

Report from Eswatini



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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S0-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

S01-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2 001	17 308	59	17 367	
2 005	17 309	58	17 367	
2 010	17 298	69	17 367	
2 015	17 296	71	17 367	
2 019	17 298	69	17 367	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Woody Encroachment	Grasslands	Other Lands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Invasive plants species encroachment

Are the seven UNCCD land cover classes sufficient to monitor the key degradation processes in your country?

Yes

No

S01-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	-	+	-	-	0
Croplands	+	+	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land cover

S01-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000	10 362 .17	2 900 .80	3 498 .32	134 .00	376 .03	30 .79	61 .45	
2001	10 372 .87	2 921 .53	3 458 .51	132 .07	386 .17	31 .23	61 .17	
2002	10 339 .87	2 932 .53	3 472 .15	130 .39	395 .64	31 .41	61 .57	
2003	10 254 .92	2 940 .15	3 543 .36	129 .19	407 .04	32 .41	56 .50	
2004	10 130 .03	2 923 .21	3 696 .19	127 .27	401 .30	33 .36	52 .19	
2005	10 107 .22	2 937 .31	3 695 .68	127 .58	411 .00	33 .97	50 .81	
2006	10 096 .32	2 946 .85	3 679 .10	128 .33	423 .37	34 .57	55 .01	
2007	10 105 .77	2 960 .57	3 639 .22	128 .34	438 .77	35 .23	55 .66	
2008	10 101 .18	2 957 .46	3 643 .69	129 .36	440 .99	35 .08	55 .80	
2009	10 095 .43	2 955 .16	3 644 .36	133 .63	430 .11	36 .53	68 .33	
2010	10 114 .62	2 951 .70	3 629 .34	135 .78	423 .47	36 .15	72 .53	
2011	10 105 .82	2 949 .90	3 636 .78	136 .65	422 .47	36 .00	75 .96	
2012	10 084 .88	2 953 .55	3 653 .13	137 .18	422 .45	35 .99	76 .39	
2013	10 159 .89	2 942 .52	3 616 .24	137 .00	392 .37	36 .47	79 .07	
2014	10 146 .95	2 957 .72	3 610 .81	135 .34	397 .47	36 .90	78 .37	
2015	10 141 .58	2 947 .85	3 564 .90	131 .46	469 .84	36 .99	70 .94	
2016	10 102 .38	2 922 .10	3 594 .24	129 .20	514 .56	38 .40	62 .68	
2017	10 118 .13	2 860 .55	3 707 .76	130 .03	448 .83	37 .32	60 .93	
2018	10 210 .00	2 795 .92	3 731 .54	129 .76	399 .20	33 .65	63 .49	
2019	10 232 .57	2 768 .35	3 738 .31	133 .69	394 .78	32 .85	63 .01	
2020	10 218 .38	2 768 .60	3 752 .42	132 .96	396 .68	32 .82	61 .70	

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	10 666 .98	72 .44	13 .81	253 .02	15 .12	15 .15	11 .58	11 048 .1
Grasslands (km ²)	17 .38	2 224 .78	0 .00	0 .55	0 .76	0 .00	0 .00	2 243 .47
Croplands (km ²)	4 .00	0 .00	242 .55	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	246 .55
Wetlands (km ²)	53 .39	0 .00	0 .00	3 436 .92	1 .93	0 .00	0 .83	3 493 .07
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	26 .36	0 .00	0 .00	26 .36
Other Lands (km ²)	1 .94	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .14	246 .69	0 .00	248 .77
Water bodies (km ²)	0 .82	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .07	0 .00	58 .67	59 .56
Total	10 744 .51	2 297 .22	256 .36	3 690 .49	44 .38	261 .84	71 .08	

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SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	10 748 .01	2 .56	3 .53	0 .00	0 .21	0 .28	0 .00	10 754 .59
Grasslands (km ²)	1 .45	2 291 .36	0 .00	0 .00	0 .07	0 .00	0 .00	2 292 .88
Croplands (km ²)	0 .00	0 .00	256 .01	0 .00	0 .28	0 .00	0 .00	256 .29
Wetlands (km ²)	22 .30	0 .00	0 .00	3 662 .46	0 .28	0 .00	0 .00	3 685 .04
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	44 .38	0 .00	0 .00	44 .38
Other Lands (km ²)	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	261 .56	0 .00	261 .56
Water bodies (km ²)	1 .51	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	69 .63	71 .14
Total	10 773 .27	2 293 .92	259 .54	3 662 .46	45 .22	261 .84	69 .63	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	426 .3	2 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	16 916 .2	97 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0 .0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	1 .4	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	17 334 .9	99 .8
Land area with degraded land cover	29 .5	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0 .0	0 .0

General comments

Overall degradation in Eswatini is on the upward trend reported at 24% (4176 square kilometer) of the total land area. (SDG 15.3.1 map). The major drivers of the observed degradation are as follows: a) Land use change from natural forests to agricultural lands, settlements and other uses. b) Poor drainage of the road networks. c) Overgrazing and over-stocking The transition matrix from grassland to wet land is viewed as improvement because wet higher carbon sequestration than grass land SO1 -T5 , T6, T7 - used national data sets which were calculated using Trends.earth during a national study and were uploaded manually SO1 - T8 : Land cover change degradation percentage is smaller than reality on the ground according to experts SO1 - T9 : The 24 % was calculated using a combination of factors (land cover , productivity and SOC)

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	0	52	2 663	2 646	958	0
Grasslands	0	51	1 573	1 667	634	0
Croplands	0	17	2 484	2 566	588	0
Wetlands	0	2	24	6	43	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	11	12	2	0
Other Lands	0	0	43	142	60	0
Water bodies	0	0	20	28	8	2

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	1	976	1 238	635	3 498	0
Grasslands	0	881	622	180	2 332	0
Croplands	0	1 752	1 298	321	2 760	0
Wetlands	0	2	17	5	54	0
Artificial surfaces	0	3	15	1	10	0
Other Lands	0	25	23	10	202	0
Water bodies	1	11	19	0	24	2

SO1-2.T3: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	652	0	2	253	280	117
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	157	0	2	72	59	24
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	113	0	1	33	63	16
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	75	0	0	17	35	22

SO1-2.T4: National estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover class has taken place (in km²) for the reporting period.

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	160	0	27	33	7	94
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	118	0	32	21	9	58
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	71	0	17	13	7	34
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	56	0	21	14	1	21

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	126	0.7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	17 179	99.3
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0.0

SO1-2.T6: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	9 073	52.5
Land area with stable land productivity	4 479	25.9
Land area with degraded land productivity	3 743	21.6
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0.0

General comments

There is a need to develop national datasets on land productivity. The State of the Environment Report (2020) provides partial information, however more information is required to quantify and report more accurately on the Net Primary Productivity (NPP). SO1-2-T3, T4 Default data was adopted. The conversion of tree covered areas to cropland should lead to decline in productivity. More national studies are required to ascertain the real situation as the default data seem not to reflect the real situation on the ground. SO1-2-T4

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	67	77	66	102	98	75	44
2001	69	77	65	102	95	74	44
2002	70	76	64	102	93	74	44
2003	72	76	63	101	91	71	44
2004	74	75	61	100	89	71	45
2005	73	76	61	99	87	71	45
2006	73	76	61	99	85	71	45
2007	73	76	61	99	82	71	45
2008	73	76	61	99	80	71	45
2009	74	76	61	108	78	71	38
2010	74	76	61	108	76	70	38
2011	74	76	61	109	74	70	38
2012	74	76	61	110	71	71	38
2013	74	76	61	110	65	71	37
2014	74	76	61	110	59	71	37
2015	74	76	60	111	52	70	37
2016	74	76	60	111	52	70	37
2017	74	76	60	111	52	70	38
2018	74	76	61	109	52	70	38
2019	74	76	61	109	51	70	38
2020							

If you opted not to use default Tier 1 data, what did you use to calculate the estimates above?

- Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

SO1-3.T2: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	652	60.8	53.0	3 967 181	3 458 694	-508 487

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	8	59 .9	39 .4	47 931	31 531	-16 400
Grasslands	Croplands	9	56 .2	48 .7	50 558	43 849	-6 709
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	4	69 .7	51 .8	27 896	20 732	-7 164
Grasslands	Other Lands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	0	-	-	0	0	0

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	46	59 .7	60 .7	274 567	279 443	4 876
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	24	65 .2	65 .2	156 500	156 500	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	13	73 .4	73 .4	95 381	95 381	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	26	72 .3	70 .3	187 902	182 664	-5 238

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	621	3 .6
Land area with non-degraded SOC	16 742	96 .8
Land area with no SOC data	4	0 .0

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	2	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	17 253	99 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	107	0 .6
Land area with no SOC data	5	0 .0

General comments

Data for Soil Organic Carbon is not collected for the whole country. Private individuals and organizations conduct studies and collect data for their own specific uses. Data collection for Soil Organic Carbon needs to be institutionalized and extended to cover the whole country. Total area for country is 17367 km² gazetted total land area is 17 364 km² there is discrepancy of 3 km² for all GIS and remote sensing calculation , 17367 km² is used as shown in SO1-T1 SO1-T4, T5 : the figures have been adjusted under degradation to match the 17367 km²

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	981	5.7
Reporting Period	4 176	24.1
Change in degraded extent	3195	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

- Land Cover
- Land Productivity Dynamics
- SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

- Yes
- No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

- High (based on comprehensive evidence)
- Medium (based on partial evidence)
- Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

For Eswatini, NPP and SOC need to have sentinel sites to generate national datasets as opposed to default data. SO1-4-T1 The numbers were obtained from National data Land degradation Map based on combination of factors calculated using Trends.earth (SDG 15.3.1 Map). Map is uploaded as source data. SO1-4-T4 There is an ongoing exercise to identify the hot spots. They were not included in this report due to the fact that it is not complete.

False positives/ False negatives

SO1-4.T3: Justify why any area identified as degraded or non-degraded in the SO1-1, SO1-2 or SO1-3 indicator data should or should not be included in the overall Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1 calculation.

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?

None

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightspots	0					
Total brightspot area	0					

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?

None

General comments

False negative and false positive were not identified.

