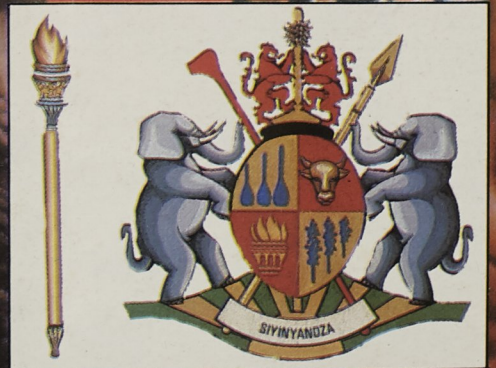


# INFOR

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# historical background

**A**lthough the Swazis of KaNgwane and those of Swaziland are now following two different paths constitutionally, they are inextricably connected by their history. In order to deal with the historical background of the KaNgwane Swazis it is therefore necessary to consider the history of all the Swazis.

As in the case of many of the Bantu-speaking groups in South Africa, the early history of the Swazis is rather vague. It appears that a migratory movement of the Ngunis from Central Africa (the lake areas) took place along the east coast of Africa in a southerly direction, reaching southern Africa in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

One of these groups, centring on the Nkosi-Dlamini clan, gained prominence during the seventeenth century around Delagoa Bay in southern Mozambique. It was under the leadership of Ngwane III that this group became known as "aBantu bakaNgwane", the people of Ngwane, and travelled over the Lebombo Mountains to settle between the Pongola and Usutu Rivers.

Two leaders in particular, Ndungunya and Sobhuza I, later established the Swazis as a people in South Africa, and attempted to consolidate their land area. Continual pressure from the Zulus and the Ndwandwe on their southern borders, however, had the result that in about 1820 Sobhuza I pulled out to the north.

In the process the Swazis defeated the local Sotho and Nguni populations and assimilated them into their system. On the death of Sobhuza I in 1839, the area occupied by his people extended, in present terms, from the Pongola River in the south to the Barberton district in the north, and from the Lebombo Mountains in the east to the Ermelo and Carolina districts in the west.

Sobhuza I's successor, Mswati, possibly the greatest of the Swazi "warlords", gave his name to the people (Swazis) and their language (Siswati). Under his leadership the Swazi impis undertook extensive raids and waged war.

It should be noted that during the reign of Mswati some of his princes broke away and settled together with their followers in the Transvaal and northern Natal.

It was also during the reign of Mswati that contact with Whites occurred with increasing frequency. Such encounters were peaceful, and no clashes between the two groups occurred.

In July 1846 the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) came to an agreement with Mswati in terms of which land in the Lydenburg, Middelburg, Barberton and Carolina districts was given to the ZAR in exchange for cattle. ►

## Die ampswapen van KaNgwane

**D**ie vorm van die skild is gebaseer op die tradisionele Swazi-skild.

Die primitiewe munte simboliseer die monetêre verbinde met die handelswêreld en die land se strewe na finansiële standvastigheid.

Die beeskop is 'n teken van die belangrikheid van vee-teelt in die ekonomie van die land. Dit is ook 'n simbool van die plek wat die bees in die huishouding en kultuur van die volk bekleed.

Die fakkel simboliseer die geestelike krag van die kultuur wat uit verskeie volksbronne ontspring; die vlam verskaf ook lig en is simbolies van die lig van kennis wat die donker van onkunde verdryf en wat die pad vorentoe moet verlig, die toekoms in.

## The coat of arms of KaNgwane

**T**he shield resembles the traditional Swazi shield.

The primitive coins symbolise the monetary link with the world of commerce and the country's striving towards financial security and independence.

The ox's head signifies the importance of cattle farming in the country's economy. It is also a symbol of the place occupied by cattle in the domestic life and culture of the people.

The torch symbolises the spiritual power of the culture originating from various national sources; the flame also gives light and symbolises the light of knowledge that drives away the darkness of ignorance and lights the road ahead leading to the future.



Die sorghumare is 'n bron van voedsel vir die volk en stel 'n deel van die landbou voor waarvan die vooruitgang van die landseksonomie grootliks afhang.

Die gekruiste knobkierie en assegai stel die verdediging van die land voor en simboliseer die belangrike rol van die staat om vrede en orde vir sy mense te verseker.

