

PROCEEDINGS:

**SWAZILAND COUNTRY CONSULTATIONS ON THE SOUTHERN AFRICA WATER
VISION AND THE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (FFA)**

**August – September 2003
Esibayeni Lodge, Impala Arms Hotel & Greater Alpha Restaurant,
Swaziland**

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Executive Summary

Three successive Workshops were held in Swaziland in August and September 2003. These workshops followed deliberations on a Global Water Partnership-Southern Africa's Country Coordinator's meeting held in January 2003 that aimed at equipping them for action. Pertinent issues for the workshops included promoting awareness about Global Water Partnership (GWP) & Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Of prime importance was soliciting stakeholder input into Framework For Action (FFA) and views on the formation of the Country Water Partnership (CWP). A participatory approach was adopted, stakeholders from various disciplines participated. This approach takes cognisance of existing initiatives so that the wheel is not re-invented when carrying out activities in future. Formation of a Country Water Partnership (CWP) was seen as a priority. Participants requested a nationwide detailed CWP workshop to be conducted prior to the CWP launch. In each workshop representatives for an Interim Committee were elected in order to drive the process of CWP establishment. In order to address issues of concern in the country, a preliminary FFA was drawn from discussions that were carried out during the workshops.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF FFA AND CWP

In the Country Coordinators workshop held on 27-28 January 2003 in Johannesburg, South Africa SADC member states were workshopped on the Regional Framework for Action (FFA) to realise the Southern Africa Vision for Water Life and the Environment. It was agreed that country coordinators would prepare budgets for FFA process. Thereafter, after sourcing funds, the national FFA process would resume. The purpose of the process would be solicitation of parameters for country inputs into regional framework for action. The budget, for Swaziland, was prepared and submitted to GWP-SA by Swaziland country coordinator contact point, Mr Dumisani Mndzebele. Following approval of funds for the process three stakeholder workshops were organised.

Since the country is presently engaged in major water sector reforms, following the enactment of its new water legislation, the Water Act 2003, it was decided to streamline the FFA consultations with the ongoing initiatives. Thus the consultations had to be handled in a basin approach. The country's five major basins were grouped into three. Water users who cannot necessarily be tied to basins were equitably distributed into the three workshops.

The approach adopted had to comply with the following guidelines for the development of the National Framework for Action as agreed in the Johannesburg workshop:

- The process for the development of the national FFA has to be consultative.
- These national FFA's once developed need to feed into the Regional FFA
- The process needs to involve a wide range of stakeholders who are concerned with or have an interest in water matters.
- The development of the national FFA should be gender sensitive
- The regional water sector must garner political will at national and regional level
- The regional FFA should be based on the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP)
- The process should be regionally generated

Major Deliverables from the consultations were to be as follows:

- A. *A preliminary framework for action for the vision in Swaziland.*
- B. *Suggested Actions that would ensure that the vision is translated into reality in Swaziland.*
- C. *Proceedings of the workshops*

Secondary Output

- A. *Informed stakeholders that clearly understand sound water management principles and their involvement in the FFA process and other related initiatives.*
- B. *Establishment of river basin fora that provide a base for all future water initiatives.*

Ideally the implementation of the FFA has to be driven by the Country Water Partnership (CWP). But in Swaziland the FFA consultations came before a CWP was in place. It was considered prudent therefore to vary the initial agenda (submitted in the proposal) such that in the country consultations the participants were introduced to the concept of CWP and GWP initiatives at large. Due to the weight of addressing the issue of a Country Water Partnership, the level of the FFA was not as deep as initially perceived in the proposal. It was therefore thought that the FFA could be further advanced after a CWP was in place.

1.2 Workshop Objectives

The FFA workshop in the context of Swaziland was challenged by the fact that there was no country water partnership. The objectives of the workshops were therefore expanded a little to accommodate awareness about GWP and IWRM. The objectives can therefore be summarized as being to;

- Promote awareness about GWP & IWRM
- Solicit stakeholder input into FFA
- To solicit views on the formation of the Country Water Partnership (CWP)

1.3 Water Sector Organization in Swaziland

Swaziland is a landlocked kingdom situated in the eastern part of southern Africa, sharing borders with the Republic of South Africa to the North, South and West and the Republic of Mozambique to the East. It covers a land area of 17,364 km², which makes it the smallest country in Southern Africa.

To date the water sector is fragmented among various government ministries. Historically management of water was centralized in government with some participation by stakeholders. Several developments have recently taken place. Chief among these was the promulgation of a new Water Act on 1st July 2003. The Act departs from history in that it integrates and decentralizes water management. It therefore forms a strong foundation for IWRM. The Water Act (2003) recognizes five (5) River basins. These are Lomati (Mlumati), Komati (Inkomazi), Mbuluzi, Usuthu and Ngwavuma. All five (5) basins are trans-boundary in that they are shared with Mozambique, South Africa or both as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Map of Swaziland showing river basins

The country water partnership for Swaziland has not yet been formed. Before the workshops there were four GWP members in the country. However, it will be seen later that the workshops served as effective catalysts for stakeholders to join. The country workshops were organised along the identified basins. Awareness of the concept of integrated water resource management (IWRM) is limited to academics and water specialists. There is still plenty of room for education and awareness among the populace.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

