



Kingdom of Eswatini

Voluntary National Report 2019

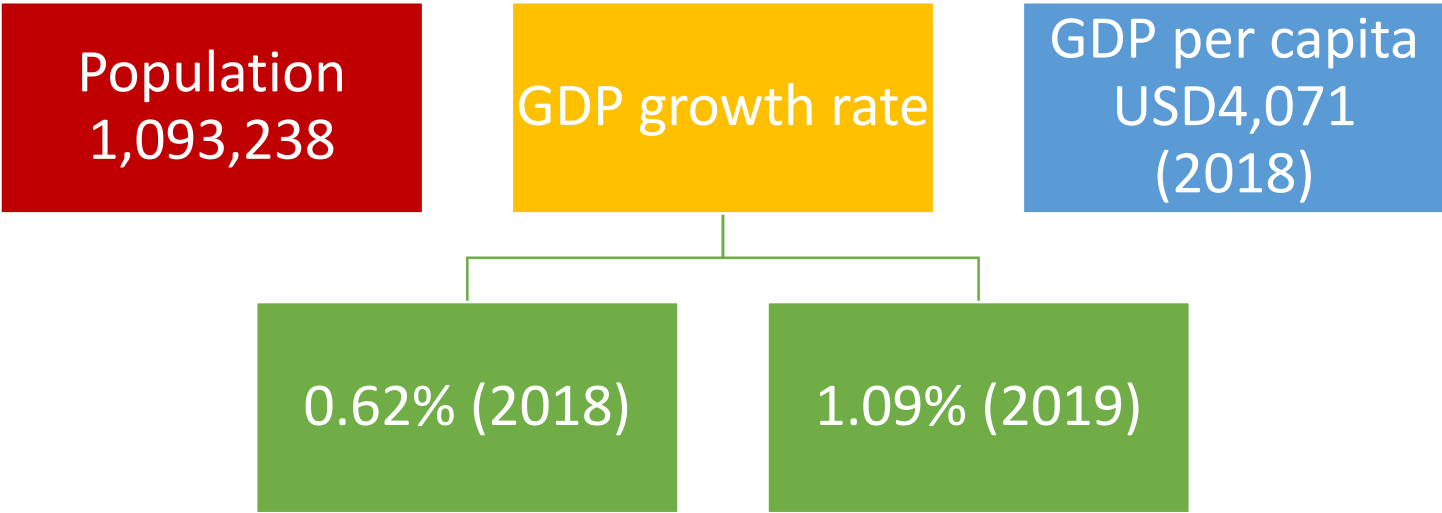


PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Introduction: The Kingdom in Numbers
- Prevailing policy environment
- SDGs implementation
- Key Implementation Challenges
- Emerging Lessons
- Areas for Partnerships



The Kingdom in Numbers



Unemployment rate
23%



Youth unemployment
40% (2016)



National poverty rate
58.9% (2017)



Extreme poverty
20.10%



Income poverty
(\$1.90/day) - 42%;



HDI - 0.588

Prevailing Policy Environment for SDGs Localisation

National Development Plan (2019-2022)

Strategic Roadmap (2018-2023)

Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive growth (SSDIG) -
NDS review (2014)

National Development Strategy (Vision 2022)



The NDP National Outcomes and SDGs

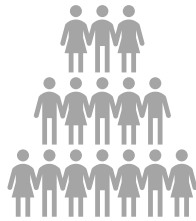


Economic

Good Governance, Economic Recovery & Fiscal Stability

Enhanced & Dynamic Private Sector Supporting Sustainable & Inclusive Growth

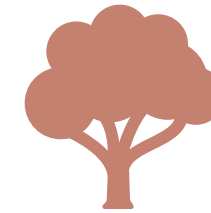
Efficient Economic Infrastructure Network



Social

Enhanced Social & Human Capital Development

Efficient Public Service Delivery That Respects Human Rights, Justice & the Rule of Law

