.g. generating income and food production projects, will contribute to capacity building of the most vulnerable groups.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Through cooperation with regional organisations such as SADC, international organisations such as FAO, WFP, and local partnerships with government and NGOs.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 4.3.2 – (Policy: Strengthening the national response to react to drought)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Institutionalising and Strengthening the National Early Warning Unit
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Project to enhance Line Function (Improving national emergency response capacity)
Duration	2 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	US\$180,000 GOS, SADC
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	National Disaster Management Council (CT)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>The majority of the population of the country is rural and a high percentage of these people are poor and vulnerable to food access. More than half of their food access is through crop production and about one third is from agricultural labour, the remainder through livestock and purchases. The deterioration weather conditions and disasters (HIV/AIDS, drought, alien invasive plants, bird flu) coupled with high costs of productions have reduced the area of crop production and hence to access to food. This therefore means that there are very low yields to no harvest implying that food access is reduced significantly and is prevailing hazards and disasters are on an increase and prevailing.</p> <p>The National Early Warning Unit (NEWU) provide timely information on weather conditions and food security situation to both stakeholders and policy makers to properly plan their production and make informed decision to protect and assist vulnerable group in pursuit to improve food security respectively. However, the Unit is constrained as it does not have a direct budget, but is indirectly funded through Economic Planning and Analysis System (EPAS) of MOAC.</p> <p>The main current constraints are lack of general capacity and capacity to deliver the Bulletin timely with proactive rather than reactive information. There is lack of awareness of the importance of NEWU and the question remains if farmers know about the early warning and if so, whether users of the bulletin are able to interpret the information.</p> <p>The rationale of this project is to solve the current constraints through transformation and institutionalisation of the Unit into a System in order to improve the quality of information delivery and advice. The purpose is to expand the existing NEWU into a permanent system which is able to cope with the multiple requirements of improving the food security situation in the country by strengthening data information. The effect will be that especially less privileged groups will be able to better cope with the current and the future hazards/disasters.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The origin of the NEWU stems from the introduction of the SADC Regional Early Warning System, based in Harare, and the subsequent setting up of national units. NEWU is closely related to the regional and national VAC. The proposal originates from the GOS/UNDP 2005 Capacity Needs Assessment for Disaster Needs reduction and National Action Plan and has been formulated as part of the NPFS.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, SPEED, CASP, National Disaster Management Policy and Plan, Food Security Policy, Poverty Reduction Strategy all address food security
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
In the overall context of providing information related to crop production and food security to the Early Warning Unit of SADC, the main objective is to improve the overall food security information collection and delivery, in particular to enhance early warning and other advisory services to farmers and other stakeholders.
Specific objectives are to provide early warning information on prediction and advice on (1) food crop performance, (2) crop failures and subsequent shortfalls expected in food availability; (3) animal health and diseases and pasture conditions; and (4) food stocks and projections of food needs.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
Institutionalisation and strengthening of technical and administrative capacity through training

Setting up a distribution and dissemination system of appropriate and understandable early warning information to farmers and other end users
<b>5. Expected results – outcome and main outputs:</b>
An institutionalisation and strengthened National Early Warning System. Functional distribution system of understandable early warning information to farmers and other end users. Impact on farming management and livelihood style through better preparation to cope with drought and climate change.
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The immediate beneficiaries are farmers, agricultural producers and agricultural decision makers through an increased capability to cope with the currently occurring and future potential hazards and disasters.
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Current risks include government not able to providing long-term financial support
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
GOS decision and policy makers, Early Warning Unit staff, external specialists
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
US\$180,000 GOS, SADC

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Once institutionalised, the System will be sustainable with capacitated and permanent staff and budget
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
An institutionalised NEWU will have an enhanced capacity to provide information and advice to all, including the least privileged to cope with natural hazards and disasters that impact on food security and livelihoods.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Through an improved Early Warning System, the rural communities will increase their capacity to make informed decisions regarding natural hazards and disasters.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Regional partnerships with organisations such as SADC, UN agencies and other organisations. Local partnerships with government units, e.g. the Meteorological Services, Central Statistics