1.4.1 Workshop Organization

Three facilitators were drawn from different sectors in the country. One was Dr Sipho Nkambule from Ubombo Sugar Limited being a user very much conversant with water issues in the country and in general. The other was Ms Feziwe Matsebula from Renewable Energy Association in Swaziland, being one stakeholder with adequate and valuable insight into GWP, IWRM and the FFA process. The third one facilitator was Mr Dumisani Mndzebele from Swaziland Water Affairs Office (Water Resources Branch)

Three workshops were held in strategic venues to cover the five river basins with proximity to target groups. The first workshop was held at Esibayeni lodge outside Manzini on 21 and 22 August 2003. Delegates had been invited from the Ngwavuma and Usuthu River Basins. The second workshop was on held on 29th August 2003 at Mpala Arms Hotel in Tshaneni for stakeholders from Lomati and Komati River Basins. The third workshop was held at the Greater Alpha Restaurant in Manzini on the 2nd September 2003 for stakeholders from Mbuluzi Basin.

Each workshop was attended by *between 20 and 45-delegates*, representing a diversity of water sector interested and affected parties (IAPs) including *inter alia* community based organizations, women's groups, farmers associations, municipal governments, traditional institutions, government ministries, parliament, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and the private sector.

In each workshop the facilitators and relevant officials made presentations which can be classified into (i) keynote speech, (ii) general background about GWP, IWRM, CWP, FFA process and the SADC Vision for Water, (iii) Overview of the Vision in a regional context, (iv) overview of the vision in the context of Swaziland and (v) a brief discussion of the implications of new legislation (Water Act 2003) on water users. Each facilitator also assumed a role of being a moderator in all workshops, hence they were all drivers of the workshops. In some of the workshops there was need for translation to local language due to the diversity of participants and one of the facilitators would assume the role.

1.4.2 Keynote Speech

In each workshop the meeting kicked off with a keynote address by Mr Raphael Sangweni, the Senior Water Engineer from Water Resources Branch. He welcomed the delegates and encouraged them to participate in the deliberations and to own the process and use it as a springboard to organize themselves for participation in water management.

Mr Sangweni observed that the workshops attempted to draw stakeholders from all water sectors in the country hence formed a basis for the meaningful transformation of water management in the country. He pointed out that the workshops were aimed at introducing the SADC vision for water, life and the environment and the framework for action for its operationalization. The vision essentially seeks to entrench the principles of IWRM and supports the SADC Protocol on Shared Water courses.

The speaker pointed out that by some predictions by 2025 Swaziland, like other states, in the region would suffer a degree of water stress. The IWRM is therefore a potential effective to mitigating this eventuality. He observed that the IWRM time for central and sometimes

unilateral management of water had passed. The Water Act (2003) sought to enhance participation of all interested and affected parties in water management issues hence the implementation of IWRM was consistent with the country's aspirations.

With the above remarks Mr Sangweni welcomed the participants and encouraged them to participate in the deliberations and to own the FFA process and use it as a springboard for participation in water management. He then declared the workshops officially opened.

1.4.3 Workshop Programme

In accordance with its proposal, Swaziland's workshops were held in a river basin approach, and there were three of them. The first one was a two-day workshop while the rest were one-day workshops. The idea was that the first workshop be two days so facilitators would learn from it, taking advantage of the presence of the GWP Secretariat members. Subsequent workshops were independently run by the local facilitators. This was meant to instil a sense of ownership and ensure sustainability of this process. Two sets of workshop agenda were therefore adopted and are annexed to this report (Annex IV). All workshops were structured in such a way that desired objectives were met. The programme consisted of the following concepts:

- Introducing GWP and IWRM
- Introducing the FFA process
- Introducing the vision and its sub-visions
- Group discussions of vision followed by group presentations
- Discussion of way forward

2 Report on Specific Workshops

2.1 Introducing GWP and Its Initiatives

2.1.1 Workshop 1

Mr Jean Boroto (GWP) presented on GWP and its initiatives. He started on the historic background of GWP and its Global, regional, national and local initiatives. He also outlined the procedure of joining GWP and formation of CWP. The meaning of IWRM and what it entails were discussed in detail.

2.1.2 Workshop 2 & 3

Mr. Dumsani Mndzebele presented on GWP and its initiatives, also outlining details on GWP membership, its initiatives, the meaning and importance of IWRM, in a similar manner that Jean Boroto had done in the first workshop.

2.2 Introducing the FFA Process

2.2.1 Workshop 1

Mr. J. Boroto presented on this item citing all processes that this has gone through, the present status and the future processes. Of particular note was that Swaziland is not a pilot country in this process, but has been so quick in embarking on its consultations, even held them earlier than some of the pilot countries. The importance of taking the FFA process further in Swaziland was also stressed.

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2.2.2 Workshop 2 & 3

In the second workshop Feziwe Matsebula handled this item. She likewise introduced the FFA processes starting from the background, its current status and future targets. In the third workshop Feziwe was not around and Mr. Dumsani Mndzebele handled the item.

2.3 The Vision and Its Sub-visions

Presentation on the sub-visions was distributed among the three facilitators. The overall vision was always presented during FFA presentation, which always came earlier than the presentations on the sub-visions. In all meetings copies of the vision document and membership forms were distributed.

