
National Capacity Needs, Constraints and Priorities for the Implementation of the Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity Conventions



Kingdom of Swaziland National Capacity Self-Assessment NCSA/UNDP/SEA/CC/01



SWAZILAND
ENVIRONMENT
AUTHORITY



GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

Mid-Term Report

29 October 2004

Office N°06, The Gables, Ezulwini, Swaziland
P.O. Box 233, Siphofaneni, Swaziland
Phone: +268 – 4163544 Fax: +268 – 4163493
e-mail: createsd@africaonline.co.sz



Project Title:	National Capacity Needs, Constraints and Priorities for the Implementation of the Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity Conventions
Client:	Swaziland Environment Authority
Contract Number:	NCSA/UNDP/SEA/CC/01
Project Report Title:	Mid-Term Report – Final Draft
Project Report Number:	6
Prepared by:	M. Wishart & S. Woodburne
Approved by:	S. Woodburne

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	3
ACCRONYMS	4
Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION	5
Chapter 2 THE UN CONVENTIONS	8
Chapter 3 INSTITUTIONAL MAP	26
Chapter 4 POLICY MAP	41
Chapter 5 SWAZILAND'S RESPONSE TO CONVENTIONS ...	44
Chapter 6 KEY CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS	52
Chapter 7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	59
Chapter 8 GAP ANALYSIS	69
Chapter 9 PROGRAMME OF WORK	71
Chapter 10 REFERENCES	73
APPENDICES	75

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the UN Convention on Environment and Development held in Rio 1992, the international community agreed on a programme to ensure the coordinated integration of sustainable development philosophies into national planning and development. More than a decade on it has been acknowledged that the failure to realise the objectives of these agreements has been hampered by a lack of capacity among member states.

This review provides the template for the further examination of capacity issues within the Kingdom of Swaziland. It is intended to provide a contextual framework. The cross cutting and inter-sectoral nature of the United Conventions are such that they impact upon all aspects of government and society. To review the National framework is a daunting task. The idea here is to collate everything into a single working document. This will provide the overall picture from which we will extract as necessary and consolidate into the three thematic reports.

Chapter two reviews the Conventions and the commitments and obligations upon Parties to the conventions. As signatories to the UN Conventions on Climate Change, Desertification and Biological Diversity Parties are subject to a number of obligations and commitments. These are contained within the specific articles of the respective Conventions. The primary instruments for Parties to report to the COP are the National Communications (UN FCCC), National Action Programme (UN CCD) and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (UN CBD). Other common commitments upon Parties include activities and actions around education and public awareness, funding, training and research.

Chapter three examines the Institutional Framework in Swaziland and examines responsibilities in relation to the provisions of the Conventions. The chapter examines and identifies key ministries within the Government of Swaziland and departments therein along with institutes of higher learning, private, community and non-governmental organisations in relation to the Conventions and lines of authority.

Chapter four looks briefly at the overall policy framework within Swaziland in relation to the three Conventions (Activity 2).

Chapter five details the response of Swaziland to its obligations and commitments to the UN Conventions

Chapter six provides a summary of the key capacity requirements demanded by the provision of the Conventions.

Chapter seven presents an analysis of stakeholders and examines their level of importance and influence in relation to the Conventions (Activity 4).

Chapter 8 - Programme of Work The findings of the preceding chapters will inform the development of a programme of work for the further examination and facilitation of capacity assessment in relation to the Conventions (Activity 5).

Chapter 9 - GAP Analysis Informed by the findings of the review, a SWOT analysis is used to assist in identifying internal strengths and weaknesses along with external threats and opportunities. This analysis provides the foundations for a Logical Framework Analysis that will guide the assessment of capacity and identification of priority issues in the further phases (Activity 6).

The SWOT analysis revealed a solid legislative and institutional framework for the integration of the principles of sustainable development contained within the Conventions. This is supported by a comprehensive policy framework. The biggest gap currently exists between this framework and the realisation and implementation of the intent behind the legislative reforms.

Numerous projects and programmes relating to various aspects of specific Conventions have revealed a number of constraints to further engaging and implementing the Conventions. These will be presented and taken further for discussion during the stakeholder workshop.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is intended as an internal progress report as part of a broader consultative approach to determining the National Capacity Needs, Constraints and Priorities for the Implementation of the Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity Conventions. As such, it represents a consultative effort. This would not have been possible without the support and access to government, non-government and private practitioners in the areas of the United Nations Conventions. Acknowledging this we extend our appreciation to all individuals who have thus far provided us with input, insight and information.

Particular thanks are extended to NCSA Project Management Group.

The Project Team, including Hlengiwe, Carol, and Thobile, Jabu, Thembe, A Monadjem, J Matondo, A Remmelzwaal are all thanked for their collective efforts.

ACCRONYMS

BD	Biodiversity
CD	Capacity Development
CC	Climate Change
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IA	Implementing Agency
IW	International Waters
LD	Land Degradation
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
OLD	Ozone Layer Depletion
PIR	Project Implementation Review
UN	United Nations
UNCCP	United Nations Climate Change Project
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	UN Office for Project Services
AIJ	Activities Implemented Jointly
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BPOA	Barbados Plan of Action
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-based organization
CCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
CDI	Capacity Development Initiative
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CTI	Climate Technology Initiative
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
NCA	National Capacity Assessment
NGO	Non-governmental organization
RIAA	Regional Implementation Annex for Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (of the GEF)
UCCEE	UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

NCSA Project Background

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in June 1992, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the international community agreed on a set of principles and obligations related to the protection of Earth and to the improvement of life quality of its inhabitants through sustainable development. The obligations agreed during the Conference, which came to be known as the Earth Summit, were compiled and recorded into a global action plan, Agenda 21.

Specific government commitments to ensuring sustainable development and translation of the ideals contained within the Rio Principles and Agenda 21 were defined in six different international agreements. These define specific government commitments to-wards the following issues:

- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Desertification
- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
- Straddling and migratory Fish Stocks

Two of these, the conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change, were opened for signing at the Earth Summit in Rio while the other four were developed in subsequent years. The conventions on Biodiversity, Desertification, Climate Change and Fish Stocks have all come into force with the conventions on Biodiversity and Climate Change having been expanded to include new legal mechanisms - the Biosafety and Kyoto Protocols. The Kyoto Protocol has yet to be brought into force. This report focuses only those that have come into force, namely the conventions on Biodiversity, Desertification and Climate Change, excluding any further consideration of the Agreement on Conservation and Management of Straddling and Migratory Fish Stocks which has little relevance to the Swazi context.

The UN Conventions provide a framework for countries to ensure sustainable development with specific commitments to mitigate and manage the effects of human developments and pressures on the natural environment. They call for specific policies, strategies and solutions to mitigate the loss of biodiversity, effects of climate change, and desertification. In particular, each calls on countries to integrate these objectives into national and regional development plans, policies, programmes, and strategies. In order to address these issues and ensure the success of national initiatives, countries need to ensure they have sufficient capacity to respond to the provisions of the Conventions and changing environment. In facilitating this, the Conventions provide a number of tools and instruments to assist signatories meet their obligations under the provisions of the Conventions. However, in the ensuing decade since the international community agreed on the Rio Principles and Agenda 21 it has been acknowledged that one of the biggest challenges in meeting the commitments and obligations assumed within the various conventions continues to be a lack of capacity at various levels, namely *individual*, *organisational* and *systemic* (GEF, 2001; CDI, 2000).

In response, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) instigated the Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) in January of 2000. The aim of this initiative was to establish a more comprehensive and informed approach to

issues around capacity needs and priorities, along with a strategy for developing capacity among developing countries to meet their global environmental commitments under the UN Conventions.

In this spirit and acknowledging capacity constraints at different levels as one of the key constraints to meeting the challenges and provisions of the Conventions the Swaziland Environment Authority has commissioned a **National Capacity Self-Assessment Report on National Capacity Needs, Constraints and Priorities for the Implementation of the Climate Change, Desertification and Biodiversity Conventions**. The National Capacity Self-Assessment is aimed at determining national capacity requirements and defining national capacity needs and priorities. The Swaziland NCSA aims to address a number of cross cutting issues that are specific to the country e.g. community level capacity, traditional structures, institutional management, technical training, sectoral policies and legislation, data information and political will (UNDP/GEF, 2003).

Objectives of the Study

According to the Terms of Reference (ToR) the objective of this assignment is *to identify national capacity constraints and priorities to meet binding commitments contained in the three Rio Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification*. This information is to be used by the NCSA Project Management Group to *determine how best to develop this capacity to meet Swaziland's commitment to global environmental management through the production of a strategy and action plan*.

Our understanding of capacity is derived from the GEF (2001; CDI, 2000) which has adopted the commonly accepted definition of capacity as *"the ability of individuals, institutions and systems to make and implement decisions and perform functions in an effective, efficient and sustainable manner."*

Structure of the Mid-Term Report

This is first in a series of reports that are aimed at realising the objective outlined above. It is intended to provide the starting point for the process of identification and determination of Swaziland's needs under the United Nations Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification. In accordance with the ToR this report incorporates the findings from the following activities;

1. Collate and review relevant documentation including the text and subsequent modifications/decisions to the three Rio Conventions.
2. Review and evaluate relevant strategies, action plans, government policies and thematic assessment reports where they exist.
3. Identify and describe the key capacity requirements or implications of the Conventions.
4. Identify key stakeholders that are considered to have capacity obligations to implement the Conventions.
5. Develop a programme of work to identify capacity constraints and priority issues in implementing the three Conventions.
6. Undertaking a stock-take and gap analysis of existing capacity (systemic, institutional and individual) of key stakeholders to implement the three Conventions. The stock-take should produce a comprehensive overview of the

current situation and previous capacity building activities

In achieving this, the mid-term report is structured around the following key chapters;

- *Chapter 2 - The UN Conventions*
Provides a summary of the Conventions with an outline of commitments and obligations assumed by Parties (Activities 1 and 3).
- *Chapter 3 - Institutional Framework*
Reviews the institutional framework in Swaziland, identifying key government ministries and departments, institutes of higher learning, private, community and non-governmental organisations in relation to the Conventions and lines of authority (Activity 2).
- *Chapter 4 - Policy Framework:*
Reviews the legal and policy framework in Swaziland in relation to the three Conventions (Activity 2).
- *Chapter 5 - Swaziland's Response to the UN Conventions*
Examines the Kingdom of Swaziland's response to each of the three Conventions (Activity 2).
- *Chapter 6 - Key Capacity Requirements*
Provides a summary and outline of the key capacity requirements in relation to the three Conventions (Activity 3).
- *Chapter 7 - Stakeholder Analysis*
Identifies key stakeholders and examines their level of importance and influence in relation to the Conventions (Activity 4).
- *Chapter 8 - Programme of Work*
The findings of the preceding chapters will inform the development of a programme of work for the further examination and facilitation of capacity assessment in relation to the Conventions (Activity 5).
- *Chapter 9 - GAP Analysis*
Informed by the findings of the review, a SWOT analysis is used to assist in identifying internal strengths and weaknesses along with external threats and opportunities. This analysis provides the foundations for a Logical Framework Analysis that will guide the assessment of capacity and identification of priority issues in the further phases (Activity 6).

This report is a considered as an interim, internal working document. The findings and analysis contained herein reflect progress to date on activities detailed in the Terms of Reference and will be used to guide the further elaboration of the Thematic Reviews. Information will be distilled into the specific Thematic Reviews relating to each of the Conventions. These in turn will be informed through the consultative workshops to be held in each of the Thematic areas with key stakeholders identified herein.

Chapter 2 THE UN CONVENTIONS

The United Nations *Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD)*, *Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCCC)* and *Convention to Combat Desertification (UN CCD)* all aim to provide governments with a suitable framework to ensuring sustainable development. The Conventions, which impose specific commitments on governments, have been variously adopted by the international community. Table 2.1 summarises the status of the Conventions.

Table 2.1. Status of the UN Conventions (Gardiner and Hatherly, 2002)

Agreement	Signatories to convention or agreement	Parties to convention or agreement	Countries required to come into force	Countries still required to come into force
Biological Diversity	168	186	50	Enforced
Biosafety Protocol	103	36	50	14
Climate Change	166	186	50	Enforced
Kyoto Protocol	84	95	55	Not enforced
Desertification	115	186	50	Enforced
Prior Informed Consent	73	33	50	17
Persistent Organic Pollutants	151	23	50	27
Fish Stocks	59	32	30	Enforced

The following section examines the obligations and commitments upon the Government of Swaziland as signatory to each of the three Conventions. It looks briefly at and summarises the provisions contained therein with a view to informing the national needs. The full text of each of the Conventions is included in the annexes.

It is important to note that while all three Conventions cover aspects pertaining to the global environment, and define principles governing global environmental management; each places different commitments and obligations on Parties to the conventions.

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) was established through its implementing agencies the World Bank, UNEP and UNDP in 1991 to fund developing country projects that have global environmental benefits in a number of different areas, including climate, biodiversity, protection of the ozone layer and desertification. The GEF currently channels funds to developing countries on a grant or loan basis.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

Objective

The overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN FCC) is to manage climate change through “**stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system**”. The Convention establishes a framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle climate change, acknowledging the rate of change in natural systems. As such the Convention allows for “a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.”

Pursuant with the overall objective, the Convention establishes a set of principles and articulates specific commitments for different groups of countries. Countries are differentiated according to their circumstances and needs. The primary principle of *differentiated responsibility* acknowledges that while the common concern and primary objective of the Convention is to manage climate change responsibility to take action is differentiated on the basis of capability to discharge that responsibility and on the levels of national contributions to the green house gas emissions. The second guiding principle recognises *national sovereignty over natural resources within national jurisdictions*. This principle acknowledges individual sovereignty and empowers countries with the autonomy and authority to determine or define their development priorities. The Convention also provides a set of institutions to enable governments to monitor implementation and to share insights on how best to pursue the Convention’s aims.

Parties to the Convention

The UN FCC was opened for signature at the Nations Conference on Environment and Development Earth Summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro and came into force on 21 March 1994. The Convention currently has 186 signatories (Appendix 1). In addition, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan, in December, 1997 representing a substantial extension to the Convention. The Protocol outlines legally binding commitments and outlines basic rules, although it did not include details on how they would be applied. The Protocol also required a separate, formal process of signature and ratification by national governments before it could enter into force.

The Convention recognizes three main groups of countries which are afforded different obligations and commitments under the provisions of the Convention. These are based on countries respective commitments under the Convention, their abilities and contributions to green house gases. According to these groups the differing commitments are:

ANNEX I Parties includes the industrialized countries that were members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 1992, plus countries with Economies In Transition (EIT Parties), including the Russian Federation, the Baltic States, and several Central and Eastern European States. Under their commitments, these Parties are required to set an example of firm resolve to deal with climate change.

ANNEX II Parties consist of the OECD members of Annex I, with exclusion of the EIT Parties. They are required to provide financial resources to enable developing countries to undertake emissions reduction activities under the Convention and to help them adapt to adverse effects of climate change. In addition, they have to “take all practicable steps” to promote the development and transfer of environmentally friendly technologies to EIT

Parties and developing countries. Funding provided by Annex II Parties is channeled mostly through the Convention's financial mechanism.

NON-ANNEX I Parties includes mainly developing countries. Certain groups of developing countries are recognized by the Convention as being specially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, including countries with low-lying coastal areas and those prone to desertification and drought. Others (such as countries that rely heavily on income from fossil fuel production and commerce) feel more vulnerable to the potential economic impacts of climate change response measures. The Convention emphasizes activities that promise to answer the special needs and concerns of these vulnerable countries, such as investment, insurance and technology-transfer.

The Convention acknowledges the 48 countries defined by the United Nations as Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These are given special consideration under the Convention on account of their limited capacity to respond to climate change and adapt to its adverse effects. In addition, Parties to the Convention are urged to take full account of the special situation of LDCs when considering funding and technology-transfer activities.

Convention Commitments

In the absence of adequate scientific data and certainty the Convention calls upon its Parties to "take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimise the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects" (UN FCC Article 3(3)). The obligations and commitments of Parties are articulated in Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention. The main obligations relate to communicating to the Conference of Parties information on:

- national inventory of sources and sinks of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases; and
- steps taken or planned to implement the Convention.

In addition to communicating to the COP African Contracting Parties are also expected, under the commitments outlined in Articles 4, 5 and 6;

- Integrate climate change management consideration into their social, economic and environmental policies and programmes;
- Keep levels of their emissions under check by periodically or as required providing national inventories of anthropogenic emissions and removals by sinks;
- Promote education, training and public awareness;
- Promote the sustainable management of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouses gases; and
- Promote and/or conduct relevant research and cooperate in exchange of information.

The other obligation, although not legally binding, is for Parties to the Convention to send delegations to attend and participate in the Conference of Parties as well as in the negotiation of protocols to the Convention. In doing so African countries are able to ensure their priorities are deposited in decisions regarding the Convention's implementation and any legal instruments arising from the Convention.

National Priorities and Implementation of the UN FCC

The Convention provides guidelines for countries to communicate information on national efforts to implement the Convention – through the preparation of National Communications.

