



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ESWATINI

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
<i>Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action</i>	5
INTRODUCTION	8
SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS	10
<i>COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE</i>	11
<i>ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE</i>	13
<i>AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY</i>	15
<i>AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES</i>	18
<i>CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION</i>	20
<i>GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY</i>	21
<i>PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS</i>	23
SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS	25
<i>PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS</i>	25
<i>NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)</i>	27
<i>APPROVED GEF-5 & GEF-6 PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS</i>	28
<i>OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS</i>	29
ANNEX I	31
<i>FULL LIST OF ECOREGIONS</i>	31
REFERENCES	32



GLOSSARY

AZEs	Alliance for Zero Extinction sites
CEPF	Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund
EBSA	Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Area
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
ICCAs	Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Area (may also be referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”)
IPLC	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
MEOW	Marine Ecosystems of the World
MPA	Marine Protected Area
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
OECD	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PPA	Privately Protected Area
PPOW	Pelagic Provinces of the World
ProtConn	Protected Connected land indicator
SOC	Soil Organic Carbon
TEOW	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the World
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WD-OECD	World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures

4 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ESWATINI

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This country dossier is compiled by the UNDP and SCBD from publicly available information. It is prepared, within the overall work of the Global Partnership on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, for the purpose of attracting the attention of the Party concerned and other national stakeholders to facilitate the verification, correcting, and updating of country data. The statistics might differ from those reported officially by the country due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Furthermore, the suggestions from the UNDP and SCBD are based on analyses of global datasets, which may not necessarily be representative of national policy or criteria used at the national level. The analyses are also subject to the limits inherent in global indicators (precision, reliability, underlying assumptions, etc.). Therefore, they provide useful information but cannot replace analyses at a national level nor constitute a future benchmark for national policy or decision-making.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides information on the coverage of protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), as currently reported in global databases (the World Database on Protected Areas ([WDPA](#)) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures ([WD-OECM](#))). It also includes details on the status of the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 based on this data. These statistics might differ from those reported officially by countries due to difference in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage, differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory, or if global datasets differ from the criteria and indicators used at the national level. This dossier also provides a summary of commitments made under Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and a summary of potential opportunities regarding elements of the target for future planning.

The dossier has been developed in consultation with the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), which manages the [WDPA](#), [WD-OECM](#) and Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness ([GD-PAME](#)).

Parties to the CBD are requested to contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org with any updates to the information in these databases.

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Elements: Current status and opportunities for action

Coverage - Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** as of May 2021, terrestrial coverage in Eswatini (Kingdom of) is 738.2 km² (4.3%).
- **Opportunities for action:** opportunities for the near-term include updating the [WDPA](#) with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the [WD-OECM](#). In the future, focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.

Ecological Representativeness– Terrestrial & Marine

- **Status:** Eswatini (Kingdom of) contains 3 terrestrial ecoregions: the mean coverage by reported PAs and OECMs is 5.1%; all ecoregions have at least partial coverage.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase protection in terrestrial ecoregions that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

Areas Important for Biodiversity

- **Status:** Eswatini (Kingdom of) has 6 Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): the mean protected coverage of KBAs by reported PAs and OECMs is 30.6%, while 3 KBAs have no coverage by reported PAs and OECMs.



6 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ESWATINI

- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.

Areas Important for Ecosystem Services

- **Status:** coverage of areas important for ecosystem services: In Eswatini (Kingdom of), 4.4% of aboveground biomass carbon, 5.9% of belowground biomass carbon, and 4.2% of soil organic carbon is covered by PAs and OECMs.
- **Opportunities for action:** for carbon, there is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase PA and OECM coverage in terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.
- For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.

Connectivity and Integration

- **Status:** coverage of protected-connected lands is 2.7%.
- **Opportunities for action:** there is opportunity for a general increase of PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Increasing connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.
- As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).

Governance Diversity

- **Status:** the most common governance type(s) for reported PAs in Eswatini (Kingdom of) is: 64.3% under Private (35.7% Individual landowners, 14.3% non-profit organisations, 14.3% for-profit organisations).
- **Opportunities for action:** explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Eswatini (Kingdom of) this could relate shared governance, etc.
- There is also opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).



Protected Area Management Effectiveness

- **Status:** 0.0% of terrestrial PAs have completed Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) assessments reported.
- **Opportunities for action:** the 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations to achieve the target.
- There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.



INTRODUCTION

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan from 18-29 October 2010. The vision of the Strategic Plan is one of “Living in harmony with nature” where *“By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”* (CBD, 2010). In addition to this vision, the Strategic Plan is composed of 20 targets, under five strategic goals. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 states that *“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.”*

With the conclusion of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020, Target 11 on area-based conservation has seen success in the expansion of the global network of protected areas (PA) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The negotiation of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and its future targets provide an essential opportunity to further improve the coverage of PAs and OECMs, to improve other aspects of area-based conservation, to accelerate progress on biodiversity conservation more broadly, while also addressing climate change, and the Sustainable Development Goals. This next set of global biodiversity targets are to be adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. These new targets must aim to build upon lessons learned from the last decade of progress to deliver transformative change for the benefit of nature and people, to realize the 2050 Vision for biodiversity.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have developed the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossiers, which provide countries with an overview of the status of Target 11 elements, opportunities for action, and a summary of commitments made by Parties over the last decade. Each dossier can support countries in assessing their progress on key elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and identifying opportunities to prioritize new protected areas and OECMs.

This dossier provides an overview of area-based conservation in Eswatini (Kingdom of). Section I of the dossier presents data on the current status of Eswatini (Kingdom of)’s PAs and OECMs. The data presented in Section I relates to each element of Target 11. Section I also presents the PA and OECM coverage for two critical ecosystem services: water security and carbon stocks. In addition, the dossier presents potential opportunities for action for Eswatini (Kingdom of), in relation to each Target 11 element. The analyses present options for improving Eswatini (Kingdom of)’s area-based conservation network to achieve enhanced protection and benefits for livelihoods and climate change. Section II presents details on Eswatini (Kingdom of)’s existing PA and OECM commitments as a summary of existing efforts towards achieving Target 11. This gives focus not only to national policy

9 | Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 Country Dossier: ESWATINI

and actions but also voluntary commitments to the UN. Furthermore, where data is available, this dossier provides information on potential OECMs, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs; also often referred to as territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities or “territories of life”) and Privately Protected Areas (PPAs) and the potential contribution they will have in achieving the post-2020 targets.

The information on PAs and OECMs presented here is derived from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and World Database on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (WD-OECM). These databases are joint products of UNEP and IUCN, managed by UNEP-WCMC, and can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net. Parties are encouraged to provide data on their PAs and OECMs to UNEP-WCMC for incorporation into the databases (see e.g. Decisions 10/31 and 14/8). The significant efforts of Parties in updating their data in the build up to the publication of the Protected Planet Report 2020 (UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, 2021) were greatly appreciated. UNEP-WCMC welcomes further updates, following the data standards described here (www.wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual), and these should be directed to protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The statistics presented in this dossier are derived from the May 2021 WDPA and WD-OECM releases, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Readers should consult www.protectedplanet.net for the latest coverage statistics (updated monthly).

