WORKSHOP ON AGRICULTURAL POLICIES

ORGANIZED BY THE SWAZILAND NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL UNION

FACILATATOR:

Dr. Cliff Dlamini (Independent Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Analyst)

DATE: 12th NOVEMBER 2010
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Swaziland National Agricultural Union (SNAU) is an Umbrella body for all farmer organizations in Swaziland. It is currently under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Union (SACAU). The Union is vested to serve as a union that promotes and safeguards the interests of farmers in Swaziland by linking farmers with their stakeholders, facilitating a favourable environment for production, and access to land, water, markets, research and technology for improvement of their livelihood. The SNAU mission is “to enable farmers in Swaziland access land, water, markets, research and technology for the improvement of their livelihood and enhance the relationship between individual farmers with their relevant stakeholders locally and internationally”. Currently, there is a lack of knowledge on agricultural policies among SNAU executive board members. In order for them to contribute to the reviewing, monitoring and implementation of agricultural policies and propose development of new policies and legislation when required, it is prerequisite that SNAU is knowledgeable of such policies.

1.2 Policy framework

The regional policies and development frameworks of key importance in agriculture and food security include:

1. SADC Declaration, Treaty and Protocol of 1992;
2. SADC RISDP of 2003;
3. SADC Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security of 2004;
4. SADC Regional Agriculture Policy Synthesis Report of key agricultural policy issues of 2010; and
5. Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of 2005

While national policies and strategies include:

1. National Development Strategy
3. Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy (2005)

Highlights of other key national strategies will be based on the following:

3. Swaziland Agriculture Development Project (2009)

2.0 Rationale

Currently, there is a lack of knowledge on regional and national agricultural policies and strategies and legislation among SNAU members, and in particular executive board members. SNAU is expected to contribute effectively to the reviewing, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of agricultural policies. At times SNAU may make proposals for the development of new policies and strategies and legislation when the need arises. It is therefore of paramount importance and should be a prerequisite that SNAU is knowledgeable about existing and proposed regional and national policies and legislation relevant to agriculture development and food security.

3.0 Objectives of the workshop

1. Review national and regional policies and legislation relevant to agriculture and food security and translate them into simple policy briefs for SNAU;
2. Highlight sections relevant to landuse and input supply to farmers and build the capacity of SNAU in understanding the policy content;
3. Determine the status of the policy and extent of policy implementation and build the capacity of SNAU on understanding policy status;

4. To identify and establish the policy position on land use and input supply policy and engage SNAU in a SWOT Analysis;

5. To engage SNAU in a PEST (LE) Analysis based on the policy position on landuse and input supply to farmers; and

6. To make policy recommendations based on the SWOT and PEST (LE) Analyses

4.0 Methodology

Desk research: Review of national and regional policy documents
Participatory development of SWOT and PEST (LE) Analyses

5.0 Output 1: SWOT Analysis

This analysis provides an assessment of what government policies and legislation has to offer to the development of the agriculture sector in the country in terms of guidelines and statements for landuse and input supply to farmers. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats are the main pillars of the SWOT analysis.

6.0 Output 2: PEST (LE) Analysis

In addition to the current issues that are highlighted within the SWOT analysis, the PEST (LE) analysis below also identifies a range of wider factors that will influence the direction and level of support given to the development of agriculture in the country. Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental issues form the PESTLE analysis that in turn provides a platform for policy review.

Each of the factors highlighted within both the SWOT and PEST (LE) analysis has to be considered in the SNAU’s proposals for policy reforms and proposals for the formulation of new policies and legislation and should the form the basis for the objectives and actions within the proposed policy changes.
7.0 Programme: Workshop on Agricultural Policies

Focus: Regional and National Agriculture Policies and Strategies and land use and input subsidy

Facilitator: Dr Cliff Dlamini (Policy and Strategy Analyst)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Day 1: November 2010</th>
<th>Who is responsible</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:45-9:30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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| 9:30-10:30    | Introduction and Background:  
- SADC RISPD (2003)  
- SADC Regional Agriculture Policy (2010)  
- CAADP (2005)  | Dr. Cliff Dlamini  
Participants |
| 10:30-11:00   | TEA BREAK            | TEA BREAK              |
| 11:00-12:30   | Policy Briefs: Policy position on landuse & input subsidy:  
- National Development Strategy (Vision 2022)  
- Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy (2005)  
- Food Security Policy (2005)  
- Irrigation Policy (2006)  
- Seed Policy (2000)  
- Water Policy (2009)  
- Input Support Programme (2010)  | Facilitator: Dr. Cliff Dlamini  
Participants |
| 12:30-13:00   | Highlights of key strategies:  
- National Agriculture Summit Action Plan (2007)  
- Draft Agriculture Diversification Strategy (2009)  
- Swaziland Agriculture Development Project (2009)  
- National Adaptation Strategy (2006)  | Facilitator: Dr. Cliff Dlamini  
Participants |
| 13:00-14:00   | LUNCH BREAK          | LUNCH BREAK            |
| 14:00-15:00   | SWOT Analysis: Policy position (Agriculture sector)  
PEST (LE) Analysis: Policy position (Agriculture sector)  
Summary and Way forward  | Dr. Cliff Dlamini  
Participants |
| 15:00-15:30   | TEA BREAK            | TEA BREAK              |
| 15:30-16:00   | DEPARTURE            | DEPARTURE              |
8.0 Profile: Dr. Cliff Dlamini

**KEY EXPERTISE AND EXPERIENCE**

- 17 years’ experience in sustainable forest management (incl. NTFPs), conservation and development
- Pro-poor, participatory and sustainable livelihoods approaches to forest and other natural resource management, community development and biodiversity conservation
- Market-led Community Commercialization (Small-holder Commercialization)
- Governance and policy analysis and development in natural resources management, including REDD+ and adaptation to climate change.
- Tropical forest ecology and management, including sustainable tourism in Protected Areas (Wildlife)
- Poverty analysis and social research for development
- Sustainable Agriculture, Conservation Agriculture and food security
- Environmental and social impact analysis
- Team leadership, project design and management, technical assistance, research, M&E

**QUALIFICATIONS**

*Academic:*

- Masters in Dev. Finance *(Sustainable Financing)*-University of Stellenbosch, RSA (Thesis passed on September 2010)
- Ph.D. Forestry *(Policy and Socio-economics)*-University of Stellenbosch, RSA (March 2007)
- M.Sc. Forest Science *(Tree Improvement/Breeding)*-University of Stellenbosch, RSA (December 1998)
- B.Sc. Hons. Forest Science-University of Stellenbosch, RSA (March 1997)
- BSc. Agric.-University of Swaziland (August 1992)
- Diploma Agric.-University of Swaziland (August 1988)

*Professional:*

- Accredited Project Management Certification-Chartered Institute of Business Management, RSA (October 2005)

**A Member of the African Forest Forum**
9.0 Policies and Strategies

9.1 Regional Policy Framework

SADC RISPD (2003)
SADC Declaration on Agriculture & Food Security (2004)
SADC Regional Agriculture Policy Framework (2010)
CAADP (2005)


Article 2: Establishment

1. By this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties establish the Southern African Development Community (hereinafter referred to as SADC).
2. The Headquarters of SADC shall be at Gaborone, Republic of Botswana.

