UNDAF

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

2005 - 2005
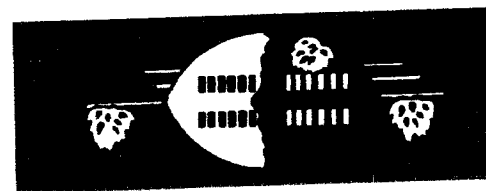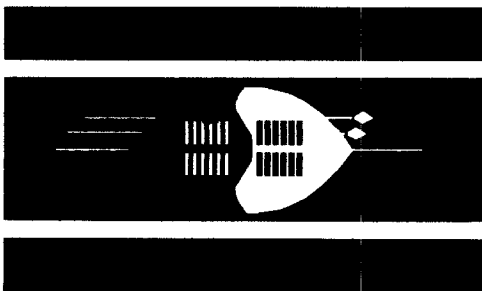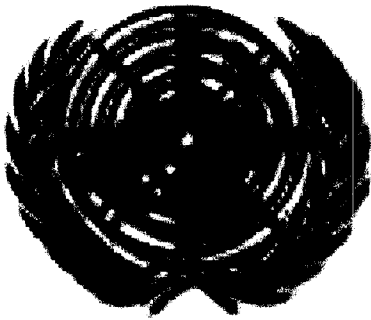
2001 - 2001

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United Nations
Resident Coordinator

Government of the
Kingdom of Swaziland
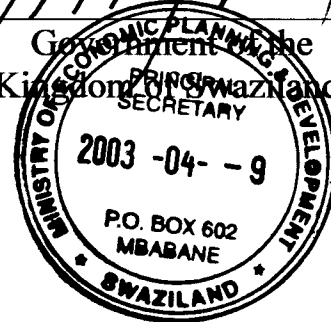
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RATIONALE

The United Nations system has relatively limited financial and human resources to respond to the wide range of national development issues in programs of development cooperation and technical support to smaller countries. It is therefore a high priority of the UN agencies with program activities for Swaziland to ensure the best possible use of their resources.

It is hoped that the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework will help with this. The UN cooperation can add maximum value to Government's own development efforts. This can be done by identifying, together with the Government, a few priority areas of assistance. The establishment of such a common framework of UN assistance should enable the UN system to strengthen synergies and benefits of the work of each agency. It should:

- seek to minimize unnecessary overlaps in their work;
- make best use of comparative advantages of each agency in carrying out complementary initiatives; and
- provide a clear framework within which linkages may be enhanced between UN efforts to support the Government of Swaziland, and the work of other donors and NGOs providing development-related assistance.

UN SYSTEM GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

In March 2000 a meeting between the Government and the UNCT identified key thematic areas in which UN cooperation and assistance to the country would be more strategic and result oriented. These areas include:

- HIV/AIDS;
- poverty reduction;
- good governance and human rights;
- disaster preparedness and environmental management
- communications.

Gender, statistics and financial and human resource mobilization were identified as cross cutting issues.

The following goals have been set:

Goal 1:
To support the GOS to strengthen its technical, organizational and managerial capacities in the areas of advocacy, programming, resource mobilization and monitoring to facilitate the implementation of the *HIV/AIDS* National Strategic Plan.

Goal 2:
To assist in formulating and implementing the National *Poverty* Reduction Strategy.

Goal 3:
To strengthen the institutions of *governance* to meet the aspirations of the Swazi Nation.

Goal 4:
To build capacity for environment and *disaster management* in order to achieve sustainable development.

Goal 5:
To develop the country's capacity to make optimal use of its *communication* and information technology .

Goal 6:
To promote *gender equality* to conform to international conventions.

STRATEGIES

During the UNDAF meeting in March 2000, the GOS and the UN system concluded that a more unified programming approach and collaborative partnership are essential to achieve the development priorities of the GOS. Within the UNDAF, five strategies were identified which can contribute to achieving the objectives of the development priorities defined in the National Development Strategy (NDS). These strategies will use every opportunity to address the central issues of HIV/AIDS and poverty in the development goals of the country.

- **Advocacy**

  Advocacy as a strategy calls for different groups to actively participate in announcing and talking messages, and in developing structures and systems that can influence decisions among leaders, policy makers and the general public.

- **Policy dialogue and reform**

  The UN system will work with government institutions, NGOs, the private sector and civil society to review, and where necessary, develop relevant policies and legislative measures as mapped out in the National Development Strategy (NDS) framework.

- **Capacity development**

  The UN system will focus its capacity development assistance on establishing and maintaining appropriate structures and operational mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of NDS.

- **Social mobilization and participation**

This will create a consultative mechanism to promote the participation of civil society, the Government, traditional leaders, communities, services providers and young people for mobilizing ideas, action and resources.

- **Thematic Strategies**
  - HIV/AIDS
  - Poverty
  - Good Governance and Human Rights
  - Communications
  - Disaster Preparedness and Environmental Management

THE UNDAF PREPARATION PROCESS

In 1997 the United Nations Secretary General launched a program for reform, with the aim of preparing the United Nations for the challenges of the 21st century.

The UNDAF is the planning framework for the development operations of the UN system at country level. *"It seeks to derive the greater coherence of the United Nations Program of assistance at the country level …with common objectives and time frames in close consultation with the governments…"* (UNDAF Guidelines: 1999). More importantly, it lays the foundation for cooperation among the UN system, Government and other development partners through the preparation of a framework of objectives and strategies.

THE UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM

The mission statement of the UNCT is:

The UN Country Team (UNCT) strives to advocate and build partnerships, which support harmonized implementation of programs of good governance, enhanced human rights, gender equity and equality and disaster management.

The United Nations Country Team in Swaziland, under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, is in the process of undertaking more coordinated programming to avoid duplication of work and to save on financial and human resources. This is in response to the Secretary General's Reform Agenda. The Swaziland UNCT is made up of ten resident and non-resident agencies. The resident agencies in the country are:

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- World Health Organisation (WHO); and
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The non-resident agencies are:

- International Labor Organisation (ILO);
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO);
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);
- United Nations Organisation for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP); and
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

LESSONS LEARNT IN UNDAF PREPARATION

- A more cohesive UNCT
- The key role of the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team
- Joint programming and collaboration
- Greater involvement of stakeholders

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Government of Swaziland has identified resource mobilization as a crosscutting issue and a priority for UN support of national efforts. In view not only of its size, but also of its misleading middle level of income status, Swaziland is not a pole of attraction for donors. External aid channeled through the regular operations of the UN system is shrinking. Therefore, the first challenge is to use the available resources - internal and external - effectively, particularly when they are scarce.

To achieve the UNDAF objectives, the UN system would be able to allocate from its own core and regular resources .

REVIEW FRAMEWORK

The UNCT in Swaziland has decided to use the UNDAF as reference for all the UN supported interventions starting in 2001.

UNICEF and UNDP have matched their program cycles for 2001-2005. The UNFPA will, on the other hand, be in harmony by the beginning of the following UNDAF. These agencies will systematically seek opportunities for mutual programming. This will ensure that their programs have maximum impact as a result of harmonized interventions.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM PAST CO-OPERATION

UN system co-operation and coordination

Past patterns of UN assistance and programming were characterized by vertical programs with strong coverage of agency mandates. In the absence of national programs, the agencies worked with their respective counterpart Government ministries. There was a tendency for some programs to have vague or over-ambitious objectives. A healthy graduation was realized with the advent of:

- the National Development Strategy (NDS) (August 1999);
- the Economic and Social Reform Agenda (ESRA) I & II (July 1999);
- the Public Sector Management Plan (PSMP) relaunched August 1999);
- the National HIV/AIDS Policy (1999);
- the HIV/AIDS Crisis Management and Technical Committee (CTMC); and National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS; and
- other nationally owned frameworks.

This first UNDAF seeks to derive *"greater coherence to the United Nations program of assistance at the country level ... with common objectives and time frames in close consultation with the governments ..."*

Advocacy

In pursuing their respective programs, the agencies tended to advocate for various issues independently. Joint UN advocacy work around common priorities will be continued under the UNDAF.

Capacity building

There are certain persistent institutional weaknesses in the capacities of the Government and the UN country offices. This has a negative effect on the planning, managing and monitoring of programs. It is necessary for programs to be implemented and delivered effectively.

Approaches

In the past, a number of UN approaches guided some agencies collectively. The Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) is noted for its membership which included among others the UNICEF, the UNFPA and the UNDP. Although the Government accepted the National Execution (NEX) modality, it was applied to a limited number of projects. The NEX should be viewed as an integral part of the national development process. The Government, therefore, needs to be assisted in building their capacity to mainstream and institutionalize NEX.

Resource mobilization

Support should be continued to build capacity within the Government to manage and coordinate external assistance. Part of the strategy is to support the External Assistance Unit and donor round tables and to implement the Aid Policy.

ANNEXES

The annexes contain:

- The UNFAF Matrix
- The status of development co-operation in Swaziland
- Global targets and indicators
- UNDAF Resource Framework

I. RATIONALE

The United Nations system has relatively limited financial and human resources to respond to the wide range of national development issues in programs of development cooperation and technical support to smaller countries. In Swaziland, many of the agencies do not have an in-country office. They provide support out of area or regional offices. It is only the UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNHCR who have offices in Swaziland, along with a UNAIDS support office that serves all the agencies.

It is therefore a high priority of the UN agencies with program activities for Swaziland to ensure the best possible use of their resources. It is hoped that the preparation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework will help with this. The UN cooperation can add maximum value to Government's own development efforts. This can be done by identifying, together with the Government, a few priority areas of assistance. The establishment of such a common framework of UN assistance should enable the UN system to strengthen synergies and benefits of the work of each agency. It should:

- seek to minimize unnecessary overlaps in their work;
- make best use of comparative advantages of each agency in carrying out complementary initiatives; and
- provide a clear framework within which linkages may be enhanced between UN efforts to support the Government of Swaziland, and the work of other donors and NGOs providing development-related assistance.

Swaziland is viewed as one of the development success stories of sub-Saharan Africa. It had impressive growth throughout the 1980s when much of the continent was economically stagnating or declining. It was a favored sub-regional destination for foreign investment from companies precluded from investing in the larger neighbors, namely South Africa and Mozambique. Investments from that period worked towards modernizing Swaziland's economy and integrating it into its sub-region. The significant benefits of that growth were applied to the country's social development. It led to improvements in education, health and life expectancy. Development in urban centers and agro-industrial estates gave an impression of modernization and prosperity. By the 1990s Swaziland had statistically "graduated" to join the ranks of the middle-developing countries. Thus its access to international resources and support for development was reduced.

However, there are constraints on Swaziland's continuing development as the country enters the new millennium. A number of problems emerged in the 1990s as the international environment changed. South Africa and Mozambique's improved political and security environments have increased the competition for new foreign direct investment (FDI). This reduced the comparative attractiveness and investment in Swaziland ,affected Swaziland's economic growth in the 1990's and led to a stagnant situation in job creation. Changes in the mining industry in South Africa have also affected employment and remittances from Swazi workers. As South Africa expands its integration into international trade regimes, receipts to Swaziland arising from arrangements within the Southern Africa Customs Union may decline. These normally contributed over 50% of Government revenues. Since independence

Swaziland's development had emphasized the formal, industrial sector and integration into the regional economy. The subsistence economy stagnated, creating the anomaly of significant food deficit in this, still essentially rural, nation. Today, dependent on imports for most aspects of basic consumption, Swaziland is highly vulnerable to external economic forces. The trend of those forces through the 1990s was largely unfavorable to Swaziland. With international oil prices higher, and the sub-regional economic and security prospects sending mixed signals to foreign investors, it is not clear that those trends will improve in the next five years.

These troubling economic developments bring into focus a number of areas of risk for Swaziland's progress. The UN system and the Government of Swaziland have identified them as areas where UN efforts can add potential and significant value in assisting Swaziland to meet its development challenges.