Some data from the WDPA and WD-OECM are not made publicly available at the request of the data-provider. This affects some statistics, maps, and figures presented in this dossier. Statistics provided by UNEP-WCMC (terrestrial and marine coverage) are based upon the full dataset, including restricted data. All other statistics, maps, and figures are based upon the subset of the data that is publicly available.

Where data is less readily available, such as for potential OECMs, ICCAs and PPAs, data has also been compiled from published reports and scientific literature to provide greater awareness of these less commonly recorded aspects. These data are provided to highlight the need for comprehensive reporting on these areas to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM. Parties are invited to work with indigenous peoples, local communities and private actors to submit data under the governance of these actors, with their consent, to the WDPA and/or WD-OECM.

Overall, PAs and OECMs are essential instruments for biodiversity conservation and to sustain essential ecosystem services that support human well-being and sustainable development, including food, medicine, and water security, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The data in this dossier, therefore, aims to celebrate the current contributions of PAs and OECMs, whilst the gaps presented hope to encourage greater progress, not just for the benefit of biodiversity and the post-2020 GBF, but also to recognize the essential role of PAs and OECMs to the Sustainable Development Goals and for addressing the climate crisis.



SECTION I: CURRENT STATUS

Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 refers to both protected areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). This section provides the current status for all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 where indicators with global data are available. Statistics for all elements are presented using data on both PAs and OECMs (where this data is available and reported in global databases like the WDPA and WD-OECM). It is recognized that statistics reported in the WPDA and WD-OECM might differ from those reported officially by countries due to differences in methodologies and datasets used to assess protected area coverage and differences in the base maps used to measure terrestrial and marine area of a country or territory. Details on UNEP-WCMC's methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage area available [here](#). The global indicators adopted here for presenting the status of other elements of Target 11 may also differ from those in use nationally.



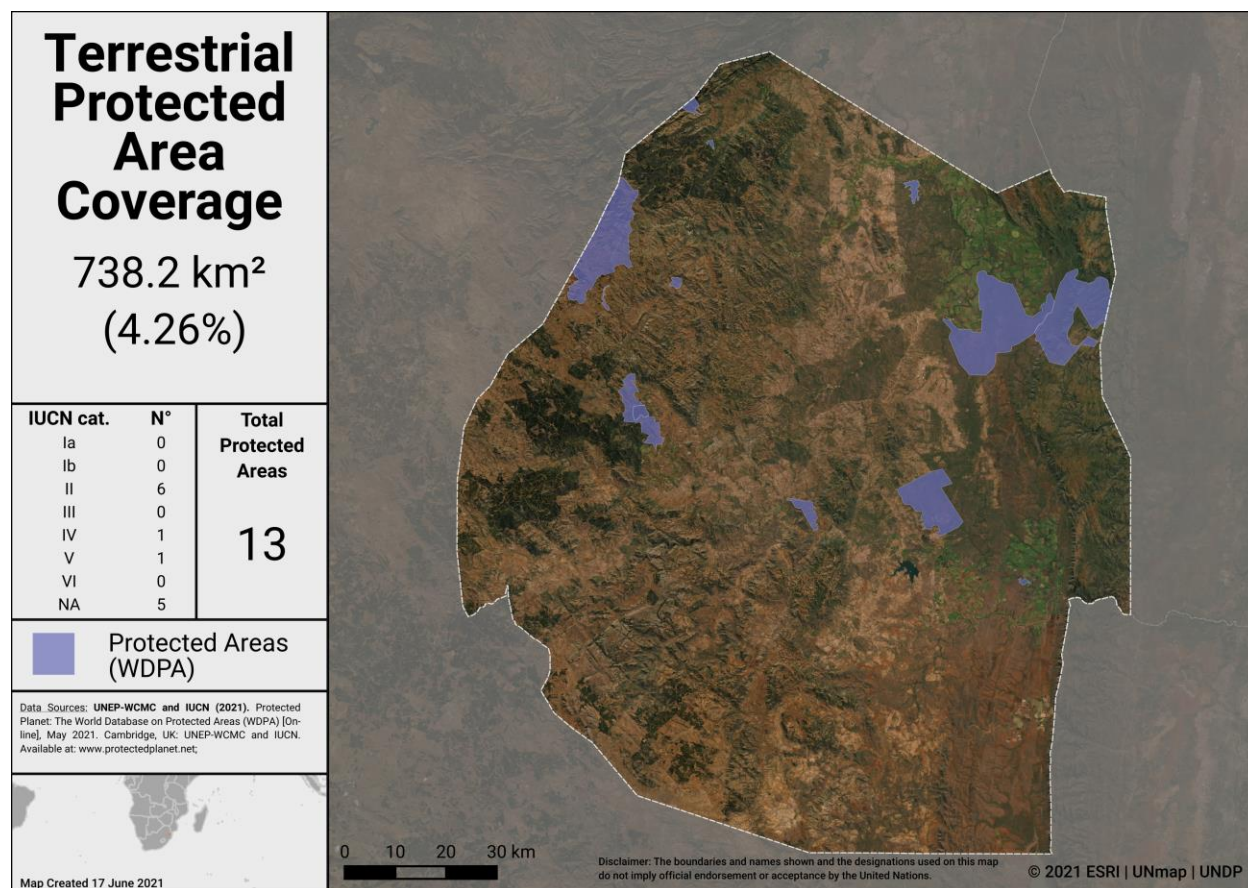
COVERAGE - TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

As of May 2021, Eswatini (Kingdom of) has **14** protected areas reported in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). 1 proposed PA is not included in the following statistics (see details on UNWP-WCMC’s methods for calculating PA and OECM coverage [here](#)).

As of May 2021, Eswatini (Kingdom of) has **0** OECMs reported in the world database on OECMs (WD-OECM).

