

African  
Union



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**Towards Universal  
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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. Key Reforms to enhance water and energy resources management
2. Challenges and opportunities to develop infrastructure
3. Financiers for sustainable development

# Reforms to enhance water and energy resources management

## Energy

- ❑ **Policies and strategies** guides action to ensure supply of energy in place
  - **Examples:** National Energy policy (2003), National energy efficiency policy (2018), National energy implementation strategy (2018) and Eswatini National Energy Master Plan of 2018-2034
- ❑ Institution established e.g **Eswatini Energy Regulatory Authority** - ensure sustainable access to affordable, reliable and modern energy
- ❑ Established and operationalized the **Rural Electrification Access Fund** to fast tracking access to modern energy, esp. rural areas
- ❑ Petroleum Act, 2020, and **regulations are now in place** to ensure that the petroleum sector is well regulated to attract investment
- ❑ **Diversification of energy sources** is increased to improve energy security i.e. solar installation in Shiselweni region
- ❑ Access to electricity improved from **78%** in 2018 to **82%** in 2022
- ❑ Challenges: **affordability** which impacts on access

# Cont... Reforms to enhance water and energy resources management

## Water

- ❑ **National Water Policy (2018)** provides a framework for water management– provide rules and regulations for promotion of sustainable water harvesting and sharing of trans-boundary watercourses at all levels in the country.
- ❑ **Department of Water Affairs** that is responsible for the management and development of water resources in the country
- ❑ **Eswatini Water Service Corporation** - provide potable water and sewerage treatment and disposal
- ❑ Rehabilitation and implementation of water and sanitation projects has been undertaken
- ❑ A number of water schemes has been established and installation of boreholes has increased
- ❑ Improvement from **69.5%** in 2019 to **75.6%** in 2022 of the population having access to safely managed drinking water services was realized
- ❑ Challenge of **inequality** in access still exists in the country (67.4% for rural while 92% is for urban)

# Challenges and opportunities to develop infrastructure

## Challenges

- ❑ Has only one railway line which connects to Mozambique – yet RSA is our main trading partner
- ❑ Limited maintenance budget for road infrastructure
- ❑ Cost escalations and delays in project completion are a huge challenge in road construction
- ❑ Relatively, high ICT costs which impacts operations in both public and private sector
- ❑ Unaffordable costs of connection
- ❑ Inequality in the distribution of the infrastructure
- ❑ The quality of access is also a challenge
- ❑ Network vandalism and cable theft

## Opportunities

- ❑ Signing of the Solemn Commitment for the establishment of the Single African Air Transport Market (SAATM) in 2021
- ❑ ICT for introducing significant and lasting positive change across the Eswatini.
- ❑ Rapid penetration of mobile access, in particular, has resulted in considerable improvements in the lives of the poor
- ❑ Good road network infrastructure which connects to other neighbouring countries



# Financiers for sustainable development

- ❑ Eswatini receives/received external assistance to support socio-economic development
  - E.g. African Development Bank(AFDB), Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), the European Union (EU), the Global fund
- ❑ The interventions financed through these resources have supported investment across all the major social and productive sectors
- ❑ With the support, the country has witnessed positive trends towards achievement of the development Agendas
- ❑ External assistance not only brought about tangible contributions and impact, but it also reflects the strong ties Eswatini has with development partners
- ❑ Challenge: increase in dependency

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# THANK YOU