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SWAZILAND – EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

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1 Executive Summary

Swaziland's national policy agenda for sustainable social and economic development is set out in a long-term vision, the National Development Strategy (NDS). The NDS guides the preparation of the three-year rolling National Development Plan. In 2004, the Government introduced a new medium term programming and planning framework, the Smart Programme for Economic Empowerment and Development (SPEED). This programme sets actions and targets for the Government to achieve in the medium term, based on annual action plans. These targets include, among others, poverty alleviation, with an emphasis on rural development, employment creation, the fight against HIV/AIDS, efficiency and cost-effectiveness in the public service. A Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP), central to Government's programming and planning, was produced in draft form in 2005 and disseminated widely for consultation.

Swaziland continues to experience weakening economic performance, with projections putting economic growth at 1.8 percent in 2005, down from 2.7 percent in 2004. With a population of about 1.1 million people growing at a rate of about 2.9%, the country per capita GNP¹ has been growing by approximately 0.9%. The main causes of the weakening growth performance are low investment, deteriorating terms of trade and competitiveness, coupled with poor governance ratings. The expiry of the Multi Fibre Agreement, lower world market sugar prices and the scheduled EU sugar market reform as well as the strong currency represent an increasingly difficult global economic environment for Swaziland.

The social problems faced by Swaziland, including the high incidences of poverty, unemployment and HIV/AIDS, have exacerbated the performance of the economy in 2005. Unemployment remains high at 29 whilst poverty prevalence is estimated at 69%.

The EU has offered accompanying measures to assist Swaziland as one of the Sugar Protocol countries to respond better to the sugar regime reforms, by improving competitiveness and/or diversifying to more viable sectors. The process of developing the national adaptation strategy in response to the EU support started in earnest in 2005 and a strategy is due in April 2006.

In 2004 the draft Constitution was introduced to the Swazi nation through civic education programmes of both the GoS and civil society, discussed at the Cattle byre (peoples parliament), and debated by two houses of Parliament. His Majesty the King signed the Constitution on 26 July 2005.

Swaziland's HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are among the highest in the world. The rate of infection among pregnant women has risen sharply from 3.91% in 1992 to 42.6% in 2004. AIDS continues to undermine the capacities of individuals, families, communities and the state to fulfil their roles and responsibilities. With the expiry of the 2000-2005 National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS at the end of 2005, the Government of Swaziland developed a national multisectoral policy on HIV/AIDS for the period 2006-2008. Development of the plan was based on findings of a Joint Review Report, community focus groups and stakeholder interviews.

¹ Current estimates put the country's GNP per capita at about US\$1300.

The CSP/NIP singles out Human Resource Development as the focal sector which attracts 65% of the resources of Envelope A. The Financing Agreement for the 9th EDF programme for the support of education and training with an allocation of €20 million was signed in April 2005.

Outside the focal sector, two programmes under the 9th EDF that have started are the Capacity Building for Development Planning Project (€2.7 million) and the Micro-projects Programme (€ 4.7 million). The Financing Agreements for the Technical Cooperation Facility (€ 2 million) and the new HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programme (€2 million) were signed in 2005.

From the 8th EDF the following projects are still ongoing in 2005: the major multi-donor small-holder irrigation project (LUSIP, €11.45 million from EDF), the Private Sector Support Programme (€ 5.9 million), Fiscal Restructuring Programme (€ 5.6 million) and the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programme (€1.96 million).

2 Update on Political, Economic, Social and Environmental Situation

2.1 Update on the Political Situation

The present system of government is characterised by a combination of a customary system and Western models of governance. The government comprises a Cabinet of Ministers responsible to a two-chamber parliament which advises the King as Head of State on the government of the country. He is also advised by the Swazi National Council, which is currently composed of twenty-four members appointed by the King, and other local government sub-systems including the traditional structures.

The “Westminster” type constitution adopted at independence was found to be unsuited to the particular circumstances of the Swazi Nation, and was repealed by the King, in a Proclamation in 1973. From 1973 all executive, legislative and judicial power was vested in the King, until the restoration of parliamentary government in 1978. A new electoral system was restored with a two chamber Parliament consisting of a House of Assembly and Senate. Fifty five members of the House of Assembly are elected by the fifty five Tinkhundla (constituencies) into which the country is divided for electoral and other administrative purposes. A further ten members of the House of Assembly are appointed by the King.

The Senate is comprised of thirty members, of whom ten are elected by the House of Assembly and twenty are appointed by the King. The Prime Minister is appointed by the King, and the King also appoints Cabinet Ministers and Principal Secretaries, with the advice of the Prime Minister.

A Constitutional Review Commission (CRC) was established by King Mswati III in 1996, to accelerate the process of constitutional reform after a consultation process deemed by some to be flawed and the Constitution was produced. The Commission presented its reports to the King in 2001. A Constitution Drafting Commission began its work in 2002, and submitted a final draft constitution to the King in November 2003.

By 2004 the draft Constitution has been introduced to the nation through civic education programmes of both the GoS and civil society, discussed at the Cattle byre (peoples parliament), and debated by two houses of Parliament. However, Assembly and Senate did not agree on amendments to the draft. A joint session of the two houses is needed to agree on

a single draft to be submitted to the King. Some civil society groups and international observers have expressed concern as regards the consultation process (not sufficiently inclusive) as well as the contents (lack of democratic safeguards, powers of the King). On 26 July 2005 the King signed the Constitution. The date of entry into force of the Constitution had not been clear for some time. A special Committee was set up to solve this issue and the Constitution finally entered into force on 8 February 2006. Although not formally stated it is considered that the 1973 Decree has expired with the entry in to force of the Constitution.

On 26 March 2004, Swaziland ratified, without reservations, four key human rights conventions: the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. These conventions have not yet been domesticated. The government of Swaziland preferred to wait for the adoption of the Constitution in order to ensure a coherent implementation of both the Constitution and the UN conventions. It is vital that the practical steps required to implement the obligations under these instruments be undertaken as swiftly as possible.

A confrontation between the Executive and the Judiciary emerged in November 2002. It included the government's rejection of two judgments of the Appeal Court which led to the resignation of the Appeal Court Judges.

The Prime Minister made a statement on 17 September 2004 withdrawing, without reservations, the statement made by the former Prime Minister in November 2002 which rejected the rulings of the court of Appeal. On the basis of this statement and on the understanding that the GoS had resolved the question of the return of families to their villages following a chieftancy dispute, the Appeal Court returned on 10 November. In 2005 the Court of Appeal had been working as usual.

In the second half of 2005 a number of petrol bombs caused minor damage to public buildings and the houses of members of the police and public officials. The police arrested 16 suspects, all considered to be members of the banned political party PUDEMO or the youth organisation SWAYOCO.

2.2 Update on the Economic Situation²

Revised indicators for 2004 show a 2.7% economic growth rate, up from the original projection of 2.1%. Swaziland however continues to experience weakening economic performance, with projections putting economic growth at 1.8 percent in 2005. With a population of about 1.1 million people growing at a rate of about 2.2%, the country's per capita GNP³ has been growing by only about 0.9% - very marginal if contrasted to the social problems facing the country and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals. The main drivers of the weakening growth performance are low investment, deteriorating terms of trade and competitiveness coupled with poor governance ratings. The social problems, including the high incidences of poverty, unemployment and HIV/AIDS, have only worsened. Unemployment remains high at about 29% of the labour force whilst poverty prevalence is estimated at 69% (2002). The deteriorating growth performance only means these indicators are not improving, if not worsening. About 15 000 jobs were lost last year in the textiles sector alone, with about 9 companies closed.

² Due to the lag in statistics the report – and therefore analysis – covers mainly the 2004 period.

³ Current estimates put the country's GNP per capita at about US\$1300.

Manufacturing output, which is anchored on agricultural production and other imported raw materials, grew by 4.7% in 2004, against earlier projections of a slow down due to company closures coupled with reduced competitiveness caused by the strengthening of the local currency. The persistent drought, a major contributor to the slowdown in agricultural production, has limited the availability of agricultural inputs (raw materials) for the manufacturing enterprises. Agricultural production grew marginally by 0.8% in 2004, whilst its contribution to GDP fell from 8.7% to 8.6%, particularly due to the growth in the contribution of the services sector which grew by an estimated 6-7%. The services sector grew in response to buoyancy in the financial services and tourism.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) grew by 9.1 percent in 2004. The only factors that contributed to this growth have been the reinvestment of earnings, and other longterm inflows (e.g. funding of company operations from headquarters, trade credits, etc). There was noticeable slowdown in the number of FDI companies and projects attracted by both Tibiyo TakaNgwane and the Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority (SIPA).

The development of SMEs remains vital to economic growth and development. The Small and Medium Enterprise (Development) Policy was approved in 2005, and efforts are already underway to implement it. In response to the high incidence of poverty, the Government produced the draft Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan with intentions to finalise it in 2006.

The local currency, which is on a one to one par with the South African Rand, gained ground during the year closing 11% stronger against the US dollar at SZL6.254. The effect of the strength of the local currency is reflected in the reduced receipts from markets outside the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) area. Inflation has been marginally rising, with an annual average of 4.5% in 2005 compared to 3.4% the previous year. The low inflation environment was a result of the strong exchange rate and a decline in food prices.

Fiscal policy continued on its expansionary trend in 2005 with expenditure increasing by over 7% and the budget deficit deteriorating to 5.2% of GDP in the year⁴. The root cause of the rising deficit has been the increase in public expenditures from 29% in 2000 to 35% of GDP in 2005. In the same period, the wage bill has increased from 11% to 15% of GDP. The civil service wage bill is the highest in SACU, both as a percentage of GDP and as a share of the (recurrent) budget. Personnel costs which had accounted for over 50% in the past decade of the Government's recurrent budget, increased to about 61% of the recurrent budget in 2005 mainly due to the upward salary adjustments and rescaling introduced towards the end of 2004. Personnel costs still continue to crowd out public investment and thus limit Government's ability to fund pro-growth public investments. The increase in personnel costs has unfortunately not been complemented with the civil service reduction and efficiency improvement programme that Government had hoped to introduce with this exercise to ensure costs are contained. Government's continued reliance on SACU revenues, which continue to account for over 50% of the public revenues, signifies its vulnerability to external shocks.

Budget allocations do not reflect the social challenges faced by the country such as poverty, HIV/AIDS, unemployment and corruption. Although education and health received the major increases in the budget allocations in 2005, their shares of GDP continue to be lower than the

⁴ The outturn for the deficit in 2004 was 3.5% of GDP.

regional average. Public order and safety were allocated 4% of the GDP (against an international norm of 3% and the fact that Swaziland is a country at relative peace and stability, with relatively low crime rates) whilst health was allocated 1.5% of GDP.

Public external debt continues to increase as the Government undertakes its development projects, mainly financed through loan funds. Swaziland's external liabilities recorded an increase towards the end of the financial year (2004/5), due to large disbursements of government projects and the depreciation of the local currency. Total external debt stock stood at SZL3.44 billion, denoting an increase of 17 percent, with the public sector remaining the main debtor. This is expected to increase in the future as large government projects are expected to disburse, including the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP). Swaziland is however still well within the critical ratio for both debt stock (20.1% - critical is 80%) and debt service (3.1% - critical is 20-25%).

Swaziland's balance of payments position improved slightly in 2004. Preliminary balance of payments figures depicted an improved overall deficit of SZL119.6 million in 2004 compared to SZL333.7 million in 2003. The current account posted a surplus of SZL746.6 million in 2004 representing a 16.1 percent decline from that recorded the previous year. This position was mainly due to positive balances posted in the trade, income and current accounts. The trade account had a lower surplus of SZL157.2 million in 2004 against a surplus of 888.9 million in 2003. Reserves have declined consistently from SDR260.1 million in 2001 to SDR167.9 million in 2004.

The uncertainty over Swaziland's continued membership to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), expiry of the Multifibre Agreement (in coincidence with China's entry into the world trading system), and reforms in the European Union sugar market are some of the key factors that directly limited Swaziland's ability to benefit from external (preferential) markets. The expiry of the Multifibre Agreement has caused some textile companies to close in Swaziland because they cannot compete in the more competitive world. The depressed commodity prices, primarily on sugar, have caused most companies to restructure and in the process shed some workforce.

The newly emerging big employer industry – the garment industry – greatly depends on the eligibility and sustenance of the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) offered by the United States of America. The sugar industry, also a big contributor to Swaziland's economy, is recording reductions in revenue mainly because of falling international prices, even in the preferential markets. Industry restructuring has already started, primarily in response to the reforms introduced in the European market. The process of developing the national adaptation strategy to provide a mechanism for EU support has started and is hoped to relieve the industry and the Government of some of the burdens and negative consequences introduced by the reforms. An industry action plan to respond to the developments in the EU markets was developed in June 2005. The national adaptation strategy is due for completion by April 2006.

The sugar industry remains key to Swaziland's economic development. Sales to the preferential markets (of the EU and USA) were not altered in volume during 2005 although the currency appreciation did reduce earnings for the industry, and the economy. Regional sales (outside SACU) fetched a higher price due to an increase in the world market price to about 17c/lb. However the strengthening of the local currency has eroded some of the gains on the price. The marketing of sugar in the past year was faced with many challenges.

Although preferences were retained, the threat of preference erosion became real. The EU confirmed plans for reforming the EU sugar regime, by reducing the internal EU price (and the guaranteed prices for Protocol Sugar and Special Preferential Sugar) by 36%. Although such reduction is not immediate, but over a four year period, the effect can already be felt as it directly impacts on the future marketing strategies of the industry and the viability of present development projects.

The EU has offered accompanying measures to assist Sugar Protocol countries (which Swaziland is one) respond better to the sugar regime reforms, by improving competitiveness and/or diversifying to more viable sectors. The process of developing the national adaptation strategy in response to the EU support started in earnest in 2005 and a strategy is due in April 2006. Given the lead time between investments and improvement in productivity, and the bureaucracy in approving (and deploying) the funding, the industry already feels behind in its competitiveness improvement programme. As a competitive sugar producer, it is assumed that the Swaziland strategy will be heavily biased towards competitiveness improvement.

In line with the general performance of ACP states which have recorded a general decline in its trade with the EU (from 8.5% in 1980 to 2.8% in 2000), Swaziland has also experienced the same fate as its share of trade with the EU has also deteriorated (by 17% since 1990). Trade with the European Community is at a surplus. In 2004 the trade surplus was Euros 113 million - an improvement of Euros 12 million from 2003. Agricultural products (mainly sugar, beverages & foodstuffs and vegetables) accounted for 91% of total EU imports from Swaziland (reflecting a concentration of exports on primary/agricultural products) from 88% in 2003, whilst Swaziland has imported mainly chemical products and machinery from the EU. The EU provides a lucrative market for sugar exports and accounts for 50% of export revenues in this industry. The United Kingdom and France are Swaziland's main trading partners in Europe, accounting for 70% of Swaziland's exports. The main import countries are Germany, United Kingdom and Italy jointly accounting for 70% of Swaziland's imports from Europe.

At the regional level, Swaziland is participating in the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPA) negotiations as part of the SADC group. Developments in this area have been slow due to the RSA-EU TDCA issue which is cited as a central impediment to any trade regime that Swaziland can negotiate with the EU. As such, Swaziland (together with other SACU members) has made the addressing of the TDCA issue a pre-requisite for the continuation (or start) of the EPA negotiations. At the moment, SADC countries have agreed on SPS and TBT issues as first issues for negotiation. Swaziland's status with regard to COMESA is still under derogation, which is expected not to be renewed this year. Alternative markets for the products presently traded with COMESA countries need to be sought.

The table below presents a summary of the economic indicators in the previous four years for which data is available.

Table 1: Key Economic Indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population	1 000 000	1 002 900	1 024 500	1 100 000	1 100 199	1 130 000
GDP At Factor Cost in 1985 Prices (E 'Mln)	1480.0	1504.5	1445.9	1591.1	1629.5	1648.3
GDP Growth Rate (%)	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	1.8
GDP per Capita	9597.6	10 531.7	11693.6	13 339.6	15 254.9	

Total Debt/GDP (%)	28.12	31.88	24.67	19.17	26.1	22.9
Public Debt Service/GDP (%)	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.1	2.3	2
Deficit/GDP (%)	1.3	6.8	4.6	2.9	3.6	4.3
Interest (Discount) Rate (%)	11	10.5	13.5	8	7.5	7
Inflation	7.3	7.5	11.7	7.4	3.4	4.8
Employment Growth Rate (%)	3.3	-0.8	3.4	-0.2	-3.2	
BOP Deficit/ GDP (%)	0.5	4.5	2.73	2.3	0.7	
Trade Balance	-1195.3	-760.2	-613.4	-764.7	157.2	
Share of Education & Health in Tot. Budget (%)	27.2	25.9	21	23.8	19.8	20.2
Share of Defence in Rec. Budget (%)	4.2	4.5	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.0
Trade Openness (X/GDP) %	65	83	85	84	75	n.a.
Trade Balance (as a share in GDP)	-0.098	-0.066	0.076	0.062	0.01	n.a.
Export Concentration (UNCTAD Index)	n.a.	0.28	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland and Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

2.3 Update on the Social Situation

Poverty Reduction Indicators related to the Millennium Declaration

The table below provides indicators for the last five years on ten selected Millennium Development Goals. These ten indicators were selected to systematically measure progress towards poverty reduction.

Table 2:

Type	Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2015
Impact	1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day ⁵	66	66	65	66	69	35
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) ²	10	10	10	10		
	3. Under-five mortality rate ³		142	149	153		
Outcome	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary ⁴ education	76.1	72.7	75	75	85	100
	5. Primary Completion Rate	24.2	21.6				
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in:						
	- primary education	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
	-secondary education	1:0.9	1:0.9	1:0.9	1:0.9	1:0.8	1:1
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel ⁵	70	70	72		86	
	8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles ⁶	72					
9. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women ⁷	34		38		39		
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source ²	50		51				

Source: 1 CSO Household Income and Expenditure Data
2 Southern Africa Regional Poverty Network (SADC) statistics,
3 UNICEF Social Indicators, state of the world's children 2004
4 Education Statistics, CSO
5 Education Statistics, CSO

- 6 Education Statistics, CSO
- 7 Reproductive Health Needs Assessment, Ministry of Health 2000/01
- 8 Health Statistics, CSO
- 9 7th and 8th HIV Sentinel Sero Surveillance Survey Report (2000 and 2002)
- 10 UNICEF Social Indicators, state of the world's children 2004

The prevalence of income poverty in Swaziland is determined from the Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (SHIES). Current poverty assessments are based on the SHIES carried out in 1995. The Central Statistical Office carried out another SHIES in 2001. Analysis for the data is not yet complete, and a new poverty profile has not been constructed. It is expected that the same definitions of poverty will be used in the new profile so that changes in poverty since 1995 can be tracked and assist in future projections.