1. UNDP's Country Cooperation Framework (2001) highlights Swaziland's skewed distribution of income and resources . It is estimated that over 40% of the core poor are unemployed and the proportion of people living below the poverty datum line, estimated at E71per month , is 66%. Swaziland's capital and commercial centers of Mbabane and Manzini, as well as the Ezulwini corridor which joins them, look prosperous. This is deceptive as the majority of Swaziland's population lives in grinding poverty in their scattered rural homesteads.

    There are ample resources of land, water, sunlight and natural fertilizer that could be the basis of food security and even surplus. But in the rural areas there are also impoverished families,

unemployed youngsters and returned miners who sit idle in their homesteads or fruitlessly search for jobs in the cities. Food security for many families in these areas depends on the capacity and sense of responsibility of a few employed members of their extended family.

They lack access to safe water and sanitation. Each semester they struggle to find cash to pay school fees for their children. They are unprepared to meet the costs of health care when illness strikes. The result is the underdevelopment - for the majority of Swazis - of the fundamental human resources that must be the basis of 21st century development. These conditions that lead to malnutrition and physical and intellectual underdevelopment represent opportunity costs that undermine Swaziland's future development potential.

The Swaziland Government's National Development Strategy and its associated Economic and Social Reform Agendas have recognized that the fundamental priority of the Government over the coming two decades must be to address these problems of poverty. The central focus of the UN system's support to Government will be to translate those national development policies into effective strategies, essential legal and institutional reform, and concrete action.

2. An extended drought from 1994 to 1996 struck the *lowveld* areas and affected Swaziland's development. The year 2000 brought floods with extensive crop and infrastructure damage. Systems of land tenure and use encourage land deterioration through over-grazing. There is a lack of incentives to control erosion. Disaster

preparedness and environmental protection require continued attention. The UN system can contribute in these areas.

3. The spread of HIV/AIDS has been rapid. In the early 1990s less than 4% of the adult population were known to be infected. By 1998 it had reached prevalence above 20%. Every family and community of this close-knit society now feels its effects. Since 1999 the society began to emerge from a state of denial. It is preparing to face the unfolding impact of HIV/AIDS on every aspect of the country's society and development. His Majesty King Mswati III clearly stated that everything done for development will be meaningless if the HIV/AIDS disaster is not addressed. The UN system in Swaziland shares this view. It places HIV/AIDS as first priority for support to Swaziland. This support will be in line with the three broad areas for action which Swaziland's strategic plan on HIV/AIDS has identified:

- to reduce risks of infection;
- to provide care for those already infected and affected; and
- to lessen the impact on the long-term development of the society.

The UN system plans to support the Government to develop and implement effective policies, and strengthen its capacities to coordinate and monitor HIV/AIDS response. Ongoing analysis and documentation will be carried out together with the Government, NGOs and communities. Lessons learned will be shared in order to respond effectively to this disaster.

4. Swaziland has a unique system of governance, which combines centuries-old African traditions and customary law with Roman-Dutch

common law. A hereditary Monarchy presides over Chiefdoms as well as a parliamentary system, a Cabinet, and a modern bureaucracy. In the past a conservative approach to governance served Swaziland well. It was a buttress against destabilizing winds of change from neighbors engulfed in political upheaval and conflict. It preserved the Kingdom as a place of relative peace and stability and enabled economic growth and social development that benefited the country as a whole. New challenges will mark the coming decades.

Social and cultural change and a revolution of rising expectations are being driven by a global revolution in communications. These bring demands for greater equity of opportunity and development.

The system of governance is not designed for rapid response of delivery, however the processes of decision making are not always clearly defined. The decentralised institutions of traditional governance in the chiefdoms and *Tinkhundla* have limited experience and capacity to tackle development issues. Key institutions of the judiciary are overburdened. Their tasks are further complicated where lines of jurisdiction are not clearly drawn between the traditional and Roman-Dutch systems. Much energy goes into the debate about the roles and responsibilities of the various organs of Government, sometimes at the expense of energies needed to meet those responsibilities to the people.

The demands are increasing on this system of governance, including the HIV/AIDS disaster and international economic

competition . Incapacity to respond in a timely, effective and innovative way may affect the consensus and stability required to ensure the nation's development. This development is also highly dependent on effective integration into regional development institutions, and into increasingly complex international economic, trade and human rights regimes. Swaziland has much to gain from such integration, and much to lose by failing to do so.

However, successful integration poses significant challenges to the country to adapt and strengthen its institutions of governance to the challenges of a rapidly changing 21st century world. Swaziland rightfully seeks to do this "in the Swazi way". The country wants to retain its unique and defining characteristics as a nation. To survive and thrive, Swaziland must also ensure that, as a nation, it can meet the developmental and human rights aspirations that Swazis share with all others. The UN system has potential roles to play in assisting Swaziland in such efforts.

5. A communication revolution is transforming lives and societies in an increasingly global economy. The welfare and prosperity of individual Swazis are more dependent on that global economy. Swazi citizens, especially the young, are influenced by increasingly sophisticated international systems of communication.

These challenges bring new ideas and values. Traditional, culturally based systems of communication have not adapted to them. Some traditions are useful to Swaziland's peaceful development. Others may be out of date and divisive or destructive to the nation's own values and aspirations such as

these which constrain the participation of women and young people in national development efforts.

A weakness in national and decentralized information and communication leads to dependency on external information sources. It reduces the capacity for a Swazi response to a changing global environment. Participation and consensus building in reaching decisions for development are constrained by weaknesses in internal communication systems for dialogue and discussion. Weaknesses in information circulation and development support communication slow down the implementation of programs, projects and activities.

The UN system will work to support a strengthening of national and decentralized communication capacities. This will be in the interest of development, disaster response, HIV/AIDS response, and improved understanding and agreement on issues of governance and human rights.

6. A number of cross-cutting issues affect all the above priority areas:

- **Gender disparities and discrimination** are significant contributing factors to many of the development problems outlined above. Problem areas where issues of gender play a particularly noticeable role include:
  → limitations on economic growth and development especially as related to weaknesses of the informal sector;
  → under-utilization of human resources, low productivity and unsustainable land-use practices in the rural subsistence economy; and

→ high risk and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and the degree to which HIV/AIDS will impact harmfully on long-term development outcomes.

The UN system will continue to work with the Government of Swaziland to address these fundamental issues.

- **Statistical monitoring systems.** Across all areas of development intervention, agreement on problems, priorities and strategic action must be built on the foundation of good baseline data about the current development situation. Data have to be generated on an ongoing basis to measure trends and the impact of intervention. To understand the underlying causes of problems the capacity to analyze such data must be enhanced.

Swaziland puts considerable resources into collecting such data. The return on those resources can be improved by ensuring that:
→ the right questions are asked in the first place;
→ the data is analyzed properly and distributed in a timely way, and
→ those receiving it know how to use it for decision-making.

The UN system will work to assist partners and the Government to improve the relevance and performance of statistical monitoring systems.

- **Resource mobilization.** Swaziland tends to be viewed, by the outside world, as a mid-level developing country with limited assistance needs. The

realities of poverty, the potential for disasters and the impact of HIV/AIDS tell a different story. There are concerns about the adequacy of material and human resources to meet basic obligations.

The UN system will work on resource mobilization across all the areas of UNDAF focus. A particular concern is to help the Government and communities towards self-help to meet their obligations. Children's rights and opportunities are to be secured. Safety nets and the capacity to care for other vulnerable groups must be strengthened. These groups may be severely affected by poverty and disasters, particularly HIV/AIDS.

The UN system will work with the Government to strengthen its human and financial resource mobilization capacities at local, national and international levels.

II. GOALS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The vision of the country is *"By the year 2022, the Kingdom of Swaziland will be in the top 10% of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability".*

The Swaziland UN Country Team (UNCT) is committed to the socio-economic prosperity and empowerment of the people of Swaziland. This is in support of the national vision 2022, and based on the values and norms of the United Nations.

The Government of Swaziland's main development goals and objectives are contained in various documents. These are the National Development Strategy, the Economic and Social Reform Agenda II, and the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS. The government has identified the following goals and objectives to achieve the national vision:

1. Establish Sound Economic Management by creating an attractive macro-economic environment to increase investor confidence.
2. Ensure Economic Empowerment to grow the ability of various national groups to widen their choice horizons.
3. Human Resource Development.
4. Good governance characterized by *inter alia*, transparency, accountability, discipline and the rule of law.
5. Reduction of the incidence of HIV/AIDS.
6. Lessen the impact of those already infected and affected by HIV/AIDS by focussing on risk reduction, response management and impact mitigation.

7. Ensuring Agricultural Development by extending the ability of the agricultural sector to increase products and services, without destroying the environment.
8. Commission Research for development to provide relevant information before decisions are made (in both the public and private sectors).
9. Strengthen Environmental management, which is seen as a necessary condition for sustainable development.

UN System Goals and Strategic Objectives

In March 2000 a meeting between the Government and the UNCT identified key thematic areas in which UN cooperation and assistance to the country would be more strategic and result oriented. These areas include:
- HIV/AIDS;
- poverty reduction;
- good governance and human rights;
- disaster preparedness and environmental management
- communications.

Gender, statistics and financial and human resource mobilization were identified as cross cutting issues.

The following goals have been set:

Goal 1:
To support the GOS to strengthen its technical, organizational and managerial capacities in the areas of advocacy, programming, resource mobilization and monitoring to facilitate the implementation of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan.

This goal will be achieved by working with the Government, civil society and community based groups in pursuing the following objectives:

1. Reduce HIV infection among the under-25 year olds by 20%.
2. Reduce existing STIs in the age group of 15-49 years old by 15 %.
3. Reduce MTCT of HIV infection rates by 30% by 2005, compared to transmission rates in 2000.
4. Establish HIV/AIDS counseling services in communities with easy access to reliable HIV/AIDS testing.
5. Increase access and use of health care and counseling services for prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections among HIV-positive persons.
6. Protect and care for orphaned or affected children, with monitoring systems in place in at least one chiefdom in every *Inkhundla* by 2003, and all chiefdoms by 2005.
7. Increase the capacity of people to provide home-based care.
8. Assist in conducting research, policy revision and management of data on HIV/AIDS and STIs.
9. Explore ways to reduce the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on human development.
10. Increase the effectiveness of the Government and the civil society to provide education on responsible sexual behavior to prevent HIV/AIDS, especially among young people.
11. Monitor the impact of HIV/AIDS on the national food security.
12. Monitor the economic and human development impacts of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, including its effect on household food security.

Goal 2:
To assist in formulating and implementing the National Poverty Reduction Strategy.

This goal will be reached by focussing on the following objectives:

1. Assist the government in developing policies that will create and enhance economic growth.
2. Increase access to appropriate, quality services for nutrition and health.
3. Increase the systematic use of gender specific and poverty disaggregated data.
4. Apply socio-economic gender analysis in the Government planning system and development interventions.
5. Strengthen civil society and local level institutions to empower poor populations to operate viable micro enterprises.
6. Enhance the Government's capacity to implement, monitor and evaluate these policies at all levels.
7. Build capacity in communities to ensure self-reliance among the citizens.
8. Support the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and other agencies to address data gaps such as gender disaggregation of data and trends the situation of children.

Goal 3:
To strengthen the institutions of governance to meet the aspirations of the Swazi Nation.

This goal will be achieved by working together with the Government and other partners in carrying out the following:

1. Harmonize the complementary traditional and Westminster democratic systems of governance based on consensus building and popular participation.
2. Strengthen macro-economic policy formulation and implementation in support of human development goals.
3. Promote human rights including children's rights and gender equality in all spheres of national development.
4. Build local capacity for negotiations with national and

international development partners.

5. Collaborate in improving the collection, management and prompt distribution of data to users, to enhance decision making for planning and development of interventions.

6. Build capacity for decentralized planning, management and self-reliant action on human and economic development issues

Goal 4:
To build capacity for environment and disaster management in order to achieve sustainable development.

