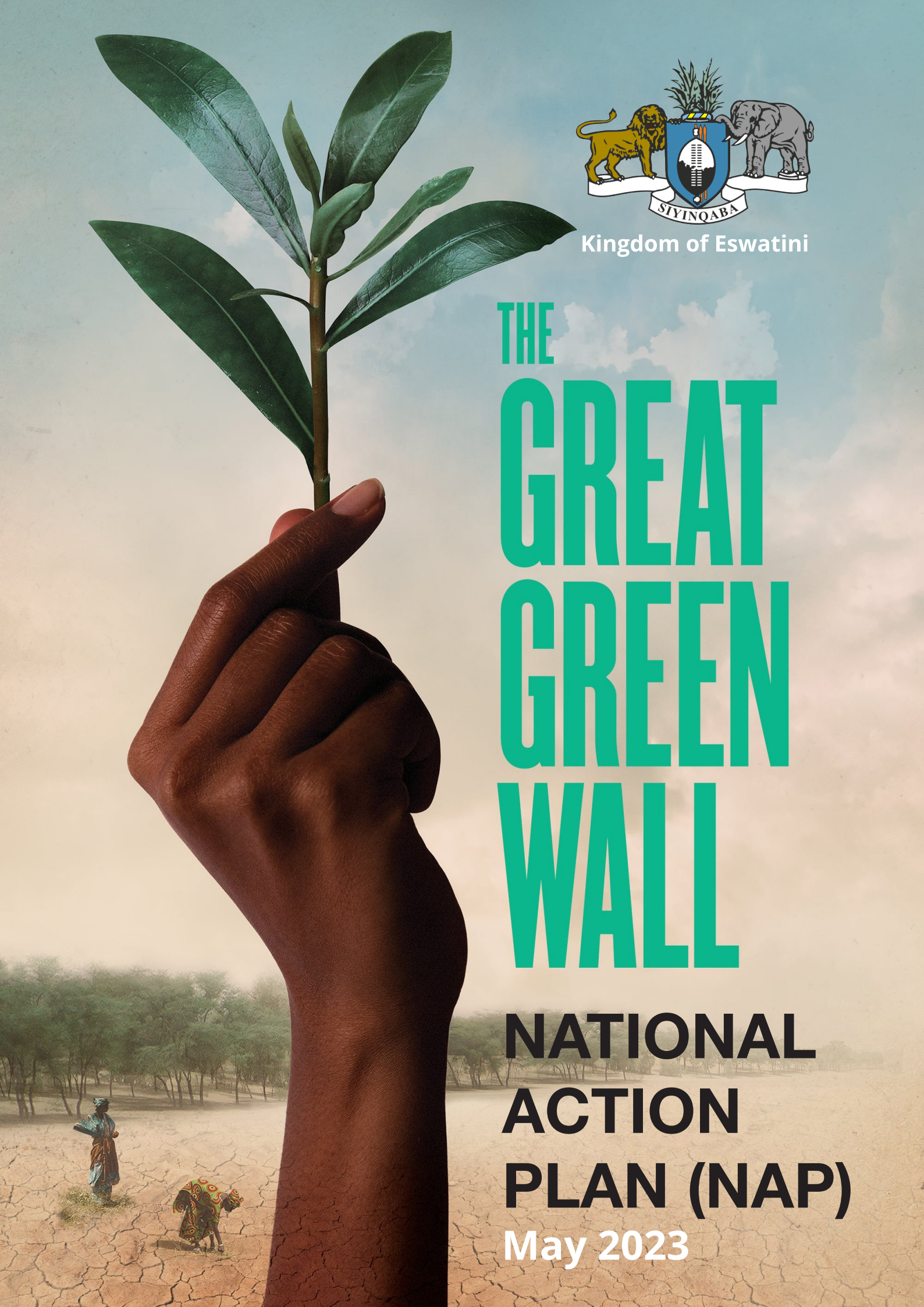

Kingdom of Eswatini

THE GREAT GREEN WALL

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN (NAP)

May 2023

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TABLE ILLUSTRATION

ABBREVIATION

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFRI00	African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative
AUC	African Union Commission
ASCCCM	Agriculture Sector Climate Change Coordination Mechanism
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	Climate Change
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COVID 19	Coronavirus Disease
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DLDD	Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EEA	Eswatini Environment Authority
ENTC	Eswatini National Trust Commission
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGW	Great Green Wall
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IBT	Inter Basin Transfer
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LGP	Length Of Growing Period
MAP	Mean Absolute Percentage
MAPE	Mean Absolute Percentage Error
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MTEA	Ministry of Tourism and Environment Affairs
PA	Protected Areas
PS	Principal Secretary
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Drought Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency

IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SRAP	Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forest
UNESWA	University of Eswatini
VC	Value Chain
WEF	Water-Energy-Food

FOREWORD

Honourable Jabulani Mabuza
Minister of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture on behalf of the Swazi Government would like to express its gratitude to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Union Commission (AUC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) for the financial, technical support and guidance throughout the process of the development of the Great Green Wall Initiative National Action Plan (GGWI-NAP). Gratitude also goes to all our national stakeholders who participated and contributed to the development of the Eswatini GGWI-NAP.

The Great Green Wall National Action Plan seeks to promote sustainable land management approaches that retain ecological integrity, provides a range of ecosystem goods and services to drive economic growth and support sustainable development in Eswatini.

In full alignment with GGW SADC Strategy, the overall objective by 2030 is "To combat desertification, land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality through an effective and efficient implementation". The specific objectives are; to restore at least four ecosystems (terrestrial, marshland) vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions, restore about 200 000 ha of degraded land by integrating ecopreneurship and green business development, improve the food systems of 100 vulnerable communities to enhance their resilience against climate shocks and promote sustainable production and utilization of renewable energy (solar, wind, hydroelectric). These objectives are aligned with the revised national determined contribution (2021), thus firming that the Ministry of Agriculture acknowledges climate change impacts and remains committed to sustainable climate action.

It is a great pleasure for me to present on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture the Great Green Wall Initiative National Action Plan and I am confident that its effective implementation will contribute in the realization of our National Development Strategies.

Jabulani Mabuza (MP)
Honorable Minister of Agriculture

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Ministry of Agriculture as the focal point of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Land Use Planning and Development Department as a national coordinating institution for the development of the Eswatini Great Green Wall Initiative National Action Plan, greatly acknowledges the contribution of all stakeholders in the development of this action plan. The GGWI-NAP has been prepared in a highly participatory and consultative manner. A wide range of stakeholders and sectors made inputs throughout the various stages of developing the national action plan.

Special thanks go to the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs for the continued support given throughout the review process. Our acknowledgement also goes to all the natural resources management experts and Multilateral Environmental Agreements Focal Points who made inputs.

Further acknowledgement goes to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Union Commission (AUC) and Southern African Development Community (SADC) for the financial for providing financial and technical support towards the review and the development of the GGWI-NAP.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

African Union

1. COUNTRY CONTEXT

1.1 Location

Eswatini is a landlocked country in Southern Africa lying between latitudes 25 and 28 degrees south and 31 and 32 degrees east. The country covers an area of 17.364 km^2 with 200 km north south and 130 km east to west making it one of the smallest countries in Africa. It lies within the Maputoland centre of plant diversity, an area reported to have the greatest biodiversity in Southern Africa. It is bordered by Mozambique to its northeast and South Africa to its north, west, south, and southeast.

The following map 1 is showing the general location of Eswatini.

Map 1: Location of Eswatini

1.2 Population

The total population of Eswatini is estimated at 1,093,238 with 51% representation from women. The annual growth of population is 2% since the 1930's. But a significant decline was observed between 1997 and 2017. The majority of the population, 77%, is classified as rural in the country with great dependence on urban areas for employment, which means also that this majority depends on the land resources for their survival.

Manzini and Mbabane, are by far the biggest cities in Eswatini concentrating around 20% of the total population (Census, 2017). The population density in the country is 67 per km^2 and is among the lowest in the region.

The poverty level is estimated at 63% with high income inequality. Eswatini has a youthful population at 72.9% of the population. Unemployment has remained for the last 20 years at more than 20% on average and has grown to 33.3% (Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2021). The 2021 Labor Force Survey[1] puts the unemployment rate at 33.3%, the highest in over a decade and amongst the highest in Africa. The youth are the most affected by these dynamics, people below 35 years of age account for 77% of the national population, yet 29% remain unemployed. Graduate unemployment is also very high in the country and stands at 58%. Unemployment, inequality, and poverty are high in Eswatini partly due to weak job creation in the forma; economy[2].

Eswatini, like any other countries is vulnerable to shocks that affects international and regional developments such as the Russia-Ukraine war which has contributed to rising oil and food prices. These shocks exarcebated the poverty situation of the country especially with the poor and the vulnerable groups being mostly affected. Already, Eswatini is regarded as a high poverty, unemployment, inequality, and HIV country with prevalence levels historically high. Progress has been made in achieving the 95:95:95 ratio with HIV/AIDS however, sustaining that during a period of a fiscal crisis and without assistance of development partners is a big challenge. Poverty levels have been stagnant and declining very slowly and most likely have increased with the cyclone, social disturbance and COVID-19. The worrisome issue about poverty is the effect on children as 56.5% are found to suffer from multidimensional poverty and only 26% are benefitting from the social assistance system. With close to a third of the population living below the international poverty line of US$1.90 per day, the country still faces notable development challenges despite these improvements. The poverty rates remain high at 59%, with 20% of the population below the extreme poverty line. Further, despite rising incomes per capita, income inequality levels are one of the highest in the world, illustrated by a Gini[3] coefficient of close to 54.5 in 2017.

Rural households involved in subsistence farming activities are the poorest. Poverty is closely correlated to the extent of food security mainly due to unsustainable farming techniques, low rainfall and limited arable land. The poverty situation is worsened by HIV/AIDS and the effects of climate change manifested in chronic droughts.

[1]https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eswatini/overview
[2]https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eswatini/overview
[3]The Gini coefficient (Gini index or Gini ratio) is a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population. The coefficient measures the dispersion of income or distribution of wealth among the members of a population. The range of the value is 25 (lower) to 63 higher inequality.

1.3 Economy

The country is classified as a Lower Middle Income country with a per capita GDP of $3,500 and a GDP of $6.259 billion (Eswatini Central Bank 2021). Eswatini's economy is predominantly agro-based with 77% of the population residing in rural areas and deriving their livelihoods from subsistence agriculture.

The informal agricultural sector is largely responsible for the production of maize, legumes, sorghum and sweet potatoes. In addition, sugar cane and cotton are produced as cash crops in the formal sector. As the main producers of food crops, small and subsistence farmers operating in the informal sector are responsible for the production aspect of food security. The large scale operators under the Title Deed Land subsector cultivate, almost exclusively, sugar cane, citrus and forests. Their involvement with food crops is limited.

Despite the fact that Eswatini is a lower middle income country, the country still faces a number of serious development challenges which have been summarized in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2016-2020) as: Slow economic growth; high levels of inequality and poverty; high unemployment rates especially among the youth; high incidence and prevalence of communicable (HIV and tuberculosis) and non-communicable diseases in the face of health system constraints; high maternal mortality; high levels of chronic malnutrition; increasing number of vulnerable households; limited research and technical capacity to generate timely and quality data to inform integration of risks and climate change adaptation and; capacity constraints to effectively implement pro-poor development policies and slow uptake of development innovations at community level.

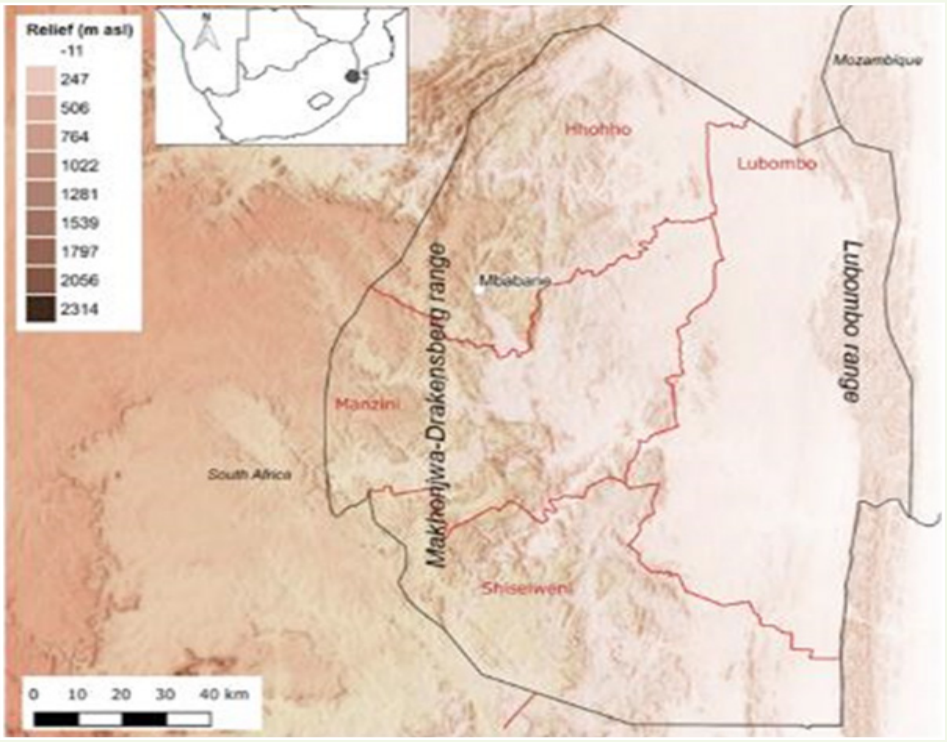
1.4 Relief and Climate

Though small in size, Eswatini climate and topography are diverse, ranging from a cool and mountainous highveld to a hot and dry lowveld as it is located between the Transvaal plateau (reaching over 1500 metres) and the coastal plains of Natal, Mozambique and NE Transvaal. Thus the western part of the country lies in an escarpment area, and the eastern part in the zone of the coastal plains. Separating the Eswatini coastal plains from the Mozambique coastal plains, is the Lebombo ridge.