According to the UNDP 2005 Human Development Report, Swaziland is classified as a medium income country, performing better than most members of SADC. However, there is a high level of inequality. Swaziland's Gini coefficient of 51 classifies it as a country with highly unequal income distribution (Gini coefficient between 50 and 70). In addition, there are significant regional disparities. Factors found to contribute to the incidence of poverty include rapid population growth, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, a skewed distribution of income and resources, growing unemployment and food insecurity. Human Development in Swaziland worsened between 1991 and 2003 with the Human Development Index (HDI) declining from 0.583 to 0.498.

In the Prioritised Action Programme on Poverty Reduction (PAPPR) adopted in 2004, the government set a target of reducing by half the number of people living below the poverty line by 2015 and eliminating poverty altogether by the year 2022.

The achievement of MDGs for Swaziland is central to Government's poverty reduction programme. Despite these policy pronouncements, the trend towards the achievement of the MDGs is not promising, with national resources still not allocated optimally to achieve the goals. The share of the budget allocation to social sectors, although increasing, remains low, considering the social challenges faced by the country, particularly for health. The other major obstacle in monitoring the achievement of the MDGs is the unavailability of data. The monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (including statistical capacities) require strengthening.

Based on available statistics and the 2003 progress assessment, contained in the UNDP Country Report for MDGs, Swaziland will not be in a position to meet the goal targets on time. Noticeably, in all sectors the policy framework is in place, but the accompanying measures to implement the policies are not evident. HIV/AIDS, wide-spread poverty, low economic growth, low rates of Government revenue and high unemployment provide the principal basis for this discouraging assessment of MDG goals for Swaziland.

Education

Over the past decade, government spending on education in Swaziland has increased substantially from 20% in 1990 to 25% in 2005. The Government of Swaziland Budget Estimates publication 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2008, shows that in 2003/04, recurrent expenditure for the Ministry of Education accounted for 26.9% of total recurrent expenditure.

However, the Ministry of Education claims that in real terms, the recurrent budget is declining over time given increases in the cost of supplies, utilities and salaries.

TABLE 3: EDUCATION RESOURCES	2003/4
Pupil / teacher ratio (primary)	31
Pupil / teacher ratio (secondary)	17
Public expenditure on education :	
as % of GDP*	7.1
as % of total government expenditure	26.4
Distribution of public expenditure per level (%):	
pre-primary	0
Primary	38
Secondary	31
Tertiary	31
Current Spending per Student (% of per capita GDP)	
pre-primary	0
Primary	11.5
Secondary	49.5
Tertiary	358.8

Source: World Bank and UNESCO Educational Statistics

*Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP) includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the current year and would need to be renewed the following year). It covers such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel.

As seen above in Table 3, Swaziland commits 7.1% of total GDP on education, which is above the average of 2%-4.3% for Sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion given to Primary and pre-primary may be 38% yet the 'per student' allocation is only 11.5% of per capita GDP. A stronger bias towards primary education would enable the Government of Swaziland to meet the 2015 Education for All (EFA) Goals.

Education sector problems can be divided into two broad areas: **access and quality**. *Access-related* problems in primary education are the result of the increasing poverty and the inability of the poor to pay the school fees even in areas where sufficient numbers of school places exist. The current budgetary allocation for primary education does not yet offer the possibility for provision of free primary education. Secondary schools do not have enough places to accommodate all primary school leavers and tertiary institutions cannot accommodate all secondary school leavers. *Quality problems* relate to inappropriateness of the curricula and teaching-learning methods. Many students do not acquire the basic skills in literacy and numeracy and therefore they lack the necessary skills to acquire new knowledge in other subjects. The teaching in primary and secondary education does not include the type of practical or pre-vocational subjects to prepare students for entrepreneurship, a culture of self-employment and/or formal employment.

The EC support to Education and Training projects aims to assist the Government of Swaziland in reaching the Education for All (EFA) Goals. Below is an outline of the Government of Swaziland's achievements towards attaining the five EFA goals, as encapsulated in the MDG goals.

EDUCATION FOR ALL GOAL- 1: Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD).

The data in table 3 shows that the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) component is under resourced. There is neither an ECCD policy, nor a national qualification

for ECCD professionals. This tends to isolate pre-primary initiatives in the country, most of which are undertaken by communities, faith based organisations and private individuals.

EDUCATION FOR ALL GOAL-2: Universal Primary Education

The National Constitution outlines Swaziland realising ‘free primary’ education from grade 1 to grade 7 by 2009. However, the Ministry of Education has selected to promote the concept of affordable education instead and avoids any reference to ‘free.’ As a start, textbooks and workbooks for primary schools are supplied by the Government while orphans and vulnerable children are exempt from paying fees. A feeding scheme is presently operational in all primary schools.

Primary		1990/1991	1998/1999	2000/01	2002/2003	2004/2005	2002/03 Regional average
GER (%)	MF	98	104	102	98	98	91
	M	99	107	106	102	102	98
	F	97	101	99	94	94	84
NER (%)	MF	77	67	78	75	85	63
	M	76	66	77	75	85	67
	F	79	68	78	75	85	60

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics 2005

Percentages of children in school are represented by Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) and Net Enrolment Ratios (NER). GER is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for that level of education. NER is the number of pupils in the theoretical age group who are enrolled expressed as a percentage of the same population.

EDUCATION FOR ALL GOAL-3: Adult Education & Life Skills

		1990/91	2000-2004	2000-2004 Regional average
Adult (15+) %	MF	71.6	79.2	59.7
	M	73.7	80.4	68.2
	F	69.9	78.1	51.8
Youth (15-24) %	MF	85.1	88.1	72.0
	M	84.7	86.8	76.6
	F	85.5	89.4	67.5

Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics 2005.

Table 5 shows that Swaziland is well above the regional average in adult and youth literacy rates. The EC support to Education and Training will support this subsector, by aligning the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) to regional qualification framework standards such as those of SADC.

The role of formal and non-formal skills training centres feature strongly in Adult Education in the country. Non formal Skills Centres (mainly run by Nongovernmental Organisations) were reported in the EC Education Feasibility study (2004) as more efficient and cost effective than the formal vocational training institutions such as VOCTIM (Vocational

Training Institute of Matsapha) and SCOT (Swaziland College of Technology) both of which do not run at full capacity because of constraining fees. Skills Centres are critical at this time when Swaziland has seen economic decline for 10 consecutive years and high unemployment as a result.

EDUCATION FOR ALL GOAL-4: Gender Parity

Swaziland stands out as the only country in SADC to have achieved gender parity in both primary and secondary education when reviewed in 2005. This is a considerable achievement which comes after the country ratified CEDAW in 2004.

The Ministry of Education provides support to the Forum for African Women Educationalist (FAWE) which ensures that school books developed and produced locally are gender sensitive and promote gender equality while eliminating all known gender stereo types. The Guidance and Counselling Unit of the Ministry produced Life Skills training manuals in 2005 to empower girls in choosing subjects and making occupational, health and lifestyle choices. FAWE saw the placement of numerous girls in professions that ‘traditionally’ are viewed as for men both in manufacturing, industry and business. A Strategic Education Programme, which ended in 2003, drew attention to girls between the ages of 14 and 17 who excelled in mathematics and science to ensure that gender parity continued into tertiary education in these particular courses.

EDUCATION FOR ALL GOAL-5: Quality Excellence

The Government supports a capitation grant scheme which allows all schools to receive a fixed grant for the education of children in exchange for improved quality and equity indicators such as increases in enrolment of OVCs, retention of girls and children with special needs while simultaneously cutting down on repetition and drop out rates.

The Ministry of Education in 2004 introduced Continuous Assessment as a form of teaching and learning. It is a more child-centred approach to teaching children rather than the exam-driven rote teaching and learning. It takes into consideration many aspects of a child’s potential within the educational environment. However, not all teachers have fully embraced the concept of Continuous Assessment. Some teachers lack the resources while others have too many children in a class and too many classes.

The quality of teachers is crucial to achieving quality education. This could be achieved through support to the In-Service Training Unit in Swaziland which is active and creative in its training approach but remains largely under-resourced. Further support could include regional or international training in Special Needs Guidance and Counselling, Literacy and Numeracy and English as a Second Language.

UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Education with the establishment of “schools as places of safety” and the pilot schools began at the end of 2005 to ensure that child abuse is prevented, reported and prosecuted while at the same time giving counselling support to children from difficult backgrounds. This is a complementary activity which secures the safety of children in school while the quantity and quality in education is being improved.

Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

The combined effects of HIV/AIDS and poverty have caused a dramatic increase in the number of out-of-school children. Many of these Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) have no money to pay for food, clothing, school uniforms, school books, stationery or examination fees and they are often burdened with caring for siblings and ill parents and other

household tasks. UNICEF studies show that almost 90,000 children are orphaned and made vulnerable as a result of HIV/AIDS, poverty and drought. Further, the recent forecast is that by 2010, there will be 140,000 OVCs in Swaziland.

Non State Actors are the main stakeholders caring for OVC's outside school and also for addressing the needs of out-of-school children. In 2005, a new OVC unit was created in the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to address these issues. A draft OVC policy is in the process of being finalised.

Gender

Women and children are key vulnerable groups that bear the burden of increasing poverty and disease in Swaziland. Poverty levels of mothers militate against children enjoying their fundamental rights such as access to schools and health. Families in poverty tend to sacrifice a girl's opportunity for education. An estimated 70,000 children have so far been orphaned by the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

In March 2004 the Government of Swaziland acceded to the UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). An EC Identification Mission for a Gender and Law Intervention Programme was completed in December 2005. The proposed project would address legislative, institutional and cultural constraints to Gender Equality in Swaziland. Components of the project would include the provision of legal drafters to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and support to the Government of Swaziland to provide civic education and legal aid through its network of Non State Actors.

HIV/AIDS

The severe challenge of HIV/AIDS in Swaziland continues unabated. Despite efforts made in response to the epidemic, the level of HIV infection in Swaziland is still rising. The overall national level of HIV prevalence at 42.6 %, recorded in the 2004 antenatal clinic survey, is the highest in the world, having multiplied by more than ten times from 3.9 in 1992. Generally people of all age groups have experienced increasing prevalence in the last decade. A possible stagnation of prevalence was noticed in ages 15-19 and 40 years and above. Youth aged 20-24 and 25-29 have experienced the highest prevalence since 1996.

Life expectancy rate has dropped from 56 years in 1986 to 32.5 years in 2003. The total population of Swaziland is projected to increase to 1.58 million by 2015, 41% below the expected number in the absence of AIDS.

Factors contributing to the epidemic are identified as, inadequate public awareness multiple concurrent sexual partners, cultural beliefs and practices with negative implications, high mobility of the population, abuse of gender power relationships by men, Poverty and low condom use.

HIV/AIDS in Swaziland mainly affects the age group 25-40. As this segment of the population is the key pool of labour supply, the epidemic poses a substantial threat to economic growth.

The government of Swaziland responded to the epidemic with the creation of the Swaziland National AIDS Programme (SNAP) within the MoHSW in 1987. The declaration in 1999 that

HIV/AIDS was a national disaster led to the formation of a Crisis Management and Technical Committee (CMTC) charged with drawing up a national strategic plan. The CMTC was replaced by the National Emergency Response Council for HIV/AIDS (NERCHA) in 2002, an intersectoral public-private body with the mandate to coordinate and assist the implementation of all activities dealing with the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and a National Multisectoral Strategic Plan (2000-2005) was developed.

In early 2003 Swaziland was awarded 2 grants by the Global Fund. The total award (over 5 years) is for US\$ 56.7 million, but funding is only guaranteed for the first 2 years, totalling US\$ 31 million. However, donations to the Global Fund have depreciated by about 30% due to the appreciation of the exchange rate between the Rand/Lilangeni and the US\$. The Principal Recipient is NERCHA which is the secretariat of the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM). The EU is a bilateral agency on the CCM.

In February 2004, the Government of Swaziland (GoS) announced that the Kingdom of Swaziland faced a humanitarian crisis stemming from adjoining fundamental trends of drought, land degradation, increasing poverty and HIV/AIDS.

With the expiry of the 2000-2005 National Multisectoral Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS at the end of 2005, the Government of Swaziland developed a national multisectoral policy on HIV/AIDS for the period 2006-2008. Development of the plan was based on findings of a Joint Review Report, community focus groups and stakeholder interviews.

Swaziland has made progress towards provision of antiretroviral treatment (ART). Since 2003 ARV's have been gradually introduced in public institutions. ARVs are now accessible in Mbabane Government Hospital, five other sites in regional hospitals and in four other large clinics. It is estimated that 26,000 AIDS patients in Swaziland qualify for ART's. In line with the 3 by 5 global estimates, the Government target for ART programme has been set at putting 13,000 people on ART's by the end of 2005. Provision is hampered by shortage of human resources due to the high attrition rate, data management, patient tracking, nutrition of patients on treatment and quality of care⁶.

There are a number of international donors supporting Swaziland to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The WHO gives support for technical guidelines, capacity building, advocacy, care and support, information sharing and policy advice. UNICEF provides support for multilateral prevention mitigation and Orphans and Vulnerable Children rights. UNFPA provides support for youth activities, prevention and gender issues. UNDP provides support for multilateral capacity building, policy support and communication. The Italian Cooperation is supporting the laboratory services to guarantee safe blood. DFID provides support to bilateral behaviour change programme, capacity building and USAID provides support to Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT).

Health

Government spending on health in 2005/2006 is estimated to be 7.8% of total general government expenditure, making provision for E 470 million for the health sector, an increase of about 41% from 2004/2005. However, Swaziland still ranks lower than many African countries with respect to total health expenditure of GDP. Spending also falls short of the

⁶ MoHSW Review of ART Programme in Swaziland May 2005 'Progress, Challenges and the Way Forward'

African Heads of State (Abuja Declarations) target of increasing health spending to 15% of public expenditure.

Staff shortages, across all cadres, are widely acknowledged to be a key challenge to the provision of quality health care in Swaziland. The dearth of skilled health workers is a particular constraint, with a chronic shortage of health professionals to fill funded vacant posts (MOHSW/WHO 2004). Personnel from different health cadres have been lost in large numbers to the Swazi private sector or to the public and private sectors of other countries. Underlying problems for high staff attrition include: declining state of health facilities and inadequate infrastructure, inadequate staff housing and accommodation; shortage of essential equipment and supplies and centralized, inefficient and unresponsive management systems and leadership.⁷ The impact of HIV and AIDS is due both to the increasing and complex patient loads, as well as illness and death among staff and their families. The demand for hospital beds has increased with HIV and AIDS related conditions taking up more than 50% of beds.

Child mortality increased from 110 per 1,000 in 1990 to 156 in 2004.⁸ The increase in the child mortality is mainly accounted for by increased mother-to-child HIV infections and the continued prevalence of waterborne diseases and other infectious childhood diseases. Maternal mortality has increased from 110 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 229 in 2004. The high maternal death rate is attributable mainly to diseases such as hemorrhage, hypertensive diseases, unsafe abortion and lack of clinical skills in handling obstetric, abortion emergencies and HIV/AIDS.

Food Security

The smallholder agricultural sector in Swaziland is the largest contributor to the livelihoods of the majority of the population and is the main raw material provider for the agro-based industries. The contribution of agriculture to GDP is estimated at about 16%, compared to 50% from industry and 34% from the service sector. Maize is the dominant crop and remains the staple food grown by the majority of rural households in the communal Swazi Nation Land (SNL) which accounts for about 86% of the land area planted.

Swaziland is experiencing its fourth consecutive year of adverse climatic conditions. Localised drought, heat waves and hailstorms and declining crop production are increasing the number of people facing varying degrees of food insecurity. According to the WFP assessment 2005, many households are facing chronic and acute food insecurity, which is not merely caused by poor climatic conditions but is also compounded by the effects of HIV/AIDS and a general economic decline.

According to the Swaziland Vulnerability Assessment 2005 food deficiency has continued to be a problem in most part of the regions in Swaziland. The World Food Programme (WFP) forecasts that a total of 262,000 people will require food assistance of varying amounts in 2005 and approximately 27,020 tonnes of cereal (or income equivalent) will be needed to meet the deficient of the affected households.

On 18th February 2004 the Government of Swaziland declared a national disaster due to the combined affects of drought and land degradation, increasing poverty and HIV and AIDS.

⁷ Study of the Health Service Burden of HIV/AIDS and impact of HIV/AIDS on the health sector in Swaziland.

⁸ State of the Worlds Children - Unicef

AIDS has been exacerbating the food security crisis by robbing small landholder households and commercial agricultural plantations of workers.

The institution responsible for the coordination of emergency assistance is the National Disaster Task Force (NDTF), which comes directly under the Deputy Prime Ministers Office to ensure political commitment to responding to disaster situations. NDTF plays a key role in mobilizing resources and implementing a coordinated response to the emergency by engaging in a dialogue with donors and other senior members of the Government. The GoS is in the process of drafting a National Food Security Policy. International donors supporting food security in Swaziland include WFP, UNICEF, UNDP and the Finish Red Cross.

The Government of Swaziland, in close cooperation with UNDP, civil society representatives launched the second phase of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in March 2005 which will cover the period 2006-2010.

2.4 Update on the Environmental Situation

Swaziland has a rich natural resource base, good climatic conditions and a culture which has traditionally promoted living in harmony with the environment. Significant environmental protection measures have been taken by the Government since 1950s. These include the establishment of soil erosion control measures and the establishment of institutions charged with the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage in Swaziland. Swaziland has also participated regularly in all international and regional forums dealing with environmental issues and has subscribed the main convention on the matter.

Main environmental issues in Swaziland

In recognition of the important role that sound environmental management plays in the development of the country, Swaziland has prepared a Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP) to ensure proper integration of environmental management concerns into the national development planning process. The Government has to ensure the allocation of resources to make possible its implementation.

The SEAP provides a framework within which Swaziland's environment can be managed in a sound and sustainable manner. This framework recognizes the cross sectoral nature of the country's environmental problems, the relationships between the environment and key sectors within the overall macro-economic framework, and the need for active and lasting community involvement and participation in environmental protection and conservation.