Die twee leeus bo-aan die skild is 'n sinnebeeld van die

oppergesag, naamlik die regering waarvan die manne wat gesag uitoefen en landswette maak, manne van integriteit is, soos ook gesimboliseer word deur die kopring waarop hulle staan en wat gedra word deur manne van re-

spek met rype kennis en ervaring.

Die twee olifante wat die skild hou, is 'n uitbeelding van die krag van die volk. Die diere van die skild verbind die ampswapen van KaNgwane met Swazi-tradisie.

Die groen veld waarop die skild rus, is simbolies van die vrugbaarheid van die aarde en die opkomende son met sy helder ligstrale spreek van 'n nuwe dag wat in die geskiedenis van die volk aangebreek het en dui op 'n verligte toekoms in die ontwikkeling van die land.

Die leuse beteken: "Ons is 'n bondel hout wat saamgebond is" □.



The ears of sorghum are a source of food for the people, and also represent part of the agriculture on which the progress of the country's economy largely depends.

The crossed knobkierie and assegai represent the defence of the country and symbolise the important role of the state in ensuring peace and order for its people.

The two lions at the top of the shield are a symbol of the paramouncy of the state with its legislative powers, in which the men who exercise the authority and make the laws are men of integrity, as symbolised by the head-ring on which the lions stand, which

is worn by men of esteem with mature knowledge and experience.

The two elephants bearing the shield represent the strength of the people. The animals of the shield link the coat of arms of KaNgwane with Swazi tradition.

The green field upon which the shield rests is symbolic of the fertility of the earth, and the rising sun with its bright rays betokens a new day that has dawned in the history of the people, indicating an enlightened future in the development of the country.

The motto means: "We are a bundle of sticks bound together". □



After the death of Mswati in 1868 and the ensuing murder of his successor, Ludvonga, Mbandzeni took over the leadership in 1876. During his reign Mbandzeni and his council gave away almost the whole of Swaziland in concessions. At the time many Whites settled in Swaziland without acknowledging the Swazi government, and set up a government of their own in the form of a committee.

With the Conventions of Pretoria (1881) and London (1884) Swaziland's independence was recognised and its boundaries confirmed as established by the Commissions of Pretorius (1866) and Alleyne (1879). A Joint Commission was, however, appointed by the ZAR and Britain in 1889 to investigate matters concerning the government of Swaziland and to make recommendations. Mbandzeni died in that year and his son, Bhuna, succeeded to the throne.

As a result of the recommendations of the Joint Commission, a triumvirate government was instituted in Swaziland in 1890, with representatives of the ZAR, Swaziland and Britain.

Following the Third Swaziland Convention in 1894, Swaziland came under the control of the ZAR, but on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899 the ZAR withdrew from Swaziland and Bhuna took over the government again. Bhuna died in December 1899 and his mother acted as regent until Mona (Sobhuza II) became king in 1921. Sobhuza II reigned until his death in 1984.

In 1902, while Bhuna's mother was acting as regent, the Governor of the Transvaal obtained control of Swaziland, but in 1906 Swaziland was placed under the jurisdiction of the British High Commissioner until full independence was achieved in 1968.

The Swazi chiefs living outside the borders of Swaziland, together with their followers, came under the control of the Union of South Africa on its establishment in 1910.

The self-governing territory of KaNgwane owes its origin to the policy of granting recognition to the various ethnic groups in South Africa. □