Goal four will be achieved by working with the Government and communities to reach the following key objectives:

1. Support the implementation of strategies and action plans in the areas of environment management, bio-diversity, and combating desertification.

2. Support community participation, management and utilization of local natural resources.

3. Improve hygiene and sanitation practices in community and family behaviour change.

4. Enhance capacities at all levels to effectively prevent, prepare for and respond to future disasters.

Goal 5:
To develop the country's capacity to make optimal use of its communication and information technology .

This goal will be achieved by working with government and relevant institutions in pursuing the following objectives:

1. Support the development of a policy on information, communications, media and technology that will:

- establish clear definitions of responsibility and mechanisms for coordination across sectors;
- enhance access to affordable information technologies;
- build Swaziland's national capacity to keep abreast of information technology developments and opportunities as a basis to take informed policy and procurement decisions; and
- increase and distribute development information related to poverty reduction.

2. Assist government, in cooperation with civil society partners, to enhance development support communication practice:

- emphasize the importance of including development support communication in all development programs;
- establish access mechanisms to relevant development support communication information at decentralized levels;
- strengthen national capacity to communicate values of respect for human rights; and
- establish information systems linking the Government and civil society development groups and communities.

3. Facilitate in building infrastructure:

- establish computer networking systems for information exchange to and from *Inkhundla* levels and schools;
- develop community media and multi-media centers;
- decentralize information tools in all four regions for enhanced participation in the National Development Strategy (NDS); and
- explore opportunities for using IT as an area that Swaziland can take up for its economic diversification program.

Goal 6:
To promote gender equality to
conform to international
conventions.

The UN system will support the nation
in attaining this goal by:

1. Providing technical expertise and
    opportunities to integrate and
    mainstream gender issues and
    concerns in all developmental
    interventions.
2. Introducing the gender approach,
    including the institutionalizing of
    the Social and Economic Gender
    Analysis, through different
    institutions, including the
    Government, the private sector
    and civil society.
3. Introducing the gender approach
    in review of educational curricula
    and materials and the training of
    teachers.

III. STRATEGIES

During the UNDAF meeting in March 2000, the GOS and the UN system concluded that a more unified programming approach and collaborative partnership are essential to achieve the development priorities of the GOS. Within the UNDAF, five strategies were identified which can contribute to achieving the objectives of the development priorities defined in the National Development Strategy (NDS). These strategies will use every opportunity to address the central issues of HIV/AIDS and poverty in the development goals of the country.

The strategies are:
- Advocacy;
- Policy dialogue and reform;
- Capacity development;
- Social mobilization and participation; and
- Thematic Strategies.

Advocacy

The UN system will support advocacy efforts designed to stimulate political will and build partnerships to achieve the goals and objectives of the UNDAF. Priority areas for support will include:
- promotion of best practices in prevention and care of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS;
- respect for human rights and governance;
- gender equality and equity; and
- environmental management.

Special attention will be paid to strengthen advocacy for promoting appropriate investments in the country to generate employment opportunities.

Initiatives to improve the social sector spending and the efficient use of human, material and financial resources will be reinforced. The UN system will also support advocacy efforts that will strengthen the capacity of national and regional institutions to co-ordinate and manage social and economic programs.

Advocacy activities will be prioritized to address HIV/AIDS and gender inequities. Reporting and monitoring systems to inform national planning and decision making will be supported, including the use of integrated information systems incorporating community inputs.

Continual partnership will be sought with donors and others to support the UNDAF program components. Collaboration with other donors for technical cooperation will also enhance the quality of interventions. To complement this, UNDAF will also maximize and expand partnerships through regular and substantive dialogue with the international community to encourage that the focus of their programs also support the UNDAF.

Policy dialogue and reform

The UN system will work with government institutions, NGOs, the private sector and civil society to review, and where necessary, develop relevant policies and legislative measures as mapped out in the NDS framework. The UN system will also support the development of appropriate guidelines and procedures for the implementation of key development policies such as:
- Health for All;
- HIV/AIDS Policy;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy;
- Education for All;
- Early Childhood Care and Development;
- Gender Policy;
- Youth Policy
- Employment Act; and
- Policy on Disaster Preparedness and Environmental Management.

The UN system will assist the GOS to spearhead legal and policy reforms to ensure consistency with national priorities and international conventions and in the fulfillment of its obligations (full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and ratification of CEDAW). It will continue to promote the advancement of women as a strategy for development. It will expand activities to sustain a nation-wide social and economic gender analysis. The UN system will work with government institutions, NGOs, civil society and the international community to conduct social policy analysis and dialogue on human development issues and create a broad alliance for public education and awareness on human rights. In addition, the UN system will continue to support stronger mechanisms for public-private interactions on development issues and improve the capacity of private institutions to engage in both policy dialogue as well as implementation.

The UN system will support policy advocacy for poverty reduction. It will strengthen co-ordination for effective implementation of the Poverty Alleviation Strategy of the GOS. A comprehensive poverty monitoring system from community to national level will be established in collaboration with GOS involving broad participation on policy formulation and public dialogue. The strategy will focus on:
* the empowering of people for self-reliance;
* expanding access to basic services for the poor;
* social protection; and
* promoting gender equality and equity.

Capacity development
The scope of UN assistance will include:
* the provision of technical assistance sourced from an

internal and external pool of experts;
* training;
* logistics support; and
* setting up appropriate systems for improved program implementation and monitoring.

The UN system will focus its capacity development assistance on establishing and maintaining appropriate structures and operational mechanisms that will facilitate the implementation of NDS. These structures will be established at national, regional and community levels with clear links functioning at the different levels.

Capacity building of communities as centers for learning will be supported to copy and adapt best practices within a strategy for going to scale with successful community action programs.

The UN system will also support training programs for policy makers, planners, program managers, service providers and traditional leaders. This will enhance their orientation and skills to expand access to appropriate services, especially for young people and disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and abandoned children. It will also support human resource development programs that will improve technical, organizational and managerial capacity to plan, implement and evaluate programs, mobilize resources and improve co-ordination among various actors.

Development of regional and community workplans that will translate national goals into concrete action plans and measurable standards, will also be supported. The UN system will also assist the GOS to set up monitoring and continuing assessment systems which will determine the impact of various training programs on the capacity of the Government to co-ordinate and manage resources. A system of updating and improving

rights-based programming will be supported. Current government efforts will be supported to strengthen the capacity of decentralized levels to take on a greater role in service delivery, planning and resource mobilization and allocation. Emphasis will also be placed on building capacity for emergency preparedness and environmental management.

The UN will engage in joint assessments and exchange of lessons learned. It will:
- support the development of national information systems, using accurate and updated statistics and electronic networks; and
- train personnel to develop and maintain these systems, and promote a management culture for the systematic use of appropriate information technology in decision making.

Social mobilization and participation

A strategy of social mobilization and participation will facilitate the translation of policies and capacities into action and results. It will promote and develop alliances in support of national development objectives, and consultative mechanisms for participation of civil society and communities in the design and implementation of activities to achieve those objectives. It will seek to bring together Government, traditional leaders, service providers, and community representatives including young people, in efforts to mobilize ideas, action and resources for achieving the UNDAF goals and objectives.

Social mobilization will encourage individuals to reach common understanding of shared priorities, to identify their own community resources and skills that can contribute to meeting those priorities,

and to articulate the outside support they require from government and others. Such social mobilization will serve as a tool of community empowerment designed to encourage leadership and participation in local level planning, project implementation, resource mobilization and monitoring.

Support will be provided to develop the methodologies and the community-level skills to carry out assessment and analysis of problems, and to formulate community-based programmes of action to solve them. This will be done in the context of rights-based approaches to programming , enabling individuals and leaders at all levels better to understand both their rights and the related obligations and responsibilities that go with these. The effective participation of women, young people and persons with disabilities in these efforts will receive special attention. Their commitment, creativity and energy are essential if communities are to address the serious tasks of both development and crisis management which face the nation, particularly in relation to the challenges of halving poverty and responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Young people's participation is especially essential in all aspects of initiatives to strengthen youth access to relevant health services and information, basic education, and life skills.

Communication is the primary tool of social mobilization. Approaches to communication will seek to harness the potentials of modern institutions of the media and civil society, as well as the still vibrant institutions and channels of communication of Swaziland's traditional society. Special atttention will be given to involve young people in communication efforts to mobilize and support their peers.

The UNDAF will seek to strengthen and expand the information exchange

that can link the Government, civil society, and communities into a network of partners who will place the priorities of the UNDAF on their own agenda. The UN system will assist development of national capacity to communicate values of respect for human rights, and to inculcate understanding of the relationship of human rights to Swaziland's own traditional values and modern aspirations.

Thematic Strategies

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS strategy will support the national strategic plan's priorities for work in the areas of advocacy, prevention, impact mitigation, and care. UN support under the UNDAF will encompass initiatives for: advocacy and government/civil-society capacity strengthening for an effective response; multi-sectoral prevention initiatives especially focused on youth; technical support and capacity building for care and support of those infected; impact mitigation through social mobilization, community capacity development and service delivery to protect affected children and families; technical support for impact mitigation in public and private sector institutions; capacity building for research and evaluation; and communication.

Advocacy and communication will support raising of awareness among leaders, to understand the epidemic, its causes, social and economic effects, challenges for an effective response, and the responsibilities and opportunities of leadership at all levels, public and private, to achieve an effective response. Such leadership groups include Government personnel and parliamentarians, traditional leaders, religious leaders, and professional and labour organizations. Support will include sharing of experiences across sectors and organizations, as well as

internationally, to promote understanding, adaptation and rapid replication of best practices for HIV response, whether developed within or outside the country. Capacity building initiatives will seek to enhance the effectiveness of work carried out in both urban areas, under leadership of the municipalities, and in the rural areas through involvement of traditional leadership structures. Multi-sectoral prevention initiatives will include work to involve traditional channels of organization and communication to reach men and women in local groups, including traditional healers, with basic information about the epidemic and their own roles in protecting themselves and in reducing further spread of the virus.

The UN support will place particular emphasis on mobilizing alliances to work together to reach young people, whenever possible even before they become sexually active, by efforts across sectors of government, civil society organizations, and donors. Activities will emphasize active involvement and promotion of leadership among the young people themselves. Youth peer education will be one approach used, linked to educational and social activities that strengthen young people's knowledge, self-confidence, and integration into both peer and adult social support systems.

Expansion of access to youth friendly health services will also be a key element in reducing risks of HIV transmission, especially access to sexual and reproductive health services. These will place special emphasis on reducing the incidence of sexually transmitted infections, and ensuring access to condoms for all sexually active young people as well as adults.

A care initiative will support the Government and communities to provide a continuum of care for those

already infected or affected, seeking to involve health personnel, community-based health motivators and traditional healers in a better organized provision of care and support services. It will include training to deliver a well-defined package of essential care, including voluntary counseling and testing, psycho-social and spiritual support, clinical management (diagnosis and prophylaxis), nursing and nutrition. Surveillance capacities in the health system and its monitoring of disease trends will also be strengthened, and linked into an ongoing process of review and strengthening of capacities for care.

Linked to the care initiative, interventions to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV will seek to ensure appropriate management of pregnancy and nursing, that will identify those who are HIV positive, and provide advice and support that minimize risks to both mother and child. The UN role will place special emphasis on ensuring access of medical professionals to up-to-date information regarding care, in areas where scientific knowledge is rapidly evolving, and to support the Government in adapting such new knowledge in its protocols for care and its service delivery systems.

In the context of broader UNDAF goals of poverty alleviation and human rights, special efforts will be made to build alliances to seek to mitigate the impact of the epidemic on families, and particularly to protect and promote the rights of children who have been orphaned or affected by the epidemic. Central focus of efforts will be to build community capacities to monitor the situation and to provide necessary support for families thus affected, to ensure they remain a part of the community, and that the rights of their children are equally protected. Building of such community capacity will go hand-in-hand with efforts to raise consciousness of leadership at all levels, including internationally, of

the basic needs of children that families and communities severely affected by the epidemic are unable to provide, and to mobilize resources that will support community efforts, without undermining community responsibility and self-reliance.

