



Ministry of Public Works and Transport



National Construction Industry Policy:

Draft



2024-2030

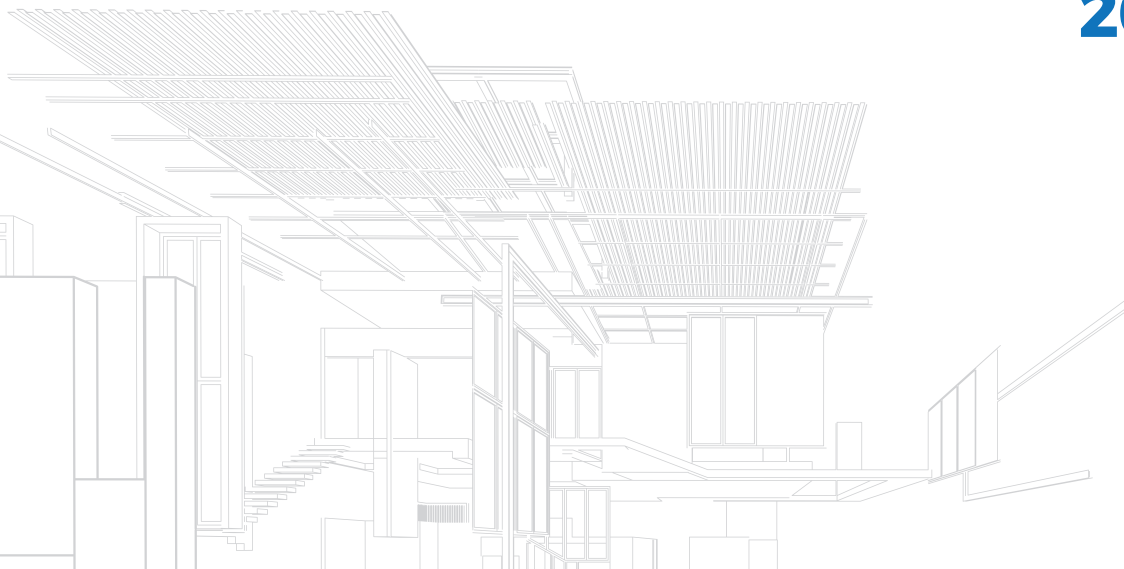




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FOREWORD

Hon.

Minister for Public Works and Transport

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Principal Secretary

Ministry of Public Works and Transport

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Best practice: refers to the most effective and efficient ways of carrying out various construction-related activities, processes, and procedures based on successful implementations, leading to improved performance and desired outcomes.

Building Information Modelling (BIM): A digital representation of physical and functional characteristics of a facility, providing a shared knowledge resource for information about a facility, forming a reliable basis for decisions during its life cycle, from earliest conception to demolition.

Equity: Ensuring fair opportunities, representation, and treatment for different groups, particularly those that have been historically marginalised or underrepresented in the construction industry.

Green Building: The practice of creating structures and using environmentally responsible processes and resource-efficient throughout a building's life cycle, from design to construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition.

Industry Association: An organisation founded and funded by businesses that operate in a specific industry, such as construction. These associations advocate for the interests of their members and work to improve practices within the industry.

Infrastructure: The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or enterprise, such as buildings, roads, power supplies, etc. In the context of this policy, it refers to the critical assets and networks in the built environment.

Marginalised: Referring to groups of individuals who are disadvantaged or underrepresented in society and the construction industry, such as women, youth, people living with disabilities, and rural communities.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise (MSME): Businesses categorised based on their number of employees, annual turnover, and assets. MSMEs play a vital role in the construction industry and economy.

Practitioner: An individual who is actively engaged in carrying out construction-related tasks, activities, or services within the built environment including artisans, and professionals.

Prefabrication: The practice of assembling components of a structure in a factory or other manufacturing site, and transporting complete assemblies or sub-assemblies to the construction site where the structure is to be located.

Professionals: Individuals who have obtained specialised education, training, and qualifications in fields related to the built environment, such as architecture, engineering, surveying, project management, and other allied disciplines, excluding artisans.

Professional development: The continuous process of acquiring new knowledge, skills, and competencies by individuals working in the built environment sector.

Public Private Partnership (PPP): A cooperative arrangement between public and private sectors for the provision of public assets and / or services, combining the skills and resources of both sectors.

Quality: in the construction industry refers to the degree to which a project meets or exceeds the expectations and requirements of stakeholders, including clients, end-users, and regulatory bodies.

Resilience: The ability of a system, community, or society to resist, absorb, accommodate, and recover from the effects of hazards in a timely and efficient manner, preserving or restoring essential basic structures and functions.

Sustainability: The ability to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In the context of the construction industry, sustainability involves the efficient use of resources, minimising environmental impact, and promoting economic and social well-being throughout the lifecycle of construction projects.

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
AESAP	Council for Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Allied Professionals
BIM	Building Information Modelling
CIC	Construction Industry Council
CRB	Contractors Registration Board
CSO	Central Statistics Office
ECOT	Eswatini College of Technology
ESWASA	Eswatini Standards Authority
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MHUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MOLSS	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise
NCC	National Construction Council
NDS	National Development Strategy
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SME	Small & Medium Enterprise
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

1. / Introduction

The construction industry stands as a fundamental pillar in driving the social, economic, and environmental development of a nation. It serves as a significant source of employment, offering opportunities to a wide spectrum of both skilled and unskilled labourers, thus catalysing economic growth through taxation, capital investment, and intersectoral synergies. According to the Eswatini Integrated Labour Force Survey 2023, the construction industry contributes 6.5% of employment. The industry is also recognised for its significant contributions to sustainable development through innovative infrastructure and eco-friendly materials. Even though the experiences of developed and developing countries vary, the construction industry in Eswatini faces a plethora of challenges. Issues of corruption, competitiveness, efficiency, and regulation have been at the forefront of the construction industry discourse in Eswatini, and these have hindered progress.

Stakeholders lament unfair competition in the sector, a lack of opportunities for development, declining quality of products and materials, and a diminishing quality of skills supplied by the domestic economy. Stakeholder consultations also alluded to the prevalence of delayed payments, increasing financial constraints, over regulation and hiking costs of compliance. As a result, the Government of Eswatini (GoE) is formulating the National Construction Industry Policy of 2024. This policy follows the National Construction Industry Policy of 2001 which aimed to provide a vision for the industry's development, improve the participation of local companies in the construction sector, formalize the industry and introduce the necessary regulation to govern the operations of stakeholders in the industry. In line with the commitment to develop the sector, the GoE enacted the Construction Industry Council (CIC) and Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Allied Professionals (AESAP) Acts of 2013. The Acts sought to regulate the activities of different actors in the industry, overseeing the conduct of companies and practitioners, and providing guidance to the operations and governance of the CIC and AESAP.



Employment Contribution:

Construction industry contributes **6.5%** of employment according to the Eswatini Integrated Labour Force Survey 2023.



Duration of Policy Implementation:

Over **10 years** of implementation of the National Construction Industry Policy of 2001.



Policy Review Initiative:

Ministry of Public Works and Transport undertook a comprehensive review of the Construction Industry Policy.



Legislative Framework:

Enactment of the Construction Industry Council (CIC) and Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Allied Professionals (AESAP) Acts of 2013.

However, with over 10 years of implementation, the country still faces some challenges, exacerbated by the growing diversity and dynamism of the industry. New technological and global advancements have also widened the gaps in trying to catch up with the rest of the world and within the policy and regulatory framework which necessitated the review of the 2001 Policy.

Consequently, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport undertook a comprehensive review of the Construction Industry Policy, aiming to provide the nation with a refreshed vision for advancing the built environment. The Government of Eswatini initiated the formulation of this policy to invigorate the sector, ensuring that development occurs in alignment with rigorous standards of quality, safety, and regulatory compliance. The aim is to promote a conducive and sustainable environment for the development of the local built environment emphasising the empowerment of local suppliers, artisans, contractors, and consultants, and fostering innovation and technological advancement within the industry. The policy intends to enhance consumer satisfaction and protection within the construction sector, ensuring that they receive reliable, safe, and high-quality products and services. Government plays a pivotal role in shaping the construction sector through various economic, environmental, social, and legal policies.