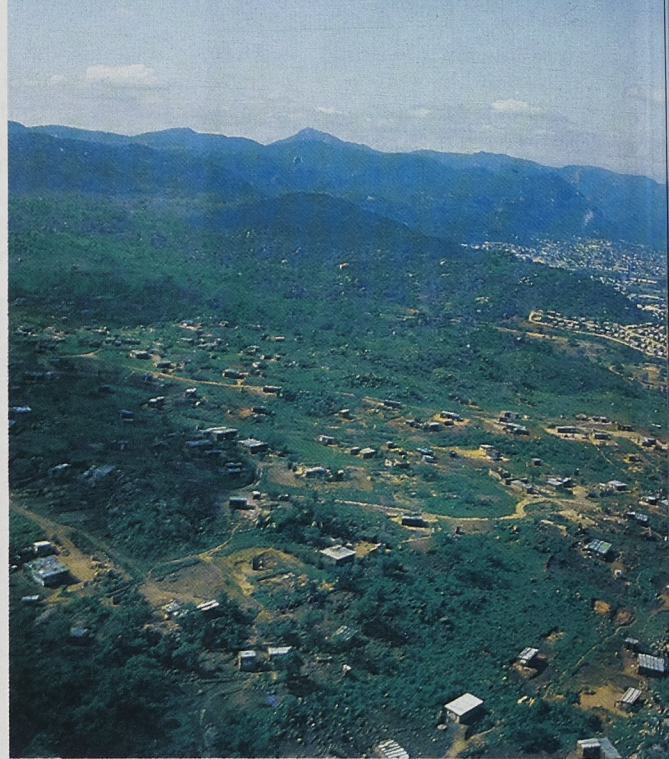
## Opsomming

**K**aNgwane is in die suidoostelike hoek van die provinsie Transvaal in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika geleë en bestaan uit twee losliggende gebiede wat saam ongeveer 3 823 vierkante kilometer groot is. In die noorde is die Nsikazi-gebied geleë en suid die Nkomazi-, Mswati- en Mlondozi-streke wat die grootste gebied van KaNgwane vorm.

Die oorheersende etniese groep is die Swazi's wat meebring dat Siswati die amptelike taal saam met Afrikaans en Engels is.

Die Swazi's van KaNgwane en Swaziland is histories onlosmaaklik aan mekaar verbonde. Die vroeëre geskiedenis van die Swazi is ietwat vaag. Dit blyk dat 'n migrasiebeweging van die Nguni's uit Sentraal-Afrika al langs die ooskus van Afrika suidwaarts plaasgevind het en suidelike Afrika in die vyftiende en sestiende eeu bereik het.

Een van dié groepe, die Nkosi-Dlamini-sibbe, het in die sewentiende eeu in die omgewing van Delagoabaai in Suid-Mosambiek prominensie bereik. Onder die leiding van Ngwane III het die groep bekend geraak as "aBantu baka-



Ngwane", die mense van Ngwane, en hulle tussen die Pongola- en Usuturivier gaan vestig.

Veral Mdungunya en Sobhuza I het die latere Swazi's as 'n nasie gevestig en probeer om hul grondgebied te konsolideer. Aanhoudende druk van die Zoeloe's en die Ndwandwe het egter daartoe gelei dat Sobhuza I in 1820 noordwaarts uitgewyk het. In die proses het die Swazi's die plaaslike Sotho- en Nguni-bevolkings verslaan en in hul stelsel opgeneem.

Mswati, moontlik die grootste van die Swazi-"oorlogskonings", het Sobhuza I in 1839 opgevolg. Hy het sy naam aan die volk (Swazi's) en hul taal (Siswati) gegee. Onder sy leiding het die Swazi-impies uitgebreide strooptogte onderneem en oorlog gevoer.

Gedurende Mswati se bewind het vreedsame kontak met Blankes al hoe meer voorgekom. In Julie 1846 het die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) en Mswati 'n ooreenkoms aangegaan waarvolgens grond in die distrikte Lydenburg, Middelburg, Barberton en Carolina aan die ZAR gegee is in ruil vir beeste.

Na die moord op Mswati se opvolger, Ludvonga, neem Mbandzeni die leiding in 1876 oor. Gedurende sy bewind is byna die hele Swaziland in konsessies weggegee. Baie Blankes het hulle in dié tyd in Swaziland gevestig sonder om die Swaziland-regering te erken en het hul eie regering ingestel.

Met die Konvensies van Pretoria (1881) en Londen (1884) is Swaziland se onafhanklikheid erken en die grense bevestig. In 1889 stel die ZAR en Brittanje agter 'n gesamentlike kommissie aan om die regering van Swaziland verder te ondersoek.

Mbandzeni sterf in dieselfde jaar en word deur sy seun, Bhuna, opgevolg.

Op aanbeveling van die kommissie word 'n drieman-regering in 1890 in Swaziland ingestel met verteenwoordigers van die ZAR, Swaziland en Brittanje. In 1894 het Swaziland onder die beheer van die ZAR gekom, maar met die uitbreek van die Anglo-Boere-oorlog in 1899 het Bhuna weer die regering oorgeneem.





*Louieville — seat of KaNgwane's Government Service*

Na sy dood in Desember 1899 het sy moeder as regentes waargeneem tot Mona (Sobhuza II) in 1921 as koning oorgeneem het. Hy het tot sy dood in 1984 geregeer.

Die Transvaalse Goewerneur het in 1902 beheer oor Swaziland verkry, maar in 1906 is Swaziland onder die jurisdiksie van die Britse Hoë Kommissaris geplaas tot volle onafhanklikheid in 1968 verkry is.