S01 Voluntary Targets

S01-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Rehabilitate degraded lands by 465290 Ha by 2030	2030	country wide	5	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5						

SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Increase NPP by 10%	2030	country wide		None		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets Bonn Challenge AFR100 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Increase SOC by 50%	2030	country wide		None		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets Bonn Challenge AFR100 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5						

SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Rehabilitate degraded lands by 465290 Ha by 2030:	0 .00
					Increase NPP by 10%:	0 .00
					Increase SOC by 50%:	0 .00

General comments

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets have not yet been achieved however, projects are being developed towards implementation to achieve LDN targets by the year 2030. SO1-V-IA.T1 Under GEF , Projects have implemented that have covered approximately 22 000 ha. This is slower than intended target. SO1-V-V.T1 There are upcoming projects under GEF and country budgets which will be implemented starting in 2023/4 The target is 465 290 Ha = 4652.9 km²

SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

- Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- Income inequality (Gini Index)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	69.0
2 001	69.0
2 002	69.0
2 003	69.0
2 004	69.0
2 005	69.0
2 006	69.0
2 007	69.0
2 008	69.0
2 009	69.0
2 010	63.0
2 011	63.0
2 012	63.0
2 013	63.0
2 014	63.0
2 015	63.0
2 016	63.0
2 017	58.9
2 018	58.9
2 019	58.9
2 020	58.9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	The government of Eswatini has employed several poverty alleviation programs such Social protection, Education, Agricultural production and health

General comments

Close to 60% of the population in Eswatini live below the international poverty line. This state of affairs create a threat to the environment as there would be over exploitation of the natural resources.

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	77	35.25	50
2001	77	35.25	50
2002	77	35.25	50
2003	77	35.25	50
2004	77	35.25	50
2005	77	35.25	50
2006	77	35.25	50
2007	77	35.25	50
2008	77	35.25	50
2009	77	35.25	50
2010	91.3	60	71
2011	91.3	60	71
2012	91.3	60	71
2013	91.3	60	71
2014	91.3	60	71
2015	91.3	60	71
2016	91.3	60	71
2017	93	66.1	75
2018	93	66.1	75
2019	93	66.1	75
2020	93	66.1	75

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Increased in Government and stakeholders interventions under water have resulted in improvements in access to safe drinking water .

General comments

Seventy five percent of the population has access to safe drinking water, with urban areas at 93% and rural areas at 66%. The rural population still requires more interventions to help them access safe drinking water.

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	90892	8.5	47952	8.5	42940	8.5
Reporting period	264029	24.2	139098	24.1	124931	24.2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	More people are exposed to land degradation.

General comments

Land degradation is in the upward trend leaving more of the population exposed. Resulting to 24.5 % of the population of the country being exposed. Both males and females are equally exposed to land degradation.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
100 % access to safe drinking water to the whole population	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

For the country to achieve the above mentioned target, the country has commissioned a public company previously operating in urban areas, to extend its operations to rural areas. Other stakeholders and parastatals are implementing water projects to improve access by the rural population. With all the above we anticipate that the 100% target will be achieved by 2030.

SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: National estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) or other nationally relevant drought indices

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	10 091	231	0	0	7 037
2001	9 665	491	0	0	7 203
2002	10 130	353	0	0	6 868
2003	10 782	484	0	0	6 089
2004	9 168	857	382	0	6 950
2005	6 734	615	238	0	9 770
2006	8 513	1 372	0	0	7 473
2007	10 430	147	0	0	6 781
2008	7 888	11 209	0	0	6 263
2009	9 854	600	0	0	6 904
2010	9 807	283	0	0	7 264
2011	11 945	147	0	0	5 266
2012	12 376	282	0	0	4 699
2013	9 427	737	0	0	7 194
2014	9 055	1 098	0	0	7 204
2015	8 020	746	468	0	8 123
2016	9 805	632	0	0	6 920
2017	10 572	49	0	0	6 737
2018	10 027	580	0	0	6 750
2019	11 102	358	0	0	5 898
2020	11 146	298	0	0	5 914
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	10 322	59 .6
2001	10 156	58 .7
2002	10 483	60 .6
2003	11 266	65 .1
2004	10 407	60 .1
2005	7 587	43 .8

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	9 885	57 .1
2007	10 557	61 .0
2008	9 097	52 .6
2009	10 454	60 .4
2010	10 090	58 .3
2011	12 092	69 .9
2012	12 658	73 .2
2013	10 164	58 .8
2014	10 153	58 .7
2015	9 234	53 .4
2016	10 437	60 .3
2017	10 621	61 .4
2018	10 607	61 .3
2019	11 344	65 .6
2020	11 344	65 .6
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The above captured data matches with what is observed on the ground.

General comments

On average 60% of the land area has been experiencing mild and moderate drought in the past 20 years. Severe drought occurred in 2004-2005 and 2015-2016 seasons.

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	402173	40.3	583151	58.4	13070	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	596 221	59.7
2001	425715	41.7	567621	55.6	28381	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	596 002	58.3
2002	407622	40.0	591051	58.0	20381	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	611 432	60.0
2003	357979	27.6	634133	48.8	306834	23.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	940 967	72.4
2004	410515	40.4	533669	52.5	50288	4.9	22578	2.2	0	0.0	606 535	59.6
2005	576853	56.1	401737	39.0	36053	3.5	14420	1.4	0	0.0	452 210	43.9
2006	445521	43.0	507686	49.0	81851	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	589 537	57.0
2007	397840	39.1	612061	60.1	8161	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	620 222	60.9
2008	423016	40.7	530318	51.1	81508	7.8	3809	0.4	0	0.0	615 635	59.3
2009	417404	39.6	594800	56.4	41740	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	636 540	60.4
2010	443313	42.2	591083	56.2	16888	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	607 971	57.8
2011	320332	30.1	736763	69.1	8542	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	745 305	69.9
2012	291691	27.1	767039	71.3	17285	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	784 324	72.9
2013	459126	42.0	590305	54.0	43726	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	634 031	58.0
2014	464599	42.0	575218	52.0	66371	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	641 589	58.0
2015	526106	47.0	514912	46.0	48133	4.3	30223	2.7	0	0.0	593 268	53.0
2016	453063	39.8	645614	56.7	40775	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	686 389	60.2
2017	426363	38.9	666875	60.8	3279	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	670 154	61.1
2018	436836	40.1	649653	59.6	3696	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	653 349	59.9
2019	385397	34.0	725454	64.0	22670	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	748 124	66.0
2020	389947	-	734018	-	22938	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	211602	40.3	306823	58.4	6877	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	313 700	59.7

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	223989	41.7	298651	55.6	14932	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	313 583	58.3
2002	214469	40.0	310979	58.0	10723	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	321 702	60.0
2003	188349	35.0	333647	62.0	16144	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	349 791	65.0
2004	215991	40.4	280788	52.5	26459	4.9	11879	2.2	0	0.0	319 126	59.6
2005	303509	56.1	211373	39.0	18969	3.5	7588	1.4	0	0.0	237 930	43.9
2006	234409	43.0	267118	49.0	43065	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	310 183	57.0
2007	209778	39.1	322735	60.1	4303	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	327 038	60.9
2008	222882	40.9	279418	51.2	42945	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	322 363	59.1
2009	219779	39.6	313185	56.4	21977	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	335 162	60.4
2010	233283	42.2	311044	56.2	8886	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	319 930	57.8
2011	168476	30.1	387495	69.1	4492	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	391 987	69.9
2012	153334	27.1	403212	71.3	9086	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	412 298	72.9
2013	241235	42.0	310159	54.0	22974	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	333 133	58.0
2014	244002	42.0	302097	52.0	34857	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	336 954	58.0
2015	276190	47.0	270313	46.0	25268	4.3	15866	2.7	0	0.0	311 447	53.0
2016	237753	39.8	338798	56.7	21397	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	360 195	60.2
2017	219230	38.9	342897	60.8	1686	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	344 583	61.1
2018	224110	40.1	333291	59.6	1896	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	335 187	59.9
2019	197750	34.0	372234	64.0	11632	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	383 866	66.0
2020	200091	-	376642	-	11770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	190571	40.3	276328	58.4	6194	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	282 522	59.7
2001	201727	41.7	268969	55.6	13448	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	282 417	58.3
2002	193153	40.0	280071	58.0	9657	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	289 728	60.0
2003	169629	35.0	300486	62.0	14539	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	315 025	65.0
2004	194524	40.4	252880	52.5	23829	4.9	10698	2.2	0	0.0	287 407	59.6
2005	273344	56.1	190364	39.0	17083	3.5	6833	1.4	0	0.0	214 280	43.9

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	211112	43.0	240568	49.0	38785	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	279 353	57.0
2007	188062	39.1	289325	60.1	3857	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	293 182	60.9
2008	200134	40.9	250899	51.2	38562	7.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	289 461	59.1
2009	197624	39.6	281614	56.4	19762	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	301 376	60.4
2010	210029	42.2	280039	56.2	8001	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	288 040	57.8
2011	151856	30.1	349268	69.1	4049	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	353 317	69.9
2012	138357	27.1	363826	71.3	8198	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	372 024	72.9
2013	217891	42.0	280145	54.0	20751	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	300 896	58.0
2014	220597	42.0	273120	52.0	31513	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	304 633	58.0
2015	249916	47.0	244599	46.0	22864	4.3	14357	2.7	0	0.0	281 820	53.0
2016	215310	39.8	306816	56.7	19377	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	326 193	60.2
2017	212444	39.5	323977	60.2	1593	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	325 570	60.5
2018	218181	40.7	316362	59.0	1799	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	318 161	59.3
2019	187648	34.0	353219	64.0	11038	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	364 257	66.0
2020	189856	-	357375	-	11167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

At least 60% of the population is exposed to mild and moderate drought.