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 4.4.1 I – (Policy: To develop climate change adaptation strategies for food)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Lubombo Region (Swaziland)
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Pilot Development project (climate change adaptation)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E7m, US\$1m, submitted to GEF/UNDP
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	DPMO/UNDP (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Swaziland's Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC outlines that climate change impacts on the agriculture sector are likely to be severe, and have an implication on crop performance and hence on yields. Climate change vulnerability assessments and several within country stakeholder discussions have indicated that the Lubombo-Lowveld region in Swaziland is a priority target area for an intervention on adaptation to climate change</p> <p>The rationale is that a long-term adaptation strategy needs to be set in place. This strategy must, in addition to complementing the measures implemented to address current baseline needs (including temporary responses measures that address current climate, including variability), provide the framework for the necessary sectoral-wide adjustments that need to take place over the next 10-30 years so that anticipated climate change impacts on rural development will be minimized.</p> <p>A Medium Size Project (MSP) proposal, submitted under the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), aims to improve the resilience of the agriculture sector and food security to climate change. Through a combination of demonstration projects and the incorporation of relevant climate change information in management strategies and practices, this project will contribute to integrating climate change concerns into agriculture development and thereby reduce the climate change burden on agriculture production and food security.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
The proposal stems from the Deputy Prime Ministers' Office assisted by UNDP. The proposal has been endorsed by the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) as the GEF Focal Point and the National Meteorological Service (NMS) in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy as the Focal Point for UNFCCC.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, SEA, CDAP, NFSP
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to ensure that agricultural development policies and practices are resilient to climate change in the Lubombo-Lowveld region.
The proposed climate change adaptation project is structured around three outcomes:
(i) adaptation to climate change measures piloted;
(ii) information flows between local and national levels on climate change over appropriate spatial and temporal scales, including impacts on agriculture and potential adaptation options, improved; and
(iii) climate change concerns and national agricultural sectoral development policies and programmes integrated.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The main components involve piloting of adaptation measures to climate change, improving information flows between local and national levels on climate change, and integrating climate change concerns and national agricultural sectoral development policies and programmes.
The project will be implemented in the Lubombo-Lowveld region.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>

<p>Main outputs : Community-based climate change resilient natural resource management practices implemented.</p> <p>Climate change resilient agricultural practices implemented.</p> <p>Land use practices analysed and implemented to better suite climate change conditions.</p> <p>Capacity to support adaptation to climate change with relevant early warning and information improved.</p> <p>Functional climate change forecasting systems and communication and information flows on climate change established.</p> <p>Technically sound adaptation options and capacity developed.</p> <p>Climate change incorporated into relevant development policies.</p>
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
<p>The main beneficiaries are the rural communities in the Lubombo-Lowveld region.</p> <p>Other stakeholders that will benefit through capacity building are officers from NGOs and government (Ministry of Regional Development and Youth Affairs, Tinkhundla, National Disaster Task Force, National Meteorological Service, Swaziland Environment Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives).</p>
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
<p>Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.</p> <p>The greatest risk is inertia within government agencies towards climate change. An important assumption is that individuals, women and communities within the pilot areas will be willing and motivated to participate and co-operate in the project.</p>
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
<p>The main implementer will be the Ministry of Regional Development and Youth Affairs, with involvement also from the Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO) (Tinkhundla, National Disaster Task Force), National Meteorological Service, Swaziland Environment Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.</p>
<b>9. Budget</b>
<p>Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.</p> <p>Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)</p>
E7m, US\$1m, submitted to GEF/UNDP

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
After completion of the project the beneficiaries will have developed climate change adaptation capacity based on sustainable methods.
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
All piloted communities, and in particular the least privileged groups, will participate in the climate change adaptation capacity development, with the aim to improve food security.
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
The project will contribute to capacity building in NGOs and government institutions, as well as in the rural communities.
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
The project will contribute to promotion of partnerships between rural communities, NGOs and government institutions.

## ANNEX 2 - PORTFOLIO OF INTERVENTIONS

## 4.4.3 – (Policy: To manage and conserve biodiversity as well as agro-biodiversity)

## PROJECT/PROGRAMME REVIEW SHEET

A. PROJECT/PROGRAMME SUMMARY	
Project Title	Establishment of a Biotechnology Park in Swaziland
Type of intervention (project, programme or line function; development or relief operation)	Development Project (Managing and Conserving Biodiversity)
Duration	5 years
Budget & Potential Funding Sources	E1.2m (US\$ 200,000) for first two years GOS
Origin of Project Formulation/Proposal	GOS – Forestry Section (AR)