The main environmental issues in the country and interventions to overcome are the following

Environmental Issues related to land

- Land degradation due to misuse and over use, which includes deforestation, soil depletion, loss of habitat, declining biodiversity and range degradation
- Loss of arable land to settlements, industry and infrastructure
- Disposal of waste, especially hazardous and toxic waste, on land
- Inadequate and fragmented land use legislation
- Absence of a reliable land information system

A national land policy is in the pipeline whose main objective is to achieve the best possible land use through optimal management of land and to improve environmental conditions and reduce desertification and land degradation

Environmental issues related to water

Swaziland relies largely on surface water although there is a great potential for future exploitation of ground water. Environmental issues related to water include the following:

- Availability as a consequence of population increase
- Water mismanagement and inefficient use
- Degradation of catchment areas due to human settlement and development
- Water supply – coverage levels are largely low especially in rural areas
- Gauging stations to monitor water quality are mostly non functional and water equipment is outdated.
- Major factories have been a cause of major concern as far as water pollution is concerned. Reports of fish kills have been received and were speculated to have arisen as a result of pesticidal infiltration from agricultural fields and from industrial effluent.
- Extensive forestry (pine and eucalyptus) for industrial use is having an impact on soil degradation (acidity) and depletion of water resources.
- Invasive weed, chromolaena odorata, is having an important impact in some rural areas of the country because of its avidity for water

The water act of 2003 has been passed by parliament, and it will go a long way in overcoming these issues. A water master plan is also being drawn up.

Environmental issues related to agriculture

Agricultural production in Swaziland is characterized by arable crop farming and livestock production. The achievement of sustained and equitable agricultural development remains the greatest challenge facing the country, although efficient production systems such as the citrus and sugar industries are in place. The main objective of agricultural development is to provide opportunities to Swazis to acquire an improved quality of life and be able to sustain it.

The following are environmental issues related to agriculture

- Soil erosion
- Overgrazing and reduction of biodiversity
- Misuse of agricultural chemicals
- Increase of water demand in lowveld where rain falls are low

The Land act will also do a lot in ensuring that the environmental issues related to agriculture are tackled in a systematic way.

The Swaziland Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise has been established to facilitate sustainable economic development in rural communities using water as a catalyst. The mission of the organization is to empower rural communities to attain an improved quality of life and be able to sustain it. Agricultural development is one of the initiatives that the organization uses to achieve its mission. The effective management of the biophysical environment is one of the key outputs of the project.

Other Environmental issues in the country relate to Manufacturing, Tourism, Mining, Fuel and Energy, Health

3 Overview of past and ongoing Cooperation

3.1 9th EDF Focal Sector Support to Education and Training

9 SW 003 – started April 2005 – duration 7 years
Funds: €20.0 million.

The overall objective of the project is to improve access to and quality of education with the aim of achieving education for all by 2015. The project purpose is to improve the capacity of the Ministry of Education to effectively plan, manage and implement education-focused policy measures, increase access and quality in education at pre-primary, primary and technical and vocational education and training.

The main area of support in terms of financial volume will be in primary education, (TVET and Education Management and Planning will receive considerably smaller contributions), to promote free primary education and to bring the OVCs into schools through the introduction of a capitation grant scheme.

The Financing Agreement was signed in April 2005, and a consultant was recruited in June 2005, to assist the Ministry of Education with pre-implementation programme assessments and planning activities that will speed-up subsequent programme implementation.

The Programme will be provided with four long-term international experts, short-term consultants, materials and equipment, training, and will include amongst others the introduction of a capitation grant scheme, the construction and rehabilitation of buildings, (schools, staff houses and teacher training centres). The short listed applications received for the service procurement notice and a draft tender dossier was submitted by the NAO to the EC for approval in September 2005.

3.2 Projects and Programmes Outside Focal Sectors (EDF 9)

The Micro-projects Programme

9 SW 001 – started October 2003 – duration 4 years
Funds:€4.7 million

The overall objective of the Micro-projects Programme is sustained social and economic development amongst poor Swazi communities. This includes increased participation by the people in community groups and institutional structures that affect lives, greater equality between men and women, improved productive capacity and environmental conservation by understanding poor peoples’ livelihood systems.

Five different sectors were identified for the rural infrastructure projects, namely education, water, industries and markets, rural electrification, and agricultural infrastructure.

A total of 60 projects had been approved by the end of 2005, of which 16 were completed and 36 were still on-going.

A monitoring mission undertaken in October 2005, concluded that Programme had made a great contribution to the development of infrastructure in the country. The monitoring mission also noted the programme needs to align its regulations to 9th EDF policies and procedures.

Capacity Building for Development Planning and Programme Management

9 SW 002 – started April 2004 – duration 5 years
Funds: €2.7 million

The programme supports MEPD by providing capacity building for priority areas of development planning. It is to improve the capacity of External Assistance Unit staff to co-ordinate donor support, and more effective project management will lead to stronger links between MEPD and line ministries. Improved planning and monitoring tools and enhanced capacity will produce much improved analysis of the impact of ongoing projects, particularly on economic growth and poverty reduction.

The project Financing Agreement entered into force in February 2004 and implementation commenced with the recruitment of the advisor to the External Assistance Unit in April 2004. Support has been provided to assist EAU staff with donor and project/programme management with particular support for the management of EDF programmes.

In 2004/05 a total of seven economists undertook long term post graduate training in the UK and an officer from the Central Statistics Office began a diploma in computer studies in Botswana. In September 2005 further nine economists commenced post graduate training in the UK.

The Programme also aims to promote co-operation with and reinforce capacities of Non State Actors (NSA). A Mapping Exercise of the NSA's in Swaziland was completed in June 2005.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programme (HAPAC) II

9 SW 006 – started January 2006 - duration 3 years.
Funds: €2.0 million This is a continuation of the EDF 8 HAPAC Programme, and its overall objective is to contribute to a reduction in the transmission of HIV and to alleviate the impact of AIDS in Swaziland. The project purpose is to improve access and use of quality Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and Home Based Care (HBC) services in the Lubumbo, Northern Hhohho and Southern Shiselweni regions and improved management of sexually transmitted infections (STI's) services nationally.

The Programme Financing Agreement was signed in November 2005 and the programme started in Jan 2006. Project activities will include Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Treatment of Sexually Transmitted and Home-based care. It will also place more emphasis on mechanisms for integrating all HAPAC supported activities into government systems.

Technical Cooperation Facility

9 SW 005 – started November 2005 - duration 4 years

Funds: €2 million

The overall objectives of the programme are:

- The implementation of the Government's Development Strategy through the support of sound development programmes financed by the European Development Fund.
- The fostering of a more coherent and informed approach to general issues related to development cooperation, trade, etc.

The project has three components:

- a) TAF – Technical Assistance Facility - a facility for the engagement of services in the main stages of the project cycle to ensure the effective implementation of the National Indicative Programme and other EC programmes in favour of the country's development strategy, in keeping with the objectives of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement
- b) TSPP – Training Support for Projects and Programmes – this will finance various short term and long term training actions to improve the capacity in Swaziland to identify priorities, formulate and implement projects.
- c) CS - Conferences and Seminars – these include: (a) more general training activities for ACP officials and/or non-state actors on topics related either to the priorities of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement (structural adjustment, democracy, environment, trade, etc.) or to EDF or other EU administrative and financial procedures and (b) participation by ACP officials or non-state actors in international meetings or seminars on development, trade themes, and cooperation issues, etc and (c) the organisation of these events by the Commission, governments, NSA and the UN bodies.

8th EDF Focal Sectors

Private Sector Development

8 SW 016 – started November 2001 - duration 3 years extended to March 2006

Funds: €5.9 million

The overall objective of this project is to create new employment opportunities through private sector expansion leading to a reduction in poverty and improved standards of living. Its purpose is to develop a conducive institutional and policy environment in order to attract both domestic and foreign investment for sustainable private sector growth focusing on labour intensive sectors, in particular tourism, and to facilitate the development of small-scale enterprises.

This project includes components in support of small and medium enterprise development, tourism sector development and extension of the EU support for investment promotion. A request to extend the period of performance of the Financing Agreement for 15 months, to March 2006 was submitted and subsequently approved.

The project has gone through a number of difficult phases especially during the first two years when the contractor failed to provide a stable team of experts able to deliver the anticipated results. The activities undertaken during the year were constrained by the fact that Programme

Estimate No. 4 was only approved in July 2005. Since then activities have included financing the entrepreneur of the year award, strengthening micro-finance institutions, the development of proposals for the commercialisation of SNTC Parks, the commencement of two community projects, and the upgrading of the National Museum, and the Ngwenya Mine visitor information centre. A monitoring mission undertaken in October 2005 concluded that the project did have a good chance of achieving its intended purpose.

Rural Productive Development:

Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Development Project

7 SW 046+047, 8 SW 020+021 – approved October 2002 - duration 8 years
Funds: €11.45 million.

The Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Development Project is a large-scale irrigation project, which will allow smallholder farmers to shift from risky rain-fed agriculture and low-productivity extensive cattle grazing, to high-value irrigated crops in order to diversify and improve productivity, to increase rural incomes and improve nutrition, as well as to increase agricultural exports. Phase I project cost is estimated at SZL 1.3 billion over an 8-year period and is being co-financed with five other donors (AfDB, EIB, IFAD, BADEA, ICDF and DBSA). The EC assistance is being utilised to strengthen project management and co-ordination including design and supervision.

This project is being implemented from EDF funds using three contracts: Project Director, Project Management Unit and the Design and Supervision. The design and supervision contractor was mobilised in January 2004 and the Programme Management Unit (PMU) team mobilised in April 2004.

The design review was completed and approved in April 2005 and all the detailed design work except for the tertiary irrigation system was completed by the end of the year. The contract for the construction of the dams was awarded in November 2005 and the contractors mobilised in December. The tenders for the construction of the feeder canal were received in December 2005, and it is expected that a contract will be awarded in February 2006. The invitation to tender for the construction of the weir was also issued in December 2005 and award of contract is scheduled for March/April 2006. The downstream development team of consultants were mobilised in March 2005. They completed a Comprehensive Mitigation Plan, which was submitted to the Swaziland Environmental Authority for their approval in December 2005.

8th EDF Non- Focal Sectors

Fiscal Restructuring Programme

8 SW 017 – started June 2002 - duration 4 years.
Funds: €5.6 million

The overall objective of the project is the achievement of sustainable economic growth and the reduction of poverty. The purpose of the project is to assist the Government of Swaziland in building up its capacity to formulate and implement a sound and equitable fiscal policy within a continued stable macro-economic environment.

Following a Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the programme undertaken in April 2004, it was redesigned with a focus on Tax Policy and Legislation and Public Expenditure Management.

The programme continued to support the MTEF budgeting software by training and developing manuals for trainers, administrators and users. It also supported the budget process, including the Medium Term Policy Statement, and short term consultants were mobilised in November 2005, to enhance capacity for implementing the privatisation policy and to forecast and manage revenues. A new Income Tax Bill, incorporating revenue and equity enhancing measures, was prepared by a short term consultant, and the SACU/US free trade agreement was modelled and is being utilised by GoS officials during trade negotiations.

The Programme comes to an end in June 2006.

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programme

8 SW 019 – started June 2002 - duration 3 years.
Funds: €1.96 million

The overall objective is to reduce the rate of spread of HIV and alleviate the impact of AIDS in Swaziland, and the project purpose is to reduce the rate of transmission of HIV and to develop programmes for the provision of home-based care for those with AIDS. Project activities will include Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Home-based care.

The project is being implemented through a Project Management Unit (PMU) established within the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. The PMU comprised a technical assistant (TA) for the first year of the project, a local Project Manager (PM) for its entire duration, and specific short-term TA inputs.

Activities that have been undertaken include provision of equipment and supplies to VCT Centers and training of VCT staff, mapping of home based care (HBC) activities in Northern Lubombo, provision of HBC supplies and means of transport, training of STI care providers, integration of national STI guidelines in nursing schools curricula, and initial STI biological surveillance. The Programme is applying two implementation approaches to achieve its objectives, namely contracting out services to NGOs, and direct funding of public health services.

Approval was given to extend the project until December 2005, so that activities could then continue financed from the HAPAC II Programme which commences the 1st January 2006.

3.3 Utilisation of Resources for Non State Actors

A wide range of NSAs were involved during the preparation of the 9th EDF Education and Training programme, including investigation of the potential and effective role of NSAs particularly in the TVET sector. This was carried-out with a view to propose specific activities and resources to support NSA in exercising their role. Approximately €2.0 million (10% of the total available for the Education Support Programme) is available for financing contracts with NGOs.

The 9th EDF Capacity Building for Development Planning and Programme Management is promoting co-operation with Non State Actors (NSA). The “mapping study” on the situation of NSAs in Swaziland, which was completed in June 2005 assisted the participatory process, and it will facilitate the preparation of specific programs in support for NSA’s. The participation of NSAs is foreseen in the Capacity Building Programme. A platform for NSAs to communicate with each other and with the Government of Swaziland will be discussed as a follow-up to recommendations made in the Mapping Study. The Mapping Study highlighted that in order for NSAs to improve levels of participation in policy discussions and fora with Government they needed grants to support training and work in the area of information sharing, media and internet access.

The 9th EDF Micro-projects programme continues to implement community projects. Its partners are the beneficiaries themselves, a range of NGOs, various Government Departments, donor agencies and small business entrepreneurs. Apart from the involvement of these partners in implementing Social and Economic Infrastructure projects (76% of the budget), out of the total project funds of €4.7 million (which is 15% of 9th EDF), funds are specifically allocated for capacity building of local communities through training in participatory development methods. Government also budgeted 15 million Emalangenzi as counterpart funding for the programme.

The HIV/AIDS programme is implemented both directly through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and by contracting out services to NGOs. Government and NGOs are represented in the Project Steering Committee. Specifically the provision of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services, and provision of Home-Based Care (HBC) are being implemented by NGOs. Two VCT centres plus outreach capacity in two northern regions (in Piggs Peak and Siteki) have been established by NGOs, and a third centre was established in 2004. HBC activities for people living with AIDS are being implemented by NGOs in one of the northern regions (Northern Lubombo).

NSA are routinely involved in project reviews and evaluations, and were extensively consulted during the evaluations of the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Programme the Fiscal Restructuring Programme and the Strengthening Capacity in Trade Promotion and International Trade Management project.

3.4 Utilisation of Envelope B

The B-envelope is destined to cover unforeseen needs as emergency assistance, contribution to debt relief initiatives as well as support to mitigate adverse affects of instability in export earnings. So far Swaziland (and a large number of other countries) did not qualify for support under the B-envelope.

3.5 Other Instruments

3.5.1 Regional Cooperation and Trade

Being a member of both COMESA and SADC Swaziland participates in both the ESA and SADC 9th EDF Regional Indicative Programmes. However Swaziland no longer assumes the role of Regional Authorizing Officer for regional projects after all SADC support projects had been moved to Gaborone following the restructuring of SADC and the BLNS support programme to Windhoek following setting up of the new SACU Secretariat there. Swaziland as one of the SADC MS, benefits from the regional dimension of all ongoing projects;

- EU-SADC Investment promotion programme (ESIPP) 16.3 million € Strengthening of investment intermediaries on a demand driven basis and organisation of Sectoral Partnership Meetings.
- Statistical Training Project (4.8 million €): Training curricula and courses for statisticians from the statistical offices of SADC MS.
- Regional Drugs Project: Elaboration of Drugs Master Plans for each SADC country plus some workshops (project terminated early 2005).
- Land & Water Management Applied Research Project (8 ACP RAU 018)- €4,850,000
- Promotion of Regional Integration in the SADC Livestock Sector- PRINT (9 ACP SAD 002) €7,900,000.
- Implementation and Coordination of Agricultural Research & Training –ICART (9 ACP SAD 001) €15,000,000.
- Regional Food Security Training Project (8 ACP RAU 003) (9 ACP SAD 003 – addendum) €4,983,600 + €800.000
- Regional Integration Capacity Building Programme (8 ACP RAU 013) €15.600.000; assistance to the implementation of the trade and transport protocols and to the SADC Secretariat;
- Trade in services liberalisation, implemented by UNCTAD (9 ACP SAD 004), €1.09 million
- EPA Support Facility €7.5 million (9 ACP SAD 006)

Swaziland is also eligible for all ACP programmes such as PROINVEST and the WATER FACILITY. Information sessions with local stakeholders had been organized.

The support to the BLNS countries agreed in parallel to the negotiation of the EU-RSA Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement had not been implemented. It has however been revived through as rider signed in December 2004. It is now aimed at supporting the establishment of the SACU Secretariat and its institutional mechanisms/structures.

The EU-SADC EPA negotiations were launched on 8 July 2004 in Namibia. The Ministers and the Commissioners agreed on a Joint Road Map that outlines the objectives and principles of the negotiations, the negotiation structures and the sequencing of the negotiations.

The first SADC-EC Senior Officials meeting in Brussels on 7th December 2004 adopted the ToR for the Regional Preparatory Task Force (RPTF). The RPTF shall be co-chaired by a representative of the Government of Botswana (as SADC EPA coordinating member state) and a representative of the EC-Delegation in Botswana. The Secretariat is provided by an official each from the SADC Secretariat and from DG TRADE. A first meeting of the RPTF took place in April 2005.

Swaziland decided to negotiate within the SADC framework which comprises of four SACU members (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland) plus Angola, Mozambique and Tanzania. South Africa participates in the negotiations as an observer. As regards

preparations for the EPA negotiations, the GoS is currently discussing the conclusions of the draft final report on “Impact and Sustainability of the EPA with the EU”.

3.5.2 EIB

Under the Second Financial Protocol to the Lomé Convention, the Bank had envisaged making available an amount of about EUR 10 million for projects in Swaziland. The actual volume of operations in fact greatly exceeded this amount, with signatures of just under EUR 93 million (EUR 53.5 from the Bank’s own resources and EUR 39.45 million from risk capital resources), demonstrating the Bank’s continuing substantial support for the Kingdom’s economic development.

EIB’s activities in Swaziland under this Protocol were focused on the following main areas:

- SME support: A follow-up Global Loan facility of EUR 10 million (signed on 02/05/2000) to the Swaziland Industrial Development Company (SIDC), providing for loan and indirect equity finance for small and medium-sized private sector investments in productive activities in eligible sectors (industry, agro-industry, mining, tourism, transport and related service sectors). A total of EUR 7.3 million was allocated and disbursed under this facility and the remaining balance was cancelled in 2004.
- Electric power infrastructure: A total of EUR 32 million (EUR 21.95 million from risk capital and EUR 10 million from own resources) were made available, either directly or indirectly, to the Swaziland Electricity Board (SEB), to co-finance the reinforcement of the national electricity grid and regional inter-connection as well as the construction of the Maguga hydropower station.
- Agro-industry: In 2000, two loans for a total amount of EUR 15 million were provided to the Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation (RSSC) for the expansion and upgrading of the Simunye sugar plantation and mill, including the replacement of the on-farm irrigation systems. Both loans were fully disbursed and repayment started in 2004.