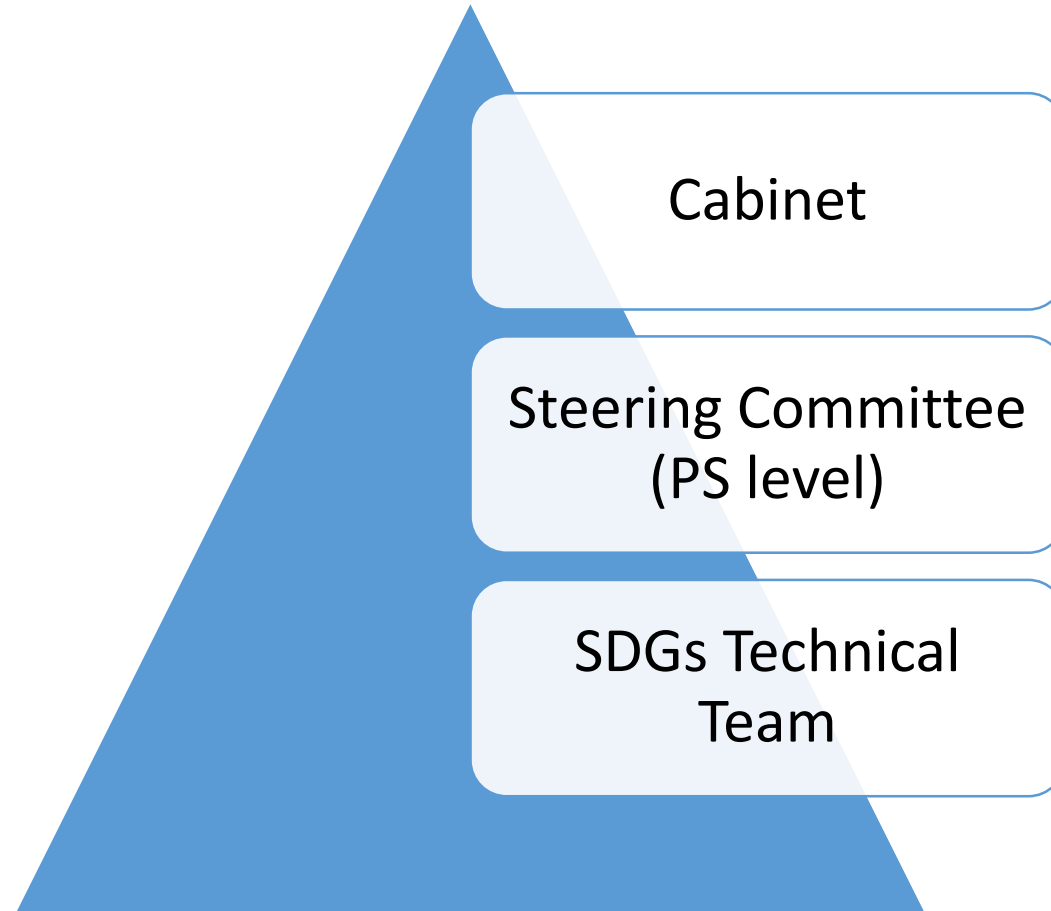


Environment

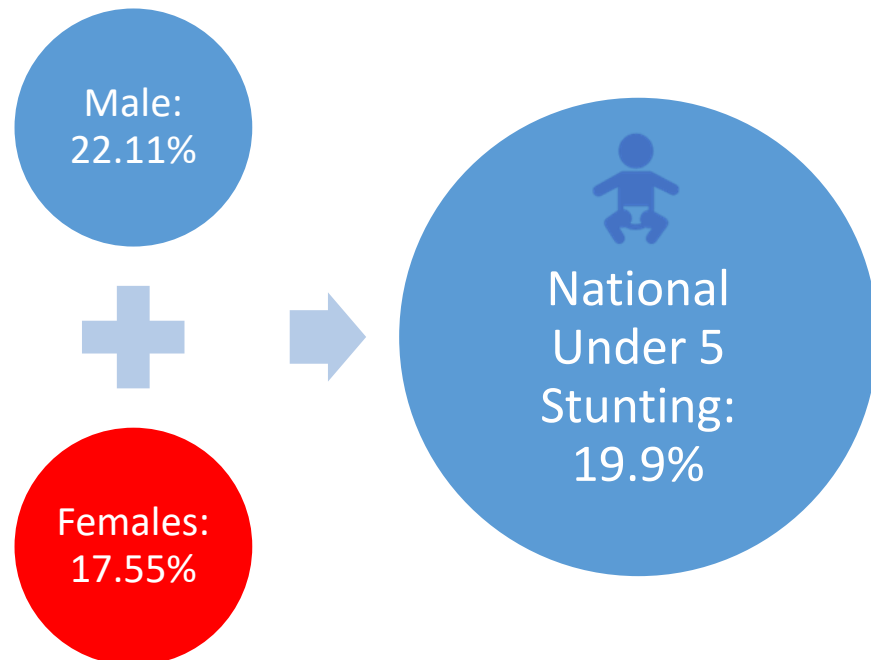
Well Managed Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability

Climate Change

Institutional structures and arrangement for SDGs



Addressing Poverty and Hunger



Strategic Policy Interventions

- National Agriculture Investment Plan (SNAIP) 2015–2025
- Food and Nutrition Policy (FSNP) 2017
- The National Stunting Prevention Action Plan (2016–2018).
- 18.58% of the government expenditure spent on responding to food security crises due to drought in 2015–2016.

Operationalising the “Leaving No One Behind” Principles



Social Protection interventions: Grants for Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and elderly and disabled



National Disability Policy
National Disability Plan of Action 2015-2020



Regional Development Fund for Rural Development (RDF)



Youth Enterprise Fund, Medical fund (Phalala), Junior Achievement.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Maternal mortality ratio declined to 452/100000 in 2017

Under 5 mortality rate 74/1000 in 2017

HIV incidence rate is 1.4% in 2016 for ages 15 – 49 years

HIV/AIDS current achievement 84.7: 87.4: 91.9 (2018)

Tuberculosis (Treatment Coverage - 2017): Ordinary TB - 83% and MDR (TB) - 73%

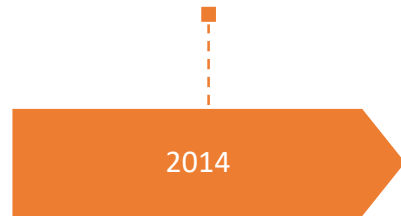
Malaria: Nearing Eradication with 97% coverage (2017)

Non – Communicable Diseases: Mortality reduced by 11.9% to 494 (2017)

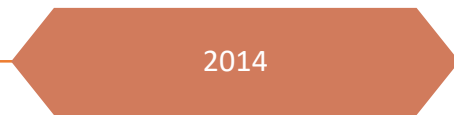
QUALITY EDUCATION



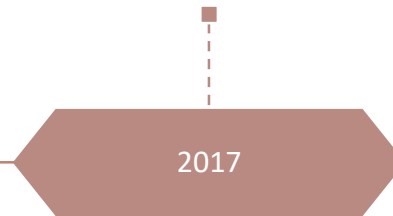
22% of children accessed Early Childhood Care and Development Education



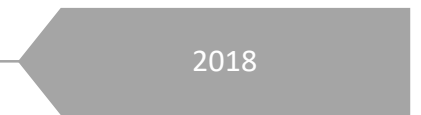
National school completion rates:
Primary level: 106.1%
Secondary level: 61.5% (2016)



Literacy rate on average is 95.3% for women, and 91.8 % for men (2017)