1.4.1 General Relief

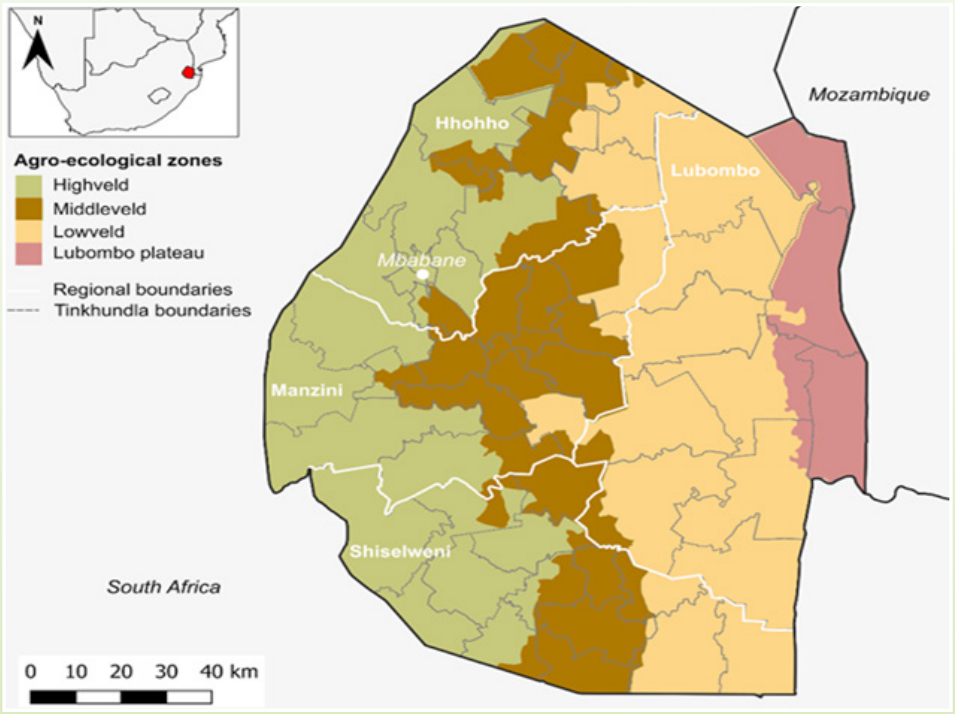
The general relief of the country varies from high altitudes in the highveld to gentle sloping terrain in the lowveld. Topography often works in conjunction with other factors, especially climatic conditions and the susceptibility of the soil to erosion. Humid conditions in the highveld and upper middleveld promote a vigorous growth of grass and other types of vegetation. On the other hand, the humid conditions also facilitate the removal of loose soil material down slope. The rugged nature and steep slopes of the highveld and middleveld increases the erosive potential of surface run-off. Most types of soils in Eswatini are highly susceptible to erosion, especially the highly weathered ferrosols, with a thin saprolite. A large body of the ferralsols are found in the highveld and upper middleveld. The soils in the highveld and middleveld are also characterized by shallow depths which restricts vegetation growth, particularly trees. As a result, the highveld and upper middleveld experience massive gully formations along steep slopes.

The following map 2 is presenting the general range of relief in Eswatini.



Map 2: Relief of Eswatini, depicting the western Makhonjwa-Drakensberg mountains and the eastern Lubombo mountain range

The country is divided into four agroecological zones, (from west to east, these regions are the: Highveld, Middleveld, Lowveld and Lubombo plateau). Administratively, it is divided into four districts: Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini and Shiselweni. These districts are further divided into 59 Tinkhundla (Map 3).



Map 3: Agro ecological zones and administrative subdivisions of Eswatini

1.4.2 Climate Profile

The overall climatic characterization of Eswatini is subtropical with hot and wet summer rains (75 % from October to March) and cold and dry winters. The physiographic zones show clearly different climatic conditions, ranging from sub-humid (Figure 1a for rainfall), and temperate in the Highveld to semi-arid and warm in the Lowveld. Mean annual temperatures vary across the country, from 17°C in the Highveld to 22°C in the Lowveld (Figure 1b). Maximum temperatures can exceed 35°C in the Lowveld (Figure 1c), while minimum temperatures of <0°C occur in the high-altitude areas within the Highveld zone (Figure 1d). Generally, the Lowveld zone is hot and dry, while the Highveld zone is cool and wet.

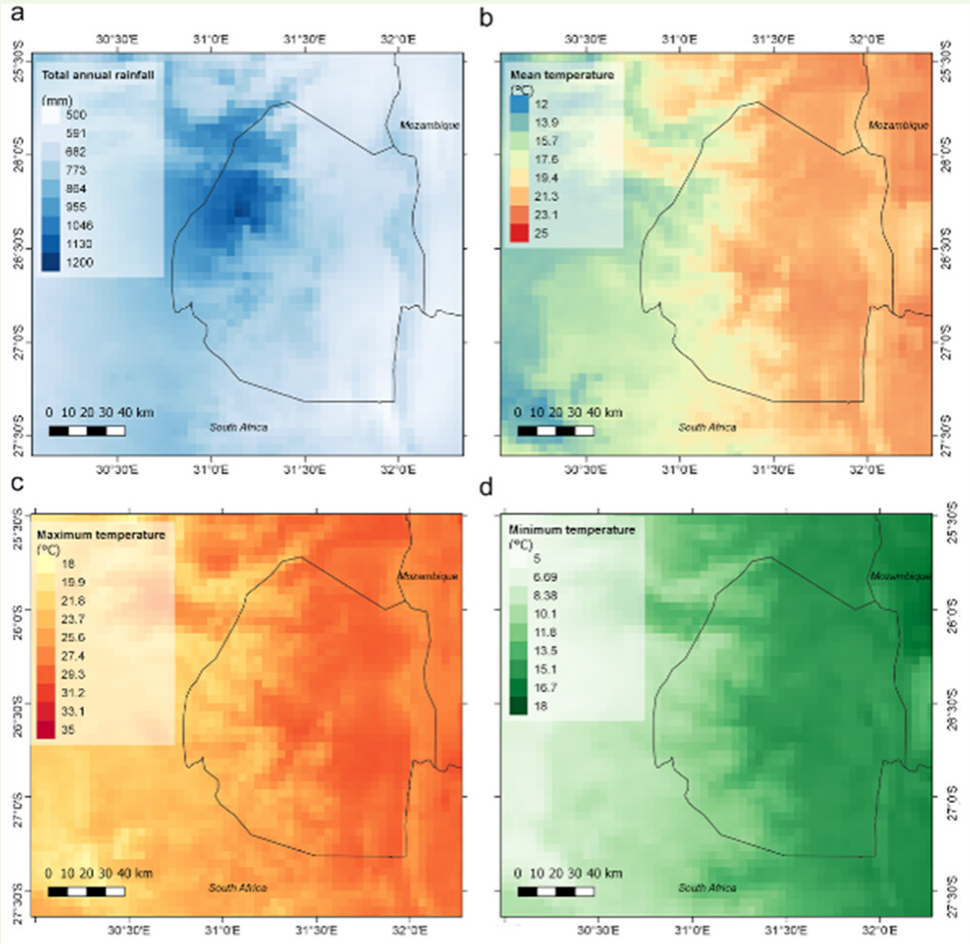


Figure 1:1. a) Total annual rainfall (mm), b) mean annual temperature (°C), c) average maximum temperature (°C), and d) average minimum temperature (°C) across Eswatini

Eswatini receives its peak rainfall in the summer months, with ~75% falling between October and March. There is high spatial variation in rainfall between the eastern and western parts of the country (Figure 1a), primarily due to topography and the direction of prevailing winds. Mean annual rainfall ranges from 1,450 mm in the Highveld to 550 mm in the Eastern Lowveld (Figure 1a). Even so, substantial annual variation in rainfall is common in the country, and floods and droughts are frequent.

The following figure summarize the mean annual rainfall across the Eswatini country.

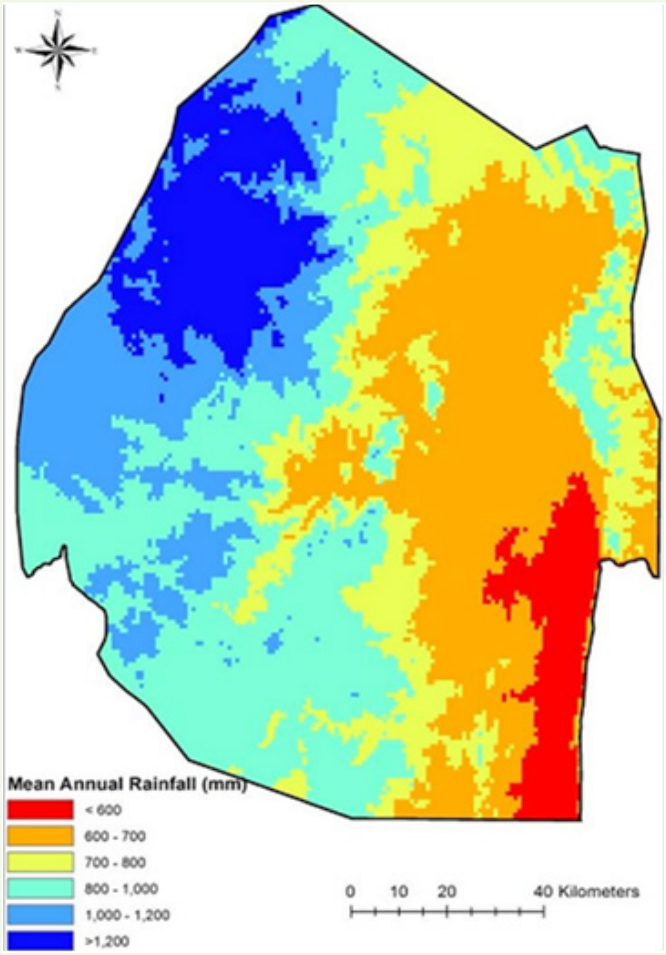


Figure 2: Spatial variation in mean annual rainfall across Eswatini

The climate of Eswatini is highly variable at intraseasonal to inter-annual timescales due to a number of influences that include varying topography and multi-scale interaction of weather producing systems. Droughts, floods and extreme temperatures, veld and forest fires, lightning and hailstorms are distinct and regular features that characterize the climate of the country.

1.5 Environment and Biodiversity

There are eight main groups of forest types in Eswatini. These include Montane and Highland (Dense and Open); Riverine Forest; Mixed Woodland (Dense and Open); Acacia Woodland (Dense and Open); Dry Acacia Woodland (Dense and Open); Indigenous Bushveld (Dense and Open); Wattle Forest; and Plantations.

There are four major ecosystems in Eswatini, these are Montane grasslands, Savanna-woodland mosaic, Forests and Aquatic systems. The Montane grasslands are in the Highveld, the Savanna-woodland Mosaic is in the Middleveld and Lowveld while the Forests are mainly in the Highveld and the Lubombo mountains. The Aquatic ecosystem is made up of streams, rivers and wetlands. Only a tiny fraction (just over 3%) of these ecosystems is legally protected, highlighting the fact that these ecosystems, and the biodiversity they harbour, are under threat. The Montane grassland originally covered 46% of the country's land area and is very important from a conservation perspective as it is home to: 72% of Eswatini's endemic flora; the only endemic vertebrate; and a large percentage of the country's threatened flora and fauna (Dlamini & Dlamini, 2002, Monadjem et al., 2003).

Though a small country, Eswatini is rich in floral and faunal diversity. As summarized by the 2022 Eswatini's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 14 phyla have been recorded, or are suspected to occur in the country. Though the invertebrate phyla have not been adequately surveyed, 265 families and about 1,300 genera of arthropods have been recorded. The vertebrates are the only well documented group; presently, 813 species (445 genera in 144 families) have been recorded. Only one endemic vertebrate species is known, a lizard *(Afroedura major)*. Despite being relatively well known, more research is still required for this group, as only the distribution and status of the country's birds are satisfactorily known. Of the 3,678 plant taxa that have been recorded in the country, 12 species are endemic. To develop and implement effective programmes for the conservation and maintenance of Eswatini's biodiversity a complete survey of the country's flora and fauna is urgently needed. There are 19 vertebrate species on the IUCN (2013) Globally Threatened Species list which are native to Eswatini. Of the 19 globally threatened vertebrate species, six are locally extinct in Eswatini and 11 are found within Gazetted Protected Areas (PAs). Of the 40 species of threatened plants recorded for Eswatini, 29 occur within National PAs, a further three occur in Informal PAs and the balance except for one species (*Ficus sansibarica* Warb. ssp. Sansibarica) are found in potential new PAs.

1.6 Eswatini Hydrology

Eswatini has relatively abundant water resources, with relatively high rainfall in upland areas, and a number of perennial rivers (Komati, Lomati, Mbuluzi, Usutu and Ngwavuma), with many major dams (Maguga, Mnjoli, Sand River, Luphohlo, Sivunga, Nyetane, Hawane, Lavumisa, Lubovane and Henrick Van ek) used for irrigation, hydroelectricity and tourism. There are no major aquifers, but groundwater is widely used for domestic water supplies, especially in drier areas. These are the five major river basins in the country.

1.6.1 Komati Basin

The total catchment area of Komati is about 8 810 km^2. Mean Absolute Percentage (MAP) ranges from 600-mm to 1 260mm and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) varies from 1 400mm to 1 500 mm. The Komati basin, originating from the flat Highveld of South Africa at an elevation of 2 000 masl, flows through the escarpment (in both South Africa and Eswatini) and reaches an elevation of 270 masl in the Lowveld region of Eswatini before exiting back into South Africa. The geology is characterized by Granitoid and rock outcrops. The basin is characterized by raw mineral, deep red loam and very acidic (Ferrisolic and Ferralitic-Fersialitic set) soil, especially in the middle and lower catchments, while the upper catchment is dominated by loamy-sandy to sandy-loam soil. Land cover in the uppermost catchments is dominated by cultivation and some minor afforestation, while the middle and lower are characterized by natural vegetation with the lower catchments (within Eswatini) also including cultivation. Water resources developments in the lower parts of the basin are also highly developed (e.g. including Maguga, Sand River and Driekoppies Dam) for irrigation of sugarcane and domestic purposes. There are three interbasin transfer (IBT) schemes that transfer water out of the basin. The main crops cultivated in the Komati basin are sugar cane and mixed vegetables.