In 2003, the Bank signed a loan for EUR 36 million for the Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP), co-financed by the EC under the 8th EDF (cf. page 17 of this report). The project (which will primarily facilitate smallholder sugar-cane development) is in one of the poorest areas of Swaziland and is expected to have a significant poverty alleviation impact. Given the significant resources required for the completion of this project on the one hand and the increasing pressure on public finances on the other, the Government’s continued maintenance of a prudent fiscal policy is of utmost importance.

Under the Cotonou Agreement / Investment Facility, EIB support to the economic development of the Kingdom of Swaziland will continue to focus on essential infrastructure, such as power or water supply, continued support to SIDC or other intermediaries to support small and medium scale enterprises and direct funding of large individual projects, such as for example in the tourism sector, where the Bank can contribute value added in the technical and/or financial structuring of the investment.

3.5.3 Community Budget Lines

ECHO Contracts

The following ECHO contracts have been finalised during the year 2005:

- Finnish Red Cross	€635,908
Food aid to vulnerable people in Northern Hhohho.	
- UNICEF	€500,000
National community care for highly vulnerable children in Swaziland through Neighbourhood Care Points (NCP's).	

The following ECHO contracts have been signed in 2005 and are ongoing:

- Finnish Red Cross	€407,713
Food aid to vulnerable people in Northern Hhohho.	
- UNICEF	€450,000
National community care for highly vulnerable children in Swaziland through Neighbourhood Care Points (NCP's).	

4 Programming Perspectives for the years 2006-2007

4.1 Pipeline absorption capacity

There are currently 1.5 M€ uncommitted funds. About 5.8 M€ are expected to be decommitted over the next 18 months. The B-envelope still comprises 5.4 M€ after the reduction in the context of the MTR and the use of funds for the Peace Facility. Seven percent of the original B-envelope of 12 M€ has been earmarked for ECHO interventions. However, so far ECHO did not use this allocation, but used ECHO funds for their interventions in Swaziland.

The amount available for commitments is thus around 7.3 M€ under the A-envelope. These funds could be used as follows: Gender project: 1.4 M€, Trade capacity project 1.8 M€, Top up of the Education project: 4.1 M€. It is possible that a higher top up of the education programme is necessary. In this case a partial transfer from the B-envelope to the A-envelope will be requested. The remainder of the B-envelope could be used for a regional Bird Flu project if this is to materialize. It is not envisaged to identify new projects at this stage since Swaziland has already many small projects.

4.2 Proposal for Revision of Strategy

No revision of strategy is envisaged.

4.3 Preparation of next programming exercise 2008-2013

After initial discussion between the Government and the EC Delegation the focal sectors could be water and energy and health with governance as both a cross cutting issue and a non-focal sector. Swaziland is expected to receive important funds under the EU sugar market reform accompanying measures. The programming of these funds needs to be coherently integrated into the new CSP/NIP.

5. Conclusions JAR 2005

According to the ETR conclusions, the objectives in the focal and non focal sectors defined in the 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper are still valid and respond to the priorities in Swaziland.

De-comitments for NIPs of previous EDFs and decommitments from the 9th EDF A envelope will be used to cover the new programmes in Gender, Competitiveness and Trade Support and to top up the ongoing programme in Education

The amount of 5.4 M Euros from the B envelope will be transferred to a fund to be used within the Southern African region for humanitarian and emergency assistance.

The NAO's office has been reinforced with additional staff. Operational manuals, check lists and circuits for the office have been established. Training has been provided by a technical assistant to the projects and the NAO on 9th EDF procedures. Quality of the dossiers have improved considerably although there is still room for improvement and more human and material resources are necessary and will be earmarked.



Mbuso C. Dlamini
National Authorizing Officer



Peter Beck Christiansen
Head of EC Delegation



**Annex I
DONOR MATRIX**

EEC MEMBER COUNTRIES AND OTHER BI-LATERAL DONORS	SECTORS/ AREAS/ THEMES (Grants and Loans, T.A. and Capital Expenditure)										
	Education & Training	Governance, Policy & Management	Poverty reduction	Health	Social Services Welfare	Water	Agriculture and Forestry	Environment	Community Development	Roads/Transport/ Communications & Energy	SME and Private Sector
Sweden	X									X	
Japan	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	
U.K.				X		X			X		X
CFTC	X	X									
Denmark								X			
Italy				X						X	
Germany				X							
Egypt				X							
Taiwan	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
DBSA						X					X
Kuwait						X				X	
UNDP		X	X					X	X		X
UNICEF	X				X						
WHO				X		X					
UNAIDS				X							
ADB	X						X	X		X	
BADEA							X			X	
IFAD	X						X			X	
EIB							X			X	X

ANNEX II : Summary Table of EC Cooperation (CRIS Based)

FED 6 Tableaux de synthese pour SWAZILAND

Nature	Engagem.I	%I/dot	Engagem.II	%II/I	Payé	%p/II	Temp. Engagem.I	Temp. Engagem.II	Temp. Payé
** DOT. PROGRAMME INDICATIF	24,614,500.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL)	19,887,918.42	0.0	19,887,918.42	100.0	19,887,918.42	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
PRETS SPECIAUX	4,726,581.60	0.0	4,726,581.60	100.0	4,726,581.60	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
!! TOT. PROGRAMME INDICATIF(LOME)	24,614,500.02	100.0	24,614,500.02	100.0	24,614,500.02	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
BONIFICATIONS D'INTERETS	705,983.09	0.0	705,983.09	100.0	705,983.09	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
AIDES REFUGIES	1,342,045.32	0.0	1,342,045.32	100.0	1,342,045.32	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAUX A RISQUES	7,000,000.00	0.0	7,000,000.00	100.0	7,000,000.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
** DOT. TRANSFERT D'AUTRES FONDS	321,589.24	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRANSFERT D'AUTRES FONDS	321,589.24	100.0	321,589.24	100.0	321,589.24	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
!! TOT. HORS PROGRAMME INDICATIF(LOME)	9,369,617.65	0.0	9,369,617.65	100.0	9,369,617.65	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A U X :	33,984,117.67		33,984,117.67		33,984,117.67		0.00	0.00	0.00
** S O L D E S (DES NON....) :			0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00

FED 7 Tableaux de synthese pour SWAZILAND

Nature	Engagem.I	%I/dot	Engagem.II	%II/I	Payé	%p/II	Temp. Engagem.I	Temp. Engagem.II	Temp. Payé
** DOT. PROGRAMME INDICATIF	25,154,805.73	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBVENTIONS (TOTAL)	25,154,805.73	100.0	25,092,708.30	99.8	23,755,338.06	94.7	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAUX A RISQUES	16,000,000.00	0.0	16,000,000.00	100.0	16,000,000.00	100.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
** DOT. TRANSFERT D'AUTRES FONDS	1,420,017.69	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRANSFERT D'AUTRES FONDS	1,420,017.69	0.0	1,420,017.69	100.0	1,262,901.76	88.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
!! TOT. HORS PROGRAMME INDICATIF(LOME)	17,420,017.69	0.0	17,420,017.69	100.0	17,262,901.76	99.1	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A U X :	42,574,823.42		42,512,725.99		41,018,239.82		0.00	0.00	0.00
** S O L D E S (DES NON....) :			62,097.43		1,494,486.17			62,097.43	1,494,486.17

FED 8 Tableaux de synthese pour SWAZILAND

Nature	Engagem.I	%I/dot	Engagem.II	%II/I	Payé	%p/II	Temp. Engagem.I	Temp. Engagem.II	Temp. Payé
** DOT. PROGRAMME INDICATIF	26,779,959.39	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
PROGRAMME INDICATIF(LOME)	26,779,959.39	100.0	25,387,011.71	94.8	17,543,624.99	69.1	0.00	0.00	545,611.13
BONIFICATIONS D'INTERETS	8,430,504.54	0.0	8,430,504.54	100.0	2,700,504.54	32.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPITAUX A RISQUES	28,559,516.79	0.0	28,559,516.79	100.0	19,809,516.79	69.4	0.00	0.00	0.00

!! TOT. HORS PROGRAMME INDICATIF(LOME)	36,990,021.33	0.0	36,990,021.33	100.0	22,510,021.33	60.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
** DOT. ENVELOPPE A / DOCUP	4,000,000.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ENVELOPPES A /DOT.PTOM	4,000,000.00	0.0	2,309,000.00	57.7	852,061.76	36.9	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A U X :	67,769,980.72		64,686,033.04		40,905,708.08		0.00	0.00	545,611.13
** S O L D E S (DES NON....) :			3,083,947.68		23,780,324.96			3,083,947.68	23,234,713.83

FED 9 Tableaux de synthese pour SWAZILAND

Nature	Engagem.I	%I/dot	Engagem.II	%II/I	Payé	%p/II	Temp. Engagem.I	Temp. Engagem.II	Temp. Payé
** DOT. ENVELOPPE A / DOCUP	33,163,035.83	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
POL.SECTOR./ PROJETS/ PROGRAMMES	31,722,000.00	0.0	6,666,159.81	21.0	2,712,359.01	40.7	0.00	0.00	347,945.37
!! TOT. TOTAL ENVELOPPES A /DOT.PTOM	31,722,000.00	0.0	6,666,159.81	21.0	2,712,359.01	40.7	0.00	0.00	347,945.37
** DOT. ENVELOPPE B_/ UTILISATION RESERV	5,400,000.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
T O T A U X :	31,722,000.00		6,666,159.81		2,712,359.01		0.00	0.00	347,945.37
** S O L D E S (DES NON....) :			25,055,840.19		3,953,800.80			25,055,840.19	3,605,855.43

[\[CRIS home page \]](#)

Annex III a
PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE 8TH EDF NIP

Sector	Objectives to be pursued	Measures to be taken	Date	Indicators of achievement	Sources of verification	Progress
General	Improvement in the status of women	Ratification of the UN Convention to end all discrimination against women	1998	Convention ratified	Government Gazette	Achieved: the UN Convention to end all discrimination against women has been signed but has yet to be domesticated.
		Initiate revision of discriminatory legislation against women	1998	Law Reform Commission established	Government Gazette	Achieved: The Law Reform Commission has been established.
Agriculture and Rural Development	Establishing an enabling environment for the development of the agriculture sector and increase productivity and sustainability of smallholder agriculture	Finalise the up-date of the Agricultural Development Strategy as part of the National Development Strategy	1997	Final NDS document adopted	Cabinet paper	Achieved: The NDS document has been approved by Cabinet and was officially launched by His Majesty in August 1999.
		Redefine the role of public and private sector in agricultural service provision, and	1998	New policy for the delivery of sector services agreed	MOAC policy document	Ongoing: MOAC still to undertake the study.
		Review MOAC structure and core functions accordingly	1999	Core functions of new MOAC structure defined	Draft MOAC mandate and draft organogram	Achieved: PSMP Management Audit completed.
		Preparation of a Land Use Management Plan	1998	Land Use Management Plan for SNL	MOAC policy paper	Achieved: Land use management plan has been developed.

Annex III a
PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE 8TH EDF NIP

Sector	Objectives to be pursued	Measures to be taken	Date	Indicators of achievement	Sources of verification	Progress
Agriculture and Rural Development (continued)		Pursue the experience of participatory approach to land use management	1998	Pilot experience expanded	Final Report of FAO Pilot Project	Ongoing: Final report completed detailing the results of pilots in 2 areas.
		Review the land tenure system in order to eliminate constraints to investment, access to credit and optimal land use including irrigated agriculture	mid 1998	Draft policy paper prepared Compatibility of land tenure system with the establishment and management of irrigation schemes confirmed	Cabinet paper Feasibility study	Achieved: A National Land Policy paper, including a programme of granting leases on SNL, drafted and submitted to Cabinet. 99 year leases being piloted. Ongoing: The National Land Policy awaits Royal consent.
		Adopt legislation on water rights, formulate and adopt water pricing policy ensuring that the interests of smallholders are adequately catered for.	1997	New Water Act enacted Autonomous National water Authority established	Government Gazette	Achieved: The Water Act was approved March 2003.

Annex III a
PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE 8TH EDF NIP

Sector	Objectives to be pursued	Measures to be taken	Date	Indicators of achievement	Sources of verification	Progress
Agriculture and Rural Development (continued)	See above	Finalisation and adoption of Environmental Action Plan	1997	SEAP adopted	MOAC/MNRE policy paper	Achieved: The SEAP was adopted in 1998 and is being implemented by the Swaziland Environmental Agency.
	Facilitate and promote the integration of smallholder farmers in a commercial environment	Complete the restructuring of Namboard, Swaziland Dairy Board (SDB) and National Maize Corporation (NMC) and separate their regulatory and commercial functions	1998	Restructuring completed	Restructuring complete	Achieved: The restructuring of SDB and NMC has been completed, and their regulatory and commercial functions separated. Ongoing: Namboard completed.
		Deregulate the sugar industry	1998	Quota Board dismantled Sugar Act amended	Government gazette	Achieved: Amendments to the quota system were agreed between the cane growers and the millers in 1997 to facilitate greater small-holder participation.
Private Sector Development	Improve investment climate and help diversify Swaziland's economy making it more internationally competitive.	Establishment of Investment Promotion Capacity (SIPA)	1997	SIPA formed	Government Gazette	Achieved: The Investment Promotion Authority Act was approved by Parliament in 1997 (reference Government Gazette Vol. XXXV no. 269). Private sector members of the Board have been appointed and senior staff have been recruited.

Annex III a
PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE 8TH EDF NIP

Sector	Objectives to be pursued	Measures to be Taken	Date	Indicators of Achievement	Source of Verification	Progress Achieved
Private Sector Development (continued)	Improve investment climate and help diversify Swaziland's economy making it more internationally competitive (continued)	Provide enabling investment environment (tax bill, investment code)	1997	Legislation enacted	Government Gazette	Achieved: The Development Approval Order has been enacted
	Develop Local Business Skills	Detail strategy	1997	Strategy Document in place	Ministry of Enterprise and Employment	Achieved: A strategy paper was approved by Cabinet in 1998 and an SME Task Force established under the ESRA Initiative.SME policy approved 2005.
		Consultation with the Private Sector on how to adapt vocational and training schemes to meet private sector needs	1998	Joint consultative body established	Ministry of Enterprise and Employment	Achieved: A joint consultative body, including private sector and union representatives, was set up in 1998. A pilot programme of company-based vocational training with support from GTZ ended end 2002.

Annex III b

EDF 9 PROGRAMME INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK

	Intervention Logic	Indicators	Verification source	Assumptions & Risks
Overall Objectives	1. To improve access and quality of education for all			-The assumption is that GoS agrees to an appropriate poverty scheme using objective targeting criteria.
Project Purpose	1. To improve capacity to implement poverty education-focused policy measures consistently and effectively	Redistributed sector allocations .MTEF document prepared & accepted HIV/AIDS strategy prepared by MoE in 2005	Budget Estimates & MTEF documents HIV/AIDS strategy endorsed by MoE	-The assumption is that GoS agrees to accept a capitation grant system and to eventually change over from bursaries to capitation
	2. To improve the capacity of the MoE to plan and manage the education system in line with the general public sector and fiscal reforms to promote moves towards SWAP	Policy commitment & public sector & fiscal reform ongoing	MDG monitoring EFA Plan completed	-The assumption is that GoS will make the return of OVCs to school one of the conditions of providing a school with a capitation grant for all pupils
	3. To increase access to education with the particular focus on free primary education and Education for All	By 2009 increase NER from 72.7% to 90% EFA Programme developed by 2007 New primary schools + classrooms	Annual school census + enrolment audit reports MoE documents Construction/PMU Reports	-The assumption is that MoE will accept the concept of a Quality Assurance (QA) framework within the inspectorate
	4. To improve teaching/learning outcomes at pre-primary, primary and technical and vocational education and training	1. Reduced G1-4 Dropout to av. 3% 2.Reduced Repetition to av. 7% 3. 80% failure rate for English halved	MoE documents. PMU Progress reports Exam Council statistical reports.	

	<p>5. To implement a TVET policy for sustained economic growth and improved employability of TVET graduates</p>	<p>By 2009 comprehensive strategy for TVET developed (MoE/ MoEE). By 2009 80% of the graduates employed</p>	<p>Document prepared and endorsed by the Cabinet Tracer Studies Employment Statistics</p>	<p>The assumption is that the Government of Swaziland is committed to create an enabling environment for public-private partnership in TVET through moving forward the Human Resource Development Bill that would establish the National Qualification Authority and enable the development of the National Qualification Framework</p>
--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Results	1. Improved financial planning, management & prioritisation	1. MTEF document prepared & accepted	MTEF document
	2. Increased capacity to provide relevant and reliable information for policy formulation and implementation	1. EMIS/TSC database in operation	Annual school census + enrolment audits
	3. Increased access for OVC's and moves towards free primary education	1. Regular meetings - service providers, inspectorate+ schools 2. HIV/AIDS strategy implemented at community level	MoE statistics PMU progress reports
	4. Quality Assurance Framework adopted and implemented by all service providers and schools	A comprehensive policy document and quality assurance guidelines developed.	Inspectors QA reports .Annual school & audit reports
	5. Enhanced capacity to design and implement institutional and teacher performance management systems and contracts	1 Supply-demand balance + database 2. Timeous disciplinary process 4. Staff.Performance system	- MoE/PMU Reports - MoE Statistical Year Book - Staff Contracts
	6. Improved transition from ECCD to primary education	1. ECCD in the NCP's.	- EMIS data base - School enrolment figures - PMU progress reports
	7. Improved learning outcomes for students in Grades 1 -4	1. Reduced G1-4 Dropout to av. 3% 2.Reduced Repetition to av. 7% 3. 80% failure rate for English halved	MoE Statistics EMIS Examination council statistics

	8. Children with Special Education Needs identified and greater inclusivity of main-streaming SEN students	1. All SEN children registered on dBase 2. Doubling of SEN students in schools	MoE Statistics Year EMIS data base	
	9. Increased primary schools in urban/peri-urban areas and more classrooms to accommodate out-of-school and OVC's	Approximately 6000 intake of new students	MoE Statistic Year Book & QA reports	
	10. Improved TVET provision through QF in place, SCOT & VOCTIM and Non-formal TVET institutions strengthened, & diversified funding mechanisms developed for TVET	By 2008 Competency Based Modular Curricula in place Regular meetings: Fed of Employers + DIVT & cooperation system Income generating activities in place	1. SAQA adaptation when NQA not yet in place 2. PMU Reports 3. Institution audits 4. Legal framework & procedures in place PMU Reports	