The UN system will continue to encourage initiative from both public and private sector to assess and project the potential impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on their operations and on broader trends in national development, and to take timely policy and programmatic action to mitigate such impact. This will involve technical support as well as resource mobilization for work in research and evaluation. Related to this will be work to strengthen communication, both through assessment of effectiveness of communication on an ongoing basis, and support for a coordinated development of IEC materials.

POVERTY

The UN system support will assist the Government of Swaziland in addressing poverty issues comprehensively, towards achieving global goals to halve the number of people living in critical poverty by 2015. Research, policy analysis and dialogue will focus on how best to achieve that goal, linked to coordinated advocacy efforts, across the UN system, for Government to institute "pro-poor" changes in public spending.

This approach is based on recognition that Swaziland's poverty is rooted in disparities of human development and access to basic services, as much as in access to economic resources. Support will thus be provided focused on the following key concerns of those affected by poverty:
- Meaningful participation in design, resource allocation decisions, and implementation of programmes for

economic and social development and poverty alleviation.

- Access to information and basic public services, focusing on improved outcomes in education, health and nutrition.
- Access to markets, and to the productive assets (information, credit, inputs, land, skills) needed to benefit from that access.
- Enhanced security from economic shocks.

The UN system will take part in the formulation and implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Strategy, and will support participatory mechanisms to involve the poor in these processes. These efforts seek to enhance understanding of the poverty situation in Swaziland, including its multiple dimensions and causes, and to advocate for development of safeguards against economic vulnerability of the poor and establishment of safety net programmes to protect vulnerable groups. The UNDAF includes advocacy and support to institutionalize an information system for poverty monitoring and analysis, appropriately disaggregated to identify especially disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, and to link these to ongoing advocacy for macro-economic and sectoral policies that are explicitly pro-poor, and pro-gender equality.

Two-thirds or more of those in poverty are women and children. Widespread application of socio-economic gender analysis will work towards ensuring that the more than half of the population that is female enjoys equal opportunities to participate in and to contribute to national development. UN agencies will come together for advocacy and to strengthen systems of monitoring to track progress towards ensuring universal access to basic education of a good quality, designed to enhance equality of opportunity for girls and boys.

Special attention to development of children and young people will seek to stop the reproduction of poverty from one generation to the next. Advocacy will promote the understanding that basic education with relevant curricula is a key foundation of long-term development. The UN system will also work towards improved outcomes of health, nutrition and intellectual and physical development in early childhood. Such work, along with capacity-building for strengthening the life skills component of education, will place special emphasis on ensuring that children of communities and families in poverty are reached, including where necessary a strengthening of out-of-school programmes. More attention will also be given to investing in young people, to create during adolescence and young adulthood the social skills and values needed by girls and boys to become productive contributors in Swaziland's 21st century society.

The burdens of ill health generally affect poor populations disproportionately. The high cost of illness, in terms of both treatment and lost productivity, undermines efforts to better the economic lot of the poor. The UN poverty alleviation strategy thus includes policy advocacy and capacity building for affordable access by the poor to timely and appropriate primary health care. The problems of hygiene, sanitation and contaminated water are a major contributor to ill health. The UN will work to promote cooperation between sectors, and among donors, to enhance access to safe water, and to build capacity to reach communities with "information for action" to transform their practices in hygiene and sanitation. Other initiatives will focus on reducing the burden of infectious diseases, such as malaria, completing initiatives already underway for elimination of vaccine-preventable diseases like polio, measles and tetanus, and eliminating micro-nutrient deficiencies of iodine, vitamin A and iron. The focus of the

UN system will be on advocacy for Swaziland to participate in such global initiatives, capacity building for their implementation, and support to adapt systems to deliver such services as a first priority to populations in poverty.

The national capacity to identify and undertake critical reforms for achieving pro-poor governance will be improved through training, exposure to other experiences, and strengthening poverty monitoring mechanisms. An element of "learning by doing" will also be supported, focusing on testing of innovative approaches to increase access of the poor, and especially women, to existing financial structures, information and extension support, productive assets, and markets.

Within the framework of the NDS and Vision 2022, support for the improvement of administrative systems, procedures and structures will be targeted, including for a successful decentralization of the delivery of public services. This support will seek to build on the strengths of current governance systems, including to build on the culture of participation that characterizes traditional structures. It will also seek to build the capacities of the modern structures to support decentralized levels more effectively, including to develop systems and skills for improved and better coordinated planning, monitoring, and resource management at both central and decentralized levels.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The promotion of human rights will be supported by first revisiting the concept and its implications in Swaziland. Later it will be achieved by strengthening awareness and building a culture of respect of civil liberties and human rights through education and sensitization campaigns. The Government will be assisted in

introducing a rights-based approach in its governance systems through skills and capacity enhancement.
Good governance and promotion of human rights is fundamental to the achievement of the development goals of the GOS. Consistent with the NDS, the UNDAF will focus its advocacy efforts and policy reform agenda for the respect of human rights through sound macro-management. The negative impact of drugs and crime will be reduced. The public sector will be reformed to ensure more efficient delivery of services.

Capacity development of institutions and formal and informal structures in the communities will be supported to:
- improve the implementation and monitoring of human rights conventions;
- increase the access of poor and vulnerable groups to basic services and economic opportunities;
- improve the protection of rights of those who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; and
- improve the legal and social status of women and children.

The UN will support the strengthening of national and community capacities to understand the concepts of human rights. Systems will be established to monitor them. This will include following up, for example, on the international efforts that have monitored progress towards the goals established in 1990 at the World Summit for Children. It will also assist the Government to institutionalize its child monitoring systems. Areas of focus and indicators will be expanded to include emerging issues of the 21st century. Systems will be put in place for communities to participate in such monitoring. Community- based institutions will be developed to respond to violations of children's rights. Special emphasis will be placed on how to protect orphaned

children and those abandoned by their parents.

Advocacy and continuing support will be given towards the acceptance of the CEDAW, as well as the subsequent review of laws and the development of monitoring systems for its implementation.

Public sector management will be assisted in the areas of:
- policy and legislative matters;
- macro-economic management; and
- law and order.

Technical support will be provided to:
- define standards of performance and services expected by the public from the Government and the public sector;
- review, research and codify Swazi Laws and Customs and to provide legislative in-roads to ensure harmonization with Roman Dutch Law; and
- strengthen and update crime prevention measures, including those related to drug and alcohol abuse.

COMMUNICATIONS

The communications strategy will aim at the development of an appropriate policy framework. This will enhance the free flow of, and access to affordable information via emerging technologies. It will address key development challenges such as HIV/AIDS, poverty reduction and people's participation.

The strategy will also ensure the integration of development support communication in programming for participatory development; access to relevant development support and information at decentralised levels; as well as closer links between government and civil society groups and communities.

The UN system will, through this strategy, aim to strengthen and enhance the communication and information technology infrastructure, including the exploration of opportunities in areas of specialisation as an option the diversification of the country's economy.

The UNDAF will provide a framework through which agencies of the United Nations will, collaboratively or individually support the development of tools and skills for mainstreaming Development Support Communication (DSC) in programming and the establishment of community media including radio and print; identification of appropriate software for communication within civil society; and enhanced production and distribution of development information.

The strategy will support policy dialogue and development to establish clear definitions of responsibility and mechanism across sectors, and enhance access to affordable information technologies as well as build national capacity to keep abreast of information technology developments and opportunities. Support will extend to include capacity development activities that will build broad-based skills in the application of information technology (IT) for development. A specialised body of IT technicians will be created to facilitate the decentralisation of new information technologies in the use of development support communication. The UN System will mobilise resources for infrastructure development, enhanced internet access, and optimal use of communication and information technology for development.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Plans, policies and programs have already been developed. The next step is to identify and mobilize technical and financial resources to implement the work plans on disaster preparedness and environmental management. To achieve the overall goal of promoting sustainable management of resources, a national data base unit will be developed in collaboration with the GOS.

The UN system will support advocacy and capacity development efforts of communities to be more active and able to manage natural resources. Household hygiene and sanitation practices for behavioral change will be promoted through participatory approaches (e.g. PHAST). Information dissemination campaigns linking hygiene and sanitation practices with quality of life among HIV-positive people, will be promoted.

The following action steps will be supported by the UNDAF:

1. Advocate for the Disaster Management Legislation that obliges all sectors to adhere to disaster management practices.
2. Raise awareness on disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation.
3. Build capacities for all sectors to develop sectoral plans for disaster management; develop the capacity of the Disaster Management Unit (in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office), including regional and community units to strengthen disaster management.

Capacity development activities will be supported to strengthen institutions for planning, monitoring and legislation. A team of trainers will assist government personnel, NGOs and CBOs to implement and assess regional and

community programs. The sharing of experiences with neighbors such as Mozambique and South Africa, on how to handle disasters, will be supported. Technical and financial resources will be mobilized for appropriate analysis and mapping.

IV. THE UNDAF PREPARATION PROCESS

A. The UNDAF Process

GLOBAL

In 1997 the United Nations Secretary General launched a program for reform, with the aim of preparing the United Nations for the challenges of the 21st century. The program includes instruments such as the CCA and the UNDAF. The CCA provides an overview of the country's development activities. The UNDAF, on the other hand, is the planning framework for the development operations of the UN system at country level. *"It seeks to derive the greater coherence of the United Nations Program of assistance at the country level ...with common objectives and time frames in close consultation with the governments..."* (UNDAF Guidelines: 1999). More importantly, it lays the foundation for cooperation among the UN system, Government and other development partners through the preparation of a framework of objectives and strategies. The CCA and harmonized program cycles of the UN agencies are a pre-requisite of the UNDAF process.

SWAZILAND

In March 2000 the UNCT and the Government of Swaziland met to review program priorities for UN system assistance. Five thematic areas for the UNDAF were identified:

1. HIV/AIDS
2. Environmental Management and Disaster Preparedness
3. Poverty Alleviation
4. Good Governance and Human Rights
5. Communications

Human and Financial Resources Mobilisation and gender were identified as a topic cutting across all the thematic areas.
Statistics (data collection and analysis) and gender issues were also identified as cross cutting issues. The thematic areas were agreed upon after assessing the national development situation and strategies based on NDS, ESRA II and other policy documents.

In July 2000 the Swaziland UNCT conducted an UNDAF planning workshop with the technical assistance from UNDGO CCA/UNDAF's Support Specialist. This workshop facilitated the identification of teams for the CCA and UNDAF processes. In the formulation of these working teams UN agencies were assigned to take a lead role in the various thematic areas on the basis of their comparative advantage. These inter-agency teams consisted of UN staff members. The role of the teams was to identify key stakeholders from government and civil society organisations, including NGOs and other potential partners, to participate in the UNDAF process. The teams also had an important role to play in helping to monitor progress on the programme, to ensure timely completion of the UNDAF workplan.

The updating of the CCA, which began in June 2000, occurred simultaneously with the UNDAF preparation. The updating of the CCA formed the basis of an analysis of key development challenges and national priorities that led to an integrated action towards the preparation of the UNDAF in Swaziland.

