



QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT

2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

General information

Technical Information

Name of Party:

Swaziland

Date of ratification:

10/10/2012

Officially designed Point of Contact:

Title:

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Organization(s) or entity(es) responsible for the preparation of the report:

Swaziland National Trust Commission

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

NATCOM Swaziland

Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report:

Stakeholders meetings No stakeholders meetings were held in the process of compiling the report due to shortage of funds. However several meetings were held in the process of compiling the report with the different identified relevant stakeholders on an individual level for filling information in different section of the report. The first meeting was designed to identify all stakeholders' who will be key in providing information

and identifying where we can get reliable or authentic information to be incorporated into the report. The identification of stakeholders was done with the assistance of the UNESCO Focal Point, Director of Cultural Heritage at Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC), The Chief Executive Officer at SNTC, Chief Executive Officer at Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture, The Secretary General of NATCOM Swaziland and the Programme Officer at NATCOM. Several meetings were held in the process of compiling the report by member of the team with the focal point. People with information of the different sections of the report were identified and meetings were arranged where they shared their contribution to the report. The report after finishing was presented to the CEO of the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture, Arts Development Manager of the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture, Director of Cultural Heritage at SNTC, and the Secretary General NATCOM Swaziland. The different people or stakeholders who provided information for the report came from the different arts association in Swaziland. Some more important information was obtained from the associations reports and constitutions.

Executive Summary

Please summarize in max 3500 characters the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the outlook for the future. Please note this is not an introduction to the report or an annotated table of contents.:

The Kingdom of Swaziland ratified the UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in 2012. This Convention is an important international legal instrument that plays an active role in making the voice of the artists heard. It again reaffirms the rights of countries to implement cultural policies that support the diversity of cultural expressions instead of focussing on one vocal group. In the case of Swaziland there is the Swaziland National Arts and Culture Policy in place that is aimed at ensuring at strengtheng cultural identity, diversity and ensure that it benefits the people and the economy for sustainable development. Swaziland's diversity is even visible internationally through the various art and cultural ceremonies. **Main achievement:** In the case of Swaziland, nothing much have been achieved since the country has just ratified the convention. Most people in the country are not aware of the Convention. However, one major achievement the country is boosting of is ratifying the Convention. A few but important stakeholders were consulted during the preparation for the ratification of the Convention. These included teaching the Swaziland National Council which is a body that adviced the king, the House of Assembly, House of Senate, and a section of the Swazi people who manage to attend the Sibaya where the King calls the people to address their concerns. Lastlt one achievement is that some Legal frameworks touching on Arts have been strengthened to align them with the 2005 Convention e.g. the SNTC Act of 1973.

Challenges Funds under this Convention have not been accessed probably due to lack of awareness about the Convention and what the country stands to benefit from it. The Goverment also does not give enough subvention to institutions responsible for implimenting the 2005 convention in order meet needs of the artists and also the 2005 funds in too limited to meet the demands from Member States. Although Artists in Swaziland are to affiliate to the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture some still are not yet affiliated and they suffer exploitation. They are forced to sell their goods at a very low price yet the buyers resell them they sell at high prices. The issue of Copyright in Swaziland is still a problem, The country has not yet ratified the copyright Convention which protects artists. **Outlook for future** Looking at the future expecially in the case of Swaziland, there is a great need to do awareness raising campaigns for the Convention so that the country can benefit from funds, There is a need to hold workshops and workshop the different organisations on the Convention and the funds they can access from it.

.collapse">Overview of cultural policy context

Parties shall describe the key objectives and priorities of their current cultural policy and the impact the Convention has had in their formulation or reformulation. They will also report on the opportunities and challenges to promote the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment.:

The different Arts and Culture policies, Acts, Bills and the Constitution of Swaziland recognizes Culture as the foundation of the nation and as a unifying factor of the people and the nation. The government of Swaziland commits also to promote all forms of national and cultural expressions mainly through the arts, traditional celebrations and traditions festivals and ceremonies which attract a lot of people from outside the country. In this different legal framework, the different groups in Swaziland express their diversity in the dances and song song, while some other ceremonies calls for unity and oneness. The Mass media, publications, libraries, and other heritage institution are also expected to play their role in the expression of diversity as stated in the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture Policy. This policy states that culture and development should go hand in hand and embraces the concept of changing. The best way the people of Swaziland can express themselves is through art especially song, dance, poet etc. In these it is where freedom of expression is well displayed. The Policy therefore guides the practice of freedom of expression through promotion of inclusion and participation for all citizens in Swaziland as a guarantee for social cohesion and peace. It also emphasizes the appreciation of cultural diversity and recognizes it as an opportunity towards widening the range of options open to every citizen to express themselves and development both socially and economically at the same time. The Policy on Culture also allows for international cooperation with various neighbouring countries. As a result of such there are some MoUs being drafted between Swaziland and neighbouring South Africa and Mozambique on how to best develop the people of these countries through art. In the case of Swaziland, the role that culture plays in development and sustainable development of the country is appreciated. Most Swazis live by selling art locally or selling to vendors who again sell the art in neighbouring countries. Through culture and arts, the people of Swaziland are able to increase their control over their lives and resources through informed participation the making of art and in in decision making process, in harnessing and preserving their environment and in building a society that is socially just. The policy on culture therefore guides people participation in determining the cultural life they desire to pursue. One element that needs to be explored is in Swaziland is the contribution culture have on the GDP. It is quite clear that culture and Arts contributes a lot to the GDP and plays a major role in meeting some of the MDGs.