**Annex IV
Chronogram 9th EDF - Swaziland**

Title	2006				2007				2008			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Focal Sector:												
Education and Training	Implementation continuation											
Non-focal Areas:												
Smallholder Irrigation	Implementation continuation											
Decentralised Poverty Reduction	Implementation continuation											
Trade and Regional Integration	<i>Project Formulation</i>	<i>Financing Agreement</i>	<i>Tenders and Mobilisation</i>		<i>Start Implementation</i>							
Capacity Building for Development Planning and Non State Actors	Implementation continuation											
HIV AIDS Prevention and Care Programme	Implementation continuation											
Technical Co-operation Facility	Implementation continuation											
Gender Intervention Project	<i>Project Formulation</i>	<i>Financing Agreement</i>	<i>Tenders and Mobilisation</i>		<i>Start Implementation</i>							

Schedule of Commitments and Disbursements (Euro million)

Title	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Total	
	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2	S1	S2		
Focal Sector:																
Education and Training	Com.	20,0														
	Disb.	0,7	0,5	1,5	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,3	1,5	1,5	2,0	1,5	1,5		20,0	
Smallholder Irrigation (1)	Com.															
	Disb.	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4		6,7	
Decentralised Poverty Reduction	Com.															
	Disb.	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6										2,5	
Trade and Regional Integration	Com.				1,8											
	Disb.				0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2					1,8	
Capacity Building for Development Planning and Non State Actors (2)	Com.															
	Disb.	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,2							2,5	
HIV AIDS Prevention and Care Programme	Com.	2,0														
	Disb.	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4								2,0	
Technical Co-operation Facility	Com.	2,0														
	Disb.	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3						2,0	
Gender Intervention Programme	Com.				0,8											
	Disb.				0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1					0,8	
Total		2,8	3,0	3,8	4,7	4,1	4,0	3,6	2,3	2,2	2,0	2,4	1,9	1,5	0,0	38,3



EUROPEAID
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SWAZILAND

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EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS, & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR OF GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER OF GLOBAL COMMIT.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT. OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			A L A R M	COMMENTS
							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C+D					
													2006	2007	1 st SEMESTER A				2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A+B	Low L		
AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.																		
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS							63.750.923	35.347.108	28.403.816	1.455.545	0												
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS							28.886.685	14.701.275	14.185.410	2.746.056	0	2.967.600	2.920.000	5.887.600	1.856.600	2.691.000	1.340.000	1.150.000	525.000	1.675.000			
1993	7ACP SW8	0	RENFORCEMENT INSTITUTIONNEL DE L'ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE			N	2.853.423	2.831.326	22.097	22.097	M										0	OK	
1993	7ACP SW8	61	MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE & INFORMATION SZL 198.013	20020119	3		27.600	12.368	15.232	15.232	M											0	OK
1993	7ACP SW8	63	WP/CE 2002; SZL 125.568.00	20021231	3		13.000	6.195	6.805	6.805	M											0	OK
	7ACP SW8	Total	Individual Commitment				40.600	18.563	22.037													0	OK
1998	8ACP SW2	0	MULTI-ANNUAL MICROPROJECTS 1998-2001	20030930		N	3.100.000	3.097.058	2.942	2.942	L											0	OK
1999	8ACP SW7	0	STRENGTHEN GOVT'S TRADE POLICY ANAL., RELATIONS & PROMOTION	20040630		N	1.200.000	1.054.810	145.190	145.190	L											0	OK
1999	8ACP SW7	1	ASEORES DE COMERCIO EXTERIOR S.L. (ACE) SZL 6.344.748	20040630	7		1.041.000	668.234	372.766	372.766	L											0	OK
1999	8ACP SW7	2	AMS/451 LOT 10, LC 2004/80720, IDI, 13840 EURO?	20040808	7		13.810	12.160	1.650	1.650	L											0	OK
	8ACP SW7	Total	Individual Commitment				1.054.810	680.394	374.416													0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	0	PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME	20060331		N	5.900.000	5.424.562	475.438	475.438	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	1	TOURISM & TRANSPORT CONSULT INTERNATIONAL (TTC)	20060331	1		1.818.000	1.088.465	729.535	427.871	M	200.000	125.000	325.000	180.000	75.000	70.000					0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	3	WP/CE NO 1	20021231	3		368.929	339.095	29.834	29.834	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	4	WP/CE NO 2 FOR YEAR 2003; SZL 15.848.000.00	20031231	3		819.831	692.303	127.528	127.528	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	6	PRICE WATERHOUSE COOPERS, SLZ 115.115	20041109	7		13.200	4.903	8.297	8.297	L											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	7	WP/CE NO 3; 17/05 TO 07/11/04; TOURISM & TRANSPORT CONSULT I	20041107	3		682.281	620.122	62.159	62.159	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW16	8	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.4	20060315	1		1.666.000	508.519	1.157.481			500.000	540.000	1.040.000	240.000	500.000	300.000					0	OK
	8ACP SW16	Total	Individual Commitment				5.368.241	3.253.409	2.114.833													0	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	0	RESTRUCTURATION FISCALE	20060630		N	5.600.000	4.853.734	746.266	746.266	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	1	MAXWELL STAMP PLC - 9.273.338	20060623	1		2.707.780	1.320.130	1.387.650	781.394	M	300.000	300.000	600.000	250.000	250.000	100.000	200.000				200.000	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	2	START-UP WP/CE	20021130	2		3.670	3.136	534	534	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	3	WP/CE NO 1 01/04/03 TO 31/03/04; SZL 8.476.875.00	20041031	3		968.288	698.823	269.465	269.465	M											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	4	ECODES/GOPA CONS., EURO 34996, LOT 10 LC 2004/79309	20040510	7		34.996	33.902	1.094	1.094	L											0	OK
2000	8ACP SW17	5	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.2, REDESIGN LOGFRAME AND WP	20060622	1		1.139.000	507.082	631.918			250.000	250.000	500.000	250.000	100.000	150.000	100.000				100.000	OK
	8ACP SW17	Total	Individual Commitment				4.853.734	2.563.073	2.290.661													0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	0	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMME	20051231		N	1.960.000	1.936.888	23.112	23.112	M											0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	1	EPOS HEALTH CONSULTANTS GMBH; SZL 3.573.320.00	20050531			425.420	288.402	137.018	137.018	M											0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	3	WP/CE NO 1 FOR YEAR 2003; SZL 6.965.000.00	20031231			649.602	649.602	0													0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	5	PRICE WATERHOUSE COOPERS, SZL 29.080	20050808			3.320	1.234	2.086	817	L	1.300		1.300	1.300							0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	6	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT	20041231			566.106	566.106	0													0	OK
2001	8ACP SW19	7	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.3, 7 JAN TO 30 JUN 2005; SZL 2.157.500	20051231			280.000	274.746	5.254	5.254	M											0	OK
	8ACP SW19	Total	Individual Commitment				1.924.449	1.780.091	144.357													0	OK
2002	7ACP SW46	0	LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP - PHASE I	20110630		N	157.116	157.116	0													0	OK
2002	7ACP SW46	1	INCREASE ON 8 SW 20 - 1 COYNE ET BELLIER	20090104			157.116	0	157.116													0	OK
	7ACP SW46	Total	Individual Commitment				157.116	0	157.116													0	OK
2002	7ACP SW47	0	LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP - PHASE I	20110630		N	1.742.884	1.582.884	160.000													0	OK
2002	7ACP SW47	1	ARTHUR BELSEY; PROJECT MANAGER; SZL 6.638.338.00	20070331			740.000	387.551	352.449			130.000	80.000	210.000	100.000	110.000		80.000				80.000	OK
2002	7ACP SW47	2	INCREASE ON 8 SW 20 - 1, COYNE ET BELLIER	20090104			842.884	0	842.884													0	OK



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EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS. & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR OF GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER OF GLOBAL COMMIT.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT. OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			ALARM	COMMENTS				
							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER	TOTAL A+B	1 st SEMESTER	2 nd SEMESTER	TOTAL C+D						
													AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP									DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMITTED on INDIV.	Low L
	7ACP SW47	Total	Individual Commitment				1.582.884	387.551	1.195.333																		
2002	8ACP SW20	0	LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP - PHASE I	20110630		N	5.550.000	5.500.000	50.000																		
2002	8ACP SW20	1	COYNE ET BELLIER	20090104			5.500.000	2.600.458	2.899.542				350.000	350.000	700.000	250.000	350.000	100.000				350.000	350.000	700.000	OK		
	8ACP SW20	Total	Individual Commitment				5.500.000	2.600.458	2.899.542																		
2002	8ACP SW21	0	LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION PROJECT (LUSIP - PHASE I	20110630		N	4.000.000	2.309.000	1.691.000																		
2002	8ACP SW21	1	ULG NORTUMBRIAN LTD - 18527220 SZL - SERVICE	20110331			2.309.000	831.448	1.477.552				234.000	175.000	409.000	25.000	384.000					175.000	175.000	350.000	OK		
	8ACP SW21	Total	Individual Commitment				2.309.000	831.448	1.477.552																		
2003	9ACP SW1	0	MULTI ANNUAL MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME	20090930		N	4.700.000	3.864.759	835.241																		
2003	9ACP SW1	1	WP/CE NO 1; 01/10/03 TO 30/09/04; SZL 3.456.385.00	20040930			325.000	323.675	1.325	1.325	L																
2003	9ACP SW1	2	PROGRAMME; 01/10/03 TO 30/09/04; SZ	20040930			110.000	24.269	85.731	85.731	L																
2003	9ACP SW1	4	PE NO 3 JUL 04-SEPT 05	20050930			776.111	662.308	113.803	113.803	M																
2003	9ACP SW1	5	CO-ORDINATION UNIT PE 4;	20051130			390.100	278.195	111.905	49.094	M		63.000		63.000	63.000											
2003	9ACP SW1	6	SZL 3.181.845.00; FA N 9032/SW PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT TRAINING; PE 5; FA N 9032/SW	20050930			100.000	26.781	73.219	73.219	L																
2003	9ACP SW1	7	PE NO 6 1 DECEMBER 2005 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2006	20060930			2.153.000	416.739	1.736.261				420.000	800.000	1.220.000		600.000	620.000									
	9ACP SW1	Total	Individual Commitment				3.854.211	1.731.968	2.122.243																		
2004	9ACP SW2	0	CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND PROGRAMME MAN	20101231		N	2.700.000	1.288.771	1.411.229																		
2004	9ACP SW2	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO 1., 16 APRIL TO 31 DEC 2004; SZL 618,0	20050331			77.600	59.229	18.371	18.371	M																
2004	9ACP SW2	3	MA ECONOMICS - MNDZEBELE	20050930			33.042	31.708	1.334	1.334	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	4	LUNGIWE SW 10107 POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME	20040930			33.042	30.667	2.375	2.375	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	5	-DLAZMINI WINILE	20050930			35.905	33.132	2.773	2.773	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	6	MA TRANSPORT ECONOMICS MSC - SHONGWE DUMISANI STEPHEN	20051030			45.526	39.509	6.017	6.017	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	7	MSC PROJECT MANAGEMENT - SW 10106 - MAMBA SIFISO ALLEN	20050930			37.231	33.147	4.084	4.084	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	8	MASTER OF ARTS IN ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION	20050930			36.325	32.224	4.101	4.101	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	9	AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS MA - FAKUDZE CHRISTOPHER SW 10110	20050930			38.901	31.994	6.907	6.907	L																
2004	9ACP SW2	10	IBF INT. CONSULT. AMS 451, PREP.ACTIVITIES 9TH EDF EDUCATION	20060428			198.745	119.247	79.498				80.000		80.000	80.000									0	ALARM	
2004	9ACP SW2	11	CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME PE NO.2 9 AUGUST 05 TO 5 AUGUST	20060805			87.700	24.240	63.460				20.000		20.000		20.000										
2004	9ACP SW2	12	IBF INT. CONSULT. AMS 451, IDENTIFICATION MISSION - GENDER	20051118			66.424	39.854	26.570				26.000		26.000	26.000											
2004	9ACP SW2	13	ECODES/GOPA CONSULTANTS, LETTER OF CONTRACT 2005/108401 IDEN	20060112			105.000	63.000	42.000				42.000		42.000	42.000											
	9ACP SW2	Total	Individual Commitment				795.441	537.953	257.489																		
2005	9ACP SW3	0	SUPPORT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING	20140331		N	20.000.000	516.200	19.483.800																		
2005	9ACP SW3	1	SUPPORT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING, START-UP PROGRAMME ESTIMA	20060115			18.200	9.483	8.717				8.300		8.300	6.300	2.000										
2005	9ACP SW3	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.1, 16 JANUARY 2006 TO 15 JANUARY 2007	20070115			498.000	0	498.000				143.000	130.000	273.000	143.000	130.000					130.000		130.000	OK		
	9ACP SW3	Total	Individual Commitment				516.200	9.483	506.717																		
2005	9ACP SW4	0	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMME (RIDER 2) 8 ACP SW 19	20051231		N	287.500	247.000	40.500	40.500	M																
2005	9ACP SW4	1	ADDENDUM 1 TO PE 3 OF 8 SW 19-7	20051231			247.000	117.796	129.204	129.204	M																
	9ACP SW4	Total	Individual Commitment				247.000	117.796	129.204																		



EDF FORECASTS 2006 - 2007: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT. OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2005			DECOMMITMENTS FORECASTS			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2006						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2007			ALARM	COMMENTS								
							GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC	2006		2007	1 st SEMESTER A	2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D										
										DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL	RISK (H/L/M)	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL				Low L	Medium M	High H						L+M+H = A+B							
2005	9ACP SW5	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20111231		N	2.000.000	0	2.000.000																						
2005	9ACP SW6	0	HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMME (HAPAC) II	20101231		N	2.000.000	683.000	1.317.000																						
2005	9ACP SW6	1	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO.1, HAPAC II 01 JANUARY 2006 TO 31	20061231			683.000	189.089	493.911				200.000	170.000	370.000	200.000	170.000		115.000			115.000									



			FORECASTS 2006									FORECASTS 2007					
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOB. COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments			727.000	406.000	8.166.000	1.235.600	8.893.000	1.641.600	630.600	1.011.000	0	0	1.977.000	2.000.000	2.161.000	2.000.000	4.138.000
2004	9 SW 02	CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 3			132.000	39.600	132.000	39.600	39.600				40.000		40.000	0	80.000
2004	9 SW 2	TA to NAO			400.000	80.000	400.000	80.000		80.000			80.000		80.000	0	160.000
						0	0								0	0	
2005	9 SW 03	SUPPORT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING TA CONTRACT			3.000.000	600.000	3.000.000	600.000		600.000			250.000		250.000	0	500.000
2005	9 SW 03	SUPPORT TO EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 2			1.800.000		1.800.000	0					360.000		360.000	0	720.000
						0	0								0	0	
2003	9 SW 01	MULTI ANNUAL MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 7, start 1 Oct 06			2.000.000	400.000	2.000.000	400.000	400.000				800.000		800.000	0	1.600.000
2003	9 SW 01	MULTI ANNUAL MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 8, start 1 Oct 07					0	0						2.000.000	400.000	2.000.000	400.000
						0	0								0	0	
2000	8 SW 016	PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME FINAL EVALUATION			30.000	18.000	30.000	18.000		18.000			12.000			0	12.000
2000	8 SW 016	PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME FINAL AUDIT			5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000						0	0
						0	0								0	0	
2000	8 SW 017	RESTRUCTURATION FISCALE FINAL EVALUATION			30.000	18.000	30.000	18.000		18.000			12.000			0	12.000
2000	8 SW 017	RESTRUCTURATION FISCALE FINAL AUDIT			5.000	5.000	5.000	5.000		5.000						0	0
						0	0								0	0	
2001	8 SW 019	HIV AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMME FINAL EVALUATION HAPAC I	30.000	30.000			30.000	30.000	18.000	12.000						0	0
						0	0								0	0	
2005	9 SW 006	HIV AIDS PREVENTION AND CARE PROGRAMME HAPAC II			680.000		680.000	0					204.000		200.000	0	404.000
2005	9 SW 006	SPECIFIC VCT COMMITMENTS			54.000	21.000	54.000	21.000		21.000			33.000			0	33.000
						0	0								0	0	
2002	8 SW 021	LUSIP MID TERM EVALUATION			30.000	18.000	30.000	18.000		18.000			12.000			0	12.000
						0	0								0	0	
2002	8 SW 20	COYNE ET BELLIER ADDENDUM II	165.000	27.500		27.500	165.000	55.000		55.000			27.500		27.500	0	55.000
2002	8 SW 21	ULG NORTH UMBRIAN ADDENDUM II	44.000	3.500		3.500	44.000	7.000		7.000			3.500		3.500	0	7.000
						0	0								0	0	
2005	9 SW 05	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY, EDF SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO GOV SW	158.000	95.000			158.000	95.000	95.000				63.000			0	63.000
2005	9 SW 05	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MICROPROJECTS	200.000	120.000			200.000	120.000		120.000			80.000			0	80.000
						0	0								0	0	
2005	9 SW 05	SUGAR STRATEGY	130.000	130.000			130.000	130.000	78.000	52.000						0	0
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EDF FORECASTS 2006-2007: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)



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YEAR GLOB. COMMIT.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOB. COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007								
			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION OF RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2007	
			INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H = B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
							0	0								0	0
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EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments). (€)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007							
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL
					INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H=B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. C + C'
								0	0							0		
								0	0							0		
								0	0							0		
								0	0							0		
								0	0							0		
								0	0							0		



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EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

(€)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006								FORECASTS 2007						
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL	
					INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. C + C'	



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EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments). (€)

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006								FORECASTS 2007					
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL
					INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. C + C'
L+M+H=B+B'																		

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006								FORECASTS 2007					
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL
					INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. C + C'
L+M+H=B+B'																		



EDF FORECATS 2006-2007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

ESTIMATED DECISION DATE	PROJECT TITLE (GLOBAL COMMITMENT)	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	RISK L, M, H	FORECASTS 2006						FORECASTS 2007								
					1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS			1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL	
					INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	Medium M L+M+H=B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL Indiv. COMMIT. C + C'	
04-2006																			
05-2006																			
06-2006																			
07-2006																			
08-2006																			
09-2006																			
10-2006																			
11-2006																			
12-2006																			
1st Sem 2007																			
2nd Sem 2007																			

007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

amounts in €)

2007	
TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'	
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0
	0

007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

amounts in €)

2007
TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'

007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

amounts in €)

2007
TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'

007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

amounts in €)

2007
TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'

007 : NEW GLOBAL Commitments (including individual commitments & Payments).

amounts in €)

2007
TOTAL
PAYMENTS
D + D'

(amounts in €)