Ensuring that the construction industry operates within a robust regulatory framework is critical for maintaining ethical standards, transparency, and accountability. Therefore, this Policy serves as a key reference and guide for both the public and private construction sectors in achieving inclusive and sustainable national development by 2030. The policy envisions a creative, innovative and competitive construction industry driven by equity, sustainability, and quality. The policy will serve as a strategic blueprint for guiding investment and fostering the development of the built environment in Eswatini. It will express the aspirations of the Kingdom for national infrastructure development, good governance, and local empowerment, thereby fostering inclusive and equitable growth across the nation.

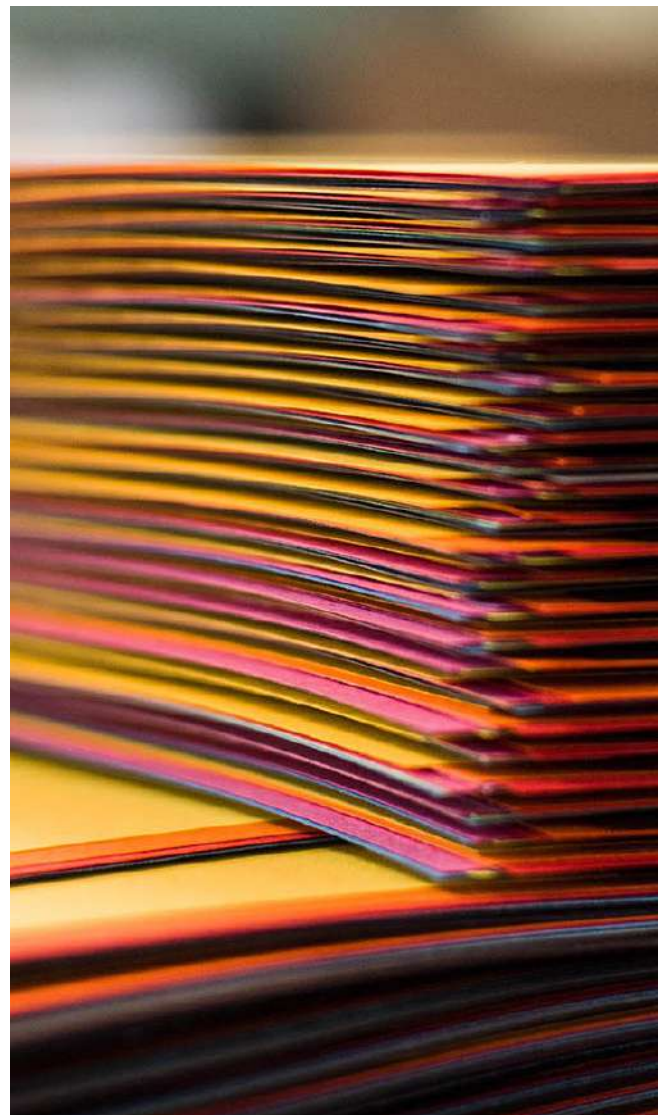
The Review Process and Formulation of the National Construction Industry Policy

The Construction Industry Policy of 2001, which remained a draft document in the period 2002–2023 was an attempt by the GoE to declare its commitment to develop a vigorous construction industry. Given that the previous Construction Industry Policy was never formally adopted, the review process for developing the new National Construction Industry Policy 2024-2030 involved a comprehensive re-evaluation of the policy's concepts, principles, and strategic direction. This re-assessment was critical to ensure the updated policy reflects Eswatini's current socio-economic realities and positions the construction sector to drive improved economic and human development outcomes. The process commenced with a thorough analysis of the draft Construction Industry Policy developed in 2001 and the progress or achievements of the country since its development. While some of the fundamental principles from the 2001 Policy remain relevant today, the review identified the need to recalibrate the policy's strategic focus to align with Eswatini's evolving development needs, industry trends, and economic forecasts for the period leading up to 2030.

As such, extensive stakeholder consultations form the basis and foundation for the development of the National Construction Industry Policy 2024 – 2030. The policy was developed through extensive consultations and participation of different stakeholders in the private and public sector, education and training institutions, individuals, civil society, and industry associations. Some of the institutions engaged were the MoPWT, MoCIT, MEPD, MHUD, ECOT, Mbabane and Matsapha Municipalities, Standard bank, Oracle, BMSA, ECA, AAES, AESAP, EEA, CIC, ENPF, EWADE, EWSC, EEC, DIVT, ESHEC, individual contractors, individual consultants, and many others. Stakeholders were consulted through workshops, surveys and in-depth discussions or meetings. The consultations ensured that a wide range of perspectives, expertise, and concerns are considered, through the exchange of knowledge, views, and experiences. The information collected from stakeholders was collated with secondary data to provide a comprehensive analysis of the context and policy environment for effective decision and policy making. This participatory approach strengthened the legitimacy of the policy-making process fostering inclusion and the potential to harness the collective wisdom and creativity of all stakeholders in the industry.

Key reference documents underpinning the review of the Policy included:

- The National Development Plan 2023 – 2028,
- The Eswatini Education and Training Sector Policy 2011,
- The TVET Sector Policy 2022,
- Eswatini's Industrial Development Policy 2015-2022,
- The National Youth Policy 2020,
- Buildings Act 1968,
- Environmental Management Act 2002,
- Land Survey Act 1961,
- Eswatini Public Procurement Act 2011,
- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy 2018,
- Post COVID-19 Kingdom of Eswatini Economic Recovery Plan 2020,
- Citizens Economic Empowerment Bill 2011,
- National Gender policy 2010,
- The National Development Strategy as revised in 2016,
- The Integrated Labour Force Survey 2021,
- Landscape Analysis of Skills for Employability Programmes in Eswatini; and
- The Industrial and Vocational Act as reviewed in 2022.



INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL LANDSCAPE

Worldwide infrastructure development is a priority for social and economic development. By being an enabler for productive activities, it creates the foundation on which economies build their competitiveness. With the objective to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 provides for the development of relevant infrastructure to support economic development and job creation. While SDGs 7 speaks to the need for affordable and clean energy, emphasising the need for accessible and reliable energy technologies and the adoption of clean energy. SDG 11 emphasises sustainable urban development, which includes aspects such as efficient resource use, waste management, green spaces, and sustainable transportation, all of which contribute to the development of the built environment. While SDGs 6, 13, 14 and 15 emphasise effective natural resource utilisation and environmental management and protection of ecosystems which is largely affected by infrastructure development.

At continental level, the African Union Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) provides a framework for the development of infrastructure in the continent. The programme focuses on the provision of infrastructure for regional integration. Investing in infrastructure projects generates employment opportunities in construction, manufacturing, and related sectors, contributing to poverty reduction and economic development. As a result, the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) defines the conditions for infrastructure development to support regional integration. The strategy aims to address the region's infrastructure deficit and promote socio-economic development through coordinated infrastructure development in transport, energy, water, ICT, and social infrastructure.

Pillar 2 of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020–

2030 is infrastructure development for regional integration. This emphasises the development of transport infrastructure, transboundary water and sanitation supply to increase access to affordable infrastructure and services driven by the implementation of quality, interconnected, integrated, and seamless infrastructure and networks. The significant opportunities that infrastructure development presents to developing countries, particularly in the context of global value chains and regional economic integration initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) underscores the potential benefits of infrastructure development for accessing global value chains. Moreover, there is growing recognition of the crucial role of information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure in driving economic development and fostering regional integration. Investments in ICT infrastructure is essential for improving connectivity, enabling digital transformation, and facilitating access to markets and services.