a) It is (or has been) the basis for changing one or more policies?:

Yes

How:

Ratification of the 2005 Convention in Swaziland has led to the change of the Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC) Act in order to include articles which are touching on the Convention. This was done in order to have the convention domesticated and included in local legal frameworks that protect culture and have artists protected by the law.

How:

In the case of the SNTC Act of 1973, in order to accommodate the 2005 Convention there was a need to have discussions on the Act with the relevant stakeholder. Some

b) It is (or has been) a tool to promote policy discussion?:

Yes

c) It is (or has been) a reference for ongoing policy development?:

Yes

articles were taken from the Convention and added to the SNTC Act. This was a good initiative by the SNTC since this will make the implementation of the Convention easy when it is captured or covered in the local legal framework protecting and promoting cultural heritage. The Arts and Culture Department is also in a process to review their policy and their Bill to include the 2005 Convention.

How:

The SNTC Act as stated above has been recently been revised to add articles on the 2005 Convention to ensure the implementation of the Convention. The Swaziland National Arts and Culture Council are also making plans to revise their Policy and strategic plan include the 2005 Convention

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

SUMMARY

CULTURAL POLICIES AND MEASURES

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland: Chapter 3 (23)(1)	National	legislative, regulatory, institutional
Swaziland National Arts and Culture Policy	National	legislative, regulatory, institutional
Swaziland National Council Arts and Culture Bill	National	legislative, regulatory
Swaziland National Arts and Culture Strategic Plan	National	regulatory
Swaziland National Trust Commission Act of 1972 (SNTC Act 1972)	National	legislative, regulatory, institutional
The 2005 convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions	International	legislative, regulatory, financial, institutional

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
SADC Protocol	Regional, International	regulatory

INTEGRATION OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
National Development Strategy (NDS) 2022	National	financial

EMERGING TRANSVERSAL ISSUES: Resolution 5.CP 9b

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Chapter 3 of the Swaziland National Arts and Culture Policy	National	legislative, regulatory

CURRENT UNESCO GLOBAL PRIORITY: GENDER EQUALITY

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Chapter 8: of the Swaziland National Council Arts and Culture Policy	National	legislative, regulatory

YOUTH

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Chapter 8 of the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture	National	legislative, regulatory

list of measures

Swaziland National Trust Commission Act of 1972 (SNTC Act 1972)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The key Objective of the SNTC Act are to: 1. Safeguard both the natural and cultural heritage in Swaziland. 2. Promote unity through cultural heritage in Swaziland

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative
regulatory
institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main feature of this measure is to ensure the protection of both cultural and natural heritage in Swaziland for the future generation. In doing this the SNTC supports all culture activities and both natural and cultural heritage in Swaziland through the Swaziland National Trust Commission.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, creators, entrepreneurs

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The expected results oimplimenting the SNTC Act is to have all arts and cultural heritage in Swaziland identified, documented, promote and protected. The SNTC Museum Departmnt has a wing that exhibits artists'work in a way of promoting the artists and their industry in Swaziland. The SNTC acknowledges that artists are good vehicles of transmitting culture and arts to the next generation.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Trust Commission

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Government allocates a towards the implimentation of the measure. This budget is for the running of the whole institution of which part is the protection and development of culture and arts. it cannot be stated how much is used towards culture and arts.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The 2005 convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The key objectives of the measure are: 1. To protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions by encouraging governments that are party to the convention to adopt policies and measures which promote the full participation of its citizen in the process of creation, production, dissemination and distribution and also encourage states to provide access to their own cultural expressions. 2. The measure also aims at integrating culture in sustainable development and strengthen international cooperation.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative
regulatory
financial
institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main feature of the measure is to ensure that cultural diversity in the world and in the different member states is respected and people are able to express themselves freely.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, producers, entrepreneurs, young, women etc

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

1. The expected result through the implimentation of the measure are that the country will be aware of resources available from being part of the measure which is aimed at protecting the diversity of the its people. 2. The country will access funding to develop arts in the country. 3. Another expected result is the sustainable development of art and its contribution to the GDP

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Trust Commission

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The two organisations above are Government of Swaziland's parastatals. The Government subvent them for their full operations and part of the money is towards implimenting the 2005 Convention although it is not clearly shown but one can pick from the activities.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