Current coverage for Eswatini (Kingdom of):

- 4.3% terrestrial (13 protected areas, 738.2 km²)



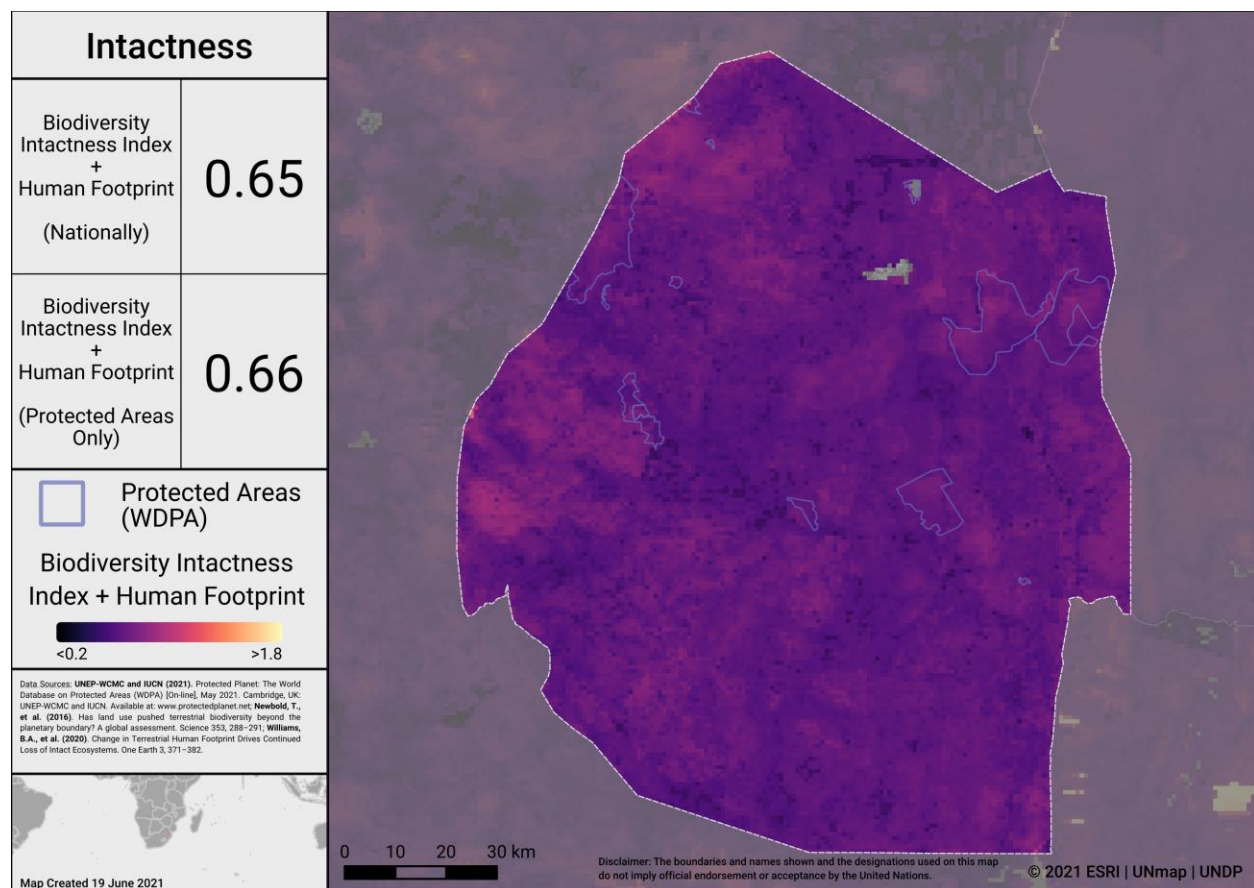
Terrestrial Protected Areas in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

Potential OECMs

As identified in the Kingdom of Eswatini’s priority actions during the Capacity-building workshop for Africa on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 in 2016, potential OECMs in the country include Protection Worthy Areas (PWAs). Other proposed actions for OECMs include the establishment of Community Development Plans in different communities within the country with conservation objectives

Opportunities for action

Opportunities for the near-term include updating the WDPA with any unreported PAs, and the recognizing and reporting OECMs to the WD-OECM. In the future, as Eswatini (Kingdom of) considers where to add new PAs and OECMs, the map below identifies areas in Eswatini (Kingdom of) where intact areas are not currently protected. Focus on relatively intact areas, while addressing the elements in the following sections, could be considered when planning new PAs or OECMs.



Intactness in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

To explore more on intactness visit the UN Biodiversity Lab: map.unbiodiversitylab.org.

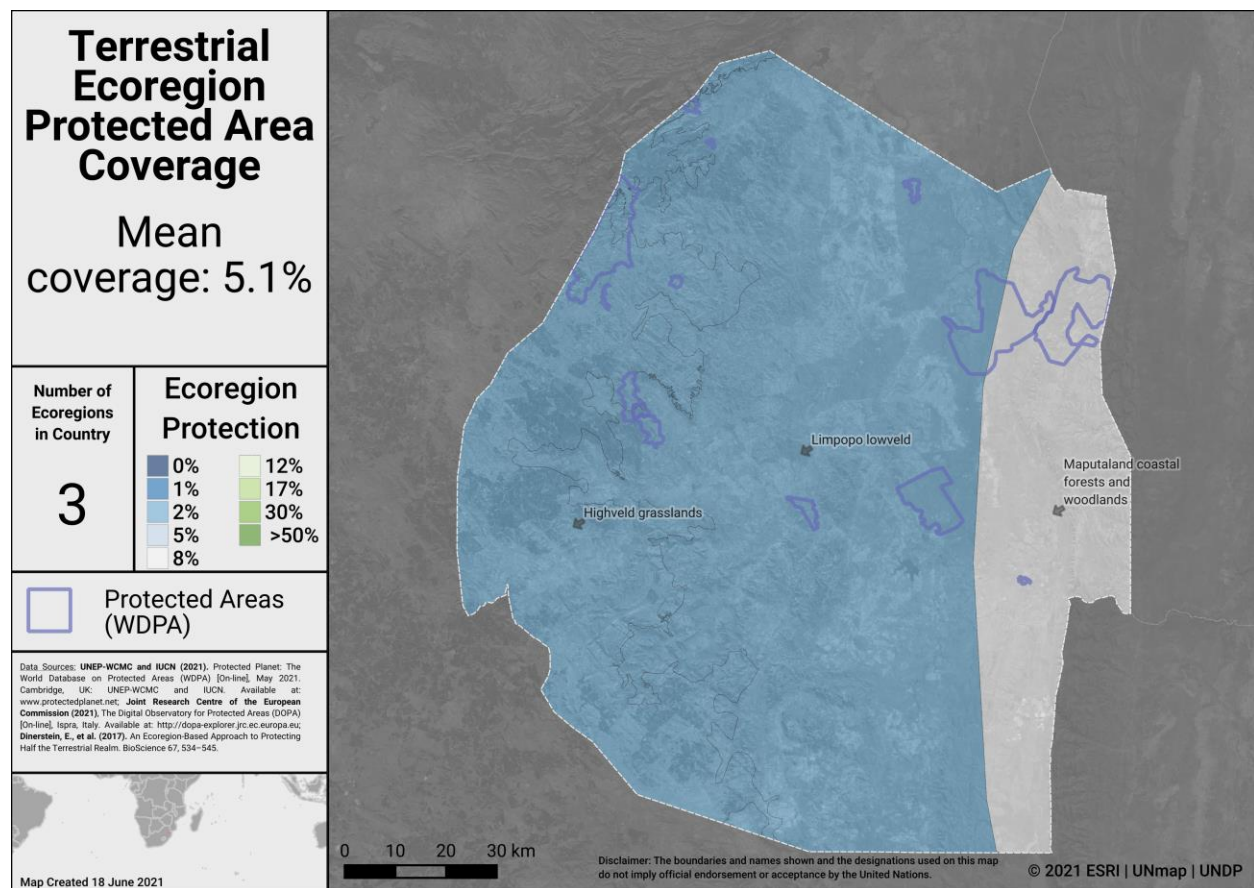
ECOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVENESS – TERRESTRIAL & MARINE

Ecological representativeness is assessed based on the PAs and OECMs coverage of broad-scale biogeographic units. Globally, ecoregions have been described for terrestrial areas (Dinerstein et al, 2017), marine coastal and shelf ecosystems (to a depth of 200m; Spalding et al 2007) and surface pelagic waters (Spalding et al 2012).