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, provides guidelines for the national communication, that should include the following information:

(a) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;

(b) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the non-Annex I Party to implement the Convention;

(c) Any other information that the non-Annex I Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

Since 1995, these guidelines have been successively revised and improved in the light of the Parties' experience of putting them to use. Guidelines' governing the national communications for non-Annex I Parties were changed in 2002 at the 8th Conference of Parties where it was also acknowledged that the reporting requirements for non-annex I Parties are usually dependent upon external funding. Other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention includes providing information on any steps taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention. In addition other information may include;

- **Transfer of technologies**
- **Research and systematic observation**
- **Education, training and public awareness**
- **Information and networking**
- **Capacity-building**

Accordingly national communications for non-Annex I Parties are required to identify the following priorities;

- Priorities relating to national development; the national development agenda independent of climate change considerations i.e. poverty alleviation, enhanced economic growth, equity in distribution of wealth and access to development resources and technologies to ensure that any intervention impacts positively on these development priorities;
- Priorities relating to national concerns with the effects of climate change on the national development resource base. Agriculture, forestry, natural ecosystems, wildlife, water resources including rainfall regimes, fisheries, human settlements, energy resources, transport and industrial infrastructure, human health;
- Priorities relating to management of climate change and its response measures in a global economic and political setting, such as debt relief, global technologies, introduction of clean development technologies, shift from natural resource base to cleaner technologies;
- Priorities relating to meeting commitments under the UN FCC, such as national assessment of factors that influence climate change, commitment to report these assessments, commitment to put in place national response policies and measures;
- Commitment to conduct national inventories of sinks and sources assess;

- Commitment to submit national communication reports to the COP;
- Commitment to formulate policies and measures

Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged to provide, in accordance with decision 2/CP.7, information on how capacity-building activities, as contained in the framework annexed to that decision, are being implemented at national and, where appropriate, at sub regional and/or regional levels. For example, the involvement of stakeholders in capacity-building, coordination and sustainability of capacity-building activities, and the dissemination and sharing of information on capacity-building activities.

UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Objective

The objective of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UN CCD) is “**to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification**”. Under the CCD, *desertification* refers to “land degradation in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas resulting from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities”. These areas are particularly vulnerable to over-exploitation, inappropriate land-use, the effects of poverty, political instability, deforestation, overgrazing and poor irrigation practices. The CCD Secretariat estimates that drought and desertification affects 110 countries and directly threatens the livelihoods of 250 million people with more than one billion people at risk. In *combating desertification* the Convention envisages “activities which are part of the integrated development of land in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas for sustainable development which are aimed at:

- (i) Prevention and/or reduction of land degradation;
- (ii) Rehabilitation of partly degraded land; and
- (iii) reclamation of desertified land.”

Central to meeting the provisions of the Convention is the development and implementation of a National Action Programme to prevent land degradation, with a focus on public participation and assisting to local communities to help themselves in preventing and reversing the effects of degradation and drought. The Convention recognises that this objective will only be achieved “through effective action at all levels, supported by international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach which is consistent with Agenda 21, with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in affected areas”.

Parties to the Convention

Adopted in June 1994, the UN CCD entered into force on 26 December 1996. Now with 191 signatories (Appendix 2), of which 50 are African countries, the Convention recognizes the disparity that exists between member countries and specifically differentiates between the obligations of countries in different regions. These regions are Central and Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean and the Northern Mediterranean. As signatories to the UN CCD, countries assume certain obligations to meet the overall objective of the Convention with priority consideration given to Africa. Specific commitments and obligations for African Contract Parties are deposited in the Convention and in the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa (RIAA).

Convention Commitments

Acknowledging the capacity constraints faced by many countries, Article 4 of the Convention requires that African contracting Parties undertake, in accordance with their respective capabilities, to:

- (a) adopt the combating of desertification and/or the mitigation of the effects of drought as a central strategy in their efforts to eradicate poverty;
- (b) promote regional cooperation and integration, in a spirit of solidarity and partnership based on mutual interest, in programmes and activities to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought;

- (c) rationalize and strengthen existing institutions concerned with desertification and drought and involve other existing institutions, as appropriate, in order to make them more effective and to ensure more efficient use of resources;
- (d) promote the exchange of information on appropriate technology, knowledge, know-how and practices between and among them; and
- (e) develop contingency plans for mitigating the effects of drought in areas degraded by desertification and/or drought.

In addition to these, and pursuant with the general and specific obligations set out in Articles 4 and 5 of the UN CCD, Annex I also requires affected African country Parties to aim to:

- (a) make appropriate financial allocations from their national budgets consistent with national conditions and capabilities and reflecting the new priority Africa has accorded to the phenomenon of desertification and/or drought;
- (b) sustain and strengthen reforms currently in progress toward greater decentralization and resource tenure as well as reinforce participation of local populations and communities; and
- (c) identify and mobilize new and additional national financial resources, and expand, as a matter of priority, existing national capabilities and facilities to mobilize domestic financial

Implementation of the provisions of the Convention is guided by a series of principles that emphasise participation of locally effected communities at one level and international collaboration at another. These ideals are enshrined in the first three of the four guiding principles of the Convention, namely;

- (a) the Parties should ensure that decisions on the design and implementation of programmes to combat desertification and/or mitigate the effects of drought are taken with the participation of populations and local communities and that an enabling environment is created at higher levels to facilitate action at national and local levels;
- (b) the Parties should, in a spirit of international solidarity and partnership, improve cooperation and coordination at subregional, regional and international levels, and better focus financial, human, organizational and technical resources where they are needed;
- (c) the Parties should develop, in a spirit of partnership, cooperation among all levels of government, communities, non-governmental organizations and landholders to establish a better understanding of the nature and value of land and scarce water resources in affected areas and to work towards their sustainable use.

Funding to support the realisation of the Conventions objectives and implementation of activities is provided through the Convention's Global Mechanism (GM). The fund is hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with additional funding requested through GEF during the fourth COP session in Bonn during December 2000. The GM was not conceived as a mechanism for raising or administering funds but rather it

encourages and assists donors, recipients, development banks, NGOs, and others to mobilize funds, and channel them to where they are most needed. It seeks to promote greater coordination among existing sources of funding, and greater efficiency and effectiveness in the use of funds. The GM is under the authority of the COP, which periodically reviews its policies, operational modalities and activities and is hosted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

In summary, the provisions of the Convention essentially create three categories of obligations on its Contracting Parties.

1. Obligations that must be met through domestic or national activities, policies, programmes and laws.
2. Obligations that must be implemented at sub-regional level through sub-regional institutions
3. Obligations pertaining to reporting to and participation in Conference of Parties and its subsidiary bodies.

In determining the obligations and commitments assumed by Swaziland as a signatory to the CCD we look at these in further detail.

Obligations contained within the first category are articulated within Article 10 (National Action Programmes) and Article 4 of the RIAA. At the national level, Contracting Parties are expected to invest in the following activities;

- Establishing preventative measures for lands that are not yet degraded or which are only slightly degraded;
- Enhancing national climatological, meteorological and hydrological capabilities and the means to provide for drought early warning;
- Incorporate long-term strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought into national sustainable development policies;
- Provide for effective participation at the local level, national and regional levels of non-governmental organisations and local populations in policy-making, planning and implementation as well as review of national action programmes.

In line with the guiding principles, the Convention emphasises the integration of local development programmes for affected areas based on participatory mechanisms. It also stresses the integration of poverty eradication strategies and the active involvement and strengthening of capacity among local authorities, communities and groups, emphasising education, training and mobilization of non-governmental organizations with proven expertise and strengthening of decentralized governmental structures. The text of the Convention also includes an outline for the proposed content of National Action Programme (NAP), which should include;

(a) the use, in developing and implementing national action programmes, of past experiences in combating desertification and/or mitigating the effects of drought, taking into account social, economic and ecological conditions;

(b) the identification of factors contributing to desertification and/or drought and the resources and capacities available and required, and the setting up of appropriate policies and institutional and other responses and measures necessary to combat those phenomena and/or mitigate their effects; and

(c) the increase in participation of local populations and communities, including women, farmers and pastoralists, and delegation to them of more responsibility for management.

In addition to these the Convention recommends that NAPs include, as appropriate, the following:

(a) measures to improve the economic environment with a view to eradicating poverty:

(i) increasing incomes and employment opportunities, especially for the poorest members of the community, by:

- developing markets for farm and livestock products;
- creating financial instruments suited to local needs;
- encouraging diversification in agriculture and the setting-up of agricultural enterprises; and
- developing economic activities of a para-agricultural or non-agricultural type;

(ii) improving the long-term prospects of rural economies by the creation of:

- incentives for productive investment and access to the means of production;
- price and tax policies and commercial practices that promote growth;

(iii) defining and applying population and migration policies to reduce population pressure on land; and

(iv) promoting the use of drought resistant crops and the application of integrated dry-land farming systems for food security purposes;

(b) measures to conserve natural resources:

(i) Ensuring integrated and sustainable management of natural resources, including:

- Agricultural land and pastoral land;
- vegetation cover and wildlife;
- forests;
- water resources; and
- biological diversity;

(ii) training with regard to, and strengthening, public awareness and environmental education campaigns and disseminating knowledge of techniques relating to the sustainable management of natural resources; and

(iii) ensuring the development and efficient use of diverse energy sources, the promotion of alternative sources of energy, particularly solar energy, wind energy and bio-gas, and specific arrangements for the transfer, acquisition and adaptation of relevant technology to alleviate the pressure on fragile natural resources;

(c) measures to improve institutional organization:

(i) defining the roles and responsibilities of central government and local authorities within the framework of a land use planning policy;

(ii) encouraging a policy of active decentralization, devolving responsibility for management and decision-making to local authorities, and encouraging initiatives and the assumption of responsibility by local communities and the establishment of local structures; and

(iii) adjusting, as appropriate, the institutional and regulatory framework of natural resource management to provide security of land tenure for local populations;

(d) measures to improve knowledge of desertification:

- (i) promoting research and the collection, processing and exchange of information on the scientific, technical and socio-economic aspects of desertification;
- (ii) improving national capabilities in research and in the collection, processing, exchange and analysis of information so as to increase understanding and to translate the results of the analysis into operational terms; and
- (iii) encouraging the medium and long term study of:
 - socio-economic and cultural trends in affected areas;
 - qualitative and quantitative trends in natural resources; and
 - the interaction between climate and desertification;

(e) measures to monitor and assess the effects of drought:

- (i) developing strategies to evaluate the impacts of natural climate variability on regional drought and desertification and/or to utilize predictions of climate variability on seasonal to interannual time scales in efforts to mitigate the effects of drought;
- (ii) improving early warning and response capacity, efficiently managing emergency relief and food aid, and improving food stocking and distribution systems, cattle protection schemes and public works and alternative livelihoods for drought prone areas; and
- (iii) monitoring and assessing ecological degradation to provide reliable and timely information on the process and dynamics of resource degradation in order to facilitate better policy formulations and responses.

The preparation of NAPs is considered under the provisions of the Convention to be a dynamic, ongoing process. The status of desertification and occurrence and impacts of drought are subject to change over time. In order to ensure successful implementation, NAPs need to be integrated into the national legislative and policy frameworks linking with other national strategies for sustainable development, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. Successful implementation requires buy in from stakeholders and therefore requires a comprehensive consultative processes aimed at establishing partnership agreements.

The second category of obligations encompasses sub-regional initiatives and institutions. In accordance with the RIAA affected African countries are expected to undertake joint actions at the sub-regional level, including the management of transboundary natural resources, transfer of technology, research and development, capacity building and public awareness.

The SADC sub-regional level developed the Sub-Regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification in Southern Africa in 1997. This Sub-Regional Action Programme identified a number of specific programmes areas, including;

- Capacity development and institutional strengthening.
- Strengthening of the early warning systems/mitigation against effects of drought.
- Cooperation in sustainable management of shared natural resources and ecosystems and the development of policy/legal frameworks.
- Information collection, management and exchange.

- Development and transfer of appropriate technology to the Community Level.
- Development of alternative sources of energy.
- Socio-economic issues.

According to the provisions of the regional action plan, SADC-ELMS should have established a Multidisciplinary Scientific and Technical Consultative Committee (MSTCC), which is expected to articulate the role of science and technology in the SRAP process and provide SADC-ELMS with guidance and advice on scientific and technical aspects of programme execution. The MSTCC is to comprise twelve distinguished professionals — one from each SADC Member State. The current status of this MSTCC is currently being verified and will be reported on in the subsequent Thematic Report.

Article 19 under Section 3: Supporting Measures of the Convention is of particular relevance to this assignment. It articulates the obligations and commitments of Parties to the Convention to Capacity Building, Education and Public Awareness. It commits Parties to capacity building measures, which are defined as institution building, training and development of relevant local and national capacities in efforts to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

The Government of Swaziland, as a Party to the Convention, is committed to promote capacity building through;

- (a) The full participation at all levels of local people, particularly at the local level, especially women and youth, with the cooperation of non-governmental and local organizations;
- (b) Strengthening training and research capacity at the national level in the field of desertification and drought;
- (c) Establishing and/or strengthening support and extension services to disseminate relevant technology methods and techniques more effectively, and by training field agents and members of rural organizations in participatory approaches for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources;
- (d) Fostering the use and dissemination of the knowledge, know-how and practices of local people in technical cooperation programmes, wherever possible;
- (e) Adapting, where necessary, relevant environmentally sound technology and traditional methods of agriculture and pastoralism to modern socio-economic conditions;
- (f) Providing appropriate training and technology in the use of alternative energy sources, particularly renewable energy resources, aimed particularly at reducing dependence on wood for fuel;
- (g) Cooperation, as mutually agreed, to strengthen the capacity of affected developing country Parties to develop and implement programmes in the field of collection, analysis and exchange of information pursuant to article 16;
- (h) Through innovative ways of promoting alternative livelihoods, including training in new skills;

(i) By training of decision makers, managers, and personnel who are responsible for the collection and analysis of data for the dissemination and use of early warning information on drought conditions and for food production;

(j) Through more effective operation of existing national institutions and legal frameworks and, where necessary, creation of new ones, along with strengthening of strategic planning and management; and

(k) By means of exchange visitor programmes to enhance capacity building in affected country Parties through a long-term, interactive process of learning and study.

Affected developing country Parties also commit to conducting, in cooperation with other Parties and competent intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, an interdisciplinary review of available capacity and facilities at the local and national levels, and the potential for strengthening them.

The commitments and obligations outlined herein will be taken forward to examine the response of Swaziland as a signatory to the Convention. This comparative exercise will assist in highlighting constraints and gaps in fulfilling the commitments.

UN Convention on Biological Diversity

Objective

The objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UN CBD) are “**the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding**”. The Convention has adopted a detailed inclusive definition of diversity and as such represents the first-ever global agreement to cover all aspects – from genetic resources to species and ecosystems, with the overarching aim of ensuring conservation and sustainable use. It is also the first Convention to recognize that conserving biological diversity is “a common concern of humankind” and fundamental to sustainable development.

Parties to the Convention

The UN CBD was one of the two original agreements opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It entered into force on 29 December 1993 and currently has 188 Parties. Recognising that the key to maintaining biological diversity depends upon using this diversity in a sustainable manner, the Convention translates its guiding objectives of conservation, sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits into binding commitments and obligations on Parties. These are articulated in the substantive provisions contained in Articles 6 to 20, some of which are outlined in more detail below but which include, among others:

- measures for the conservation of biological diversity, both *in situ* and *ex situ*;
- incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; research and training;
- public awareness and education;
- assessing the impacts of projects upon biological diversity;
- regulating access to genetic resources;
- access to and transfer of technology; and
- the provision of financial resources.

In January 2000, the COP adopted the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. The Protocol was negotiated pursuant to Article 19 (3), which required the COP to consider the need for and modalities of a protocol. It was adopted in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention and was opened for signature in Nairobi on 15 May 2000 and has been signed by 108 Parties to the Convention and ratified by 69 Parties. The Protocol came into force 90 days after the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, with the COP to the Convention serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol, which is in turn the governing body of the Protocol.

The Convention encourages countries to act in the following areas:

- Conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the protection and restoration of populations of species in and outside their natural habitats;
- Sustainable use of biological resources;
- Identification and monitoring of biodiversity;
- Exchange of information relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;

- Technical and scientific cooperation for meeting the objectives of the Convention;
- Incentives for economically and socially sound conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- Research and training on the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Public education to raise awareness about the importance of biodiversity;
- Impact assessments of proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity;
- Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of their utilization;
- Transfer of technology among parties to the Convention to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Handling of biotechnology to ensure the safe transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms;
- National reporting to the Conference of the Parties on the effectiveness of measures taken to implement the Convention.

The COP has identified and initiated work on five thematic work programmes. These address;

- marine and coastal biodiversity,
- agricultural biodiversity,
- forest biodiversity,
- the biodiversity of inland waters, and
- dry and sub-humid lands.

Each thematic programme has established a vision for, and basic principles to guide, future work, set out key issues for consideration, identified potential outputs, and developed a suggested timetable and means for achieving outputs.

Convention Commitments

The UN CBD has a number of clearly articulate provisions that are contained within Articles 6 through to 21. These specific measures provide a simple and effective framework for developing appropriate interventions. These are outlined in more detail below and include the following.

Article 6: General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Article 7: Identification and Monitoring

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, in particular for the purposes of Articles 8 to 10:

- (a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I;
- (b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- (c) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and
- (d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

Article 8: *In-situ* Conservation

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

- (a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- (b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;
- (c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;
- (d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;
- (e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;
- (f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, *inter alia*, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;
- (g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;
- (h) Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;
- (i) Endeavor to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;

(j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;

(k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations;

(l) Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined pursuant to Article 7, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities; and

(m) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for *in-situ* conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (l) above, particularly to developing countries.

Article 9: *Ex-situ* Conservation

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and predominantly for the purpose of complementing *in-situ* measures:

(a) Adopt measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country of origin of such components;

(b) Establish and maintain facilities for *ex-situ* conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms, preferably in the country of origin of genetic resources;

(c) Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions;

(d) Regulate and manage collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species, except where special temporary *ex-situ* measures are required under subparagraph (c) above; and

(e) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for *ex-situ* conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above and in the establishment and maintenance of *ex-situ* conservation facilities in developing countries.

Article 10: Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

(a) Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;

(b) Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;

- (c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;
- (d) Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and
- (e) Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

Article 11: Incentive Measures

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.

Article 12: Research and Training

The Contracting Parties, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, shall:

- (a) Establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries;
- (b) Promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries, *inter alia*, in accordance with decisions of the Conference of the Parties taken in consequence of recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; and
- (c) In keeping with the provisions of Articles 16, 18 and 20, promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

Article 13: Public Education and Awareness

The Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and
- (b) Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Article 14: Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts

Extensive provisions, commitments and obligations under this article relating to implementation of appropriate environmental management measures, such as EIA and policy harmonisation.