Article 5: Objectives

The objectives of SADC shall be to:

1) achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
2) evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
3) promote and defend peace and security;
4) promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States;
5) achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes;
6) promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the environment;
7) achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment;
8) strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the Region.
9.1.2 SADC RISPD (2003)

The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is underpinned by the SADC vision, which charts the direction for the development of the region.

The SADC vision is one of a common future, a future in a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist between the peoples of Southern Africa.

The RISDP is also underpinned by the SADC mission statement.

The SADC Mission Statement is: “To promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security, so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy”.

The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) aspects of interventions of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) can be summarized as follows:

a. Ensure food availability;
b. Ensure food access;
c. Improved safety and nutritional value of food;
d. Ensure disaster preparedness for food security;
e. Strengthen institutional framework and Capacity Building; and
f. Ensure equitable and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources.

Consequently, key issues and main economic and human development challenges facing the region will be addressed through the RISDP.

9.1.3 SADC Declaration on Agriculture & Food Security (2004)

Member States committed themselves to:

Promote agriculture as a pillar in our national and regional development strategies and programmes in order to attain our short, medium, and long-term objectives, on agriculture and food security, and ensure:
In the short term (2004 – 2006):

1. **Provision of Key Agricultural Inputs**
   
   (a) establish domestic support measures to vulnerable smallholder farmers to ensure access to key agricultural inputs;
   
   (b) institute measures for timeous provision of quality seeds to vulnerable farmers and to encourage contract seed production and to attain regional self-sufficiency by 2006;
   
   (c) encourage exploitation of mineral deposits for fertiliser production and make maximum use of available capacity to manufacture fertilizers within the SADC region in order to meet the demand of the SADC region in 5 years time;
   
   (d) ensure fair trade in fertilizers and other agrochemicals;
   
   (e) endeavour to support tillage services through the promotion of draught power, and the provision of appropriate tillage equipment and affordable mechanisation;
   
   (f) encourage research and development of affordable equipment and farming implements;
   
   (g) promote labour-saving and gender sensitive technologies and improve infrastructure in the rural areas;
   
   (h) accelerate land policy reform initiatives, share experiences of best practices, and ensure equitable access to land by women.

2. **Agro-Industrial Development and Processing**
   
   (a) encourage value addition to primary agricultural products through agro-processing, storage and packaging;
   
   (b) promote non-farm agricultural income-generating activities; and
   
   (c) support development of agro-business entrepreneurship and other skills to enhance Agro-processing.

3. **Crop and Livestock Pests and Diseases**
   
   (a) revitalise national control measures of migratory pests and diseases;
   
   (b) strengthen surveillance, control, eradication and information sharing on transboundary pests and diseases of plants and animals;
   
   (c) develop and implement strategies and programmes for prevention and progressive control to eradicate transboundary animal diseases; and
(d) develop comprehensive national Tsetse and Trypanosomosis control and eradication programmes.

4. Crop, Livestock and Fisheries Production
(a) increase production of drought tolerant crops such as sorghums, millets, cassava and other root crops as well as disease resistant crops;
(b) establish and develop proper storage and preservation facilities at the household, national and regional levels;
(c) increase production of short cycle stocks, such as poultry, small ruminants and piggery; and (d) increase aquaculture and marine farming, and improve fish stock management and fish product quality through pre and post harvest handling, processing and storage, in accordance with the SADC Protocol on Fisheries.

5. Water Management and Irrigation
(a) consider allocating a substantial part of the agricultural budget for water management and irrigation development;
(b) develop appropriate programmes to improve flood and drought mitigation;
(c) develop water harvesting technologies, flood control, and strategic water storage infrastructures;
(d) develop and implement policies aimed at attracting investments from the private sector;
(e) accelerate implementation of transboundary water resources development and management policies and programmes;
(f) strengthen capacity in irrigation; and
(g) facilitate inter basin water transfers within the framework of the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses.

In the medium to long term (2004 – 2010) ensure:

1. Sustainable Use and Management of Natural Resources
(a) promote conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of plants and animals, including fisheries, forestry and wildlife;
(b) implement policy and legal reforms to monitor and curtail illegal harvesting and export of natural resources; and
(c) harmonise and accelerate implementation of natural resources management policies and programmes and increase investment in processing of natural resources products.

2. Disaster Preparedness
(a) strengthen national early warning systems;
(b) enhance vulnerability monitoring capabilities;
(c) develop a Regional Integrated Agricultural Information System; and
(d) consider the establishment of a Regional Food Reserve Facility.

3. Research, Technology Development and Dissemination
(a) strengthen research and extension services in order to facilitate the development and transfer of technologies;
(b) revamp extension services through recruitment, re-training and retention of extension workers and development of farmer skills; and
(c) enhance development of crop varieties and animal breeds that are tolerant to and perform better under prevailing physical environmental conditions.

4. Private Sector Involvement in Agriculture and Rural Development
Institute support mechanisms aimed at strengthening private sector involvement in agriculture and rural development.

5. Market Access
(a) ensure that a significant percentage of national budgetary resources are allocated for rural physical infrastructure development;
(b) establish price stabilization mechanisms to protect both smallholder producers and consumers in accordance with WTO provisions on domestic support for agriculture;
(c) strengthen rules and disciplines governing trade in agriculture through the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol;
(d) expedite harmonization and implementation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures to the required international standards;
(e) support voluntary farmer organisations and create opportunities for them to get into the value adding chain;
(f) call upon developed countries to eliminate trade-distorting agricultural subsidies; and
(g) adopt measures to increase access of agricultural products into the markets of developed countries.

6. Agricultural Financing and Investment
(a) progressively increase budgetary allocations for agriculture to at least 10% of the national total budgets as recommended in the African Union Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa July 2003;
(b) increase the establishment and use of rural financial intermediaries; and
(c) investigate the establishment of an Agricultural Development Bank/Fund.

7. Training and Human Resource Development

Enhance the capacity of professionals and farmers in the region with emphasis on farmer exchange programmes and scholarships, for different specialisations.

8. Gender Equality

Enhance gender mainstreaming, in particular, repealing discriminatory laws that prohibit access to finance, land and other key agricultural inputs.

9. Enhancing Human Health and Mitigation of HIV and AIDS and other Chronic Diseases
(a) mainstream policies and programmes to promote human health, combat HIV and AIDS in agriculture and enhance natural resources development; and
(b) promote research, production and utilisation of non-traditional foods that strengthen the immune system.

Implementation and Monitoring
In order to achieve the expected results, instruct the SADC Integrated Committee of Ministers to initiate implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at this Extraordinary Summit and to monitor progress accordingly.
The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) has been endorsed by the African Heads of State and Government as a framework for the restoration of agriculture growth, food security, and rural development in Africa. The primary CAADP goal is agriculture led development that eliminates hunger, reduces poverty and food insecurity, opening the way for export expansion. CAADP has the following specific targets for achievement by the year 2015:

1. Improve the productivity of agriculture to attain an average annual growth rate of 6 percent, with particular attention to small-scale farmers, especially focusing on women;
2. Have dynamic agricultural markets within countries and between regions;
3. Have integrated farmers into the market economy and have improved access to markets to become a net exporter of agriculture products;
4. Achieved a more equitable distribution of wealth;
5. Be a strategic player in agricultural science and technology development; and
6. Practice environmentally sound production methods and have a culture of sustainable management of the natural resource base.