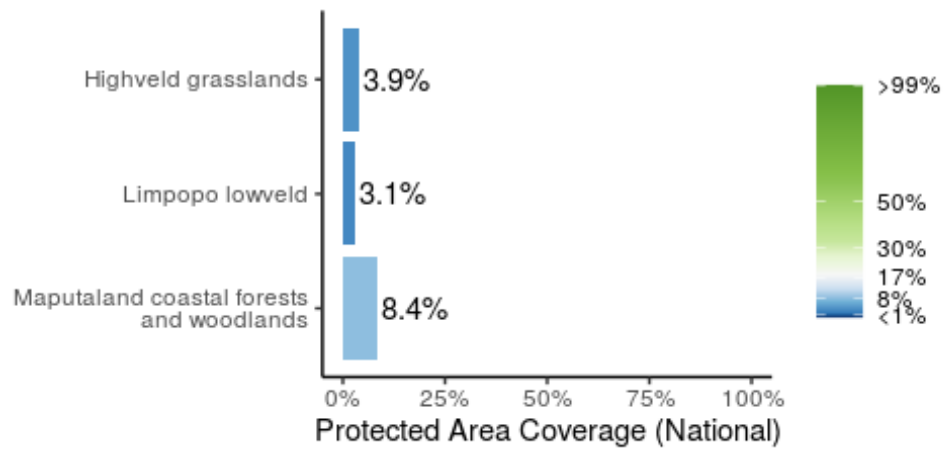
Eswatini (Kingdom of) has 3 **terrestrial** ecoregions. Out of these:

- All 3 ecoregions have at least some coverage from PAs and OECMs.
- 0 ecoregions have 17% protected within the country.
- The average terrestrial coverage of ecoregions is 5.1%.

A full list of ecoregions in Eswatini (Kingdom of) is available in Annex I.



Terrestrial ecoregions in Eswatini (Kingdom of)



Terrestrial ecoregions of the World (TEOW) in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase protection in terrestrial ecoregions that have lower levels of coverage by PAs or OECMs.

AREAS IMPORTANT FOR BIODIVERSITY

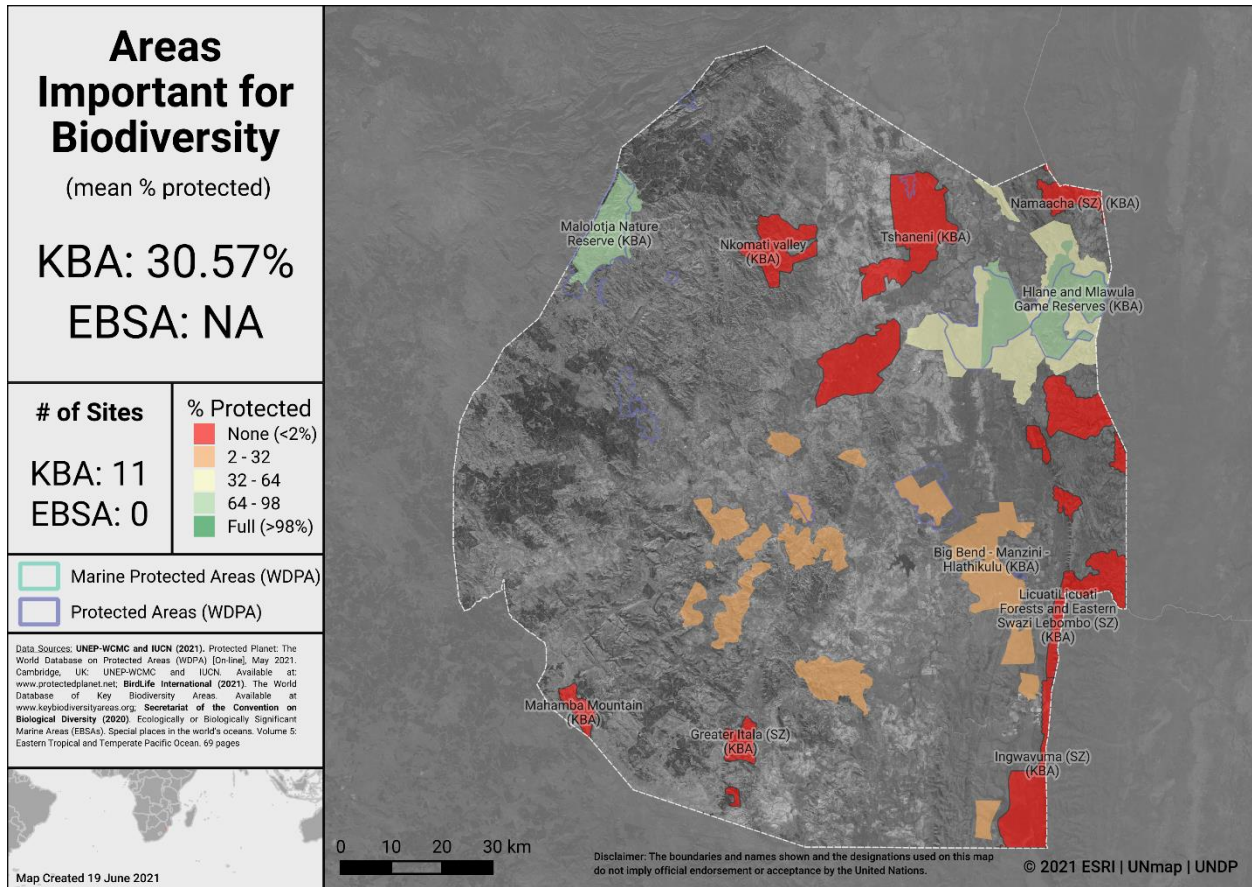
Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Protected area and OECM coverage of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) provide one proxy for assessing the conservation of areas important for biodiversity at national, regional and global scales. KBAs are sites that make significant contributions to the global persistence of biodiversity (IUCN, 2016). The KBA concept builds on four decades of efforts to identify important sites for biodiversity, including Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Alliance for Zero Extinction sites, and KBAs identified through Hotspot ecosystem profiles supported by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. Incorporating these sites, the dataset of internationally significant KBAs includes Global KBAs (sites shown to meet one or more of 11 criteria in the Global Standard for the Identification of KBAs, clustered into five categories: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability), Regional KBAs (sites identified using pre-existing criteria and thresholds, that do not meet the Global KBA criteria based on existing information), and KBAs whose Global/Regional status is Not yet determined, but which will be assessed against the global KBA criteria within 8-12 years. Regional KBAs are often of critical international policy relevance (e.g., in EU legislation and under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands), and many are likely to qualify as Global KBAs in future once assessed for their biodiversity importance for other taxonomic groups and ecosystems. To date, nearly 16,000 KBAs have identified globally, and information on each of these is presented in the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: www.keybiodiversityareas.org.