UNDAF Milestones

Activity	Schedule	Outputs
First CCA	1998	First CCA published
Planning session for UNCT	January, 2000	- Agreement on the development of 2000 UNCT work plan. - Human Rights Theme group and Environment and Disaster Management Theme Groups formed. - Agreements on harmonization of services.
UNCT Retreat	March, 2000	- Shared understanding of the CCA/UNDAF by UNCT. - Priority areas based on agency mandates and comparative advantages of agencies identified.
Consultation between UNCT and GOS on program priorities	March, 2000	Thematic areas for UN support identified.
UNDAF work planning workshop	July, 2000	- Inception of CCA update and UNDAF preparation. - Working group on CCA formed. - Working groups on thematic areas of the UNDAF formed. - Goals and objectives on thematic areas developed. - UNDAF preparation workplan developed.
Consultation meetings with stakeholders	August - September, 2000	UNDAF reports from working groups on the various thematic areas drafted.
UNDAF preparation meeting	September, 2000	- UNDAF format and content agreed upon by UNCT. - UNDAF preparation assigned to agencies.
DRAFT UNDAF	September, 2000	Document outlining goals, objectives, strategies and UNDAF process drafted.
Finalization	October, 2000	Final UNDAF document.
Updating of CCA and finalization	March, 2001	Final CCA document.

B. The United Nations Country Team

GENERAL

The mission statement of the UNCT is:

The UN Country Team (UNCT) strives to advocate and build partnerships, which support harmonized implementation of programs of good governance, enhanced human rights, gender equity and equality and disaster management.

The UNCT is guided by the values and principles of the UN Charter and, drawing from key international instruments, builds on its unique strengths of neutrality and global experiences.

SWAZILAND

The UNCT is aware that Swaziland is engaged in a process of political, economic and social transformation and supports the mobilization of political commitment as well as the technical and financial resources needed for the attainment of the development goals.

The UNCT actively supports the nation's best case scenario, as articulated in the National Development Strategy (NDS) to reach its "Vision 2022".

The United Nations Country Team in Swaziland, under the direction of the Resident Coordinator, is in the process of undertaking more coordinated programming to avoid duplication of work and to save on financial and human resources. This is in response to the Secretary General's Reform Agenda. The Swaziland UNCT is made up of ten resident and non-resident agencies. The resident agencies in the country are:

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP);
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- World Health Organisation (WHO); and
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

The non-resident agencies are:

- International Labor Organisation (ILO);
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO);
- United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO);
- United Nations Organisation for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP); and
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

HIGHLIGHTS OF UN AGENCY ROLES IN SWAZILAND

While each UN agency enjoys a direct and strong relationship with the Government and other partners in its specialized areas, they have all played a significant role in many development programs.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP is a strong and respected partner to the Government and people of Swaziland, and the multilateral and bilateral community active in the Kingdom.

UNDP works in particular to:

- Reposition Swaziland globally, following the major changes in the situations of its neighbours, South Africa and Mozambique, in the 1990s.
- Act decisively and with maximum possible impact in the critical national emergency areas of

HIV/AIDS prevention and response, and in the priority areas of:
- Economic revival and growth
- Harmonization and strengthening of innovative and effective governance structures.
- Advocate for, and mobilise as many resources as possible from internal and external sources to advance these priority areas.
- Develop national capacity at the maximum possible speed.

UNDP's team commit themselves to work with energy, experience, expertise, excellence and dedication to the service of the Swazi people, by:

- Generating creative solutions to national challenges
- Delivering recognised quality advice
- Working in a strenuous and ongoing way to equip UNDP with the core competencies needed for this mission.
- Providing efficient and effective delivery mechanisms, and constantly searching for ways to improve them.
- Clear-minded and strenuous targetting of UNDP's own limited resources for maximum impact.

UNDP gives the heart and home of the United Nations in Swaziland. In this regard the UNDP team, in support of the Resident Coordinator, pledge to uphold the United Nations family with respect for its various mandates.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The WHO is the directing and coordinating authority on international health work with the following aims:

1. To stimulate the eradication of epidemic, endemic and other diseases.
2. To promote nutrition, housing, sanitation, working conditions and other aspects of environmental hygiene.
3. To foster cooperation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health.
4. To propose international conventions and agreements in health matters.
5. To promote and conduct research in the field of health.
6. To develop international standards for food as well as for biological and pharmaceutical products.
7. To assist in developing an informed public opinion among all people on matters of health.

The WHO's areas of focus are:

- communicable disease prevention and control;
- non-communicable disease prevention and control;
- healthy environment and sustainable development;
- reproductive health;
- emergency and humanitarian action;
- health information and promotion;
- health systems; and
- services development.

The WHO's work in Swaziland has included:
- advisory services;
- seminars, workshops and training programs;
- scholarships and fellowships;
- procurement of technical equipment, drugs and other supplies for health;
- provision of publications and other scientific literature;
- health promotion; and
- advocacy and direct support to health programs.

Biennial priorities for program cooperation with the Government are in the areas of human resource development, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, tuberculosis and malaria.

United Nations Fund (UNFPA)

The UNFPA has been focussing on reproductive health service delivery, including programs regarding HIV/AIDS and activities for adolescents and youth. It is also involved in population and gender policy formulation and data collection and analysis. The UNFPA continues with institutional strengthening. This include the strengthening of the Population Unit within MEPD and the Gender Desk at the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as the training of nationals in various population related issues. It will continue to focus on reproductive health including HIV/AIDS and adolescent reproductive health, census, gender, advocacy and capacity building.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF is mandated by the UN General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.

The UNICEF 2001-2005 cooperation with the Government of Swaziland seeks to enhance national capacities to promote, protect and fulfil the rights of children, and to strengthen community capacities to translate those national commitments into practical, positive outcomes for children. In the context of an emerging Global Movement for Children, UNICEF assistance facilitates formation of alliances between Government, NGO's, the UN system and other donors, to place children at the centre of national development efforts, and of community concern and action. Resource mobilization for children is thus a key element, especially to build bridges of common interest and cooperation to promote an effective and equitable use of resources that will reach children most at risk.

The country programme strategy especially seeks to engage Swaziland's traditional institutions and community-based organizations in processes of analysis and problem solving for children. Positive traditional values to do what is right for children will serve as a basis to understand the broader framework of obligations and aspirations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. National programmes will build capacity for the various government sectors as well as non-governmental institutions to support the efforts of communities to realize children's rights, and to monitor ongoing progress. Support for policy and legal reform efforts will seek to institutionalize successful approaches. It will also support planning and monitoring systems to develop a new National Programme of Action for Children, and to create an effective institutional framework to monitor its implementation.

There will be special emphasis, cross-cutting all initiatives, on mitigating the effects of HIV/AIDS on children, and on preventing further infections. Key areas of focus of the programme of cooperation include:
- Community action and policy development to ensure protection and promotion of the rights of children, with special attention to those orphaned and affected by HIV/AIDS;
- HIV prevention interventions spearheaded by young people, and supported by a broader initiative to strengthen life skills and gender equality in both formal and non-formal education;
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and "orphan prevention" initiatives to promote positive living among parents living with HIV/AIDS;
- Community initiatives to improve family knowledge and skills in early childhood care and development, linked to strengthening of both

education and health services aimed at this age group;

- Communication for child rights, to build understanding of obligations, responsibilities and effective lines of action at family and community levels, and to build alliances, political will and long-term momentum that will mobilize resources for children at all levels.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR's primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. The organization strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. In its efforts to protect refugees and to promote solutions to their problems, UNHCR works in partnership with governments, regional organizations, international and non-governmental organization.

UNHCR-Swaziland 's areas of emphasis include the following:
1. To promote the understanding of refugee law and facilitate the creation of an enabling environment for the local integration of urban and rural refugees, through the reinforcing of the legal and institutional capacity building and development.
2. Embark on broad-based refugee awareness and information campaign, targeting schoolchildren, law enforcers, lawmakers, the media and the public at large.
3. Mainstream policy priorities the in program delivery, with special emphasis on reproductive health, safe motherhood, HIV/AIDS, security and welfare of refugee women, children and other vulnerable groups. Further, a broad based youth support for HIV/Aids initiatives will be reinforced and environment

friendly practices and hygiene will be promoted and implemented.
4. Strengthen the value of smart partnerships in resource mobilization with all core partners.
5. Engage in subtle preventive diplomacy initiative in conjunction with the UNCT.

International Labor Organisation (ILO)

The ILO engages in the formulation of international policies and programs to:
- promote basic human rights;
- improve working and living conditions; and
- enhance employment opportunities for all.

The ILO has an extensive program of international technical cooperation formulated and implemented in collaboration with other development partners to help countries put policies into practice effectively.

The ILO's technical cooperation is focussed on four major areas which correspond to its four strategic objectives which are:
- the promotion of fundamental rights at work;
- creating decent employment opportunities for men and women;
- enhancing social protection; and
- promoting social dialogue.

The major proportion of the ILO's technical cooperation is implemented in the areas of:
- development policies and programs for poverty alleviation and job creation;
- enterprise promotion;
- development and cooperative development;
- eradication of child labor; and
- training policies and programs.

Training, education, research and publication constitute other areas of the ILO's actions, which helps to advance all its efforts.

The United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (UNODCCP)

The UNODCCP's main objective is to develop and strengthen national capacities in support of the major UN conventions and standards in drug control and crime prevention. It also supports governments and civil society as they develop and implement national drug control and crime prevention programs and strategies.

The UNODCCP's work in Swaziland has been in three main areas. The first is capacity building against crime and drug trafficking in south eastern Africa. This is a tri-border project covering Swaziland, South Africa and Mozambique. It's aim is to strengthen the individual and combined capacities of the three countries to combat drug trafficking and organized crime in their joint border areas. This is done by improving the capacities of police, customs and immigration to deal with these problems.

The other two areas are capacity building, and assistance in drug law enforcement and the project in Judicial System training. These two projects are still in the pipeline and will only commence when the Government of Swaziland has signed up to these projects. Once these projects are in place they will improve cross-border casework cooperation and performance. They will ensure more effective and frequent cooperation in response to international requests for mutual legal assistance, as well as improved national trial and conviction rates for serious drug offences. It will also achieve a more coordinated approach by the various law enforcement agencies in order to address the increasing problem of drug trafficking.

United Nations Education and Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The UNESCO is not a resident agency. However, it has played a major role in the UNDAF process, especially in the areas of communication, social sciences, and education through the participation of the National Commission for UNESCO. UNAIDS is a Co-Sponsored Programme around which Heads of UN Agencies in Swaziland have established a UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS. It is a mechanism which supports an expanded multisectoral response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The UN Theme Group undertakes joint information collection, analysis and exchange:
1. Advocate and promotes an expanded, multisectoral response to HIV/AIDS including issues of Human Rights.
2. Provides multisectoral financial help, usually resourced jointly by UNAIDS and Co-Sponsors and technical support to the national response.
3. Undertake joint planning and action.
4. Share experience.
5. Increase the UN Country Team's understanding of HIV/AIDS and its commitment to the National Response.
6. Support by a Country Programme Advisor seconded from UNAIDS.

Lessons learnt In UNDAF preparation

A more cohesive UNCT
In the preparation of the UNDAF, the Swaziland UNCT has become more cohesive without losing focus on individual agency mandates. The composition of inter-agency working teams has ingrained a culture of better collaboration with a unified vision and broad-based programs within the UNCT.

The Role of the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team

The Resident Co-ordinator's (RC) function is key to the UNDAF process. The UNDAF preparation process was characterised by a high level of participation, motivation and closeness in working relations which strengthened the role of the UN Country Team and the RC function.

Joint programming

The UNDAF process promoted and encouraged collaboration as opposed to duplication of efforts. It achieved greater impact at less cost. It is through the UNDAF process that the UNCT has embarked on this.

Preparation of the first UNDAF

So far, the Swaziland UNCT has learned many lessons from participating in the publication of the first UNDAF. It has encouraged greater involvement of other stakeholders such as the Government, NGOs and other civil society organizations as potential partners in a future program.

V. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

The Government of Swaziland has identified resource mobilization as a crosscutting issue and a priority for UN support of national efforts. In view not only of its size, but also of its misleading middle level of income status, Swaziland is not a pole of attraction for donors. External aid channeled through the regular operations of the UN system is shrinking. Therefore, the first challenge is to use the available resources - internal and external - effectively, particularly when they are scarce.