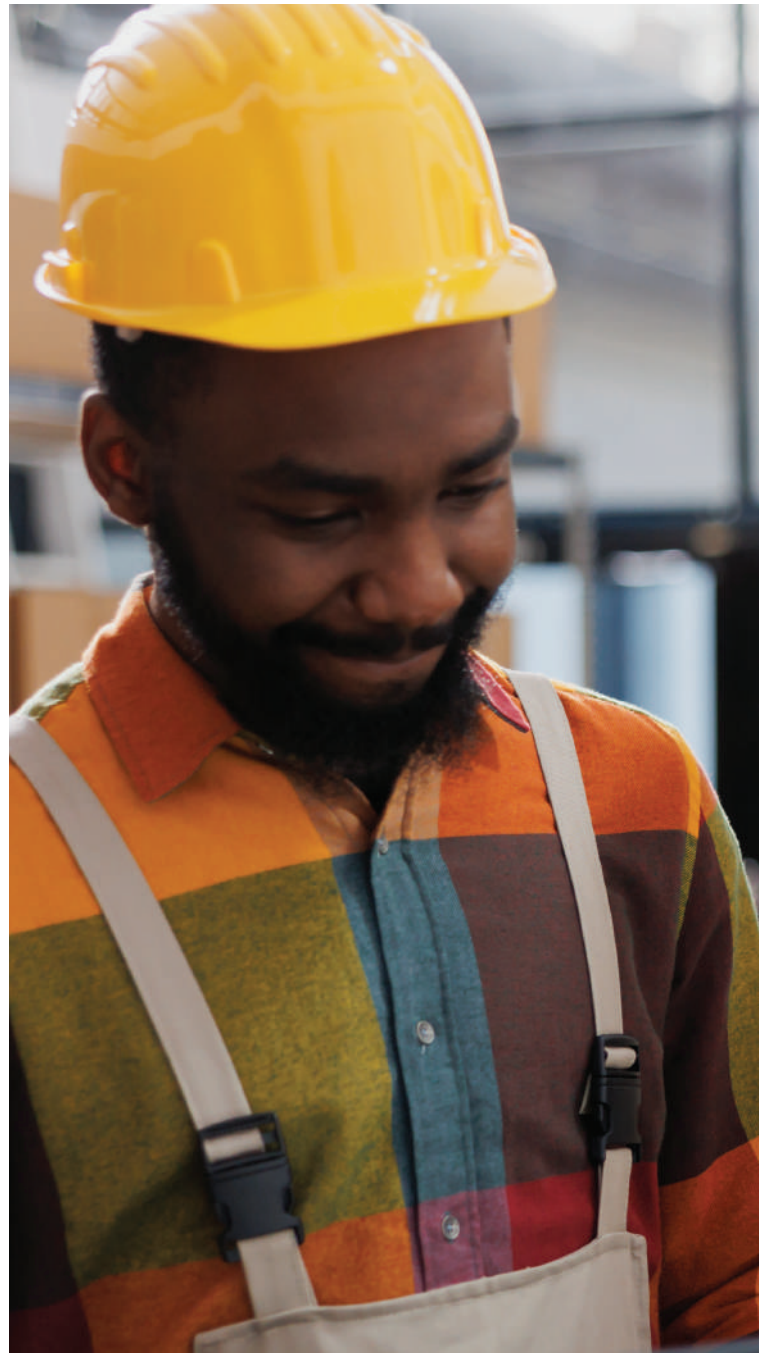
Sustainability of construction processes is becoming increasingly important, as more industry players focus on reducing the environmental impact of construction. This has driven the introduction of new technologies, materials and supplies in the sector, to improve efficiency, reduce risk, and make data-driven decisions. For example, the adoption of resilient infrastructure codes to improve the structural resilience and risk mitigation. Global practice shows a shift towards computer-aided design (CAD), building information modelling (BIM), Internet of Things (IoT) devices and sensors, robotics, drones, and 3D printing, green building, to improve efficiency, productivity, sustainability, and safety. Construction industry trend in the developed countries also shows an increasing utilisation of prefabrication and modular construction for cost saving and faster job delivery, which are still not widely adopted in Eswatini.

Rationale for the National Construction Industry Policy 2024 – 2030

The National Construction Industry Policy 2024-2030 is driven by critical socio-economic imperatives and the need to address persistent challenges within Eswatini's construction sector. Economically, revitalizing this industry can serve as an engine for post-pandemic recovery, job creation, and diversification - stimulating demand for local materials, services, and skilled labour. Moreover, the policy aims to bridge infrastructure deficits hindering economic competitiveness while improving construction standards, maintenance protocols, and sustainability practices. It lays the foundation for adopting innovative technologies, promoting climate-resilient design principles, and mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards in all construction activities. Institutionally, the policy envisions strengthening fragmented governance frameworks, modernizing regulations, and fostering inter-agency coordination to enhance professionalism, ethical conduct, and data-driven decision-making across the value chain.

The rationale for developing the policy also arises from the need for Eswatini to align with current trends and changes impacting economic development in the country. The construction industry policy should address the country's challenges with infrastructure development, promote sustainable growth, and improve living standards for citizens. This policy should prioritise infrastructure projects, ensuring they are completed efficiently and meet exemplary construction standards, which in turn enhance the country's overall infrastructure quality. It positions innovation and environmental sustainability as cornerstones for developing a vibrant, relevant, and rigorous construction industry in Eswatini, creating an enabling environment for the industry's digital transformation and growth. This includes the adoption of cutting-edge methods like Building Information Modelling (BIM), prefabricated construction, advanced materials, and circular economy approaches. To become a first-world country Eswatini emphasises the need

for research and development across all sectors of the economy. This recognises the need to foster research collaborations between academia and industry to explore emerging technologies, improve skill development and enhance innovation capabilities for commercialisation of research. By providing a cohesive strategic framework, the policy unlocks the sector's potential as a competitive, technologically advanced, and environmentally responsible driver of Eswatini's sustainable development agenda - catalysing economic growth, generating employment opportunities, and facilitating critical infrastructure development across all sectors.





The policy positions innovation and environmental sustainability as cornerstones for developing a vibrant, relevant, and rigorous construction industry in Eswatini, creating an enabling environment for the industry's digital transformation and growth.



Why does Eswatini need a National Construction Industry policy?

To establish regulations, guidelines and standards for the built environment to ensure quality, safety and adherence to best practices across the country.

To promote growth, attract investment, create employment opportunities, and drive adoption of modern technology, sustainable practices and quality

To address persistent challenges like lack of jobs, delayed payments, corruption, unfair practices, financial constraints, poor service delivery, and lack of oversight; and further empower small and local businesses,

To streamline the roles, coordination and eliminate overlap between stakeholders in the built environment.

To support and empower small and local businesses, promote fair competition and local manufacturing in the construction materials supply chain.



Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

To introduce skills development programs, training opportunities and continuous professional development for construction human capital.



04



SDG 4:

Quality Education

To enhance communication, stakeholder engagement and public awareness about regulations in the sector.



16



SDG 16:

Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

To ensure that preference is given to local practitioners in the built environment



08



SDG 8:

Decent Work and Economic Growth

To ensure consumer protection through out the built environment value chain



12



SDG 12:

Responsible Consumption and Production

To promote modern technology adoption, sustainable construction practices and quality assurance mechanisms in the industry.



09



SDG 09:

Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The built environment in Eswatini is grappling with a myriad of challenges that impede its progress towards sustainable, equitable, and inclusive growth, thereby exacerbating socio-economic repercussions. Despite the presence of legislative frameworks and regulatory bodies like the Construction Industry Council (CIC) and the Council of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Allied Professionals (AESAP), significant concerns persist. These include a scarcity of job opportunities, delays in payments, instances of corruption, absence of a unified platform for disseminating government opportunities and unfair competition fuelled by monopolies and foreign companies.

Moreover, excessive regulation results in elevated compliance costs, while inadequate enforcement and oversight exacerbate issues such as sub-standard material quality and deficient infrastructure delivery. Consumers have limited knowledge and understanding regarding their rights and entitlements within the construction industry ecosystem contributes to inadequate safeguarding of their interests and protection mechanisms. Insufficient investment in skills development and the absence of robust professional development systems further compound these challenges. Additionally, Eswatini struggles with low adoption of technology, limited investment in research and development, and inadequate protection for local manufacturers and suppliers. Environmental compliance and waste management remain pressing issues, with room for improvement. Resource constraints within AESAP pose a significant barrier to fulfilling its mandate, and concerns have arisen over the perceived lack of effective implementation and value addition from both AESAP and CIC over the past decade.

These challenges not only undermine public trust but also impede economic development and hinder progress towards achieving national development goals. They erode human capital, stifle innovation, and contribute to low productivity, ultimately leading to a declining standard of living for those employed in the built environment. Addressing these issues demands a comprehensive policy framework that fosters innovation, sustainability, equity, and inclusiveness throughout the construction lifecycle. This necessitates concerted efforts to streamline regulations, enhance enforcement mechanisms, prioritize investment in skills development and technology adoption, and strengthen collaboration between industry stakeholders and regulatory bodies. Such actions are essential for catalysing positive change, fostering sustainable growth, and realizing the full potential of the built environment in Eswatini.