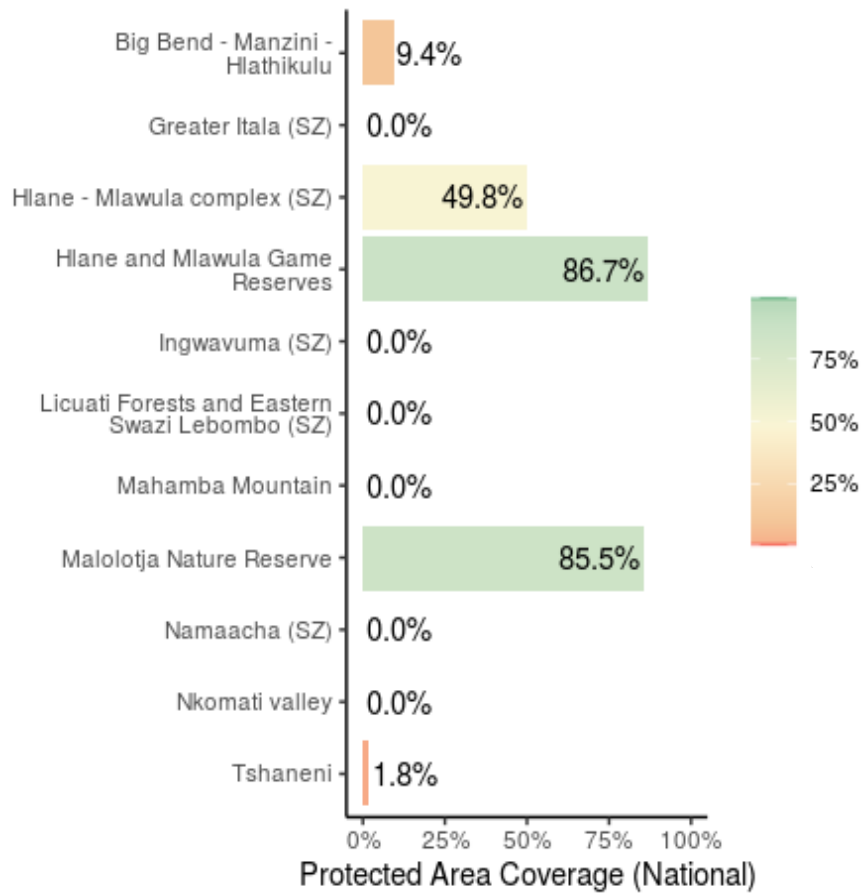
Eswatini (Kingdom of) has **6** Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

- Mean percent coverage of all KBAs by PAs and OECMs in Eswatini is **30.6%**.
- **0** KBAs have full (>98%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **3** KBAs have partial coverage by PAs and OECMs.
- **3** KBAs have no (<2%) coverage by PAs and OECMs.





Areas Important for Biodiversity in Eswatini (Kingdom of)



Key Biodiversity Area Coverage (KBA) in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase protection of KBAs that have lower levels of coverage by PAs and OECMs; priority could be given to those with no current coverage.



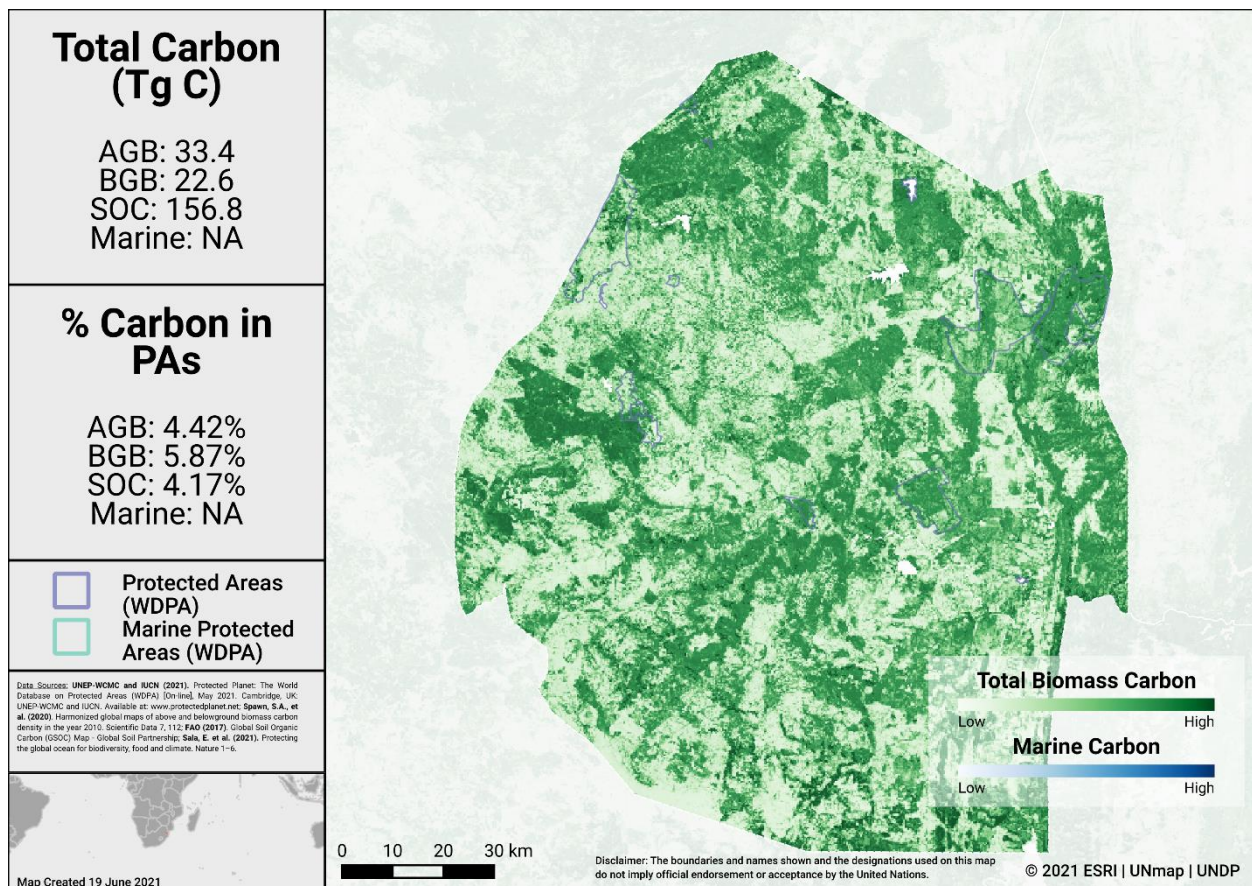
AREAS IMPORTANT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

There is no single indicator identified for assessing the conservation of areas important for ecosystem services. For simplicity, two services with available global datasets are assessed here (carbon and water). In future, other critical ecosystem services could be explored.