B. PROJECT/PROGRAMME RATIONALE AND PURPOSE
Describe the main problems/issues addressed and results to be achieved
<p>Biotechnology concerns the practice of combining scientific research and development aimed at commercialisation of biologically improved organisms. The vast amount of plant and animal life in Swaziland has not yet fully benefited the country because of major limiting factors including the lack of research on value adding ventures based on processing of all forms of organisms, commercial enterprises in the agro and natural resource sectors and a weak drive to exploit global markets that exist. The country is gradually realising that setting up a formal structure for harnessing the commercial potential of some of our plants and animal resources represents a very major step for economic empowerment and poverty alleviation. The national poverty reduction strategy somehow points in this direction but it does not explore the issue in sufficient detail.</p> <p>The project is aimed at establishing a biotechnology park in Swaziland for the commercialization of the rich diversity of indigenous biological and agro-based resources the country is endowed with, to enhance socio-economic benefits to the citizens particularly the subsistence population. The main thrust of the project is the application of scientific research and technology to develop appropriate technologies for the production, processing and marketing of value added natural products made from the indigenous plant and animal resources of the country to generate socio-economic benefits for the Swazi people.</p>

C. PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION
<b>1. Origin of the programme and main parties involved in the preparation of the proposal:</b>
Also indicate relationship with other or previous programmes (umbrella programmes, corresponding projects).
During the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held in South Africa in 2000 in Durban, member countries were challenged to diversify their agriculture so as to reduce poverty by enlarging the crop base to include indigenous plants (in particular medicinal plants). The biotechnology park of Malaysia has been visited by the Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives in 2002 and during the 2004 SMART Partnership Dialogue. MOAC and MEE have been mandated to spearhead the establishment of a biotechnology park in Swaziland. The task will be undertaken in partnership with the private sector to make the project attractive, viable, competitive and sustainable. Related projects are the Marula and Indigenous Products Project and the Botanical Gardens and Herbarium Project.
<b>2. Government policies, strategies and programmes to be supported:</b>
NDS, SEAP, CASP, NFSP, National Forest Policy & Forestry Programme
<b>3. Objectives - overall objectives and specific/immediate objectives:</b>
The overall objective of the project is to establish a biotechnology park and create an industry that will exploit a variety of high value commercial crops and animals, whilst protecting the environment.
Specific objectives include (a) to stimulate and pursue research on the commercial potential of indigenous plants and animals, (b) to propagate, process, package and sell value added products derived from natural plants and animals, (c) to create employment opportunities for employment of local people, and for local business entrepreneurs and SMEs to participate in harnessing the country's natural resource wealth and benefit from its commercialisation and trade.
<b>4. Main components of the project/ programme, including location:</b>
The project will comprise of four major components, namely, scientific research and technology development, production and processing of indigenous natural products, promotion, marketing and trade, and information technology and database development.
<b>5. Expected results (outcome and main outputs):</b>
Sustained commercial utilisation of indigenous plant and animal resources
Jobs created through commercialization in high value added specialized indigenous natural products

Poverty alleviation through income-generating commercial enterprises of indigenous natural products
Stimulation of national economic development from wealth generated by the biotechnology industry
<b>6. Immediate and final beneficiaries, and respective benefits:</b>
The communities through production and processing of indigenous natural products, job creation and poverty alleviation; the government through increased capacity and the country at large through economic benefits
<b>7. Important risk factors and/or assumptions:</b>
Risks may include policy, financial and resources support by government, timely availability of project/ programme staff, economic situation, climate, beneficiary commitment, etc.
Lack of financial resources to sustain the programme
<b>8. Main implementers of the project/programme:</b>
MOAC Forestry, MEE, MTEC
<b>9. Budget</b>
Indicate government and donor contributions. Provide additional details if possible.
Indicate financing (% government, % financing institutions, % beneficiaries and/or private sector)
E1.2m (US\$ 200,000) for first two years GOS

<b>D. INITIAL APPRAISAL OF PROJECT/ PROGRAMME PROPOSAL</b>
<b>1. How will the project/programme ensure the sustainability of results after completion of implementation of the project/programme?</b>
Through community participation and job creation
<b>2. How will the project/programme contribute to improving the food security, in particular of the least privileged population groups?</b>
Through selling value added products derived from natural plants and animals and employment opportunities of local people including the least privileged
<b>3. How will the project/programme contribute to capacity building, in particular to rural communities' capacity for self-reliant development?</b>
Community capacity building is integral part of the project
<b>4. How will the project/programme contribute to the promotion of partnerships?</b>
Partnerships will be developed between communities, enterprises and government