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	2.967.600	2.920.000	5.887.600	1.856.600	2.691.000	1.340.000	3.202.100	1.150.000	525.000	1.675.000
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	406.000	1.235.600	1.641.600	630.600	1.011.000	0	1.136.100	1.977.000	2.161.000	4.138.000
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510.000	510.000
TOTAL PAYMENTS	3.373.600	4.155.600	7.529.200	2.487.200	3.702.000	1.340.000	4.338.200	3.127.000	3.196.000	6.323.000
%	45%	55%		33%	49%	18%		49%	51%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	727.000	8.166.000	8.893.000	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)						
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0							
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	727.000	8.166.000	8.893.000	2.937.718	4.372.561	1.582.721	5.123.999	500.000	3.800.000	4.300.000
%	8%	92%		33%	49%	18%		12%	88%	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2006			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			Low + 50% M TARGET 2006	FORECASTS 2007		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2007
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	0	800.000	800.000	800.000	0	0	800.000	5.800.000	0	5.800.000
%	0%	100%		100%	0%	0%		100%	0%	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2001)	FORECASTS 2006				
	TOTAL 2006	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2006
		Low L	Medium M	High H	
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	1.391.933	148.132	1.243.801	0	770.033
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	2.104.629	383.807	1.720.822	0	1.244.218
PAYMENTS	2.511.000	920.000	971.000	620.000	1.405.500
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	6.007.562	1.451.939	3.935.623	620.000	3.419.751
%		24%	66%	10%	

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2006		SITUATION on 31/12/2006	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2001
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	63.750.923	18.653.423	63.095.378	17.261.490
R A C	28.403.816	1.391.934	19.508.977	621.901
R A P	14.185.410	4.801.946	22.204.936	15.884.060
R A L	42.589.226	6.193.879	41.713.913	16.505.961
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	67%	33%	66%	96%
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	10		10	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2006: **0**

N° CAT	CATEGORIES "OLD RAP"	AMOUNT	%	Nbr of Contracts	%
0	File not found / missing.	0	0%	0	0%
1	Ongoing valid legal commitment.	3.906.583	81%	4	27%
2	Final report awaited, incomplete or being examined.	534	0%	1	7%
3	Financial report awaited, incomplete or being examined (e.g. advance payment not yet justified)	511.023	11%	6	40%
4	Audit to be carried out at commission's request.	0	0%	0	0%
5	Audit completed, results being examined.	0	0%	0	0%
6	Legal dispute ongoing.	0	0%	0	0%
7	(Final payment and/or de-commitment (shortly to be) initiated in OLAS or to be requested	383.806	8%	4	27%
8	Other.	0	0%	0	0%
	Not indicated	0	0%	0	0%

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON AVAILABLE EDF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL END 2007

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
CUMULATED TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS on 31/12/2005	31.722.000
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2006	800.000
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2007	5.800.000
TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	38.322.000

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
COUNTRY ENVELOPE A & B AT 31-12-2005	38.563.036
DECOMMITMENTS OVER THE PERIOD OF 2006-2007	4.201.601
TOTAL EDF AVAILABLE COUNTRY RESOURCES	42.764.637
USE OF AVAILABLE RESSOURCES in %	90%
EDF COUNTRY RESSOURCES THAT COULD BE LOST	4.442.637

ANNEX VI

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 9 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2005 Disbursement
9 SW 001	Microprojects Programme	24.09.03	4.700.000	3.864.759	82	1.745.532	45	736.877
9 SW 002	Capacity Building	02.02.04	2.700.000	1.288.771	48	777.393	60	638.131
9 SW 003	Support to Education & Training	12.04.05	20.000.000	516.200	3	9.483	2	9.483
9 SW 004	HIV AIDS (Rider 11)	21.04.05	287.500	247.000	86	117.796	48	117.796
9 SW 005	Technical Co-operation Facility	16.08.05	2.000.000	0	0	0	0	0
9 SW 006	HIV AIDS (HAPAC) 11	18.08.05	2.000.000	683.000	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONGOING PROJECT			31.687.500	6.599.730		2.650.204		1.502.287
CLOSED PROJECTS			34.500	34.500		34.500		0
TOTAL 9th EDF			31.722.000	6.634.230		2.684.704		1.502.287

NIP Allocation	33.163.036
Uncommitted balance	1.441.036
% NIP Committed	96%
% NIP disbursed	8%

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 9 Projects (Euro)

Project No	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid in 2003	Paid in 2004	Paid in 2005	Total
9 SW 001	Microprojects Programme	21.10.03	4.700.000	3.864.759	1.745.532	13.556	995.099	736.877	1.745.532
9 SW 002	Capacity Building	02.02.04	2.700.000	1.288.771	777.393	0	139.262	638.131	777.393
9 SW 003	Support to Education & Training	12.04.05	20.000.000	516.200	9.483	0	0	9.483	9.483
9 SW 004	HIV AIDS (Rider 11)	21.04.05	287.500	247.000	117.796	0	0	117.796	117.796
9 SW 005	Technical Co-operation Facility	16.08.05	2.000.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 SW 006	HIV AIDS (HAPAC) 11	18.08.05	2.000.000	683.000	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ONGOING PAYMENTS			31.687.500	6.599.730	2.650.204	13.556	1.134.361	1.502.287	2.650.204

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 9 Projects (Euro)

Project No	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2004 Disbursement	2005 Disbursement
9 SW 010	Strengthen Mgt Capacity NAO	10.03.04	34.500	34.500	100	34.500	100	34.500	0
	TOTAL CLOSED PROJECTS		34.500	34.500		34.500		34.500	0

ANNEX VII

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2005 Disbursement
8 SW 002	Microprojects Programme	31.07.98	3.100.000	3.097.058	100	3.097.058	100	0
8 SW 007	Trade Promotion & Managemen	19.01.99	1.200.000	1.054.810	88	680.394	65	0
8 SW 016	Private Sector Support	12.04.00	5.900.000	5.424.562	92	3.309.729	61	-612.676
8 SW 017	Fiscal Restructuring	09.06.00	5.600.000	4.853.734	87	2.565.363	53	835.535
8 SW 019	HIV/AIDS	01.01.01	1.960.000	1.936.888	99	1.792.531	93	294.615
8 SW 020	LUSIP	25.07.02	5.550.000	5.500.000	99	2.609.772	47	612.075
*8 SW 021	LUSIP	25.07.02	4.000.000	2.309.000	58	831.520	36	145.393
TOTAL ONGOING PROJECT			23.310.000	21.867.052		14.054.848		1.129.549
CLOSED Projects			3.469.960	3.469.960		3.469.960		0
REGIONAL Projects-closed								0
TOTAL 8th EDF			26.779.960	25.337.012		17.524.808		1.129.549

NIP Allocation	26.779.960
Uncommitted balance	0
% NIP Committed	100%
% NIP disbursed	65%

*9th EDF (From 8th EDF)

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Paid in 2004	Paid in 2005	Total
8 SW 002	Microprojects Programme	31.07.98	3.100.000	3.097.058	3.097.058	310.943	497.474	1.356.693	627.433	391.237	-86.723	0	3.097.058
8 SW 007	Trade Promotion & Management	19.01.99	1.200.000	1.054.810	680.394	0	0	235.664	80.472	75.958	288.300	0	680.394
8 SW 016	Private Sector Support	12.04.00	5.900.000	5.424.562	3.309.729	0	0	0	1.019.848	1.060.512	1.842.046	-612.676	3.309.729
8 SW 017	Fiscal Restructuring	09.06.00	5.600.000	4.853.734	2.565.363	0	0	0	251.996	781.337	696.495	835.535	2.565.363
8 SW 019	HIV/AIDS	01.01.01	1.960.000	1.936.888	1.792.531	0	0	0	126.015	575.387	796.515	294.615	1.792.531
8 SW 020	LUSIP	25.07.02	5.550.000	5.500.000	2.609.772	0	0	0	0	0	1.997.697	612.075	2.609.772
8 SW 021	LUSIP	25.07.02	4.000.000	2.309.000	831.520	0	0	0	0	0	686.127	145.393	831.520
TOTAL ONGOING PAYMENTS			23.310.000	21.867.052	14.054.848	310.943	497.474	1.592.357	2.105.763	2.884.431	5.534.330	1.129.549	14.054.848

ANNEX 2

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2005 Disbursement
8 SW 003	TA to the NAO	09.10.98	266.507	266.507	100	266.507	100	0
8 SW 004	TA to the MAO	29.09.98	122.031	122.031	100	122.031	100	0
8 SW 006	Enviromental Impact Assesment	19.01.99	452.236	452.236	100	452.236	100	0
8 SW 008	Fiscal Reform Identification Study	25.02.99	71.382	71.382	100	71.382	100	0
8 SW 009	Rural Dams Phase II	25.02.99	196.615	196.615	100	196.615	100	0
8 SW 010	ID Study For Tourism Dev Prog	25.03.99	79.804	79.804	100	79.804	100	0
8 SW 011	TA LUSIP Co-Financing	29.03.99	334.235	334.235	100	334.235	100	0
8 SW 012	Private Sector Develop.Programme	31.05.99	38.531	38.531	100	38.531	100	0
8 SW 013	TA for Policy & Management	14.07.99	1.684.892	1.684.892	100	1.684.892	100	0
8 SW 023	Education Consultancy Service	19.02.03	223.728	223.728	100	223.728	100	0
	TOTAL CLOSED PROJECTS		3.469.960	3.469.960		3.469.960		0

ANNEX 2

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Paid in 2004	Paid in 2005	Total
8 SW 003	TA to the NAO	09.10.98	266.507	266.507	266.507	125.905	56.089	84.513	0	0	0	0	266.507
8 SW 004	TA to the MAO	29.09.98	122.031	122.031	122.031	122.031	0	0	0	0	0	0	122.031
8 SW 006	Enviromental Impact Assesment	19.01.99	452.236	452.236	452.236	200.132	242.435	9.670	0	0	0	0	452.236
8 SW 008	Fiscal Reform Identification Study	25.02.99	71.382	71.382	71.382	23.940	47.442	0	0	0	0	0	71.382
8 SW 009	Rural Dams Phase II	25.02.99	196.615	196.615	196.615	16.594	164.431	15.590	0	0	0	0	196.615
8 SW 010	ID Study For Tourism Dev Prog	25.03.99	79.804	79.804	79.804	79.804	0	0	0	0	0	0	79.804
8 SW 011	TA LUSIP Co-Financing	29.03.99	334.235	334.235	334.235	71.348	157.518	105.369	0	0	0	0	334.235
8 SW 012	Private Sector Develop.Programme	31.05.99	38.531	38.531	38.531	11.820	26.711	0	0	0	0	0	38.531
8 SW 013	TA for Policy & Management	14.07.99	1.684.892	1.684.892	1.684.892	0	229.367	527.388	370.136	323.103	234.898	0	1.684.892
8 SW 023	Education Consultancy Services	19.02.03	223.728	223.728	223.728	0	0	0	0	0	223.728	0	223.728
	TOTAL CLOSED PAYMENTS		3.469.960	3.469.960	3.469.960	651.573	923.993	742.530	370.136	323.103	458.626	0	3.469.960

ANNEX 2

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	2004 Disbursement
8 RAU 17	Finalisation of the SADC Intra Regional Skills	27.09.00	56.516	56.516	100	56.516	0
	TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PROJECTS		56.516	56.516		56.516	0
	TOTAL 8th EDF		56.516	56.516		56.516	0

NIP Commitment	77.841.513
Uncommitted balance	77.784.996
% NIP Committed	0%
% NIP disbursed	0%

ANNEX 2

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 8 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Paid in 2004	Total
8 RAU 17	Finalisation of the SADC Intra Regional Sk	27.09.00	56.516	56.516	56.516	36.263	0	20.253	0	56.516
TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PAYMENTS			56.516	56.516	56.516	36.263	0	20.253	0	56.516

ANNEX VIII

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2005 Disbursements
7 SW 008	Institutional Strengthenin	22.06.93	2.853.423	2.831.326	99	2.809.289	98	0
*7 SW 046	LUSIP	25.07.02	157.116	0	0	0	0	0
7 SW 047	LUSIP	25.07.02	1.742.884	1.582.884	91	387.551	22	154.908
TOTAL ONGOING PROJECTS			4.596.308	4.414.210		3.196.840		154.908
CLOSED PROJECTS			20.558.498	20.558.498		20.558.498		-
REGIONAL Projects-closed								
TOTAL 7th EDF			25.154.805	24.972.708		23.755.338		154.908

NIP Allocation	25.154.805
Uncommitted Balance	0
% NIP Committed	99%
% NIP disbursed	94%

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid Prior to 1997	Paid in 1997	Paid in 1998	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Paid in 2004	Paid in 2005
7 SW 008	Institutional Strengtheni	22.06.93	2.853.423	2.831.326	2.809.289	80.511	54.763	749.512	589.611	918.997	191.465	224.431	0	0	
7 SW 047	LUSIP	05.06.03	1.742.884	1.582.884	387.551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72.814	159.829	154.908
	TOTAL ONGOING PAYMENTS		4.596.308	4.414.210	3.196.840	80.511	54.763	749.512	589.611	918.997	191.465	224.431	72.814	159.829	154.908

Total
2,809,289
387,551
3,196,840

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2005 Disbursements
7 SW 001	TA Dept Econ.Planning	20.11.91	192.762	192.762	100	192.762	100	0
7 SW 002	HR Institutional Develop	26.03.92	1.763.826	1.763.826	100	1.763.826	100	0
7 SW 003	Upgrading of MTS Road	30.06.92	8.610.329	8.610.329	100	8.610.329	100	0
7 SW 004	Support Smallholder Agric	23.07.92	599.505	599.505	100	599.505	100	0
7 SW 005	Microprojects Programme	25.07.92	2.173.498	2.173.498	100	2.173.498	100	0
7 SW 006	Population and Demog.	21.12.92	161.967	161.967	100	161.967	100	0
7 SW 009	VOCTIM Phase II	04.11.93	935.256	935.256	100	935.256	100	0
7 SW 019	SMART	23.02.94	644.051	644.051	100	644.051	100	0
7 SW 020	Health Sector Capacities	02.06.94	73.011	73.011	100	73.011	100	0
7 SW 022	Conult. Eval. Re 7 SW 3	07.11.94	16.365	16.365	100	16.365	100	0
7 SW 023	Rural Dams II	28.11.94	1.797.325	1.797.325	100	1.797.325	100	0
7 SW 024	Matsapha Airport Dev	22.12.94	33.729	33.729	100	33.729	100	0
7 SW 028	Advisor Microprojects Prog.	27.04.95	285.987	285.987	100	285.987	100	0
7 SW 029	Study Develop Private Sec	07.06.95	28.197	28.197	100	28.197	100	0
7 SW 030	Study Implications SACU	19.10.95	28.343	28.343	100	28.343	100	0
7 SW 031	Study Production SD Manuf.	23.10.95	15.918	15.918	100	15.918	100	0
7 SW 032	Prefeasibility Study LUSIP	06.11.95	280.405	280.405	100	280.405	100	0
7 SW 034	Consult. Impl. Tax Revenue	27.03.96	58.418	58.418	100	58.418	100	0
7 SW 035	Maphobeni Low Level Bridge	03.04.96	1.489.228	1.489.228	100	1.489.228	100	0
7 SW 036	Maize Marketing & Storage	17.04.96	1.153.574	1.153.574	100	1.153.574	100	0
7 SW 042	8th EDF Reproductive Health	31.03.98	34.000	34.000	100	34.000	100	0
7 SW 043	TA Public Policy Co-ordinat.	05.08.98	81.153	81.153	100	81.153	100	0
7 SW 044	Senior Adviser SACU Re	08.01.99	36.484	36.484	100	36.484	100	0
7 SW 045	Sugar Policy Study	11.10.00	65.167	65.167	100	65.167	100	0
TOTAL CLOSED PROJECTS			20.558.498	20.558.498		20.558.498		0

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid Prior to 1997	Paid in 1997	Paid in 1998	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Total
7 SW 001	TA Dept Econ.Planning	20.11.91	192.762	192.762	192.762	192.762	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192.762
7 SW 002	HR Institutional Develop	26.03.92	1.763.826	1.763.826	1.763.826	1.763.826	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.763.826
7 SW 003	Upgrading of MTS Road	30.06.92	8.610.329	8.610.329	8.610.329	8.382.108	0	0	0	228.221	0	0	0	8.610.329
7 SW 004	Support Smallholder Agric	23.07.92	599.505	599.505	599.505	546.348	21.008	27.235	4.914	0	0	0	0	599.505
7 SW 005	Microprojects Programme	25.07.92	2.173.498	2.173.498	2.173.498	1.820.707	200.428	150.901	1.463	0	0	0	0	2.173.498
7 SW 006	Population and Demog.	21.12.92	161.967	161.967	161.967	95.417	33.352	33.199	0	0	0	0	0	161.967
7 SW 009	VOCTIM Phase II	04.11.93	935.256	935.256	935.256	33.632	0	817.101	57.741	19.531	1.985	5.266	0	935.256
7 SW 019	SMART	23.02.94	644.051	644.051	644.051	0	306.415	218.384	18.604	26.779	46.551	27.318	0	644.051
7 SW 020	Health Sector Capacities	02.06.94	73.011	73.011	73.011	73.011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73.011
7 SW 022	Consult. Eval. Re 7 SW 3	07.11.94	16.365	16.365	16.365	16.365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.365
7 SW 023	Rural Dams II	28.11.94	1.797.325	1.797.325	1.797.325	95.372	152.730	506.723	587.240	308.471	125.322	20.245	1.222	1.797.325
7 SW 024	Matsapha Airport Dev	22.12.94	33.729	33.729	33.729	33.729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.729
7 SW 028	Advisor Microprojects Prog.	27.04.95	285.987	285.987	285.987	81.064	187.790	17.133	0	0	0	0	0	285.987
7 SW 029	Study Develop Private Sec	07.06.95	28.197	28.197	28.197	28.197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.197
7 SW 030	Study Implications SACU	19.10.95	28.343	28.343	28.343	28.343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.343
7 SW 031	Study Production SD Manuf.	23.10.95	15.918	15.918	15.918	5.306	10.612	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.918
7 SW 032	Prefeasibility Study LUSIP	06.11.95	280.405	280.405	280.405	245.253	28.632	6.520	0	0	0	0	0	280.405
7 SW 034	Consult. Impl. Tax Revenue	27.03.96	58.418	58.418	58.418	58.418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58.418
7 SW 035	Maphobeni Low Level Bridge	03.04.96	1.489.228	1.489.228	1.489.228	0	0	0	1.489.228	0	0	0	0	1.489.228
7 SW 036	Maize Marketing & Storage	17.04.96	1.153.574	1.153.574	1.153.574	0	35.696	997.699	98.384	0	21.795	0	0	1.153.574
7 SW 042	8th EDF Reproductive Health	31.03.98	34.000	34.000	34.000	0	0	8.901	14.646	10.452	0	0	0	34.000
7 SW 043	TA Public Policy Co-ordinat.	05.08.98	81.153	81.153	81.153	0	0	24.445	56.708	0	0	0	0	81.153
7 SW 044	Senior Adviser SACU Re	08.01.99	36.484	36.484	36.484	0	0	0	36.484	0	0	0	0	36.484
7 SW 045	Sugar Policy Study	11.10.00	65.167	65.167	65.167	0	0	0	0	16.255	48.912	0	0	65.167
			20.558.498	20.558.498	20.558.498	13.499.857	976.662	2.808.240	2.365.412	609.710	244.565	52.829	1.222	20.558.498