The State Of The Construction Industry In Eswatini: A Situational Analysis

2.1 Policy and regulatory framework

The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MoPWT) is responsible for policy formulation, planning, and regulation in the construction sector. It oversees the implementation of large infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges, and public buildings. The Ministry not only establishes standards and guidelines for construction practices but also oversees compliance with regulations across its various departments. In alignment with the government's directives, the Construction Industry Council (CIC) and Registration Council for Architecture, Engineers, Surveyors and Allied Professionals (AESAP) are tasked with regulating the activities of contractors and consultants within the built environment. Furthermore, industry associations play a pivotal role in contributing to the governance of these regulatory bodies, ensuring a robust representation of industry interests.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development also plays a fundamental role in the construction industry. It is responsible for the administrative oversight of the operations and functioning of all urban local governments, including controlled areas, fire emergency services and integrated physical planning, and human settlement. Under the auspices of the National Housing Board and local municipal councils the MHUD is responsible for the regulation of construction activities within defined municipal jurisdictions. The Eswatini Environmental Authority (EEA) largely responsible for the conservation and enhancement of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, ensures that all construction work aligns to the national and global standards of environmental management. The Eswatini Standards Authority (SWASA) is responsible for spearheading the formulation and enforcement of national standards across diverse sectors, including construction.

Eswatini's legislative and regulatory framework for the construction industry is intricately woven into the fabric of the nation's constitutional principles, national development goals, and sector-specific policies, as depicted in Table 1. The construction industry is also driven by several legal and regulatory frameworks, falling under the auspices of different government ministries, parastatals, and agencies. Under the Ministry of Works and Transport, the sector is governed through the National Construction Industry Policy of 2001, the Construction Industry Council Act No.14 of 2013, the AESAP Act no 15 of 2013. The sector is also governed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the Buildings Act, Municipal Council By laws and, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, the National Environmental Management Act, the Eswatini Environmental Authority Act, and the Environmental Health and Occupation Act/Policy.



The construction industry is intricately woven into the fabric of the nation's constitutional principles, national development goals, and sector-specific policies

TABLE 1: Legislation governing the operations of the construction sector in Eswatini

Legislation/ Regulation	Overview
National Development Strategy as revised in 2016	Emphasises the need to improve road, ICT, market, tourism, health, agriculture infrastructure.
National Development Plan 2023/4 - 2027/28	Advocates for efficient economic infrastructure network and innovation by upgrading physical infrastructure to enhance access and connectivity to support socio-economic development.
Construction Industry Council Act	Establishes the Construction Industry Council to oversee skills development, registration of contractors, and promotion of the construction industry in Eswatini.
Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Allied Professionals Act	Aims to promote professionalism, ethical conduct, and competence in the construction industry by regulating the registration, licensing, and practice of architects, engineers, surveyors, and allied professionals in Eswatini
Building Act 1968	Regulates construction standards and practices in Eswatini
Environment Management Act 2002	Compels environmental impact assessments for construction projects.
Citizen Empowerment and Economic Empowerment Bill 2011	Aims to increase Eswatini citizen participation in the construction industry.
Constitution 2005	Provides an overarching framework for governance and legislation in Eswatini in
National Construction Policy	Provides a comprehensive framework focused on promoting integrated infrastructure development, building technical and institutional capacity, ensuring quality control, and enhancing sustainability of the construction industry.
Land Survey Act 1961	Provides for the regulation of quantity surveyors and the appointment of the Surveyor General. With the establishment of the AESAP in 2013, this Act needs to be reviewed and aligned.
Prevention of corruption Act of 2006	The Act ensures that there are no corruption practices in the industries of Eswatini. Such practices include bribery; fraudulent transactions by or with public or private bodies; corrupt activities relating to contracts and tenders; and corrupt activities relating to auctions.
SACU tariff policy	Similar to other member states, Eswatini's foreign trade on construction equipment, cement and other inputs are affected by the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) tariff policy. SACU imposes a common tariff (customs and excise duties) on goods imported from third countries, while goods circulate duty-free within SACU members. Therefore, Eswatini also as a member of SACU also imposes a SACU duty on all goods coming from non-member states.
SADC Trade Protocol	The protocol seeks to establish a Free Trade Area (FTA) in the SADC region and provides for intra SADC trade liberalisation, with the removal of non-tariff barriers.
National Education and Training Sector Policy 2018	The policy ensures that the design, construction, operation and maintenance of education and training establishments are environmentally friendly. It also ensures that minimum standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure at all education and training establishments are in place, including classrooms and buildings in good repair, and availability of gender-sensitive functioning water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
TVET Sector Policy 2022	The TVET policy highlights the need for Eswatini to encourage women participation in the construction industry.

The National Construction Industry Policy is aligned to the national and international development priorities. This alignment is crucial to ensuring that the industry's goals contribute effectively to the fulfilment of the country's overarching development objectives. The synergy creates a comprehensive approach that balances economic progress, environmental responsibility, and social development. Table 2 presents a summary of the direct linkages between the Construction Industry Policy, the Eswatini National Development Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals.

TABLE 2: Linkages between SDGs, the NDP and the Construction Industry Policy

Sustainable Development Goals	National Development Plan (NDP)	Construction Industry Policy
 07		
SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy- ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	Increase access to reliable and affordable energy services	The policy promotes the utilization of eco-friendly materials and supplies and encourages the adoption of sustainable construction practices, contributing to the development of affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy infrastructure.
 08		
SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth- promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all	Create employment opportunities and promote economic diversification	The policy enhances local productivity and competitiveness through human capital development, promotes the empowerment of local construction enterprises, and creates a conducive regulatory environment for the construction industry, thereby fostering sustained and inclusive economic growth and decent work opportunities.
 09		
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure- build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.	Upgrade physical infrastructure to enhance access and connectivity for socio-economic development.	The policy promotes the delivery of efficient, innovative, and productive infrastructure, supports research and development in the built environment, and encourages the adoption of new and modern technologies to foster innovation and sustainable industrialization.

Sustainable Development Goals

National Development Plan (NDP)

Construction Industry Policy



SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities- make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.

Improve access to affordable housing and basic services.

The policy prioritizes investment in sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects, promotes inclusive infrastructure development, and enforces the implementation of environmental mitigation plans to make cities and human settlements more inclusive, safe, and sustainable.



SDG 13: Climate action- take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards.

The policy promotes green building and sustainable environmental management, enforces the implementation of environmental mitigation plans, and prioritizes climate-resilient infrastructure design to combat climate change and enhance resilience to its impacts.



SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals- strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Promote international cooperation and partnerships for development.

The policy explores opportunities for regional and international cooperation and aligns with global best practices and standards in the construction industry, thereby strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development.