2.3.1 Presentation of the Sub-visions

Dr. S. Nkambule handled the following sub-visions:

- Integrated Water Resources Development and Management
- Food Security for All
- Equitable Access to Water of Acceptable Quantity and Quality

Mr. D. Mndzebele handled the following sub-visions:

- Equitable Social and Economic Development
- Proper Sanitation for All and Safe Water Management
- Security from Natural Disasters

Ms. F. Matsebula handled the following sub-visions (in the 3rd workshop the sub-visions were handled by Mr. Trevor Shongwe as Feziwe was out of the country):

- Energy Security for All
- A Sustainable Environment

In all presentations the content of the vision was outlined, and its implications analysed, including its implementation in the Swaziland context. Participants were triggered to consider the vision issues when discussing the way forward of the FFA.

2.4 Group Discussions

Delegates were then randomly assigned to three small groups to discuss the pre-assigned sub-visions and suggest an action plan. This was followed by group presentations under the subtopics;

- (i) the implications of the sub-vision on water allocation & management policy in Swaziland.
- (ii) Degree to which Swaziland conform to the vision/sub-vision
- (iii) Possible ways to address non-conformance, if any.
- (iv) Suggested action plan to effect the vision
- (v) Critical institutions for the action plan

At the end of each workshop the group was brain stormed for a conclusion on the way forward.

The guidelines are annexed to these proceedings:

Group One discussed the vision on “Proper sanitation for all and Safe waste disposal” and “Equitable access to water of an acceptable quality and quantity”. Group Two discussed the visions for “Food Security for All Households” and “Energy for All Households”, and Group Three discussed the visions on “Sustainable Environment” and “Security for Natural disasters”. Below is presented condensed submissions from all workshops according to groups. Detailed group submissions for all workshops are annexed to these proceedings.

2.4.1 Group One: Proper Sanitation and Safe Waste Disposal & Equitable Access to Water of acceptable quality and quantity {I take it Dr. Nkambule is working on this (together with 4.2 & 4.3) so that all groups’ ideas are incorporated, and probably summarised in textual format instead of bullets }

- The Group observed that in the Country there is the National Development Strategy (NDS) that goes till 2022.
- There is a rural Water Supply policy that extends till 2020.
- Important institutions in implementation of the vision are all individuals, traditional structures, city councils, tinkhundla centers, NGOs, Local Community, River basin institutions, Health Motivators.
- Action Plan issues
 - Gazette and enforce appropriate laws
 - Build toilets in rural places
 - Involvement of schools (syllabus & re-creation)
 - Funding: Government, private sector, companies, Grants, lending schemes, etc.
 - Regulate water pollution: Swaziland Environmental Authority, Ministry of Health, Swaziland Water Services Corporation; ongoing,
- Swaziland has ratified the SADC protocol on shared watercourses.
- Swaziland should establish an office addressing sanitation issues, as it committed itself in one international meeting.
- Visit other countries for sharing of information and experiences.
- Resettlement of communities is required for meaningful provision of water services and other sanitary infrastructure.
- Sorting of waste and proper waste disposal should be started immediately

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2.4.2 Group Two : Food Security for All Households and Energy for All Households

- Review of tradition of rearing large livestock stocks.
- Observe economic advantage and scale, grow and export, and only import what cannot be produced locally
- Ratify pesticide Bill: Government
- Review genetically modified organisms (GMOs) food policies
- Form a CWP within 2 months (by October 31)
- Do a research and review of policies to understand what issues have already been addressed with regard to implementation of the vision.

- Contribution: case studies, sharing of ideas, export
- Major players: Govt. Ministries, traditional authorities, University, Women's Association's, NGOs, Media, parastatals.
- Influence new draft constitution to elaborate on water issues.
- Explore, exploit and diversify to other forms of renewable energy (eg solar....)
- Tariff adjustments for energy (have rates for peak and off-peak hours)
- Fringe benefits (those for people with benefits in industries do not use sparingly (eg. Electricity), that could be swapped for cash so that there are savings or options of settling for other sources)
- Explore the use of biogas – Swazis have a potential with their culture of rearing large stocks of cattle.
- Review self-sufficiency policy in context of vision for regional food security.
- Liberalize produce prices
- There is need to shift to renewable energy and other energy sources
- Review of the status of Swaziland Electricity Board as a monopoly
- Need for food security policy
- Vigorous research and water resources assessments and development of our water resources
- Share ideas nationally and with neighbouring states on how to achieve food security, and develop the appropriate mechanism to ensure food security.
- Revise land tenure system.