Die Swazi-kapteins wat buite die grense van Swaziland gewoon het, het in 1910 onder die beheer van die Unie van Suid-Afrika gekom. KaNgwane het sy ontstaan te danke aan die beleid waardeur erkenning aan die verskillende etniese groepe in Suid-Afrika verleen word. □



*The Legislative Assembly buildings at Matsulu*



# Constitutional development

**T**he constitutional development of the Swazis in the RSA began with the institution of seven tribal authorities in the Nkomazi area in 1956 and 1957, followed by the Nkomazi regional authority on 31 December 1959.

Six tribal authorities were established in the Nsikazi area in 1962. From these the Legogote/Nsikazi regional authority was formed and instituted on 2 November 1962. In 1970 an additional tribal authority was founded in the Nsikazi area.

During 1975 and 1976 eight tribal authorities were established in a new area added to KaNgwane. From these tribal authorities two regional authorities, the Mlondoze and Mswati regional authorities, were later formed.

The next step in the constitutional development of KaNgwane was the establishment of the Swazi Territorial

Authority by Government Notice R.2249 dated 28 November 1975. The members of the Territorial Authority were appointed from among the different regional authorities in such a way that all of these regional authorities were represented on the central organ.

Another milestone in the constitutional development of the South African Swazis was reached with the establishment of the KaNgwane Executive Council on 1 October 1977.

The area that is today known as KaNgwane is the area for which the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was instituted on 1 October 1977 in terms of Proclamation R.214 of 1977 that is, the joint area of the four regional authorities of Mlondozi, Mswati, Nsikazi and Nkomazi. The high point so far in the constitutional development of KaNgwane was the obtaining of self-government on 31 August 1984 in terms of Proclamation R.148 of 1984. □





# Education and culture

## Education

Education in KaNgwane is the responsibility of the territory's own Department of Education and Culture, under the control of the Minister of Education and Culture assisted by the Secretary.

For administrative purposes education in KaNgwane is divided into three regions, with the head office in Louieville. There are six district offices, each under a circuit inspector assisted by two school inspectors and three clerks.

The Department has nine posts for inspectors of specialised subjects such as agriculture and mathematics. A director, three deputy directors and six assistant directors see to the smooth running of the Department and its various functions.

During the past few years there has been a significant increase in the number of schools and teachers as well as pupils. At present there are 225 registered schools and about 4 000 teachers.

Secondary schools have increased from six in 1977 to 41 in 1987. The number of pupils has increased from 63 000 in 1977 to 150 000 in 1987. This enormous increase in pupil numbers has naturally led to an increased demand for books, buildings, teaching material and trained teachers.

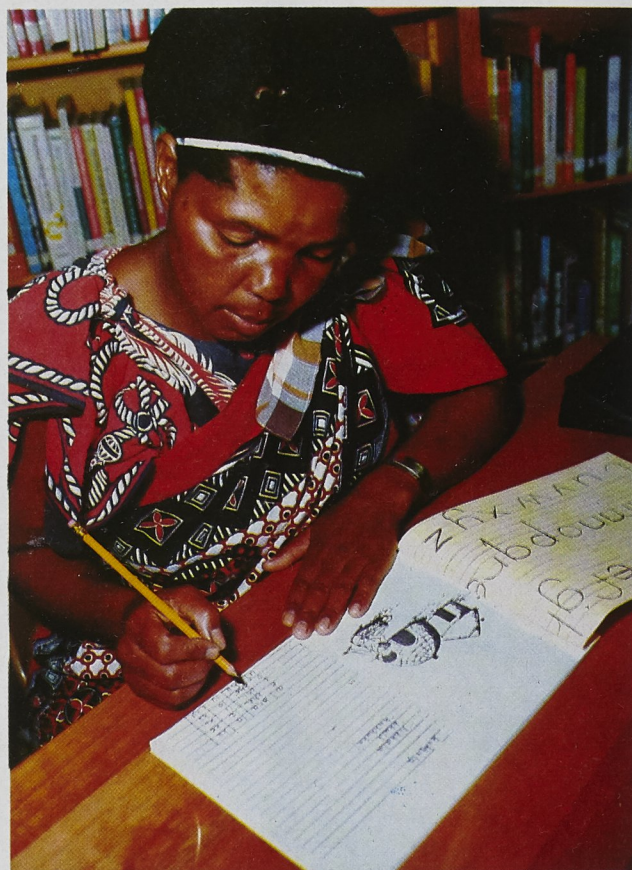
To combat the problem of unqualified teachers, great emphasis has been placed on in-service training. Teachers with a matriculation qualification may also study for the Primary Diploma at the Mgwenya College of Education in KaNyamazane and the Secondary Diploma at the Elijah Mango College of Higher Education in Kabokweni. Such teachers then receive in-service training.