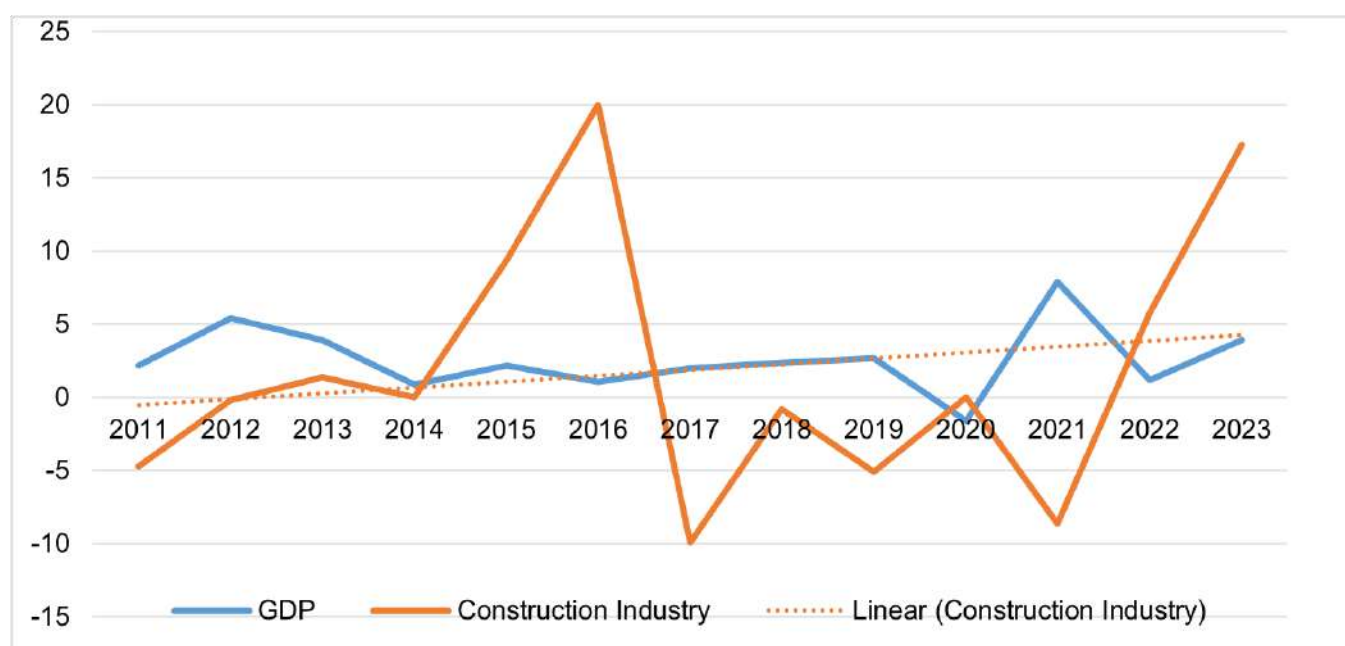


2.2 Economic context

The Kingdom of Eswatini, classified as a middle-income country, has a population of just over a million (1,093,238). Notably, 73% of the population comprises young people below 35 years old, with males representing 48.6% of the total population. Despite its potential, Eswatini faces with significant socio-economic challenges, characterised by external vulnerabilities, fiscal constraints, and low productivity. The country contends with one of the highest poverty rates globally, standing at 58.9%, alongside a human development index of 0.597. Compounding these issues is a concerning youth unemployment rate of 48.7% as of 2023, while rising income inequality is evident, with a Gini index of 52%. Addressing these challenges necessitates comprehensive strategies to stimulate economic growth, foster social development, and enhance opportunities for all segments of society in Eswatini. In this context, the construction industry emerges as a significant opportunity for shaping a more promising future.

The construction industry plays a vital role in Eswatini's GDP. Globally, this sector is a major driver of economic growth, offering over 18 million job opportunities and contributing approximately 9% to global GDP growth. However, in Eswatini, the industry's contribution averages around 3% with the trendline in Figure 1 showing an upward growth trend from 2011. Despite this upward trajectory, the sector's development has been marked by fluctuations, demonstrating instability with significant peaks and lows.

FIGURE 1: Construction Industry growth rate against GDP growth

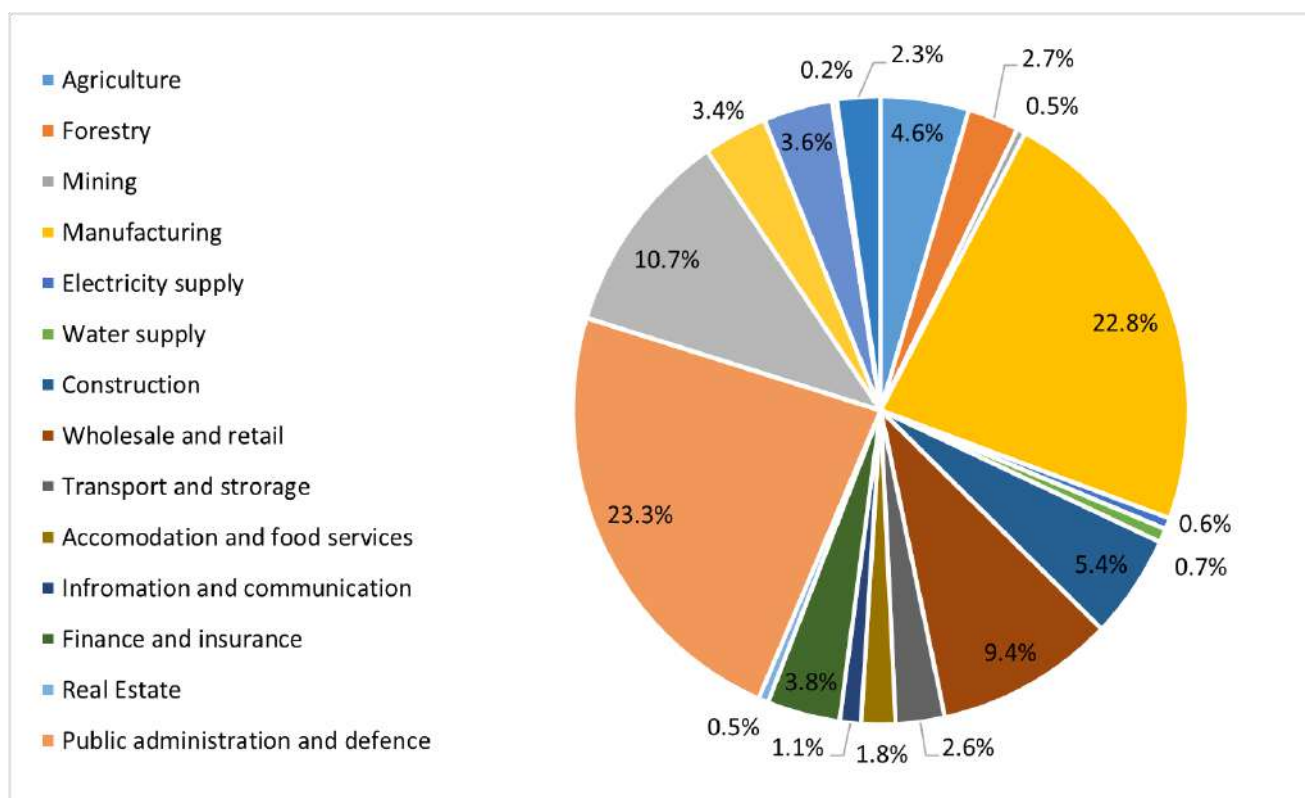


SOURCE: CSO (2021), MEPD (2023)

Figure 2 indicates that the construction Industry is the 5th largest contributor to total employment in the country. The sector accounts for 5.4% of overall employment, with manufacturing remaining the largest employer at 23.8% followed by Government at 23.3%, professional services (10.7%), and retail and wholesale (9.4%). Notably, employment data for 2023 reveals a higher representation of temporary jobs, constituting 68% of total employment, compared to permanent positions at 32%. The employment landscape in the sector exhibits a pronounced gender disparity, with a clear skew towards male representation. Unconscious biases persist, posing hurdles for women striving to attain higher positions. This reality finds support in Higher Education statistics, which reveal a notable underrepresentation of females in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. Particularly evident are the gaps within construction and building programs, where female participation remains disproportionately low.



FIGURE 2: Percentage of industry employment by sector in 2022



SOURCE: ILFS, 2023

When it comes to overall growth and performance of the construction industry in Eswatini, little has changed if anything. According to the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the number of establishments within the construction industry has exhibited a modest growth, increasing from 2% in 2011 to 2.2% in 2019. Building and civil works still comprise the largest share of registered enterprises, in terms of work allocation in 2023, general building works dominate the local economy followed closely by civil works. Foreign contracts predominantly focus on civil specialist works, electrical specialist works, general mechanical works, as well as manufacturers and suppliers. Government remains the largest awarder of contracts, accounting for 77% of those awarded in 2023. Notably, Central Government accounted for at least 44% of these contracts, Government parastatals for 28%, and Local Government for 5% and private sector only accounts for 23%.