General comments

Generally the country does experience mild to severe drought. There is need for a drought preparedness plan.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000	1	0.99	0.99
2001	1	0.95	0.95
2002	1	0.97	0.97
2003	1	0.96	0.96
2004	1	0.85	0.85
2005	1	0.91	0.91
2006	1	0.88	0.88
2007	1	0.86	0.86
2008	1	0.83	0.83
2009	1	0.80	0.80
2010	0.4	0.55	0.55
2011	0.4	0.53	0.53
2012	0.4	0.55	0.55
2013	0.4	0.51	0.51
2014	0.4	0.48	0.48
2015	0.4	0.37	0.37
2016	0.4	0.35	0.35
2017	0	0.08	0.08
2018	0	0.08	0.08
2019	0	0.09	0.09
2020	0	0.05	0.05
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

- Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
 Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
 Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Life expectancy at birth (years)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Population aged 15-64 (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Government effectiveness	<input type="checkbox"/>

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Refugee population (%)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GDP per capital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture % of GDP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Energy consumption per capital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total renewable water resources per capital	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (country DVI)	Decreasing	rate of literacy increasing, people living below poverty line reducing , people with access to drinking water increase : Hence DVI reducing

General comments

Based on the above DVI calculations, the country has used 6 factors instead of 13. Efforts will be made to incorporate all 13 factors. We have since realized that we need more water conservation infrastructure to mitigate effects of drought.

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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General comments

We do not have voluntary targets on this strategic objective.

S04-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator S01-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0.81271	0.81252	0.81275	
2001	0.81268	0.81252	0.81273	
2002	0.81267	0.81251	0.81271	
2003	0.81264	0.81246	0.81269	
2004	0.81261	0.81242	0.81267	
2005	0.81258	0.81238	0.81265	
2006	0.81255	0.81234	0.81262	
2007	0.81251	0.81228	0.81258	
2008	0.81244	0.81219	0.81255	
2009	0.81237	0.81209	0.81251	
2010	0.81225	0.81197	0.81248	
2011	0.81217	0.81185	0.81239	
2012	0.81214	0.81178	0.81230	
2013	0.81211	0.81172	0.81224	
2014	0.81208	0.81168	0.81220	
2015	0.81206	0.81163	0.81221	
2016	0.81205	0.81157	0.81221	
2017	0.81203	0.81154	0.81222	
2018	0.81202	0.81147	0.81222	
2019	0.81200	0.81147	0.81222	
2020	0.81198	0.81139	0.81224	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land-use change 2. Climate change 3. Overexploitation 4. Invasive alien species 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 		

General comments

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

The information on drivers of species reduction and extinction has been sourced from the 2020 State of the Environment Report. Species in general are reducing and more are threatened by extinction. For more information see link below: <http://eswatininaturereserves.com/biodiversity/florardb.asp>

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2001	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2002	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2003	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2004	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2005	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2006	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2007	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2008	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2009	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2010	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2011	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2012	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2013	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2014	17.66	17 .66	17 .66	
2015	18.21	18 .21	18 .21	
2016	18.21	18 .21	18 .21	
2017	18.21	18 .21	18 .21	
2018	18.21	18 .21	18 .21	
2019	18.21	18 .21	18 .21	
2020	20.13	20 .13	20 .13	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	

General comments

The observed increase in key biodiversity area can be attributed to initiatives such as Strengthening National Protected Areas Systems (SNPAS). Other area based Conservation Measures (OECM) have also contributed to the increase.

S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
--------	------	----------------------	------------------------------	----------

Complementary information

Currently there are no voluntary targets under this strategic objective

S05-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

We are a developing country that has established programs , plans for mobilizing resources. The country is also implementing a sector wide approach to utilize private resources and government resources jointly.

The country has an Aid Coordination and Management Section of government that is responsible for mobilizing, coordinating and reporting on donor funding.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed	Received 5 520 919
Received	2017	Committed	Received 5 775 058
Received	2018	Committed	Received 13 309 036
Received	2019	Committed	Received 15 666 237
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		0	40 271 250

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2019
Recipient / Provider	Recipient
Title of project, programme, activity or other	LAND RESTORATION PROGRAMME
Total Amount USD	40271250

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

	Explanation
Sector	AGRICULTURE
Capacity Building	READINESS PROGRAMME
Technology Transfer	LAND DEGRADATION SURVEILLANCE FRAMEWORK
Gender Equality	GENDER MAINSTREAMING
Channel	REPORTS THROUGH IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES
Type of flow	OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
Financial Instrument	GRANT, LOANS
Type of support	DIRECTLY RELATED TO DLDD
Amount mobilised through public interventions	COMPILED DATA FROM PROJECT DOCUMENTS
Additional Information	1 USD = SZL 15

General comments

As a country we are not utilizing all the potential funding mechanisms due to lack of capacity to develop bankable projects. Support on capacity building is required.

S05-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ≈

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ≈

No economic instruments put in place currently.

Government has not implemented incentives and disincentives on Desertification Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD).

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	102 748 950	2016 - 2019
Directly related to combat DLDD	2019	20 549 790	2016 - 2019
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2019	82 199 160	2016 - 2019
Subsidies	2019	0	2016-2019
Subsidies related to combat DLDD	2019	0	2016 - 2019
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues	2019	0	2016-2019
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2019	0	2016 - 2019
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	Government Budget Estimate Book and considered units involved in DLDD
Subsidies	No Government subsidies
Government revenues	No revenue generated from DLDD taxes
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Department directly involved in DLDD and Department indirectly involved in DLDD

Has your country set a target for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

No

The country has a target of US\$ 120 million for implementing the National Action Plan under the SADC Great Green Wall initiative.

General comments

As a country we need to improve collaboration of the Public Private sector Partnership (PPP).

S05-3 International and domestic private resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the international and domestic private resources mobilized by the private sector of your country for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Support to Community on Projects on livelihood	100 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Private corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Private sector Corporate Social Responsibility
2019	youth tunnel program and Apiculture	100 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Private corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	International private resources
Total		200 000				
Total per year 2018:		100 000				
Total per year 2019:		100 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Information is based on MTN annual reports on their social responsibility initiatives .

Has your country taken measures to encourage the private sector as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and academia to provide international and domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention?

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

A private sector engagement strategy has been developed through the nationally determined contributions partnership cutting across all the three Rio conventions.

General comments

Under the country Climate Change Unit, a strategy for private sector engagement was developed recently.

S05-4 Technology transfer

Tier 1: Please provide information relevant to the resources provided, received for the transfer of technology for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ↻

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ↻

Received assistance on Technology include: a. Land degradation surveillance. b. Courses on land degradation/desertification c. Mapping land cover change using collect earth – Italian project d. Sustainable land management and administration project by EU and Government

Technology is expensive and need subsidy from government and government has limited resources

Tier 2: Table 4 Resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities

Provided/Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
<input type="radio"/> Provided <input checked="" type="radio"/> Received	2017	Land degradation surveillance framework	134 000	Eswatini	To determine Land degradation Hot Spot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	digital system	Public and/or private sector	Ongoing	2017 - 2023	channel resources for land rehabilitation appropriately based on hot spots	There is need to incorporate a budget for the framework in the ministry of agriculture beyond project cycle
Total provided:			0	Total received:			134 000					
Total per year 2017 provided:			0	Total per year 2017 received:			134 000					

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

Include information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Please include links to relevant documentation.

Technical support through Small-Holder Market Led Project from World Agro-forestry (ICRAF).

Please provide information on the types of new or current technologies required by your country to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD), and the challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies.

a. Intelligent agriculture- Climate Smart technologies b. Biotechnology c. Artificial Intelligence in Conservation d. Green business Technologies e. Research on drought tolerant species f. use of mobile phones for extension services

General comments

Adoption and utilization of technology which is less labor intensive can attract youth participation in land degradation programmes. However, these technologies are expensive and developing countries need financial support to implement.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

Issues of climate change, environmental and suitability issues has been mainstreamed into the National Development Plan and National Budgeting Framework.

SO5-5.2: Planned provision and mobilization of international public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of international resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information on projected levels of public financial resources and support to capacity building and transfer of technology, target regions or countries, and planned programmes, policies and priorities.

The country is currently preparing project proposal for implementing the Convention.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

Mobilization of 120 Million USD every 5 years is planned for the implementation of the action plan on the SADC Great Green Wall initiative.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources within the reporting period?

- Yes
 No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- Financial Resources
 Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- International
 Domestic
 Public
 Private
 Local communities
 Non-traditional funding sources
 Climate Finance
 Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Sector wide approach combining government, CSO, private sector

What were the challenges faced, if any?

a. collaboration need to improve b. Business approach VS Government approach

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Private sector wants to be involved However the turn around time for GEF, GCF initiatives targeting private sector takes long

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

GENDER Mainstreaming strategy

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Private sector Participation Is key at all levels

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

From your perspective, would you consider that you have taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?

- Yes
 No

Use this space to describe the experience:

LDN transformative Projects were developed and one attracted funding

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Resource mobilisation is a lengthy and tedious process

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Success in Restoration Activities is dependant successful alternative livelihoods Participation of traditional authorities in land degradation neutrality activities in key development of community by laws to preserve restoration is key

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

From your perspective, do you consider that your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- Yes
 No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

Has your country developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor your national action programme?

- Yes
 No

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

a. UNCCD NAP was developed using a consultant b. LDN target setting was developed c. National Determined Contributions Reports d. State of environment Report e. National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan f. UNNCD report g. Government Quarterly Report

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

a. Projects under GEF funding were implemented b. Collaboration of stakeholders c. community Willingness

What were the challenges faced, if any?

a. Dwindling Financial resources b. CoVID 19 Pandemic c. capacity gaps both technical and financial mobilisation d. Inadequate support from and micro management by GEF implementing agencies

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

a. Need to develop resource mobilisation strategy. b. There is need to improve the turn around time by GEF implementing agencies. c. Partnering with Parastatals and Private sector is critical for implementation

Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes
 No

Synergies:

From your perspective, has your country leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, particularly the other Rio Conventions and other international commitments?

- Yes
 No

Your country's actions were aimed at (please check all that apply):

- Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
 Integrating DLDD into national plans
 Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
 Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

LINK Country Initiatives: AFR100 GGWI UNCCD UNFCCC CBD NDC

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

The integration of the three Rio Conventions has assisted in the implementations process.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Encouraging cooperation among government ministries and departments as opposed to working in silos. Lack of participation of the Private sector and Non-Government Organisations

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

a. collaborating is critical b. development of some policies and strategies to enhance resource mobilisation is important c. Involvement of communities in the planning stage of the conventions activities d. introduction and proper use of economic instruments e.g paying for ecosystem services

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

From your perspective, did your country take specific actions to mainstream, DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention?