The Elijah Mango College has launched an academic support programme to assist students taking correspondence courses at universities. Study groups are organised and informal lectures are given regularly. Certain study facilities such as lecture halls, libraries and laboratories are also made available.

In addition, the Mlumati Technical College in Kamhlushwa meets the need for technical training. Students may enrol for any one of seven courses to qualify as panel-beaters, electricians, builders, etcetera. Since 1982 an intensive one-year commercial course has also been offered at this college.

A Technical Orientation Centre in KaNyamazane provides for the preparation of primary school pupils who are interested in taking a technical course later.

A variety of subjects are offered in the secondary schools of KaNgwane, mainly in the general and scientific fields. Three schools offer commercial subjects as well.



A curriculum for the distribution of fields of study among different schools is currently being developed, and an attempt is also being made to have a school available for every fairly large settlement.

In 1986 an estimated 285 000 persons, or about 59 per cent of the *de facto* population of KaNgwane, underwent formal education varying from Sub A to university.

The table below shows the educational level attained according to percentage of the *de facto* population.

Level of education	Number of persons	Percentage of the <i>de facto</i> population
Primary	210 000	43%
Secondary	73 000	15%
Tertiary	2 000	< 1%





## Culture

KaNgwane enjoys the services of a notable cultural leader, Mrs Nyakase Magongo Sikweyone, known as Mother Culture. She is famous for her exceptional knowledge of Swazi traditions and history, and is regularly consulted by the KaNgwane Government. She also visits schools and gives instruction and guidance in this regard. □



Onderwys in KaNgwane is die verantwoordelikheid van die gebied se eie Departement van Onderwys en Kultuur. Vir administratiewe doeleindes word onderwys in KaNgwane in drie streke verdeel met die hoofkantoor te Louieville.

Tans is daar 225 geregistreerde skole en ongeveer 4 000 onderwysers in die gebied. Sekondêre skole het toegeneem van ses in 1977 tot 41 in 1987 en die aantal leerlinge van 63 000 in 1977 tot 150 000 in 1987.

Groot klem word gelê op indiensopleiding van onderwysers. Onderwysers met 'n matriekwalifikasie kan ook aan die Mgwenya College of Education in KaNyamazane en die Elijah Mango College of Higher Education in Kabokweni studeer en ontvang dan indiensopleiding.

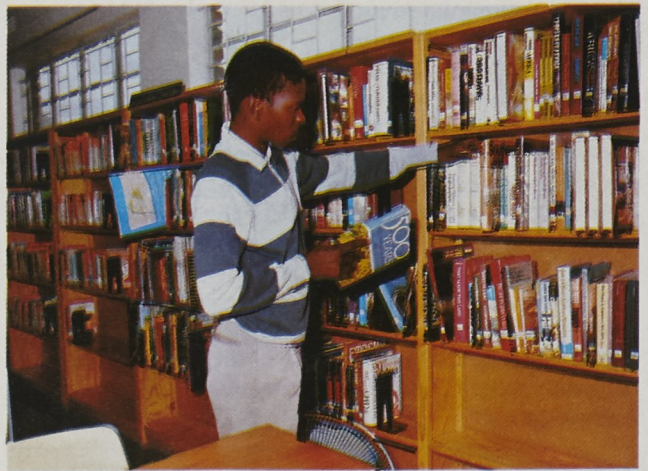
Die Elijah Mango College het 'n akademiese ondersteuningsprogram vir studente wat korrespondensiekursusse by universiteite volg.

Verder voorsien die Mlumati-tegniese kollege in Kamhlushwa in die behoefte aan tegniese opleiding. 'n Tegniese oriëntasiesentrum in KaNyamazane maak voorsiening vir die voorbereiding van laerskoolleerlinge wat later 'n tegniese rigting wil volg.

'n Verskeidenheid vakke word in die sekondêre skole van KaNgwane aangebied, meestal in die algemene en wetenskaplike rigtings. Drie skole bied egter ook 'n handelsrigting aan.