Article 15: Access to Genetic Resources

Article 16 - Access to and Transfer of Technology**Article 17 - Exchange of Information****Article 18 - Technical and Scientific Cooperation****Article 19 - Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its Benefits****Article 20 - Financial Resources**

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention, in accordance with its national plans, priorities and programmes.

2. The developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of this Convention and to benefit from its provisions and which costs are agreed between a developing country Party and the institutional structure referred to in Article 21, in accordance with policy, strategy, programme priorities and eligibility criteria and an indicative list of incremental costs established by the Conference of the Parties.

Financial support for activities under the Convention comes from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). By 1999 GEF contributed \$1 billion for biodiversity projects in over 120 countries. The Biosafety Clearing House created by the Biosafety Protocol deals with importation of GMOs. It also facilitates exchange of information and best practice experiences. The Conference of the Parties (COP) secretariat undertakes to monitor and coordinate national reports and the progress of implementation by parties to the convention. By 1998, 100 countries had reported to the COP on their progress. It created a working group on Biosafety (concluded in 1999) and a group on Knowledge of Indigenous and Local Communities.

Chapter 3 INSTITUTIONAL MAP

The UN Conventions arising from Rio Earth Summit impose specific obligations and commitments upon the Parties. These need to be executed by those ministries or focal points with key roles in the environmental arena. The following section outlines the institutional framework in Swaziland and highlights those with key responsibilities. We have provided an initial overview of all the government ministries and identified their responsibilities with respect to the conventions. This is followed by a more detailed analysis of specific departments and units that are considered to have specific obligations within the national context. These are considered to be departments within the ministries of Tourism, Environment and Communications, Agriculture and Co-operatives, Natural Resources and Energy and Public Works and Transport.

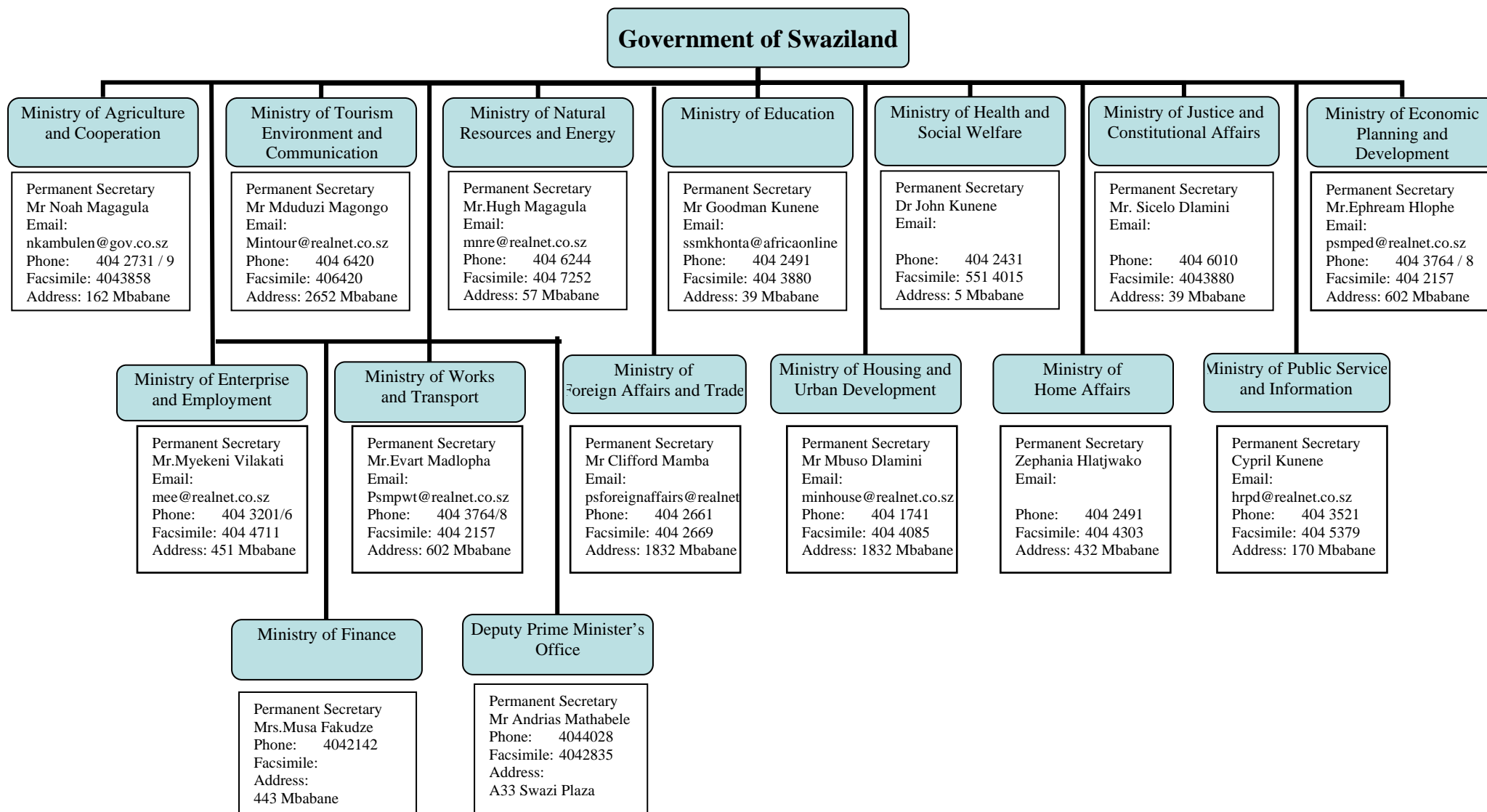
This exercise will be refined and consolidated for each of the Thematic Reports and will assist in evaluating the adequacy of existing institutions and structures and assess the extent to which these are able to meet the obligations and commitments assumed under the Conventions.

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland is outlined schematically in Figure 3.1 and currently comprised of the following ministries;

- Office of the King
- Deputy Prime Ministers Office
- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation
- Ministry of Tourism Environment and Communication
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
- Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
- Ministry of Enterprise and Employment
- Ministry of Works and Transport
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Public Service and Information

The detailed stakeholder analysis and the following sections examine the specific responsibilities in relation to each of the Conventions and their obligations where they exist.

Figure 3.1. Institutional Map of Swaziland



Ministry of Tourism Environment and Communication

The Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Communication (MTEC) was established in 1996 and has been entrusted with the following responsibilities;

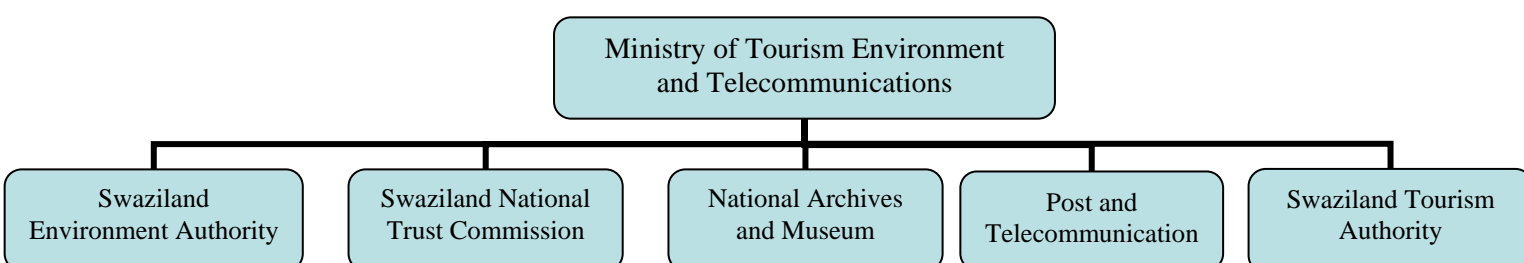
- Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA)
- Environmental protection
- Administration of Game Act*
- Protection and development of wildlife (flora & flora)
- Museums, national archives and game parks
- National Trust Commission
- Liquor Licensing Board
- Post and Telecommunications
- Tourism and Gaming

*The Administration of the Game Act has subsequently been transferred to the King's Office.

The mission statement of the ministry is encapsulated in the following official statement;

To ensure sustainable and equitable development through promotion of sound environmental principles, conservation of our national heritage, and efficient communication infrastructure, conducive to the Swazis and attractive to international visitors and to ensure efficient and effective custody of all recorded information.

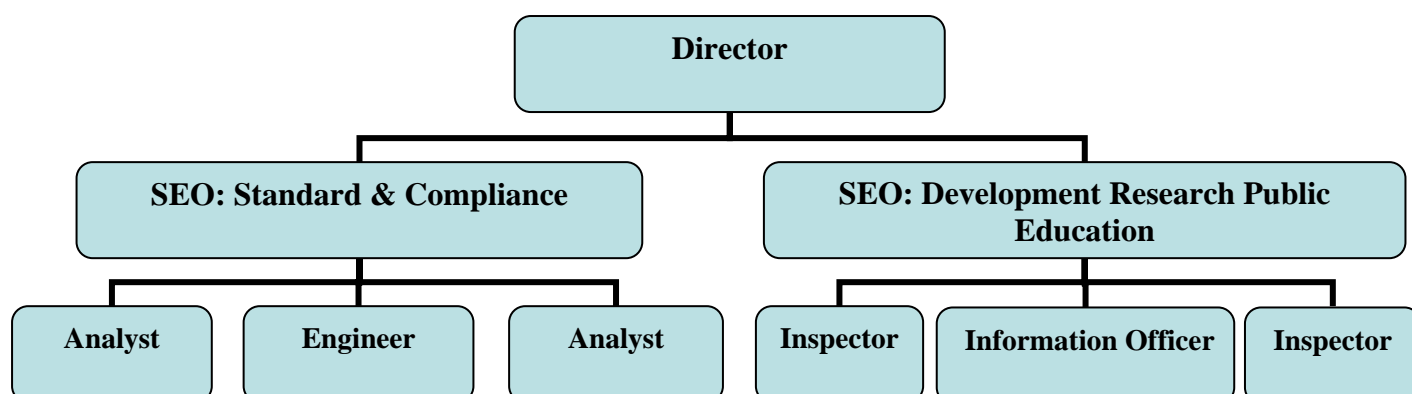
There are no official organograms for the ministry and the following represents schematically the different departments and parastatals.



The SEA is considered the most important of the government institutions with respect to the Conventions and is discussed in more detail below. The SNTC was established in 1972 and is responsible for the development and administration of national parks and reserves, along with the identification of protection worthy areas and protection of national cultural heritage. The SNTC also coordinates the Environmental Education programmes within Swaziland.

It has been observed that the MTEC was established through the amalgamation of various and sections drawn from numerous other ministries without much thought on how they relate to each other.

Swaziland Environment Authority



The SEA was first conceptualised in 1988 when there was an acknowledged need for the establishment of a national body to coordinate environmental activities. The SEA was established by statute in 1992 as a government department. Its mission statement is;

Ensure that Swaziland's development is environmentally, economically and socially sustainable, by means of promoting sound environmental policies, practices and development which meets appropriate national and international standards.

The SEA comprises a governing body and a secretariat, which is the department of environment. The Board of the SEA is constituted according to the following;

- Chairman
- Non-voting Director / Secretary
- Eight Principal Secretaries –
 1. Agriculture and Cooperatives
 2. Works and transport
 3. Enterprise and employment
 4. Economic planning and development
 5. Natural Resources and Energy
 6. Housing and urban development
 7. Education
 8. Health and social welfare
- 4 NGO representatives
- 4 private citizens appointed for their specialist knowledge in environmental matters

The Director of the SEA is seen as providing the key link between Swaziland and the international community on environmental issues. In order to ensure greater independence and autonomy the Environment Management Act of 2000 provides for SEA to become a body corporate, answerable to a board, which is to be appointed by the responsible minister. The EM Bill required the SEA to take on additional responsibilities beyond those described and required under the 1992 Environment Authority Act.

Numerous functions of the SEA spelt out in the Environmental Management Act with the SEA having identified four major categories of work;

1. policy development and research
2. environmental assessment and monitoring
3. regulation and compliance

4. education and information

The SEA has developed a business plan and has subjected the organisation to several strategic reviews. The approach includes numerous specific references about coordination of Swaziland's obligations and implementation of international Conventions. Under the functions and powers of Act No 15 of 1992 the SEA is to serve as the official focal point for co-operating and liaising with national and international organisations on environmental matters. This includes the following tasks and / or activities performed by SEA in fulfilment of this function, with staff allocations in days indicated in brackets;

1. ID of issues of national, regional and global significance (SEO 1 Dir 1)
2. ID the relevant organisations / institutions (SEO 1 Dir 1)
3. ID existing agreements and conventions (SEO 1 Dir 1)
4. Review and analyse documentation pertaining to these international conventions (Env Lawyer 2; Env Economist 2; Env Analyst 2 SEO 2 Env Information Officer 2)
5. Make recommendations and disseminate to relevant national institutions (SEO 1; EIO 1 Dir 0.5)
6. Monitoring implementation of recommendations (EIO 2 Env Inspector 2 SEO 2)
7. Attend meetings and conferences (SEO 2; Env Economist; 2; Env Analyst 2; Env Lawyer 2; Env Engineer 2; EI 2; EIO 2; DIR 2)
8. Follow ups and monitoring of country compliance to the conventions (SEO 1; Env Economist; 1; EA 1; EL 1; Env Engineer 1; EI 1; EIO 1; DIR 1)

The business plan recommends that this unit include two environmental economists, although these positions have yet to be filled.

SEA has been supported through various donor involvements over the past decade, with DFID having had a detailed programme focussing on;

- strengthening of environmental management policy and legislative framework, through dev of environmental policy and management act
- prep and adoption of pollution control regulations
- development of environmental resource centre
- institutional strengthening through combination of professional training for staff and dev of linkages with stakeholders and intro of business planning
- intro of environmental economics concepts and techniques

In this context it is important to note that the SEA started in 1993 with two staff and now has it has grown to more than nine permanent staff reflecting its increased assumed responsibilities.

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation

The mission of the ministry is encapsulated in the following official statement;

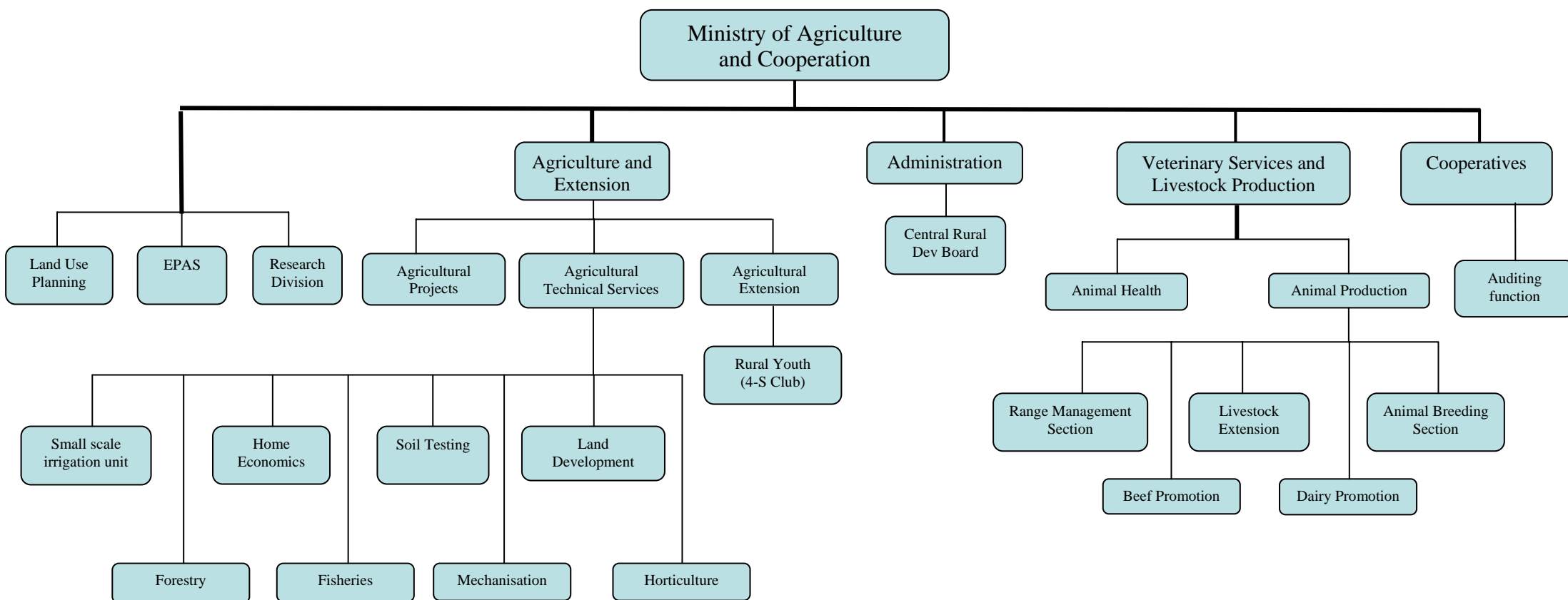
To ensure household food security and increased sustainable agricultural productivity through diversification and enhancement of commercial agricultural activities, formation of appropriate technologies, and efficient extension services while ensuring stakeholder participation and sustainable development and management of natural resources in Swaziland.

The following organogram illustrates the different departments and sections within the ministry, with key departments related to environmental sustainability as envisaged under

the conventions including Land Use Planning Section, Soil Testing Unit, Forestry section and the CRDB.

The Focal Point for the UN CCD is located within the ministry under the **Land Use Planning Section**, which is responsible for natural resource surveys, ensuring suitable land allocations along with establishing and implementing criteria for land conditions and grazing capacity. Other key departments include;

- Veterinary and Livestock Section, responsible for equipping livestock producers with adequate knowledge, skill and technical know how on resource management to encourage a sustainable livestock industry.
- Forestry, responsible for the development and implementation of the forestry policy.