Some of the key challenges in the construction industry in Eswatini are driven by the delays in payments, especially for government funded projects. A lack of sufficient opportunities for locals to participate in donor funded projects, unfair competition, insufficient skills supply from local training institutions, poor access to finance, inadequate business management skills especially among contractors. Generally, infrastructure development in Eswatini is project based, there is no national framework to guide and direct integrated infrastructure design and implementation. Hence, even though the prospects of smart cities and sustainable housing are acknowledged there is no distinct strategy on how this will be implemented. On many levels stakeholders in the construction industry raised a plethora of challenges hindering business success including the following:

- Inconsistent grading system that lacks sufficient categorisation of works and linkages to performance, quality and capacity of individuals or firms;
- Poor monitoring and supervision of construction works, especially from CIC;
- Poor maintenance and development of quality and standards on buildings and materials;
- A lack of regulation of infrastructure development in rural areas/ disadvantaged communities;
- High compliance costs;
- Lack of protection for clients and local suppliers and manufacturers;
- Inadequate support for practitioners in the built environment to advance their skills;
- Inability to provide securities, and have challenges obtaining affordable or comprehensive insurance,;
- Lack of compliance with environmental management practices, mitigation plans, and appropriate waste management practices;
- Lack of funding mechanism for the AESAP to effectively implement its mandate
- Insufficient funding and support for quality education and training, research and development, and CPD point accumulation for professionals and artisans; and
- Overlapping and duplication of efforts between complementary institutions such as EEA, municipal councils, MHUD and the CIC;

Overall, there is great dissatisfaction with the operations of the CIC and AESAP in the construction industry, i.e more than 80% of the construction industry stakeholders expressed great dissatisfaction with the execution of their mandates, operations of the institutions and value addition to the sector. Hence there is great need for the country to refocus the operations of the regulatory bodies and strengthen their operations for effective service delivery and performance.



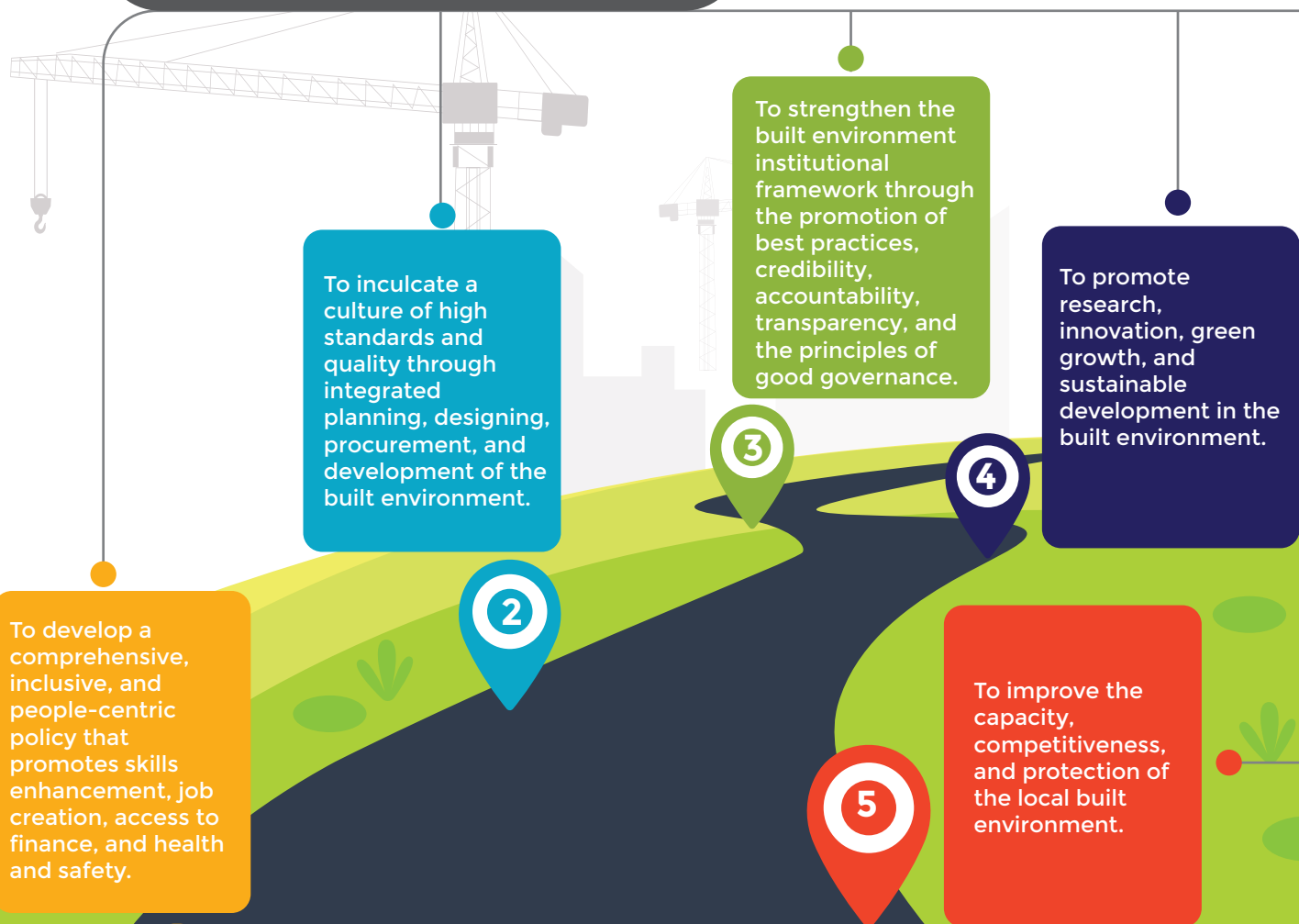
3.

The Construction Industry Policy Context

The Goal of the Policy

This policy seeks to create a well-coordinated, innovative, and developed built environment that will address the needs of the industry and contribute to sustainable socio-economic development.

Specific Objectives



Policy Vision Statement

A dynamic, efficient, resilient, vibrant, globally competitive and creative local construction industry driven by good governance, innovation, equity, sustainability, and quality by 2030.



Policy Mission Statement

To create an enabling environment for a vibrant, green, and innovative built environment driven by local capacity, standardisation, quality, and effective regulation.



Scope of the National Construction Industry Policy 2024 – 2030



This policy targets individuals, companies, civil society organisations, public and private institutions in Eswatini's built environment pertaining to activities that relate to:

- ✓ Promoting competition and competitiveness in the construction industry.
- ✓ Issues that address regulation, and registration of professionals, artisans, contractors, manufacturers and suppliers.
- ✓ The promotion of fair and ethical practices in the built environment.
- ✓ Transformation of Eswatini's built environment to be competitive in the global markets.
- ✓ Strengthening the institutional capacity to respond to the needs of the built environment.
- ✓ Facilitating technology transfer and adoption of modern construction methods and techniques.
- ✓ Encouraging research and development in the built environment.
- ✓ Promoting sustainable and eco-friendly construction practices.
- ✓ Developing and enforcing standards for construction materials and processes.
- ✓ Addressing skills gaps and capacity building in the construction workforce.
- ✓ Improving coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in the construction value chain.
- ✓ Enhancing access to finance and investment opportunities for construction projects.
- ✓ Promoting the use of locally sourced construction materials and resources.
- ✓ Fostering entrepreneurship and small business development in the construction sector.
- ✓ Addressing issues and enforcing health, safety, and environmental regulations in construction activities.
- ✓ Nurture diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunities for marginalised groups in the built environment.
- ✓ Improving infrastructure planning, development, and maintenance.

Guiding Principles

The following are the guiding principles and values for the operationalisation of this policy and implementation plan:



QUALITY

Quality in the construction industry refers to the degree to which a project meets or exceeds the expectations and requirements of stakeholders, including clients, end-users, and regulatory bodies. Principles of quality encompass using materials approved by a national standards authority, adhering to industry best practices and standards, employing unskilled and skilled labor, and implementing rigorous quality control measures throughout the construction process. Quality assurance and quality management systems help ensure that projects are delivered with durability, safety, functionality, and aesthetic appeal.



CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION

Inculcate a culture of creativity and innovation to encourage problem-solving, efficiency, continuous improvement, leading to more sustainable, cost-effective, and resilient construction practices. Construction should be driven by the adoption of new technologies, materials, and methods to improve processes and outcomes.



TRANSPARENCY

Transparency entails openness, honesty, and accountability in all aspects of construction projects, from planning and procurement to execution and completion. Transparent practices involve clear communication of project goals, timelines, budgets, and potential risks to all relevant stakeholders. It also involves disclosing relevant information about project performance, progress, and challenges in a timely manner. Transparent procurement processes, financial reporting, and decision-making contribute to building trust among stakeholders and fostering a culture of integrity within the built environment.