Yes

No

Drought-related policies:

Has your country established or is your country establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management?

Yes

No

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Country established National Disaster Management Agency which is in the process of developing the drought preparedness plan.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

The experience is a success because: a. There is a committee that comprise various stakeholders to address issues of drought/disaster.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Inadequate financial resources

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The country with support of external partners need to invest in drought mitigation strategies.

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management, in accordance with the mandate of the Convention?

Yes

No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

- Yes
 No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

- Agroforestry
- Area closure (stop use, support restoration)
- Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc
- Cross-slope measure
- Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
- Energy efficiency
- Forest plantation management
- Home gardens
- Improved ground/vegetation cover
- Improved plant varieties animal breeds
- Integrated crop-livestock management
- Integrated pest and disease management (incl. organic agriculture)
- Integrated soil fertility management
- Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
- Minimal soil disturbance
- Natural and semi-natural forest management
- Pastoralism and grazing land management
- Post-harvest measures
- Rotational system (crop rotation, fallows, shifting, cultivation)
- Surface water management (spring, river, lakes, sea)
- Water diversion and drainage
- Water harvesting
- Wetland protection/management
- Windbreak/Shelterbelt
- Waste management / Waste water management
- Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

a. Success of SLM is anchored on Land Tenure system b. Chiefdoms implementing SLM have experienced increased productivity in their land

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

a. Community participation b. Stakeholder collaboration c. Availability of tools and technologies to enhance SLM d. Training of local communities on SLM

What were the challenges faced, if any?

a. Project implementation is short term yet SLM need more time b. Lack of direct immediate economic benefits c. Natural disasters - climate change - drought d. SLM technologies can be very expensive

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

a. More resources required for SLM implementation b. Need comprehensive projects that have three pillars : social, economic, financial c. Need a big Flagship project to realize benefit

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Community mobilization strategy implemented had specific programs engaging women and youth.

Has your country supported other countries in the implementation of SLM practices?

Yes

No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

Has your country implemented or is your country implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

Yes

No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

- Restore/improve tree-covered areas
- Increase tree-covered area extent
- Restore/improve croplands
- Restore/improve grasslands
- Restore/improve wetlands
- Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
- Manage artificial surfaces
- Restore/improve protected areas
- Increase protected areas
- Improve coastal management
- General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
- Restore/improve multiple land uses
- Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
- Restore/improve multiple functions
- Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
- Other/general/unspecified

Use the space below to share more details about your country's experience:

a. Gully rehabilitation - community participation has improved b. adopting engineering and biological approach in gully reclamation c. sustainability of restored land depends on economic use/value of rehabilitated area

Would you consider the implemented practices successful and what do you consider the main factors of success?

a. Community participation b. Increased house hold income c. Projects contribute positively to the achievement of SDGs

What were the challenges faced, if any?

a. labour intensive b. expensive to implement c. flash floods reverse started initiatives

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Tangible benefits to the community improves participation and ownership.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Community mobilization strategy implemented had specific programs engaging women and youth.

Has your country supported other countries with restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?

Yes

No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

Is your country developing a drought risk management plan, monitoring or early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

Yes

No

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

Yes

No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

Yes

No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

- Crop diversification
- Agroforestry practices
- Rotational grazing
- Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- Small vegetable gardens
- Production of artisanal goods
- Renewable energy generation
- Eco-tourism
- Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
- Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
- Other (please specify)

Use the space below to describe your country's experience.

Implementation of the alternative livelihoods reduces unsustainable harvesting of natural resources.

Do you consider this experience a success and, if so, what do you consider the reasons behind this success (or lack thereof)?

Linkages of various stakeholders eg marketing, value chain development

What were the challenges faced, if any?

a. household disputes due increased income b. insufficient resources to replicate the success stories

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Continued mentoring of farmers on business initiatives is essential

Do you consider your country to be taking special measures to engage women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

Yes

No

Please elaborate

Gender mainstreaming strategy is in place

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

Yes

No

Do you consider that your country has implemented specific actions that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

Yes

No

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

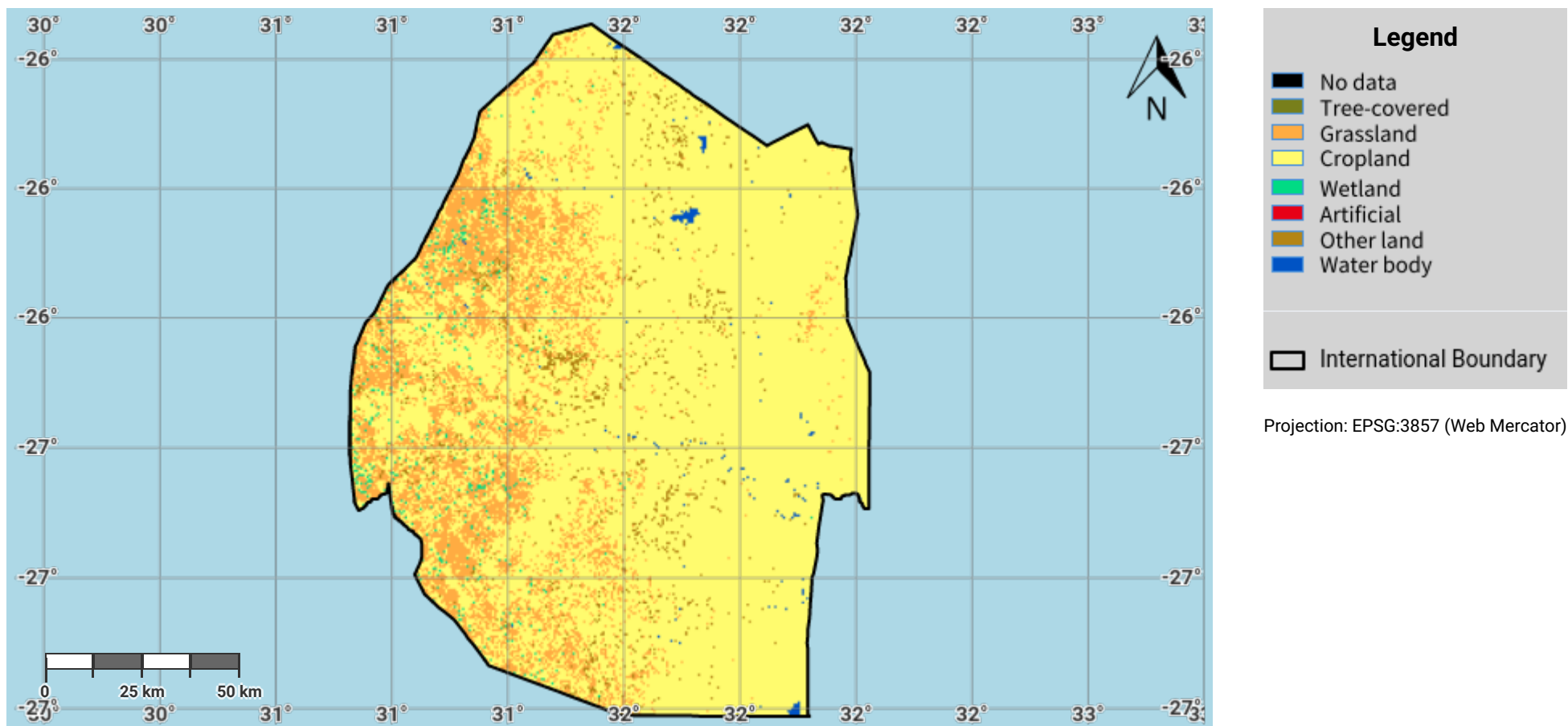
Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
GINI INDEX	S02	Increasing	Income distribution

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Eswatini – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