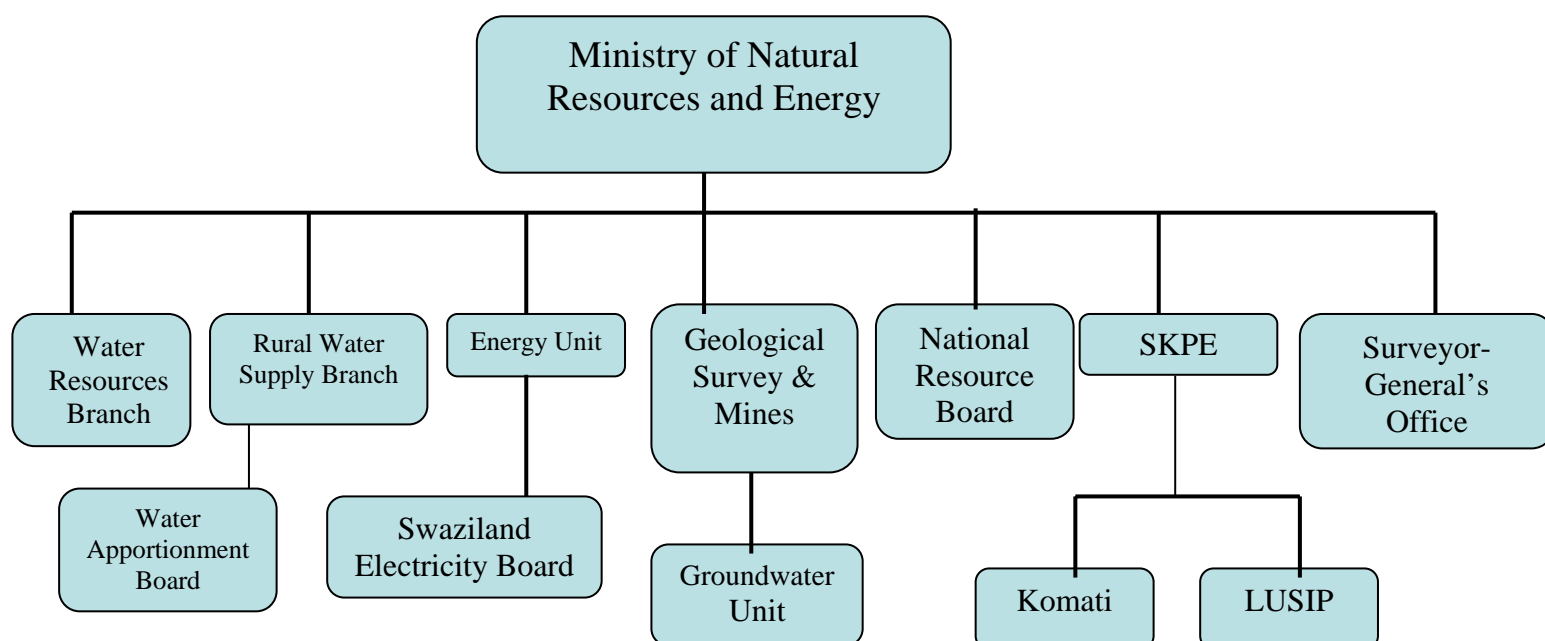
Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy includes the following key areas;

- Energy Section;
- Natural Resources Board;
- Water Resources Board;
- Water Apportionment Board; and
- Rural Water Supply Board.
- Department of Water Affairs

These sections are aimed at ensuring realization of the ministries mission statement, which is;

to ensure the optimal development, use and management of the country's natural resources (water, minerals, energy, land) in a sustainable manner, with minimal damage to the environment. Furthermore, it provides efficient services on surveys, mapping, and valuation of resources for the social and economic development of the Kingdom of Swaziland.



The departments and sections within the ministry are all directed by the underlying principles of sustainability and as managers of natural resource have an important role to play in the realisation of the Conventions commitments and obligations.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport

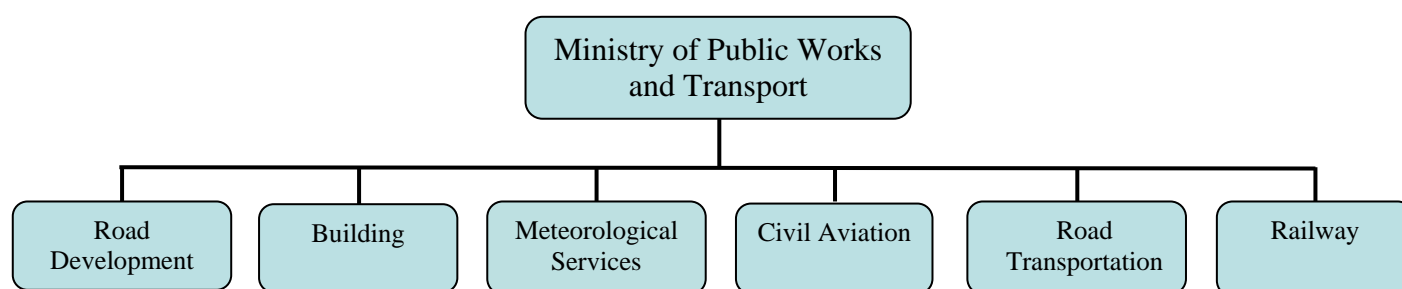
The Ministry of Works and transport is home to the focal point for the UN FCCC and includes six departments. Of these it is only the focal point, the National Meteorological Service, that has any direct role to play in the Conventions.

This is reflected in the ministries mission statement, which is to;

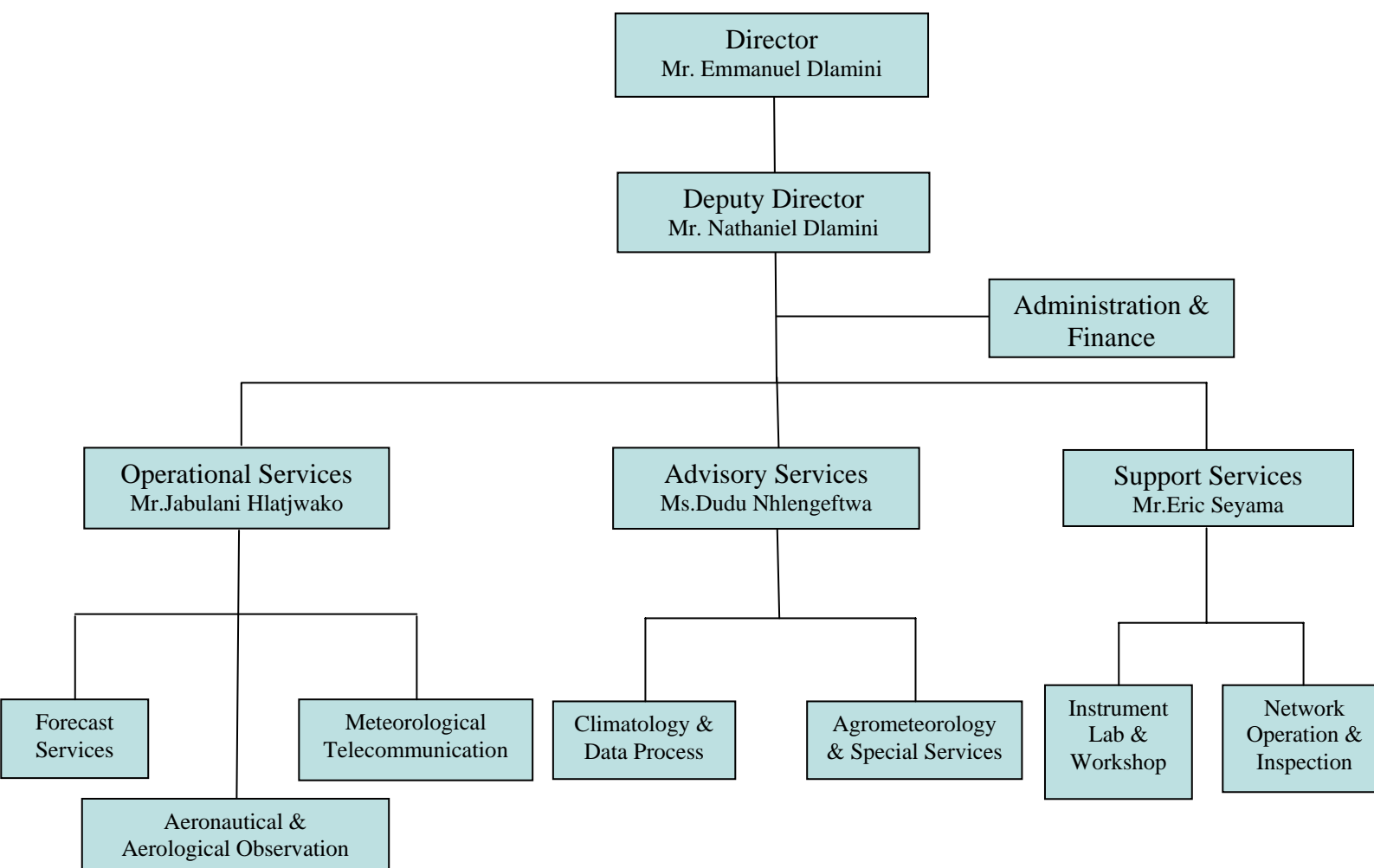
ensure the provision and maintenance of a sustainable public infrastructure, an efficient and effective seamless transport system and network, regulation for a vibrant construction and transport industry, management of public service accommodation and the provision of meteorological services.

In carrying out its mission, the Ministry is committed to upholding safety and environmental standards for socio-economic development by making the best use of the country's available resources.

The organisational structure of the ministry is defined below.



More specifically, we have examined the internal organisational structure of the meteorological services and the infrastructural capacity that exists to inform the obligations and commitments under the convention. As with the other organograms this is not an officially recognised or published structure. It is based on the information gathered during this review phase.

Figure 3.4 Organisational structure within the National Meteorological Services.

Summary of meteorological infrastructure in Swaziland

	Synoptic station	Automatic Weathers Station	Agrometeorological Station (soil temperatures, evaporation)	Climatologic Station (rainfall, temperatures, windspeed)	Rainfall Station	Report D-Daily E-mail W-Weekly
Matsapha	x					D
Tunzini		x				
Big Bend			x			
Gege			x			
Malkerns			x			
Mkhuzweni			x			
Nhlangano Research			x			
Siteki			x			D
Swazi Can			x			
Tshaneni/Mananga			x			
C17/Mhlambanyatsi		x		x		
Dlangeni/Nsukumbili				x		
Malolotja				x		
Mbabane				x		D
Mhlume		x		x		
Mlawula				x		
Ngonini				x		
Ngwempisi				x		
Tambuti				x		
Ubombo, Illovo				x		E
Lundzi		x		x		
Blomede/Kubuta					x	
Highfeild					x	
Hluti RDA					x	
Homestead / IYSIS cattle farm					x	
Kalanga					x	
Kubuta					x	
Lomahasha					x	
Luve/Mliba					x	
Mangcongco					x	
Madlangemphisi					x	
Madulini/Mahlalini					x	
Mahamba/Zombo dze					x	
Mahlangatsha					x	
Mankayane					x	
Mantayi					x	
Manyonaneni					x	
Mjoli					x	
Mkhulamini					x	

Summary of meteorological infrastructure in Swaziland continued.....

	Synoptic station	Automatic Weathers Station	Agrometeorological Station (soil temperatures, evaporation)	Climatologic Station (rainfall, temperatures, windspeed)	Rainfall Station	Report D-Daily E-mail W-Weekly
Mlilwane					x	
Mlindazwe					x	
Motshane					x	
Mpala					x	
Mpholonjeni					x	
Mpisi Farm					x	
Nkalashane					x	
Nokwane					x	
Nsalitje					x	
Nsoko					x	
Ntfonjeni					x	
Phophonyane					x	
San Roy					x	
Sandleni					x	
Sihhoya					x	
Siphofaneni					x	
Sithobela					x	
Southern RDA					x	
St Phillips					x	
Swaziland Plantation					x	
Tabankulu					x	
Tikhuba					x	
Union Sisa Ranch					x	
Vuvulane					x	
Weirsite/Njakeni					x	
Nhlangano			x			D
Pigg's Peak			x			D

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education has the following mission statement;

to provide relevant and affordable education and training opportunities for the entire populace of the Kingdom of Swaziland in order to develop all positive aspects of life for self-reliance, social and economic development and global competitiveness.

The ministry does not have a direct influence upon the conventions but does have an important role in facilitating the public awareness around the nature and provisions of the conventions.

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

The mission of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs is;

To facilitate the administration of Justice through the various court structures (Judiciary), the provision of legal services to Government, registration and protection of intellectual property rights, real rights, companies, associations and vital events, prevention of corruption, management of elections, administration of deceased and insolvent estates, the liquidation of companies and rehabilitation of offenders

Through its provision of legal services to government and its mandate of drafting legislation the ministry has an important secondary role to play in facilitating the realisation of the obligations and commitments relating to the conventions.

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

The mission of the ministry is;

To promote sound macro-economic management that will provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth and efficient and cost-effective delivery services.

The role of the ministry is to provide funding to line ministries through public, donor or bilateral partners. As such the ministry has an important supporting role to play in facilitating the process and projects implemented under the conventions. The ministry also has an important role to play in facilitating the realisation of the national funds to support activities under the conventions.

Ministry of Enterprise and Employment

The ministries mission statement is;

To contribute to the overall socio-economic development of Swaziland and to the improvement of the standard of living and quality of life of the Swazi people by creating a conducive climate for local and foreign investment, development of industry and trade; promoting harmonious industrial relations, monitoring the efficient utilisation of human resources and ensuring that Swaziland remains an effective global economic player.

The mission includes the principles of sustainable development. The reliance of the national economy on the natural resource base means that the ministry has a role to play in developing agendas, policies and programmes to meet the provisions of the conventions.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The mission statement of the ministry is;

To establish and maintain international relations, trade and cooperation between the Kingdom and the international communities

The ministry includes six different departments, and is responsible for endorsing signatures to conventions on behalf of the government.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development

The mission of the ministry is;

to facilitate the delivery of housing and urban services through appropriate physical planning, strengthening the institutional capacity of urban local authorities and

protection of life and property from the risk and impact of fire and other emergency situations.

Giving the ministerial mandate for planning and developing of human settlements, township development and municipalities, along with functions relating to solid waste management, urban and peri-urban water supplies, it is a key informer and stakeholder in the provisions of the conventions with an important role to play in implementation of the objectives, actions plans and other interventions.

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

The ministry of health and social welfare encompasses a broad portfolio, with environmental aspects pertaining primarily to issues of public health unit and monitoring to inform the national submissions to the various conventions.

Ministry of Home Affairs

The mission statement of the ministry is;

to provide services pertaining to immigration, passports, citizenship and refugees ;to mainstream gender into all areas of national development and to promote sporting, recreational, youth and cultural activities. To provide vocational; rehabilitation services and coordinate all NGO issues.

The ministry includes a number of different departments and encompasses some responsibilities that can be important in informing the conventions, particularly those relating to the coordination of NGO issues.

Ministry of Public Service and Information

The mission of the ministry is;

to contribute to National Development ensuring a lean yet efficient, meritorious, qualitative and responsive public services, supporting the promotion of a development focused, vigilant but responsible information and media sector, providing a framework for the development of a quality national human resources base and to participate effectively on behalf of Swaziland in regional and global fora.

In addition to the government sectors with responsibilities under the conventions there are a number of other key stakeholder sectors with a role to play in meeting the national obligations and commitments under the provisions of the Conventions.

In the following section we briefly examine and discuss the role of these different groups.

The Non Governmental Organisations

The NGO sector in Swaziland is coordinated by the Co-ordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organisations (CANGO) - an overall body providing capacity services to local NGOs. Major programme activities include training and organisational development, networking, advocacy, services to members, funding, the Gender Programme, and the Drought Mitigation and Rehabilitation Programme.

The NGO sector in Swaziland is relatively weak, constrained by a lack of funding, shortage of staff, transport, resources and capacity. That said, some NGOs have substantial financial

support, with budgets exceeding some government departments. Many of the local NGOs have provided input to various Convention related processes. Key individual NGOs include Yonge Nawe, Swaziland Farmer Development Foundation (SFDF), Lutheran Development Services (LDS), Emanti Esive and Baphalali Swaziland Red Cross Society.

Academic Sector

The primary academic research institute is the University of Swaziland (UNISWA). Various members and institutions within UNISWA have participated in several Convention related activities, including assistance in the preparation of reports and consultancies. For example, the NDS, SEAP, UNDP Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, and the National Action Program of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

The Communities

All of the Conventions emphasise the importance of community involvement and ownership of many of the country activities and programmes. Swaziland has well established community structures, with chiefs and traditional leadership having control of activities on communal grazing land and cultivated land in communal areas. These traditional leadership systems are well established and are an integral component of the administrative and land use decision-making processes power for this derives from the Swazi administration act which also has specific environmental obligations on chiefs for erosion control, for example. The traditional administrative systems include the Chief, Indvuna (secretary), Bandlancane (council), Bandlakhulu (general public) and Bagijimi (Fore-runners) (Umgijimi: singular). The chief has the overall powers in the community with the Indvuna acting as his deputy and secretary. The position of a chief is hereditary, while the chief appoints the Indvuna after consultation with the bandlancane. The bandlancane is composed of five to ten members, elected by the general public, to advise the chief on traditional and cultural matters. The fore-runners (Bagijimi) act as a link between the local community and government ministries and agencies of community development. They are elected by the general public (there are often two to three in a community) and their opinions are highly regarded by the community. The community hold meetings called libandla regularly to discuss issues of community interest.