2.4.3 Group 3: Sustainable Environment and Security from Natural disasters

- Educate everyone on the importance of conserving water
- We should all be watchdogs and guard against pollution by community members
- Youth should be involved
- Learn where we have come from in terms of the environment so that we can plan and forecast for the future (make comparisons)
- Introduce rural water treatment plants
- Curb youth from migrating to cities and improving their own communities
- Institutions: GVT, Traditional leaders, Regional organizations, Households, Health sector- waste disposal management issues (disposal in rivers), MPs- issues involving the mushrooming of companies and industries which pollute water, NGOs-Yonge Nawe, Red Cross, National Meteorological Services, and Forestry, Home economics, Land-use planning and Early Warning Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- Action Plan issues:
 - Workshop attendants should report back to communities for awareness raising
 - Join GWP for sharing of information
 - Form a CWP within 2 months
 - Work closely with traditional leaders at chiefdom level
 - Establish sustainable funding (revolving funds)
 - Strengthening of Research
 - Disaster management plans development

- Swaziland's Contribution: Capacity building and awareness
- Hailstorms:
 - Meteorological forecasting models should be improved
 - Consider planting tubers (underground) not affected by hailstorms
- Drought:
 - Storage facilities
 - Water Harvesting
 - Planting of trees in homesteads to prevent erosion
 - Indigenous grass species on barren lands
 - Control stocking rates to prevent soil erosion
 - Practice crop rotation to avoid degeneration in terms of fertility
- Set up environmental committees
- Establish strong partnership between the public and private sector and NGOs.
- Identify, implement, evaluate, monitor and replicate projects by communities with Government facilitation
- Monitor the enforcement of environmental laws and policies
- Get the required human resource with appropriate skills/expertise to operationalize policies and enforce laws that protect the environment (e.g. Lawyers to initiate prosecutions)
- Engage local authorities on environmental issues.

2.5 Presentation on Water Management Issues in Swaziland.

Mr. D. Mndzebele handled this item. He explained how the new water act responds to the principles of IWRM. It was observed that the principles and approach in the ongoing country initiatives are by-and-large complementary to the FFA process and establishment of the CWP in the country. They are both founded on the IWRM principles, and are aimed at achieving more or less the same objectives.

2.6 Way forward on the FFA & CWP

2.6.1 Way forward for the First Workshop:Usuthu/Ngwavuma

- Existing initiatives scattered around in various institutions, there is a need to integrate these.
- Country Water Partnership (CWP) is seen as a vehicle for such integration
- Form the CWP within two months; by the 31st of October 2003
- Delegates to suggest more stakeholders for the partnership by the 1st of October 2003
- Delegates are going to educate their colleagues who did not attend the workshop
- Delegates are tasked to submit suggestions to improve coverage of water issues in the pending constitution. This has to be done in the constituencies during the ongoing Vusela visits.
- Nominated representatives into Interim Committee for driving CWP establishment.

2.6.2 Way forward for the Second Workshop : Komati/Lomati

- Country water partnership seen as vehicle for establishment of awareness of the IWRM concept.
- Country Water Partnership established within 6 months.
- Have a nationwide detailed workshop on the CWP.
- Spread awareness to traditional community leadership structures to reach grass-roots level.
- Elected representatives to Interim Committee to drive process for CWP establishment.

2.6.3 Way forward for the Third Workshop: Mbuluzi

- Country water partnership seen as vehicle for establishment of awareness of the IWRM concept.
- Concurred with the principle that the Country Water Partnership being established soonest.
- Endorsed need for nationwide detailed workshop on the CWP.
- Spread awareness to traditional community leadership structures to reach grass-roots level.
- Elected representatives to Interim Committee to drive process for CWP establishment.
- Need to understand members' financial obligations and commitments for the sustainability of the vision implementation and CWP was stressed.
- The country coordinator was tasked to facilitate the meetings of the committee to drive the CWP establishment including organizing for the detailed workshop on the CWP.
- He was also tasked to find-out if GWP was willing to fund this workshop prior to the CWP launch.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion it is worth noting that participants came to an appreciation of the FFA process and the need to urgently establish the CWP. The CWP was seen as the best home and driver of the FFA process in Swaziland, and once established it should further the FFA. Participants expressed interest of joining but they felt that they needed detailed workshops on the CWP establishment processes prior to the launch of the CWP. A committee to do the groundwork of establishing the CWP was established. The relationship that exists between the GWP initiatives, including the FFA and the CWP was noted and the complimentary role that these play to the on-going country initiatives and water sector reforms was appreciated. It was noted that financial assistance would be required to prepare for the launch of the CWP and to further the FFA now that it had been introduced.

ANNEX I

GUIDE FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?
2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?
3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION
4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?
5. ANY OTHER ISSUES

GROUP 1

PROPER SANITATION FOR ALL AND SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY AND QUANTITY

GROUP 2

FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

ENERGY SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

GROUP 3

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

SECURITY FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

ANNEX II

WORKSHOP 1: GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP 1

PROPER SANITATION FOR ALL AND SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- National Development Strategy (NDS) shares this vision, encourages Swazis to should check/ review our speed, target

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- a. All individuals, traditional structures, city councils, tinkhundla (traditional structure), Ngo, Local community

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Gazette laws
- Enforcement of laws- of build of toilets: Gov, Involve stakeholders
- Toilets: Local communities & Non Governmental organizations (NGOs)-by giving incentives (NGOs easily get through people)
- Involvement of schools, Selected committee (students will not normally listen to teachers), Committee should visit schools for awareness
- Funding: Government, private sector, companies, Grants, donations and lending schemes (revolving funds)
- Regulate water pollution: Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA) , Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW), Water Resources Branch (WRB), Swaziland Water Services Corporation (SWSC), Ongoing; Gazette& enforce laws