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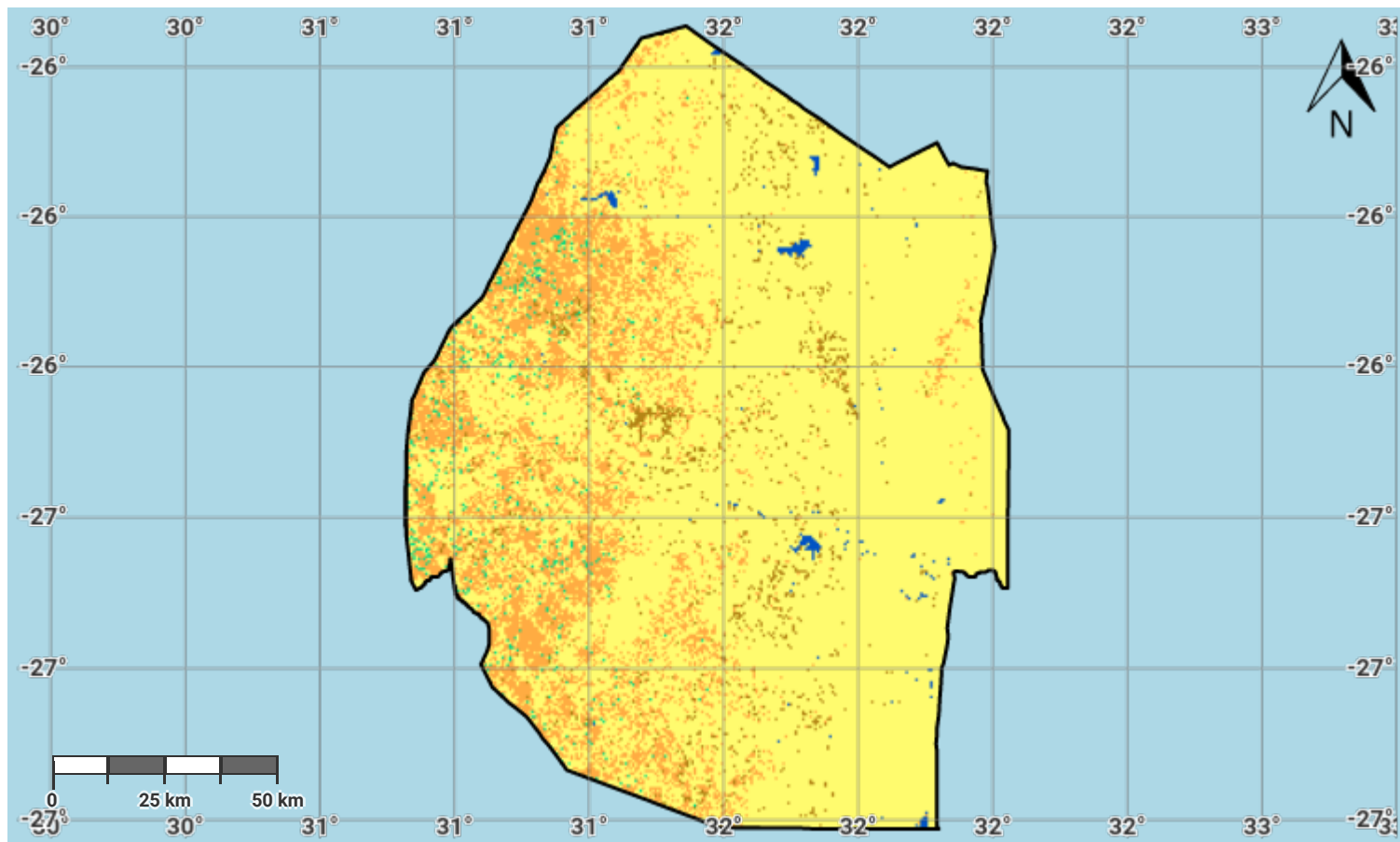
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Eswatini – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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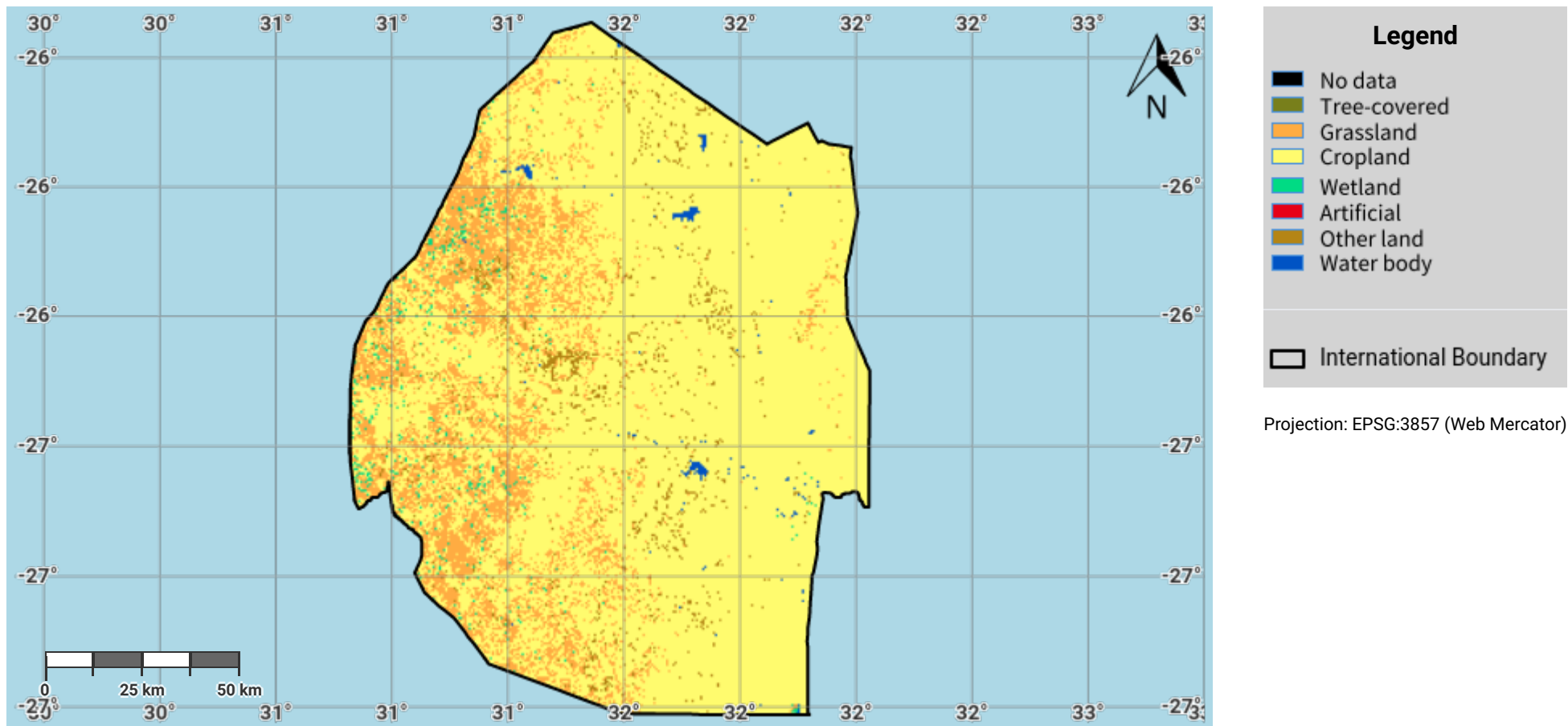
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Eswatini – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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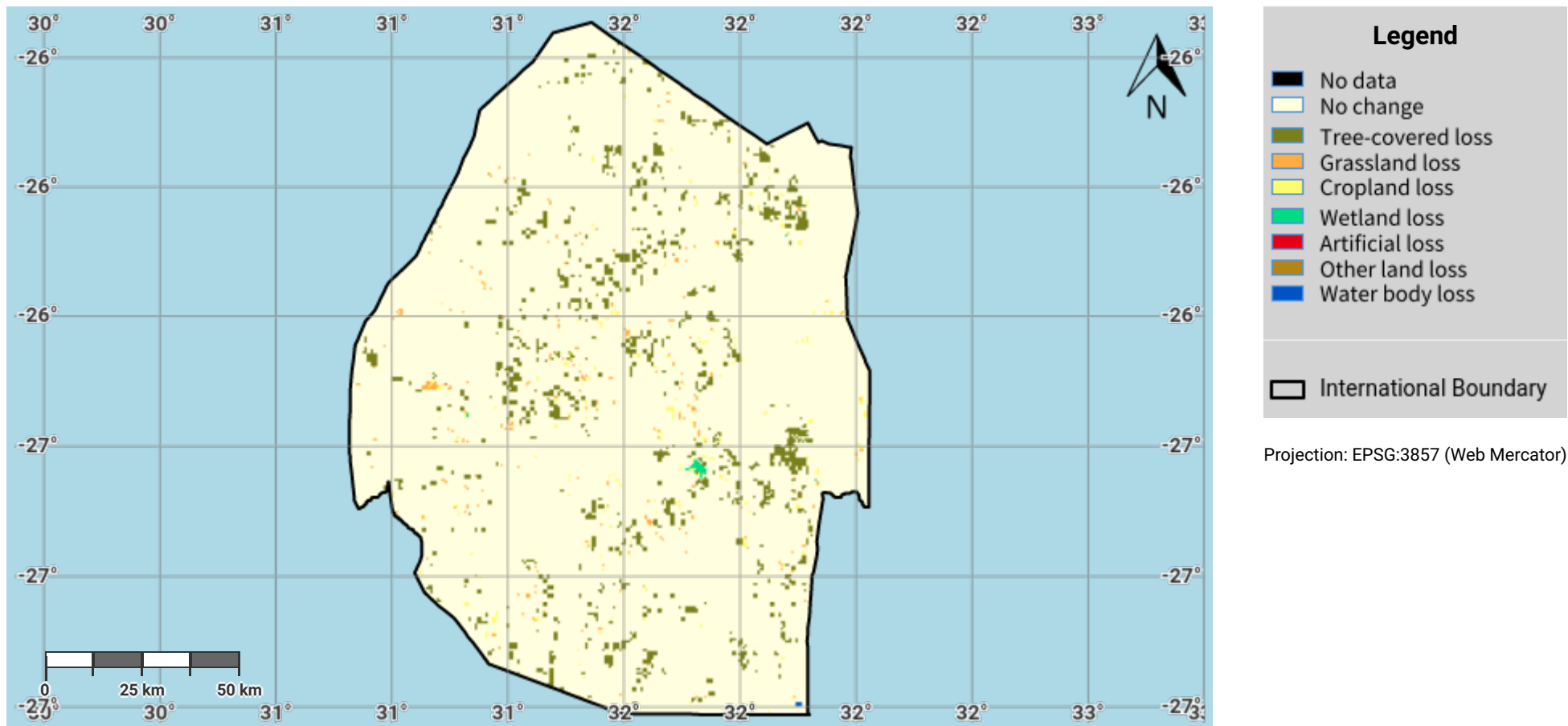
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Eswatini – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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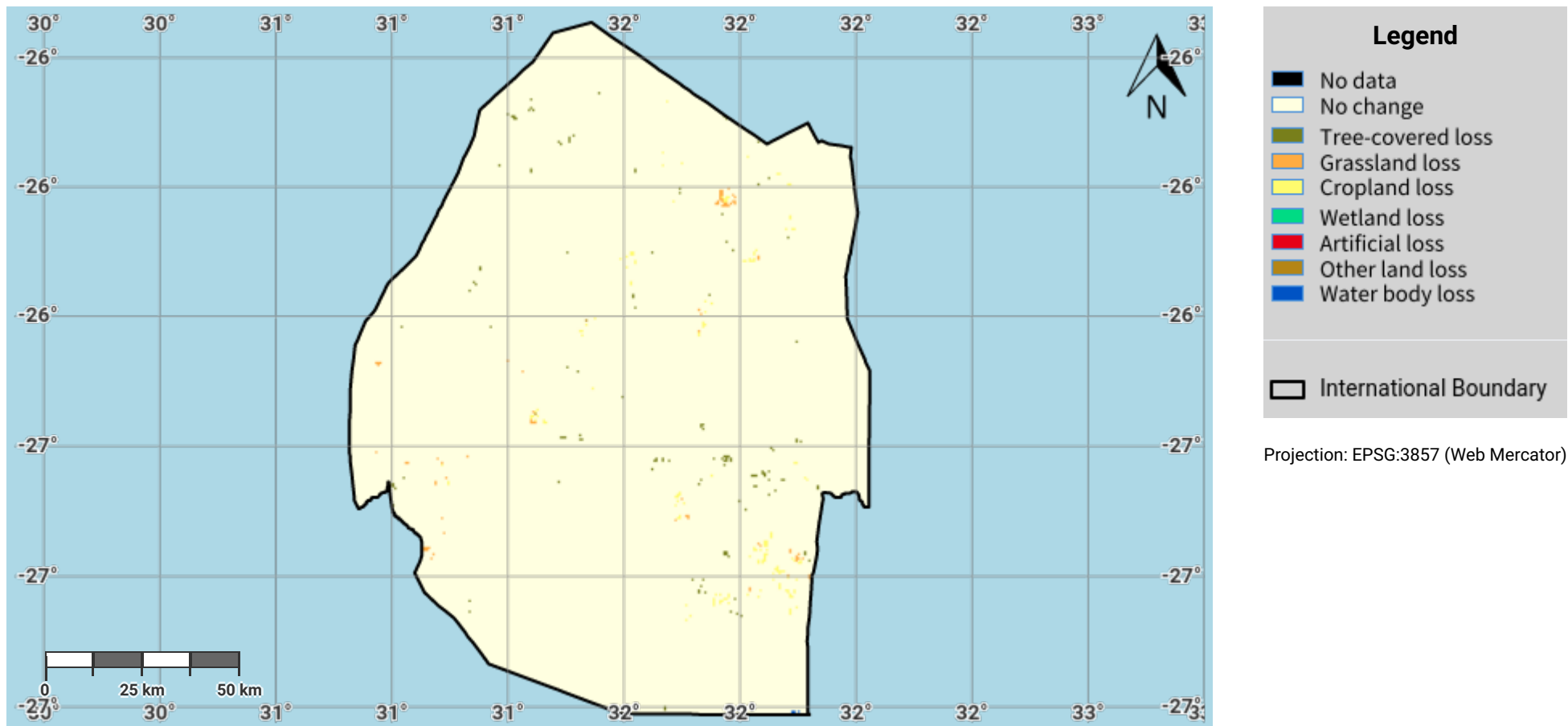
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Source Data Credits

- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Eswatini – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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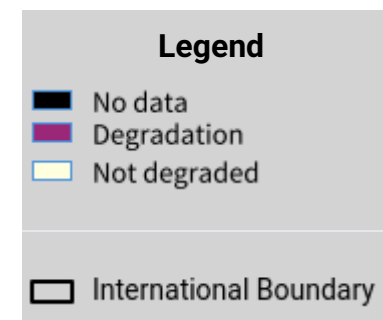
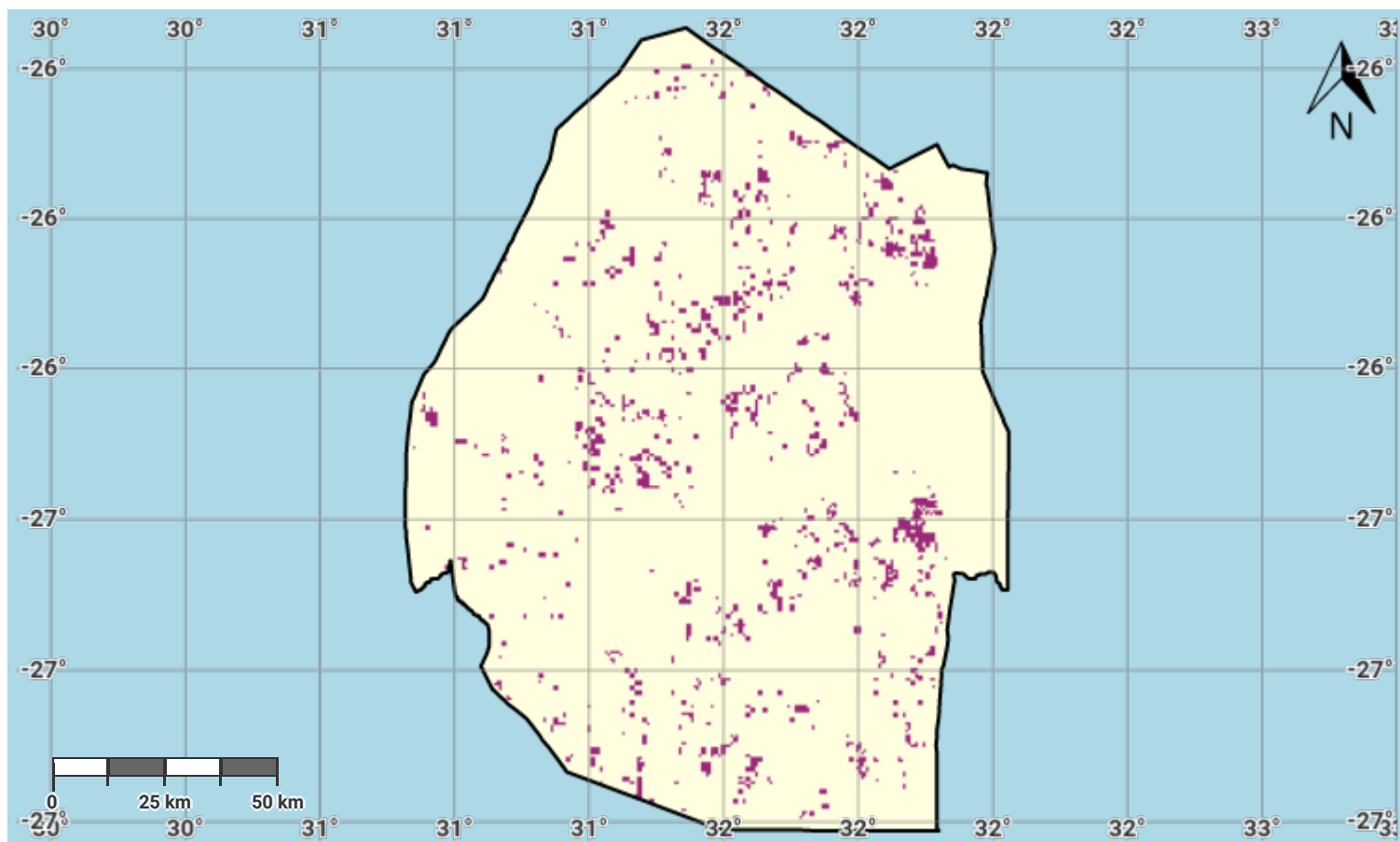
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Source Data Credits

- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Eswatini – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

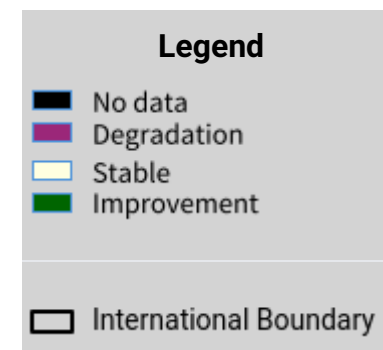
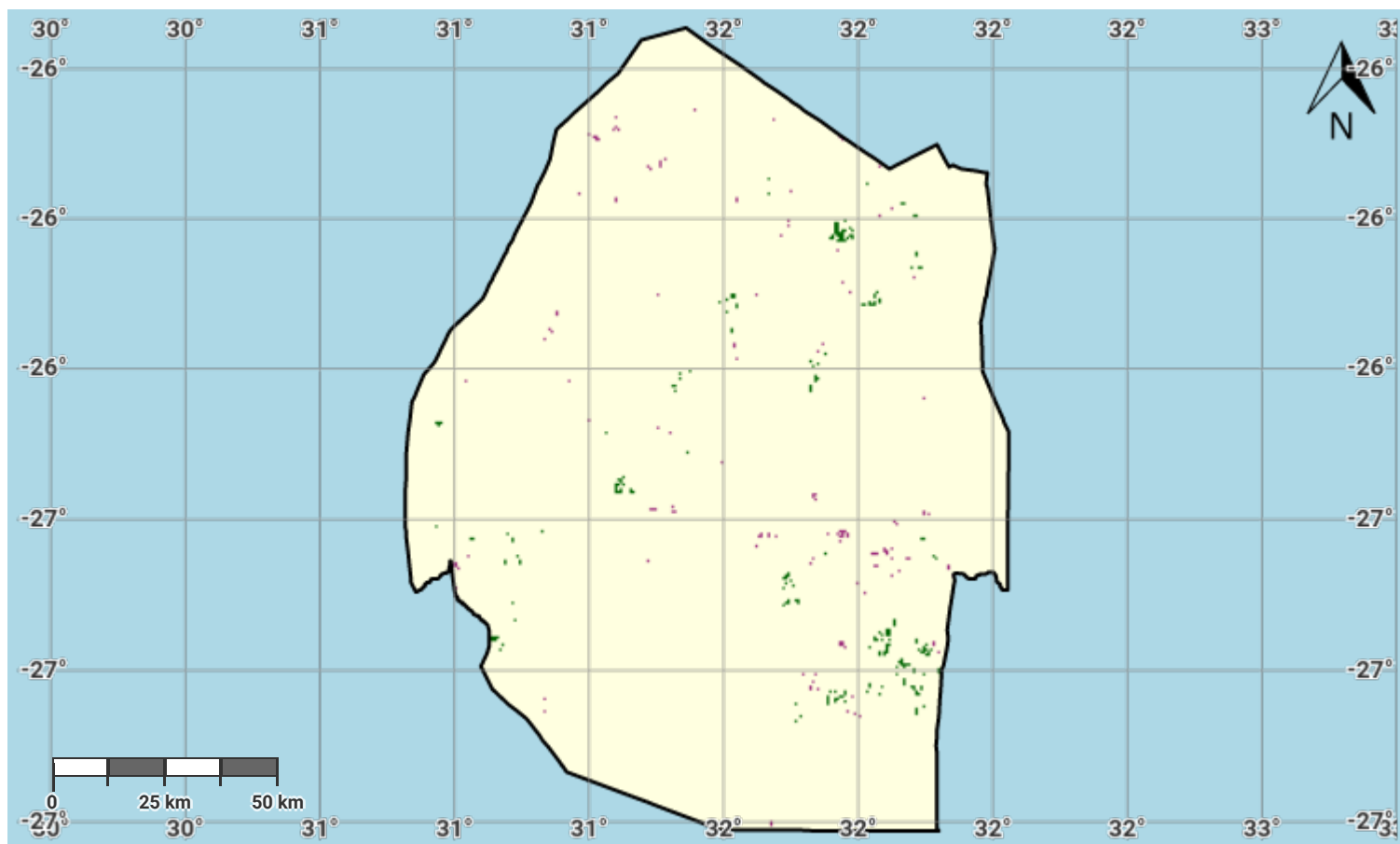
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Source Data Credits

- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Eswatini – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

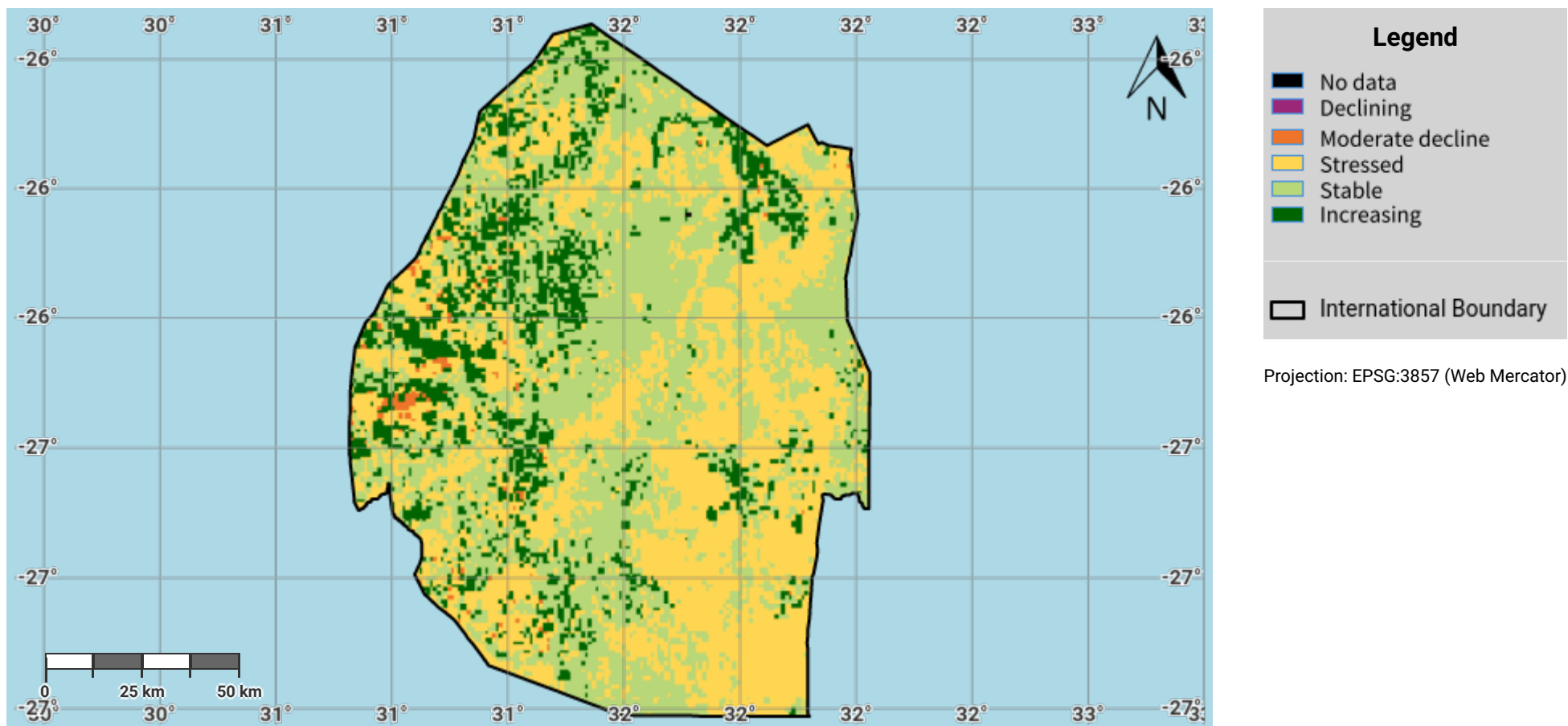
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Source Data Credits

- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Eswatini – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Disclaimer

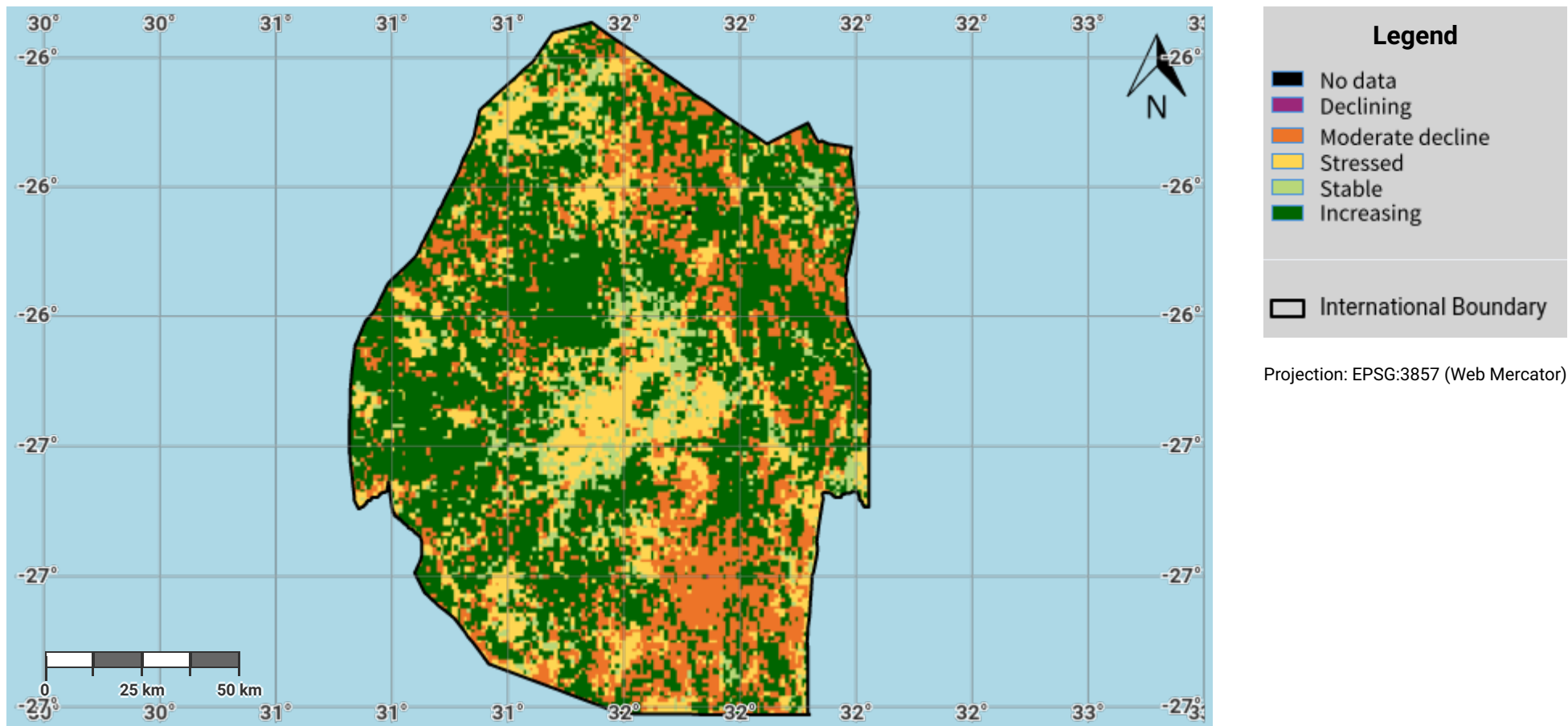
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Source Data Credits

- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDyr: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386>

Eswatini – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Disclaimer

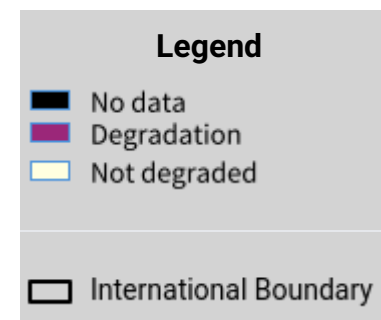
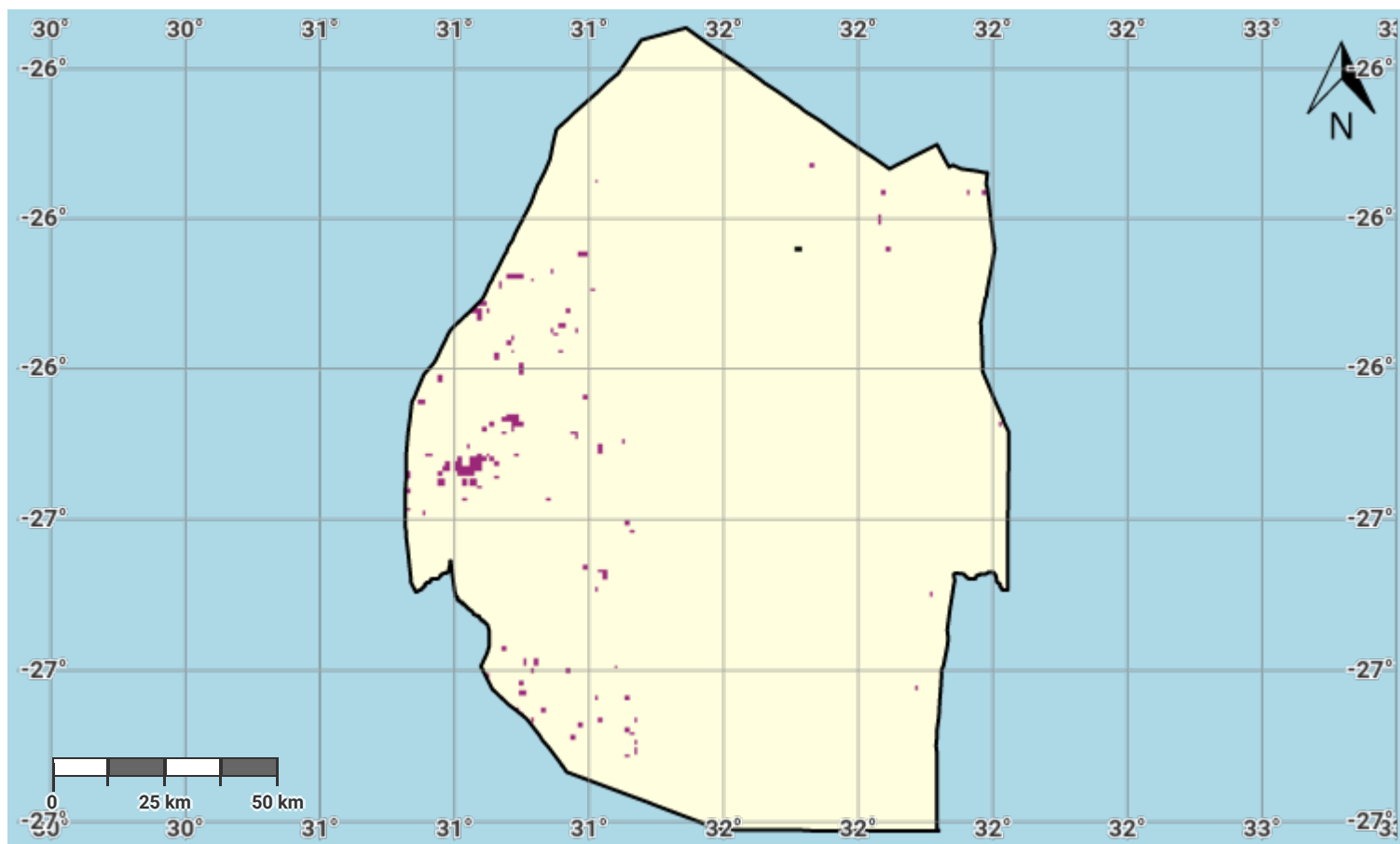
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Eswatini – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