The Donors

Given the context of the country and the provisions in the Conventions for developing countries, the international donor sector has an important role to play in the realisation of national interventions around the Conventions. Within Swaziland a number of donors have acknowledged their commitment to assisting Swaziland through substantial financial commitments.

Principal donor agencies that have provided or are providing funding for projects and programmes in Swaziland include:

- The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- The European Union (EU);
- The International Foundation for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO);
- The Department for International Development (DFID);
- The Danish Corporation for Environment and Development (DANCED);
- The Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

Chapter 4 POLICY MAP

Poverty alleviation, food security and the need to maintain an environmentally sustainable framework are among the greatest challenges facing the countries of Southern Africa. In developing its response to these issues the Government of Swaziland has formulated the National Development Strategy (NDS) as the country's key policy framework. The NDS details the long-term (25 year) vision for the country based on the identification of priority development objectives. NDS acknowledges Swaziland's international obligations under various international Conventions along with the need for actions in ensuring compliance with these Conventions.

The Government of Swaziland has, as an overriding development plan, the National Development Strategy (NDS) supported by the Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP). The NDS outlines Swaziland's developmental goals for the next 25 years and is viewed as the highest-level policy document. The SEAP is the environmental equivalent of the NDS and outlines the environmental development issues relating to Swaziland's sustainable development with recommendations for actions to promote environmentally sustainable development. The NDS has spawned a variety of Ministerial policies, strategies and action plans all of which more clearly articulate the broad policy statements made in the NDS and SEAP. The following tables provide a summary of policies and legislation developed to date that might be of relevance with respect to the provisions of the Conventions.

Source: Personal communication with all ministries

Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Communications		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The Swaziland Environmental Action Plan	1998	Adopted
The National Environment Policy	2000	Draft
The Swaziland National Solid Waste Management Strategy	2003	Awaiting approval
The Tourism Policy	2000	Being formulated
The Swaziland Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	2000	Awaiting approval
The Telecommunications Policy	2000	Status unknown
The Media Policy	2002	Being formulated

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Action Program of the Convention to Combat Desertification	2001	Adopted
The National Forest Policy	2001	Awaiting approval
The Forest Policy Action Plan	2001	Being formulated
The Rural Resettlement Policy	2002	Adopted
The National Livestock Development Policy	1997	Adopted

Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Land Policy	2000	Awaiting approval
The Mining Policy	2003	Awaiting approval
The Water Act	2003	Approved
The National Energy Policy and Action Plan	2003	Approved

Ministry of Enterprise and Employment		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The Sugar Act	2000	Approved

Ministry of Economic Planning and Development		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Development Strategy	1999	Adopted
Smart Programme in Economic Empowerment & Development	1999	Adopted
The National Population Policy	2000	Draft
The Poverty Alleviation Strategy	2002	Being formulated
The Aid Policy	2001	Being formulated
The National Physical Development Plan	1997	Adopted

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Housing Policy	2001	Approved
The Peri-Urban Growth Policy	1997	Draft
The Urban Government Policy	1996	Adopted
Regional Lubombo Spatial Development Plan	2004	Draft

Ministry of Public Works and Transport		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Transport Policy	2000	Awaiting approval
The National Construction Industry Policy	2002	Adopted

Ministry of Health and Social Welfare		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The Social Welfare Policy	1998	Awaiting approval
The AIDS Policy	2001	Being formulated
The National Health Policy	2003	Awaiting approval

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Development		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
Codification of Swazi Law & Custom	1973	Continuing since independence
Constitution		In process

Ministry of Education		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The Education Policy	2001	Approved

Ministry of Home Affairs		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Sports Policy	2001	Adopted
The NGO Policy	2001	Being formulated
The National Gender Policy	2000	Awaiting approval
The National Youth Policy	2003	Approved

Deputy Prime Ministers Office		
Policy / Action Plan / Strategy	Date	Status
The National Disaster Management Policy & Bill	1998	Awaiting approval

Chapter 5 SWAZILAND'S RESPONSE TO CONVENTIONS

The Kingdom of Swaziland has demonstrated its commitment to the principles of sustainable development enshrined within the Conventions. This section examines the specific response of Swaziland to obligations within the conventions.

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was opened during the convening of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, with Swaziland amongst the 150 nations to sign. The country subsequently ratified the Convention, becoming Party to it in October 1996, making it the 41st of the 51 African countries to do so. Subsequent to ratification the SEA, targeted with responsibility over the UN Conventions designated the National Meteorological Services in the Ministry of Public, Works and Transport as the national focal point for the Convention.

With support from the GEF Swaziland prepared its first National Communication to the COP in 2002, in compliance with the provisions outlined under Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention. Swaziland followed the Conventions guiding principles, namely consideration as a Non-Annex I developing country Party with special circumstances, the extent of its capabilities, regards for the common but differentiated responsibilities, and equity.

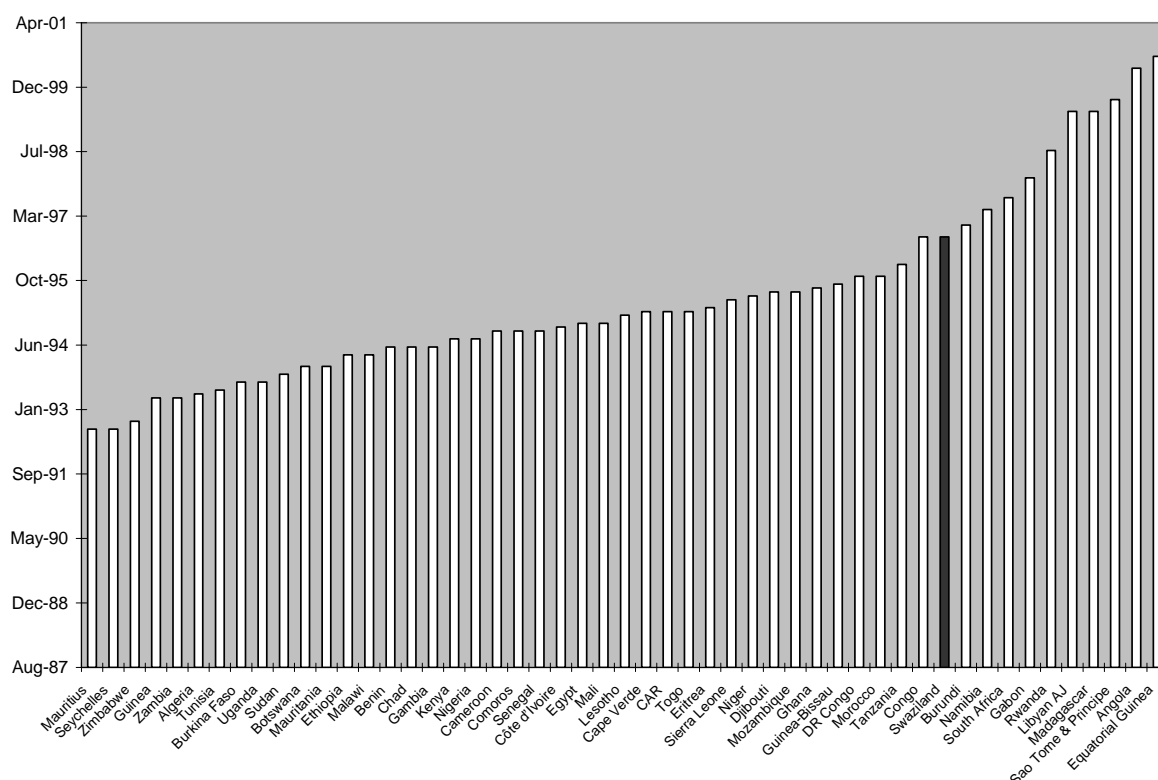


Figure 5.1. The date of ratification of the UN FCCC by African countries. Swaziland is highlighted in black.

The National Communication represents Swaziland's first attempt to present an overview of with respect of the base year 1994, of:

- Its national social and economic context on the basis of which it will address climate change and its adverse effects and within which various interventions could be made;
- A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases using the IPCC 1996 Revised Guidelines;
- An assessment of the country's potential vulnerability to climate change and approaches for adapting to such change; and
- A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the country to implement the Convention.

In the context of Swaziland, the National Communication identifies sectors that are climate sensitive and hence highly at risk, these being:

- Water resources, especially in international shared basins;
- Agriculture, in issues of food security at risk from declines in production in an uncertain climate;
- Natural resources and biodiversity, on future types of ecosystems, tree growth, distribution and mortality of species; and
- Health, on vector-borne diseases as they relate to anticipated changes in climate parameters, notably precipitation and temperature.

In addition to ensuring the preparation of the National Communication, the project was used to enhance general awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in Swaziland. It further served to strengthen dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among relevant stakeholders (including governmental, non-governmental, academic and private sectors) with a view to increasing awareness around the convention and issues of climate change in general.

During the preparation of the National Communication a number of constraints were identified and highlighted as capacity requirements if Swaziland was to effectively engage and implement the provisions of the Convention, namely;

- insufficient instrumental climate data to reliably construct past climates
- weak institutional infrastructures for facilitating a continuous process of undertaking such assessments and related activities.
- inadequate local technological capacity to expedite in an effective manner the tasks of undertaking the assessments.
- lack of comprehensive local data and country-specific information to support the studies
- inadequate financial resources for making a meaningful intervention in the Convention's implementation.
- lack of country-specific emissions factors and ratios, particularly in firewood combustion, agriculture, land-use change and forestry, and waste
- need for capacity building through local institutions

The process of reporting to the COP represents one of a number of commitments assumed by the government through ratification of the Convention. This process has been supported financially through donor involvement. The National Meteorological Services has an extensive network of monitoring stations, which is used to collate climatic information. However, there are no dedicated staffs mandated with responsibility to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention. Existing measures are done through specific projects and as a result of the commitment of the staff within the organisation. Any such measures are not included in the job descriptions and are over and above the existing duties expected from incumbents. The university has collaborated with the NMS and published several publications looking at forecast scenarios. However, the contribution to research, analysis and synthesis of information appears to be constrained by a lack of a clearly defined mandate and financial resources.

UN Convention to Combat Desertification

Swaziland signed the UN CCD on the 26th of July, 1994 and ratified in October of 1996. The Convention came into force on the 5th January 1997 at which time the SEA were appointed as the national coordinators. The SEA subsequently appointed the Land Use Planning Section of MOAC as the UN CCD Focal Point Coordinator. Swaziland was the 51st country to ratify the Convention, which has now been ratified by a total of 191 countries globally and 51 African countries. This places Swaziland just outside the top quartile internationally (27%) and as the 25th of the 51 African countries, places it below the 50th percentile of all African countries to have signed the Convention (49.02%). This is highlighted in the Figure below (Figure 5.2) which reflects the date of ratification by African countries.

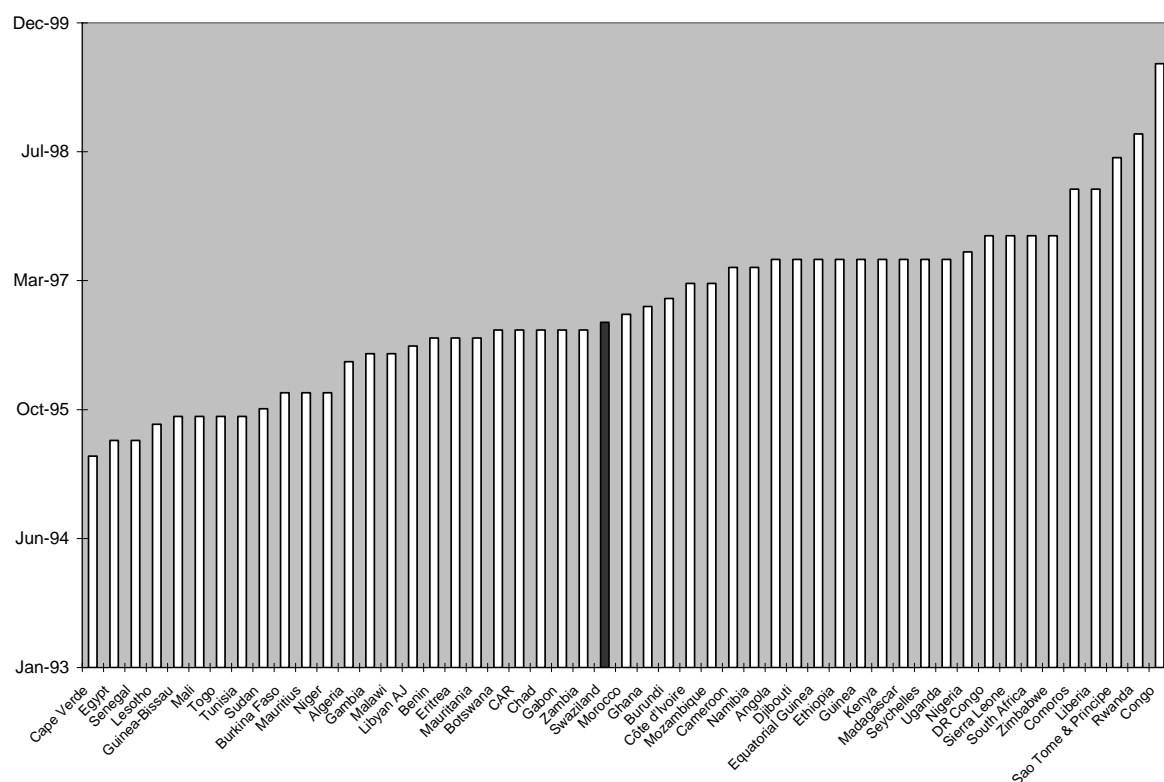


Figure 5.2. The date of ratification of the UN CCD by African countries. Swaziland is highlighted in black (October 1996).

The CCD Coordinating Unit within MOAC was designated to serve as the secretariat and focal point for all CCD activities and represent the government face of the CCD. In addition, an NGO CCD Task Force was established in 1998 to coordinate all environmental implementation activities and to improve coordination of the NAP programme implementation among CANGO members. The NGO CCD Task Force is composed of six NGOs;

- Yonge Nawe,
- the Swaziland Farmer Development Foundation,
- the Lutheran Development Service,
- the Council of Swaziland Churches,
- Emanti Esive, and
- the Women's Resource Centre (Umtapo Wa Bomake).

Yonge Nawe was appointed the NGO Task Force Coordinator, responsible for disseminating CCD/NAP information to all Task Force members. The coordinating committee provided an important link, actively participating in NSCD meetings, and raising awareness around the objectives of the CCD among all NGOs and promoting the inclusion of practical elements of the CCD into project proposals and implementation.

With the assistance from the United Nations Special Operation Office for Desertification, the Government of Swaziland prepared the UN CCD Swaziland National Action Programme (Fakudze and Mlapha, 1998). This represented the culmination of a consultative process that began with community and regional consultations aimed at sharpening awareness among various stakeholders and followed from the National Forum held at Mphophoma on September 10, 1997.

The NAP proposed 14 specific programmes outlining a series of recommendations and interventions;

- Institutional Arrangements
- Chieftaincy and Chiefdom Boundary Disputes
- Promotion of Awareness And Capacity Building
- Promotion of Active Participation of Communities in Land Management Programmes
- Reclamation and rehabilitation of degraded land to promote sustainable utilisation of land resources
- Formulation of a National Forestry Policy and Exploitation of Forest Products Framework
- Research and Technology
- Proper Location of Construction Sites and Physical Infrastructure.
- Development of Alternative Energy Sources
- Improvement of Livestock Management Practices
- Drought Mitigation and Poverty Alleviation Strategies
- Land Use Policy
- Settlement and Resettlement Policy
- Population Policy

Each of the fourteen programme areas outlines a set of objectives, outputs and strategies to achieve these along with three possible funding mechanisms - UNDP/UNSO, the National Desertification Fund and the National Environmental Fund, and the Private Sector.

Specifically the NAP recommended establishing a co-ordination unit comprising a Programme Manager (currently the focal point) and four Programme Officers (or Programme

Assistant Managers) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Land Use Section or the SEA.

In May of 1999, the National Steering Committee for Desertification submitted Swaziland's First National Report on the Implementation of CCD to the UNCCD Conference of Parties. However, concerns were raised by the NSCD regarding the approach used in NAP and articulation of the 14 proposed programmes. These related to the requirements and resources for implementation in line with the Guiding Principles and Programme Strategy articulated in the NAP. Given these concerns a review of the 14 programmes was commissioned (ECS, 1999).

The aim of the review was to explore ways of ensuring the goals of the NAP were achievable and donor-friendly. Of the 14 programmes recommended in the original NAP, three priority programme areas were identified, namely:

- Priority Programme 1: The promotion of awareness, capacity building, and community participation programme;
- Priority Programme 2: The land management, land use planning and land rehabilitation programme; and
- Priority Programme 3: The desertification research and technology programme

In April 2002 an "Update of the First National Report on the Implementation of CCD" was submitted to the COP. The update provided detail on the progress made in the development and implementation and policies in relation to the UN CCD. Specifically the update identifies three major constraints;

- Lack of funding
- Lack of human capacity and / or strategies for utilising available human resources
- Delays in decision making process.

UN Convention on Biological Diversity

As a Contracting Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Kingdom of Swaziland has committed itself fully to the provisions contained therein. Swaziland was the 22nd of the 50 African countries to sign the Convention, doing so on June 12, 1992, with ratification taking place on November 9, 1994, placing it in the top 44% of African signatories.