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Swaziland (SD) has signed a protocol on shared watercourses (Includes not polluting water). One SADC meeting mandated that there must be an office addressing sanitation issues, and Swaziland agreed
- Visit other countries for exchange of information. Other countries have enough human resource involved in water issues; in Swaziland we only have a few number and effectiveness should be increased

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY AND QUANTITY

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- SD has set targets-NDS
- Rural water has its policy set for 2020

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- River basins Authorities, Health Motivators (work closely with ministry of health) (in country or outside) and those listed in the section on sanitation (refer)

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Grants; Water users;
- Strategic plan; Rural Water Supply Branch (RWSB). Ministry of Agriculture and Co-Operatives (MOAC), NGOs, Private Sector, Communities, SOME ONGOING; Construction, Education and formal education-school children

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

5. ANY OTHER ISSUES

- Clearly define the role to be played by the private sector in the supply of water to rural communities.
- Clearly bring in trainers

GROUP 2

FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Issue of land tenure system. Khonta system does not favour women, hence not entitles to owning fields. Those that do have; it's temporary, possibility of expulsion
- Tradition of rearing large flocks of livestock should be reviewed
- Regional sufficiency- to the extent of exporting; observe economic advantage and scale, grow/export what is cheapest and import cheaper crops
- Civic Education-set up processing companies for already existing crops
- Pesticide Bill (not ratified in SD); request/plea to GVT to ratify this one.
- Review of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), the case of maize received from food aid-what form should donations take-

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- a. Government-all ministries, Traditional authorities, University of Swaziland (UNISWA) (All campuses), women's associations, NGOs,
- b. Ministry of Education- review of white-collar-job
- c. Media – these reach out to everyone

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- a. Form CWP-Swaziland Chapter in 2 months and have the mandate to approach GVT and address these issues
- b. Research and Review of policies- get to know how far some issues have been addressed by various sectors, all experts

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- a. Case studies
- b. Sharing ideas
- c. Export

5. ANY OTHER ISSUES

- a. HIV/AIDS
- b. Good governance
- c. Address draft constitution (only one line on water issues)

ENERGY SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Explore, exploit and diversify to other forms of renewable energy (solar.....
- Awareness
- Tariff adjustments (have rates for peak and off-peak hours)
- Fringe benefits (those for people with benefits in industries do not use sparing, that could be swapped for cash so that there are savings or options of settling for other sources)

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Gvt, MOAC, MNRE, Tourism
- Parastals (SEB, SWSC)
- Private Sector (Sugar belt (bagasse-take a leaf), New Dawn Engineering, Maro, Engineers, Architects (advice on design of houses)
- NGOs-REASWA, Yonge Nawe

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- CWP
- Create awareness-research and public
- Pilot studies in regions- evaluate repayment period
- Structures (lending, subsidies)
- Explore the use biogas-2 cows can provide energy for 4 people. Swazi's have a potential with their culture of rearing large stocks of cattle

GROUP 3

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- We should be informed on conserving water
- We should all be watchdogs and guard against pollution by community members
- Youth should be involved
- Learn where we have come from in terms of the environment so that we can plan and forecast for the future (make comparisons)

- Introduce rural water treatment plants
- Curb youth from migrating to cities and improving their own communities

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- a. GVT
- b. Traditional leaders
- c. Regional organizations
- d. Households
- e. Health sector- waste disposal management issues (disposal in rivers)
- f. MPs-issues involving the mushrooming of companies and industries which pollute water
- g. NGOs-Yonge Nawe, Red Cross

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Work closely with traditional leaders at chiefdom level
- Establish sustainable funding (revolving funds)

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Capacity building and awareness

SECURITY FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

(Examples: Hailstorms, drought and floods)

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

Hailstorms:

- Meteorological forecasting models should be improved
- Consider planting tubers (underground) not affected by hailstorms

Drought:

- Storage facilities
- Water Harvesting
- Planting of trees in homesteads to prevent erosion
- Indigenous grass species on barren lands
- Control stocking rates to prevent soil erosion
- Practice crop rotation to avoid degeneration in terms of fertility

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- MOAC-Forestry,
- MOAC-Home Econ (nutritional crops and cooking methods)
- MOAC-Land use planning
- MOAC-Early warning department
- Meteorology

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Workshop attendants should report back to communities for awareness raising

- Research
- Disaster management plans

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Join GWP for sharing of information

CWP

1. It is imperative that we form our CWP
2. Time frame: 2 months after the workshop

WORKSHOP 2: GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP 1

PROPER SANITATION FOR ALL AND SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Look for non-water borne solutions
- Consider dry sanitation
- Recycling options of other wastes
- Consider biogas options.