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.	2004 Disbursements
	TOTAL ONGOING PROJECTS		0	0	0	0	0	0
	CLOSED PROJECTS		6.631.115	6.631.115	100	6.631.115	100	0
	REGIONAL Projects-closed							
	TOTAL 7th EDF		6.631.115	6.631.115	100	6.631.115	100	0

NIP Commitment	7.009.630
Uncommitted Balance	378.515
% NIP Committed	95%
% NIP disbursed	95%

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp	2004 Disbursement
7 RPR 16	Intern.Baccalaureate Studies	26.03.92	1.078.764	1.078.764	100	1.078.764	100	0
7 RPR 40	Training Programme RTC	20.10.92	33.071	33.071	100	33.071	100	0
7 RPR 52	Agric. Mgt Training Prog	21.12.92	542.578	542.578	100	542.578	100	0
7 RPR 65	SADC Language Training Prog	09.02.93	1.252.388	1.252.388	100	1.252.388	100	0
7 RPR 66	SADC Regional Customs Train.	09.02.93	1.838.677	1.838.677	100	1.838.677	100	0
7 RPR 79	Sust.Of Reg.Human Dev.	25.03.93	36.249	36.249	100	36.249	100	0
7 RPR 105	TA To SADC Reg. Training	12.07.93	134.267	134.267	100	134.267	100	0
7 RPR 140	Study Review SADC Training	05.10.93	42.144	42.144	100	42.144	100	0
7 RPR 415	SADC Feasibility Study	24.11.94	121.690	121.690	100	121.690	100	0
7 RPR 416	SADC Feasibility Study For SIMSEC	24.11.94	123.154	123.154	100	123.154	100	0
7 RPR 598	TA Mgt Of The EC Reg. HRD PRG	16.10.96	306.648	306.648	100	306.648	100	0
7 RPR 615	Support For Implem. Of CBI	20.11.91	1.121.485	1.121.485	100	1.121.485	100	0
TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PROJECTS			6.631.115	6.631.115		6.631.115		0

ANNEX 3

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 7 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid Prior to 1997	Paid in 1997	Paid in 1998	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Total
7 RPR 16	Intern.Baccalaureate Studies	26.03.92	1.078.764	1.078.764	1.078.764	1.050.636	21.126	7.002	0	0	0	1.078.764
7 RPR 40	Training Programme RTC	20.10.92	33.071	33.071	33.071	33.071	0	0	0	0	0	33.071
7 RPR 52	Agric. Mgt Training Prog	21.12.92	542.578	542.578	542.578	466.194	66.224	10.160	0	0	0	542.578
7 RPR 65	SADC Language Training Prog	09.02.93	1.252.388	1.252.388	1.252.388	1.065.640	103.378	83.370	0	0	0	1.252.388
7 RPR 66	SADC Regional Customs Train.	09.02.93	1.838.677	1.838.677	1.838.677	1.838.677	0	0	0	0	0	1.838.677
7 RPR 79	Sust.Of Reg.Human Dev.	25.03.93	36.249	36.249	36.249	36.249	0	0	0	0	0	36.249
7 RPR 105	TA To SADC Reg. Training	12.07.93	134.267	134.267	134.267	134.267	0	0	0	0	0	134.267
7 RPR 140	Study Review SADC Training	05.10.93	42.144	42.144	42.144	42.144	0	0	0	0	0	42.144
7 RPR 415	SADC Feasibility Study	24.11.94	121.690	121.690	121.690	121.690	0	0	0	0	0	121.690
7 RPR 416	SADC Feasibility Study For SIMSEC	24.11.94	123.154	123.154	123.154	123.154	0	0	0	0	0	123.154
7 RPR 598	TA Mgt Of The EC Reg. HRD PRG	16.10.96	306.648	306.648	306.648	306.648	0	0	0	0	0	306.648
7 RPR 615	Support For Implem. Of CBI	20.11.91	1.121.485	1.121.485	1.121.485	0	0	488.511	199.377	225.448	208.149	1.121.485
	TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PAYMENTS		6.631.115	6.631.115	6.631.115	5.218.370	190.728	589.043	199.377	225.448	208.149	6.631.115

ANNEX IX

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 6 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.
	TOTAL ONGOING PROJECTS		0	0		0	
	CLOSED PROJECTS		24.614.500	24.614.500	100	24.614.500	100
	TOTAL 6th EDF		24.614.500	24.614.500	100	24.614.500	100

NIP Allocation	24.614.500
Uncommitted Balance	0
% NIP Committed	100%
% NIP disbursed	0%

ANNEX 4

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 6 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp.
6 SW 003	TA to Sindeco / Swazi Ind Dev	24.10.86	241.262	241.262	100	241.262	100
6 SW 004	Prov Tech Advisor MOA	24.10.86	334.699	334.699	100	334.699	100
6 SW 005	TA In Serv Mathe & Science Teac	17.12.86	147.196	147.196	100	147.196	100
6 SW 006	TA Tech Advisor Ministry of Educ	12.01.87	381.028	381.028	100	381.028	100
6 SW 007	Proj Prep Study for Uniswa	14.04.87	25.987	25.987	100	25.987	100
6 SW 008	Study For Uniswa Building cost Estimate	14.04.87	1.715	1.715	100	1.715	100
6 SW 009	TA Ministry of Commerce Ind & Tourism	27.07.87	22.403	22.403	100	22.403	100
6 SW 010	Subventions	26.05.87	1.627.545	1.627.545	100	1.627.545	100
6 SW 011.	Integr. De Trade Tourism Handicrafts	28.07.87	2.260.213	2.260.213	100	2.260.213	100
6 SW 012	TA Dept Economic Planning	30.07.87	40.000	40.000	100	40.000	100
6 SW 013	TA Human Resources Dev Prog	20.07.87	9.100	9.100	100	9.100	100
6 SW 015	Rural Drinking Water Supply	22.08.97	21.679	21.679	100	21.679	100
6 SW 016	TA Elliot Prep Human Resources	22.10.87	7.713	7.713	100	7.713	100
6 SW 017	TA & Staff Training For SIDC	01.12.87	1.161.484	1.161.484	100	1.161.484	100
6 SW 018	TA Ministry of Commerce Ind & Tourism	15.10.87	112.308	112.308	100	112.308	100
6 SW 019	1st Microp Small Proj Agric	19.10.87	2.889.569	2.889.569	100	2.889.569	100
6 SW 020	TA Hertzoc Broadcasting & Information	05.02.88	11.356	11.356	100	11.356	100
6 SW 021	Small Earth Dam Rehab Study	22.12.87	91.466	91.466	100	91.466	100
6 SW 022	Human Resources Development	22.04.88	4.726.582	4.726.582	100	4.726.582	100
6 SW 023	Human Resources Development	22.04.98	2.186.703	2.186.703	100	2.186.703	100
6 SW 024	Rural Water Supply	20.05.98	2.619.622	2.619.622	100	2.619.622	100
6 SW 025	TA Dept Economic Planning	19.05.98	298.206	298.206	100	298.206	100
6 SW 026	Rural Dams Rehabilitation	22.09.88	3.723.764	3.723.764	100	3.723.764	100
6 SW 033	Study Swazi Music And Dancing	29.08.90	26.221	26.221	100	26.221	100
6 SW 036	Visit Sihaca Dance Troupe	16.05.91	47.243	47.243	100	47.243	100
6 SW 037	TA for National Development Strategy	19.04.96	48.972	48.972	100	48.972	100
6 SW 039	TA for The Ministry Of Agriculture	08.08.96	334.518	334.518	100	334.518	100
6 SW 040	TA TO The NAO	08.08.96	295.422	295.422	100	295.422	100
6 SW 041	Seminaire De Formation Sur Les Procedures	10.09.96	28.447	28.447	100	28.447	100
6 SW 042	Development Smallholder Irrigation In The Lower Usutu	30.01.97	340.984	340.984	100	340.984	100
6 SW 043	Adviser On The SACU Renegotiation	20.06.97	76.670	76.670	100	76.670	100
6 SW 044	TA Advisor Implement New Income Tax Bill	10.10.97	52.389	52.389	100	52.389	100
6 SW 045	Identification Study Prep of New Microp Prog.	04.11.97	26.513	26.513	100	26.513	100
6 SW 046	Feas. Study Dev. Smallholder Irrig Lower Usuthu	09.12.97	324.849	324.849	100	324.849	100
6 SW 047	Study To Examine Beef Production. Processing	16.02.98	70.672	70.672	100	70.672	100
TOTAL CLOSED PROJECTS			24.614.500	24.614.500		24.614.500	

ANNEX 4

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 6 Projects (Euro)

Project No	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	Total Paid	Paid Prior To 1997	Paid in 1997	Paid in 1998	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Paid in 2002	Paid in 2003	Total
6 SW 003	TA to Sindeco / Swazi Ind Dev	24.10.86	241.262	241.262	241.262	241.262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	241.262
6 SW 004	Prov Tech Advisor MOA	24.10.86	334.699	334.699	334.699	334.699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	334.699
6 SW 005	TA In Serv Mathe & Science Teac	17.12.86	147.196	147.196	147.196	147.196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147.196
6 SW 006	TA Tech Advisor Ministry of Educ	12.01.87	381.028	381.028	381.028	381.028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381.028
6 SW 007	Proj Prep Study for Uniswa	14.04.87	25.987	25.987	25.987	25.987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.987
6 SW 008	Study For Uniswa Building cost Estimate	14.04.87	1.715	1.715	1.715	1.715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.715
6 SW 009	TA Ministry of Commerce Ind & Tourism	27.07.87	22.403	22.403	22.403	22.403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.403
6 SW 010	Subventions	26.05.87	1.627.545	1.627.545	1.627.545	1.627.545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.627.545
6 SW 011.	Integr. De Trade Tourism Handicrafts	28.07.87	2.260.213	2.260.213	2.260.213	2.260.213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.260.213
6 SW 012	TA Dept Economic Planning	30.07.87	40.000	40.000	40.000	40.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.000
6 SW 013	TA Human Resources Dev Prog	20.07.87	9.100	9.100	9.100	9.100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.100
6 SW 015	Rural Drinking Water Supply	22.08.87	21.679	21.679	21.679	21.679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.679
6 SW 016	TA Elliot Prep Human Resources	22.10.87	7.713	7.713	7.713	7.713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.713
6 SW 017	TA & Staff Training For SIDC	01.12.87	1.161.484	1.161.484	1.161.484	1.161.484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.161.484
6 SW 018	TA Ministry of Commerce Ind & Tourism	15.10.87	112.308	112.308	112.308	112.308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112.308
6 SW 019	1st Microp Small Proj Agric	19.10.87	2.889.569	2.889.569	2.889.569	2.889.569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.889.569
6 SW 020	TA Hertzoc Broadcasting & Information	05.02.88	11.356	11.356	11.356	11.356	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.356
6 SW 021	Small Earth Dam Rehab Study	22.12.87	91.466	91.466	91.466	91.466	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91.466
6 SW 022	Human Resources Development	22.04.88	4.726.582	4.726.582	4.726.582	4.683.538	10.253	32.791	0	0	0	0	0	4.726.582
6 SW 023	Human Resources Development	22.04.98	2.186.703	2.186.703	2.186.703	2.040.972	25.716	120.015	0	0	0	0	0	2.186.703
6 SW 024	Rural Water Supply	20.05.98	2.619.622	2.619.622	2.619.622	2.619.622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.619.622
6 SW 025	TA Dept Economic Planning	19.05.98	298.206	298.206	298.206	298.206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	298.206
6 SW 026	Rural Dams Rehabilitation	22.09.88	3.723.764	3.723.764	3.723.764	3.723.764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.723.764
6 SW 033	Study Swazi Music And Dancing	29.08.90	26.221	26.221	26.221	26.221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.221
6 SW 036	Visit Sibhaca Dance Troupe	16.05.91	47.243	47.243	47.243	47.243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.243
6 SW 037	TA for National Development Strategy	19.04.96	48.972	48.972	48.972	0	52.727	-4.794	0	1.039	0	0	0	48.972
6 SW 039	TA for The Ministry Of Agriculture	08.08.96	334.518	334.518	334.518	0	91.364	219.554	18.934	4.666	0	0	0	334.518
6 SW 040	TA TO The NAO	08.08.96	295.422	295.422	295.422	0	96.882	157.554	37.942	3.044	0	0	0	295.422
6 SW 041	Seminaire De Formation Sur Les Procedures	10.09.96	28.447	28.447	28.447	20.487	7.960	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.447
6 SW 042	Development Smallholder Irrigation In The Lower Usutu	30.01.97	340.984	340.984	340.984	0	220.448	120.536	0	0	0	0	0	340.984
6 SW 043	Adviser On The SACU Renegotiation	20.06.97	76.670	76.670	76.670	0	0	66.204	10.466	0	0	0	0	76.670
6 SW 044	TA Advisor Implement New Income Tax Bill	10.10.97	52.389	52.389	52.389	0	0	52.389	0	0	0	0	0	52.389
6 SW 045	Identification Study Prep of New Microp Prog.	04.11.97	26.513	26.513	26.513	0	8.429	18.084	0	0	0	0	0	26.513
6 SW 046	Feas. Study Dev. Smallholder Irrig Lower Usuthu	09.12.97	324.849	324.849	324.849	0	0	324.849	0	0	0	0	0	324.849
6 SW 047	Study To Examine Beef Production. Processing	16.02.98	70.672	70.672	70.672	0	0	20.940	49.732	0	0	0	0	70.672
TOTAL CLOSED PROJECTS PAYMENTS			24.614.500	24.614.500	24.614.500	22.846.776	513.779	1.128.122	117.074	8.749	0	0	0	24.614.500

ANNEX 4

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 6 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp
6 RPR 36	TA SADCC Reg Train. Swaziland	05.08.87	569.473	569.473	100	569.473	100
6 RPR 88	TA SADCC Reg RTC Secretariat	16.03.88	448.626	448.626	100	448.626	100
6 RPR 131	TA To SADCC Secretariat	02.08.88	370.007	370.007	100	370.007	100
6 RPR 157	Training Prog Reg Food Securiry	27.10.88	239.356	239.356	100	239.356	100
6 RPR 199	SADCC Training Prog Road Transport	28.04.89	59.467	59.467	100	59.467	100
6 RPR 235	Mananga Agric Training Swaziland	26.06.89	1.459.013	1.459.013	100	1.459.013	100
6 RPR 273	Reg Coop Maths & Science Education	27.09.89	91.965	91.965	100	91.965	100
6 RPR 311	English Language Train Portug Speak Nations	29.01.90	279.892	279.892	100	279.892	100
6 RPR 326	ST Portuges Language Training Swd	02.02.90	58.984	58.984	100	58.984	100
6 RPR 344	Eval EC Assist SADCC Swaziland	07.09.90	41.364	41.364	100	41.364	100
6 RPR 389	SADC Prog. IB Waterford	07.01.91	8.495	8.495	100	8.495	100
6 RPR 413	Public Direct TR Opport ACP Swd	08.04.91	59.424	59.424	100	59.424	100
6 RPR 414	SADCC Dist Learning Init Swaziland	09.04.91	28.357	28.357	100	28.357	100
6 RPR 423	SADCC English Language Swaziland	01.05.91	12.777	12.777	100	12.777	100
6 RPR 425	BLS Reg.Customs Training Swd	08.05.91	45.512	45.512	100	45.512	100
6 RPR 429	SADCC Initiative in Science and Maths	07.06.91	59.350	59.350	100	59.350	100
6 RPR 433	Woodfuel/Enviromental Protection	14.06.91	149.361	149.361	100	149.361	100
6 RPR 455	SADCC Region Int.Baccalaureate	14.10.91	14.581	14.581	100	14.581	100
6 RPR 474	Training For SADCC Staff Phase 1	18.02.92	607.373	607.373	100	607.373	100
6 RPR 488	HRD Management of EDF Regional Prog	27.04.92	174.373	174.373	100	174.373	100
6 RPR 501	SADCC English Portuguese Training	27.07.92	18.740	18.740	100	18.740	100
6 RPR 502	Eval SADCC ACC.Training Materials	05.08.92	12.464	12.464	100	12.464	100
6 RPR 503	SADCC Food Security Trainig	05.08.92	10.885	10.885	100	10.885	100
	TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PROJECTS		4.819.839	4.819.839		4.819.839	

ANNEX 4

Financial Performance Figures for EDF 6 Projects (Euro)