Sowat 285 000 persone, of ongeveer 59 persent van KaNgwane se bevolking, het teen 1986 formele opleiding ondergaan wat wissel van sub A tot universiteit.

KaNgwane beskik oor die dienste van 'n merkwaardige kultuurleidster, mev Nyakase Magongo Sikweyone, wat bekend is vir haar besondere kennis van die Swazi se tradisies en geskiedenis. Sy word gereeld deur KaNgwane se Regering geraadpleeg en besoek ook skole en gee voorligting. □



1. In-service training of teachers receives much attention

2. There are 225 registered schools and 4 000 teachers in KaNgwane

3. Secondary schools have increased from six in 1977 to 41 in 1987

4. Toddlers at a crèche in KaNgwane

5. The Elijah Mango College makes study facilities such as libraries, available to students taking correspondence courses at universities (Photographs: Department of Development Aid)





# opulation



## Distribution

According to 1986 estimates, the *de facto* population of KaNgwane (all persons physically present in the territory on the date concerned) was approximately 487 000, of which about 46 per cent lived in the Nsikazi area, 29 per cent in the Nkomazi area and 25 per cent in the Mswati/Mlondozi area.

The average population density for the whole of KaNgwane is about 127 persons per square kilometre, but varies from district to district, Nsikazi having the highest population density and Mswati/Mlondozi the lowest.

In 1986 the majority of the population, an estimated 419 500 or 86 per cent, were living in a rural environment. In Nsikazi 77 per cent, in Nkomazi 94 per cent and in Mswati/Mlondozi 94 per cent of the population were living in rural surroundings.

The urban population (that of the larger towns) was about 67 500 people, or 14 per cent of the *de facto* population. This section of the population was settled in eight proclaimed towns: KaNyamazane, Matsulu, Kabokweni, KaMaqhekeza, Kamhlushwa, Ekulindeni, Elukwatini and Empuluzi.

## Population structure

The population of a country is normally divided into three age groups. The first group, <1 to 14 years, indicates the number of children under the age of 15, who are not normally economically active.

The second group, persons 15 to 64 years, indicates persons who are economically active or potentially so. People in this group are considered economically active if they offer their services for remuneration. School-going children, students and full-time housewives are excluded.

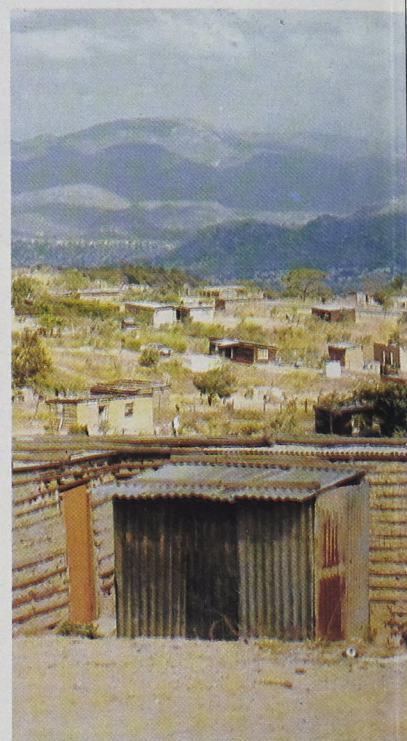
The third group consists of persons 65 years and older, who have already retired or are on the point of leaving the labour market.

The table shows the percentage of the population in each age group, according to 1986 estimates.

Age group	Percentage
<1 to 14 years	49%
15 to 64 years	48%
65 and older	3%

In 1986 there were fewer men than women in KaNgwane, 46 per cent as against 54 per cent. It was noticeable that only about 62 per cent of the men and 89 per cent

Only 14 per cent of KaNgwane's population lives in eight proclaimed towns (Photograph: Department of Development Aid)



of the women in the age group 15 to 64 were present in KaNgwane, as a result of the migration of workers seeking better job opportunities.

## Settlement patterns

As stated above, in 1986 an estimated 14 per cent of the *de facto* population of KaNgwane was living in townships and about 86 per cent in rural areas.

In the rural areas people are settled in villages where there are limited services, such as public services, shops, small schools, churches, hospitals and clinics.