1.6.2 Lomati Basin

The Lomati river system in the north of the country originates in South Africa and flows to Mozambique and the Indian Ocean via South Africa. The water resources of the Lomati river basin are intensively used and this has led to tension among the three countries. Irrigated agriculture consumes the bulk (870 million cubic meters per annum) of water, of which 67% goes to the sugarcane industry.

1.6.3 Mbuluzi Basin

Mbuluzi (called Mbeluzi in Mozambique) is a secondary catchment of the Maputo basin. It consists of 10 quaternary catchments, covering an area of 2 987 square kilometres. MAP varies from 800 mm and 1 200 mm while MAPE is approximately 1 400 mm to 1 500 mm. The river originates from the Ngwenya Mountains at an elevation of 1 400 masl in the Highveld of Eswatini and it flows easterly before entering Mozambique at an elevation of 150 masl. The 38 Mbuluzi catchment has a diverse climate and Hydrological data uncertainty Effective and insufficient institutional capacity affects the implementation of the water sharing formula. The surface is covered by rock outcrops, Lithosolic, Psedopodzolic, and Vertisolic soils.

The land cover is characterized by natural grasslands, shrubs in the upper to middle parts of the catchment and cultivated lands in the Lowveld. Major water uses in the Mbuluzi include irrigation of sugarcane and urban water supply in the lower parts of the catchment. There is a general lack of readily available information related to existing water resource developments, such as the level of water use and documentation of reservoir operating rules (for example Mnjoli Dam, established to impound water for irrigation).

1.6.4 Usutu Basin

Usutu basin, the largest of all the five basins, covers an area of 12 502 square kilometres. MAP ranges from 600 mm to 1 150 mm and MAPE ranges between 1 400 mm and 1 500 mm. The upper catchment is relatively flat and the terrain varies widely in the rest of the catchment. The sub-basin elevation range varies from 35 to 235 masl. Its geology and hydrogeology are complex. The catchment, more especially in Eswatini, is dominated by rock outcrops, Ferrisolic, Ferralitic-Fersialitic and Lithosolic soils. The upper catchment is covered by loamy sands to sandy loam soils. Water use developments include municipal and industrial supply from Jericho, Morgestond and Westoe dams, and irrigation supply from Heyshope Dam in the upper catchment and Lubovane, van Hendrick, Sivunga and Nyetane dams for irrigation in the lower catchment.
There are some run-of-river abstractions for irrigation as well as industrial and urban domestic demand in the lower catchments. The basin is characterised by four complex IBT schemes that transfer water out of the basin to the Olifants and the Vaal catchments mainly for power stations with some for domestic supply to the Gauteng area The main irrigated crops grown in the Usuthu basin include seasonal vegetable crops, maize, soya beans, potatoes, rye grass, wheat, lucerne and pecan nuts.

1.6.5 Ngwavuma Basin

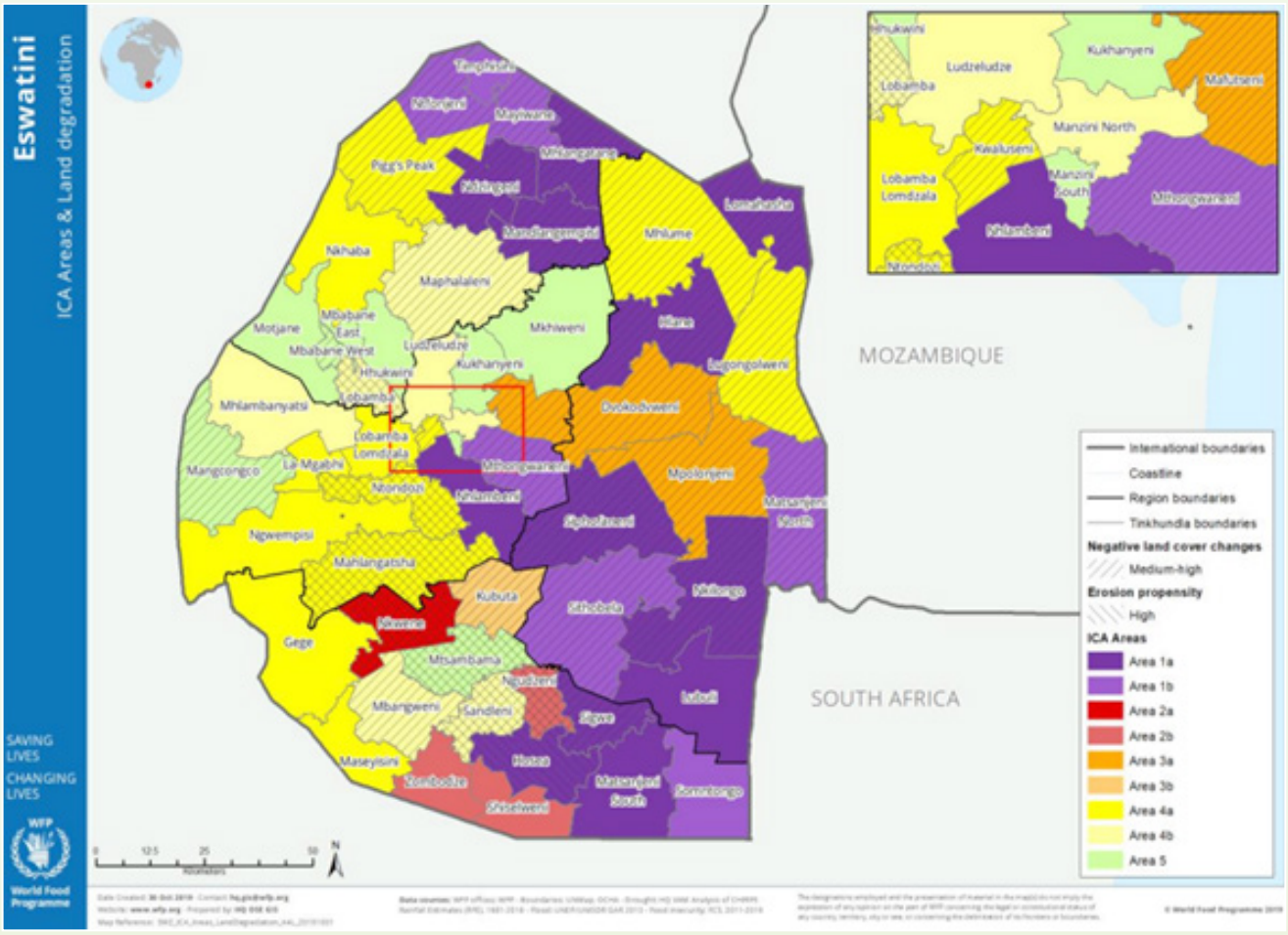
The Ngwavuma basin has a total area of 1 501 square kilometres. MAP ranges from 600 mm in the Lowveld to 800 mm in the steep Highveld region of the country, meanwhile annual potential evaporation varies from 1 500 mm (in the Lowveld) to 1 400 mm (in the Highveld). The basin rises from an elevation of 1 170 masl and exits Eswatini at an elevation of 170 masl. The headwaters are characterized by relatively steep slopes while most quaternary catchments are relatively flat with elevation ranges of 75 to 220 masl. Both the geology and hydrogeology of Ngwavuma basin are complex.

The upper catchment consists of a mixture of sandy, loamy and clay soils, while the lower catchment is dominated by rock outcrops, Ferrisolic, FerraliticFersialitic, Pseudopodzolic and Intertropical brown soils. Land cover is characterized by shrubs and commercial forests in the headwaters and natural forests in the lower parts of the catchment. The main water use is afforestation in the headwater catchments and sugarcane irrigation in the lower catchment. There are no large-scale storage facilities. There is some dry land cropping in the downstream part of the catchment and domestic water uses as well as some small-scale industrial water uses.

1.7 Land Degradation and Climate Change

Land degradation is recognized as a very serious problem in Eswatini and a critical issue for continued sustainable social and economic development and poverty alleviation. The most conspicuous form of land degradation in Eswatini is soil erosion (gully, rill and sheet erosion), but also degradation of natural vegetation and forests is commonly observed.

The following map shows land cover changes and erosion propensity. The layer contains information about the final classification deriving from the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) run in Eswatini in 2019, showing the areas of convergence between recurrence of food insecurity and propensity to natural shocks (floods and droughts)[4].



Map 4: Land degradation issues in Eswatini

Climate change is expected to have a further negative impact on land degradation through reduction of vegetation cover and changes in species composition (Government of Swaziland, National Meteorological Service, 2010b), as well as through increased deforestation, desertification and disaster hazards. It will also result in other issues such as food insecurity.

Food insecurity levels are the highest in the lowveld region which are affected by drought and desertification. The most vulnerable groups in need of food assistance are the elderly, women, children, young girls, people with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS.

[4]https://geonode.wfp.org/layers/

According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification[5] (IPC) , the number of people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above was expected to increase by an estimated 6 %. This includes more than doubling the populations in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and an increase in the areas classified in IPC Phase (Crisis) to seven in the projection period. The report further states that the food security situation in Eswatini has improved due to the favourable seasonal performance as compared to the previous season. Crop production registered a 27 % increase in total maize yield. The key drivers for the prevailing food security situation include the post Covid-19 effects and the impact of the fuel price increase on food prices. The current period of analysis (June to September 2022) has significantly improved from the IPC findings of the July – September 2021 period of the previous analysis, where 22 % of the population was in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, a 6 % decrease in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or higher.

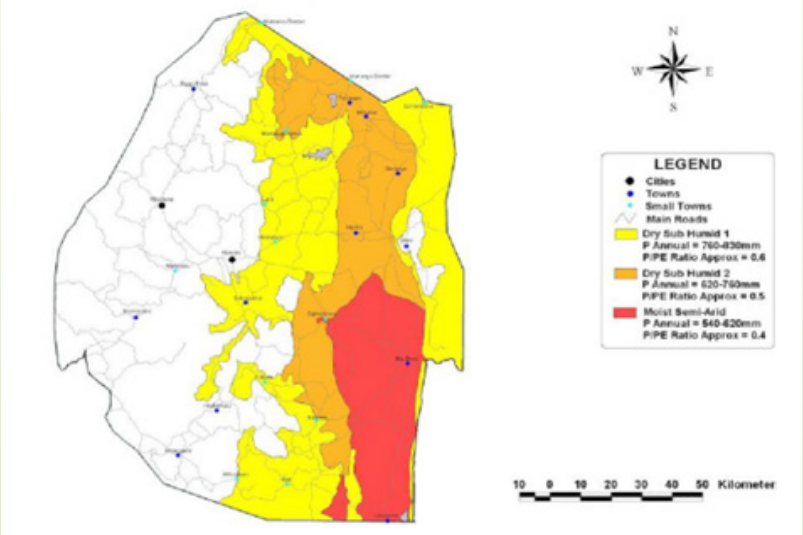
Dry Land in Eswatini

Desertification is generally regarded as the degradation of land especially in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid climatic regions as a result of human and climatic processes. It is quite common for desertification to be understood interchangeably with land degradation. Locally, the two may imply similar processes, while ideally land degradation has to do with a decline or loss of productive capacity of a piece of land due to human activities and habitation patterns.

Drylands are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change; hence adaptation is essential in dryland management (Government of Swaziland/UNDP, 2003). In Eswatini, drylands cover 944 000 ha or 54 % of the country and encompass all of the Lower Middleveld, Eastern and Western Lowveld, as well as parts of the Lubombo Range and Upper Middleveld.

The driest zone in Eswatini is the moist semi-arid zone, found in the southern Lowveld. The intermediate dry sub-humid II zone occurs mainly in the northern Lowveld. The most humid part of the Drylands is the dry sub-humid I zone, covering the Lower Middleveld, most of the Lubombo and a small part of the Upper Middleveld.

The following map 5 shows the subdivision of the Dryland Zones of Eswatini with the corresponding length of growing period (LGP), precipitation and potential evapotranspiration.



Map 5: Map of dry land in Eswatini

[5]Eswatini: Acute Food Insecurity June to September 2022 and Projection for October 2022 to March 2023

2. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY COMMITMENT

Various commitments have been made by the Government of Eswatini for the development of the country and in alignment with international sustainable development goals. The following main commitments are presented as representative (not exhaustive) of the willingness of Eswatini country to contribute to the aim and vision of SADC Great Green Wall).

- **The Bonn Challenge** targets the restoration of degraded and deforested landscapes, 150 Mha by 2020 and, 350 Mha by 2030. The Bonn Challenge brings together countries that share borders, ecosystems and economies in regional platforms to collaborate on common goals and challenges. *The 2020 target* was *launched* by world leaders at a Ministerial roundtable in Bonn, Germany, *in September 2011, and extended by another 200 million hectares by 2030 through the* ***New York Declaration on Forests*** *during the UN Climate Summit of 2014*. The Bonn Challenge responds to the urgent issue **of land degradation affecting over 3 billion people and over 30% of Earth's arable land.** This is done by **working** with countries, **organizations and private entities** to pledge and achieve ambitious targets to restore degraded and deforested lands.

- **The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)** was launched first by 10 African countries in 2015 to bring 100 million hectares of land to restoration by 2030. **AFR100 contributes to the Bonn Challenge, the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals,** and other targets. Since its launch in 2015, AFR100 has secured political commitments in the region and defined restoration strategies. Currently, the initiative focuses on implementing forest landscape restoration (FLR) action plans and monitoring systems, and raising private investment for restoration.