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Swaziland Environment Authority, Swaziland Water Services Corporation

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Public health awareness campaigns
- Build sanitation facilities
- Adopt unique and efficient waste disposal methods
- Improvement of the quality of life

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Less pollution of transboundary rivers

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY AND QUANTITY

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Set up strategies for everyone to access water
- Build dams and reservoirs
- Review legislation

- Allocation of financial resources
- Cost recovery

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Water services corporation
- WRB. SEA, Gov. (finance)
- Water user groups

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

-
- Enforce Environment legislation
- Set up environmental committees
- Establish pricing policy
- Establish strong partnership between the public and private sectors
- Identify, implement, evaluate, monitor and replicate projects by communities with Government facilitation

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- a. Replicate model that maintains a service of delivery that works
- b. Share experiences for others to learn from us

GROUP 2

FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Problems of processing companies-should be localized
- Build financial support
- Review self sufficiency policy
- Liberalize produce prices
- Regional and standardization
- Civic Education and public awareness
- *Land use planning*

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- a. Government ministries
- b. NGOs
- c. CBOs
- d. Private sector
- e. Women's associations
- f. Basin Authorities
- g. Schools and health inst
- h. Traditional structures
- i. Media houses

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- CWP-6 months
- Education

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Sugar (export)
- Pineapples
- Citrus

ENERGY SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Need to shift to Renewable energy even regionally
- Education and awareness of policy issues
- Off peak tariff on electricity
- Energy efficiency structural designs (houses)
- Review Electricity as a fringe benefit
- Review of Electricity as a fringe benefit
- Review status of SEB as monopoly

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Government, NGOs, Private Sector, Community Based Organizations, Media

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- De-monopolize Energy Supply
- Formation of CWP-6 months
- Implementation of energy policy-2 months

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Expertise
- Coal export

GROUP 3

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Formulation of SEA and Audit regulation
- Formulation of an Environmental action plan, policy is in order-takes care of legislation, policy, Government
- Environmental awareness and education. Ongoing but has not made a dent. Introduce at school level (curriculum); Community awareness (Institutions and expertise)

- Review and enforce land policy and land use regulations with both systems-conventional (Gov.) and Customary (traditional)
- Enforce land use laws

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

Yonge Nawe, SEA, SNTC, Govt. (MOAC & WRB)

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Development of environmental action plan - integrated approach, immediately (Swaziland Environment Authority and all concerned Government Agencies)
- Introduce Environmental Education at schools-curriculum formulation (Ministry of Education and Schools)
- Continuous Awareness at Community level – through public consultation, workshops and seminars (Country Water Partnership, Traditional Structures and others)
- Develop and enforce a land-use policy
- Establish pollution prevention regulations
- Secure funding for NGOs working on environmental matters.
- Formulate a Task Team to educate the public on environmental matters

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

NOT COVERED

SECURITY FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- a. Need for enhancement of forecasting capabilities.
- b. Need for cooperation with hydrometeorological agencies in other countries.
- c. Set-up Warning systems & disaster management task teams
- d. Provision of emergency funding
- e. Need for Disaster management plans

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- a. Disaster Management Task Force
- b. National Meteorological Services
- c. NGOs, Red Cross, Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Soldiers, etc.

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- a. Disaster forecasting – National meteorological Services (continuously)
- b. Disaster preparedness measures-All stakeholders (regular updates)
- c. Coordination with neighbouring states & participation in regional for a - Relevant Government Agencies (continuously)

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

NOT COVERED

WORKSHOP 3: GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP 1

PROPER SANITATION FOR ALL AND SAFE WASTE DISPOSAL

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Financial resources required to implement
- Educational awareness
- Resettlement to facilitate service provision
- Sorting of waste required

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Educational awareness: schools, health motivators, community leaders, NGOs, Government

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Educational awareness: school clubs & Competitions (Teachers, students), NGOs and Health Inspector – soonest
- Resettlement: Through consultations with Communities and community leaders – soonest
- Sorting waste: Educate and implement (homesteads – 3 bins/homestead, Swaziland Environment Authority, recycle centres) – as soon as possible

EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY AND QUANTITY

NOT COVERED DUE TO TIME LIMITATION

GROUP 2

FOOD SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Need food security policy
- Need to review existing structures
- Vigorous development of our water resources
- Need to address financial sustainability

- Need to bring in other energy sources
- Need stakeholder buy-in

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Food: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy (Water), River Basin Authorities, Rural Water Supply Branch, Communities, NGOs, Parastatals and Private sector.

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Policy development or drafting
 - Investigation by Ministry of Agriculture, dig-up all useful literature from within and outside the ministry- within a month
 - Procure funds for the exercise – by the responsible directorate of the ministry
 - Identify all stakeholders and undertake appropriate consultations
 - Draft the policy
- Develop a financial proposal and seek for funds – within 1 year
- Development of the country's water resources:
 - By the Ministry of Natural Resources & Ministry of Agriculture
 - Undertake needed research and water resources assessments
- Share ideas nationally and with neighbouring states on how to achieve food security, and develop the appropriate mechanism to ensure food security.

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?
NOT COVERED

ENERGY SECURITY FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDS

NOT COVERED DUE TO TIME LIMITATION

GROUP 3

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- Every Swazi has a duty to use and preserve the environment, so that future generations can also benefit from it.

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- All stakeholders e.g. NGOs, Government Agencies, Industries and communities at large.

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Undertake awareness campaigns (visit schools and other institutions), use of media.
- Monitor the enforcement of environmental laws and policies
- Revise legislations and strengthen weak areas.
- Get the required human resource with appropriate skills/expertise to operationalize policies and enforce laws that protect the environment (e.g. Lawyers to initiate prosecutions)
- Engage local authorities on environmental issues.
- Revise land tenure system.
- Continuously build capacity in this field.