No

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland: Chapter 3 (23)(1)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The constitution of Swaziland recognizes culture as the foundation of the Nation. The Constitution of Swaziland was revised in 2005 and in the new revised constitution culture was included. The placing of culture in the constitution was a milestone. The constitution gave the Swazi people more rights to diversity. For example chapter 3 of the Swaziand's constitution aims at ensuring "Protection and Promotion og Fundamental Rights and Freedoms. Article 23 (1) of the Constitution ensures full possible expression on culture including fredom of religion and expression. the first constitution adopted after independence in Swaziland did not have a chapter on culture, however the current constitution promulgated in 2005 devotes chapter three on cultural matters that identify the nation and creates unity and peace hence several bills are yet to be drawn to facilitate implementation of issued to drive the sector. Several other parts of the constitution supports the development of culture.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main features of the Constitution: The constitution is the supreme law of Swaziland and if any other law is incosistence with this constitution that other law shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, be void. Are the protection of fundamental human right in the country. These rights touched on all people in the country in their diverse ways of living. It included the freedoms of some previously marginalised groups like women and children who in previous times found themselves subjected to cultures against their will. The Constitution now gives them a right against the imposition of culture on them by the stronger groups in this case males. another main feature of the Constitution is the freedom given to people with disabilities, it allows them to express themselbes without intimidation.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, young people, women (generally the whole people of Swaziland)

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

One of the major expected results from the article that touches on culture is to have a peaceful country united by its culture while embracing others.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

The Swaziland National Trust Commission

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The budget allocations for the implimentation of the measure is part of the budget allocated to the Swaziland National Trust Commission and Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture. In the different Ministries listed above there is a budget allocation given to them for different cultural activities

that are undertaken at Ministry level.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Swaziland National Arts and Culture Policy

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The key objectives of the measure are:

1. To enable the language, heritage history, handicraft, fine arts, oral literature, folk lore, beliefs and other cultural features of the people of Swaziland to receive equal recognition and respect from humanity; to preserve and conserve these and pass them over to future generations;
2. To create conducive conditions to carry out scientific research on the language, heritage history, handicrafts, fine arts, oral literature, traditional lore, beliefs and other cultural features, which as they are constitute the identity of the peoples of Swaziland; to ensure the prosperity of these cultural elements and to enhance their role in development;
3. To ensure that all citizens can freely, equally and democratically participate in all art and cultural activities and to enable them to benefit from the sector;
4. To create situations favourable to creative artists and researchers working in the cultural sector;
5. To promote art and culture and to develop these in harmony with modern education, science, and technology; and to create culture conscious citizens that are proud of their culture and identity and are determined to preserve these;
6. To ensure that traditional practices are not at variance with Human Rights;
7. To enable arts and cultural establishments to play a significant role in the country's programme to maintain peace, development and democracy;
8. To establish cultural co-operation on national, continental and international levels on the basis of the equality of cultures and mutual benefit and respect;
9. To ensure the growth and development of our cultural institutions and make them relevant to human development, democratic governance and national integration.
10. To promote heritage preservation, conservation, promotion and the use of traditional and modern arts and crafts to create wealth and alleviate poverty.
11. To create awareness of the traditional values and generate pride and respect for the nation's heritage.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Policy provides the framework for the promotion of art and culture for development and complies with international and regional instruments on culture. The core principles underlying this Policy are:

3.1 Promoting Unity in Diversity Due to globalisation, there are diverse cultures in Swaziland. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on the promotion of harmonious co-existence among the different communities and encourage intra and inter-cultural exchange. **3.2 Respecting one's and the others' Culture** Respect for culture is crucial for mutual interdependence, which is a prerequisite for social harmony and cohesion. The Policy interventions shall focus on advocacy for respect of the

individuals' culture and other cultures. **3.3 Ensuring Social Inclusion** There are some children, youth, women, the disabled, the elderly, and people living with HIV/AIDS who are marginalised by some socio-cultural practices. These include the shunning of widows in public and community events. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on affirmative action to ensure that these categories of people participate in and benefit from cultural life. **3.4 Promoting Cultural Change** Culture is dynamic and cultural change is inevitable. Whilst certain elements of culture are to be preserved, it is important to catalyse change to address social and gender inequalities. The Policy interventions shall therefore encourage adapting and adopting to new ideas and approaches within the laws of Swaziland. **3.5 Promoting Environmental Protection** Cultural practitioners interact with and derive cultural products from the environment. Some elements of culture impact on the environment. The environment is threatened by environmental degradation, which negatively impacts on culture activities that rely on the environment. The Policy interventions shall therefore emphasise environmental protection. **3.6 Strengthening Partnerships** There are various stakeholders in the delivery of cultural goods and services. It is therefore importa

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, producers, entrepreneurs, young people, creators,

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Culture is not static but dynamic and therefore it has to evolve with the people of Swaziland as they march in unison to the information and technology age. This Art and Culture policy should provide a guide to enable the Swazi culture to evolve in a controlled direction. Specifically this Policy shall provide a framework to;