EQUITY

Equity in the construction industry pertains to fair and impartial treatment of all individuals and communities involved in or affected by construction projects. This includes equitable access to employment opportunities, contracts, and resources regardless of factors such as race, gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status. This principle advocates for promoting diversity, inclusivity, and equal representation in the workforce, as well as addressing systemic barriers and disparities within the industry. Fair competition, non-discrimination, and merit-based selection criteria contribute to creating an equitable environment for all stakeholders.



SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability focuses on minimizing environmental impact, conserving resources, and promoting social responsibility in construction projects. Sustainable practices include energy-efficient design, use of renewable materials, waste reduction, and incorporation of green building principles to create buildings and infrastructure that are environmentally friendly and socially beneficial.



Key Policy Issues

The National Construction Industry Policy will address the following key issues.

1

Education, Training, and Capacity Building

- Presence of skills gaps, mismatches and shortages in the built environment.
- Lack of degree level programs and relevant curricula in local institutions.
- Lack of construction related subjects at primary and high school levels.
- There is lack of enforcement of registration with a professional body in public institutions.
- Poor planning and support for Continuing Professional Development (CPD) initiatives.
- Absence of green skills and no adoption of international certification standards, hindering Eswatini's ability to align with global best practices and compete effectively in the international market.
- Lack of support for local Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the construction industry.
- Lack of emphasis on skills transfer in joint ventures

2

Regulation, Policy, and Governance

- Lack of adoption of national standards.
- Lack of fee structures and payment policies.
- Poor enforcement and monitoring of health, safety, and environmental sustainability regulations.
- Inadequate tender and procurement processes for construction.
- Weak enforcement mechanisms and lack of accountability for stakeholders regarding non-compliance.
- Lack of enforcement of regulations of foreign companies' involvement in construction projects.
- Unclear guidelines on codes of conduct, standards, and project execution.
- Lack of regulations for the implementation of the CIC and AESAP Acts.
- Lack of fairness and transparency in construction projects distribution and tender issuance processes.
- Lack of appropriate expertise to adjudicate procurement of construction projects (e.g. PPPs).
- Unabated existence of corruption in the industry.

3

Technology, Innovation, and Local Empowerment

- Slow adoption rate of new technologies.
- Preference for foreign companies over local contractors for small projects.
- Neglect of small and emerging enterprises.
- Limited collaboration with financial institutions to develop tailored products for the construction industry.
- Failure to enforce prompt payment practices and regulate payment terms.
- Underrepresentation and lack of empowerment of marginalised groups, particularly people living with disabilities, youth, and women.
- Insufficient support for local products and exports.

4

Quality Control, Communication, and Collaboration

- Inadequate site inspections leading to compromised compliance and non-adherence to building standards.
- Weak verification of credentials and qualifications of practitioners, risking sub-standard work and safety concerns.
- Poor enforcement of standards and frameworks for evaluating quality of works.
- Insufficient capacity in natural resource management exacerbating environmental degradation and disregarding sustainability.
- Irregular stakeholder engagement and feedback collection, leading to a disconnect between industry needs and regulatory actions.
- Poor coordination and collaboration among governing bodies and industry players, causing inefficiencies and delays.
- Lack of synergy in the operations of regulatory bodies, leading to overlapping mandates and ineffective oversight.
- Construction waste remains a significant problem in the construction sector, posing environmental hazards and resource wastage.

Strategic Policy Intervention Areas

To achieve the objectives of the policy under each policy area, the construction industry policy will facilitate and support the policy interventions shown in Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1: Strategic Interventions

Thematic Area	Activity/Intervention
Enhance local productivity and competitiveness of the built environment through human capital development	• Realign training programmes with industry needs and future skills requirements. • Intensify the role of industry in the accreditation, co-training and curriculum development for primary and high schools and institutions of higher learning by developing a collaborative framework for partnership. • Promote reskilling, upskilling, and professionalisation of the built environment practitioners through the implementation of continuous professional development systems. • Promote the development of green building innovative skills in line with global practises. • Increase funding and support to construction industry training institutions and provision of scholarship opportunities for the youth. • Promote the registration of qualified skills to create a skills database for market labour assessments in the built environment. • Enforce compliance of registered professionals and artisans to industry codes of conduct, quality, standards, and best practices. • Implement a youth empowerment programme, i.e “The Public Works Employment Programme”. The programme should ensure that every public funded programme benefits young people through employment and skills development. A quota should be determined for youth that will be employed in the project and a quota for the number of youth opportunities for internship/apprenticeship during the implementation of the project.
Promote the delivery of efficient, innovative and productive infrastructure	• Facilitate the development of productive and inclusive infrastructure for social and economic development, such as transport, agriculture, market infrastructure etc. • Develop systematic construction planning, integration, and scheduling programs to advance the adoption of smart technologies, efficient project management, and innovative and sophisticated infrastructure designs. • Advance the adoption of international standards and best practise and introduce standards and frameworks for quality evaluation. • Encourage the adoption of new and modern machinery and technologies (such as AI, BMI, and many more) to improve efficiency and competitiveness in the industry. • Strengthen the implementation of national building and quality standards in rural areas • Promote the development of coordinated utility infrastructure. • Increase investment in research and development in the built environment. • Provide incentives for technology investment and promote collaboration between industry stakeholders and technology providers. • Educate end-users/clients and practitioners on new materials and technologies to encourage the adoption of technologies that are relevant and suitable for the local environment. • Advance the implementation of new construction methods and designs through the identification and adoption of best practises for example through recognition awards and certificates. • Encourage the identification, protection, and promotion of innovative infrastructure design and development and environmental management products and services based on Eswatini’s indigenous knowledge system.

Promote the empowerment of local construction enterprises

- Promote local construction enterprises and practitioners by creating quotas for local contractors and consultants in both national and international infrastructure development projects.
- Assist local companies to get access to finance and credit or other financial support mechanisms by engaging financial institutions and insurers to offer customised or tailor-made products for the built environment.
- Create quotas to support the participation of youth, women and people living with disabilities through equitable programmes and projects.
- Review the infrastructure procurement processes to provide opportunities for local enterprises by aligning the tendering process with categorisation and grading systems for both local and foreign companies.
- Offer specialised training programs and capacity-building initiatives tailored to women and artisans interested in pursuing careers in the built environment.
- Establish mentorship programs that pair women professionals in the built environment with experienced mentors who can provide guidance, support, and career advice.
- Encourage the local production of construction materials and products through protections on materials and products that are generated locally.
- Identify opportunities for value addition within construction industry value chains to create more job opportunities.
- Create a fair system for the allocation and distribution of all government infrastructure projects.
- Both Public and Private companies should give preference to Swati firms and companies for construction works within the country.
- Establish a centralized platform or source for the advertisement and allocation of construction projects within the country.

Establish a supportive regulatory framework for the construction industry

- Develop structured mechanisms for collaboration and coordination of construction industry stakeholders.
 - Streamline the roles and responsibilities of the construction industry stakeholders through coherent policy, regulations, and procedures.
 - Ensure periodic review of the categorisation and recognition of contractors and consultants to reflect the true competencies of individual companies.
 - Ensure the development of a levy-sharing formula between construction industry regulatory bodies
 - Ensure the development and implementation of a stakeholder engagement and communication strategy.
 - Make deliberate efforts to create synergies in the operations of other regulatory bodies such as the ESPPRA, EEA, Municipalities, MHUD, SWASA, and others to streamline procedures and align processes.
 - Ensure synergies between the construction industry and the National PPP Policy to encourage collaboration in the implementation of infrastructure projects.
 - Support the development of industry associations and regulate them effectively. Develop and implement standardised construction procurement guidelines and processes to ensure transparency, fairness, and efficiency in the awarding of contracts.
 - Ensure that all employees of public and private institutions operating in the built environment are registered with the relevant professional body to ensure adherence to professional standards and regulations.
 - Encourage all local and foreign companies/firms engaged in the built environment to comply with the legislative requirements in the sector.
 - Implement a system for the mandatory registration of construction projects from their inception, to ensure compliance with regulations and standards throughout the project lifecycle.
 - To safeguard consumers' rights and interests in the construction sector, ensure transparency, accountability, and quality assurance in all construction projects.
 - Establish grievance redressal mechanisms for consumers and practitioners in the built environment.
-

Promote green building and sustainable environmental management

- Prioritise investment in sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects that promote economic development, improve quality of life, and enhance resilience to climate change.
- Develop a National Plan to implement nationally integrated and coordinated planning, design, and construction of infrastructure to promote modern architecture, green, sustainable, and smart development in urban and rural Eswatini.
- Enforce the implementation of Comprehensive Mitigation Plans (CMPs) during construction works.
- Promote the utilisation of eco-friendly materials and supplies through strengthened quality and standards assurance mechanisms.
- Encourage a sustainable built environment that prioritises energy efficiency.
- Promote the design and implementation of initiatives that encourage sustainable environmental management, effective waste management, and climate resilience in infrastructure development and maintenance
- Involve the standards authority in approving quality-approved standards and regulating imported construction materials and supplies to ensure fair competition and adherence to quality standards.