Investments in TVET has increased enrolment



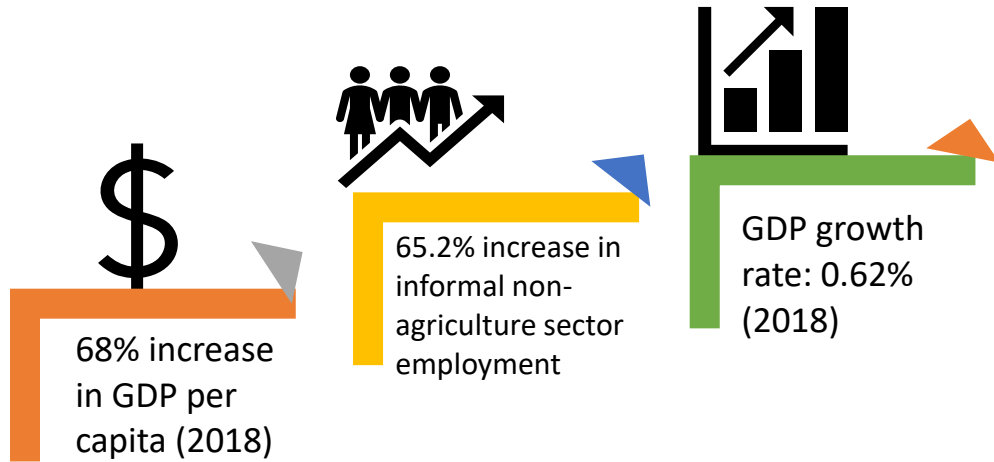
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

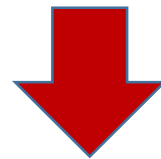


- 72%: National Coverage of safe water supply (2014)
- Access to clean water:
 - 96% of urban
 - 63% in rural areas.
- Access and usage of sanitation services: 53%
 - Rural: 55 %
 - Urban: 48%
- Proportion of treated waste water from industries and urban areas: 75%



Inclusive Growth and Human Capital Development



 Drop in national unemployment level to 23% in 2016

 In 2016, about 67 582 Micro SMEs were established and 14 765 were registered.

 Youth Enterprise Fund providing finance for youth start-ups



CLIMATE ACTION

- Developed the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy 2016 in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Developed National Resilience Strategy and Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Action (2017 – 2021) in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- The Lubombo Biosphere Reserve has been listed in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves by UNESCO.
- Climate change education and awareness and DRR key concepts have been integrated into curricula for both primary and tertiary institutions (MSc in Climate Change and Sustainable Development (UNESWA) and professional certificate on DRR).

PEACE AND JUSTICE



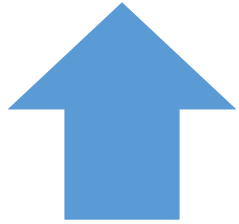
- The Kingdom of Eswatini remains one of the most peaceful countries in Africa
- Eswatini adopted a Constitution in 2015 (Constitution Act No.)
- Tinkhudla system of participatory democracy.
- The Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration/Integrity (CHRPA) continues to independently promote, monitor and enforce human rights violations.
- Protective laws and policies have been put in place:
 - Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act of 2019.
 - Policies that deal with violence and abuse of the vulnerable groups have been developed



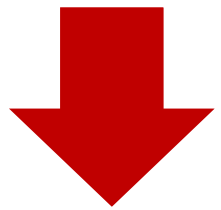
50 YEARS OF PEACE, STABILITY & DEVELOPMENT