1. Enhance the appreciation of the role of arts and culture in national development;
2. Promote aspects of Swaziland's cultural heritage that are cherished by its people;
3. Ensure effective intra and inter-cultural exchange for harmonious coexistence;
4. Facilitate community action against practices that impinge on human dignity;
5. Guide, harmonise, complement and promote the distinct and complementary interventions and roles of stakeholders at all levels;
6. Guide the private sector, traditional/cultural institutions and civil society organisations to research on and advocate for arts and culture promotion.
7. Define the broad framework within which culture in Swaziland should be conceptualised.
8. Enable government and other stakeholders to appreciate how they share responsibility for the creation of mechanisms and the mobilisation of resources that will facilitate the development and implementation of programmes for arts and cultural development.
9. Identify structures and strategies that can provide a conducive environment for the preservation, promotion and presentation of the cultural heritage.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture,

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture receives a subvention from the Government. The Government allocates a budget to the Swaziland National Council of Arts and culture for running of the

whole institution of which part of their major activities touch on the implementation of the above mentioned measure. Other partners make their contribution to the Council to be allocated to the various affiliates. The Swaziland National Trust Commission receives a subvention towards the protection of art and culture in the country. The Swaziland National Trust Commission works with the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture in implementing the measure the above.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

Bush fire Swaziland

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

The Bushfire Swaziland is the main partner of local artists in the Bushfire festival annually held in Swaziland for a period of three years. This is the second year of the agreement. The Bushfire provide platform for young and establishing artists towards developing skills through workshops and performances. This include school festivals and young upcoming artists. They have set aside a budget of USD 8, 000. They also sponsor indigenous music and traditional dances called Ekhaya stage during the Bushfire festival. During the festival young and upcoming artists are given the stage to show their creativity in the production of some fillers for the main sponsors.

Name:

Yebo Art Gallery

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

The Yebo Gallery conduct community workshops for the development of artists and provide material for the producing art during the workshops. They outreach communities, teach them and take the products leaving the artists with the skills. In the process the artist discover their skills in arts.

Name:

Swaziland Bererage

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

Swaziland Bererage sponsor young upcoming artist where they compete during the Sibebe Friday Night Life. The winner get to perform during the Bushfire festival. They also get prizes for winning as a way of encouraging them or growing them in the performing art industry.

Name:

MTN Swaziland

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

MTN Swaziland is a cellular network company. They sponsor school arts festival during the Bushfire festival.

Name:

Macmillan Swaziland

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

This is a Publishing Private Company. Macmillan sponsor schools culture competition. They have a budget of about USD 15, 500 plus books towards winners in the competition. This money is to run the schools arts competition.

Name:

Swazi Bank Swaziland

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

The Swazi Bank sponsors development in the art in the schools choral music competition. They have a budget of USD 41, 660 a year towards the development of arts in the young school children both primary and high school.

Name:

Type of Entity:

Standard Bank Swaziland

Private company

Type of Involvement:

The Standard Bank Swaziland sponsor choral music for adult groups

Name:

Ford Swaziland

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

Ford Swaziland provides and sponsor transport costs for the whole duration from preparation to finals of the Miss Culture Competition

Name:

OS Motors

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

OS Motors sponsors National Arts Awards by giving away cars as prizes. They have also purchased a vehicle to be used in the running of the Arts department in the SNCAC.

Name:

Mbabane Motors

Type of Entity:

Private company

Type of Involvement:

Mbabane Motors sponsors the Miss Swaziland Competition which is run by the SNCAC under the Arts department with transport logistics from preparation, finals to projects.

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

The conclusion was that there is a need to engage more stakeholders to assist in the measure. It was discovered that important stakeholders to the Convention are not involved and so not taking an active part in the implementation of the convention

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

The number of groups registered for the competition, the number of schools registered for the competition, the number of NGOs and private organisations that took part or played an active role in the implementation of the convention.

Swaziland National Council Arts and Culture Bill

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The objects of this bill are to –

1. To provide for a feasible efficient administration of Arts and Culture Industry through the National Arts and Culture Council; and
2. Provide for incidental matters.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative
regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main features of the measure which is the Arts and Culture Bill of 2012 are to regulate and administrate the Arts sector in Swaziland. The Bill looks specifically into arts and not much on culture as stated on the policy.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Arts organisations, entrepreneurs, creators,

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The expected result expected through the implimentation of the measure is to have a well regulated arts industry in Swaziland.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Government of Swaziland allocates a budget of USD 160, 000 per year towards the development of the arts industry in Swaziland as a way of implimenting the measure.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

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h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Swaziland National Arts and Culture Strategic Plan

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture promotes and develops art and culture through:

- regulating the industry,
- coordinating arts and cultural activities,
- advocacy and collaboration with key stakeholders,
- sensitization on cultural values,
- socio-economic empowerment of artists.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main features of the measure are to: 1. Advocacy 2. Income Generation / Resource mobilisation 3. Promotio and coordination 4. Regulation 5. Capacity Building 6. Infrastructure Development

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, creators, producers, entrepreneurs,

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The expected result through the implimentation of the Arts and Culture strategic Bill is a well regulated arts and culture industry.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The allocation of funds towards this measure is catered under the the above measure which are under the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture. The Bill, Policy and Strategic plan are under the same budget of the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Type of Involvement:

The stakeholders for the Swaziland Arts and Culture Policy are the same as this required in this filed since its in the same department.