Strategic Policy Statements

- ✓ The Government of Eswatini commits to recognize the catalytic role of the construction industry in driving economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and enabling sustainable development through the delivery of critical infrastructure.
- ✓ The government is committed to promoting innovation, creativity, and the use of appropriate IT based systems in planning and designing, estimating and cost control, documentation and communication, project management and contract administration in the construction industry.
- ✓ The government in collaboration with the private sector shall promote the adoption of best practises, quality standards, and relevant technologies to improve productivity in the built environment
- ✓ The Government acknowledges the need for comprehensive policy interventions and institutional strengthening to unlock the full potential of Eswatini's construction sector and align it with national development objectives.
- ✓ The Government, in collaboration with industry stakeholders, is committed to providing an enabling environment that fosters innovation, quality adherence, local capacity building, and the adoption of sustainable construction practices within the industry.
- ✓ The Government aims to establish a robust regulatory framework that promotes professionalism, continuous skills enhancement, and ethical conduct across the construction value chain, ensuring efficient service delivery and globally competitive standards.
- ✓ Through strategic investments and public-private partnerships, the Government endeavours to bridge infrastructure gaps, enhance the quality of life, and improve the investment climate, positioning the construction industry as an engine for inclusive socio-economic progress.
- ✓ The Government is dedicated to mainstreaming principles of environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and resource efficiency within all construction activities, aligning the industry with Eswatini's commitments to sustainable development.
- ✓ The Government shall prioritise the empowerment of local professionals, artisans, and enterprises, fostering an enabling environment for their growth, competitiveness, and active participation in the development of Eswatini's built environment.

Implementation, Monitoring And Review Of The Policy

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Securing adequate funding is essential for implementing this policy. This involves sourcing funds from investors, financial institutions, government grants, or project financing. Efficient financial management, budgeting, and cost control are vital to optimize resource utilization and mitigate financial risks. Experience has shown that to up-scale the implementation of infrastructure projects, a pipeline of cost-efficient projects must be available. In this regard, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and its stakeholders need to identify, develop, and package infrastructure projects to the stage of cost-efficiency and evaluate the long-term viability of funding sources. As such, the Ministry should undertake proactive measures to identify and mobilise untapped resources from private sector organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and development partners. Through the regional integration frameworks and government-government multilateral agreements, the government of Eswatini should play a proactive role in the financing of infrastructure development projects.

The construction levy collected by the relevant authorities shall be strategically allocated to fund comprehensive skills development programs and initiatives within educational and training institutions, fostering a skilled and competent workforce that can drive innovation and excellence within the construction industry. The funds should support curriculum development and modernization efforts, collaborating with industry experts to periodically review and update curricula across vocational training centers, technical colleges, and universities. This ensures that educational programs remain aligned with evolving industry needs, emerging technologies, and best practices in the built environment. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport should enforce prudent management of financial

resources allocated by the government for built environment interventions initiated through the Ministry. The government should ensure that the construction industry levy is utilised for the intended objectives. Through the collaborative efforts of public and private institutions, industry associations, and the Ministry of Works Public Works and Transport should facilitate the implementation of the PPP policy in the construction industry.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of this Policy will be led by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The Ministry will work collaboratively with the construction industry regulatory bodies, Industry Associations, Academic institutions, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Microprojects, Municipalities, Eswatini Environmental Authority, private companies, and any other entities involved in the construction industry. The Ministry will create awareness amongst the public and private sectors about the Policy and obtain feedback to refine and build up relevant strategies and action plans for implementation. A strong level of ownership, commitment, and active participation of all stakeholders is required for the successful implementation of the policy. Industry associations will play a fundamental role in the successful implementation of the Policy; hence their commitment is essential. A close liaison among industry, the ministry, and training institutions is crucial. At the level of the government itself, coordination among many ministries, departments and other public sector agencies is necessary. A strategy for the implementation of the policy must be developed to articulate the implementation of the activities according to the Strategic Policy Areas. The following institutions will play a critical role in ensuring the effective implementation of the policy.

Ministry of Public Works and Transport:

Government plays a pivotal role in shaping the construction sector through various economic, environmental, social, and legal policies. The ministry also ensures the construction industry operates within a robust regulatory framework, maintaining ethical standards, transparency, and accountability. The Ministry oversees and guides the operations of the regulatory bodies established in the built environment to ensure their alignment to the country's national development goals and this policy, and promote efficiency and accountability.

Construction Industry Council: The council plays a significant role in regulating the construction industry, including the operations of contractors, manufacturers, and suppliers in the built environment.

Architects Engineers Surveyors and Allied Professionals: The council plays a significant role in regulating the operations of consultants in the built environment.

Eswatini Public Procurement Authority (ESPPRA): The authority plays a critical role in ensuring fairness, transparency, and efficiency in the procurement of goods, works, and services for public infrastructure projects. They ensure procuring entities adhere to the requirements of infrastructure procurement in the built environment.

Eswatini Environmental Authority (EEA): The authority plays a vital role in regulating environmental aspects of construction and development projects.

It assesses the environmental impact of proposed projects, issues permits and approvals, and provides guidance on sustainable practices to minimize environmental degradation.

Municipalities: Municipalities play a crucial role in shaping the physical development of communities, ensuring that construction activities in their jurisdiction align with national and local regulations, development plans, and community needs.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD): MHUD's role in the built environment includes formulating housing policies, facilitating land development, promoting building standards and quality, and advancing affordable housing initiatives to improve living conditions and urban resilience.

The Eswatini Standards Authority (ESWASA): the authority plays a crucial role in setting standards and specifications for quality construction materials, and supplies to ensure adherence to international standard quality, safety and good practise codes.

Industry Associations: Play an important role in advocating for industry interests and policies that support sustainable development, innovation, and growth, and promoting quality industry standards, ethics and providing feedback to policymakers on the developments in the industry.

Traditional Authorities: through the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development, traditional authorities including chiefs shall be integrated into the construction industry regulatory framework to facilitate collaboration between government and local communities in the design and development of rural infrastructure.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

The policy will use a results-based monitoring and evaluation framework, allowing the evaluation of activities, outputs and outcomes in-line with strategic policy areas. The M&E system will focus on accessing the implementation of activities and evaluating their outcomes and impact. The Ministry of Public Works and Transport will be responsible for monitoring, and evaluation of the policy in accordance with government monitoring and evaluation strategies. An officer within the Ministry will be tasked with the responsibility to collect and collate data from different institutions to inform the monitoring and evaluation process. The regulatory bodies will be tasked with the responsibility to report to the Ministry on key performance indicators in the sector and track

the progress of development in the local built environment. The Ministry together with industry regulatory bodies will create a monitoring and evaluation tool to effectively manage and coordinate the implementation of infrastructure projects in the country. Information pathways between institutions will be strengthened and digital platforms may be considered for the development of monitoring tools.

REVIEW OF THE POLICY

The National Construction Industry Policy shall be comprehensively reviewed every three (3) years or as need arises to consider emerging issues, technological and global shifts in Eswatini and international trends. The review shall be informed by monitoring and evaluation results and will be led by the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.





Ministry of Public Works and Transport

Prepared by:
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
and Eswatini Economic Policy Analysis
and Research Centre (ESEPARC)