**Annex 3 - Matrix of Priority Programmes and Strategies of the FAO/GOS Strategy Brief for National Food Security and Agriculture Development: Horizon 2015**

CAADP Pillars	Objectives	Priority Areas	Cost (E'm)	Actions/Strategies <sup>5</sup>	
1. Expansion of area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems	To increase water use efficiency and access	Building and strengthening capacity of water institutions	25 12	Develop and strengthen capacity of water institutions Achieve effective management and utilisation of water resources.	
		Development of water harvesting and diversion infrastructure	38 10	Implement practical water harvesting/diversion infrastructure Improve access to water resources for agricultural production	
		Expansion of land area under irrigation	40 1,525	Develop and implement micro- and small-scale irrigation schemes Develop and implement large-scale irrigation schemes.	
		Promotion of water demand management	10	Promote water demand management	
	To promote sustainable land use and management	Building and strengthening capacity of land institutions	20 2	Restructure and strengthen institutions for effective planning and management of land resources Establish a harmonised legal and policy framework for agricultural and environmental development	
		Development and implementation of a sustainable land management framework and land use plans	20	Prepare and implement land use plans at community levels	
		Strengthening capacity of land users on sustainable land use, soil conservation and land rehabilitation.	8 20	Develop and implement training programme for land users on sustainable land use and soil conservation. Combat desertification and land degradation and enforce soil conservation measures.	
2. Improvement of rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access	To improve market access and rural infrastructure	Improvement of the marketing system and market access	8 6 1 5	Develop and implement a market information system and related institutional capacity Develop a bureau of food quality standards Review agricultural produce pricing policy, including monopolies Train agricultural producers aiming to develop an agricultural business culture	
			Building of capacity in trade negotiations	5 2 3	Create institutional capacity in trade negotiations Strengthen capacity and cooperation in regional and international agricultural trade. Develop and implement a comprehensive agricultural produce marketing strategy to improve access to local, regional and international markets
				Improvement of rural infrastructure	120

<sup>5</sup> Costs are estimated on the basis of various sources including Government Estimates, UNDAF, NMTIP, NERCHA, and other expert estimates.

CAADP Pillars	Objectives	Priority Areas	Cost (E'm)	Actions/Strategies	
3. Enhancement of food supply and reduction of hunger (MDG: extreme poverty and hunger halved by 2015)	To increase food production and productivity	Creation of an enabling environment to increase and diversify food production	10	Approve and implement the draft National Land Policy and the 99-year lease proposals for SNL. Formulate and implement a National Food Security Policy and Strategy/Action Plan. Reorganise and rationalise land use for diversified crop production and promotion of horticulture in rural, peri-urban and urban areas. Modernise farming methods to increase yield. Improve youth and children's attitude towards farming.	
			10		
			50		
			4		
	To improve access to and utilisation of nutritious quality food	Improvement of access to nutritious quality food at household level	75	Promote and implement programmes for crop diversification, crop rotation and value-adding for better profits and higher nutritional value.	
			1	Advocate the mainstreaming of the National Drylands Development Programme. Adopt appropriate dryland cultivation technologies, diversify the cropping pattern, and focus on drought tolerant crops suitable for processing and value-adding. Investigate the suitability of crops including cassava, pigeon pea, sisal, hemp, sorghum and oilseed crops such as cotton, sunflower and groundnuts and implement programmes.	
			9		
			10		
	To improve access to and utilisation of nutritious quality food	Improvement of efficient food utilisation	1	Assess and evaluate the economic performance of major irrigated crops. Explore the options and opportunities for diversification and promote agro-processing of irrigated crops.	
			4		
			20		Increase production of and access to nutritious food such as fruits and vegetables crops at household level. Promote awareness of nutritional needs and standards, appropriate health lifestyles and dietary diversification. Reinforce community based nutrition activities and intensify nutrition education Strengthen the capacity of the Food and Science Technology Unit of the Agricultural Research Department in the MOAC Design a system for monitoring food quality of locally produced and imported foods
			3		
			10		
18					
To improve access to and utilisation of nutritious quality food	Development of food processing and value-adding activities in agriculture	80	Improve general and environmental health status Strengthen the capacity of institutions dealing with food quality Increase access to safe water supply and sanitation.		
		10			
		200			
To improve access to and utilisation of nutritious quality food	Promotion of alternative non-agriculture rural livelihoods and income earning opportunities	25	Support the development of food processing activities both as a business and for use at the household level. Improve food-processing technologies (drying, preservation, etc.)		
		5			
		10		Develop and strengthen sustainable alternative livelihoods and vocational skills in non-agricultural activities, such as gathering of forest products, aquaculture, bee keeping, handicrafts, manufacturing, etc. Improve access to credit and micro-credit to finance income-generating activities. Promote small and medium enterprises and tourism.	
200					
			10		