Also, the UN system has a role to play in helping the Government to manage, coordinate and allocate resources available for development purposes. Through the design of national frameworks, better and more cost effective ways of using existing resources should be identified. It is therefore critical to assist the Government in knowing all the implementation options available that can be managed locally. As part of their support, the UN agencies will systematically take stock of accumulated experience in developing countries worldwide. It will facilitate access to the best practices recorded and lessons learnt in comparable zones.

The UN system would search for additional resources through well-established mechanisms such as the Round Table Conference, supported by sectoral consultations.

Other approaches likely to have a positive impact on resource mobilization to be pursued with the Government are:

- the early involvement of potential partners, including the private sector, in all stages of development activities requiring significant or additional resources,
- the use of the program approach and the formulation of national (thematic) programs or projects; and
- the identification of new partnerships, including networking at national and international level.

To achieve the UNDAF objectives, the UN system would be able to allocate from its own core and regular resources.

VI. REVIEW FRAMEWORK

The UNCT in Swaziland has decided to use the UNDAF as reference for all the UN supported interventions starting in 2001.

UNICEF and UNDP have matched their program cycles for 2001-2005. The UNFPA will, on the other hand, be in harmony by the beginning of the following UNDAF. These agencies will systematically seek opportunities for mutual programming. This will ensure that their programs have maximum impact as a result of harmonized interventions.

Implementation and monitoring arrangements

The following mechanisms will be put in place to ensure adequate monitoring of the UNDAF implementation at its different stages.

- Five technical groups covering the thematic priority areas will be established to monitor progress regularly. It will include the UN agencies involved as well as stakeholders such as government institutions, civil society, and local administration.

  Quarterly meetings of these technical working groups will provide opportunities to exchange information and discuss implementation issues and new developments. Minutes of these meetings will be sent to the highest decision levels. The technical working groups will produce a progress report twice a year on the implementation of UNDAF. This will improve coordination of UN supported interventions aimed at achieving the UNDAF objectives.

- A high-level Steering Committee will be formed, which will include UN Heads of Agency, Government and local administration high officials, civil society representatives and private sector partners. This committee will meet twice a year to review progress made towards achieving the UNDAF objectives. It will operate on the basis of a common integrated monitoring and evaluation plan agreed upon by the UN agencies and partners.

To facilitate monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, a core set of indicators and baseline data will be updated regularly. It is expected that this type of monitoring mechanism will serve to strengthen individual agency project monitoring efforts.

VII. LESSONS LEARNT FROM PAST CO-OPERATION

Main lessons from past co-operation are:

UN SYSTEM CO-OPERATION AND COORDINATION

Past patterns of UN assistance and programming were characterized by vertical programs with strong coverage of agency mandates. In the absence of national programs, the agencies worked with their respective counterpart Government ministries. There was a tendency for some programs to have vague or over-ambitious objectives. A healthy graduation was realized with the advent of:

- the National Development Strategy (NDS) (August 1999);
- the Economic and Social Reform Agenda (ESRA) I & II (July 1999);
- the Public Sector Management Plan (PSMP) relaunched August 1999);
- the National HIV/AIDS Policy (1999);
- the HIV/AIDS Crisis Management and Technical Committee (CTMC); and National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS; and
- other nationally owned frameworks.

These were adopted by agencies as guidelines for intervention. The UNDAF seeks to build upon these and present more measurable objectives.

The Government wishes to institutionalize systematic co-ordination of donor assistance. The creation of the External Assistance Unit at the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and recent approval of the Aid Policy are symbolic of this.

There have been problems in making the Unit operational. However, the Government's efforts to strengthen the Unit further provide a basis on which to build UN support for a functional mechanism under the UNDAF.

The UN agencies are seeing improved coordination and cooperation under a strengthened UN Resident Coordinator (RC) system. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and UN theme groups are fostering this coordination and collaboration. Through electronic communication, concrete efforts are made to also involve non-resident agencies for major processes and decisions.

This first UNDAF seeks to derive *"greater coherence to the United Nations program of assistance at the country level ... with common objectives and time frames in close consultation with the governments ..."* This is in line with the UN reform program launched by the Secretary General in 1997, and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) mandate to ensure harmonization of UN-assisted programs.

The office of the RC, which is charged with the responsibility to pursue the UNDAF, has limited capacity. Further capacities are needed to ensure effective implementation of the UNDAF through the RC system.

The UN system should foster collaborative programming with other partners and donors in order to:
- avoid duplication of activities;
- utilize limited resources effectively; and
- enhance resource mobilization.

Evidence from the past (for example in the area of reproductive health initiatives) has shown that coordination is necessary.

The UN system should improve internal communications and pursue coherence of common services.

ADVOCACY

In pursuing their respective programs, the agencies tended to advocate for various issues independently. Joint UN advocacy work around common priorities will be continued under the UNDAF.

The UNCT approach has united the agencies to undertake jointly and deliberately the identification of, and advocacy for, common issues including:
- HIV/AIDS;
- gender equity and equality;
- human rights;
- poverty;
- disaster management; and
- governance.

The UN was instrumental in breaking the silence on the issue of HIV/AIDS, The creation of the UNAIDS office, with a Country Program Advisor, has assisted the agencies to collaborate.

Other areas of positive results include:
- creating the Gender Desk at the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- the creation of a National Committee for children;
- the national HIV/AIDS policy and plan;
- the establishment of the External Assistance Unit;
- preparing the Aid policy; and

- establishing the Population Unit at the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

There will be continued policy level dialogue and policy orientation activities in the areas of HIV/AIDS, gender, governance and human rights in Swaziland. This is in line with the areas agreed upon with the Government and in keeping with the UN mandate.

Social mobilization and mobilization of communities through communication will form part of the UNDAF.

The UNDAF assists the country with following up on UN conventions, including the acceptance of:
- CEDAW;
- JOMTIEN;
- UNCED;
- Cairo Population and Development;
- Social Summit;
- CRC; and
- Food Summit.

CAPACITY BUILDING

There are certain persistent institutional weaknesses in the capacities of the Government and the UN country offices. This has a negative effect on the planning, managing and monitoring of programs. It is necessary for programs to be implemented and delivered effectively.

Apart from these deficiencies, there is also a high staff turnover rate of qualified nationals in the Government. The UNDAF therefore realizes that the Government and other national institutions need to be assisted continually with human resource development. Efforts will be made towards multi-skills development and building capacities at multiple levels. The past tendency in some disciplines to train the same core of personnel will be avoided.

His Majesty King Mswati III has declared the HIV/AIDS pandemic a disaster. The impact of HIV/AIDS on the labor force makes capacity building a priority. Efforts will be made to resolve inadequate capacities in the Government and UN country offices.

The UN agencies will adopt innovative ways to promote national ownership to improve on past moderate implementation levels. Advocacy and capacity building are the keys to decentralized planning and self-reliant management in human and economic development. Mobilizing the community and adopting a participatory approach will achieve this.

The effective design, monitoring and evaluation of the program were impeded by limited co-ordination of data collection and analysis as well as data gaps. The UN should support the Government in building capacity in this regard.

APPROACHES

In the past, a number of UN approaches guided some agencies collectively. The Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) is noted for its membership which included among others the UNICEF, the UNFPA and the UNDP. Although the Government accepted the National Execution (NEX) modality, it was applied to a limited number of projects.

Problems continue in this system. One problem is that inadequate Government staffing affects the effective monitoring of resources as well as timely reporting.

The NEX should be viewed as an integral part of the national development process. The Government, therefore, needs to be assisted in building their capacity to mainstream and institutionalize NEX.

Previous HIV/AIDS-related interventions have been fragmented. The establishment of a multi-sectoral Crisis Management and Technical Committee and a UNAIDS office have helped to harmonize them. The UNAIDS office is a tool for improved coordination of UN assistance relating to the pandemic.

This office needs to be strengthened. Relevant personnel are needed to provide technical backup and to assist with the coordination of resources.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated at over 30% of antenatal clinic attendees only. Therefore the importance of the deliberate efforts of the UNDAF to ensure improved coordination can be appreciated.

The program approach has been applied to a number of country programs with seemingly limited impact. The majority evaluation and program review reports consistently highlighted weaknesses in the coordination of resources and activities. The result was the fragmentation of UN interventions. Under the UNDAF, the GOS will be assisted to endeavor to put in place national programs with a program approach, enabling donors and UN agencies to contribute to national programs.

The UN's anti-poverty focus needs to be strengthened and linked to the HIV/AIDS response. That will require capacity building to reach poorer communities to help them to use their own human and natural resources within their communities. The UN support must not undermine the communities' sense of responsibility for their people. This includes women and children and their traditions of self-reliance that is rooted in the extended family.

The approach of participation is essential at all stages of the program cycle (designing, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation). Past experiences show that the active involvement of the traditional sector on development policy and program formulation has enhanced ownership and sustainability.

The UN has assisted the country to enhance capacities for good governance. It seeks to continue this assistance in the:
- social reform process;
- codification and harmonization of traditional and Roman Dutch laws; and
- constitutional reform process.

The UNDAF and past experience of the application of human rights to programming has shown the need to redefine the human rights concept. It has to be aligned with the national context.

The Government has accepted NGOs as partners in planning and implementing programs. This has created another avenue for improved program implementation rates. The UNDAF will encompass increased partnerships with NGOs, the private sector and civil society.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Support should be continued to build capacity within the Government to manage and coordinate external assistance. Part of the strategy is to support the External Assistance Unit and donor round tables and to implement the Aid Policy.

The HIV/AIDS disaster has an unprecedented scope. It requires mobilizing large-scale external assistance. The UN system has an important role in the co-ordination of this effort to assist the Government in mobilizing donor assistance.

Collaborative efforts of the UN and other key international institutions elsewhere (for example the

Brettonwood institutions), have yielded great strength in resource mobilization and advocating certain issues, such as the poverty initiatives. The harnessing of technical and other contributions of regional institutions, including the ECA, will also be considered. One element of the UNDAF is to strengthen this approach.

The Government appreciates the increased role of communication for development and is therefore implementing a National Internet Initiative. With UNDP assistance Swaziland launched an Internet gateway recently. This gives Swaziland the potential to access international partners for resource mobilization. Enhanced IT networking has yielded positive results for learning, management and resource mobilization in the past. Resources will be needed to cater for this. The UNDAF will pursue this vigorously.

ANNEXES

UNDAF MATRIX

DISASTER AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

National Goal
➤ Promotion of environmental and disaster management, a necessary condition for sustainable development.

UN system Goal
➤ Capacity building for environment and disaster management by utilizing the multi-sectoral approach in order to achieve sustainable development.

UN system Objectives
➤ Support the implementation of strategies and action plans in the areas of environment management, bio-diversity and combating desertification.
➤ Support community participation, management and utilization of local natural resources.
➤ Build capacities at all levels to enhance effective prevention, preparedness and response to withstand the impact of future disasters.
➤ Improve hygiene and sanitation practices and behavioral change.
➤ Respond in case of emergencies and disasters using the Disaster Management Team (DMT) mecdhanism

Main Strategies	UN Agencies Involved
Capacity Building	
➤ Strengthening national capacity to strengthen institutions for planning, monitoring and legislation.	UNDP
➤ Capacity development for communities to manage local natural resources.	UNDP
➤ Capacity building for sectors to develop sectoral plans and establish institutional structures for disaster management.	UNDP, WHO,UNFPA,UNHCR,UNICEF
➤ Capacity building at the national (Disaster Management Unit), regional and community level for disaster management.	UNDP
Policy Reform and Dialogue	
➤ Support the development of the Disaster Management Legislation which obliges all sectors to adhere to disaster management practices	UNDP
Advocacy	
➤ Advocacy for community mobilization to manage local natural resources.	UNDP
➤ Promotion of participatory methods (e.g. PHAST) at community level	UNDP, UNICEF
➤ Advocacy to raise awareness on disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation.	UNDP
Social Mobilisation and Communication	
➤ Information dissemination campaigns on good hygiene and sanitation practices with the quality of life among HIV positive people	UNICEF, WHO

Impact of the Intervention
➤ Reduction of loss of life in disaster
➤ Ensure a safe environment for future generations
➤ Linkage established between economic growth and ecological sustainability

COMMUNICATION

National Goal

UN system Goal
➢ Developing capacity for the country to position itself to make optimal use of communication and information technology accessible to it for its development.