Four specific thrusts for improving Africa’s agriculture that are outlined by the CAADP:

1. Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems;
2. Improving rural infrastructure and trade related capacities for market accesses;
3. Increasing food supply, reduce hunger, and improve responses to food emergency crises; and
4. Improving agriculture research, technology dissemination and adoption.
In addition, there are three clusters of critical issues that cut across the four CAADP pillars and which need to be addressed as part the implementation of agenda. These are:

1. **Capacity Strengthening** for Agriculture and Agribusiness: Academic and Professional Training; and
2. **Information** for Agricultural Strategy Formulation and Implementation.

### 9.1.5 Towards a SADC Regional Agriculture Policy (RAP) Framework (2010)

The region unanimously agreed, and confirmed the earlier position that the region requires a common agricultural policy that should be a formal policy arrangement, a Law (legally binding) instrument with (i) appeal mechanisms based on subsidiarity and (ii) budgetary provisions linked to Member States’ own planning and budget frameworks.

The SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), in support of regional integration and in contribution to the attainment of the SADC Customs Union and Common Market, is a regional instrument for stimulating sustainable agricultural development and food security in the SADC region. It defines common agreed objectives and measures to guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector.

**RAP Overall Goal**

Consensus was reached that the RAP’s main goal is to stimulate sustainable agricultural development and food security in the region through a set of defined common agreed objectives and measures that guide, promote and support actions at regional and national levels in the agricultural sector in support of regional integration. In line with this, therefore, the RAP suggested core functions involve:

1. Harmonizing and aligning key agricultural public and private sector policies and provide legally binding guidelines;
2. Promoting research and development and extension that raises standards of agriculture, improves productivity and increases incomes for farmers;
3. Establishing common standards and norms (including rules of trade) that are legally binding and encourage countries to concentrate on areas of comparative advantage;
4. Marketing the SADC region as an investment destination for agriculture;
5. Promoting and stimulating public and private sector investment along value chains in all sub-sectors;
6. Providing implementation structures, access to finance, productive assets, capital and tools for mobilization of other commensurate resources;
7. Facilitating dialogue and information sharing among stakeholders and provide a tool for monitoring and evaluation; and
8. Establishing appropriate frameworks and accountable institutional systems.

RAP Objectives

The key objectives of the RAP therefore were agreed as follows:

1) To promote and support production, productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector;
2) To promote regional self-sufficiency in basic commodities by exploiting regional potential;
3) To promote and support growth in incomes for agricultural communities in particular small-scale farmers, fishers and foresters;
4) To promote the development of trade and markets;
5) To promote food safety; and
6) To promote sustainable utilisation and management of natural resources and the environment.

RAP Core Pillars

In order to achieve the above goal and objectives, it was agreed that the RAP should be anchored on three core pillars, namely, RAP Pillar I: Production, Productivity and Competitiveness; RAP Pillar II: Trade and Markets; and RAP Pillar III: Financing and Investments, with all three core pillars supported by cross-cutting (social, institutional and financial) factors.

Thematic Contributions to the RAP

In addition to input from national reports, this report also draws input from other contributors including workshop contributions by (i) the SADC Livestock and Crops sub-
sectors; (ii) the region’s farmers through the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU); (iii) the Southern Africa Regional Conference on Agriculture organised by the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support Systems for Southern Africa (ReSAKSS-SA) and co-sponsored by SADC and FAO; and finally contributions by (iv) the RAP Working Group comprising members from SADC FANR Directorate, SACAU, ReSAKSS-SA, FAO, and selected International Cooperating Partners (ICPs). The RAP Working Group provides peer review functions in the formulation of the RAP.

9.2 National Policy Framework

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<td>National Development Strategy (Vision 2022)</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy (2005)</td>
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<td>Food Security Policy (2005)</td>
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<td>Input Support Programme (2010)</td>
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9.2.1 National Development Strategy (Vision 2022)

This is a long-term strategy developed by the Swaziland Government in 1999 to guide the course of socio-economic development of the Kingdom over a twenty five-year period up to 2022. The NDS stipulates that, “By the year 2022, the Kingdom of Swaziland will be in the top ten percent of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability.” As stipulated in the NDS, the agricultural sector is expected to implement strategies for food security enhancement, drought mitigation, poverty alleviation and sustainable use of the Kingdom’s natural resources. Such strategies include the enhancement of production and diversification of crops and livestock for domestic and international markets by both small and large-scale farmers. They also call for improved food management, processing and storage techniques at both national and household level, food security risk mapping and use of drought early warning systems and optimal distribution of food within household, communities and regions.

This programme was specifically developed to address the high incidence of poverty, which is currently estimated at 69% of the population of Swaziland. It consists of six pillars which are:

(i) Rapid acceleration of economic growth based on broad participation of the population.
(ii) Empowering the poor to generate income and reduce inequalities.
(iii) Fair distribution of the benefits of growth through public expenditure.
(iv) Ensure food security.
(v) Improving the quality of life of the poor.
(vi) Strengthening good governance.

The key element of the PRSAP is the empowerment of the poor to generate income through improving access to land, increasing income from agriculture and reducing unemployment. The implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy and Action Plan (PRSAP) is seen as crucial in achieving the goals of the NDS.

**9.2.3 Comprehensive Agriculture Sector Policy (2005)**

This policy, which was adopted in 2005, came about after a realization that:

(a) Previous projects and programmes were implemented without a comprehensive agricultural policy.
(b) The poor performance of the Swaziland economy was also attributed to the poor performance of the agricultural sector.
(c) The deteriorating food security and poverty situations can largely be explained by the poor performance of the agricultural sector

The goal of CASP is therefore to ensure that the agricultural sector contributes fully to the socio-economic development of the country. The main objective of the policy is to provide a clear guidance on policy options and measures necessary to enhance sustainable agriculture sector development and its contribution to overall economic
growth, poverty alleviation, food security and sustainable natural resource management.

Specific objectives of the policy are:

(i) To increase agricultural output and productivity.
(ii) To increase the earning of those engaged in agriculture.
(iii) To improve food security.
(iv) To ensure sustainable use and management of land and water resources.
(v) To stabilize agricultural markets.

The policy seeks to improve rain-fed and irrigated production, livestock, research, extension, marketing and credit. It also addresses the issue of food security and cross-cutting issues such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and climate change.

Specific Sections relevant to Landuse and Input Supply

**Landuse**

3.1.3 Land Use Efficiency in Rainfed Areas

**Issues:**

1. The biophysical potential of the land is not always taken into consideration with respect to its use, e.g. some land with high potential for crop production is used for extensive grazing or human settlement.
2. The proportion of arable rainfed land that is not utilised has significantly increased in recent years.
3. Conflicts over the use of rainfed land are increasing, particularly the competition between grazing and settlements.

**Policy Statement:**

It is national policy that land in rainfed areas be used efficiently according to its biophysical suitability and socio-economic viability.