Carbon

Data for biomass carbon comes from temporally consistent and harmonized global maps of aboveground biomass and belowground biomass carbon density (at a 300-m spatial resolution); the maps integrate land-cover specific, remotely sensed data, and land-cover specific empirical models (see Spawn et al., 2020 for details on methodology). The Global Soil Organic Carbon Map present an estimation of SOC stock from 0 to 30 cm (see FAO, 2017 for details).

The map below presents the total carbon stocks in Eswatini (Kingdom of) and the percent of carbon in protected areas. The total carbon stocks is 33.4 Tg C from aboveground biomass (AGB), with 4.4% in protected areas; 22.6 Tg C from below ground biomass (BGB), with 5.9% in protected areas; and 156.8 Tg C from soil organic carbon (SOC), with 4.2% in protected areas.



Carbon Stocks in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

Water

Forests and intact ecosystems support stormwater management and clean water availability, especially for large urban populations. Research that has examined the role of forests for city drinking water supplies shows that of the world's 105 largest cities, more than 30% (33 cities) rely heavily on the local protected forests, which provide ecosystem services that underpin local drinking water availability and quality (Dudley & Stolton, 2003).

Drinking water supplies for cities in Eswatini (Kingdom of) may similarly depend on protected forest areas within and around water catchments. Intact catchments can support more consistent water supply and improved water quality.

Opportunities for action

For carbon, there is opportunity for Eswatini (Kingdom of) to increase PA and OECM coverage in both marine and terrestrial areas with high carbon stocks, as identified in the map above. Protecting areas with high carbon stocks secures the benefits of carbon sequestration in the area.

For water, there is opportunity to increase the area of the water catchment under protection by PAs and OECMs, or in cases where there is high levels of protection, focus on effective management for these areas. Protecting the current area of forested land and potentially reforesting would have benefits for improving water security.



CONNECTIVITY & INTEGRATION

Two global indicators, the Protected Connected land indicator (ProtConn; EC-JRC, 2021; Saura et al., 2018) and the PARC-Connectedness indicator (CSIRO, 2019), have been proposed for assessing the terrestrial connectivity of PA and OECM networks (to date there is no global indicator for assessing marine connectivity).

Protected Connected Land Indicator (Prot-Conn)

As of January 2021, as reported in the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) (JRC, 2021), the coverage of protected-connected lands (a measure of the connectivity of terrestrial protected area networks, assessed using the ProtConn indicator) in Eswatini (Kingdom of) was 2.7%.

PARC-Connectedness Index

In 2019, as assessed using the PARC-Connectedness Index (values ranging from 0-1, indicating low to high connectivity), connectivity in Eswatini (Kingdom of) is 0.26. This represents a slight decrease from 0.27 in 2010.

Corridor case studies

There are currently no corridor case studies available for Eswatini (Kingdom of) (but see general details on conserving connectivity through ecological networks and corridors in Hilty et al 2020).

Opportunities for action

There is opportunity for a general increase of PAs or OECMs and to focus on PA and OECM management for enhancing and maintaining connectivity. Increasing connectivity increases the effectiveness of PAs and OECMs and reduces the impacts of fragmentation.

As well, a range of suggested steps for enhancing and supporting integration are included in the voluntary guidance on the integration of PAs and OECMs into the wider land- and seascapes and mainstreaming across sectors to contribute, inter alia, to the SDGs (Annex I of COP Decision 14/8).



GOVERNANCE DIVERSITY

There is a lack of comprehensive global data on governance quality and equity in PAs and OECMs. Here, we provide data on the diversity of governance types for reported PAs and OECMs.

As of May 2021, PAs in Eswatini (Kingdom of) reported in the WDPA have the following governance types:

- 28.6% are governed by **governments**
 - 28.6% by federal or national ministry or agency
 - 0.0% by sub-national ministry or agency
 - 0.0% by government-delegated management
- 7.1% are under **shared** governance
 - 0.0% by collaborative governance
 - 7.1% by joint governance
 - 0.0% by transboundary governance
- 64.3% are under **private** governance
 - 35.7% by individual landowners
 - 14.3% by non-profit organisations
 - 14.3% by for-profit organisations
- 0.0% are under **IPLC** governance
 - 0.0% by Indigenous Peoples
 - 0.0% by local communities
- 0.0% **do not** report a governance type

OECMs

As of May 2021, there are **0** OECMs in Eswatini (Kingdom of) reported in the WD-OECM, therefore there is no data available on OECM governance types.

Privately Protected Areas (PPAs)

There is currently no data available on PPAs for Eswatini (Kingdom of) (see Gloss et al., 2019, and Stolton et al., 2014 for details).

Territories and areas conserved by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (ICCAs)

There is currently no data available on ICCAs for Eswatini (Kingdom of) (see Kothari et al., 2012 and the [ICCA Registry](#) for further details).

Other Indigenous lands

There is currently no data available on lands managed and/or controlled by Indigenous Peoples in Eswatini (Kingdom of) (see Garnett et al 2018 for details).



Opportunities for action

Explore opportunities for governance types that have lower representation, for Eswatini (Kingdom of) this could relate to shared governance, etc.

There is also opportunity for Azerbaijan to complete governance and equity assessments, to establish baselines and identify relevant actions for improvement. Examples of existing tools and methodologies include: Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (Franks & Brooker, 2018), Social Assessment of Protected Areas (Franks et al 2018), and Site-level assessment of governance and equity (IIED, 2020). As well, a range of suggested actions are included in the voluntary guidance on effective governance models for management of protected areas, including equity (Annex II of COP Decision 14/8).

Equator Prize Projects

The Equator Initiative brings together the United Nations, governments, civil society, businesses and grassroots organizations to recognize and advance local sustainable development solutions for people, nature and resilient communities.

The Equator Prize projects provide examples of unique and locally based governance of natural resources. Eswatini (Kingdom of) has the following Equator Prize winners that showcase examples of local, sustainable community action:

Organization	Year	Project Description
Swazi Indigenous Products (SIP)	2012	<p>Swazi Indigenous Products is a member-owned natural seed oil enterprise that provides jobs and income to local women, while also protecting the ecosystems of the Lubombo region of the country. Local women are supported to sustainably cultivate and collect wild marula, trichilia, and ximenia tree seeds. The women-led initiative also runs a tree-planting program and offers environmental education training for its over 2,400 seed collectors. Environmental education focuses on the threats of overgrazing, soil erosion and unsustainable harvesting methods.</p> <p>Seed oils are used to produce skin care products. To capture a greater share of the market supply-chain, the group created its own line of skincare products, Swazi Secrets. The enterprise has paid out more than USD 396,000 to its members over the last seven years. Additional incomes from seed collection have helped to offset healthcare and education costs, and improved the status of women in decision-making processes.</p>



PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS

This section provides information on the coverage of PAs and OECMs with completed protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments as reported in the global database ([GD-PAME](#)). The proportion of terrestrial PAs with completed PAME assessments is also calculated and compared with the 60% target agreed to in COP-10 Decision X/31. Information is also included regarding changes in forest cover nationally within PAs and OECMs.