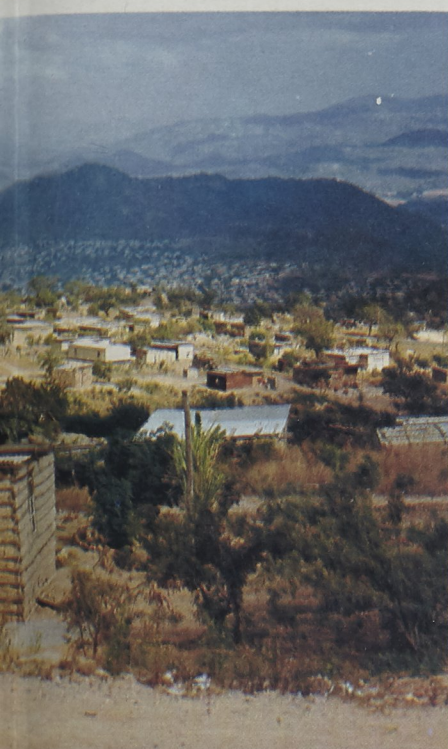
Houses built in the traditional style are characteristic of the rural settlements, but well-planned modern residential units are also found.

The largest towns are found in the Nsikazi area, namely KaNyamazane, Matsulu and Kabokweni. According to the *Development information file: KaNgwane* of the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the populations of the various towns had reached the following totals by 1984:

Kabokweni	9 364
KaNyamazane	25 481
Matsulu	23 171
KaMaqhekeza	6 900
Kamhlushwa	2 980
Ekulindeni	5 610
Elukwatini	557
Empuluzi	1 135

The services supplied include tap water, electricity, sanitary facilities, schools and public buildings. □





# conomic activity

## Opsomming

Die *de facto*-bevolking van KaNgwane was in 1986 ongeveer 487 000. Die gemiddelde bevolkingsdigtheid is 127 persone per vierkante kilometer.

In 1986 was die meerderheid van die bevolking, naamlik 419 500 mense of 86 persent, in die landelike omgewing gevestig en 67 500 mense of 14 persent, in die stedelike gebiede of groter dorpe.

Volgens peilings in 1986 was 49 persent van KaNgwane se bevolking in die ouderdomsgroep nul tot 14 jaar, 48 persent in die ouderdomsgroep 15 tot 64 jaar en 3 persent was 65 jaar en ouer. Daar was ook minder mans as vroue in KaNgwane, naamlik 46 persent teenoor 54 persent.

Mense in die landelike omgewings is gevestig in dorpe waar beperkte dienste gelewer word. Die tradisionele vorm van huisbou is kenmerkend van die landelike nedersettings, maar goed beplande moderne wooneenhede word ook aangetref.

Die bevolkings van die grootste dorpe was in 1984 soos volg:

Kabokweni	9 364
KaNyamazane	25 481
Matsulu	23 171
KaMaqhekeza	6 900
Kamhlushwa	2 980
Ekulindeni	5 610
Elukwatini	557
Empuluzi	1 135

KaNgwane is the youngest self-governing territory in South Africa, still in the early stages of its economic development.

It is the policy of the KaNgwane Government to develop and utilise the natural resources and people of KaNgwane and to create economic opportunities for the benefit of the inhabitants of KaNgwane.

These objectives have been given effect through the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation, established on 1 April 1979 with the object of stimulating the economic growth of KaNgwane by establishing or financing agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings.

The Corporation invests in the development of material and human resources. Projects are selected on account of their development value to KaNgwane.

The functions of the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation include assistance to outside investors to ensure success and to create job opportunities, assistance with the establishment of small businesses by local entrepreneurs, the promotion of business activities and the provision of credit for the building of houses. The Corporation is also responsible for the improvement of standards of living in KaNgwane.

## Industrial development

The South African Government's policy of industrial decentralisation creates ideal opportunities for prospective investors to become profitably involved in KaNgwane.

Kabokweni, the primary industrial area, has been designated the industrial development point of KaNgwane and therefore industries that are not restricted as to place are encouraged to conduct their affairs from Kabokweni by attractive concessions and incentives such as low interest rates and transport rebates.

Kabokweni is situated near White River and has rail, air and road links with the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area. It consists of two industrial parks:

- Kabokweni Industrial Park, with 14 factories, is fully developed and consists largely of wood-related industries.



- Kabokweni Industrial Park I covers about 37 hectares. Ten factories have been erected, five of which are in operation. Industrial stands are still available for prospective investors. Provision has been made for sufficient water, electricity and sewerage.