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

Yes

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

From the Strategic Plan document, identified projects that can be implemented in a short space of time subject to availability of financial resources (-though some of them are long term, they can be executed in phases-) encompass:

1. Development of Board Charter
2. Inter- Ministerial Committee Synchronization of Government Policies with regards to arts and culture
3. Urgent Tabling of the Arts and Culture Bill
4. Urgent Tabling of the Intellectual Property Rights Bill
5. Establishment of National Arts and Culture Day

There is an urgent need to develop a Management Information System master plan to ensure reliable and efficient communication and applications development

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

The main indicators used to determine the impact were: 1. Development of Arts festival regulations 2. Performance and levies framework A team was put in place to come up with a monitoring and evaluation framework that will monitor and regulate the arts industry. Under the monitoring and evaluation plan they have included a team that will work or ensure that the strategic plan is followed and activities are carried out. This team comprising the CEO, Compliance/Legal Manager, Marketing /Coordinating Officer and the Arts and Culture Managers. The SP sets suitable output and outcome parameters with annual targets for tracking implementation. A comprehensive M&E framework has also been developed with detailed reporting system and responsibilities. The development of the SP is aimed at ensuring a systematic and coordinated plan of action. A plan is as good as its implementation. For the action to bear the desired fruits, it is important that there must be a monitoring & evaluation tool. In addition to developing the tool, it is imperative that there must be human beings who monitor progress. For SNCAC to succeed, progress made on each activity/target will be monitored and documented.

SADC Protocol

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The objectives of the SADC protocol are to 1. cooperate in the formulation and harmonisation of cultural policies of state parties 2. promote an attitude which takes culture into account in regional development programmes 3. identify promote and coordinate projects in the cultural field including experience and information exchange among diverse cultures 4. ensure that culture plays a significant role in the economic development of the region and evaluate all SADC projects and programmes for their cultural impact 5. promote the use of indigenous language where they exist for the promotion of the cultural identity of the region 6. develop and promote institution of cultural heritage such as libraries, museums and archives in support of the broad and specific objectives of this protocol 7. create social cultural environment within which regional integration ideals of SADC can be realised

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Regional
International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main features of the measure are 1. policy harmonisation 2. training, capacity-building and research 3. resource mobilisation and utilisation 4. production, flow, exchange and use of information products 5. regional interaction among stakeholders 6. gender equality and equity; and 7. persons with disabilities

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, creators, producers, entrepreneurs

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Expected results are 1. The formulation of language policy that promotes indigenous languages 2. Preservation of cultural heritage 3. Development of cultural industries 4. Effective organisation of Arts and Culture Festivals

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The measure is allocated a budget under the Swaziland National Council of Arts and culture budget

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

National Development Strategy (NDS) 2022

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The key objectives of the National Development strategy are: 1. promote equality and empower women 2. To develop global partnership for development 3. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 4. Achieve universal primary education 5. Reduce child mortality 6. Improve maternal health 7. Combat HIV / AIDS malaria and other diseases 8. Ensure environmental sustainability

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Main features of the measure is: Intergration and interconnection of the various policies and programmes . National Development strategies are comprehensive focusing not only on economic development but also consider economic, social, political and environmental dimensions in combination and ensure a synergy among the various policies and programmes that contributes for the common strategy and goals. National Development Strategy becomes genuinely national when it is the result of as consensus among all of the principal groups in a society. A national strategy can not be the vision of one stratum group or class. National Development strategies are as a rule, the result of an open dialogue and far reaching consultations. This consulting process itself is an important element in forming a consensus in a society regarding the wide range of issues ranging from national strategy as well as tools for mobilising necessary resources (not only financial, but administrative/ organisational, institutional and even spiritual/ cultural)

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, entrepreneurs, producers, and basically the whole of the Swazi Nation

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Expected results of the NDS is to have a met the above objectives by the year 2022. In relation to the 2005 Convention: 1. would have established cultural industries 2. Would be able to import and export cultural goods 3. Most Swazis will be able to make a living and meet most of the NDS objectives through arts and culture

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland Government through the Ministry of Economic Planning which also work with relevant departments and parastatals to implement it.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

We did not get the amount allocated for the implementation of this measure by Government of Swaziland. However the UNDP in their 2012 report states that they allocated an amount of USD 342, 413.00 towards the National Development Strategy. Some funds comes from the EU although it was not obtained how much.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Chapter 3 of the Swaziland National Arts and Culture Policy

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Key Objectives of this chapter are:

- 1. Promoting unity in Diversity** Due to globalisation, there are diverse cultures in Swaziland. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on the promotion of harmonious co-existence among the different communities and encourage intra and inter-cultural exchange.
- 2. Respecting one 's and other's culture** Respect for culture is crucial for mutual interdependence, which is a prerequisite for social harmony and cohesion. The Policy interventions shall focus on advocacy for respect of the individuals' culture and other cultures.
- 3. Ensuring social inclusion** There are some children, youth, women, the disabled, the elderly, and people living with HIV/AIDS who are marginalised by some socio-cultural practices. These include the shunning of widows in public and community events. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on affirmative action to ensure that these categories of people participate in and benefit from cultural life.
- 4. Promoting cultural change** Culture is dynamic and cultural change is inevitable. Whilst certain elements of culture are to be preserved, it is important to catalyse change to address social and gender inequalities. The Policy interventions shall therefore encourage adapting and adopting to new ideas and approaches within the laws of Swaziland.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To promote and preserve matters relating to arts and culture instilling pride and enriching the livelihood of the Swazi people.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

artists, producers, creators, entrepreneurs, disabled etc

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Expected results of the measure is to have a well regulated arts industry ensuring the benefit of the whole community of artists

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Budget allocation for this measure is under the Swaziland National Council Arts Policy budget.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Chapter 8: of the Swaziland National Council Arts and Culture Policy

b. Key objectives of the measures:

1. Promoting Unity in Diversity Due to globalisation, there are diverse cultures in Swaziland. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on the promotion of harmonious co-existence among the different communities and encourage intra and inter-cultural exchange. **2. Respecting one's and the others' Culture** Respect for culture is crucial for mutual interdependence, which is a prerequisite for social harmony and cohesion. The Policy interventions shall focus on advocacy for respect of the individuals' culture and other cultures. **3. Ensuring Social Inclusion** There are some children, youth, women, the disabled, the elderly, and people living with HIV/AIDS who are marginalised by some socio-cultural practices. These include the shunning of widows in public and community events. The Policy interventions shall therefore focus on affirmative action to ensure that these categories of people participate in and benefit from cultural life. **4. Promoting Cultural Change** Culture is dynamic and cultural change is inevitable. Whilst certain elements of culture are to be preserved, it is important to catalyse change to address social and gender inequalities. The Policy interventions shall therefore encourage adapting and adopting to new ideas and approaches within the laws of Swaziland.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main feature of the measure are the:

1. Facilitate the implementation of the gender policies and programmes to achieve a culturally supportive society in respect of the rights and status of women and girls.
2. Encourage fair and equal treatment of girls and boys by parents.
3. Ensure that there is effective and equitable treatment of marriages contracted under customary law and civil law in as far as property rights is concerned.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

men, women, girls and boys (basical gender balanced)

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Women girls and boys tend to suffer the effects of cultural stereotypes, attitudes, indirect and direct marginalisation in various areas, including, in particular, decision making, inheritance, succession, ownership of property and leadership. The expected result through the implimentation of the measure are the promotion and protection of the rights of women to reduce and eliminate gender inequalities and imbalances.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The budget allocation for this measure is under the allocation given to the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Chapter 8 of the Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

b. Key objectives of the measures:

1. Government shall implement a youth policy to empower the youth and foster their appreciation of Swazi culture.
2. Government shall facilitate the development of culturally based strategies aimed at eliminating ignorance among youth relating to sexuality, domestic violence, sexual abuse and rape.
3. Ensure that the girl child is not disadvantaged by cultural practices such as early marriages resulting from *kutekwa* and *kwendziswa*.
4. Promote expansion of the learning of cultural values, norms and practices through the school system.
5. Promote equal opportunities for boys and girls in all spheres of life.
6. Ensure that specific programmes for youth and children are factored into all aspects of development strategies.
7. Support the participation of the youth in traditional and cultural events.
8. Encourage the youth to be active in the cultural industries and explore their talent to their fullest potential

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The main feature of the measure is to promote, develop and preserve matters of Arts and Culture instilling pride and enriching the livelihoods of the Swazil people. This include the youth who also have a section in the policy that talks on how to promote and develop their art skills

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Youth artists and producers

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The main expected result from implimenting the measure is developed capacity among the youth in arts as well as a developed arts industry through youth active participation.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The financial resources allocated to the implimentaqtion of the measure are as reflected in the Arts and Culture Policy as a body responsible for developing you in arts

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

CIVIL SOCIETY

Have you taken or supported initiatives involving civil society in activities::

Promote the objectives of the convention through awareness raising and other activities: Yes

Please explain how:

The National Council of Arts and Culture together with the SNTC have programmes in place aimed at raising awareness on the 2005 Convention in a way of supporting Civil society. For the SNTC, they have outreach programmes and the UNESCO Conventions including the 2005 are introduced. Most civil society groups in Swaziland supports arts and culture activities and in all their gatherings they invite either the SNTC or the SNCAC to present certain topics on culture or including saying something on the Conventions the country has ratified. Even before the ratification of the Convention the SNTC took the initiative of outreaching different sectors to educate them about the Convention. These include The Swaziland National Council which is a body that advises the king, Polititians which include Members of Parliament and Senate, anf some from the the different political and workers groups. The SNTC was again given a slot during the National Indaba (SIBAYA) (where the king summons the Nation to the king's palace to deliberate on different issues pertaining to their lives). During the Sibaya the Minister for Tourism and Environmental Affairs was given a slot to make the nation aware of the Convention. The Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture also have programmes in place for awareness raising. One is during their outreach to schools and communities where they deliberate on the benefits the country gets from signing the Convention. However there is need to apply for funding to hold local regional workshop and educate the masses on the Convention. The awareness raising campaigns currently in place are not enough.