  For AFR100, **Eswatini has pledged to restore 0.5 million hectares** under this initiative in 2017 and so far about 26,000 ha has been restored. In complementarity, about 4,703,340 Million trees have been planted which are the equivalent of 3,135.6 ha of plantation.

- **The UN Convention on Biological Diversity,** Aichi Target 15 states that, by 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks will have been enhanced through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and combating desertification. The Convention on **Biological Diversity** is dedicated to promoting sustainable development. It recognizes that biological diversity is more than plants, animals and microorganisms and their ecosystems – **it is about people and our need for food security, medicines, fresh air and water, shelter, and a clean and healthy environment** in which to live.

  Eswatini has a goal by 2022 to increase its Protected Area land coverage from 70,000 ha to 113,000 ha. Until now, the record shows that 94,000 ha are under protection. So, 19,000 ha still need to be protected.

- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** The UNCCD was adopted in 1994 to protect and restore the land and ensure a safer, just, and more sustainable future. UNCCD is an international agreement on good land stewardship. Its objective UNCCD is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in countries experiencing serious drought particularly in Africa. The new UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework aims to achieve Land

Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in order to restore the productivity of vast expanses of degraded land, improve the livelihoods of more than 1.3 billion people, and reduce the impacts of drought on vulnerable populations to build "A future that avoids, minimizes, and reverses desertification/ land degradation and mitigates the effects of drought in affected areas at all levels ... to achieve a land degradation-neutral world consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The strategy will contribute to (i) **achieving the objectives of the Convention** and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular regarding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 and target 15.3: "by 2030, combat desertification, **restore degraded land and soil,** including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world" and other interrelated SDGs, within the scope of the Convention; (ii) **improving the living conditions of affected populations;** and (iii) **enhancing ecosystems services.** Eswatini ratified the UNCCD, in October 1996, and developed its first National Action Program in 2000. In 2017, Eswatini developed its Land Degradation Neutrality targets.

- **Paris Agreement entered in force in 2016:** The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to strengthen countries' ability to deal with the impacts of climate change and support them in their efforts. Article 5 of the agreement anchors forests and parties are required to take action to conserve and enhance natural ecosystems, including forests.

- **Glasgow leaders' declaration on Forest and Land use: In 2021,** in Glasgow leaders signed the Glasgow leaders' declaration **on forests and land** use. In the plan, global leaders affirmed the role of forests **in balancing greenhouse gas emissions and removals, adapting to the impacts of climate change, and maintaining healthy ecosystem services**. They called for "transformative" action through shared efforts to conserve forests, promote sustainable trade and development policies, reduce human vulnerabilities, redesign agricultural policies, and increase financial incentives in the name of a "sustainable land use transition".

  Eswatini was among the countries that signed and committed to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.

- **Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.** It is a shared Pan-African strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development. It aims to deliver on its goal for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance. Key commitments related to land restoration and sustainable land management include. Among its aspiration, some relevant objectives and or actions in line with the GGW SADC Strategy and with the Eswatini ambitions are listed as followed:
  - Agriculture and agro business (eliminate hunger and food insecurity, develop and implement affirmative policies and advocacy);
  - Urgency on climate change and the environment (climate resilient agricultural development, sustainable forest management, sustainable exploitation and management of Africa diversity for the benefit of its people).

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES

The government of Eswatini, as a signatory to many International regional conventions, agreements, strategies and declarations. The country is making significant headway towards meeting its obligations. Many of the objectives and actions defined inside these conventions or agreements or strategies are complementary to SADC GGW Strategy; and some are already implemented in the action plan, while some are underway. This section is to give an overview of the selected documents showing the main country priorities which could also guide the NAP in alignment of GGW SADC strategy.

(1) The National Development Strategy (NDS) (1997-2022)

The purpose of the NDS was to formulate a Vision and Mission Statement with appropriate strategies for socio-economic development for the country for 25 years1. The key objectives of the National Development Strategy were promoting equality and empowering women, developing global partnership for development, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, reduction in child mortality, improving maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and ensuring environmental sustainability. The NDS implementation period ended in 2022 with some milestones minimally achieved whilst major aspirations remain a continuous pursuit for the country.

(2) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2022)

The Eswatini's Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan is a national plan with a sectoral approach. The principle is to place biodiversity at the center of the development efforts to achieve economic growth and alleviate poverty, especially in rural areas.

Plans will be developed and implemented for sustainable production and consumption of natural resources. The role of Traditional Knowledge will be promoted in conservation, thereby traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity will be documented and protected.

(3) National Land Degradation Neutrality Targets (2017)

In terms of neutrality, the LDN concept aims to achieve a balance between anticipated new land degradation and future efforts to improve degraded land (e.g. through land restoration, increasing land productivity and SLM).

Overall, the LDN target setting process takes stock of anticipated losses through land degradation and in Eswatini aims to achieve a balance between ongoing land degradation and future efforts to improve degraded land. In other words, it aims at reaching, at least, a neutral status (no net loss of healthy and productive land) by balancing potential gains and losses in terms of ecosystem services and functions that are provided by land resources.

(4) National Development Plan (2019-2022)

For Eswatini, the National Development Plan (NDP) is the main document that guides the allocation of national resources to achieve the key development agenda and priorities set by the Government. This document is re-focusing the Government's attention to institute an economic recovery programme to correct the current situation and to bring the economy back on track. The main goals of Eswatini' NDP is to ensure the turnaround of the economy and achieve sustainable economic recovery, to encourage active private sector participation, to accomplish fiscal stability and to improve the livelihoods of the citizens.

(5) Eswatini National Drought Plan (2020 -2030)

The Eswatini National Drought Plan (NDP) is planned for 10 years (2020 – 2030) to be in line with the UNCCD Revised Strategy (2018 -2030) and its supporting instruments such as the LDN Scientific and Conceptual Framework. The Eswatini NDP follows best-practice models for disaster management, including but not limited to, the Sendai Framework and the Theoretical National Drought Plan Framework. The NDP provides a coordinated and consistent approach for government agencies, civil society, donors and the private sector actors to reduce the impacts of drought. So, under the NDP, clusters and various government ministries are given specific responsibilities of preparing, monitoring, communicating, responding to and recovering from drought.

(6) Eswatini Nationally Determined Contribution (2022)

The Government of Eswatini submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015 and ratified the Paris Agreement on 21st September 2016. Post enforcement of the Paris Agreement in November 2016, Eswatini's INDC came to be known as its first NDC. Eswatini is not a major contributor to the global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Although the impacts of climate change are largely linked to the historical and contemporary industrial development of other nations, like most countries in the Global South, the country is disproportionately impacted by the changing climate. Under these circumstances Eswatini presents its enhanced NDC, acknowledging that despite our contribution to climate change emissions being miniscule, the country is committed to climate action. The country intends to communicate that climate resilient, sustainable, and equitable development are its priorities.

To enhance the importance of these documents and for selecting the SADC GGW outcomes which are still relevant for Eswatini, two analyses were performed. The first analysis was based on documents and policies review; details of the analysis are put as appendix 1. The second analysis referred to the list of Program and or Projects implemented or underway in Eswatini. The details are put in appendix 2. After the analysis the nine outcomes from SADC GGW strategy are retained. Detailed are in section V.

4. LESSONS LEARNT FROM PREVIOUS PROJECTS

The country has implemented projects on restoration and key lesson learnt from those projects include the following:

- The gap between signing of the project and actual commencement is long, sometimes up to a period of one year, hence the projects lose about one year of project implementation. This is due to the project set up in terms of recruitment of project staff, release of funds and securing office space. It would be helpful to have two time periods in the project document:
  a. Project setup - one year
  b. Project Implementation - four years
- Community mobilization and sensitization is a lengthy process which is affected by cultural and social norms (i.e. security of land tenure).
- Community participation, ownership and engagement is critical for the success of projects.
- The procurement processes are long and there is a need to fast track them.
- The use of nature based solutions combined with mechanical approaches in the rehabilitation of degraded areas is effective. For example, restoration of dongas (gullies) was achieved through the use of gabion baskets and planting of trees.
- Projects initiated at the grass root level tend to be successful as opposed to the top down approach.
- Effective capacitation of anchor farmers builds confidence in themselves to share and transfer skills and information with other farmers.
- It is observed that women often take the lead in the adoption of available climate smart technologies to fight poverty and hunger.
- Agro-input starter packages given to farmers are a great motivation to catalyze production.
- Proper project introduction and traditional authorities engagement proves to be effective in generating interest of community's leadership towards supervision of the development initiatives. It may take time but it yields effective results towards leadership decision making.
- Chiefdom development committees (CDCs) are influential in motivating people to participate in development initiatives.
- Nature based livelihood solutions such as beekeeping have the potential to transform community livelihoods, especially when the value of flora protection and apiary management is adopted.
- Stakeholder mapping and analysis is critical for the success of projects.
- Clearly defined roles for partnerships and collaborations amongst stakeholders is important for the success of a project.
- Resource sharing (financial capacity) to support line ministry activities by projects has improved impacts made by interventions.
- Project exit strategy is critical for sustainability and continuity of interventions.
- Lack of institutionalized (project based) programme coordination mechanism results in poor documentation and tracking of interlinked interventions and their lessons to inform policy.

5. SADC GREAT GREEN WALL

General Background

In response to environmental problems and development challenges in Southern Africa, the SADC member countries have adopted a coordinated regional approach to deliver on the UNCCD's programmes in the Region. This is complementary to other regional outputs such as the Regional Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, the SADC Protocol on Environment and elaboration of the Regional Climate Change Programme.

In Southern Africa, the process of desertification is marked by rangeland and soil degradation especially in arid and semi-arid lands, which are used beyond their capacity for sustained production. Whereas over-cultivation, overgrazing and deforestation have previously been identified as the three major causes of desertification in the sub-region, they are in fact the result of much deeper underlying forces of a socio-economic nature, such as a general overdependence on natural resources.

The Great Green Wall concept has been identified as a suitable model for addressing the problems and challenges identified above, building on existing land based initiatives, programmes, partnerships and human capital based in the sub-region.

Overall Objective (SADC GGW)

The overall objective of the SADC GGWI is to combat desertification and land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN) through effective and efficient implementation of the UNCCD, the African Union's Agenda 2063 in Africa's drylands and the SADC Sub-regional Action Programme to Combat Desertification.

The Great Green Wall Initiative comprises a set of integrated actions addressing the multisectoral problems affecting the lives of people in arid and semi-arid zones. These multisectoral and multidimensional actions transversally address a wide range of concerns such as drought management, natural resource management, sustainability of rural production systems (including agriculture, livestock breeding and forestry) and the development of rural production and trade infrastructures, diversifying economic activities and wealth creation with due consideration to gender and youth issues in development.

GGW SADC overall targets, structuration in specific objectives, outcomes and output

The SADC Great Green Wall Strategy was designed with 15 objectives to be reached by 2030. The objectives were then expressed in nine outcomes and a series of outputs. As a SADC member state, Eswatini endorsed the strategy and hence these outcomes and outputs were used to inform the country's National Action Plan (NAP).

The assessment done in 2019 (FAO, AUC, 2022) showed that through SADC GGW Strategy the following targets could be achieved:

- Restoration of 240 million hectares of degraded land
- Sequestration between 1300 to 3000 MtC
- Sharing direct and indirect benefits from nature protection to 344 millions of people within SADC countries

For GGW, the restoration will be undertaken in landscapes forested or non-forested. The restoration is a process that aims to regain ecological functionality and enhance human well-being across degraded landscapes (FAO and WRI, 2019). Restoration offers ecological, social, and economic benefits by improving the land with forests, trees, or vegetation (livestock included).

The National Action Plan aims to contribute to:

- Restoration of 470 000 ha of degraded land ,
- Sequestration of about 80 tCO_2[6] through forest restoration and protection (6, 666.7 ha)
- Reduction of use of charcoal through use of renewable energy.
- Direct and indirect benefits to 1 094 000 people in Eswatini in general and to 712 000[7] vulnerable people (FAO, 2022, IPC website) in particular.

[6]In the Africa Open D.E.A. Eswatini has six above- and belowground terrestrial carbon storage (tonnes (t) of C per hectare (ha)) in biomass and soil for 2010 the reference year.
[7]People were assessed to be food insecure, prior to the main harvest period, primarily due to food access constraints, underpinned by the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy.
https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website

6. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN GREAT GREEN WALL

6.1 Methodology and approach for Eswatini NAP

The National Action Plan (NAP) is a document developed to operationalize the SADC GGW Strategy and to implement the actions defined to reach out the outcomes and outputs. For Eswatini, the methodology adopted was the "Write Shop[8] ". A "write shop" is an intensive, participatory workshop attended by experts in a technical area that aims to produce some kind of written output. Adapted by users and practitioners, it is also used to address the issue of filling various gaps such as lack of human resources, poor engagement of field workers in the process of documentation, learning, and sharing of knowledge. As the adaptation of "write shops" continued, it is now being used for a range of other purposes including developing project proposals, evaluation frameworks, case studies, policy briefs, etc. The AUC, FAO, and SADC (as partners) decided then that the "write shop" will be adopted to produce the NAP of the small countries such as Eswatini, to fast track this process in a cost-effective way.