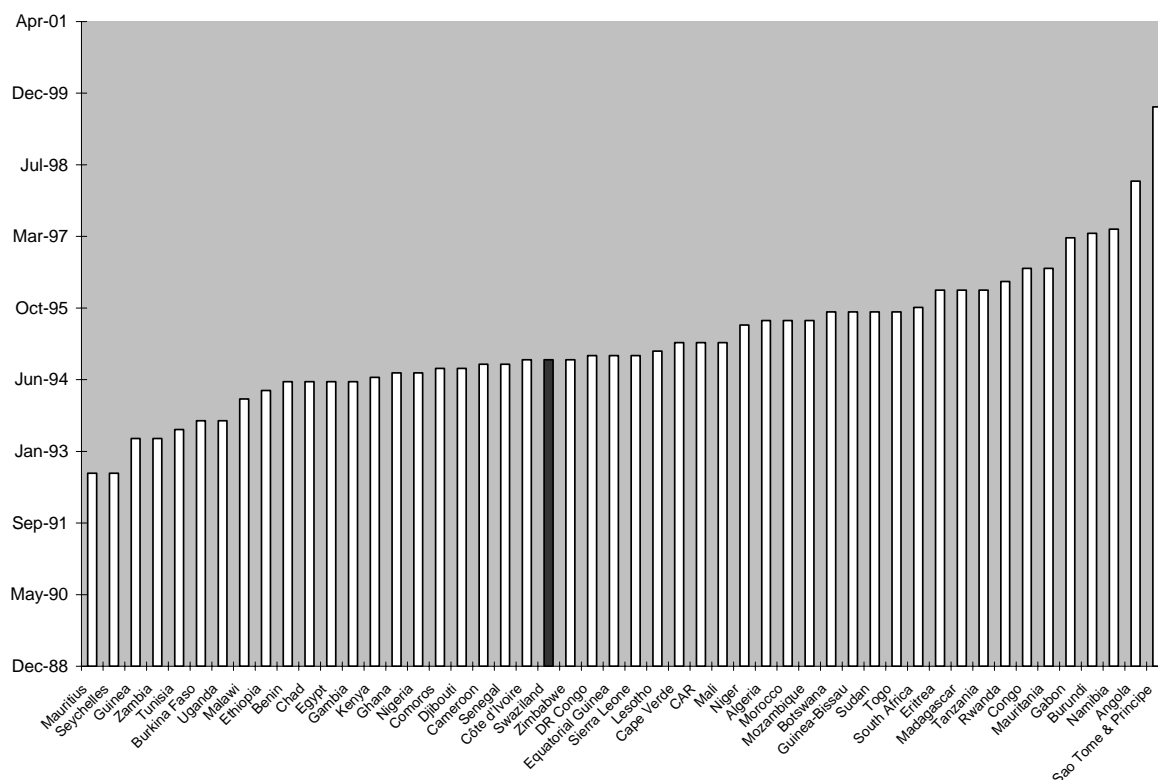


Figure.5.3 The date of ratification of the UN CBD by African countries. Swaziland is highlighted in black.

In response to its obligations under the UN CBD Swaziland has, with support from the UNDP, prepared the Swaziland National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1999) and submitted its first report to the COP. Preparation of the NBSAP was facilitated by the Biodiversity Steering Committee which is tasked with overseeing its implementation and comprises the following working groups;

- Group 1 - Data Collection and Storage
- Group 2 - Biodiversity Education
- Group 3 - Ecotourism
- Group 4 - Protection Worthy Areas and Endangered Species
- Group 5 - Legislation and Institutional Review
- Group 6 - Commercialization of Biodiversity Products

The major measures to which Swaziland as a Contracting Party has committed itself in its first submission to the COP includes the following:

- To develop national biodiversity strategies, plans and programmes.
- To identify and monitor important components of biodiversity.
- To establish systems of protected areas, manage biological resources, rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, control alien species, and protect threatened species.
- To implement measures for sustainable use, including use of economic and social incentives.
- To establish programmes for training, education and research, and promote access to relevant technology.
- To facilitate access to genetic resources, on mutually agreed terms and under prior informed consent of the party providing such resources.

- To promote technical and scientific co-operation, including exchange of information relating to biodiversity.

The NBSAP articulates six specific strategic areas in which interventions are proposed. Each of these defines the goal of the strategy, includes consideration of obstacles and hindrances and proposes a number of sub-strategies. These different sub-strategies total 24, each with numerous priority actions defined. A summary is subsequently provided assigning responsibility to particular agencies and includes provision for identifying sources of funding, although this is not defined in most instances.

From the consultative process and preparation of the NBSAP the recommendations and needs identified (Swingland & Nkosi, 1997; Nkosi, 1997) include:-

- *a facility to capture data using IT*
- *a national repository and computer database of biodiversity conservation information*
- *data on socioeconomics, human geography, built aspects, resource distribution, in effect all relevant data pertinent to sustainable development*
- *refined management scenarios based on practical but evolutionary progress*
- *a biodiversity conservation co-coordinating policy including trans-national initiatives*
- *a legal and institutional appraisal of what is required to facilitate policy*
- *a national plan for the commercialisation of biodiversity assets through community-driven participatory programmes*
- *a national training programme in data management and analysis, hotel management, eco-tourism management, promotion and development, and*
- *implementation of a full National Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation Plan.*

The First report to the COP details conservation measures to date that are listed as including:

1. *In situ*, the establishment of about 4% of the country into protected areas and the promulgation of legislative instruments on flora and fauna protection, including fish protection;
2. *Ex-situ*, the creation of a National Herbarium (NH) and a National Plant Genetic Resource Centre (NPGRC) both at the Malkerns Research Station, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

In addition to these measures, the SEA facilitated the preparation of the Swaziland Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project (BCPD). This project was aimed at encouraging and supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development in the rural areas of Swaziland. This approach was based on stakeholder engagement in the conservation and wise use of the countries biodiversity resources to meet the goals and objectives of the Swaziland Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP).

The SEA has also previously undertaken a Biodiversity Capacity Building Needs Assessment. The objective of this exercise was to assess the institutional and stakeholder capabilities to implement the various aspects of the recently completed BSAP. This team has not yet been able to obtain a copy of this report.

The main constraints identified in the NBSAP included considerations around lack of institutional cohesion and collaboration, inadequate funding, a poor understanding and absence of socio-economic incentive measures to facilitate biodiversity protection, low public awareness of biodiversity and its importance, exotic species and hybridisation and a lack of research.

The BPIC was developed and continues to play an important role in implementing and coordinating studies related to the CBD.

Chapter 6 KEY CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS

This section examines each of the Conventions separately to determine the key capacity requirements within each. The capacity requirements are described in terms of systemic needs, organisational and individual requirements. These will be further articulated within each of the thematic reports.

The matrix indicated below provides a brief summary of the response thus far to the obligations of the Conventions. This highlights the pro-active response with which the Kingdom has engaged the Conventions. These strengths need to be juxtaposed against the relative lack of success thus far in implementing the proposals and actions recommended within the various action plans, strategies and communications. The reasons behind these short comings will be examined during the subsequent phases to determine the root cause.

	FCCC	CCD	CBD
Convention Adopted	June 1992	17 June 1994	June 1992
Swaziland Signed	June 1992	27 July 1995	12 June 1992
Swaziland Ratified	October 1996	7 Oct 1996)	9 Nov 1994
Coordinating Unit	SEA Meteorology Focal	SEA (1996) MOAC Focal (1996) NGO Focal (1996)	SEA
Steering Committee		1996	1997
Public Participation		National Workshop (1996) National Forum (1997)	National Workshop (1997) 2 nd Nat ⁿ Workshop (1998) Biodiversity Conservation and Participatory Development Project
Reporting to COP	National Communication (2002)	First Report (1999) Update to First Report (2002)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (1999)
National Inventories	2002		Red Data List (2004)
Awareness			
Implementation of Programme Recommendations			
Fund		Proposed	Proposed

Considering the commitments and obligations placed upon Parties to the Conventions this section examines the requirements under each of the Conventions. The three UN Conventions of Climate Change, Desertification and Biological Diversity constitute separate agreements with their own set of obligations and commitments upon Parties. However, all three Conventions address issues of sustainable development. As such there are numerous overlaps. General consideration and review of the requirements upon parties to the Conventions reveals broad categories within which these fall, including;

- reporting requirements to the respective COP,
- research and monitoring,
- institutional arrangements;
- policy and legislative development, reform and harmonisation;
- information and technology sharing,
- training,
- public education and
- awareness.

Overlap in terms of the obligations and requirements under the Conventions have prompted the Secretaries of the FCCC, CBD and CCD to make several recommendations, conclusions and decisions to increase mutual understanding and coordination. Despite these there remains a need to develop and enhance synergies between the instruments in terms of their implementation at local, national, regional and global levels. It should also be acknowledged though that each constitutes a separate Convention, with specific commitments and obligations upon Parties. While there is room for harmonisation and improved synergy with respect to implementation there are also requirements specific to the individual Conventions. These differences reflect as much about the nature of the Convention as it does the global politics governing its formation.

While the Conventions give recognition to the need for the development of capacity there are no explicit capacity requirements other than those implied in meeting the commitments under the Conventions. Each of the Conventions calls for promotion and integration to address issues under the Conventions. Examination of the categories above reveals the need for strong capacity in three key areas;

1. Technical capacity
2. Political commitment
3. Financial Capacity

These three are key to ensuring the realisation of the Conventions. Each of these will be addressed in more detail under the Thematic working sessions.

General consideration reveals that reporting requirements have been relatively well addressed. The obligations to report to the various COPs are usually met through discrete projects, variously funded nationally and through donor involvement. From review of the information prepared thus far for the COPs, it would appear that there is sufficient capacity nationally to address most of the reporting requirements. These are facilitated by the clearly articulated requirements under the provisions of the Conventions.

The remaining categories of commitments as outlined above have received less attention. These are often more subtle interventions, activities or programmes that are more diffuse and difficult to evaluate. We examine some of the systemic, institutional and individual capacity requirements considered necessary under each of the Conventions. This is concluded with a consideration of synergies among the Conventions.

UN FCCC

Systemic

A review of capacity needs for African Parties to the UN FCCC has indicated a general lack of recognition of the socio-economic gains of implementing the UN FCCC. This arises from a general lack of awareness and understanding among stakeholders, particularly those in the private sector of what the national commitments are under the Convention and how they, as private sector may contribute to the emission of green house gases or mitigation there of.

The lack of awareness also relates in part to a lack of political will, understanding and commitment at government level to implement the provisions contained within the Convention. The issues and implications as a result of climate change are long-term changes. The development of an enabling environment for engaging the UN FCCC requires political support that extends beyond the initial signing and ratification of the Convention. This influences many of the systemic capacity needs that are described below.

Awareness among decisions makers, with the requisite political will and commitment is needed for a legislative framework that can accommodate and facilitate financial allocations from government budgets. Without an appropriate legislative or strategic framework to ensure the provisions of the Convention are translated into action at a national level governments are unable allocate funds. In the absence of such recognition any Climate Change programmes will typically be supported only through sources of funding external to the national budget. Sourcing this funding requires specialised expertise, appropriate contacts and time to dedicate to the preparation of proposals.

Collaborative mechanisms are needed to facilitate the sharing of information and facilitating partnerships between government and industry.

A legal, institutional and individual ability to access funding is needed along with a need to provide support in negotiations with other Parties to the Convention.

There is a clearly recognised need to establish and provide support for a dedicated unit who can create awareness around and promote issues and projects pertaining to Swaziland's priorities in relation Climate Change. Such an institution would also facilitate the development of an enabling environment by increasing awareness and linkages between government and the private sector.

The institutional framework highlights the need to create a stronger enabling environment to support the devolution of responsibilities outlined under the Convention above to regional and community levels. This would fulfil obligations under the Convention for a participatory approach and involvement of local communities, recognising that the only way to ensure success will be to implement and effect locally based interventions.

Organisational

At the organisational level there is a need to ensure sufficient financial resources to fund activities, delegations to meetings, which will in turn increase redundancy with respect to institutional memory. A fund, or budget line, would also enable opportunities to facilitate research directed at national issues and meet obligations under Article 5 of the Convention.

Technical capacity to evaluate and implement climate change policies and measures to advise and inform provisions of Convention needs to be supported and strengthened through appropriate training measures as governed by Article 6 of the Convention.

To be effective, individual institutions need clearly defined lines of responsibilities, mandates, mission statements and organisational visions and with corresponding levels and acknowledged accountability. The development of such capacity will in turn support negotiating skills within regional and international fora.

One of the primary constraints to realisation of the Conventions objective is the lack of financial resources to support stakeholders, research, reporting, monitoring and increased awareness. Financial mechanisms need to be established, as envisaged under Article 11.

There needs to be organisational investment and support for the development and implementation of cleaner technologies. These need to be tried, tested and subsequently promoted.

Individual

Individual capacity is central to successful realisation of the provisions of the Convention. Capacity requirements therefore need to address career progression and security of employment tenure, providing opportunities for accessing training, networking opportunities and ensuring career progression. Security of tenure applies to government, academics, local consultants and practitioners.

There is a need to need introduce incentive mechanisms and skills refreshment programmes to ensure that staff motivation is maintained, facilitating career progression, that personal are retained and institutional memory is preserved.

There is a need to increased public awareness and inculcate individual awareness among learners from early age. This is required under the provisions for training and education Article 6 of the Convention along with Article 12 which requires information to be communicated.

The enhancement and development of individual capacity, in terms of realising the objectives of the Convention can be achieved through relatively simply steps. These initial measures should include development of clearly defined mandates and job descriptions with associated responsibilities for incumbents. This will afford a sense of empowerment and ownership and engender greater responsibility.

UN CCD

Systemic

Many of the systemic issues described above under the UN FCC can be directly applied to all three of the Conventions. For example, the need for increased political awareness with the resulting increases in political commitment to realisation of the objectives of the Convention.

In addition to these, under the UN CCD there is a need to develop the necessary scientific and technical infrastructure to monitor and detect changes in the baseline condition. This in turn should assist in providing quantitative and qualitative information to be used for informing policy making and implementation of appropriate interventions.

Many of the provisions under the Convention require broad interventions at the systemic level. These require long time frames for realisation and involve the successful implementation of national policies that address issues such as the national economic performance.

Development of political understanding around the objectives of the Convention and how such broad policies inform the obligations contained therein will assist in creating an enabling environment. This process requires sensitisation of appropriate institutions and individuals. Once this has been accomplished there is a need to ensure that this information, awareness and understanding is retained within the systemic infrastructure.

Once engendered with a sense of the Conventions obligations and the Kingdoms response with respect to realisation of the goals of sustainable development, there must be a political will to ensure that information is acquired and utilised. This will overcome the existing capacity constraints associated with the lack of monitoring equipment, and will engender a need for experts trained in their use, providing operational mechanisms to facilitate monitoring and evaluation.

Organisational

The NAP is envisaged under the Convention as an ongoing, dynamic process. There is an obvious and apparent need to formalise national bodies responsible for coordination of NAPs and to ensure their continued evaluation of the NAPs implementation.

To ensure this is achieved there is a need to commit financial resources and suitably skilled staff with the appropriate mandates.

Explicit land use and management policies and incentive measures to facilitate private ownership involvement and participation in national actions are required as it is often difficult to influence control over privately owned land.

Individual

Again, the individual capacity required under the Convention can be assumed to fit that required under the other conventions. technical capacity obviously differs, but the principles governing the development, motivation and retention of that capacity should be the focus of broad capacity linked interventions.

Given the relatively small size of Swaziland it is important to try and develop a critical mass of scientists and practitioners. The relatively small size of the Kingdom means that the country can only support a limited number of professionals due to spatial, financial and institutional constraints. There is already an acknowledged need for specialists such as soil chemists, microbiologists, physicists, remote sensing and survey and land use planning. Development of regional linkages and programmes, with concomitant financial support from national structures would assist in enhancing the capacity and commitment as well as developing national research programmes.

UN CBD

Systemic

The capacity needs at the systemic level in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity is in many ways similar to those required under the other two Conventions. The recognised need for political awareness to engender a political commitment and will to ensure implementation at the national level is central to successful realisation of the objectives of the Convention. This political commitment needs to be translated into national interventions that address the overall economic, policy, legislative, political and national infrastructure.

The realisation of the objectives under the Convention requires peace and political stability, and the development of an enabling economic environment. Poverty and its attendant

problems is one of the greatest factors undermining the realisation of sustainable use of biodiversity. Again, economic prosperity and broader national policies are required over the long term to ensure realisation of the Conventions ultimate objectives. These often fall outside the sphere of project cycles and monitoring and evaluation criteria. Longer time frames are required to evaluate progress, which in turn requires a long term commitment and political will to ensure continued support.

Swaziland has a long history of developing legislation and policy related to the conservation of biological diversity. This has resulted in an extensive body of legal instruments and laws governing biodiversity issues. The Convention clearly articulates specific provisions under Articles 6 to 21. The implementation and enforcement of these various instruments and the development of capacity to deal with more recent development around economic instruments and biotechnological issues present the next issue toward which the country needs to develop appropriate capacity.

Organisational

Acknowledging the comprehensive framework for biodiversity protection and management capacity requirements under the provisions of the Convention include improved institutional frameworks, linkages and communication among all stakeholders.

This is in part informed by the constraints associated with a lack of financial resources. This includes different levels, from economic instruments to the commercial viability and success of eco-tourism, community and wildlife management initiatives.

Central to successful realisation is the presence of clearly defined mandates and organisational autonomy. Again, the process of institutional development and reform is not an instantaneous one and the SEA is currently pursuing a process of institutional re-organisation. This will provide the framework along with a clear mandate for the development and implementation of measures that will be in line with realising the obligations of the Convention. Other constraints, most notably financial, will present impediments to this but they to are being addressed.

Sufficient equipment and infrastructure to facilitate day to day activities as well as longer term monitoring, data management and evaluation are key capacity requirements of any organisation in meeting the commitments contained within the Convention.

Individual

Swaziland has a long history of conservation and wildlife management. This is continually developing with the continued investment in capacity at all levels. There is a need to develop capacity appropriate to the national needs. This will be explored further during the specialist working sessions. Responding to global changes in biodiversity conservation and management Swaziland will need to strengthen its capacity in relation to environmental economists and biotechnology. There is also an acknowledged need to invest further in capacity relating to trade policy and legal mechanisms, data / information management and skills relating to negotiations around issues covered under the Conventions.