Collect data and share and exchange information on measures adopted at local and international level:

Yes

Please explain how:

The Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture have created a special forum for artists to share and exchange information, skills and knowhow in the arts industry. Apart from the several round meetings that are organised by the SNCAC there is also the Arts Indaba where artists are gathered to discuss how they can promote, develop and grow their industry.

Provide spaces where ideas of civil societies can be heard and discussed while developing policies:

Yes

Please explain how:

The Ministry of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs called several meetings and workshop of all stakeholders involved in the formulation of the Arts and Culture Policy. Again all stakeholders concerned were gathered to discuss and have their input in the formulation of the Arts and Culture Bill and the preparation of the Arts and Culture Strategic Plan.

Implement Operational Guidelines: Yes

Please explain how:

All Stakeholders concerned were gathered to have their input and contribution in the Arts and Culture Strategic Plan. A five days workshop was help to prepare the strategic plan and all arts associations were represented and their stay funded by the Council of Arts and Culture.

Other: No

Please explain how:

Is Civil Society contributing to this report?:

Yes

Name of the Organization(s):

Association of Christian Artists in Swaziland
 Association of Swaziland Theatre groups
 Swaziland Arts and Music Association
 Swaziland Schools Culture Association
 Swaziland National Umbholoho Association
 Swaziland Choral Music Association
 Swaziland Traditional Music Association
 Independent Producers Association
 Imigidvo yeSintfu kaNgwane Association
 Swaziland Beauty Peagent Association
 Visual Artists Network Swaziland
 Lutsango LwakaNgwane

Contribution from Civil Society

This section is to be completed with information provided by civil society:

Has the civil society taken initiatives to::

Promote the principle and the objectives of the Convention locally and internationally: No

Please explain how:

Promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments: No

Please explain how:

Bring the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities, including vulnerable groups:

No

Please explain how:

Contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability and accountability in the cultural governance:

No

Please explain how:

Monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote diversity of cultural expression:

No

Please explain how:

Build capacities in domains linked to the Convention and carrying out data collection: No

Please explain how:

Create innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors and with civil society of other regions of the worlds:

No

Please explain how:

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention:

Solutions found or envisaged:

Activities planned for next 4 years to implement the Convention:

Supporting attachment provided by the Civil Society:

Achievements, challenges, solutions and next steps

Describe main results achieved in implementing the Convention:

The main achievements in implementing the Convention are: **A. Under Generation resource mobilisation**

1. The Swaziland National Council of Arts and Culture was able to secure sponsors for the Arts and Culture sector. About four sponsors have been secured in developing arts in the country. Examples of these are; Total Swaziland that sponsors the Swaziland Music Artists, Swaziland Beverages that sponsors the traditional dance groups, Macmillan Swaziland sponsors the Schools Culture Competitions, Corban Build sponsors male traditional dance group competitions **B. Regulations** 1. The SNCAC Bill has been developed and presented in Parliament 2. The SNCAC Policy has been developed with the consultation of all relevant Stakeholders 3. The arts festival guidelines and regulations were developed and await for the promulgation of the arts and culture Bill. 4. The SNTC Act has been revised to include articles of the 2005 Convention The Swaziland National Council Arts and Culture (SNCAC) has continued to be instrumental in the implementation of the National Arts and Culture Policy. The Council has continued to nurture the growth of national arts and culture associations representing the existing arts and culture codes in the kingdom. SNCAC has availed technical and administrative support to these organisations that have become agents for the arts and culture development. SNCAC monitors the activities and further avail grants to assist, undertake promotional development projects. The Council has managed to avail administration and project grants to assist the associations to effectively carry out their administrative activities.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention :

Although the SNCAC has managed to achieve the above, however 1. The major challenge is lack of awareness about the 2005 Convention. During the writing of the report it transpired that most people especially artists were not aware of the Convention at all. It was their first time to hear about the Convention. 2. Another major challenge is lack of funds to fund activities under the 2005 Convention. Most artists face serious budget constraints for their projects. The 2005 Convention itself have little funds to distribute among all the member states. 3. Another challenge is that the SNCAC Bill is still pending in Parliament. It is difficult to implement the Convention while the local legal framework is not yet in place. 4. Some important Conventions that protects artists are still not ratified by the country like the UNESCO Universal Copyright Convention of 1952. This will make the implementation of the 2005 Convention not easy. 5. Exploitation of artists is still a major challenge for artists in Swaziland which can make implementation of the Convention not warmly welcome by certain stakeholders.

Solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges:

One solution undertaken by SNCAC to the artists is providing technical support as well as financial support although it's not enough as a way of help implement the Convention. Again SNCAC arrange meeting (round table) with artists where they share discuss concerns and share skills. Other institution like the SNTC also provide human resource to help artists in their work. Artists needs to be educated about the Convention and encouraged to apply for funding for their projects. This will be a way of making them aware of the Convention as well as the benefits from it.