The following figure represents the methodology and approach adopted:

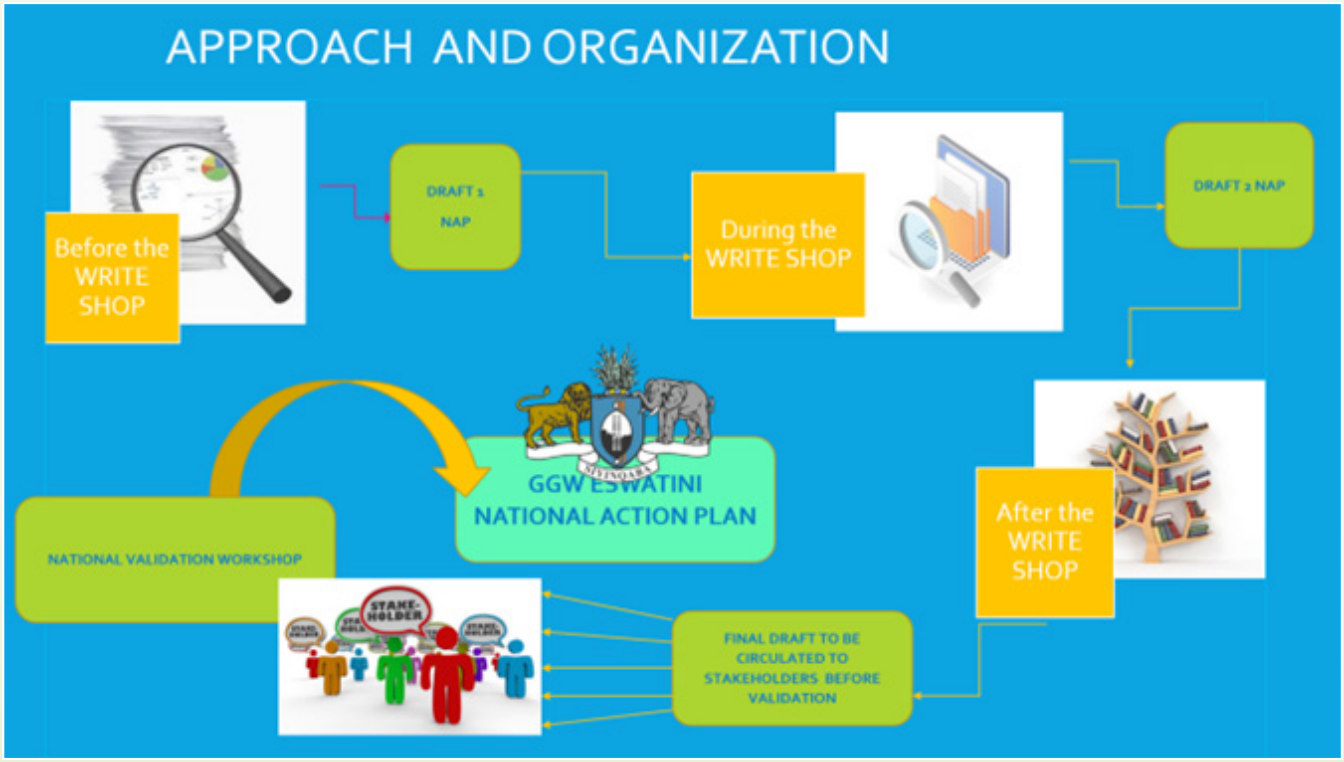


Figure 3: General approach adopted for Eswatini NAP elaboration

Before the write shop: The GGW Coordinator shared a standard framework with the Eswatini Focal Point. The Focal Point convened a multidisciplinary technical team consisting of officers from various relevant government ministries, departments as well as CSOs. The technical team drafted a questionnaire relevant for Eswatini based on the framework which was then deployed to stakeholders through email for data collection purposes.

[8]International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IRR) 2010: Guidelines Write Shop.

The data is focused on analyzing other documents supporting and completing the SADC GGWI Strategy, and mainly the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030. Other strategic documents that SADC member states agreed to implement as part of the Regional Integration process were also assessed. Data shared were in various formats: maps, photos, reports, websites, and soft documents. A primary draft of various sections of NAP was produced and circulated as the first draft of the NAP to partners (AUC, FAO, SADC).

During the workshop: The technical team consisted of government officials, scientists, and Civil Society organizations. The multidisciplinary team reviewed a cache of documents to enrich the primary draft of the NAP. The technical team was also supported by a core team from SADC, AUC and the coordinator of GGW.

After the workshop: The zero draft of the NAP was shared with the GGW Coordinator for first review. The improvement of the document was followed again by a series of exchanges between Eswatini technical team and the Great Green Wall Coordinator for SADC for finalizing the draft of the NAP to be circulated among stakeholders before the national validation meeting.

The National Validation

The core elements of the NAP were obtained after the insertion of inputs and recommendations obtained from relevant stakeholders. The national validation workshop was conducted for two days. The NAP was presented to all key stakeholders for gathering inputs and consensus establishment.
Post Validation

A national technical working group was formed to refine the document. Two workshops were conducted through the assistance from the country FAO office to review and enrich the NAP document in readiness for publication.

6.2 Vision

« Resilient and productive landscapes in Eswatini that contribute to national social inclusiveness, economic prosperity and environmental sustainability ».

6.3 Mission

"To promote sustainable land management approaches that retain ecological integrity, provides a range of ecosystem goods and services to drive economic growth and support sustainable development in Eswatini".

6.4 Overall Objective by 2030

In full alignment with GGW SADC Strategy, the overall objective by 2030 is "To combat desertification, land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality through an effective and efficient implementation. "

6.5 Focus Specific Objectives by 2030

The 15 objectives of SADC GGW strategy are relevant for Eswatini. However, the country would focus on the following specific objectives for its NAP. These objectives are expressed in SADC outcomes (put in brackets).

- At least four ecosystems (terrestrial, marshland) vulnerable to extreme climatic conditions are restored for being productive and resilient (outcomes 2, and 3)
- The restoration of **200 000** ha of degraded land is implemented to enhance ecopreneurship and green business development (outcome 5)

- The food systems of 100 vulnerable communities[9] is improved to enhance their resilience against climate shocks (outcome 3)
- At least three watershed and catchment areas enhance and mainstream water resource management (outcome 2)
- Sustainable production and utilization of renewable energy (solar, wind, hydroelectric) is promoted (outcome 3).

6.6 Outcomes and Outputs

For Eswatini NAP, the following table summarize the relevant outcomes and outputs in line with SADC GGW Strategy.

Table 1: Outcomes and outputs for the Eswatini NAP

OUTCOMES Number (#)	OUTPUTS
#1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased	CSO/NGO, researchers, and private sector informed and engaged in GGW strategy implementation
#2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced	Measures for sustainable land management and combating of Desertification Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) shared, promoted, and Implemented
	Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced
	Restoration of degraded land effective
	Watershed and catchment area managed
#3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	Sustainable community-level incentive schemes in place
	Sustainable renewable energy used by communities
#4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	Policies and tools for data management harmonized
#5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved.	Integrate sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives effective
	Ecopreneurship and green business developed
#6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.	Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) obtained
#7: The area of land degradation in Southern Africa quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed.	Adequate data on the extent of degradation to inform restoration activities available
#8: Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programs in place.	Early warning system in place
	Safety net programs secured
#9: a) Systems are established for sharing information on various initiative and knowledge facilitating the networking	a) Communication tools available for **sharing information and knowledge**
#9: b) Best practices and approaches are mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration across the region).	b) **Best practices in various thematic areas** (agriculture, water and wildlife; and restoration) implemented across the region mainstreamed

[9]Reference is made also as the 712 000 people in the general target section V.

The relevance of these outcomes was reinforced by the analysis conducted in appendix 1 and appendix 2. They also completed the country's priority analysis.

6.7 SADC Pillars and Strategic Focus Areas (UNCCD Investment Pillars)

SADC Pillars

The Great Green Wall Initiative SADC has the following vision and mission:

Vision: Productive landscapes that contribute to regional socially inclusive economic prosperity and environmental sustainability

Mission: To promote sustainable land management approaches that retain ecological integrity and provide a range of ecosystem goods and services to drive economic growth and support sustainable development in southern Africa

The SADC GGW Strategy actions are mainly and principally a set of integrated ones addressing the multi-sectoral problems affecting the lives of people in arid and semi-arid zones. These multi-sectoral and multidimensional actions transversally address a wide range of concerns such as drought management, natural resource management, sustainability of rural production systems (including agriculture, livestock breeding and forestry) and the development of rural production and trade infrastructures, diversifying economic activities and wealth creation and with due consideration to gender and youth issues in development

Based on SADC GGW vision and mission and anticipated actions the pillars are presented as follows:

1. Effective governance
2. Land restoration and sustainable management of ecosystem
3. Investment and innovation
4. Climate resilient community and infrastructure
5. Capacity building (which is a cross cutting one)

The appendix 3 summarizes the GGW SADC pillars with its outcomes and outputs.

Strategic focus areas (UNCCD Investment Pillars)

In August 2022, the UNCCD, Global Mechanism conducted a workshop titled " Towards implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative Southern Africa Development Community (GGWI SADC) Strategy; Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building Workshop". During this workshop it was requested to each country to think about their "strategic focus areas" based on the following pillars **(Strategic focus areas).** It is worth to note that they are also identified by UNCCD as the **six investment pillars** for GGWI SADC:

1. Water for all.
2. Access to renewable energy.
3. Productive and resilient ecosystems (land and biodiversity).
4. Climate resilient green infrastructure.
5. Strengthening agricultural productivity and resilient food systems.
6. Transformative economic and business development.

Each SADC country during the workshop was invited to conduct an exercise of consolidation of the investment pillars based on the needs/priority of their countries. The following list of cross cutting issues were also circulated among participants to think about their relevance for their respective country.

i. Green technology.
ii. Governance.
iii. Capacity building.
iv. Gender
v. Youth.
vi. Resource mobilization and innovative financing.
vii. Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems.

These focus areas and investment pillars were recognized as relevant but yet, still need refinement and consultation at national level. For Eswatini, their interests presented during the workshop is presented in appendix 4 of this NAP. While developing Concept note for raising funds, the Eswatini NAP result framework and the investment pillars could be combined depending on the interest of donors.

UNCCD is expected to attract donor pledging on these investment pillars to mobilize resources. Eswatini will track this opportunity while also adapting their designed actions in this NAP as necessary.

The same appendix 3 attempts to match the UNCCD investment pillars with GGW SADC pillars with its outcomes and outputs.

6.8 Result Framework and Assumptions

For the NAP to succeed, the following assumptions are made:

- The GGWI shall receive political and government support (including traditional structures) ;
- The country shall pursue common efforts in the spirit of the multiLateral Agreement MEAs;
- The financing commitments are met by partners and stakeholders;
- The political, legal and institutional regimes remain stable;
- The existing good practices are developed and disseminated;
- The participation of stakeholders (including local communities) are effective and the derived benefits are found acceptable by stakeholders including beneficiaries;
- The capacity development is successful and applied for sustainability;
- The conflicts over access to natural resources can be managed on a basis of equity.

The result framework is given in the following table .

Table 2: Result framework of the NAP

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Output					
Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased	Number of civil society groups (including local NGOs) implementing the GGW Strategy	At least 03	0	Reports	
Output 1.1: The institutional capacity of partner organizations has been strengthened	Number of training Number of people trained	At least 05 capacity building trainings At least 50 people trained (10 per type of training)	0	Reports (about the training ; the attendances)	
Activities	**Actors (examples)**				**218,000**
▪ Map stakeholder ▪ Mobilise and sensitise key stakeholders towards implementation of the National GGW Action Plan ▪ Capacitate identified stakeholders such as CSOs, Researchers, Private sector and NGOs on how to access small grants based on GGW Eswatini NAP ▪ Conduct situational analysis to identify gaps for strengthening Research Institutions to conduct research on the following issues: a) Drought tolerant crops and improve breeds of adaptive livestock b) Variety of fruit trees tolerant to drought (of soil salinity) c) Forage crops growing in a dry (desert) area/OR degraded land/dryland/ semiarid land d) Land degradation curbing	Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC UNESWA Research Centres				

[10]Outcome from the SADC Great Green Wall Strategy. The output were taken from SAC GGW Strategy. However, some were created according to the activities designed and defined.

[11]**Indicator** – A measurable entity related to a specific information need. A good indicator meets the criteria of being: measurable, precise, consistent, and sensitive.

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Activities	**Actors (examples)**				**218,000**
e) Best rational use of the land in the rural sector to reduce environmental impact including traditional land tenure security and management of rangelands f) Control and management of invasive alien plant species g) Cost effective energy systems and innovative associate technology. h) Efficient conservation of genetic resources (indigenous trees and land races) i) Sustainable use of indigenous vegetables and fruits					
Output					
Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	Number of vulnerable ecosystem restored	Four ecosystems restored by 2030 (one aquatic and three terrestrial)	TBD[12]	Reports	
Output 2.1: Measures for sustainable land management and combating of DLDD are shared, promoted, and Implemented	Area under SLM initiative Type of SLM	100 000 ha Seven SLM practices across the country	TBD	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**3,000,000**
▪ Generate baselines on SLM ▪ Monitor land degradation using various platforms of earth observations, including land degradation surveillance framework (LDSF). ▪ Promote and implement climate smart agriculture practices and technologies (SLM) ▪ Produce publication on SLM and successful DLDD (with researchers) ▪ Share and scale-up SLM in other localities ▪ Reward good ecosystem management ▪ Develop a neighboring country network to reduce the common impact of climate change (fire development and/or fire extension) ▪ Promote and implement of eco-friendly infrastructure		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Ministry of Public Works and Transport			

[12]TBD : To be determined

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Output					
Output 2.2 : Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced	Number and type of fragile ecosystem restored	One riparian ecosystem protected from invasive species One Ramsar site// of wetland peat land (ecosystem protected /restored	0	Reports, publication	
Activities		**Actors**			**5,000,000**
▪ Protect the fragile ecosystem (Ramsar) ▪ Manage alien/invasive species using the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy to enhance productivity of rangeland, riparian areas and preservation of endemic species ▪ Restore and protecte wetlands (areas of marshes, fens, peatlands, or water, including artificial, permanent, or temporary) ▪ Develop a robust climate change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system	Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC				
Output					
▪ Develop a robust climate change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system					
Output 2.3: Restoration of degraded land effective	Surface of degraded land restored	200,000 ha of terrestrial degraded land restored (10 000 ha for degraded wetland 5 000 ha of indigenous forest and 185 000 ha of rangelands)		Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**10,000,000**
▪ Intensify efforts to rehabilitate and restore degraded grasslands, wetlands, forests and croplands. ▪ Protect 10,000 ha of degraded wetlands ▪ Control soil erosion in land neutrality hot spots ▪ Restore 5,000 ha of indigenous forest. ▪ Restore 185,000 ha degraded rangelands		Consultants CBOs NGO Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC			