Protected area management effectiveness (PAME) assessments

As of May 2021, Eswatini (Kingdom of) has 14 PAs reported in the WDPA; of these PAs, 0 (0.0%) have management effectiveness evaluations reported in the global database on protected area management effectiveness (GD-PAME).

- 0.0% (0.0 km²) of the terrestrial area of the country is covered by PAs with completed management effectiveness evaluations.
 - 0.0% of the area of terrestrial PAs have completed evaluations.

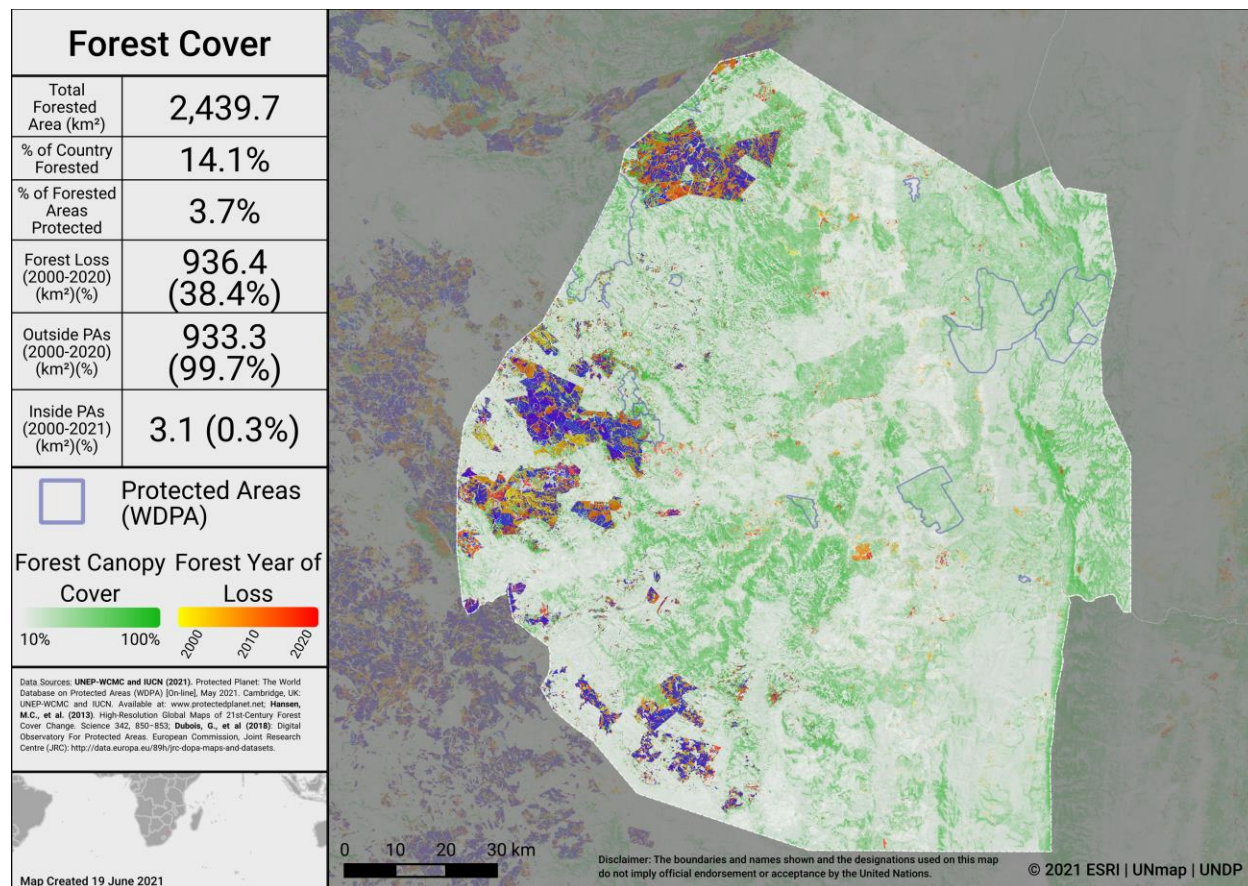
The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs.

As of May 2021, there are 0 OECMs in Eswatini (Kingdom of) reported in the WD-OECM and no information available on the management effectiveness of potential OECMs.

Changes in forest cover in protected areas and OECMs

Forested areas in Eswatini (Kingdom of) cover approximately 14.1% of the country, an area of 2,439.7 km². Approximately 3.7% (90.6 km²) of this is within the protected area estate of Eswatini (Kingdom of). Over the period 2000-2020 loss of forest cover amounted to over 936.4 km², or 5.4% of the country (38.4% of forest area), of which 3.1 km² (0.3% of forest loss) occurred within protected areas. The map below shows how forest cover has changed in Eswatini (Kingdom of) from 2000-2020 both inside and outside of PAs. This can indicate how effective PAs are in reducing forest cover loss





Forest Cover and Forest Loss in Eswatini (Kingdom of)

Opportunities for action

The 60% target for completed management effectiveness assessments (per COP Decision X/31) **has not** been met for terrestrial PAs. Therefore, there is opportunity to increase protected area management effectiveness (PAME) evaluations to achieve the target.

There is also opportunity to implement the results of completed PAME evaluations, to improve the quality of management for existing PAs and OECMs (e.g. through adaptive management and information sharing, increasing the number of sites reporting 'sound management') and to increase reporting of biodiversity outcomes in PAs and OECMs.

SECTION II: EXISTING PROTECTED AREA AND OECM COMMITMENTS

PRIORITY ACTIONS FROM 2015-2016 REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

National priority actions for Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 were provided by Parties following a series of regional workshops in 2015 and 2016. The Capacity-building workshop for Africa on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 took place 21 - 24 March 2016 in Entebbe, Uganda. Progress towards the quantitative targets for marine and terrestrial coverage has been assessed based on data reported in the WDPA and WD-OECM as of 2021. For more information, see the workshop report at:

<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

Summary from the workshop:

Priority actions and identified opportunities, if completed as proposed, will increase coverage of terrestrial areas by **336.6km²**. Bringing with them benefits for the other qualifying elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

The following actions were identified during the workshops:

Terrestrial coverage:

- 1) To gazette and formalise 6 new informal PAs and formally demarcate as well as manage them for biodiversity conservation. These will increase the formal gazetted PA network from 4.23% to 12.4%.
- 2) A total of 18 PAs (including formal and informal) covering an area of 71,973 hectares established and effectively managed.

[Partially covered by GEF project #5065].

Ecological representation: Ensure that at least 10% of each major ecosystem/habitat is protected.