**Strategies:**

- Promote the application of the agro-ecological zoning (AEZ) methodology in rainfed agriculture, and revise the system periodically to respond to climate changes.
- Advocate that rainfed crop production be linked to land suitability.
• Investigate the possibilities for converting currently extensively grazed land with high potential for rainfed crop production to arable land.
• Investigate the opportunities for alternative land uses in under-utilised land.
• Promote land use planning based on AEZ to improve land use and resolve land conflicts.

**Input Supply**

### 3.4.3 Marketing

**Issues:**
• Local input and output market systems are underdeveloped
• Government price control on certain agricultural produce does not encourage production and monopoly in the supply and distribution of farm inputs increases the prices.

**Policy statement:**
It is National Policy that market systems and infrastructure be developed and that access to local and export markets be improved.

**Strategies:**
(a) Investigate possibilities to terminate monopolies in input supplies and review regulatory mechanisms that hinder and limit access to markets.
(b) Promote and enhance linkages among departments and institutions involved in agricultural marketing and establish a coordinating marketing body to combine all marketing activities in MOA.

### 3.5.1 Food Security and HIV/AIDS

**Issues:**
• High incidence of HIV/AIDS has reduced household capacity to mobilize resources to access food due to loss of productive family members and assets.
• Youth and women in rural communities are becoming increasingly more vulnerable, in particular orphans and other children, creating huge social and food-security problems.
• The majority of farmers on SNL in the rainfed sub-sector are women with limited access to resources and production factors, including irrigation and finance.

**Policy Statement:**
It is National Policy that gender-sensitive measures to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on poverty and food security be promoted and developed.
**Strategies:**

- Create and strengthen partnerships at local level to support affected households to mobilise resources for food production (labour, seeds, fertilisers, etc.).
- Develop agricultural systems and special programmes that are adaptable to the weakened capacities of rural communities to sustain agricultural production, and investigate in particular options for nutritional and less labour-intensive crops such as fodder crops.
- Support and encourage sharecropping practices to enable affected households to access food and keep land under cultivation.
- Investigate the options of using animal draft power as an alternative to improve the farming capability of poor and vulnerable rural households.
- Ensure provision of essential farm inputs (seeds and fertilisers) and agricultural services (mechanised farm operations) to vulnerable households and groups and involve traditional leadership and local administration in the delivery.
- Develop a comprehensive agricultural sector response to HIV/AIDS.

### 9.2.4 Food Security Policy (2005)

The long-term goal of this policy is to ensure that “All people in Swaziland, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

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

**Specific Sections relevant to Landuse and Input Supply**

**Landuse**

### 3.2.1.1 Improving Access to Land and Water Resources

**Issues:**

1. Restricted access to water for agricultural development.
2. Insufficient land to provide a household’s livelihood on SNL.
3. Inadequately defined and enforced property rights on SNL.
4. Lack of transparent criteria for establishment of business enterprises on SNL.
5. Over-exploitation of natural resources where property rights are not clearly assigned.

Policy Statement:

It is National Policy to improve access of households and individuals on SNL to land and water resources, together with concomitant rights over them.

Strategies:

(a) Support legal and other mechanisms that advance land reform, recognize and protect property, water, and user rights, to enhance access for all to these resources, and improve access to capital and financial services.

(b) Establish procedures for households and individuals that are fully utilizing their current allocations to request authorities to provide more land and water, e.g. land currently not utilized.

(c) Advocate the removal of impediments restricting the productive use of SNL for commercial agricultural enterprises.

(d) Encourage the formation of chiefdom-based cooperatives or associations to facilitate the community working together on SNL agricultural enterprises.

(e) Establish well-defined property or user rights for all public, community and private resources.

Input Supply

Section 3.1.1.6 Facilitating Access to Agricultural Inputs and Credit

Issues:

1. Inadequate supply of some agricultural inputs to rural subsistence farmers.

2. High prices due to limited competition in the supply and distribution of farm inputs.

3. Insufficient affordable credit opportunities restrict agricultural development.

4. Limited access of small farmers on SNL to credit facilities.

5. The current land tenure system, in particular the status of SNL, is not conducive to using land as collateral.

6. Lack of micro-finance institutions (MFIs) at appropriate scales.
Policy Statement:

It is National Policy to facilitate smallholder access to agricultural inputs and credit.

Strategies:

(a) Improve supply and smallholder access to agricultural inputs and encourage local production of affordable farm inputs, e.g. low cost compost manure and organic fertilisers.

(b) Review monopolistic tendencies in agricultural input supplies.

(c) Encourage domestic production of improved varieties and promote establishment of community seed banks for cheap and sustainable access.

(d) Facilitate the training of smallholders to improve their capacity in preparing a business plan and meeting other requirements of lending institutions.

(e) Facilitate the incorporating of communities and farmers into groups that have the legal entity to obtain credit.

(f) Facilitate access to flexible credit services for small farmers.

(g) Facilitate economically viable mechanisms for the private sector to lend with confidence to smallholder agricultural sector on SNL.

(h) Support and empower MFIs at appropriate regional and national scales to provide financial services to farmers and develop a legal and regulatory framework for MFIs.

An associated national programme for food security was developed to complement the National Food Security Policy aimed at addressing threats and opportunities relating to food security in Swaziland.

9.2.6 Livestock Development Policy (1995)

The major goal of this policy, which was approved in 1995, is to achieve an efficient and sustainable livestock industry contributing to economic development.

The policy objectives relate to improving the national herd and animal health, nutrition, meat hygiene standards, marketing, processing industries, commercialization and promotion of entrepreneurship, range management, legislation and communication. It should be noted that the policy is very comprehensive in that it
is not only specific to cattle but also includes small-stock such as goats, sheep, pigs, poultry and others.

Some of the proposed strategies for implementing this policy include improving and strengthening livestock extension, raising off-take levels and quality of livestock, maintaining good range and pasture management practices, ensuring adequate research, raising livestock nutrition levels, developing competent manpower, guaranteeing meat hygiene standards and sanitary requirements, preventing diseases through animal health care developing appropriate legislation and cattle branding.

As part of the successes in the implementation of the Livestock Development Policy, a Livestock Identification Act of 2001 was promulgated. This act provides for the registration of livestock identification marks and the compulsory marking of livestock with registered identification marks. The act is currently being implemented and at full development, it will see the branding of all livestock (cattle) with dip tank and individual owner numbers. This obviously will contribute towards curbing stock theft, provide for traceability of livestock in the control of animal diseases and also facilitate livestock marketing, including exports. Other successes of the implementation of this policy include the rapid development of the pig and poultry industries, particularly amongst smallholder farmers. A programme to address commercial goat industry amongst smallholders is currently being initiated.

Other than commercialization, the policy promotes livestock as key to poverty reduction, nutrition and food security. This approach is even more appropriate in marginal rainfall areas where crop production is now even riskier. In such areas only livestock such as cattle, goats and indigenous poultry thrive and provide much sustenance for local communities.