Steps planned for the next 4 years:

1. Ensure all artists become members of the affiliate associations to ensure that all artists benefit and are protected from the Convention. This will make SNCAC aware of all the artists, what they do, where they are, their challenges and how to assist them. 2. Conduct information, education and communication workshops

for the various associations. This is meant to raise awareness about the 2005 Convention as well as develop the capacity of the artists and make them aware of their rights. In such meetings it is where other Conventions relating to them will be discussed like the Universal Copyright Convention which the country has not yet ratified. 3. Local, regional and national workshop on awareness raising about the 2005 Convention 4. Establishment of National Arts and Culture Day. This is planned so that artists are able to display their talent 5. Arts and Culture Indaba: This is where artists will display their skills as well as share knowledge and know how on certain elements of the 2005 Convention.

SOURCES AND STATISTICS ANNEXES

1. Economy and Finance

When reporting data in this section, it is important to define the “cultural sector” for statistical purposes and apply that definition consistently. For guidelines, please refer to the [2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics \(FCS\)](#)

1.1. Total Flows of Cultural Goods and Services

1.1.a Cultural Goods

(a) Exports in cultural goods	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Imports in cultural goods	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>

1.1.b Cultural Services

(a) Exports in cultural services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Imports in cultural services	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>

1.2. Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

(a) Total GDP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Share of cultural activities in GDP	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>

Which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP?

[? More information about text formats](#)

1.3. Government expenditure on culture (If not available, please use government expenditure on Recreation and Culture)

(a) Total government expenditure	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Share of culture in government expenditure	<input type="text" value="0.00"/>	<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>

2. Books

	Num	Sales, USD	Year	Source
(a) Number of published titles	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text" value="▼"/>	<input type="text"/>
(b) Number of publishing companies				
Total all companies	<input type="text" value="2"/>		<input style="text-align: center; text-decoration: none; color: #000080; font-weight: bold; font-size: 0.8em; vertical-align: middle;" type="text" value="2016"/> ▼	<input type="text" value="Swaziland National Council c"/>
Small Size Companies			<input type="text" value="▼"/>	

Small Size Companies

Medium Size

Large Size

(c) Bookshops and sales

Bookstore chains

Independent Book stores

Book stores in other retail

Online Retailers

d) Translation flows

Number of published translations

3. Music**(a) Production / Number of albums produced:**

	Num	Year	Source
Physical Format	<input type="text" value="200"/>	<input type="text" value="2016"/>	<input type="text" value="Swaziland National Council c"/>
Digital format	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Independent	<input type="text" value="200"/>	<input type="text" value="2016"/>	<input type="text" value="Swaziland National Council c"/>
Majors	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(b) Sales / Total number of recorded music sales:

Physical format

Digital format

4. Media**(a) Broadcasting audience and share**

Year

Source

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access	Remove
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="- None -"/>	<input type="text" value="- None -"/>	

(b) Broadcasting media organizations**Year****Source**

2016

Ministry of Information and Technology Reports

Number of domestic media organizations providing

Ownership:	Radio channels	Television channels	Both radio & television channels	Total
Public	2	1	0	3
Private	1	3	0	4
Community	5	0		5
Not specified				0
Total	8	4	0	12

(c) Newspapers (excluding online newspapers only)**Year****Source**

2016

Ministry of Information and Technology Reports

Publishing format - printed:	Daily newspapers	Non-daily newspapers	Total
Free Only	0	1	1
Paid Only	2	1	3
Both Free and Paid	0		0

Publishing format - both printed and online

Free Only	0	0	0
Paid Only	2	0	2
Both Free and Paid			0
Total	4	2	6

5. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

Num

Year

Source

(a) Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants

900

2014

MTN Swaziland Report

(b) Number of households with Internet access

0

(c) Number of individuals using the Internet

26000

2016 ▼

ITU Annual Measuring the Inf

6. Cultural Participation

Percentage of people participating in cultural activities at least one time during the last 12 months

Activity (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Cinema	6.70	7.40	14.10
Theatre	6.60	6.60	13.20
Dance (including ballet)	15.20	20.60	35.80
Live concert/musical performance	10.10	16.60	26.70
Exhibition	14.20	17.70	31.90
TOTAL	52.80	68.90	121.70

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non participation in cultural events?

- No Yes

Main reasons for non-participation (in %).	Female	Male	Total
Too Expensive			0.00
Lack of Interest			0.00
Lack of time			0.00
Lack of information			0.00
Too far away			0.00
Other			0.00

7. Additional clarifications:

Additional Annexes (if any):

Attachment	Size
 name_of_stakeholders_swaziland.docx	13.27 KB

SUBMISSION

Title:

Mr

First Name:

Stanley Mthunzi

Family Name:

Dlamini

Organization:

Chief Executive Officer

Position:

Chief Executive Officer

DATE OF SUBMISSION: 1/7/2016