Areas Important for biodiversity and ecosystem services:

- 1) To assess the country's biodiversity and ecosystems in order to identify biodiversity hotspots.
- 2) To quantify the major ecosystem services provided by these areas.

Connectivity:

- 1) To promote and establish connectivity in our TFCAs
- 2) Upon proclaiming the proposed 6 formal PAs, we shall propose the establishment of sustainable development corridors in different parts of the country.



Management effectiveness:

- 1) At least 3 streamlined landscape management structures and management plans will be implemented based on international standards.
- 2) To strengthen the functioning of PAs in the country through improved conservation management and operational support. This shall be done by undertaking at least 8 capacity building programmes on PA management, planning, administration, marketing, customer care, conflict resolution, reporting, monitoring, policing and enforcement in PAs, ecotourism development, CBNRM practices and sustainable finance management. We shall also ensure that a third of the participants are women.
- 3) To develop Protected Area guidelines for the different categories.

Governance and Equity:

- 1) To revise existing laws for the proclamation of protected areas to cover more categories/governance types and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.
- 2) To develop agreements between land-owner/community and national agencies for the establishment and management of informal PAs encompassing different land uses.
- 3) To propose and implement novel initiatives for equitable governance in at least 2 selected PAs.

Integration:

- 1) To integrate the proposed 18 formal and informal PAs within 3 landscapes (Malolotja, Mkhaya and Ngwempisi).
- 2) Three landscape-based management plans will be developed.

OECMs:

- 1) To promote the establishment of Community Development Plans in different communities within the country with conservation objectives
- 2) To promote the conservation of the identified Protection Worthy Areas (PWAs).



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPs)

Eswatini (Kingdom of) has submitted an NBSAP during the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (most recent NBSAP is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search/>).

This NBSAP **did** include a quantitative target for **terrestrial** PAs or OECMs.

Target 11: By 2022, at least 20 percent of Swaziland's land area, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, protected landscapes and multiple resource use areas are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas.

- As of May 2021 (based on the WDPA/WD-OECM) has the target been met: **No (but post-2020 target date)**
- Accounting for other projects, actions and commitments, if this target is met, coverage in the country will increase by **1,318 km²**.



APPROVED GEF-5 & GEF-6 PROTECTED AREA PROJECTS

Approved GEF-5 and GEF-6 PA-related biodiversity projects

This includes biodiversity projects from the fifth and sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5 and GEF-6) with a clear impact of the quantity or quality of PAs; also including some projects occurring within the wider landscapes/seascapes around PAs. Only those with a status of 'project approved' or 'concept approved' as of June 2019 were considered. The qualifying elements likely benefiting from each GEF project is assessed based on a keyword search of Project Identification Forms (PIF). Where spatial data for the proposed PAs was available, further details (based on an analysis by UNDP) regarding their impacts for ecological representation, coverage of KBAs, and coverage of areas important for carbon storage is included.

GEF ID	PA increase?	Area to be added (km ²)	Type of new protected area	Qualitative elements potentially benefitting (based on keyword search of PIFs)
5065	Yes	1,075	Terrestrial	All except Areas important for biodiversity and Ecosystem services
9133	No	N/A	N/A	Ecosystem services; Effectively managed; Equitably managed; Integration

Based on spatial data available for GEF project 5065, benefits will arise for several elements of Target 11:

Coverage of Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions:

- 3 Terrestrial Ecoregion(s) will have improved coverage. This/these Ecoregion(s) is/are: Highveld grasslands; Limpopo lowveld; Maputaland coastal forests and woodlands;
 - The average increase in coverage of Terrestrial Ecoregions will be 6.92%.

Coverage of KBAs:

- Coverage will improve for 3 KBAs.

Ecosystem services:

- 4.69 % increase in the PA coverage of aboveground biomass.
- 7.25 % increase in the PA coverage of important aboveground biomass areas.
- 4.03 % increase in the PA coverage of soil organic carbon (SOC).
- 1.64 % increase in the PA coverage of areas important for SOC.



OTHER ACTIONS/COMMITMENTS

Commitments for PAs and OECMs from Other National Policies

Policy document	Ecosystem	Policy text
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Avoided forest conversion: 4.1 Mt CO ₂ e/yr.
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Avoided woodfuel harvest: 0.05 Mt CO ₂ e/yr
Nationally Determined Contribution	Wetland ecosystems	Avoided peat impacts: 0.05 Mt CO ₂ e/yr
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Increasing the use of grid-connected renewable technologies with fuel sources such as waste, solar, bagasse (from the sugar industry) and wood chips
Nationally Determined Contribution	Forest ecosystems	Implement small scale, decentralized renewable energy technologies to improve energy access in rural areas. This will also reduce the unsustainable wood harvesting practices that are currently undertaken
Energy Master Plan - 2035	Forest ecosystems	Ex- tend the use of wood-efficient cook stoves
National Development Strategy	Forest ecosystems	Ensure improved energy efficiency
Poverty Reduction Strategy Action Plan	Forest ecosystems	Establish community woodlots and individual tree growing through afforestation and reforestation of available land
Poverty Reduction Strategy Action Plan	Forest ecosystems	Diversify the use of energy sources in a cost-effective manner, moving away from traditional towards more sustainable energy sources
National Development Strategy	Wetland ecosystems	Promote conservation and management of water and land resources
National Development Strategy	Wetland ecosystems	Encourage implementation of watershed conservation plans for each dam system.
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Deploying energy-efficient technologies.

Policy document	Ecosystem	Policy text
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Improving universal access to modern energy services through increased access to electricity and cleaner cooking facilities
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Diversifying energy supplies and diminishing dependence on limited traditional energy sources
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Increasing off-site carbon stocks in wood products and enhancing product and fuel substitution using forest-derived biomass.
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Increased uptake of renewable energy technologies and integration and increasing the share of renewable energy into present and future energy mix and systems
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Improving fuel efficiency
Climate Change Policy	Forest ecosystems	Fuel switching to less carbon intensive industrial fuels, including efficient use of biomass cogeneration systems in the pulp and paper, forest product and agricultural industries especially sugarcane
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan	Forest ecosystems	Promote establishment of conservation areas within agric. and forestry plantations (e.g. green belts)
Environment Action Plan	Forest ecosystems	Study and promote use of alternative sources of energy
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan	Wetland ecosystems	Ensure optimal utilization and conservation of aquatic resources (wetlands, rivers, etc.)
National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan	Wetland ecosystems	Promote sustainable aquaculture



ANNEX I

FULL LIST OF ECOREGIONS

Ecoregion Name	Area (km²)	% of Global Ecoregion in Country	% of Country in Ecoregion	Area Protected (km²)	% Protected in Country
Highveld grasslands	4,101.3	1.7	23.6	161.2	3.9
Limpopo lowveld	10,197.2	12.4	58.7	315.3	3.1
Maputaland coastal forests and woodlands	3,071.1	10.2	17.7	258.5	8.4



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