9.2.7 Irrigation Policy (2006)

The overall goal of the 2005 National Irrigation Policy is to ensure that the irrigated agriculture sub-sector in Swaziland contributes fully to economic growth and poverty alleviation in accordance with national development goals, the Water Act of 2003 and the need to use the country’s resources in a sustainable fashion.
The specific objectives of this policy are to:

1. Optimize the productivity of water in the country’s agricultural sector and broaden the scope for agricultural intensification and diversification.
2. Establish an irrigation sector institutional landscape characterised by transparent regulation, strong participatory, responsive and accountable institutions in Swaziland.
3. Enhance the structure of the irrigated sub-sector by promoting new public and private investment opportunities for smallholder farmers.

The policy covers such areas as water productivity in agriculture, soil erosion, exploitation of wetlands, control of alien invasive plant species, efficiency of irrigation systems, construction of irrigation infrastructure including dam construction and water allocation issues. The active participation of the youth and women in irrigated agriculture is also an aspect that is contained in the policy.

**9.2.8 Draft Land Policy (1999)**

The draft National Land Policy is therefore an attempt to:

(a) Improve access to land and secure tenure.
(b) Encourage the rational and sustainable use of land.
(c) Improve productivity, income and living conditions and alleviate poverty.
(d) Reduce land related conflicts.
(e) Develop an efficient and effective system of land administration.
(f) Encourage land ownership by Swazi citizens.

This draft policy introduces new elements, which were previously not allowed in the laws and culture of Swaziland. Some of these elements include the removal of gender biases. According to Swazi culture only men were allowed to have access to land on Swazi Nation Land (SNL) through inheritance or “khonta” system (i.e. asking for land for cultivation from a traditional chief). Women who were either widowed or single could only access land through this system by presenting a son. The new policy removes this barrier by allowing any parent access to land. The only requirement is to prove that that parent is the sole caregiver of a child or children. The gender bias has also been removed even for Title Deed Land (TDL).
The draft policy allows for compensation for expropriation of land ownership or rights. Such compensation should fully reflect the extent of economic loss suffered as a result of such expropriation. The policy discourages underutilization of land. It stipulates that all available land should be utilized for the production of basic foodstuffs, livestock or cash crops. A new concept of subleasing unused land to nationals under SNL is also introduced in the policy. If the landowner has not sublet, the competent authority may allocate land to another Swazi for a certain period.

It is however, discouraging to note that up to now (2010) the draft policy has not yet received final approval. Indications are, however, that it will soon receive consideration for approval by the traditional authorities. All the modern structures of government (including Cabinet) have already approved the policy. The delay in approval by traditional authorities is, however, understandable as this policy introduces new concepts which were hitherto very alien to Swazi Culture. Major land uses and the land tenure systems of Swaziland are presented in Annex 1 and Annex 2, respectively.


This policy which was approved in 2003, seeks to establish a durable, practical and participatory framework for the planning and sustainable management of land and the appropriate application of resettlement strategies in rural Swaziland. It is hoped that such an approach will increase agricultural production, promote the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and improve livelihoods.

As opposed to the common village type of settlement, rural Swaziland comprises scattered homesteads, which have dramatically increased in number, thereby encroaching on agricultural land. This has radically reduced available land for both crops and livestock. Moreover, there has been an increase in the number of public projects (e.g. national parks, roads, large-scale irrigation projects), which tend to displace people. It is against this background that this policy was adopted. Policy objectives focus on transparent, orderly, legitimate and equitable land allocation in both social and legal contexts. It also provides for fair compensation and appropriate
treatment of displaced people and an effective legislative framework for resettlement, resolution of land disputes and sustainable land management.

9.2.10 Seed Policy (2000)

The goal of this policy is to achieve national seed-sufficiency and through extension and research ensure that all farmers develop a high degree of awareness of the role of improved seed as a major input in crop production.

9.2.11 Water Policy (2009)

A National Water Policy has been crafted and finalised with the incorporation of inputs from stakeholders in the water sector. The policy promotes sustainable water development and management in the interest of the whole nation and region without abdicating state integrity and responsibility towards neighbouring countries. It provides guidance to stakeholders in the water sector regarding integrated planning, development and management of water resources, with particular emphasis on the role and responsibility of stakeholders. It also seeks to ensure equitable access to water resources by all sectors of society without prejudicing existing users.

9.3 National Strategies, Action Plans and Programmes/Projects

9.3.1 National Agriculture Summit Action Plan (2007)

The National Agriculture Summit was a direct Government response to the plight of the Swazi farmers who are increasingly operating in an environment that is challenging and militating against normal agricultural production as we have known it for decades. The challenges include the following:

1. Global warming and associated climate change have ushered in an era of high frequency of drought with catastrophic impacts on crop and livestock production.
2. Globalisation and market access barriers to lucrative markets in the northern hemisphere continue to pose a hurdle to the demand pull for agricultural products. Problems associated with the marketing of agricultural commodities in general are impeding the creation of a healthy commercial environment in the agricultural sector.
3. Dwindling water resources and diminishing river flows, coupled with increasing international competition for water resources, are a threat to sustainable agriculture. Costs for harnessing water resources for irrigation development are increasingly inhibitive.

4. Land use conflicts and competing land uses for meagre arable and grazing land are witnessed nationwide. Some of these conflicts are a direct result of indiscriminate location of human settlements and homesteads on agricultural land. As a result, sustainability of agriculture has become compromised.

5. Alien invasive species such as *Chromolaena odorata* (*sandanezwe*) are taking over the rangelands at the expense of livestock production enterprises.

6. Escalating cost of inputs are fast rendering agricultural enterprises unprofitable.

7. The HIV and AIDS pandemic is depriving society of able-bodied farmers and rendering agricultural land fallow and unutilised, while simultaneously creating a population of orphans, which have added frightening social costs to the state.

8. Food insecurity continues to be on the rise as agricultural productivity and the overall performance of the economy continue to decline.

**Outputs of the National Agriculture Summit**

1. **Working Documents**
   a) Reports of Regional Agriculture Summits (four Regional Summit Reports).
   b) Report of Title Deed Land Farmers.

2. **National Agriculture Summit Reports**
   a) Report of the National Agriculture Summit (including Plan of Action);
   b) Declaration of the National Agriculture Summit; and,
   c) Record of proceedings of the National Agriculture Summit.

**Sections relevant to land and landuse**

Under the National Agriculture Summit Plan of Action of 2005 (A 7-year Medium Term Action Plan):
2.8.8 Land Issues

a) Issue:
Farmers lack knowledge on land suitability issues at community level.

Solution(s):

- Government should produce a nationwide land suitability map for the benefit of all farmers. This will assist in developing a long term strategy of promoting integrated agriculture, according to the determined agro-ecological zones.
- Government and community leaders should ensure that prime land is reserved solely for agricultural purposes rather than allow the mushrooming of residential structures or the establishment of game reserves, which have very little to do with food security.

b) Issue:
The pace of implementing the Rural Resettlement Policy is very slow.

Solution(s):

- Government should finalise the Land Policy and ensure that the Rural Resettlement Policy is fully implemented in order to avail prime agricultural land for increased agricultural production.
- Government should promulgate Land Law.
- Communities should also be receptive to the Resettlement Programme as it is an initiative to benefit their own livelihoods.

c) Issue:
Land tenure problems, lack of assurance on land rights and lack of collateral hinder agricultural production, especially on Swazi Nation Land.