UN system Objective
▪ To develop capacity for the country to position itself to make optimal use of communication and information technology for its development.

Main Strategies	UN Agencies Involved
Capacity Building	
➢ Capacity building for broadband skills in application of IT for development and to create a specialized mass of technicians to facilitate decentralization of new information technologies and enhanced internet access.	UNDP,ECA
➢ Capacity building for infrastructure development, enhanced internet access, and optimal use of communication and information technology for development.	UNDP,ECA
Policy Reform and Dialogue	
➢ Policy dialogue and formulation	UNDP ,UNESCO,ECA
Advocacy	
➢ Advocacy for policy development for information and communications	UNDP, UNESCO
Social Mobilisation and Communication	
➢ Tools and skills development for mainstreaming Development Support Communications (DSC) in programming; and establishment of community media (radio, print etc) in support of DSC.	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNFPA, UNESCO

Impact of the Intervention
➢ Development of specialized communication systems and structures within the Swaziland Government.
➢ Improved communication system in both urban and rural areas.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

National Goals
- ➤ Sound Economic Management through the creation of an attractive macro-economic environment to increase investor confidence.
- ➤ Economic empowerment to raise the capability to various national groupings to widen their choice horizons.
- ➤ Agriculture development by raising capability of the agricultural sector to generate a higher volume of goods and services for given factors of production, without destroying environment.

UN system Goal
- ➤ To facilitate the formulation and implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation strategy.

UN system Objectives
- ➤ Assist policy development aimed at creating and enhancing an enabling environment for economic growth with equity
- ➤ Ensure a systematic use of gender and poverty disaggregated data and application of socio-economic gender analysis in the Government planning system and development interventions.
- ➤ Strengthen civil society and local level institutions for empowerment of poor groups to operate viable micro enterprises.
- ➤ Enhance capacity for monitoring and evaluation.
- ➤ Build capacity in communities to ensure self-reliance among the citizens.
- ➤ Support the Central Statistics Office and other agencies to address data gaps such as gender disaggregation of data and survey of children in vulnerable conditions.

Main Strategies	UN Agencies Involved
Capacity Building	
➤ Strengthening national capacity in formulating advocacy strategies to promote small and medium enterprise.	UNDP
➤ Capacity building to establish and use poverty monitoring and analysis system.	UNDP
➤ Capacity building to institute mechanisms which ensure consultative poverty planning at central level.	UNDP
Advocacy	
➤ Support policy advocacy for poverty reduction.	UNDP
➤ Advocate to develop programs to reduce the vulnerability and strengthen the capacity of the poor and other disadvantaged groups.	UNDP
Policy Dialogue and Reform	
➤ Contribute to the formulation and implementation of the National Poverty Alleviation Strategy	UNDP
Social Mobilisation and Communication	
➤ Support national to strengthen national, regional and community based structures to facilitate implementation of policies to address poverty.	UNDP ,UNESCO

Impact of the Intervention
- ➤ Progress towards reversal of economic decline.
- ➤ More equitable distribution of national wealth.
- ➤ Measurable improvement in the legal and social status of women, children and other especially vulnerable groups.
- ➤ Measurable improvements in social justice for all.
- ➤ Enhanced use of national human resources
- ➤ Increased school enrolment and completion rates
- ➤ Reduced infant and maternal mortality and morbidity
- ➤ Enhanced community self-reliance.

GOVERNANCE/HUMAN RIGHTS

National Goal
➤ Good governance characterized by inter alia, transparency, accountability, discipline and the rule of law.

UN system Goal
➤ To strengthen the government's capacity in policy analysis for decision making, particularly in macro-economic management, fiscal management, trade protocols and in the harmonization of the dual governance system. The rights based approach to development will be introduced.

UN system Objectives

➤ Assist the government in macro-economic policy formulation and implementation in support of human development goals.

➤ Harmonization of the complementary traditional and modern systems of governance based on consensus building and popular participation.

➤ Promote human and children's rights and gender equality in all spheres of national development.

➤ Provide technical assistance to develop local capacity for trade negotiations protocols and agreements as well as intellectual property law, imternational public law and environmental law.

➤ Collaborate in improving data collection, management and prompt distribution to users to enhance decision making for planning and development of interventions.

Main Strategies	UN Agencies Involved
Capacity Building Assist the Government to build capacity of the institutions and formal and informal structures in the communities to:	
➤ improve the implementation and monitoring of human rights conventions,	UNDP,UNICEF
➤ increase access of the poor and vulnerable groups to basic services and economic opportunities,	UNDP,WHO,UNICEF,UNFPA
➤ improve the protection of the rights of those who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and improve the legal and social status of women and children.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
➤ Strengthen the capacity of the Swazi police and judicial system to reduce the flow of drugs into and through the country.	UNODCCP
Advocacy	
➤ Support the advocacy efforts and policy reform agenda for the followings: respect for human rights, sound macro management, reducing the negative impact of drugs and crime and public sector reform to ensure more efficient delivery of services.	UNDP, UNODCCP,UNICEF
Support efforts to improve border controls against the smuggling of human beings, drugs, stolen vehicles and firearms	UNODCCP
Social Mobilisation and Communication	
➤ Assist the public sector management in the areas of policy and legislative matters, macro-economic management and low and order.	UNDP , UNHCR, UNICEF

Impact of the Intervention
➤ Progress towards reversal of economic decline.
➤ More equitable distribution of national wealth.
➤ Measurable improvement in the legal and social status of women, children and other especially vulnerable groups.
➤ Measurable improvements in social justice for all.
➤ Enhanced use of national human resources.
➤ Increased school enrolment and completion rates.
➤ Reduced infant and maternal mortality and morbidity.
➤ Enhanced community self-reliance.

HIV/AIDS

National Goal
➢ Reduction of the incidence of HIV/AIDS and to mitigate the impact of the epidemic on those already infected and affected by focussing on risk reduction, response management and impact mitigation.

UN system Goal
➢ To support the Government of Swaziland to strengthen its technical, organizational and managerial capacities in the areas of advocacy, programming, resource mobilization and monitoring to facilitate the implementation of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan.

UN system Objectives
➢ Reduce HIV infection rates among the under-25 year olds by 20%.
➢ Reduce prevalence rates of STIs in the age group of 15-49 year olds.
➢ Reduce MTCT of HIV infection rates by 30% by 2005, compared to transmission rates in 2000.
➢ Establish HIV/AIDS testing and counseling services at community level to the greatest extent possible.
➢ Increase access and use of health care and counseling services for prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections among HIV positive persons.
➢ Ensure protection of orphaned or affected children, in at least one chiefdom in every inkhundla by 2003 and in all chiefdoms by 2005.
➢ Increase the capacity of people to provide home-based care.
➢ Assist in conducting research, policy revision and management of data on HIV/AIDS/STIs.
➢ Assess the impact of HIV/AIDS on the national economy and food security.
➢ Explore interventions for addressing the economic impact of the epidemic.
➢ Develop internal policies and guidelines on HIV/AIDS covering the Ministry of Education's efforts, to expand its response to the epidemic aimed at increasing the level of sex and HIV/AIDS education in schools.

Main Strategies	UN Agencies Involved
Capacity Building	
➢ Peer Education for youth and teachers on life skills with emphasis on communication.	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO
➢ Improving the skills of health personnel, rural health motivators and traditional healers on voluntary counseling and testing and youth friendly services.	UNFPA, WHO
➢ Community based leadership and skills training to improve and scale up activities providing care and protection of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.	UNICEF, UNDP
➢ Strengthening national capacity on research and data management	UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF
➢ Community based MTCT accompanied by very strong component of monitoring.	UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA
➢ Improve syndromic management of STDs.	WHO
➢ Strengthening institutional capacity for all sectors responding to the epidemic.	
➢ Research into the prevalence of drug use and the links between irresponsible sexual behaviour under the influence of alcohol/drugs and the transmission of HIV	UNODCCP
Policy reform and dialogue	
UN will support	
➢ the development and implementation of protocols for STI treatment at peripheral health system; and	WHO,UNDP,UNICEF,UNFPA,UNAIDS
➢ the development of policy and care guidelines for legal and social support for those affected and infected with HIVAIDS.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO,UNAIDS
Advocacy	
UN will advocate to	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO,UNAIDS
➢ strengthen linkages among central, regional and community level responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic; and	
➢ promote behavior change as a central focus to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO,UNESCO
Service Delivery	
➢ Improving the quality of antenatal services.	WHO
➢ Supporting environment in which people voluntarily receive testing, including improvement of health facilities and knowledge and attitude of health workers.	WHO, UNFPA
➢ Provision of condoms.	UNFPA
➢ Supporting nationals to expand distribution channels and to improve monitoring system.	UNFPA
➢ Assessment and data collection.	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO

HIV/AIDS (continued)

Social Mobilisation and Communication	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO
➤ Development of Communication Strategies for prevention and care and dissemination of IEC materials.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS
➤ Strengthening traditional practices	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA
➤ Involvement of community leaders to be frontline advocates for community based responses to HIV/AIDS	
➤ Supporting the private sector leadership to integrate HIV/AIDS response interventions in workplaces.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS

Impact of the Intervention
- ➤ By 2005 prevent over 20,000 adult infections and early deaths and over 5,000 child death
- ➤ Over 60,000 children orphaned by AIDS will have caregivers and communities raising them to be responsible citizens.
- ➤ Over 100,000 additional person's years of life realized for people living with AIDS through counseling and positive living.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION IN SWAZILAND

In the last decade Swaziland has faced a downward trend in the volume of its external development assistance. The ranking of the country as a middle-income developing country has contributed to the decline of resources flowing to Swaziland. In 1999, ODA was estimated at US$ 55 million. The main multilateral donors are the European Union, African Development Bank (AfDB), World Bank, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNESCO. The major bilateral donors include the Republic of China, Japan, United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, South Africa and USA. The sectors or areas that have most received attention and assistance were human resource development, transport, industry, agriculture and environment. The UN System focused its support in social development, health, governance, environment and civil society empowerment.

In reviewing the donor distribution, it appears that the major part of the development co-operation is provided through multilateral organizations including the UN System.