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Partake in regional initiatives on ensuring the achievement of a sustainable environment.
- Sharing of local experiences
- Provide specialists or researchers to contribute in defining the regional environmental picture and recommend actions to address regional environmental problems.

SECURITY FOR NATURAL DISASTERS

1. WHAT ARE THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE VISION TO SWAZILAND?

- There is need for policies that ensure preparedness
- Development of infrastructure that mitigate disaster impact
- Need to develop long-term forecasts of environmental and climatic changes

2. WHICH INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THIS VISION?

- Government Agencies (eg. Statistics department), National Meteorological Services, Water Resources Branch, Ministry of Agriculture, Disaster Task Force, Traditional Structures, Communities

3. SUGGEST AN ACTION PLAN FOR THIS VISION

- Educate people on proper settlement practices.
- Provide for finance for emergencies

4. WHAT WOULD BE SWAZILAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REGIONAL VISION?

- Information Sharing

ANNEX III**ATTENDANCE LIST**

ESIBAYENI LODGE WORKSHOP (Manzini)
21 – 22 AUGUST 2003

NAME	ORGANISATION	TEL/FAX
1. Paycash L Gumbie	Ntondozi Inkhundla	6050421
2. Phetsile G. Mkhonta	World Vision	6039178
3. Themba Hleta	World Vision	6053887
4. Emmanuel Nwendera	UNISWA	6055232
5. Themba Nkambule	CSC	6084193
6. Eli Erlendson	Crooks Plantation	3636523
7. Nathaniel Phila Dlamini	Meteorology	6087055
8. Cebisile Magagula	UNISWA	6058258/5184011
9. Solomon M Mabuza	Shiselweni Forestry Co.	2078411/588
10. Dumisa Ndzimandze	Micro-projects	4040199
11. Prisca Mamba	Water Services Cop.	4040051
12. Piet Nkosi	MNRE	4040436
13. Samuel M. K. Dlamini	MNRE – Energy Section	404246
14. Veronica Msibi	Inkanyeti Yekusa	3434450
15. Stanford Maziya	Mampungwane	3434451
16. Rhoda Mafemba	GWP SECRETARIAT	2634 737301
17. Siphonkambule	Ubombo Sugar LTD	3636511
18. Petros Simelane	Water Resources	404 8033
19. Melvyn Mayisela	Rural Water Supply	6173012/4041231
20. Joyce Banda	Mfativuka Ass.	5185916
21. Beauty Sibandze	Mfativuka Ass.	5185916
22. Ethel Nkosi	Cebisani Fruits and Veg.	
23. Enc Zwane	Cebisani Fruits and Veg.	
24. Minah Makhanya	Mfativuka Women's Ass.	
25. Ncane Vilane	Mtapo Wabomake	505 5771/2
26. Sibongile Dlamini	WRC	505 4762
27. Thuli Makhanya	Mfativuka Ass.	
28. Thipe Mavimbela	Lesibovu Farmers Ass.	6137181
29. Phillip Thwala	Lower Usutu Irrigation	604375
30. Petros Dlamini	Farmer	6137073
31. Thobile Khumalo	SEA	4046420
32. Aaron Motsa	Matsapha Town Board	5186637
33. Tom Dlamini	Water Resources Branch	404 2019
34. Kenneth Msibi	SADC- BOTSWANA	+267-315-30000/4
35. Raphael Sangweni	Water Resources Branch	404 2019
36. Gugu Thwala	Water Resources Branch	4048033
37. Dumisani Mndzebele	Water Resources Branch	4048033

38. Mphiwa L. Dlamini	Tisuka Taka Ngwane	518 4516
39. Paul M. Kunene	Asiphilisane Ass.	607 1559
40. Edson Warambwa	DFID	404 5203
41. Feziwe Matsebula	Renewable Energy Ass. Of Swaziland	4049040
42. Nokwazi Mabila	St. Mark's High School	4042591
44. David Maziya	Water Resources Branch	4042929
45. Mduduzi C. Nhleko	Maphobeni F. Ass.	6110671

Impala Arms Hotel Workshop (Tshaneni)
29 August 2003

NAME	ORGANISATION	TEL/FAX
1. Gcina Sengwayo	MMM	4371435
2. Nxumalo Wilard M.	Emandla Ekuphila	6020576
3. Vusi A. Dlamini	Ministry of Health	4371393
4. Absalom M. Manyatsi	University of Swaziland	5283021
5. Phillip Riddell	Consultant for FAO	561055
6. Lukhefto Mavimbela	Mkhovu Chinese Mission	
7. Velaphi Simon Magagula	Hhohho Cotton Growers Cop.	4373329
8. Mfanawempi Robert	Asihlomisane Farmers Ass.	4371834
9. Wellington Sigudla	Asihlomisane Farmers Ass.	4371518
10. Rose Nxumalo	Mhlume Water	3232162
11. Andreas Bafana Matsebula	Swaziland Komati Project	3232274
12. Ntokozo S. Ginindza	Ekuvinjelweni Farmers Ass.	3838089
13. Robert Thabede	SSA	605 7959
14. Petros Simelane	Water Resources	404 8033
15. Siphon Velaphi Nkambule	Farmer	3636511
16. Connie Gama	Mswati Scheme	
17. Feziwe Matsebula	Renewable Energy Ass. Of Swaziland	4049040
18. Raphael Sangweni	Water Resources	4042019
19. Gugu Thwala	Water Resources	4048033