Solution(s):

- Government should finalise the Land Policy, which will address the issues of land that affect improvement of agriculture on SNL.
- Speed up the implementation of the 99-year leasehold tenure in selected SNL sites to enhance land rights and protect huge investments such as those in the sugar belt.
- Traditional authorities should readily allocate Swazi nation land to women farmers to promote their effective participation in the farming sector.
d) **Issue:**
Swaziland is faced with a never ending problem of chiefdom boundary disputes, which hamper agricultural development.

**Solution(s):**
- The country should develop a map demarcating legally defined Chiefdom boundaries (i.e., cadastralisation of chiefdom boundaries).

e) **Issue:**
There is too much fallow land in Swaziland, which contributes to the reduced level of agricultural production.

**Solution(s):**
- Fallow land must be made available to potential producers for effective use.
- Government should finalise the Land Policy.

f) **Issue:**
Land degradation is on the increase and affects agricultural production.

**Solution(s):**
- There is need to create storage facilities to catch water diverted from roads before it erodes soil.
- Farmers must approach government and get advice on suitable trees for rehabilitating degraded lands.
- Farmers must control stocking rates according to land carrying capacity and establish feedlots for extra animals.
- Farmers must police inappropriate activities that contribute to land degradation.
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOPWT) must collaborate with MOAC to construct structures that slow down water velocity as well as divert the water to acceptable channels.

**Sections relevant to input supply**
Under the National Agriculture Summit Plan of Action of 2005 (A 7-year Medium Term Action Plan):

2.8.10 Agricultural Inputs

a) **Issue:** There is a general difficulty in accessing farm inputs. These inputs are not produced locally and are expensive because of monopolistic tendencies of suppliers.
Solution(s):

- Government should provide subsidies for agricultural inputs.
- Farmers should be trained on the use of biological and traditional means of pest control, use of organic fertilizers, production of own seeds and animal feed. Research Division should conduct trials and set up demonstrations in the various communities to ascertain feasibility of the above.
- Government should establish fully-fledged livestock breeding centres.
- De-monopolise input procurement. Stakeholders must be able to source inputs from suppliers without restrictions.
- Strengthen research capacity on market information and make it readily available.
- Encourage the formation of farmer bodies and broaden their mandate.

9.3.2 Draft Agriculture Diversification Strategy (2009)

The draft Agricultural Diversification Strategy developed in 2009 is a statement of Government’s intent to promote agriculture diversification as a way of reducing reliance on the two primary crops (sugar and maize) and expanding business opportunities for farmers and other entrepreneurs such as agro-processors, increasing employment opportunities and reducing poverty. The strategy aims to promote the processing of agricultural products for new markets, creating new small and medium-sized agribusiness and enhancing the incomes and competitiveness of smallholder framers. Adoption and implementing the strategy will complement Government’s efforts of creating employment and increasing incomes of rural population.

9.3.3 Swaziland Agriculture Development Project (2009)

This is an intervention that Government commenced in 2009 with the support of the European Commission through Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The aim is to improve smallholder production and marketing systems that will lead to sustainable food security and improved standard of life for rural households through assisting Ministry of Agriculture to develop coherent and relevant policies, institutional structures and field programmes that will result in more effective, demand-driven research and agricultural services to small producers.
project includes investment in facilities, equipment and field operations, as well as in water and livestock management, to provide the foundation for a reinvigorated and sustainable smallholder agriculture sector, while supporting small producers, local entrepreneurs and agribusiness to develop linkages and investments among smallholders and commercial markets. The major components of the project are: improved and sustainable agricultural production; agricultural research and service delivery; and agricultural marketing, finance and agribusiness development.

9.3.4 National Adaptation Strategy (2006)

This is a strategy document that was adopted by stakeholders in the sugar industry in the country in 2006, developed in response to the declining performance of the sugar sector and provides mitigation measure against the negative effects on the sugar industry and the wider economy that will result from the reform of the European Union (EU) sugar market. The overall goal of the strategy is to have the sugar industry continue playing the important economic development role that it has effectively played in the past and to continue to maximize on its productivity and competitiveness. In supporting the sugar industry to continue playing its strategic multidimensional role, the strategy seeks to respond as follows:

First, it supports the restructuring needs of the industry, whilst ensuring that a programme of continued productivity and efficiency improvement is implemented.

Secondly, it ensures the continued viability of smallholder sugarcane farming. The strategy minimizes the possibility of deterioration in the living standards resulting from the reforms and to support diversification initiatives, both within the sugar industry and outside to other sectors. This includes the provision of social safety nests to ensure that people who were dependent on the sugar industry are able to continue supporting reasonable livelihoods. Thirdly, the strategy also provides for the construction of public infrastructure such as bridges to minimize the impact of the sugar reforms on the smallholder farmers and associated stakeholders in their diverse development enterprises.
9.3.5 Input Support Programme (2010)

Input Support Programme Baseline survey

The main objective of the survey is to identify small scale farmers that will be assisted with Input Support Programme (ISP) to improve maize production in order to attain food self-sufficiency and food security for the country by subsidizing the basic inputs of seed and fertilizer.

An overall total of 21987 out of 23948 farmers qualified as per the set of 5 selection Criteria under Priority 1 (based on high maize potential areas, farmers affordability to provide 33% of recommended inputs costs, availability of 1 ha land, Swazi citizenship and access to labour). Over 97% of the registered farmers are practicing farmers who have always been engaged in maize production, and are capable of financing over 30% of the total costs of farm inputs. Approximately 95.1% farmers have at least 1 hectare or more of land available for maize production. Most farmers 99.6% have access to labour however, most of the expected actions by farmers are not done by household members and rather are outsourced (i.e. hiring neighbours, etc.) and these include weeding, top-dressing, stalk borer control and other agronomic practices, construction of improved maize crib. Able-bodied persons at the household level are at approximately 40.4%, which means that most farming activities are outsourced.

On the basis of priority 2, which was based on participation in National Maize Competition, regularity of soil testing and ability to pay the government rate for tractor hire the survey result indicate that only 1432 farmers would qualify for the Farm Inputs Subsidy Project under this category. Most farmers have not embraced the culture of competitions hence there is need to device strategies to encourage farmers to participate in maize competition. Soil testing practices is scanty among farmers yet it is a key recommendation to optimize yield in crop production, thus it is necessary for MOA to invest in ensuring that farmers adopt the practice of soil testing to ensure that right quantities of fertilizers are applied. Most farmers use tractors for ploughing, which means they can afford to pay for tractor services.

An overall total of 332 farmers qualified under Priority 3 (based on farmer with an improved maize crib and farmer producing at least 2.0 tonnes per ha from current production). Most farmers construct maize cribs every year to store their crop, and
this shows that maize storage facilities are poor and not up to standard, hence post-
harvest losses are inevitable. Stability of maize supply may not be realized. Maize
yield per hectare is low, with most farmers producing less than 40 bags of 50 Kg per
hectare. The standard of agriculture extension services, besides making inputs
available to farmers, needs to be upgraded in order for any improvement in maize
production to be realized.