GLOBAL TARGETS AND INDICATORS

1.   CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

Demographics	*Size of population*
	Thousand
	1997 929,718 De-facto
	Population under 15 years
	1997 413,129 De-facto
	Population above 15 years
	1997 516,589 De-facto
	Infant mortality
	1991 72/1000
	Children under 1 year
	1997 24,405 De-facto
	Fertility Rate 5.6 in 1991
	Life Expectancy at Birth
	1991 61
	Adult mortality rate
	Crude birth rate 37.8/1000
	Crude death rate 8.4/1000 in 1991
	1999 19.3/1000
	Rural Urban Demographic Differentials
	Population size
	Rural
	1997 759,318
	Population above 15 years
	1997 347,106
	Population 15 years and above
	1997 409,252
	Adult Population 65 and above
	1997 26,844
	Infant mortality rate
	1997 *
	children under 1 year
	1997 *
	Life expectancy at birth
	1996 *
	Adult mortality rate
	1997 *
	Women in Reproductive ages 15-49
	1997 233,339
	Total fertility rate
	1999 *
	Maternal mortality rate
	1999 *
	Crude birth rate
	1999 *
	Crude death rate
	1999 *

*Note: * Data not available*

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children   X
(WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio
1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and
Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World
Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of
Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II)
Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Human Development	Human Development Index Poverty Index Gender Related Development Index
Economy	GDP per capita 1999 1278.4 External Debt E as % exports 1999/2000 29.6 External Debt (US$ as % of GNP 1999/2000 22.9 Decadal growth rate of GNP per capita (US$) 1999 14.30% Gross national savings as % of GDP 1999 23 Share of exports in GNP 1999 77.6% Share of foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in GDP 1999 4% % of public expenditure on social services 1999/2000 31

Sources: Central Bank of Swaziland, Quarterly Report and Annual Report 1999 and 2000, Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Education: Impact assessment of HIV/AIDS on the Education Sector Vol.2, World Bank, Swaziland Human Development Report

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Swaziland's Follow up to Global conferences

Table A1: Income and Poverty Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Income and Poverty Indicators				
Reduced poverty levels	Proportion in extreme poverty in 1990 reduced by half by 2015 (WSSD)	To facilitate the formulation and implementation of the National Poverty Strategy	Establishment of Poverty Reduction Task Force by the Government of Swaziland Establishment of Government driven Poverty Alleviation Finance Schemes at national and regional level	Poverty head count ratio (% of population below food poverty line. Using the lower poverty line 1995　48% 1995　66% Poverty head count ratio (%of population below national poverty line. Using the higher poverty line 1995　20% Poverty gap ratio using higher poverty line and 11% using lower poverty line

Source: MEPD Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA), Poverty Profile CSO

Table A2: Food Security and Nutrition Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Food Security and Nutrition Indicators				
Improved child nutrition	Severe / moderate malnutrition among children <5 to reach half of 1990 level by 2000 (WSSD / FWCW / WSC / WFS) Reduce number of chronically undernourished by half by 2015 (WFS)	To reduce chronic malnutrition from 27% to 20% by the year 2001 To establish baseline data on micro-nutrient deficiencies to reduce their prevalence	Launch of National Action Plan on Nutrition in 1997	% of children under age 5 malnourished: Stunting 1995 27% Wasting 1995 1.1% Underweight 1995 7% % of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption * % of household income spent on food for the poorest *
Increased food security				

Source: National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01
Note: * Data not available

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children   xiii
(WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio
1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and
Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World
Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of
Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II)
Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Table A.3: Health and Mortality Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Health and Mortality Indicators				
Improved Health Care	Universal acceptability of primary health care (ICPD/WSSD/FWCW) Universal access to reproductive health services and information by 2015 (ICPD) Reduction of IMR by one third of 1990 level and below 35 per 1000 by 2015 (ICPD/WSSD/WCW/WSC) MR at ages < 5 reduced by two thirds of 1990 level by 2015 (ICPD/WSC)	To improve the heath status of the population by providing health services which are relevant and accessible to all. To reduce MR at ages < 5 due to Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) from 15% of all births in 1984 to 9% in 2000	Adoption of Primary health Care (PHC) strategy in 1983 Decentralization of health services through Regional Health Management Teams (RHMTs) and Rural Health Motivators (RHMs) Increased coverage of immunization from around 150 per 1000 births in 1983 to 71 per 1000 at present Improved access to Oral Rehydration therapy (ORT) in all health facilities and prevention of ARIs through provision of appropriate drugs and equipment.	% population with access to primary health care services 1999 * Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate 1999 20.87 Infant mortality rate 1991 72/1000 Under 5 mortality rate 1991 89/1000

Source: National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01

Note: * Data not available

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

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Table A.4: Reproductive Health Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Reproductive Health Indicators				
Improved maternal health and reduced maternal mortality Increased Family Planning	Reduction by half of 1990 levels by year 2000 and further half by 2015 (ICPD/WSSD/FWCW/WSC) Universal access to safe reliable contraceptive methods (ICPD)	To reduce maternal mortality from 229 per 100,000 to 200 per 100,000 in the year 2000. To raise Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) from 30% in 1992 to 45% in 2000	Post-partum care protocols established in 1991 to administer appropriate services inn institutional deliveries Safe Motherhood Initiative launched in 1998. MHSW encourages use of Family Planning (FP) and procurement of contraceptives to meet demand	Maternal mortality ration 1999/00 560/100 000 % of births attended by skilled health personnel 1998 56% Contraceptive prevalence rate 1999 33%

Source; National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children   xv
(WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio
1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and
Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World
Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of
Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II)
Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Table A.5: Child Health and Welfare Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Child Health and Welfare Indicators				
Improved child Health Reduced child Labor	Universal immunization against measles (WSC) Elimination of child labor	Increased immunization coverage to 95% by 2000. Elimination of measles by year 2000 Review and update immunization policy and guidelines	Immunization campaigns conducted annually Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1995	% of 1 year old children immunized against measles 1996 93% DPT 1995 94.8% Polio 1995 94% TB 1995 99.3% BCG 1995 99% % of children less than 15 years who are working 1995 9.1%

Source : National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01

Table A.6: Education Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Education Indicators				
Increased access to basic education Increased literacy	Universal access and completion of primary education by 2015 (EFA/WCW/WSC/ICPD) Adult illiteracy reduced by half 1990 level by 2000 (EFA/WSSD/WCW)	To ensure access to basic education for all children.	Establishment of Basic Education Steering Committee in 1999 within the Ministry of Education to ensure basic education for all	Net primary enrolment or attendance ratio 2000 70.1 %of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 7 2000 54.8 Adult literacy rate 2000 79.7 Literacy rate for 15 – 24 year olds 2000 *

*Note: * Data not available*

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Table A.7: Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment				
Gender equality in Education Gender equality in employment Women's political empowerment	Eliminate disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 (ICPD/WSSD/FWCW) Eliminate discriminatory practices in employment (FWCW) Equitable access to political institutions (FWCW)	To promote gender equality in conformity with international conventions	Establishment of a Gender Coordination Unit in 1996 at the Ministry of Home Affairs Establishment of NGO program under the auspices of CANGO , aimed at fostering gender equality and equity Launch of the Integrated Approach to Gender Equality in 2000. Production of Employers Guide to Gender Equality and Equity in the work place	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary school: Male 2000 49.9% female 2000 50.1% Females share (%) of paid employment in non agricultural activities: Male 1990 83.6 Female 1990 78.8 % of seats held by women in national government, including parliament male 2000 89.4 female 2000 10.6

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Table A.8: ***Employment and Sustainable Livelihood Indicators***
Draft UNDP Country Cooperation Framework (2001-2005)

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Employment and sustainable livelihood indicators				
Creation of full employment	Universal access to paid employment (WSSD)	To formulate policies aims at creating an enabling environment with equity To strengthen local level institutions for the empowerment of the informal sector to operate viable micro enterprises	Creation of SME Task Force Workshop to review the informal sector conducted by UNDP and MEE in March 2000.	Employment to population of working age ratio 1997 1 : 4.69 Unemployment rate 1995 22% Informal sector employment as % of total employment 1999 15.8%

Sources: *CSB Quarterly Report*
Esra II (1999-2001)

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children   xviii
(WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio
1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and
Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World
Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of
Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II)
Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

Table A.9: Housing and Basic Household Amenities and Facilities Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Housing and Basic Household Amenities and Facilities Indicators				
Adequate shelter for all Improved access to safe drinking water Improved access to safe sanitation	Provision of sufficient living space and avoidance of overcrowding (HABITAT II) Universal access to safe drinking water; full coverage of drinking water supply by 2025 (WCW/WSSD/UNCED) Universal sanitary waste disposal (WCW/WCS/WSSD/UNCED)	To provide an enabling environment for adequate supply of and access to shelter and basic services Increase potable water availability from 45% to 60% and pit latrines coverage from 50% to 75% by the year 2000.	On-going revision of National Housing Policy "Housing the Nation Project" in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is on going with the first phase of providing institutional housing. Water Relief Fund program aimed at supplying water to rural areas in the period 1999/2000	No. of persons per room, or average floor area per person 1990 5.1 % of household with (sustainable) access to safe drinking water 2000 52.5 %. of household with access to adequate sanitation 2000 39.6

Sources: CSO, Demographic and Household Survey Vol.2
National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01

Table A.10: Environment Indicators

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Environment Indicators				
Improved environment	Clean and healthy environment and reversal of current trends in loss of environmental resources (UNCED).	To develop national strategies to achieve the capacity to manage future disasters	Development of the Disaster management legislation which obliges sectors to adhere to disaster management practices.	Carbon dioxide emission (per capita) * Biodiversity: land area protected * GDP per unit of energy use 1990 34.5 gigajoule Arable land per capita * % change in sqkm of forest land in the past ten years* % population relying on traditional fuels for energy use 1990 10.37%

Note: * Data not available

Sources: *Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy: energy and the economy, CSO, Census National Development Plan 1998/99-2000/01*

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

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Table A 11: Drug Control and Crime Prevention

Conference Goal	Target	National Targets	National Follow Up	Indicators
Drug Control and Crime Prevention				
		To improve crime prevention and detection	Establishment of Anti- Corruption Commission The implementation of the Crime Task Force action program Ratification of SADC Drug Protocol in 1999. Operationali-zation of National Advisory Committee on Substance Abuse	Area under legal cultivation coca, opium, poppy and cannabis 2000 1acre/farmer Seizure of illicit drugs * Prevalence of Drug abuse * No of crimes per 10 000 inhabitants 2000 0.37/100000

*Note: *Data not available*

Sources: Police Report by the Government to the 4th Annual general meeting of SARPCCO Esra II (1999-2001)

Global conferences: World Conference on Education for All (EFA), Jomtien 1990. World Summit for Children (WSC), New York 1990. United Nations conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), Rio de Janerio 1992. World Conference on Human Rights (WCHR) Vienna 1993. International conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo 1994. World Summit for Social Development (WSSD) Copenhagen 1995. Fourth World Conference on Women (FWCW) Beijing 1995. Ninth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (UNCPCTO), Cairo, 1995. Second Unite Nations Conference on Human Settlements (HABITAT II) Istanbul 1996. World Food Summit (WFS), Rome 1996

UNDAF RESOURCE FRAMEWORK (2001 - 2005)
US $ 000

	UNDP		UNICEF		WHO		UNFPA		UNHCR		UNAIDS		UNESCO		ILO		UNIDO		FAO		UNDCCP	
	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C	C	N/C
1. HIV/AIDS																						
- Capacity Building	250	300	780	1,920			4				28,3											
- Policy Reform and dialogue	200	50									20,5											
- Advocacy	10	30																				
- Service Delivery					83						51,7											
- Social Mobilisation and communication	8	20									9,5											
2. Poverty Alleviation																						
- Capacity Building	150	300	780	1,920																		
- Policy Reform and dialogue	250	250																				
- Advocacy	10	50																				
- Service Delivery																						
- Social Mobilisation and communication																						

	UNDP		UNICEF		WHO	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNAIDS	UNESCO	ILO	UNIDO	FAO	UNDCCP
3. Environment Management and Disaster Preparedness													
- Capacity Building			260	640	12								
- Policy Reform and dialogue													
- Advocacy													
- Social Mobilisation and communication													
4. Good Governance and Human Rights													
- Capacity Building	100	300	780	1,920									
- Advocacy	20	50											
- Social Mobilisation and communication	10	-											
5. Communications													
- Capacity Building	80	200	365	800									
- Policy Reform and dialogue	20	80											
- Advocacy	10	-											
- Service Delivery													
- Social Mobilisation and communication													

	UNDP		UNICEF		WHO	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNAIDS	UNESCO	ILO	UNIDO	FAO	UNDCCP
6. Reproductive Health						150[1]							
7. Population and Development Strategy						150							
8. Gender			330	800									
Total	1108	1630	3295	8,000	95	304		110					

Legend : C = Core Funds
N/C - Non- Core funds

* Please indicate the period for which funds are being committed e.g if it is not the entire period of the UNDAF (2001-2005) please indicate by an asterisk against the figure and then create a legend to state time period at the bottom of the page.

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[1] The figure is for 2001