Greater Alpha Restaurant Workshop (Manzini)
2nd September 2003

NAME	ORGANISATION	TEL/FAX
1. Phillip M. Thwala	Farmer	6046375
2. Tom Titus Dlamini	Water Resources	4048032
3. Prof. Jonathan Matondo	UNISWA	5184011
4. Lomahoza Welcome T.	Swazi Bank	404 2551
5. Leonard Ndlovu	RSSC	3838 600
6. Jabu Myeni	Water Resource	404 8033
7. Gideon Mehluli Dlamini	Ministry of Agriculture	528 2111
8. Sigwalaza Magagula	EX –MP	6049336
9. Jabulani L. Khumalo	Lilanda Farmers Ass.	6036082
10. Michael Siza Dlamini	Former MP	
11. Philile Dlamini	Swaziland Environmental Justice Agenda	6068116
12. Gaula Paul Nkentjane	Takhamuti Farmers Ass.	6084672
13. Edna Andrade	Manzini City Council	5052481
14. Siphon Velaphi Nkambule	Ubombo Sugar	3636511
15. Bongani Magongo	Ministry of Agriculture	404 2731
16. Prisca Mamba	Water Services	4040051
17. Jameson Mhlanga	Phuzukuvela Farmers Ass.	6044840
18. Richards Saide	Swaziland Science Teachers Ass.	4041157
19. John Sibandze	Mavela Farmers Ass.	6059932
20. Trevor Shongwe	Water Resources	4048031

ANNEX IV**WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**

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Workshop Programme
On the Southern African Water Vision,
Framework for Action and Country Water Partnership
Esibayeni Lodge, 21-22 August 2003

Day 1

0900 – 0930	Registration
0930 – 0950	Opening Session
0930 – 0940	Welcome and Introductions
0940 – 0950	Opening and Workshop theme – <i>Senior Water Engineer (R.S. Sangweni)</i>
0950 – 1200	Introducing GWP and its Initiatives
0950 – 1030	GWP – What is it ? - <i>GWP Secretariat</i>
	IWRM-What is it ? - <i>GWP Secretariat</i>
	Country Water Partnership- What is it? – <i>GWP Secretariat</i>
1030 – 1050	<i>Tea Break</i>
1050 – 1135	The FFA Process (Regional and National) and its target dates – <i>GWP Secretariat (J. Boroto)</i>
1135 – 1200	Discussions (Questions and Comments)
1200-1450	The Vision
1200 – 1300	The Vision and its Sub-Vision Statements – <i>Facilitators</i> (Both in the regional and national context)
1300 – 1400	<i>Lunch</i>
1400 – 1450	The Vision and its Sub-Vision Statements – <i>Facilitators</i> (Both in the regional and national context)
1450 – 1700	Group Discussions
1450 – 1600	Group Discussions on the Vision and the FFA process
1600 – 1615	<i>Tea Time</i>
1615 – 1700	Group Discussions Continued

Day 2

0830 – 0900	Group Discussions
0900 - 1030	Plenary
1030 – 1100	<i>Tea Time</i>
1100 - 1300	Way forward and Issues pertaining to Water Resources Management in Swaziland
1100 –1220	Way forward on the CWP and FFA
1120 – 1250	Presentation on water management issues in Swaziland – <i>Facilitators</i>
1250	Closure
1300 – 1400	<i>Lunch & Departure</i>

**Consultations Programme on the Southern African Water Vision,
Framework for Action and Country Water Partnership
Impala Arms Hotel & Greater Alpha Restaurant
29 August and 2nd September 2003, respectively.**

0830 – 0900	Registration	
0900 – 0920	Opening Session	
0900– 0910	Welcome and Introductions	
0910 – 0920	Opening and Workshop theme – <i>Senior Water Engineer (R.S. Sangweni)</i>	
0920 – 0950	Introducing GWP and its Initiatives	
0920 – 0950	GWP – What is it ?	<i>Facilitators</i>
	IWRM-What is it ?	
	Country Water Partnership - What is it?	
0950 – 1145	The Vision and the FFA Process	
<i>0950 – 1020</i>	<i>The Vision overview & FFA Process - Facilitators</i>	
<i>1020 – 1035</i>	<i>Tea Break</i>	
<i>1035– 1145</i>	<i>The Vision in the Swaziland context – Facilitators</i>	
1145 - 1440	<i>Discussions</i>	
1145 – 1300	Group Discussions on the Vision and FFA process	
1300 - 1345	Lunch	
1345 – 1415	Group Presentations	
1415 – 1440	Way Forward on the CWP and FFA	
1440 – 1500	Swaziland Water Sector Reforms	
1440 – 1500	Presentation on water management issues in Swaziland – <i>Facilitators</i>	
1500	Closure	

ANNEX V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GWP-SA	Global Water Partnership-Southern Africa
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
FFA	Framework For Action
CWP	Country Water Partnership
NDS	National Development Strategy