This baseline clearly shows that the Government of Swaziland has changed its modus
operand’s/approach and has considered changing the targeting and prioritization of
beneficiaries for input subsidies; where capable and practicing farmers should be
given top priority. All along Government and other development agencies were giving
top priority to poor farmers in drought prone areas, and it never worked instead the
national food security efforts have not succeeded. Farmers are ready and willing to
put more effort in improving maize production to acceptable yields (i.e. over 40 bags
of 50 kg per hectare) in the selected/designated agro-ecological zones. Government
should reinforce agriculture extension services to foster the culture of soil testing,
weeding, top-dressing, stalk borer control, construction of robust and high quality
maize cribs, and other agronomic practices. Government should increase the capacity
of the Agriculture Extension Department through staff recruitment and relevant short-
term, mid-term and long-term training. This will ultimately improve maize yield and
post harvest storage and subsequently crop quality. It is strongly recommended that
farmer training in innovative and contemporary maize production systems be given
high priority to make sure that the inputs subsidy support programme becomes a great
success.

10.0 SWOT Analysis: Agriculture Sector

The SWOT Analysis will be validated by workshop participants.

This analysis provides an assessment of what the agriculture sector in Swaziland has
to offer to the stakeholders (including farmers in SNL and TDL, private sector and
others). The Government of Swaziland has some control over the strengths and
weaknesses, but not the opportunities and threats. It should be noted however, that the
opportunities and threats do provide challenges that are addressed within the overall
policy framework (See Table 1 below for full SWOT Analysis)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>International Policies &amp; Protocols-Millennium Declaration (2000), MDGs (Revised-2007), UNCED Agenda 21, World Food Summit Plan of Action, UNDAF, UN CCD, UN CDB, UN FCCC, UN CITES etc.</strong></td>
<td>✓ Profound lack of Local-level Policies, Strategies &amp; Bylaws (Tailored) developed from National Policies (1 size fits all)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Policies &amp; Protocols-AU, NEPAD, COMESA, SADC Declaration, SADC FANR, CAADP, MAPP etc.</strong></td>
<td>✓ Functional Land Policy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Established Ministry of Agriculture-Livestock &amp; Vet., Crops, Economics, Marketing, Fisheries, Landuse Planning, Home Economics, Information Section (seen in my stay between June 1993-Feb. 2006, then now through stakeholder interactions)</strong></td>
<td>✓ Lack of Regional Trade Integrating-AU, NEPAD, COMESA &amp; SADC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other Relevant Government Ministries &amp; Agencies with their Projects/Programme-</strong></td>
<td>✓ Lack of Private Public Partnerships</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Public Participation in Agric. Dev. especially Youth is lacking</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Weak Monitoring &amp; Evaluation Systems for Agric. Dev. Projects (Public Participation?)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ Progress report towards Achieving MDGs (Swaziland Communication/Report of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finance, Economic Planning, Commerce &amp; Trade, Public Service, SWADE, NAMBOARD, NMC, Dairy Board, Disaster, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Nation’s Agencies-FAO, UNDP, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donor Agencies-FAO, IFAD, UNDP, WFP, EC, Taiwan, GTZ?, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financiers-ADB-LUSIP &amp; KOMATI</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs-World Vision, ACAT, Lutheran, SFDF, COSPE, Technoserve, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established &amp; Vibrant Commercial &amp; Non-Commercial Banking Sector-Research with Prof. McCarthy from USB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established Commercial Agriculture Sector-Sugar, Forestry, Citrus, Pine apple, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Established Agriculture Research Station with sub-Stations-Malkerns, Lowveld &amp; Nhlangano</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agriculture-Main Livelihood Strategy for majority of Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Swaziland-Faculty of Agriculture-Diploma to Masters Degrees + Advanced Scientific Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003)-Not promising for most Goals</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Lack of Adaptive &amp; Participatory Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Collaboration &amp; Networking between MOA, other Government Ministries, UN Agencies, Private Sector, NGOs, CBOs, engaged in Agriculture &amp; related Programmes is not lacking-Evidenced by Fragmented Activities &amp; Duplication of Activities, resulting in WASTE OF RESOURCES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Lack of the understanding of the Complete Food Security Framework (Availability, Access, Utilization, Stability, now Acceptability-moreover Nutrition Security is vital &amp; is a part of Food Security)-Maize Availability, Accessibility, Utilization is a STEP in the right direction but a lot of work lies ahead, i.e. integrating other crops &amp; livestock production (proteins, fats, minerals &amp; vitamins, etc.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Staff Welfare? Needs improvement!</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Lack or absence of Community Digital Opportunity Centers (TTM Model @ Ngwempisi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Gender Equality &amp; Gender Mainstreaming?</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Ineffective Agric. Research Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Ineffective Policies</td>
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</table>
### OPPORTUNITIES

- To continue Working on achieving the Revised MDGs & support the World Food Summit (WFS) Plan of Action, National Mid-Term Planning Framework, NEPAD, CAADP, PRSAP etc. + Collaborate with UNDAF.

- Implementation of CAADP + MAPP for advancing Agric. Dev.

- Commercialize Agric. at Household level through Community level through National level


- Make use of this SADP (EC-FAO) & new MOA Strategic Plan-to mark the beginning of a new era in SD Agric. Dev.

- Updating National Acts relevant to Agric. Dev.

- Linking Existing SLA & TLA to Agriculture Dev.

- Make use of Existing AU, SADC, COMESA, NEPAD Programmes to advance Agric. Dev.

- Adapt to Climate Change and Mitigate Impacts of Climate Change

- Speed up the dev. of the Climate Change Policy

### THREATS

- Poverty & Unemployment

- HIV/AIDS & UN HDI-Human Capital is threatened/endangered

- Invasive Alien Plant-Destroying Rangelands, Pastures & Arable land (Note: Arable land covers only 11% of the total area of Swaziland)

- Erratic Rainfall

- Persistent Drought

- Pests and Diseases (Crops & Livestock)

- Climate Change

- Soaring Prices of farm Inputs

- Global Recession

- Governance & Stewardship?
- Utilize Existing Indigenous Knowledge Systems
- Utilize the existing MOA Extension Services & MOA Agric. Research
- Make use of the Tinkhundla System & Traditional Authorities for Accelerating Agric. Dev.

**RECOMMENDATIONS-START AN AGRICULTURE REVOLUTION THROUGH THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS:**

- Work Towards informing the National Mid-Term Planning Framework (NMTPF)
- Uphold & work within the International, Regional & National Policy & Legislation Frameworks
- Drive this SADP (EC-FAO) & new MOA Strategic Plan-to mark the beginning of a new era in SD Agric. Dev. using the LEARNING BOARD FRAMEWORK (BUSINESS BRAIN)-i.e. Policy Formulation, Strategic Thinking, Supervision of Project Management Team & Accountability to Board+ EC & FAO-USB Model
- Influence the Approval of Draft Land Policy
- Adoption of Market-led Community Commercialization (Business Approach)-Commercial Villages Model (To leverage Access to Finance) with: Dev. of SOUND BUSINESS PLANS-Farm Concern International Model
- Working at the Interface of Science and Policy-Evidence-based Policies, Policy-driven Research (for Effective Policies)-Ph.D. Model (Stellenbosch-2007) & FANRPAN Model
- Promote the Principles & Procedures of Contemporary Development Finance in Africa-AU/NEPAD/USB Model
- Dev. of PDDs for the Establishment of Community Digital Opportunity Centers for advancing ICT Training & subsequently Agric. Dev (TTM approved WVS DOCs Programme-under WVS-TTM Partnership (PDD Dev. by Myself New as Focal Point of WVS-TTM Partnership
- Train MOA Staff & Farmers in Agribusiness, Marketing Strategies & Project Management (Planning & Control Techniques) from time to time
- Improve Physical Capital-Market Infrastructure
NB: Monitor all Government Parastatals (SWADE, Dairy Board, NAMBOARD, Swaziland Meat Industries, NMC, etc.), Private Sector, NGO, CBO’s Agriculture Activities for Accountability, Compliance & Performance-Take Action!