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Output					
Output 2.4: Watershed and catchment area managed	Number of watershed and catchment protected	At least three		Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**4,000,000**
▪ Inventory and map (assessment) of; - Natural resources within the watershed. - Natural and manmade drainage systems - Landuse and landcover - Critical areas of erosion - Quality of water resources as a baseline - Map pollution sources - High value resource and wildlife habitat priorities ▪ Establish catalytic funding collaborations with CBO to manage catchment. ▪ Develop watershed and catchment management plan ▪ Rehabilitate and manage catchment.		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)			
Output					
Outcome 3 : The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	Number of communities supported Number of vulnerable people supported	100 communities 712 000	TBD	Reports	
Output 3.1: Sustainable community-level incentive schemes in place	Number and type of incentives implemented at community level Number of communities supported	At least three Incentives 100 communities	TBD	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**700,000**
▪ Map communities affected by climate change impact ▪ Facilitate production of diverse foods, biofortification and fortification to meet the nutritional needs of the population ▪ Improve alternative nutrition security with special focus on all vulnerable groups		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning			

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Activities		**Actors**			**700,000**
▪ Promote agricultural diversification and building resilience to shock. ▪ Adopt a "whole value chain approach" (support localized end to end value chains) for sustainably produced agricultural and non-timber products. ▪ Create and promote of weather based insurance for agricultural products ▪ Establish agriculture financing mechanism to support smallholder farmers towards commercialization ▪ Convert conventional irrigation systems to water efficient systems and adopt water saving practices to increase water availability, equity and security ▪ Diversify from heavy water consuming enterprises to drought tolerant commercial crops, trees, and small livestock ▪ Develop and promote post harvest techniques to reduce food losses ▪ Promote incentives for renewable energy		Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE-Energy Department, ESERA UNESWA NDMA			
Output					
Output 3.2: Sustainable renewable energy used by communities	Number of renewable energy projects developed Number of communities beneficiating renewable energy	10 solar farms developed to support projects from communities (Two: solar and wind) 20 communities	0	Reports, infrastructure installation	
Activities		**Actors**			**1,500,000**
▪ Promote the use of renewable energy; - Community mini grids ▪ Provide financial incentives for switching to renewable energy - Negotiate duty free policy for importation of solar panels - Negotiate subsidized loans on renewable energy investments - Engage on policy reform to sell to the grid surplus energy from independent energy producers.		Consultants CBOs NGO Private sector MNRE UNDP			
Output					
Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	Number of policy supportive for GGWI	At least one	0	Reports, New policy /official decree	
Output 4.1 : Harmonized policies and tools for data management in place	Number of policy reformed to be supportive (Land tenure for example)	One Policy reformed	0	Reports, New policy /official decree	

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Activities		**Actors**			**200,000**
▪ Identify sectoral policy bottleneck for implementation ▪ Review policy and strategies and organize consultative processes to address policy incoherence ▪ Strengthen regulatory and institutional framework ▪ Conduct/implement activities to test the efficiency of policy coherence ▪ Build capacity of regulators to manage the environment and the natural resources in it (research institutions and implementing agencies?) ▪ Develop a legal instrument for protection and sustainable use of fragile ecosystems (peatland, riparian) for biodiversity protection and communities benefits		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE MTAD			
Output					
Outcome 5 : The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved	Number and types of livelihood promoted Percentage of income increase	Five types of livelihood (crops, aquaculture, livestock, commercial farming, tree nurseries) 10% (income increase, reference in 2019)	2020	Reports	
Output 5.1: Integrated sustainable land management (e.g. agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives are implemented	Number and type of successful SLM projects implemented (agriculture, water, energy....) Number of farmers supported	At least five earth and sand dams built 100 farmers supported for SLM (beekeeping livestock initiatives: Initiatives to strengthen linkages between land, water and food production systems	**TBD**	Reports, publication, infrastructure built	
Activities		**Actors**			**3,000,000**
▪ Adopt a landscape approach in integrating agriculture, water and wildlife management ▪ Develop sustainable land management practices in agriculture (including, beekeeping livestock), water, agroforestry and wildlife (taking into consideration of buffer zones and wildlife corridors)		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector			

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Activities		**Actors**			
▪ Upscale and replicate climate smart agriculture, (Crops, aqua-culture, fisheries, and livestock production) for improved food security and nutrition security and higher income ▪ Construct of earth and sand dams ▪ Implement restoration activities for improving livelihood ▪ Build capacity & skills to support small-holder farmers on commercial farming & improved technologies (CA) ▪ Support farmers with potential to move to commercial farming (Commercialization of Swazi Nation Land) ▪ Enhance Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) through protection and rehabilitation of wetlands to extract sustainably domestic water for contributing to sustain healthy livelihoods.		Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC			
Output					
Output 5.2: Ecopreneurship and green business developed	Number of green business developed	At least four (two for women and two for youth groups)	TBD	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**1,300,000**
▪ Assess business opportunities for ecopreneurship; - Waste recycling /reuse - Honey production - Aloe products ▪ Establish a mentorship and accelerator ecopreneur programme to promote ecopreneurship ▪ Promote sustainable ecotourism ▪ Develop a circular economy roadmap for sustainable waste management and promote green businesses. ▪ Development of traceability systems and incentive framework (tax exemptions, rebate & holidays) for ecologically produced products.		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC			
Output					
▪ **Outcome 6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.**	Amount of funds mobilized	At least 10 million USD for GGW	0	Report on implementation	
▪ **Output 6.1: Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD)**	Number of programmes/ concept notes developed	At least three	0	Reports and concept note developped	

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Activities		**Actors**			**200,000**
▪ Collaborate with one neighboring country for a joint proposal for a better impact on DLDD; ▪ Develop proposal based on synergies developed with MEAs (enhanced) ▪ Develop WEF nexus project ▪ Support national initiative to develop joint proposals that integrate concerns of CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD (Basel Rotterdam Stockholm, RAMSAR,) ▪ Create a forum where champions of the various convection meet for collaboration and knowledge sharing ▪ Support local entities that want to apply for accreditation for Direct Access (GCF,GEF, Adaptation Fund) ▪ Negotiate for policy reforms to institute ecosystem use levies and degradation fines for ecosystem management.		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MEPD			
Output					
Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in Eswatini is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed	Number of study conducted	Two (one for quantification of degraded land, and one for cost lost)	0	Reports, publication	
Output 7.1: Adequate data on the extent of degradation to inform restoration activities	Number	Two (same as above)	0	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**700,000**
▪ Update the Map of land degradation hot spots in the country ▪ Monitor implementation of LDN targets ▪ Upscale the use of the LDSF ▪ Carry out research and cost benefit analysis on land degradation quantification ▪ Design restoration activities based on the data obtained and the cost assessment ▪ Develop an integrated land use strategy ▪ Strengthen the use of Geographic Information Systems and other technologies (RS, WOCAT, etc) in the management and administration of land. ▪ Adopt the use of drone technologies in monitoring land degradation.		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MTAD UNESWA			

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Output					
Outcome 8: Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programmes in place.	Number and type of EWS	Two	TBD	Reports	
Output 8.1 : Early warning system enhanced	Number and type of technology (in place) Number of procedure (improved)	At least two (one per sector: agriculture, livestock)	None	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**900, 000**
▪ Develop drought risk management with stakeholders ▪ Develop a multi hazard early warning system covering all relevant sectors with climate hazard monitoring ▪ Strengthen the capacity of early warning institutions, for improved emergency preparedness, disaster risks and response capacities across all sectors (telemetrics, seismic systems, automated weather stations, common alerting protocol) ▪ Build capacity to monitor climate and disaster risks within relevant institutions. ▪ Train stakeholders in early warning systems (including communities)		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Media MTEA NDMA			
Output					
Output 8.2: Safety net programs secured	Number of safety net program Number of people supported	Three (one for shelter, one for food and one for health?/water) At least 300 000	TBD	Reports, Publication	
Activities		**Actors**			**5,000,000**
▪ Design and develop with affected communities' safety net program responding to their need ▪ Develop an integrated social security policy to ensure sustainability ▪ Build small scale adaptive infrastructure (water, livestock and agriculture integrated system) to support safety net programs ▪ Implement short-term safety net rapid response ▪ Develop the medium-term safety net program (including restoration activities/for land, for water, for forest based on community needs)		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)			

Outcomes by 2030[10]	Indicator[11]	Target	Baseline	Source of verification	Budget in USD
Output					
Outcome 9: Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge facilitating the networking on best practices and approaches for being mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration initiative across the region).	Number and type	At least 6 (one per sector: agriculture, livestock, energy, water, wildlife, restoration)	TBD	Reports	
Output 9.1: a) Communication tools are available for sharing information and knowledge	Number of tools	Two (audio visual ; print media)	TBD	Reports	
Activities		**Actors**			**400,000**
▪ Develop a national M&E system for GGWI NAP implementation ▪ Establish a knowledge sharing platforms with University and other research centers ▪ Establish a repository of knowledge and best practices ▪ Catalogue case studies and share experiences nationally and regionally ▪ Utilize digital and traditional media platforms to share information (e.g. social media, roadshows, newsletters). ▪ Advocate engagements within catchment/landscape areas. ▪ Develop a feedback or information sharing mechanism (online & offline).		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)			
Output					
Output 9.2: Best practices and approaches are mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration across the region).	Number of tools and type (to spread best practices)	Three (audio visual, print media, mobile apps) At least 6 (agriculture, livestock, energy, water wildlife)	TBD	Reports, publication	
Activities		**Actors**			**150,000**
▪ Mainstream best approaches in University/training centres curriculum ▪ Produce extension manuals for capacitating communities (knowledge sharing products based on research) ▪ Mainstream SLM in natural resources conservation modules/SOP as a requirement for heavy plant operators. ▪ Promote and develop knowledge sharing tools (MS teams, Web App with USSD functionality, videos, etc) ▪ Develop decision making tools		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)			

The following table summarise the cost per outcomes and outputs (based on activities cot).

Table 3: Eswatini NAP Budget Summary

OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS	COST in USD
Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased	**218,000.00**
Output 1.1: The institutional capacity of partner organizations has been strengthened	218,000.00
Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	**22,000,000.00**
Output 2.1: Measures for sustainable land management and combating of DLDD are shared, promoted, and Implemented	3,000,000.00
Output 2.2: Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced	5,000,000.00
Output 2.3: Restoration of degraded land effective	10,000,000.00
Output 2.4: Watershed and catchment area managed	4,000,000.00
Outcome 3 : The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	**2,200,000.00**
Output 3.1: Sustainable community-level incentive schemes in place	700,000.00
Output: 3.2 Sustainable renewable energy used by communities	1,500,000.00
Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	**200,000.00**
Output 4.1: Harmonized policies and tools for data management in place	200,000.00
Outcome 5 : The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved	**4,300,000.00**
Output 5.1: Integrated sustainable land management (e.g. agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives are implemented	3,000,000.00
Output 5.2: Ecopreneurship and green business developed	1,300,000.00
Outcome 6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.	**200,000.00**
Output 6.1: Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD)	200,000.00
Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in Eswatini is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed	**700,000.00**
Output 7.1: Adequate data on the extent of degradation to inform restoration activities	700,000.00
Outcome 8: Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programmes in place.	**5,900,000.00**
Output 8.1: Early warning system enhanced	900,000.00
Output 8.2: Safety net programs secured	5,000,000.00
Outcome 9: Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge facilitating the networking on best practices and approaches for being mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration initiative across the region).	**550,000.00**
Output 9.1: a) Communication tools are available for sharing information and knowledge	400,000.00
Output 9.2: Best practices and approaches are mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration across the region).	150,000.00
TOTAL BUDGET	**36,268,000.00**

6.9. Risk Assessment and Management

Based on the context of Eswatini, the risks that may affect the achievement of desired results are identified as external risks independent of the project framework and internal risks related to the project context and decision-making process. These risk and the mitigation to measures to manage them are presented in the following table.

Table 4: Identified risks and management

Risk that may affect the desire results	Risk management
a. External Risks	
▪ Climate related risks (drought) ▪ WildFires	▪ Adaptation according event occurrence ▪ Adoption of improved and more resilient land management practices will reduce the risk of total crop failure in drought time. ▪ Improved land use planning will reduce the incidence as well as impact of floods. ▪ Establishment of a fire management mechanism by the community training in fire prevention and control
b. Internal Risks	
▪ Delay in decision making by administrative authorities to apply regulatory frameworks ▪ Minimal collaboration between key Institutions	▪ Continuous communication with administrative authorities ▪ Consultations with key stakeholders and key institutions (traditional authorities
▪ Community conflicts ▪ Low participation of local community members ▪ Low adoption of agricultural and restoration techniques	▪ Conflict resolution will reduce insecurity. ▪ MoUs signed with the projects implementers, engaging communities ▪ Use of champion farmers to foster adoption ▪ Capacity building at various institutional levels for sustainability ▪ Development of participatory approach and, ▪ Project flexibility to be adapted when new changes occurs ▪ Extensive consultations with local, technical and financial partners
▪ Lack/insufficient funding to implement GGWI activities	▪ Multiplying resource (funds) mobilization ▪ Looking for private sector participation

7. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS

Partners are defined as those who are able to participate in the implementation of the NAP. They include governments, civil society organization, international Non-governmental organization and/or national governmental organization, as well as private sectors and other actors interested by the NAP.