CAADP Pillars	Objectives	Priority Areas	Cost (E'm)	Actions/Strategies	
		Building and strengthening the capacity for monitoring and evaluation, disaster prevention and preparedness/response	3 2 22 250 100 120 1,200	Design an integrated system for monitoring and evaluation of the agricultural sector performance and build the related institutional capacity Strengthen the national early warning on food security at national and household level Formulate and strengthen drought mitigation measures/mechanisms Build and improve social safety nets Formulate a programme for agricultural input (seeds and fertilizers) subsidy/provision for vulnerable farmers Support OVCs with agricultural development and production (community fields, household fields, chicken and small-stock, school gardens). Implement a comprehensive school feeding programme for all OVCs.	
4. Development of agricultural research, technological dissemination and adoption to sustain long-term productivity growth	To establish efficient and integrated research and extension services	Strengthening linkages between research and extension services	25 5	Promote the adoption of well-researched extension packages suited to the different agro-ecological zones of the country and the socio-economic contexts of different farmers. Conduct research on improving efficient and cost effective indigenous farming methods, including species (chicken, goats, pulses, etc.).	
		Reorientation of agricultural research towards improving food security	50	Support needs-based research on food processing, preservation and storage technologies, especially on products that are mostly produced by the poor, particularly women.	
5. Integration of livestock, fisheries, forestry, and environment in agricultural development (MDG: ensuring environmental sustainability)	To establish community-based natural resource management	Establishment of community-based natural resource and land management committees	50	Introduce and implement community-based natural resource and land management including educational and practical training programmes.	
		Establishment of sustainable range management	4 15	Investigate the status of rangeland management, develop rangeland degradation monitoring indicators, and recommend proper animal stocking rates, fencing and rotational grazing. Implement sustainable range management practices for improved communal grazing and promote the formation of community livestock groups.	
		Establishment of sustainable forest management	15	Improve the sustainable exploitation of natural forest and woodlands.	
		Establishment of biodiversity conservation	30	Improve the management of biodiversity through clearing of alien plant infested areas.	
	To stimulate the commercialisation of the livestock and fisheries industry	Improvement of animal quality and health		10 10 4	Intensify and ensure the territorial integrity of various livestock disease controls and prevention measures. Strengthen and enhance disease surveillance, monitoring capacity, epidemiological data and information management, particularly on trans-boundary disease. Institute an appropriate national livestock identification system, compatible with similar regional systems, for the traceability of animal disease and the enhancement of trade.
			Improvement of beef production	20 4 200	Stimulate entrepreneurship of SNL farmers in beef production to satisfy regional and local demand. Design and implement programmes to improve cattle breeding Increase quality beef production ten-fold to satisfy EU quota.

CAADP Pillars	Objectives	Priority Areas	Cost (E'm)	Actions/Strategies
		Improvement of dairy production	40	Assess and remove the major constraints in dairy production, such as quality of stock, diseases and poor animal nutrition.
			2	Demarcate suitable SNL areas for potential milk-producing areas, and encourage increased smallholder dairying.
			2	Investigate and develop the opportunities for value-adding activities in the dairy industry.
		Improvement of small-stock production	40	Promote the production of high quality poultry, pigs, goats, sheep, and other small-stock.
		Improvement of sustainable feed and fodder production	24	Promote and develop rainfed and irrigated production - and diversification -of fodder crops with a high nutritional value in SNL production systems and government farms
		Improvement of fisheries and aquaculture production	10	Promote and develop aquaculture in all parts of the country to boost income and provide nutritious food.