The development of these skills is not in itself sufficient. Many of the issues previously addressed, security of tenure, continued training and career development along with financial incentives are all instruments that need to be developed to ensure that such capacity is developed and retained within the national context.

Synergies Among Conventions

Given the limited resources within the Kingdom, identification of opportunities to exploit and maximise the derived benefit from synergies among the Conventions will enhance the efficacy with which the Kingdom responds to the Convention and utilisation of limiting resources.

Elements common to each of the Conventions reporting requirements (National Adaptation Programme of Action, National Action Programme and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) and opportunities for linkages between these are described in the table below (Velasquez, 2004). Using such a Log Frame approach it is possible to identify priority capacity strengths and constraints with a view to implementing measurable interventions.

Joint components	Linked approach	Assessment tools	Possible outcomes
Stocktaking, assessment of existing data, documents, strategies and policies	Data and information management	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	Collaborative data collection, storage, management and exchange
Steering committees, coordination bodies (NFP and line agencies)	Information exchange, inter-agency collaboration, joint planning	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	Inter-agency committees, NCSD
Prioritization of activities; complementarity; mainstreaming into existing policies	Strategic planning and knowledge management	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	Policy coordination, joint preparation for negotiation, ratification; integrated implementation strategies
Multi-stakeholder participation	Participatory assessments, joint planning procedures	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	Strengthened ownership, information and experience sharing across levels (national & local)
Awareness raising	Targeting high-level decision makers and the general public	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	CCC, CCD and CBD linked to sustainable development strategies for politicians and in curricula
Outreach	Joint outreach programmes	Enabling activities Inter-linkages Case studies	Linking Rio-Conventions to sustainable development strategy in public awareness

Chapter 7 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Note: There is a body of information that still needs analysis and further refinement. The tables below are an indication of work in progress.

Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Non-Governmental Organisations												
Yonge Nawe	Ms B. Thuli Makama, Director	Office No. 13, Stoxco Building, Industrial Sites, P.O.Box 549.Manzini	Tel: 404 2726 Fax: 404 0084 Cell: 603 0326 email: yonawe@realnet.co.sz eml: btmakama@yongenawe.org.sz			X		X		X		
Swaziland Farmer Development Foundation	Mr Ian Stokes, Director	MITC complex, near St Michael's School, P.O.Box 549 Manzini	Tel: 505 4114 Fax: 505 4114 Cell: email: stocksi@realnet.co.sz									
	Mr Musa Kunene Project Coordinator	MITC complex, near St Michael's School, P.O.Box 549 Manzini	Tel: 505 4114 Fax: 505 4114 Cell: email: sct@africaonline.co.sz									
CANGO	Mr Emanuel Ndlangamandla, Director	Queens Gate P.o Box A67 Swazi Plaza, Mbabane	Tel: 404 4721 Fax: 404 5532 Cell: email: cango@africaonline.co.sz			x	x			x		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Brenda Ndzinisa	5st Floor Lilunga Hse, Gilffilan Street P.O.Box 261 Mbabane	Tel: 404 2301/2/3/4 Fax: 404 2301 Cell: 6028753 email: brenda.ndzinisa@undp.org	X	X	X			X			X
Micro Projects Programme	Mr Titus Mbingo, Project co-ordinator	1st Floor Dhlanubeka Buildings, P.O.Box 2122 Mbabane	Tel: 4046351 Fax: 404 0084 Cell: email: micropro@realnet.co.sz									
	Ncane Dlamini	1st Floor Dhlanubeka Buildings, P.O.Box 2122 Mbabane	Tel: 4046351 Fax: 404 0084 Cell: email: micropro@realnet.co.sz									
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Renewable Energy Association of Swaziland (REASWA)	Ms Feziwe Matsebula	P.O.Box	Tel: 4049040 Fax: 4049040 Cell: 6081644 email: reaswa@swazi.net									
European Union(EU)	Aloys Lorkeers, Rep	P.O.Box	Tel: 4040191 Fax: 4046729 Cell: : Aloys.Lorkeers@delswz.cec.eu.int									
Mbuluzi Catchment Association	Mr. George White	P.O.Box	Tel: 373711 Fax: Cell: 6028609 email: george.white@tamb.co.sz									

Shewula Project	Giorgio Menchini	P.O.Box Manzini	Tel: 5054090 Fax: Cell: email: daniela@realnet.co.sz									
Lubombo Conservancy	Peter Hughes	P.O.Box	Tel: +27-13 752 3277 Fax: Cell: +27-836 266 338 email: jphughes@soft.co.za									
National History Association	Phil Perry	P.O.Box	Tel: 4043536 Fax: 4044258 Cell: email: socons wd@realnet.co.sz									
Swazi Commercial Amadoda	Mrs V.Magongo General Secretary	P.O.Box 63, Manzini	Tel: 4161286/7 Fax: Cell: 6059701 email:									
The Law Society	Mr Paul shulubane, Member	P.O.Box 3639 Mbabane	Tel: 4045226 Fax: 4045226 Cell: eml: pmshilubane@africaonline.co.sz									
Women & Law Swaziland	Lomcebo Dlamini, Acting National Co-ordinator	P.O.Box 508, Mbabane	Tel: 4048863 Fax: 4047460 Cell: email: wlsaszd@africaonline.co.sz									
World Vision	Russell Dlamini, Programme Development Manager	P.O.Box 2870, Mbabane	Tel: 4221666 Fax: 4221663 Cell: 6058504 email: wvswa@realnet.co.sz									
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
World University Services Swaziland	Oslinah Tagutanazvo	P.O.Box 1916 Manzini	Tel: 5052255 Fax: 5056299 Cell: email: wussd@realnet.co.sz									
Save the Children	Dumsani Mnisi, Director	P.O.Box 472 Mbabane	Tel: 4042573 Fax: 4044719 Cell: email:									
Salvation Army	Brenda Greenidge, Major	P.O.Box 2543, Mbabane	Tel: 4045234 Fax: 4047365 Cell: eml: salvationarmy@africaonline.co.sz									
Women's Resource Centre	Qubile Simelane, Director	P.O.Box	Tel: 5054762 Fax: 5055771 Cell: eml: wrcumtapo@realnet.co.sz									
CARITAS	Thandi Dlamini, Co-ordinator	P.O.Box 22, Eveni	Tel: 4041376 Fax: 5052338 Cell: email: caritas@realnet.co.sz									
ACAT	Enock Dlamini, Director	P.O.Box 283, Mbabane	Tel: 4042446 Fax: Cell: email: cos@swazi.net									
University of Swaziland (UNISWA) Departments												

Faculty of Science													
Geography, Environmental Science and Planning	Prof.J.I Matondo	Kwaluseni Campus P/Bag 4 Kwaluseni	Tel:518 4011 Fax:518 5276 Cell:6032968 email:matondo@uniswacc.uniswa.sz	X	X	X	X					X	
Biology	Dr.A Monadjem	Kwaluseni Campus P/Bag 4 Kwaluseni	Tel:5184011 Fax:5185275 Email:scienv@uniswa.sz		X	X			X			X	
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)			
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H	
Faculty of Agriculture													
Land Use and Mechanisation	Dr Absalom Manyatsi	Luyengo Campus P.O.Luyengo	Tel: 5283021 Fax:5283021 Cell:6043128 email:manyatsi@agric.uniswa.sz	x	x	x			X			X	
Crop Production	Prof.E.J Mwendera	Luyengo Campus P.O.Luyengo	Tel: 5283021 Fax:5283021 Cell:	X	X	X			X			X	
Agricultural Economic & Management	Prof. A Panin	Luyengo Campus P.O.Luyengo	Tel: 5283021 Fax:5283021 Cell	X	X	X			X			X	
Agricultural Eduction & Extension	Prof B.M Dlamini	Luyengo Campus P.O.Luyengo	Tel: 5283021 Fax:5283021 Cell:	X	X	X			X				X
Animal Production & Health	Dr. R.L Vilakati	Luyengo Campus P.O.Luyengo	Tel:5283021 Fax:5283021 Cell:	X	X	X			X				X
Faculty of Education													
Dean	Dr S.E Zwane	Kwaluseni Campus P/Bag 4 Kwaluseni	Tel: 5184011 Fax: 5185276 Cell:	X	X	X			X				X
Conservation areas													
Big Game Parks,Mkhaya	Mickey Reilly	P.o Box 311Malkerns	Tel:5283944 Fax:5283924 Cell:6021272 email:mkhaya@biggame.co.sz	X	X	X		X					X
Mbuluzi	Jim Boyd,Manager	Private bag Mhlume	Tel:3838861 Fax: Cell:	X	X	X		X					X

Phophonyane	Lungile de-Veletter, Manager	P. o Box 199 Peak Pigg's	email: mbuluzi@africaonline.co.sz Tel: 4371429 Fax: 4371319 email: dlitschka@rssc.co.sz	X	X	X		X				X
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Shewula	Juluka Maziya, Chairman	P.O Box 139 Simunye	Tel: Cell: 6051160 Cell: 6031913 email:	X	X	X		X				X
Hawane	Richard Wangoolo	P.O Box 209 Eveni	Tel: 4424744 Fax: 4424744 Cell: 6030435 email: hawane@realnet.co.sz	X	X	X		X				X
Nisela	Jacobs, Manager	P.O Box 8 Nsoko	Tel: 3030247 Fax: Cell: email:	X	X	X	X					X
Malolotja	Mr. Sinaye Mamba, CEO Mr Ray Gama-Snr Warden	P.O. Box 1797 Mbabane	Tel: 4424241 Fax: 4424241 Cell: email: malolotja@africaonline.co.sz	X	X	X		X				X
Mantenga Cultural Village	Mr. Sinaye Mamba, CEO Mr James Kunene-Snr Warden	P.O. Box 100 Lobamba	Tel: 4161178 Fax: Cell: email: mnr@africaonline.co.sz			X				X		
Mlawula Nature Reserve	Mr. Sinaye Mamba, CEO Mr Ngwane Dlamini-Snr Warden	P.O. Box 312 Simunye	Tel: 3838885 Fax: 3838453 Cell: email: mlawula@africaonline.co.sz	X	X	X		X				X
Mlilwane Nature Reserve	Mr. Rally Ted, Director	P.O Box 311 Malkerns	Tel: 5283944 Fax: 5283924 email: reservations@biggame.co.sz	X	X	X			X			X
Mkhaya Nature Reserve	Mr. Rally Ted, Director	P.O Box 311 Malkerns	Tel: 5283944 Fax: 5283924 email: reservations@biggame.co.sz	X	X	X			X			X
Hlane Royal National Park	Mr. Rally Ted, Director	P.O.Box 33 Mbabane	Tel: 3838100 Fax: 5283924 Cell: email: reservations@biggame.co.sz	X	X	X			X			X
Municipality												
Manzini City Council	Mr. Churchill Fakudze, CEO	Nkoseluhlaza/Ngwane St Manzini P.O.Box 418 Manzini	Tel: 5056997 Fax: 5053992 Cell: eml: townclerk@m2citycouncil.co.sz website: www.mzcitycouncil.org.sz	X		X		X			X	
Mbabane City Council	Mr Felix Matsebula, CEO	Civic Centre Warner St Mbabane P.O.Box 1 Mbabane	Tel: 4046865 Fax: 4042611 Cell: email: citycouncil@mbacity.org.sz website: www.mbabane.org.sz	X		X		X			X	
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		

				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Matsapha City Council	Kusa Dlamini, Town Clerk	Opposite Ykk Corner of Sobhuza 2nd Avenue	Tel: 5186638 Fax: 5186646 Cell: email: mtsb@africaonline.co.sz	X		X		X			X	
Pigg's Peak Town Council	Mr Apollo Maphalala, Acting CEO	Water Services Building Plot P.o Box 479 Peak Piggs	Tel: 4371720/046 Fax: 4371720 email: ppktc@swazi.net	X		X		X			X	
Nhlangano Town Council	Mr Mandla Mdluli, CEO	6 st Street and Corner First Avenue P.O.Box 888 Nhlangano	Tel: 2077052 Fax: 20708451 Cell: email: councilnhlangano@swazi.net	X		X		X			X	
Siteki Town Council	Gciniwe Fakudze, CEO	Jacaranda Avenue P.O.Box 57 Siteki	Tel: 3434408 Fax: 3435152 Cell: email: shortgin@yahoo.com	X		X		X			X	
Public Sector												
Swaziland Electricity Board	Mr Pius Gumbi, MD	Eluvatsini Hse Mhlambanyatsi RD P.O.Box 258 Mbabane	Tel: 4042335 Fax: email: pngumbi@seb.co.sz	X		X	X			X		
Swaziland Komati Project Enterprise	Doctor Lukhele, CEO	6th Floor Dlanubeka Hse cnr Tin & Walker St P.O.Box 20 mbabane	Tel: 4042731 Fax: 4047954 email: lukheledmp@skpe.co.sz		X	X	X			X		
Swaziland Water Service Co-orperation	Mr Peter Bhembe, MD	Dlanubeka Hse cnr Tin & Walker St P.O.Box 403 mbabane	Tel: 4043099 Fax: 4041462 email: headoffice@sws.co.sz			X	X			X		
KOBWA	Enoch Dlamini	Ekwakheni Maguga Dam	Tel: 4373354 Fax: email: kobwappm@africaonline.co.sz			X	X			X		
Water R. Branch	Raphael Sangweni, Director	Crn Tin/Walker St. Dlanubeka Building P.O.Box 6201 Mbabane	Tel: 4048032 Fax: 4042019 email: wrb-wcon@realnet.co.sz	X	X	X		X				X
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Government Ministries												
Ministry Of Agriculture and Cooperatives												
MOAC - Forestry	Gamedze S.T	Opp fire Station Mbabane, Box 162 Mbabane	Tel: 4049229, 4046362 Fax: 4044700	x	x	x			x			x
MOAC - Fisheries	Khumalo N.T	Opp fire Station	Tel: 4049229, 4046362 Fax:	x	x	x		x			X	

Section		Mbabane, Box 162 Mbabane	4044701									
MOAC - Department of Veterinary	Mkhabela M.S	Opp fire Station Mbabane, Box 162 Mbabane	Tel: 4042731 Fax: 4044700		x	x			X			X
MOAC - Livestock Section	Dr Robert Tfwala	Opp fire Station Mbabane, Box 162 Mbabane	Tel: 4042731 Fax: 4044701	X	X	X		X			X	
Ministry Of Natural Resources and Energy												
Ministry Of Natural Resources	Raphael Sangweni, Water Engineer	2nd Floor Income Tax Bldg, Box 58 Mbabane	Tel: 4048031 email: wrb-con@realnet.co.sz	x	x	x			x			x
	Hengry Shongwe, Sn Energy Officer.	3rd Floor Income Tax Bldg, Box 58 Mbabane	Tel: 4042644 email: energy@realnet.co.sz	X	X	X			X			X
Deputy Prime Minister's Office												
DPM's Office	Mr Mehluco Simelane, Financial controller	Mhlambanyatsi By Pass Road. P.O.Box A33, Swazi Plaza	Tel: 404 2726 Fax: 404 0084	x	x	x			x		x	
National Disaster Task Force	Ben Sibandze, Regional Administrator	Mbabane	Tel: 404 4713 Fax: 404 4165 Cell: 606 4103	X	X	X		X				X
Ministry of Justice												
Ministry of Justice	Mr. Stephen Magagula, Assistant Registra	3rd Floor Immigration Bldg	Tel: 4046010 Fax: 404 6010 Cell: 604 3812	X	X	X			X			X
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid, High)			Importance (Low, Mid, High)		
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade												
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr Clifford Mamba, Principal Secretary	Mhlambanyatsi By Pass Road Immigration Building P.O.Box 1832, Mbabane	Tel: 4042661 Fax: 4042669	X	X	X			X			X
Ministry of Public Works & Transport												
Ministry of Public Works & Transport	Faith Mkhwatja, Environmental Issues	Opposite Ministry Of Education, Box 58 Mbabane	Cell: 6057329 Tel: 5184322, 5184324	x					x			X
Meteorological Services	Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini, Director	Meteorology Building, Mhlambanyatsi Rd.	Tel: 404 8859 Fax: 404 1530 email: ed_dlamini@yahoo.com	x					x			X

		Mbabane											
Ministry Of Finance													
Ministry Of Finance	Mrs Musa D Fakudze,Principal Secretary	443 Mbabane	Cell: Tel: 4042142	x	x	x			x				X
Ministry of Economic Planning & Development													
Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	Mr Simiso Mkhonta, Snr Economist	P.O.Box602 Mbabane	Tel: 4043765 Fax: 4042157 email:winile@yahoo.com	x	x	x			x				x
Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	Mr E.Hlophe Principal Secretary	P.O.Box602 Mbabane	Tel: 4043765 Fax: 4042157 email:winile@yahoo.com	x	x	x			x				x
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact	Convention			Influence (Low, Mid,High)			Importance (Low,Mid, High)			
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H	
Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Communications													
Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Communications	Musa Mdluli,Senior Tourism Officer	3Rd Floor Income Tax Building	Tel: 4046420 Fax: 404 0084	X	X	X			X				X
Swaziland Tourism & Authority	Mrs Poppy Khoza,CEO	Lilunga HSE 4th Floor	Tel: 4049693 Fax: 404 9683 email:ceo@tourismauthority.org.sz	X	X	X		X					X
Swaziland Environment Authority	Mr Steve Zuke, CEO	Income Tax Building Mbabane	Tel: 4046420 Fax: 4041719 Cell: 6084078 email:seabiodiv@realnet.co.sz	X	X	X			X				X
Swaziland National Trust Commission	Sinaye Mamba, CEO	Lobamba, Nkhanini Meseum Building P.O.Box 100 Lobamba	Tel: 4161179 Fax: 4161875 Cell: 6022384 email:staff@swazimus.org.sz	X	X	X		X					X
Ministry of Public Service And Information													
Ministry of Public Service And Information	Mr Cypril Kunene,Principal secretary	P.O.Box 170,Mbabane	Tel: 4044438 Fax:4045379	x	x	x		x					x
Plantation Crop-Forestry/Timber													
Sappi/suthu	Caiphus Dlamini, Environmental Engineer	Private Bag Mbabane	Tel: 4526010 Fax:4526032 Cell: email:	X	X	X	X						X
Mondi Forest	Mr Zama Kunene,General	P.O Box 3 Piqaq Peak	Tel: 4371136 Fax: 4371358	X	X	X	X						X