NB: Develop Community-level IAP Strategies from the Global Invasive Species Strategy to control IAP-APPOINT LIAISON OFFICER for IAP to collaborate with the Forestry Dept. of Min. of Tourism & Env.

Adopt & Implement the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach for Sustainable Human Dev. for Sustainable Dev.

Adopt & Implement the Transformed Livelihoods Approach for Sustainable Human Dev. for Sustainable Dev.

Rehabilitation and Strengthening of the MOA Agriculture Research Stations

Promoting Adaptive and Participatory Research as part of the National Agriculture Research Agenda

Strengthening of the MOA Extension Services (Job Grading, Decision Making, Staff Housing, Tech. Capacity, Safety, etc.)

Promote Private Public Partnerships

Implementation of CAADP & MAPP Programmes

Promote Dialogues-International, Regional, National, Local (Exp. Of the Agric. Summit, Smart Partnership & FANRPAN Regional Dialogue in Malawi in 2008)

Promote Regional Trade Integration (COMESA & SADC)

Redefine The Food Security Framework for all stakeholders to understand-FAO Food Security Framework

Review Outdated National Policies & Acts (including Finance related Legislation)

Promote & Strengthen Collaboration & Networking to AVOID WASTE OF RESOURCES & DUPLICATION-Through Dev. & Implementation of a National Collaboration & Networking FRAMEWORK for the Agriculture Sector

Adopt Sustainable Agriculture (CA & Organic Farming)

Dev. & Implement Plant & Animal Breeding Policies-In Collaboration with International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-Biotech Applications (ISAAA)
Strengthening Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) Systems through Integrating M & E Tool Kits from various Bodies

Establish a Fully Fledged Programme on Indigenous Knowledge Systems to Document & Make use of Indigenous Technical Knowledge Systems

Upholding CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & BUSINESS ETHICS

NB: Collaborate with all Government Ministries, Government Agencies, UN Agencies, NGOs, Private Sector Org. working on HIV/AIDS issues-APPOINT A LIAISON OFFICER FOR HIV/AIDS to collaborate with the Min. of Health.

NB: Attend & fully participate in National, Regional & International Climate Change Meetings/Discussions/Dialogues-Then Advise (APPOINT A LIAISON OFFICER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE to collaborate with Meteorology Dept.

Introduce Innovations-Small Holder Irrigation, etc.

Upgrade the current MOA Information Section into a Communication Strategy Dept.-FANRPAN Model

MOA should introduce a fully fledged & operational Agriculture Input Subsidy Programme under the Agric. Economics Dept.

Promote Diversification of Crops/Livestock-this will mean Diversification of Risk (Diversification Strategy by SWADE)

NB. All these are of critical concern, but MOA & its Partners need to PRIORITIZE in addressing/tackling them- SHORT-TERM, MEDIUM TERM & LONG TERM PROGRAMMES.

11.0 PEST (LE) Analysis: Agriculture Sector

The PEST (LE) Analysis will be validated by workshop participants.

In addition to the current issues that are highlighted within the SWOT analysis, the PEST (LE) analysis below also identifies a range of wider factors that will influence the direction and level of support given to the development of agriculture in the country.

Each of the factors highlighted within both the SWOT and PEST(LE) analysis has to be considered in the formulation of a strategy towards agriculture policy reforms for landuse and input supply (See Table 2 for a detailed PEST (LE) Analysis.)
Table 2: A PEST(LE) Analysis of the Agriculture of the Agriculture Sector in Swaziland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political:</th>
<th>Economic:</th>
<th>Social:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Government priorities</td>
<td>-Levels of disposable income / interest rates</td>
<td>-Lifestyle changes (livelihoods strategies change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-International / National events</td>
<td>-Funding levels for projects</td>
<td>-Small local markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Legislation</td>
<td>-Access to funding / grants to support agriculture development</td>
<td>-Changing population (Effects of HIV &amp; AIDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Local Agenda 21</td>
<td>-Decrease in high spending foreign visitors to after RSA’s liberation</td>
<td>-Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ministry of Agriculture is largest in the country (has parastatals)</td>
<td>-Currency exchange rates</td>
<td>-Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Cabinet restructuring (integration)</td>
<td>-Recession leading to unemployment and effect on disposable income</td>
<td>-Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-SADC commitment to agriculture (RAP)</td>
<td>-Any Gov’t policy that reduces consumer spending</td>
<td>-Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Operating within a both a subsistence and commercial environment (SNL &amp; TDL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical:</th>
<th>Legal:</th>
<th>Environmental:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Information Dissemination (radio, TV, internet, Mobile phones, libraries etc…)</td>
<td>-SADC Protocols, Declarations and Agreements</td>
<td>-Soil and water conservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Other</td>
<td>-National Policies and legislation</td>
<td>-Pollution control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-Awareness raising on environment management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.0 Way forward

12.1 Land Policy

12.2 Input support programme
13.0 Bibliography

SADC RISPD (2003)
SADC Declaration on Agriculture & Food Security (2004)
SADC Regional Agriculture Policy Framework (2010)
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme CAADP (2005)
14.0 Annexes

Annex 1: Major land uses in Swaziland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Km²</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Small-scale subsistence crop agriculture</td>
<td>2140</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(rainfed annual field cropping)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>Large-scale commercial crop agriculture</td>
<td>1040</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(irrigated and rainfed field/tree cropping)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Extensive communal grazing</td>
<td>8670</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>Ranching</td>
<td>3320</td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Plantation forestry</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Parks, Wildlife Management</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Residential, Industry, Recreation</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Water Reservoirs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>17360</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Remmelzwaal and Vilakati (1994)

Annex 2: Land Tenure Types in Swaziland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>LAND TENURE TYPE</th>
<th>Km²</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Swazi Nation Land, sensu stricto</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by chiefs, communal</td>
<td>8470</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by chiefs, non-communal</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by Tibiyo Taka Ngwane</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Leased to companies or individuals</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>8830</strong></td>
<td><strong>50.9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>Swazi Nation Land, purchased</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by chiefs, communal</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by Tibiyo Taka Ngwane</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by National Trust Commission</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Leased to companies or individuals</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Controlled by Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td><strong>4050</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Subtotal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU</td>
<td>Title Deed Land, urban area</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR</td>
<td>Title Deed Land, rural area</td>
<td>4240</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Crown Land</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water Reservoirs</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>