Industrial development in the highveld industrial area of Mayflower has hitherto been unsuccessful as a result of a variety of factors such as poor roads and long distances from railway stations. These and other problems are being thoroughly investigated, however, and an attempt is being made to distribute development in KaNgwane more evenly as regards geography.

## Commercial sector

The development of the commercial sector in KaNgwane is regarded as highly important. Adequate commercial opportunities mean that money is spent inside KaNgwane instead of across the borders in South Africa, which promotes further development.

Modern trading complexes have been established by the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation at Kamhlushwa, KaMaqhekeza, Matsulu, Kobokweni, Ekulindeni, Elukwatini and Empuluzi.

Shopping centres are found throughout KaNgwane, with speciality shops, medical facilities, banks and offices.

The luxury Ngwane Valley Inn in KaNyamazane, with 42 air-conditioned rooms, provides accommodation for tourists and local visitors.

It is the task of the KaNgwane Government, in co-operation with the KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation, to develop the commercial sector and create opportunities for the benefit of all the people of KaNgwane. KaNgwane's commercial possibilities are in need of full development, but outside capital and expertise are necessary for expansion and development.

## Housing

The Government of KaNgwane regards housing as an absolute priority. For this purpose the KaNgwane Government Housing Authority was established in order to make housing available to people of all income groups. This body advises on housing finance, types of housing and the most economical methods of building houses.

## Small business development

The development of small business enterprises is still regarded as one of the most important initiatives in KaNgwane for the creation of employment.

An attempt is being made to establish rural civic centres or labour offices to provide job opportunities. These centres will be set up on tribal land after needs have been determined and will be run in co-operation with the tribal authorities.

The KaNgwane Economic Development Corporation makes advice and financing available to local entrepreneurs



*Wood being processed at a sawmill in KaNgwane*



*The development of the commercial sector enjoys a high priority  
(Photograph: Department of Development Aid)*







*Kobokweni Industrial park consists largely of wood-related industries (Photograph: Department of Development Aid)*



*Guests relaxing at the Ngwane Valley Inn (Photograph: Department of Development Aid)*



*Housing is regarded as an absolute priority by KaNgwane's Government*



*Verdite is found near Kabokweni (Photograph: Department of Development Aid)*

who wish to start businesses of their own and also provides an after-care service to ensure that such enterprises will be successful.

## Mining

A growing mining industry leads to the development of economic growth points, a better infrastructure and job creation. The exploitation industry in KaNgwane has not been operated very intensively hitherto, but there is potential for expansion in this field.

Geological formations in KaNgwane vary from one region to another. It is accepted that the mineral exploitation sector cannot be regarded as the driving force for economic growth in the area. It will, however, be possible to mine asbestos and coal in the future and to a lesser extent gold, barite and gravel.

The table below shows the existing mineral potential in the Nkomazi and Mswati/Mlondozi districts.

High potential	Medium potential	Low potential
Asbestos	Gold	Tin
Anthracite	Barite	Wolfram
		Copper
		Zinc
		Nickel

KaNgwane's coal reserves are mined by three companies, KaNgwane Anthracite (Pty) Ltd, Nkomat Anthracite (Pty) Ltd and Southern Anthracite (Pty) Ltd. According to estimates, these companies will provide work for 1 300 to 1 600 KaNgwane citizens when in full production.

The market for coal is export-orientated, with the harbour of Maputo as the shipping point.

Asbestos is mined at the Msauli asbestos mine in the Mswati district. Verdite is found in the hills near Kabokweni and is used mainly for sculptures by the local art industry.

## Agriculture

Agriculture is regarded as one of the cheapest methods of creating employment. The development of the agricultural sector keeps the people on the land and can also stimulate the establishment of related industries.

The available land in KaNgwane has a good agricultural potential and the development of agriculture enjoys a high priority. As a result of the variations in climate between the different regions, almost any agricultural product can be cultivated.

KaNgwane is generally suitable for extensive cattle-farming, as well as for crop cultivation on dry land or under irrigation. Dry-land cultivation is risky as a result of low, irregular rainfall in some regions, especially the eastern part of Nkomazi. To combat this problem, research is being done to determine what crops can most successfully be grown there.

It is the strategy of the KaNgwane Department of Agriculture and Forestry to obtain the participation of the farmers in developing KaNgwane's agriculture. They are assisted in this by Agriwane - KaNgwane Agricultural Development Corporation Limited.