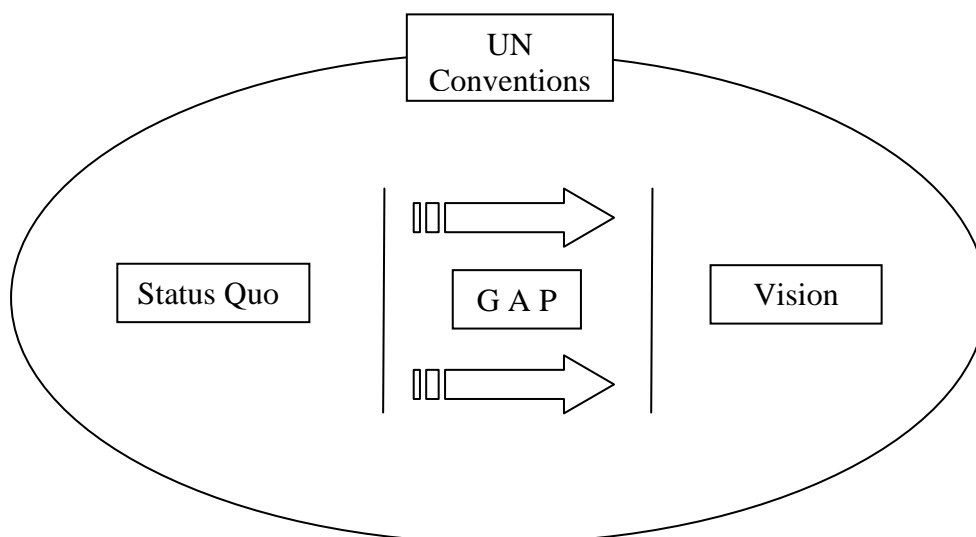
	Manager		Cell: email:									
	Mr Tony Bold,Area Manager	P.O Box 3 Piggs Peak	Tel: 4371136 Fax: 4371358 Cell: email:	X	X	X	X					X
Shiselweni Plantations	Solomon Mabuza,Planning Manager	P.o Box	Tel: 2078302 Fax: Cell: email: solom@swaziplace.com	X	X	X	X					X
Name of Organisation	Name/Position	Physical Address	Contact				Influence (Low, Mid,High)			Importance (Low,Mid, High)		
				Convention								
				FCCC	CCD	CBD	L	M	H	L	M	H
Plantation Crops-Sugar												
Simunye	Mr Mhawu Maziya Sec. To the board of directors	P.o Box 1 Simunye	Tel: 3838600 Fax: Cell email:	X	X	X	X					X
Big Bend	Eddie Williams	P.o Box 23 Big Bend	Tel: 3638000 Fax: 3636186 Cell: email:	X	X	X	X					X
Mhlume	Mr Mhawu Maziya Sec. To the board of directors	P.o Box 1 Mhlume	Tel: 3838998 Fax: Cell: email:	X	X	X	X					X
Plantation Crops-Citrus												
United Plantations- Tambuti Estates	Noddeble Peer,MD	Private Bag,Big Bend L311	Tel: 3636134 Fax: 3636224 email: tambuti@africaonline.co.sz	X	X	X	X			X		X
IYSIS Citrus Estate	Vercoe Ian,GM	Box 1 Tshaneni	Tel: 3232311 Fax: email:	X	X	X	X			X		X
Swazi Fruit Cannery	Mckonvil,MD	Box 77 Malkerns	Tel: 5283001 Fax: 5283123 Cell: email: shipping@swazican.co.sz	X	X	X	X			X		X
Tambankulu Estate	White J,GM	Private Bag,Mhlume	Tel: 3737111 Fax: email:	X	X	X	X			X		X
United Plantations- Ngonini Estates	Noddeble Peer,MD	Private Bag 1,Piggs Peak	Tel: 4371311 Fax: 4043548 email: ngonini@africaonline.co.sz citrus@realnet.co.sz	X	X	X	X			X		X

Chapter 8 GAP ANALYSIS

The UN Conventions provide a guided framework for ensuring sustainable development. As Parties to these Conventions the government of the Kingdom of Swaziland has committed itself to certain obligations and commitments. Contained within the provisions of the respective Conventions these are aimed at providing an enabling framework. Parties to the Conventions are supposed to ensure that they develop the necessary frameworks, institutions and environments for realising the spirit of the Conventions.

Based on the review presented in the preceding chapters, we have undertaken a GAP analysis based on SWOT techniques to examine the existing status and how this relates to the vision of the Conventions. Analysis of the commitments contained within the conventions reveals a number of broad areas common across each of the Conventions. These include the following;

- reporting requirements to the respective COP,
- research and monitoring,
- institutional arrangements;
- policy and legislative development, reform and harmonisation;
- information and technology sharing,
- training,
- public education and
- awareness.



The SWOT analysis consolidates and interprets the findings from the review and assessment presented in the preceding chapters. It aids in identifying gaps by looking at strengths and weaknesses in existing structures, policies and approaches in relation to the Conventions obligations and commitments. As is customary the SWOT makes a distinction between internal and external factors that might guide or restrict the strategy. The nature of the Conventions means that internal factors reside largely in government structures and processes, whilst external factors refer primarily to matters outside of the government (for example donor policies and funding allocations).

Ideally, a SWOT analysis should be developed in consultation with stakeholders. The analysis presented in this report has not been widely debated in its present form, but the specific Convention working sessions in November will provide the opportunity for stakeholder input.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signatory to UN Conventions • Comprehensive policy framework • Progressive legislation • Strong community structures • SEAP • SEA & SNTC • Committed staff • Size of the Kingdom • Agro-eco zones mapped • In situ conservation measures • Comprehensive sp. inventories • NEEP • National Dev Strategy (NDS) • Economic Social reform Agenda • Public Service Mgmt Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation slow • Complex institutional framework • Lack of organisational framework • No Vision / Mission statements • Lack of staff mandates • Lack of “teeth” • Scattered monitoring • Govt funding commitment • No national methods/calibrations • Low institutional/staff redundancy • Poor community participation
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donor willingness • Specific convention/programme fund • Carbon tax • Financial mechanisms & incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance upon donor funding • External, international management of major industries • Exotic species • Small size • Staff retention

The preliminary SWOT analysis reveals some interesting initial observations. Swaziland has demonstrated its commitment to the principles of sustainable development and those behind the Conventions. The response to the provisions of the Conventions has been variable, reflecting access to financial resources and skills within the country.

A strong and comprehensive legislative framework exists for realising the commitments contained within the Conventions. Much of this has been developed prior to ratification of the Conventions. There is a need therefore to ensure harmonisation and integration of this body of legislation to ensure it achieves its original intention and can be applied to meet the objectives of the Conventions.

There is a need to stimulate and support national research initiatives that will strengthen the national position, enhance capacity and improve public awareness and communication.

This, along with the investment required in infrastructure to support research and monitoring measures is obviously dependent upon financial resources. These in turn are often dependent upon political support and commitment.

The root cause behind some of the issues identified herein, which will be carried further during the working sessions, will be identified through a more comprehensive consultative process during the November working session.

Chapter 9 PROGRAMME OF WORK

The baseline information summarised and reviewed herein provides the first phase of the work plan. This information shall be differentiated into thematic components to form the basis of the Thematic Reviews. These will be prepared around each of the Conventions and inform the preparation of the final capacity assessment report.

The Thematic reviews will be prepared based on the premise of Participatory Self Assessment. This will continue to rely on formal and informal interviews but will be focussed on the interactions and information captured during focus working session. The working session will be based on a presentation of the findings of this review. The results from the SWOT analysis will be used to summarise and guide the discussion around capacity requirements and constraints.

The final dates for each of the Conventions workshops will be agreed upon with the PMG, but are preliminarily proposed for 11th November. These should be viewed as working sessions, with invitations extended to key stakeholders defined in the stakeholder analysis. In order to facilitate constructive engagement the number of participants should be limited. This will be discussed further with the PMG during the preparatory phase. In the interim a draft letter of invitation has been prepared and is attached.

The agenda for the working session remains to be discussed in detail with the PMG but will be based around the following;

08h30 Welcome

09h00 Introduction to the NCSA Process

09h30 Introduction to the Conventions, including national obligations and commitments.

10h30 Morning Tea

11h00 Swaziland's response to the Conventions

11h30 SWOT analysis

12h00 Discussion – working groups on each Convention

12h30 Lunch

13h30 Discussion working group on each Convention

14h00 Report back to group session

14h30 Root cause analysis – working session

16h00 Summary and Conclusions

The workshop will be guided toward tangible outcomes facilitated by the use of a logical framework. This will be based on the template given below and will be populated during the workshop sessions for each of the Conventions.

OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<u>Goal:</u>			
<u>Purpose:</u>			
<u>Objective 1:</u>			
<u>Objective 2:</u>			

Chapter 10 REFERENCES

A comprehensive excel database of report pertaining to the Conventions is being collated. This has been used to inform the development of ideas, review of responses to the Conventions as well as the broad institutional and policy environment within Swaziland. This will be made available upon final submission. Several of the key references are contained herein.

Gardiner, R. and Hatherly, Z. (2002) Current Status of the Rio International Environment Agreements. Towards Earth Summit 2002: Conventions Briefing Paper.

Fakudze and Mlipha (1998) The Convention To Combat Desertification Swaziland National Action Programme.

UNFCCC (2003) Caring for climate: A guide to the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol Issued by the Climate Change Secretariat (UNFCCC). Bonn, Germany

Nkosi, B.S. (1997) Proceedings of the First National Workshop on Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Swaziland (19 August, 1997). GOS/UNDP Report. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Swingland, I.R. and Nkosi, B.S. (1997) Swaziland Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Analysis of Options. GOS/UNDP Report. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

UNDP/GEF, 2003. National Capacity Self-Assessments UNDP/GEF Resource Kit (No. 3). <http://www.undp.org/cc/publications.htm>

GEF, 2001. A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management. <http://www.gefweb.org/>

Government of Swaziland [GOS] (1997) Swaziland Environment Action Plan Volume 1 (based on work by I. Allen and others) Government of Swaziland / United Nations Development Programme. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Government of Swaziland [GOS] (1997) Swaziland Environment Action Plan Volume 2 (based on work by I. Allen and Others). Government of Swaziland/ United Nations Development Programme. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Kunene I.S. and Nkosi B.S. (1997) A Survey of Information on the Botanical Biodiversity in Swaziland. Government of Swaziland/ United Nations Development Programme. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Masson P. and Others (1996) Swaziland Environment Action Plan - Biodiversity, draft. Government of Swaziland/ United Nations Development Programme. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Monadjem, A. and Nkosi, B. S. (1997) A Survey of Information on the Zoological Biodiversity of Swaziland. Government of Swaziland/ United Nations Development Programme (Report). Swaziland Environment authority, Mbabane.

Nkosi, B.S. (1997) Proceedings of the First National Workshop on Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Swaziland (19 August, 1997). GOS/UNDP Report. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

Nkosi, B.S. and Vilakati, J.D. (1997) Progress Report on the Swaziland Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Report Presented to the Regional Expert Workshop on Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, 19 -21 November,1997, Nairobi, Kenya. United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

Swingland, I.R. and Nkosi, B.S. (1997) Swaziland Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: Analysis of Options. GOS/UNDP Report. Swaziland Environment Authority, Mbabane.

APPENDICES

African signatories to the UN FCC Country Date of Ratification / Accession

1.	Algeria	June	9, 1993	27.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	June	14, 1999
2.	Angola	May	17, 2000	28.	Madagascar	June	2, 1999
3.	Benin	June	30, 1994	29.	Malawi	April	21, 1994
4.	Botswana	January	27, 1994	30.	Mali	December	28, 1994
5.	Burkina Faso	September	2, 1993	31.	Mauritania	January	20, 1994
6.	Burundi	January	6, 1997	32.	Mauritius	September	4, 1992
7.	Cameroon	October	19, 1994	33.	Morocco	December	28, 1995
8.	Cape Verde	March	29, 1995	34.	Mozambique	August	25, 1995
9.	CAR	March	10, 1995	35.	Namibia	May	16, 1997
10.	Chad	June	7, 1994	36.	Niger	July	25, 1995
11.	Comoros	October	31, 1994	37.	Nigeria	August	29, 1994
12.	Congo	October	14, 1996	38.	Rwanda	August	18, 1998
13.	Côte d'Ivoire	November	29, 1994	39.	Sao Tome & Principe	September	29, 1999
14.	DR Congo	December	9, 1995	40.	Senegal	October	17, 1994
15.	Djibouti	August	27, 1995	41.	Seychelles	September	22, 1992
16.	Egypt	December	5, 1994	42.	Sierra Leone	June	22, 1995
17.	Equatorial Guinea	August	16, 2000	43.	South Africa	August	29, 1997
18.	Eritrea	April	24, 1995	44.	Sudan	November	19, 1993
19.	Ethiopia	April	5, 1994	45.	Swaziland	October	7, 1996
20.	Gabon	January	21, 1998	46.	Togo	March	8, 1995
21.	Gambia	June	10, 1994	47.	Tunisia	July	15, 1993
22.	Ghana	September	6, 1995	49.	Uganda	September	8, 1993
23.	Guinea	May	7, 1993	50.	Tanzania	March	8, 1996
24.	Guinea-Bissau	October	27, 1995	51.	Zambia	May	28, 1993
25.	Kenya	August	30, 1994	52.	Zimbabwe	November	3, 1992
26.	Lesotho	February	7, 1995				

African signatories to the UN CCD (2002)

Country Date of Ratification / Accession

1.	Algeria	May	22, 1996	27.	Liberia	March	2, 1998*
2.	Angola	June	30, 1997	28.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	July	22, 1996
3.	Benin	August	29, 1996	29.	Madagascar	June	25, 1997
4.	Botswana	September	11, 1996	30.	Malawi	June	13, 1996
5.	Burkina Faso	January	26, 1996	31.	Mali	October	31, 1995
6.	Burundi	January	6, 1997	32.	Mauritania	August	7, 1996
7.	Cameroon	May	29, 1997	33.	Mauritius	January	23, 1996
8.	Cape Verde	May	8, 1995	34.	Morocco	November	7, 1996
9.	CAR	September	5, 1996	35.	Mozambique	March	13, 1997
10.	Chad	September	27, 1996	36.	Namibia	May	16, 1997
11.	Comoros	March	3, 1998	37.	Niger	January	19, 1996
12.	Congo	July	12, 1999	38.	Nigeria	July	8, 1997
13.	Côte d'Ivoire	March	4, 1997	39.	Rwanda	October	22, 1998*
14.	DR Congo	September	12, 1997	40.	Sao Tome & Principe	July	8, 1998
15.	Djibouti	June	12, 1997	41.	Senegal	July	26, 1995
16.	Egypt	July	7, 1995	42.	Seychelles	June	26, 1997
17.	Equatorial Guinea	June	27, 1997	43.	Sierra Leone	September	25, 1997
18.	Eritrea	August	14, 1996	44.	South Africa	September	30, 1997
19.	Ethiopia	June	27, 1997	45.	Sudan	November	9, 1995
20.	Gabon	September	6, 1996*	46.	Swaziland	October	7, 1996
21.	Gambia	June	11, 1996	47.	Togo	October	4, 1995*
22.	Ghana	December	27, 1996	48.	Tunisia	October	11, 1995
23.	Guinea	June	23, 1997	49.	Uganda	June	25, 1997
24.	Guinea-Bissau	October	27, 1995	50.	Zambia	September	19, 1996
25.	Kenya	June	24, 1997	51.	Zimbabwe	September	23, 1997
26.	Lesotho	September	12, 1995				

African signatories to the UN CBD

Country Date of Ratification / Accession

1.	Algeria	August, 1995	26.	Lesotho	January, 1995
2.	Angola	April, 1998	27.	Madagascar	March, 1996
3.	Benin	June, 1994	28.	Malawi	February, 1994
4.	Botswana	October, 1995	29.	Mali	March, 1995
5.	Burkina Faso	September, 1993	30.	Mauritania	August, 1996
6.	Burundi	April, 1997	31.	Mauritius	September, 1992
7.	Cameroon	October, 1994	32.	Morocco	August, 1995
8.	Cape Verde	March, 1995	33.	Mozambique	August, 1995
9.	CAR	March, 1995	34.	Namibia	May, 1997
10.	Chad	June, 1994	35.	Niger	July, 1995
11.	Comoros	September, 1994	36.	Nigeria	August, 1994
12.	Congo	August, 1996	37.	Rwanda	May, 1996
13.	Côte d'Ivoire	November, 1994	38.	Sao Tome & Principe	September, 1999
14.	DR Congo	December, 1994	39.	Senegal	October, 1994
15.	Djibouti	September, 1994	40.	Seychelles	September, 1992
16.	Egypt	June, 1994	41.	Sierra Leone	December, 1994
17.	Equatorial Guinea	December, 1994	42.	South Africa	November, 1995
18.	Eritrea	March, 1996	43.	Sudan	October, 1995
19.	Ethiopia	April, 1994	44.	Tanzania	March, 1996
20.	Gabon	March, 1997	45.	Togo	October, 1995
21.	Gambia	June, 1994	46.	Tunisia	July, 1993
22.	Ghana	August, 1994	47.	Uganda	September, 1993
23.	Guinea	May, 1993	48.	Zambia	May, 1993
24.	Guinea-Bissau	October, 1995	49.	Zimbabwe	November, 1994
25.	Kenya	July, 1994			