From AFR100 perspective technical partners are meant to enhance technical support and coordination through:

- Technical support for mapping, monitoring, economics, finance, enabling conditions
- Regular convening to share lessons, tools, approaches and results
- Learning exchanges for first-hand learning and perspectives from peers

The following table try to summarize the list of interested technical and financial partners for the NAP of Eswatini. The Private sector operating in Eswatini is put in another column for information and later for further contact. At this stage, it is rather a general list rather than a specific partners interested in specific area of the NAP. These partners are already operating in Eswatini, and some are both technical and financial partners as they can mobilize funds and implement activities at the same time with Government, NGOs or Private Sector.

Table 5: Technical and financial potential partners

Technical Partners	Financial Partners	Private Sector
Bioversity International	African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD)	Green World Ventures
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)		Moringa Partnership
Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)		Royal Swaziland Coorporation for Ramsar
CIRAD (French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development)		Permian Global
Conservation International (CI)		NatureVest
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)		Form International
Centre for Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA)		Terra Global Capital
Ecoplanet Bamboo		Green Fund
EverGreening Alliance		Private sector (Montigny, US Distillers, ESA)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Global Water Partnership Southern Africa		The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)

Technical Partners	Financial Partners	Private Sector
Heinz Sielmann Stiftung		Germany's Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)
International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)		Global Environment Facility (GEF)
International Tree Foundation		Green Climate Fund (GCF)
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)		World Bank
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)		African Development Bank
Justdiggit		African Adaptation Initiative (AAI)
Kijani Forests for Change		EU
Live.Love.Believe		
One Acre Fund		
One Tree Planted		
Oturam Regenerative Agriculture		
Partnership for Forests (P4F)		
Plant for the Planet Foundation		
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation		
Solidaridad Network		
The Greenbelt Movement		
The Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative (LPFN)		
The Nature Conservancy (TNC)		
United Nations Development Programme: South Africa Country Office (UNDP-RSA)		
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)		
UNESCO		
UNIQUE Forestry and Land Use gmbh (UNIQUE)		
Veritree		
WeForest		
World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)		
World Resources Institute (WRI)		
World Vision		
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)		
UNFF (United Nation Forum on Forest)		

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation of the NAP

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Overall objective: To combat desertification, land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality through effective and efficient implementation of the SADC strategy of the GGWI														
Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	Number of civil society (including local NGOs) implementing the GGW Strategy	Reports	Country wide	2025 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC UNESWA Research Centres	To Be Done (TBD)								
Output 1.1: The institutional capacity of partner organizations has been strengthened	Number of training Number of people trained	Reports	Country wide	Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC UNESWA Research Centres	TBD		1 50	2 200					3 250
Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	Number of vulnerable ecosystem restored	Reports and Maps	Country wide	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Ministry of Public Works and Transport, SADC	TBD								

[13]What will you measure?
[14]How will you measure?
[15]Where will be the monitoring to be done?
[16]Timeframe & frequency of data collection
[17]Who will provide and analyze the data?
[18]Most recent figure and date, or when it will be defined?

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Output 2.1: Measures for sustainable land management and combating of DLDD are shared, promoted, and Implemented	Area under SLM initiative Type of SLM	Report	Dry land in the country	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Ministry of Public Works and Transport	TBD		Base line established	20k ha 2	20k ha 2	20k ha 3	20k ha All types imple-mented	20k ha All types imple-mented	100 000 ha 7 types
Output 2.2: Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced	Number and type of fragile ecosystem restored	Report	Dry land	2030	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC	TBD			One ri-parian eco-system pro-tected		One Ramsar site// wetland peat land (pro-tected / restored			Three ecosys-tems at least
Output 2.3: Restoration of degraded land effective	Surface of degraded land restored	Report	Dry land	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC	TBD			5k of indige-nious forest re-stored-ha	10k de-graded wet-land	30% of the rangalnd (185k ha)	40% of the ran-galnd (185k ha)	30% of the rangal-nd (185k ha)	200 000 ha
Output 2.4: Watershed and catchment area managed	Number of watershed and catchment protected	Report	Dry land but, TBD		Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)	TBD			Inveto-ry and map-ping done	One water-shed	Second watershe	Third Water-shed/ Catche-ment		At least three water-shed/ catche-ment area
Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change.	Number of communities supported Number of vulnerable people supported	Reports	Country wide	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE-Energy Department, ESERA UNESWA NDMA, UNDP	TBD								

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Output 3.1: Sustainable community-level incentive schemes in place	Number of communities supported Number of people supported Number and type of incentives implemented at community level		Country wide		Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE-Energy Department, ESERA UNESWA NDMA			Mapping done	25	25	25	25		100 communi-ties 712 000 people At least three incentives
Output 3.2: Sustainable renewable energy used by communities	Number of renewable energy projects developed Number of communities beneficiating renewable energy		TBD		Consultants CBOs,NGO Private sector MNRE UNDP	TBD			2	5	10	5		Two: solar and wind 10 solar farm for 20 communi-ties
Outcome 4: Effective institutional and policy support for GGWI	Number of policy supportive for GGWI	Reports, decree	National	2025 Annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE, MTAD	TBD								One policy reformed
Output 4.1: Harmonized policies and tools for data management in place	Number of policy reformed to be supportive (Land tenure for example)		National		Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MNRE, MTAD	TBD			01					One policy reformed
Outcome 5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved	Number and types of livelihood promoted Percentage of income increase	Reports	Country wide	2027 Annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC	TBD								At least five earth and sand dams built 100 farmers supported for SLM (beekeeping livestock initiatives)

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Output 5.1: Integrated sustainable land management (e.g. agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives are implemented	Number and type of successful SLM projects implemented (agriculture, water, energy....) Number of farmers supported		TBD		Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC	TBD			1 20	2 50	3 30			At least three 100 farmers
Output 5.2: Ecopreneurship and green business developed	Number of green business developed		Country wide		Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) SADC	TBD			02 for youth groupd	02 for wom-en groups				At least four
Outcome 6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.	Amount of funds mobilized	Reports	National	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MEPD	TBD								10 millions UDS
Output 6.1: Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD)	Number of programmes/ concept notes developed		National		Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MEPD	TBD		01	02					At least 03 concept notes
Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in Eswatini is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed.	Number of study conducted	Report, maps	National	2024	Consultants CBOs NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MTAD, UNESWA	TBD								02 studies
Output 7.1: Adequate data on the extent of degradation to inform restoration activities	Number of documents	Report	National	2024	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) MTAD, UNESWA	TBD		02 studies						Two: quan-tification and cosr for degraded land,

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Outcome 8: Disaster risk management is operational, with multi-hazard early warning systems and safety net programmes in place.	Number and type of EWS	Reports	National	2030 annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Media NDMA	TBD								At least two (one per sector: agriculture, livestock)
Output 8.1: Early warning system enhanced	Number and type of technology (in place) Number of procedure (improved)	Reports	National	2024 Follow up annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA) Media NDMA	TBD TBD	Two To be precised							Two
Output 8.2: Safety net programs secured	Number of safety net program Number of people supported	Reports	National	2030 Annually as disaster occurs	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)	TBD		Three Nb to be precised as it appears						Three (one for shelter, one for food and one for health/water) At least 300 000
Outcome 9 (a): Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge facilitating the networking	Number and type	Reports	National	2025 annually	Consultants CBOs,NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA	TBD								At least two: Audio and visual
Output 9.1 (a): Communication tools are available for sharing information and knowledge	Number of tools	Reports	National	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA)				To be precised as long as the tool is devel-opped					Two audio visual
Outcome 9.1 (b): Best practices and approaches for being are mainstreamed in sustainable land management.	Number and type	Reports	National	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA	TBD								At least 6 (one per sector: agriculture, livestock, energy, water, wildlife, restoration)

Information needs	Indicator Name[13]	Methods/ source of data[14]	Location[15]	When[16]	Who[17]	Baseline Data[18]	Planned Intermediate Result							
							2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Output 9.1 (c): Best practices and approaches are mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration across the region).	Number of tools and type (to spread best practices)	Reports	National	2030 Annually	Consultants CBOs, NGO Institutions of higher learning Private sector Government (MoA, MTEA	TBD		To be precised as lon						Three (audio visual, print media, mobile apps) and, per sector
Status/ Context (if necessary)							N/A							N/A

9. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION OF GGWI IN ESWATINI

For implementing the NAP, institutional coordination is envisaged taking into account the following points:

- The Ministry of Agriculture has an existing Agriculture Sector Climate Change Coordination Mechanism (ASCCCM) in alignment with the Climate Change National Adaption Plan. The same mechanism will be adopted.
- The Department of Land Use Planning and Development in Ministry of Agriculture is the focal point of the GGW I and, the Department of Forestry in the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs is an alternate focal point.

For managing the NAP implementation, it is proposed to have a Technical committee of fifteen (15) members and, a steering committee that will oversee the operation of the GGWI.

(a) Technical Committee

The following table shows the membership of the Technical committee.

Table 7: Institutional Coordination and Technical Committee Members

Organization	Designated Office	Role within the technical committee
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	Climate Change	Member
	Forestry	Secretariat
	Environment	Member
Eswatini Environment Authority	Restoration and Biodiversity	Member
Eswatini National Trust Commission	Conservation	Member
Ministry of Agriculture	GGWI Focal Point	Chairperson
	Soil and water conservation	Member
Ministry of Finance	Sectorial - Agriculture	Member
Ministry of Economic Planning & Development	SADC Secretariat	Co-Secretariat
	Budgeting	Member
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Climate Change & Natural Resource Portfolio	Member
Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy	Department of Water Affairs	Member
Civil Society Organisation	PELUM	Member
Non Government Organisation	CANGO	Member
University of Eswatini	EIRMIP	Member

(b) The Technical Committee Functions

- Provide technical guidance to the GGWI-NAP implementation and ensure realization of the NAP's main objectives, outcomes, outputs and activity results.
- Conduct regular quarterly meetings to review the Annual Work Plans, NAP Quarterly Progress Reports and provide technical sound advice and guidance.
- Facilitate coordination, complementaries and synergistic approach of NAP activities implementation across institutions;

- Assure quality processes management and development of products, and the use of reviews and evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning;
- Provide a forum for stakeholders to engage on pertinent developmental issues.
- Provide technical guidance on proposed climate finance initiatives by making recommendations to the SC for its consideration;
- Raise awareness on climate finance opportunities from Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF), etc for addressing impacts of climate change (CC).
- Support the assessments on data and baseline gaps required to provide policy directions;
- Assist in establishing links between planned, ongoing and completed projects to coordinate relevant sectoral networks for documenting lessons learnt.
- Make recommendations for the next annual work plan (AWP).

(c) The Steering Committee

The steering Committee will oversee all operations of GGWI. The **composition of members** of the steering committee is presented as follow:

- Principal Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture (Chairperson)
- Principal Secretary Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (Co-Chairperson)
- Relevant Development Agencies (Member)
- Secretariat (GGWI National Focal Point)

The Steering Committee Functions:

- Review and approve NAP initiatives;
- Hold biannual meetings to review and approve combined delivery reports for on-going projects;
- Approve recommendations for the next annual work plan;
- Review and appraise activities of the NAP and AWP;
- Hold ad-hoc meetings as required to take decisions on urgent and crucial matters at any stage of NAP implementation;
- Provide overall guidance and direction on NAP by making recommendations and follow up actions;
- Commission NAP evaluations to assess NAP quality assurance;
- Review and approve final NAP reports.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Documents and policies review in line with SADC GGW Outcomes

Document	General aims / mission / vision	National Priorities Goal/ action linked with GGW strategies	Alignements with Outcomes priorities from GGW Strategies	Yes or no answer based on progress/ achievement Outcomes to be considered again in GGW NAP
Eswatini National Drought Plan (August 2020)	▪ Provides a compendium of the most up to date information on drought occurrence, impacts and risk in Eswatini. ▪ Identifies a series of short-term immediate monitoring, communicating and response actions to address imminent drought impacts. *Identifies longer-term actions that help prepare for future droughts by reducing drought risk. ▪ Provides a coordinated and consistent approach for government agencies, civil society, donors and the private sector actors to reduce the impacts of drought.	Implementing Drought Monitoring, Early Warning Systems and Impact Assessment.	Outcome 8: Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programmes in place.	YES
		Assessment and Management of Drought Risk and Vulnerability.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	YES
		Implementing Measures to Limit Impacts of Drought and Better Respond to Drought.	Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in southern Africa is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed.	YES
		Addressing cross-cutting issues that lead to transformative changes in drought risk reduction	Outcome 9: Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge **facilitating the networking on best practices and approaches** for being mainstreamed in **sustainable land management** (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration initiative across the region).	YES
National Land Degradation Neutrality Targets	Aim=reaching, at least, a neutral status **(no net loss of healthy and productive land)** by balancing potential gains and losses in terms of ecosystem services and functions that are provided by land resources	Increase forest cover through Afforestation/Agroforestry in existing forests; areas of shrubs/grassland; wetlands; croplands by 465,290 Ha	Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in southern Africa is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed	YES
		Increase by 10% net land productivity in all land cover categories through SLM practices	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced	YES
		Improve by 50% productivity and SOC stocks in cropland and grasslands by 2030 as compared to 2015	Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	YES

Document	General aims / mission / vision	National Priorities Goal/ action linked with GGW strategies	Alignements with Outcomes priorities from GGW Strategies	Yes or no answer based on progress/ achievement Outcomes to be considered again in GGW NAP
		Increase Protected Area land coverage from 70,000 Ha to 113,000 Ha by 2022	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	YES
		Rehabilitate 115,000 Ha of degraded and abandoned land for crop production by 2030	Outcome 5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved.	YES
		Reduce current annual loss of forest to cropland of 9,1 km^2 to 4 km^2 by 2022 and achieve zero forest loss by 2030.	Outcome 9: Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge **facilitating the networking on best practices and approaches for being mainstreamed in sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration initiative across the region).**	YES
		Reduce the rate of soil sealing (conversion to artificial land cover) by 30% by 2030 as compared to 2010.	Outcome 7: The area of land degradation in southern Africa is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed.	YES
The Kingdom of Eswatini Strategic Road Map: 2019-2022	To establish a policy framework that will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability & growth, improving the quality of life of Emaswati	Create an enabling environment in which Emaswati, investors & strategic partners can thrive.	Outcome 6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.	YES
		Create an adaptable & progressive legislative environment that promotes Peace stability & prosperity	Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	YES
		Create the space & regulation required for the Private Sector to thrive	Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	YES