Project No.	Project Title	Date Committed	Primary Commit.	Secondary Commit.	%	Total Paid	% Exp	Paid Prior to 1997	Paid in 1997	Paid in 1998	Paid in 1999	Paid in 2000	Paid in 2001	Total
6 RPR 36	TA SADCC Reg Train. Swaziland	05.08.87	569.473	569.473	100	569.473	100	569.473	0	0	0	0	0	569.473
6 RPR 88	TA SADCC Reg RTC Secretariat	16.03.88	448.626	448.626	100	448.626	100	448.626	0	0	0	0	0	448.626
6 RPR 131	TA To SADCC Secretariat	02.08.88	370.007	370.007	100	370.007	100	370.007	0	0	0	0	0	370.007
6 RPR 157	Training Prog Reg Food Security	27.10.88	239.356	239.356	100	239.356	100	239.356	0	0	0	0	0	239.356
6 RPR 199	SADCC Training Prog Road Transport	28.04.89	59.467	59.467	100	59.467	100	59.467	0	0	0	0	0	59.467
6 RPR 235	Mananga Agric Training Swaziland	26.06.89	1.459.013	1.459.013	100	1.459.013	100	1.469.692	-10.679	0	0	0	0	1.459.013
6 RPR 273	Reg Coop Maths & Science Education	27.09.89	91.965	91.965	100	91.965	100	91.965	0	0	0	0	0	91.965
6 RPR 311	English Language Train Portug Speak Nations	29.01.90	279.892	279.892	100	279.892	100	279.892	0	0	0	0	0	279.892
6 RPR 326	ST Portuges Language Training Swd	02.02.90	58.984	58.984	100	58.984	100	58.984	0	0	0	0	0	58.984
6 RPR 344	Eval EC Assist SADCC Swaziland	07.09.90	41.364	41.364	100	41.364	100	41.364	0	0	0	0	0	41.364
6 RPR 389	SADC Prog. IB Waterford	07.01.91	8.495	8.495	100	8.495	100	8.495	0	0	0	0	0	8.495
6 RPR 413	Public Direct TR Opport ACP Swd	08.04.91	59.424	59.424	100	59.424	100	59.424	0	0	0	0	0	59.424
6 RPR 414	SADCC Dist Learning Init Swaziland	09.04.91	28.357	28.357	100	28.357	100	28.357	0	0	0	0	0	28.357
6 RPR 423	SADCC English Language Swaziland	01.05.91	12.777	12.777	100	12.777	100	12.777	0	0	0	0	0	12.777
6 RPR 425	BLS Reg.Customs Training Swd	08.05.91	45.512	45.512	100	45.512	100	45.512	0	0	0	0	0	45.512
6 RPR 429	SADCC Initiative in Science and Maths	07.06.91	59.350	59.350	100	59.350	100	59.350	0	0	0	0	0	59.350
6 RPR 433	Woodfuel/Enviromental Protection	14.06.91	149.361	149.361	100	149.361	100	149.361	0	0	0	0	0	149.361
6 RPR 455	SADCC Region Int.Baccalaureate	14.10.91	14.581	14.581	100	14.581	100	14.581	0	0	0	0	0	14.581
6 RPR 474	Training For SADCC Staff Phase 1	18.02.92	607.373	607.373	100	607.373	100	135.990	0	432.093	19.362	0	19.928	607.373
6 RPR 488	HRD Management of EDF Regional Prog	27.04.92	174.373	174.373	100	174.373	100	174.373	0	0	0	0	0	174.373
6 RPR 501	SADCC English Portuguese Training	27.07.92	18.740	18.740	100	18.740	100	18.740	0	0	0	0	0	18.740
6 RPR 502	Eval SADCC ACC.Training Materials	05.08.92	12.464	12.464	100	12.464	100	12.464	0	0	0	0	0	12.464
6 RPR 503	SADCC Food Security Trainig	05.08.92	10.885	10.885	100	10.885	100	10.885	0	0	0	0	0	10.885
TOTAL CLOSED REGIONAL PAYMENTS			4.819.839	4.819.839		4.819.839		4.359.135	-10.679	432.093	19.362	0	19.928	4.819.839

ANNEX XIV

Annex X: SWAZILAND - Country Portfolio as at 31.12.2005

Loans from EIB Own Funds											
Loan No	Name	signed on	Evolution	Mandate	Amount signed	disbursed	to be disbursed	cancelled	Outstanding	1st repayment	last repayment
10731	SWAZILAND SUGAR	11/01/1978	fully repaid	Lomé 1	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	-	-	-	5/12/1982	5/12/1989
11183	NIDCS PG SWAZILAND	16/12/1980	fully repaid	Lomé 1	2.000.000,00	1.410.000,00	-	590.000,00	-	1/04/1985	1/10/1992
11293	SWAZILAND ELEC BOARD POWER	22/09/1981	fully repaid	Lomé 2	7.000.000,00	7.000.000,00	-	-	-	20/03/1985	20/09/1996
14117	SMI - ABATTOIR	2/08/1989	fully repaid	Lomé 3	1.000.000,00	874.360,00	-	125.640,00	-	31/07/1994	31/07/2004
14311	SPINTEX SWAZILAND	22/11/1989	fully repaid	Lomé 3	4.000.000,00	4.000.000,00	-	-	-	20/11/1993	20/11/1999
20453	SIMUNYE SUGAR A (SO)	27/01/2000	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	7.500.000,00	7.500.000,00	-	-	5.786.294,58	30/04/2004	31/10/2009
20807	SEB II TRANSMISSION	21/11/2000	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	-	-	9.069.000,00	15/04/2004	15/10/2020
21990	LOWER USUTHU SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION	28/03/2003	signed	Lomé 4 bis	36.000.000,00	-	36.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
					77.500.000,00	40.784.360,00	36.000.000,00	715.640,00	14.855.294,58		

Loans from Risk Capital Resources											
Loan No	Name	signed on	Evolution	Mandate	Amount signed	disbursed	to be disbursed	cancelled	Outstanding	1st repayment	last repayment
70150	SWAZILAND NIDCS FEASIBILITY ST	3/10/1979	fully repaid	Lomé 1	153.000,00	105.654,62	-	47.345,38	-	15/06/1982	15/06/1986
70198	NIDCS PG	16/12/1980	fully repaid	Lomé 1	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00	-	-	-	1/04/1983	1/04/2005
70558	NIDCS CONSULTANCY STUDY	16/07/1985	fully repaid	Lomé 2	37.000,00	37.000,00	-	-	-	5/06/1987	5/06/1991
70675	SIDC PROJECT	6/08/1987	disbursed	Lomé 3	1.650.000,00	1.650.000,00	-	-	1.510.683,43	15/04/2007	15/04/2011
70676	SWAZILAND - SIDC GLOBAL LOAN	6/08/1987	fully repaid	Lomé 3	1.350.000,00	1.350.000,00	-	-	-	30/09/1995	30/09/2002
70736	NATEX PROJECT	5/07/1988	fully repaid	Lomé 3	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00	-	-	-	1/07/1991	1/07/2000
70786	SMI - ABATTOIR PROJECT	2/08/1989	fully repaid	Lomé 3	1.000.000,00	1.000.000,00	-	-	-	31/07/1995	31/07/2009
70902	SWAZILAND INDUSTRIAL DEV.COM.	17/12/1992	disbursed	Lomé 4	3.500.000,00	3.500.000,00	-	-	1.250.763,29	15/12/1998	15/12/2007
70925	SWAZILAND SUGAR ASSOCIATION	12/11/1993	disbursed	Lomé 4	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	-	-	1.350.000,00	10/11/1999	10/11/2008
71036	S.I.D.C. LTD IV	19/12/1995	disbursed	Lomé 4	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00	-	-	2.138.750,07	5/12/1999	5/12/2010
71075	SWAZILAND SUGAR ASSOCIATION II	23/12/1996	disbursed	Lomé 4	3.000.000,00	3.000.000,00	-	-	1.000.200,00	1/12/2000	1/12/2008
20136	MOTRACO D	14/09/1999	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	8.200.000,00	8.200.000,00	-	-	8.200.000,00	10/06/2019	10/06/2019
20454	SIMUNYE SUGAR B (SS)	27/01/2000	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	7.500.000,00	7.500.000,00	-	-	4.995.000,00	31/10/2004	31/10/2009
20570	SWAZILAND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY GL V	2/05/2000	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	10.000.000,00	7.309.516,79	-	2.690.483,21	7.125.118,36	15/03/2005	15/03/2012
21174	SEB II TRANSMISSION	18/07/2001	disbursed	Lomé 4 bis	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00	-	-	4.411.764,70	15/11/2004	15/11/2020
22104	MOTRACO II	18/06/2003	signed	Lomé 4 bis	1.750.000,00	-	1.750.000,00	-	-	-	-
22105	SEB III MAGUGA HYDRO-POWER	18/06/2003	signed	Lomé 4 bis	7.000.000,00	-	7.000.000,00	-	-	-	-
					63.640.000,00	52.152.171,41	8.750.000,00	2.737.828,59	31.982.279,85		

Mandat Commission											
Loan No	Name	signed on	Evolution	Mandate	Amount signed	disbursed	to be disbursed	cancelled	Outstanding	1st repayment	last repayment
80016	MAIN IRRIGATION CANAL	23/06/1978	disbursed	Lomé 1	3.500.000,00	3.496.674,56	-	3.325,44	1.585.392,21	1/12/1988	1/06/2018
80200	SMALLHOLDER SUPPORT	22/11/1985	fully repaid	Lomé 2	1.500.000,00	1.496.392,28	-	3.607,72	-	1/04/1996	1/10/2025
80206	VOCATIONAL TRAINING MANZINI	27/01/1986	disbursed	Lomé 2	3.200.000,00	2.567.303,71	-	632.696,29	1.815.853,95	15/07/1996	15/01/2026
80294	HUMAN RESOURCES DVLPT	31/10/1989	disbursed	Lomé 3	5.000.000,00	4.726.581,60	-	273.418,40	3.836.904,06	1/04/2000	1/10/2029
					13.200.000,00	12.286.952,15	-	913.047,85	7.238.150,22		

For preparing the EPA Regional and Country Team Meetings

SWAZILAND DELEGATION

1. PREPARATION FOR EPA

- (1) Give your assessment of the level of preparation of each ACP country in order to take part in EPA negotiations: technical capacity of ministries concerned, existence of national strategies concerning regional integration, open dialogue with relevant stakeholders from the private sector and civil society, establishment and functioning of a national EPA negotiations committee.

The EPA negotiations in Swaziland are coordinated and lead by the International Trade Department (ITD) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. A Negotiations Team (with membership from the Ministries: Enterprise and Employment, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Agriculture, Finance; private sector: sugar industry, investment promotion agency, textile industry, agricultural marketing board, NGOs, etc) was formed by the Government and is lead by the Director of International Trade. The Team looks at only trade negotiation issues, not only EPAs. It is composed of government and private sector players. The interaction and dialogue with stakeholders is mainly through this forum although some other forums are sometimes used when there is a specific issue to be discussed. For example, the draft Export Development Strategy has been forwarded to a stakeholders' workshop in June 2005. Because of the issues being discussed, especially at the EPA level, stakeholder consultation has been limited to Negotiation Team members for now. Support to the team has been provided by the Government through the ITD.

Most of the staff in the Trade Department have received some form of training on trade issues and negotiation skills. However, there continues to be little participation by the other staff members as most of it is centred around the Director and the Negotiations Team. The capacity of the negotiators is good, as they have been participating in these negotiations (before the ITD was established in 2003). In practise, most of the trade responsibilities still remain with ministries (Agriculture, Finance, Enterprise) with the concentration to the ITD taking a slow pace, for many reasons. As for the individual ministries, training has been ongoing since the reality of the situation has demanded that they be part of the training for trade policy, issues, negotiations, etc. The capacity is thus assumed present.

However, the fact that trade has not received a dedicated focus from the Government in general and the ministries in particular has meant that officers have to balance their normal office duties with this. No trade specific officers were present, but officers who attend to trade issues on a sort of part-time (or even ad-hoc) basis. Even now the level of depth in studying trade issues is not there, as studies are not normally carried out to look at implications of any trade developments, but mainly depend on intuition. This is not credible, nor sustainable.

The modalities for negotiations at the national level are still to be finalised once a common agreement has been reached on the negotiation modalities at both SADC and SADC-EU level.

The negotiations are proceeding against an environment which does not have a strong policy backing. There is no international trade policy or strategy nor is there an industrial development strategy on which to base the trade intervention. The Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan is still at its finalisation stage and has not as yet made trade a cornerstone of its intervention. The existing policy or strategy document which relates to trade is the National Development Strategy (Vision 2022) on which all the country's development strategies are

based. An SME Policy has just been approved by the Government and will guide SME development in the country. Regional integration is promoted mainly through regional or international programmes, none is nationally designed as yet. The country has benefited and participated in the Regional Integration Facilitation Forum, SADC, SACU and COMESA programmes, the three regional economic (and trade) bodies to which it has membership. By regional standards Swaziland as one of the most open economic and trade regimes. Most of the programmes are therefore aimed at trade facilitation and development, as opposed to liberalisation.

The sugar industry in Swaziland is very competitive in both capacity and research and has been instrumental in leading debates locally on many of the trade issues. As such, the CEO of the Swaziland Sugar Association is the country representative in the WTO (and regional) agriculture negotiations. There is hope therefore that the development/elaboration of the adaptation strategies and the industry action plans is well received and sufficient responses will be obtained on that front. Government, which has been reluctant to lead on such initiatives, will not have to lead but to input into an original document already done by the industry.

- (2) Give your assessment of the level of implication of each government in regional integration and in taking part in its regions EPA; to what extent the Government position reflects stakeholder opinion and interests in a long term development perspective. How does each country view the negotiating process and does it have confidence in the role played by the relevant regional organisation(s) in these negotiations? Report any technical or political obstacles that might prevent a better implication of each government in regional integration and the EPA process.

The EPA process is looked at as an opportunity for the Government to restructure its cooperation with the EU on issues of trade and economic development. Regional integration is therefore central to its policy objective in these negotiations. The reason is simple: they argue that EU access is adequately provided for in the present scenario – save for threats to the maintenance of the trade preferences. The country now wants to consolidate its market in the region and promote trade with its neighbours. One such drive looks at ensuring a ‘pure’ customs union with members of SACU with as much liberated trade as possible and also give effect to SADC Protocols aimed at promoting regional trade.

The RSA-EU TDCA (the trade, development and cooperation agreement between South Africa and the EU) has however complicated matters for Swaziland as it feels any trade arrangements with the EU must first address the implications/problems presented by the TDCA to which it is a de-facto participant. Negotiating a separate trade arrangement with the EU whilst the TDCA is in place is redundant, according to authorities. This is one of the reason SPS and TBT issues have been put at the forefront of the negotiations. They (strategically) want to buy time whilst the TDCA issues are being looked into. Secondly, access to the preferential markets of the developed countries is not fully utilised because of SPS and TBT issues which need to be addressed for the countries to benefit from these trade preferences.

It is difficult to ascertain stakeholder views in the context of EPA negotiations since nothing much has been achieved thus far and the Negotiations Team membership is wide enough to cover many stakeholder interests locally. Government policy is entrenched in the National Development Strategy to which all ministries must align their policies and programmes. Furthermore, the Strategy was an outcome of broader stakeholder participation in Swaziland and thus reflects aspirations of most private organisations too. An analysis and investigation on this issue may be warranted at a future date.

The complications in Swaziland's participation in the SADC EPA group are that, beyond the TDCA issue, (a) not all countries are interested in the negotiations and (b) others indicate some intentions to re-align themselves with other regional groupings, especially after the first-wave processes. The LDCs have not found enough reason to participate in the EPA negotiations since they already benefit from the Everything but Arms (EBA) Initiative whilst other countries like Tanzania may pull out and pursue an EPA with the East African group. The fact that SADC was not notified to the WTO as a trade grouping is another complication.

The lack of clarity on how the accompanying measures for the sugar reforms are to be supported and implemented is confusing and delaying a common country strategy. Sugar is the mainstay of the Swazi economy and all trade negotiations tend to focus on it as a primary and sensitive sector.

- (3) If your country has not asked for an impact study on the effects of an EPA, does it wish to do so now? If it has benefited from one or more impact studies and / or national seminars, can you try to ascertain from the government if these have delivered the information and recommendations expected and have they been useful in identifying relevant opportunities and problems that could influence a country's position vis-à-vis the EPA, as well as what economic integration initiatives or reforms would be necessary to support and/or optimise the results of the EPA process;

A research entitled "Study on the Impact and Sustainability of an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between Swaziland and the European Union in the Context of SACU", by METRA Economic Consulting (financed under the 8th EDF) was undertaken in 2004. No further research has been undertaken, particularly one which will look at the new configuration for the negotiations (SADC). Also, no extensive research has been put into the sub-sector issues that would be part of the negotiations. After agreement that SPS and TBT issues were to be primary in the negotiations, a study to look at these issues might be warranted. These are the two missing studies that may need to be undertaken by the Government soon. The study already undertaken has however been helpful in identifying the broader opportunities and threats that are presented by this EPA initiative. It has also helped to strategise on issues and also economic restructuring exercises.

Some of the study recommendations (e.g. training, and institution building) have been implemented whilst others (like revenue diversification, exploring SADC, etc) are being implemented.

- (4) Have the studies / seminars proposed concrete actions / support measures and what is the country's (government, private sector) position vis-à-vis those support propositions; *

The country has accepted the recommendations of the study and has already started implementing some of the required actions. Some however require donor assistance. The EC has been mentioned as one key donor for these reforms. A trade project under the 9th EDF is being developed to help the country adapt to these changing global environments and to clearly articulate a trade strategy/policy and industrial diversification/development strategy. It will also have elements of capacity building to relevant organisations/institutions and persons.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF EPA RELATED PROGRAMMES

- (5) Report the current support to the countries EPA preparation efforts, including other donor's cooperation (for our own support, provide the latest summary of implementation covering regional integration, trade and EPA related regional and national programmes). **Identify any bottlenecks or serious blockages in our ongoing programmes.***

We do not yet have any programme of assistance to the EPA negotiations as a Delegation. There is however programmes at the regional level to support the EPA process. However the country has not yet benefited from these programmes and is still looking at opportunities to utilise these programmes. The immediate need is for participation fees in the negotiation to which they blame inadequate Government funding. Participation is normally compromised because of this.

(The Botswana and Zambia Delegations will have information on regional programmes at the SADC and COMESA level respectively)

The lengthy procedures of accessing EU funding have discouraged a many interested organisations from utilising the available programmes.

- (6) Indicate as a consequence what additional regional integration, trade and trade-related assistance needs to be undertaken or programmed in each country's NIP or the RIP, taking into account the capacity of absorption and implementation of the proposed implementing partners; *

A trade and competitiveness support project is being developed in Swaziland which is aimed at helping the country in its trade policy capacity and industrial development initiatives, including assistance to trade promotion and facilitation (e.g. SPS and TBT issues). A budget of +/-EUR2 million will be earmarked for this project.

3. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

- (7) Has information on EPAs been made available to the stakeholders concerned, including the national administration, in order to outline the aims and benefits? To what extent could this be improved?

Information on EPAs is generally available and is looked at on the broader EU trade preference support. Support to debate and development of country or sector issues would be required in order to fuse in civil society and Government in the negotiations process. In addition, research on sector and sub-sector strategies would be necessary. This is a significant and effective way to communicate information on the EPAs. The EPA newsletter is a significant contribution to the debate.

- (8) Is the degree of communication on EPAs satisfactory, both externally as well as internally from HQ to Delegations and between Delegations of the same region? If not, what are the main difficulties or gaps and how can they best be resolved?

We do get information on the EPA process from both the EPA newsletter and from Delegations responsible for the EPA process. For example, we do get briefing reports from the Regional Task Force and SADC contact Delegation (in Botswana). Sometimes, other regional Delegations e.g. Kenya do share some of the information. It would however be useful to have a coordinated information source linking the SADC negotiations to EPA negotiations to TDCA negotiations and to the WTO negotiations. Regional Delegations would help by providing a mechanism for sharing the information on EPA problems and opportunities as portrayed in the individual countries.