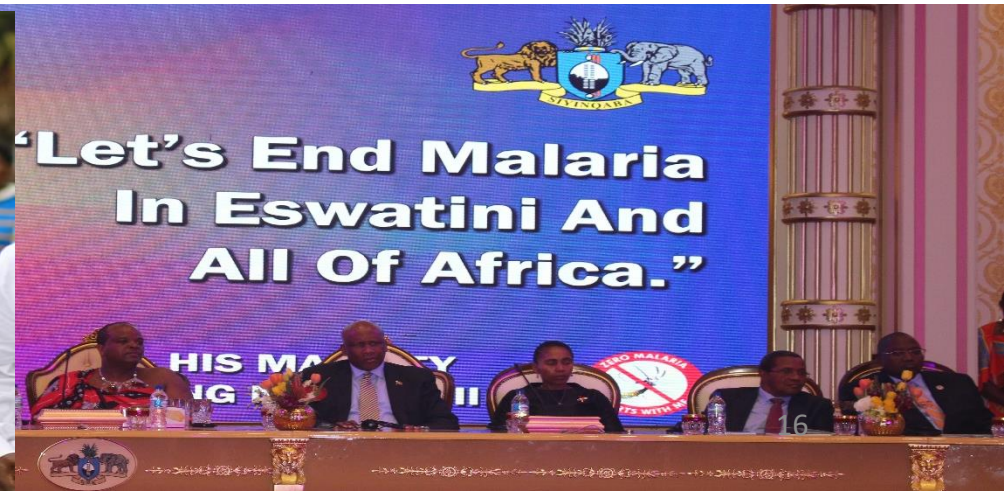
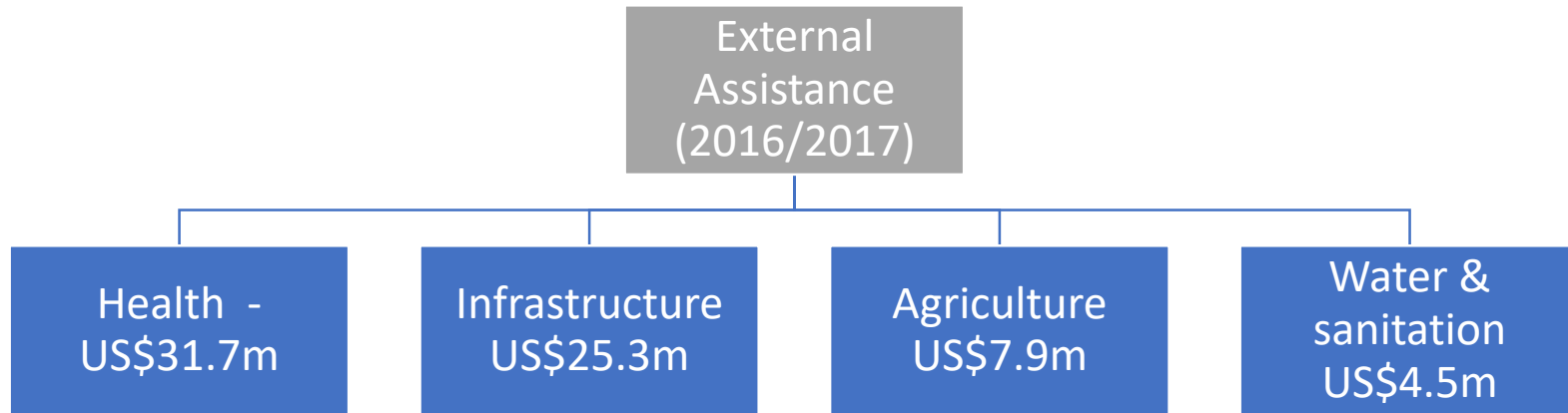
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



30% increase in grants – 1.3% rise in GDP



2.4% decline in Domestic Revenue without grant (2016/2017)



Key Implementation Challenges



- Low Middle Income Country classification impedes access to development finance.
- Economic growth insufficient to spur investments in key social sectors and infrastructure
- Institutional capacity for cross-sectoral integration and implementation of the SDGs
- Data management and administration: capacity to generate and apply quality and disaggregated data to development planning.
- Public investment hindered by inadequate resources and capacity shortfalls



Emerging Lessons

- In-depth policy debate and review of Middle Income classification.
 - Fair, equitable and non-discriminatory development finance environment.
 - Effective donor coordination at national level to mobilise and manage resources
 - Technology transfers, increased access to trade and foreign direct investments.
- Prioritising SDGs through national development planning is key to localisation and sustaining progress.
- Recognition of the importance of public sector institutional capacity.
- Key partnerships need to be strengthened and sustained with the private sector and other non-state actors including civil society.



Areas for Partnership

- Capacity building in SDGs based planning and programming in line with the National Development Plan and the Strategic Roadmap.
- Technical support in Monitoring SDGs implementation:
 - Monitoring and Evaluation capacity
 - Data collection, management and analysis.
- A joint Resource mobilisation process to accelerate SDG implementation and progress.
- Social Investments in key sectors to ensure that no citizen is left behind:
- Technology, Innovation and ICT to support inclusive growth.

We are Accelerating the SDGs



- Through the implementation of NDP and Strategic Roadmap
- The Kingdom is one of the 60 UNDP SDGs Accelerator Labs
- The Labs aim to find radical and new approaches that fit complexities of current development challenges



“The nation’s desire is to be amongst *the top 10% of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability*”.

- *HMK Mswati III, King of Eswatini*



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Ngiyabonga!