Document	General aims / mission / vision	National Priorities Goal/ action linked with GGW strategies	Alignements with Outcomes priorities from GGW Strategies	Yes or no answer based on progress/ achievement Outcomes to be considered again in GGW NAP
National Development Strategy (NDS) 1997-2022	By the Year 2022, the Kingdom of Swaziland will be in the top 10% of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and **political** stability	Establish effective and up-dated early warning systems to improve forecasting and safeguard against natural disasters.	Outcome 8: Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programs in place.	YES
		Create a mechanism for the speedy implementation of important government policies and decisions.	Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	YES
		Curb and prevent the erosion of the soil.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	YES
		Promote conservation and management of water and land resources.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased. Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	YES
		Promote production of crops and livestock for domestic and international markets by both small and large scale farmers.	Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	YES
		Encourage diversification of agricultural production whilst intensifying production of high valued crops and stock	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced	YES
		Participate in the development of a food security risk mapping, identify vulnerable areas and promote appropriate packages for the different areas.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	YES

Document	General aims / mission / vision	National Priorities Goal/ action linked with GGW strategies	Alignements with Outcomes priorities from GGW Strategies	Yes or no answer based on progress/ achievement Outcomes to be considered again in GGW NAP
National Development Strategy (NDS) 1997-2022	By the Year 2022, the Kingdom of Swaziland will be in the top 10% of the medium human development group of countries founded on sustainable economic development, social justice and political stability	Conduct demand-driven research, identifying and targeting potential and high value crops in the process.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	YES
		Re-orient agricultural production such that activities are in accordance with the agro ecological zones. Arable land must be used for growing crops and grazing land be confined to livestock.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change.	YES
		Strengthen the afforestation and reforestation programs with particular emphasis on addressing fuel deficit areas and degraded landscapes.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	YES
		Bring about land use changes for highly eroded land and land with arable potential currently under grazing or forest.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change.	YES
		Provide solutions for a more rational use of the land in the rural sector.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased	YES
		Determine livestock activities to be carried out in the different ecological zones on the basis of climatic conditions.	Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change	YES

Document	General aims / mission / vision	National Priorities Goal/ action linked with GGW strategies	Alignements with Outcomes priorities from GGW Strategies	Yes or no answer based on progress/ achievement Outcomes to be considered again in GGW NAP
2012 II national communication to the united nations framework convention on climate change (UNFCC)	An obligation for each country committed to Paris Agreement. Communication to be done based on methodologies developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).	Implementing measures to enhance sinks or reservoirs of greenhouse gases, such as improving forest management and land use practices.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	YES
National Development Plan (19/20 & 21/22)	The NDP is the main document that guides the allocation of national resources to achieve the key development agenda and priorities set by Government.	Among 6 outcomes the 5th is Well Managed Natural Resources & Environmental Sustainability with 5 sectorial outcomes. The main relevant: ▪ Improved Land Use Planning & Management ▪ More Equitable, Inclusive, Sustainable & Appropriate Management of Natural Resources ▪ Improved National & Community Resilience to Natural Disasters ▪ Clean & Safe Environment & Sustainable Use of Natural Resources Enhanced	Outcome 4: The institutional and policy support is effective. Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced. Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change. Outcome 1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	YES

Appendix 2: Programs and projects implemented in line with SADC GGW Outcomes

Program	Donors/ Implementers	Budget USD	Main goals	Link with SADC Objectives /outcomes	Observation
Small Market Led Project (SMLP)	Global Environment Facility and IFAD and Eswatini Government	$21.1 Million for 5 years	To apply sustainable Land Management at multiple scale to address land degradation. To enhance food security and income among smallholder families through diversified agricultural production and market linkages. Restoration and rehabilitation.	Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced. Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change. Outcome 5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved.	Ongoing project covering 37 chiefdoms and 3 Districts (Manzini, Shiselweni, Lubombo).
Restoration of ecosystems, integrated natural resource management and promotion of SLM in Mbuluzi River Basin of Eswatini	GEF		Restoration of degraded landscapes Promotion of good watershed management practices Improved biodiversity within the Mbuluzi River Basin	Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	Project proposal development at Advance stage covering Hhohho and Lubombo
Increasing the Resilience of Eswatini's Agro-Pastoral Communities Through Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management	GCF		To improve range lands for livestock production To promote integrated ecosystem and watershed Management	Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change Outcome 5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced.	Project proposal development at Advance stage covering Shiselweni , Manzini and Lubombo

Program	Donors/ Implementers	Budget USD	Main goals	Link with SADC Objectives /outcomes	Observation
Resilient Rural Communities in Eswatini through Improved Climate Adaptation Enabling Environment and Access to Long-Term Finance	GCF and IFAD		To improve access to finance for increased productivity To promote sustainable Land Management	Outcome 3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change Outcome 2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced Outcome 5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved	Ongoing Project covering all four regions : Manzini, Shiselweni, Hhohho and Lubombo

Appendix 3: SADC GGW, Pillars, Outcomes and outputs and correspondence with UNCCD investment pillars

PILLARS	OUTCOMES #	OUTPUTS	Indicator
EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE[19] **(Cross Cutting Issues for UNCCD)** **GOVERNANCE** **(POLICY, INSTITUTIONS, TENURE, MONITORING, REPORTING & VERIFICATION)**[20]	#1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	CSO/NGO, researchers, and private sector informed and engaged in GGW strategy implementation	Number of Civil society organizations// researchers influencing decision making and policy making processes
			Number of researchers contributing to reform policy
		Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) obtained	Number of private sector making commitment to finance GGWI activities
			Number of action taken by private sector respecting policy frameworks and practices related to the GGWI
	#4: The institutional and policy support is effective.	Harmonized policies and tools for data management in place	Number of policy reformed to be supportive (Land tenure for example)
LAND RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTIVE & RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS (LAND & BIODIVERSITY) Land restoration, soils, land management, agroforestry, forests, rangelands, wetlands, coastal (Blue Wall), land use planning, nature-based solutions, wildlife, natural resource management STRENGTHENED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY & RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS Food security, value chains, irrigation, commercialization, fisheries, climate smart agriculture, livestock ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY Bioenergy	#2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced	Measures for sustainable land management and combating of Desertification Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) are shared, promoted, and Implemented	Number and type of measures for sustainable land management (SLM) in DLDD implemented
			Number and type of tools shared for promoting the SLM in DLDD

[19] **Violet writing are SADG GGW Pillars**

[20] **Pink writing are for UNCCD Pillars (priority focus areas//investment pillars)**

PILLARS	OUTCOMES #	OUTPUTS	Indicator
		Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced	Number and type of fragile ecosystem restored
LAND RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF ECOSYSTEM PRODUCTIVE & RESILIENT ECOSYSTEMS (LAND & BIODIVERSITY) Land restoration, soils, land management, agroforestry, forests, rangelands, wetlands, coastal (Blue Wall), land use planning, nature-based solutions, wildlife, natural resource management STRENGTHENED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY & RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS Food security, value chains, irrigation, commercialization, fisheries, climate smart agriculture, livestock ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY Bioenergy	#7: The area of land degradation in southern Africa is quantified and the extent of the cost is assessed.	Adequate data on the extent of degradation to inform restoration activities available	Number of studies conducted with consultant/or with GIS Ministry in charge lab of land degradation quantification
			Number of publication done with cost evaluation
	#_9: a) Systems are established for sharing information on various initiative and knowledge facilitating the networking.	a) Communication tools are available for sharing information and knowledge	Number and types of tools used for sharing information
	#_9: b) **Best practices** and approaches are mainstreamed in **sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife, and restoration across the region).**	b) **Best practices in various thematic** (agriculture, water and wildlife; and restoration) implemented across the region mainstreamed	Number and type of best practices implemented
INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION	#1: The participation of civil society, researchers and the private sector is increased.	Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) obtained	Number of Civil society organizations and/ or researchers mobilizing funds based on the GGWI strategy
	#_6: Synergies with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and processes are enhanced.	Sustainable funding for desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) obtained	Number of process developed with MEAs (increasing existing ones)
			Amount of funds mobilized
	#_9: a) Systems are established for sharing information and knowledge facilitating the networking.	Monitoring and evaluation system in place	Number and types of systems/tools shared among SADC countries to follow up progress
			Number and types of information/ knowledge shared

PILLARS	OUTCOMES #	OUTPUTS	Indicator
CLIMAT RESILIENT COMMUNITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE CLIMATE RESILIENT GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSFORMATIVE ECONOMIC & BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT Livelihoods vs. wealth creation, green jobs, ecotourism, equitable and resilient communities, waste management & circular economy, private sector development	#_2: The vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects or impact of climate change is reduced	Measures for sustainable land management and combating of DLDD shared, promoted, and implemented	Number of infrastructures build to increase communities resilience
			Number and type of SLM implemented (reducing vulnerability of ecosystem: dry land semi-arid, degraded...)
		Vulnerability of ecosystems reduced	Number and type of fragile ecosystem restored
	#_3: The resilience of communities is increased against the impact of climate change.	Sustainable community-level incentive schemes in place Integrated sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives effective	Number and type of incentives implemented at community level
	#_5: The livelihoods of people are diversified and improved.	Integrated sustainable land management (agriculture, water and wildlife) and restoration initiatives effective	Number of type of successful SLM implemented (agriculture, water, energy....)
			Number of household/population with diversified and successful livelihoods activities from GGWI
			Figures on income increased (using improved SLM)
	#8 Drought risk management is operational, with early warning systems and safety net programs in place.	Safety net programs secured	Number and type of tools in place for drought risk management
			Number and type of early warning system in place
			Number of safety net programs in place
CAPACITY BUILDING	Valid for each outcomes requiring capacity building	Valid for each outputs requiring capacity building	Number and type of capacity building done in various thematic

Appendix 4: Eswatini country shared file during the UNCCD workshop (2-4 August 22) in Pretoria

Country:		Eswatini
Narrative – our story:		
Pillars (priority areas of focus):		
1. Water for All - Resilient integrated water management ▪ **Drought and water scarcity.**		
2. Resilient Food systems - Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security ▪ **Value chains, efficient irrigation systems,commercialization,fisheries, climate smart agriculture, livestock**		
3. Transformative Economic and Business Development - Ecopreneurship for a sustainable future ▪ **Ecotourism,circular economy, private sector development,equitable and resilient communities**		
4. Sustainable energy for livelihoods - Fostering livelihoods with decentralized renewable energy		
5. Productive and Resilient Ecosystems - ▪ **Biodiversity conservation, landscape management,land restoration, nature based solutions and tree planting**		
Cross Cutting Issues		
▪ **Women and Youth empowerment for transformative climate action** ▪ **Capacity building (awareness-raising,research & innovation)** ▪ **Disaster Risk reduction and early warning system** ▪ **Green Technology** ▪ **Resource mobilization and innovative finance** ▪ **Governance (Policy,institutions,tenure,monitoring,reporting and verification)**		
Project ideas and potential sources of financing		
Project/Programme	*Regions/Countries*	*Source of funding*
National		
FINCLUDE **SAPEMP**	Eswatini	IFAD IFAD
▪ **Man and biosphere**	Eswatini	UNESCO
▪ **National child project under the GEF Africa Mini-grids Program Eswatini**	Eswatini	GEF
▪ **Restoration of ecosystems, integrated natural resource management and promotion of SLM in Mbuluzi River Basin of Eswatini**	Eswatini	GEF
▪ **Increasing the Resilience of Eswatini's Agro-Pastoral Communities Through Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management**	Eswatini	GCF
▪ **Improving climate resilience in the Kingdom of Eswatini through the integrated management of mountain ecosystems project concept**	Eswatini	GCF
▪ **Resilient Rural Communities in Eswatini through Improved Climate Adaptation Enabling Environment and Access to Long-Term Finance**	Eswatini	GCF
▪ **Innovative Financing - Carbon Markets Framework**	Eswatini	GCF

Multi-country		
GIZ CNRM - Transfrontier Adaptation Initiative in Lubombo (TRAIL)	Mozambique, South Africa and Eswatini	**GIZ**
Regional		
NEW PROJECT IDEAS UNDER EACH PILLAR		
Pillar: Transformative Economic and Business Development - Ecopreneurship for a sustainable future ▪ **Innovation and Ecopreneur accelerator** ▪ **Innovation and research on green technology** ▪ **Innovative finance** ▪ **Circular economy, sustainable waste management**		
Pillar: Water for All – Integrated water management		
▪ **Urban water resilience** ▪ **Water harvesting** ▪ **Wetland restoration and management** ▪ **Wastewater reuse and demand management** ▪ **Community water supply** ▪ **Catchment management** ▪ **Transboundary water management** ▪ **Water storage** ▪ **Enhance Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**		
Pillar: Productive and Resilient Ecosystems		
▪ **Strengthening Regenerative Landscape Management of degraded lands/ecosystems** ▪ **Improving conservation of genetic resources (indigenous trees and land races)** ▪ **Restoring and protecting wetlands** ▪ **Protected areas expansion and wildlife conservation** ▪ **Manage and control invasive species**		
Pillar: Resilient Food systems - Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security		
▪ **Value chains,** ▪ **Organized markets -commodity associations** ▪ **Efficient irrigation systems,** ▪ **Ccommercialization,** ▪ **Climate smart agriculture,** ▪ **Livestock** ▪ **Sustainable Fisheries training** ▪ **Riverine and ponds fishing**		
Pillar: Sustainable energy for livelihoods - Fostering livelihoods with decentralized renewable energy		
▪ **Renewable energy - biomass electricity generation** ▪ **Micro-grids**		

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