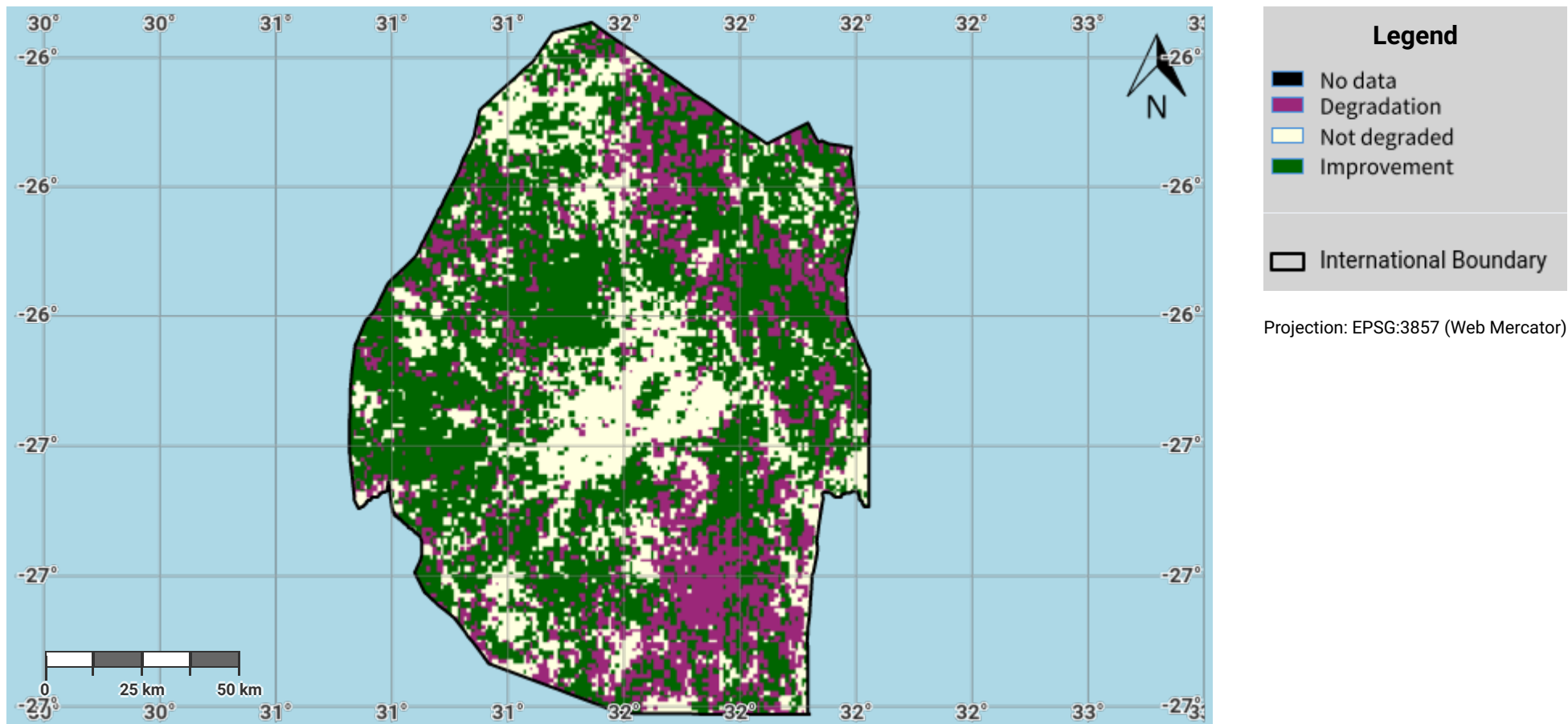
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Eswatini – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Disclaimer

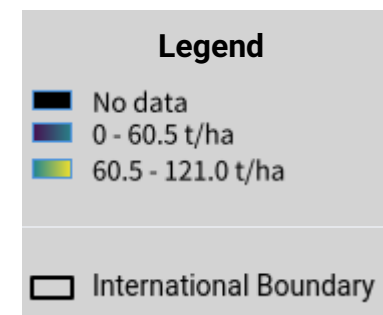
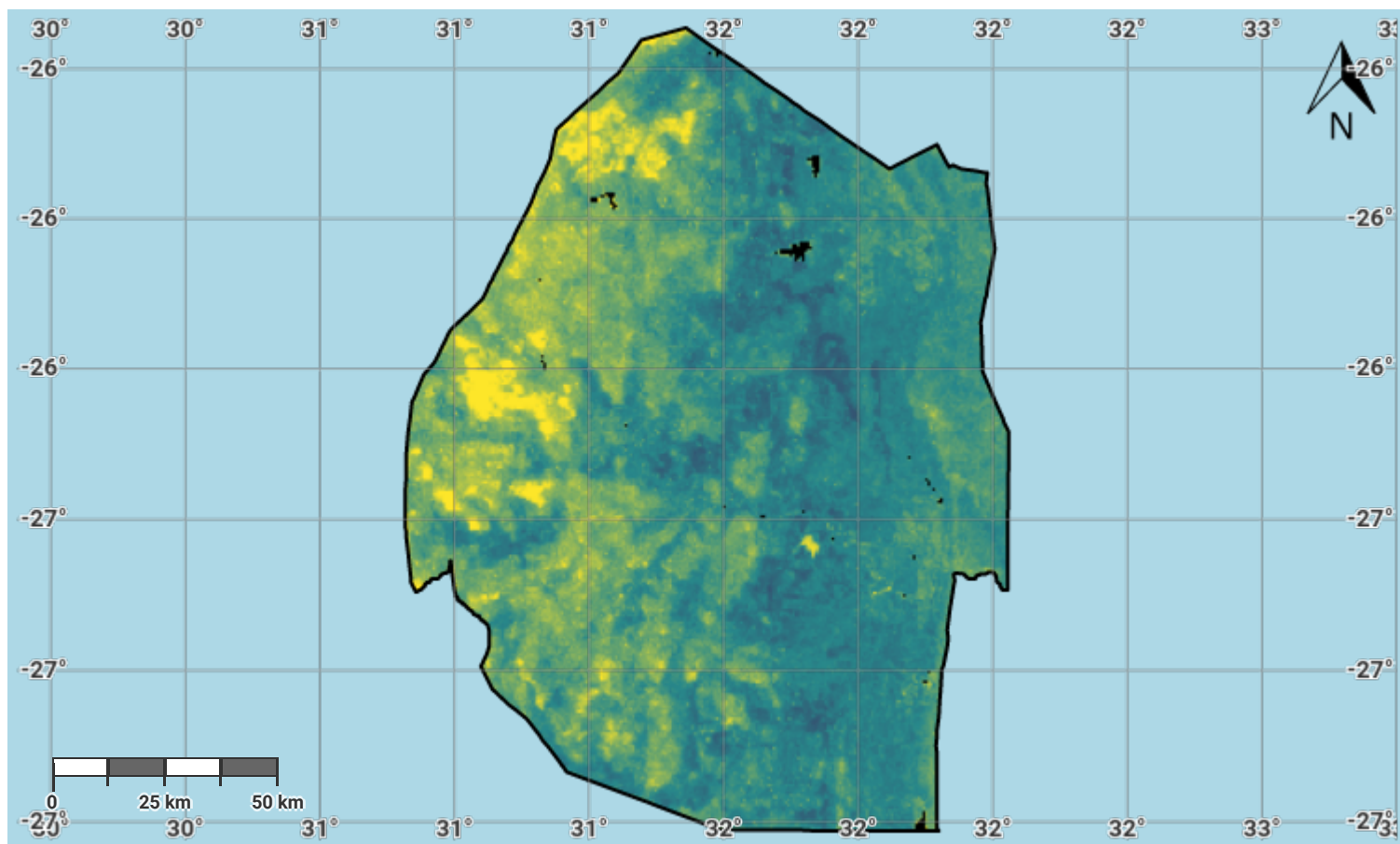
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Eswatini – S01-3.M1

Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

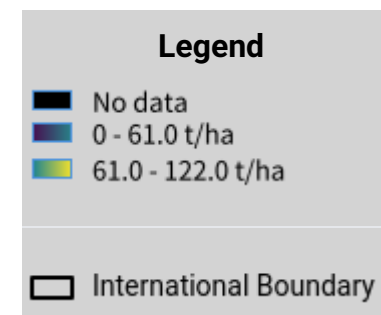
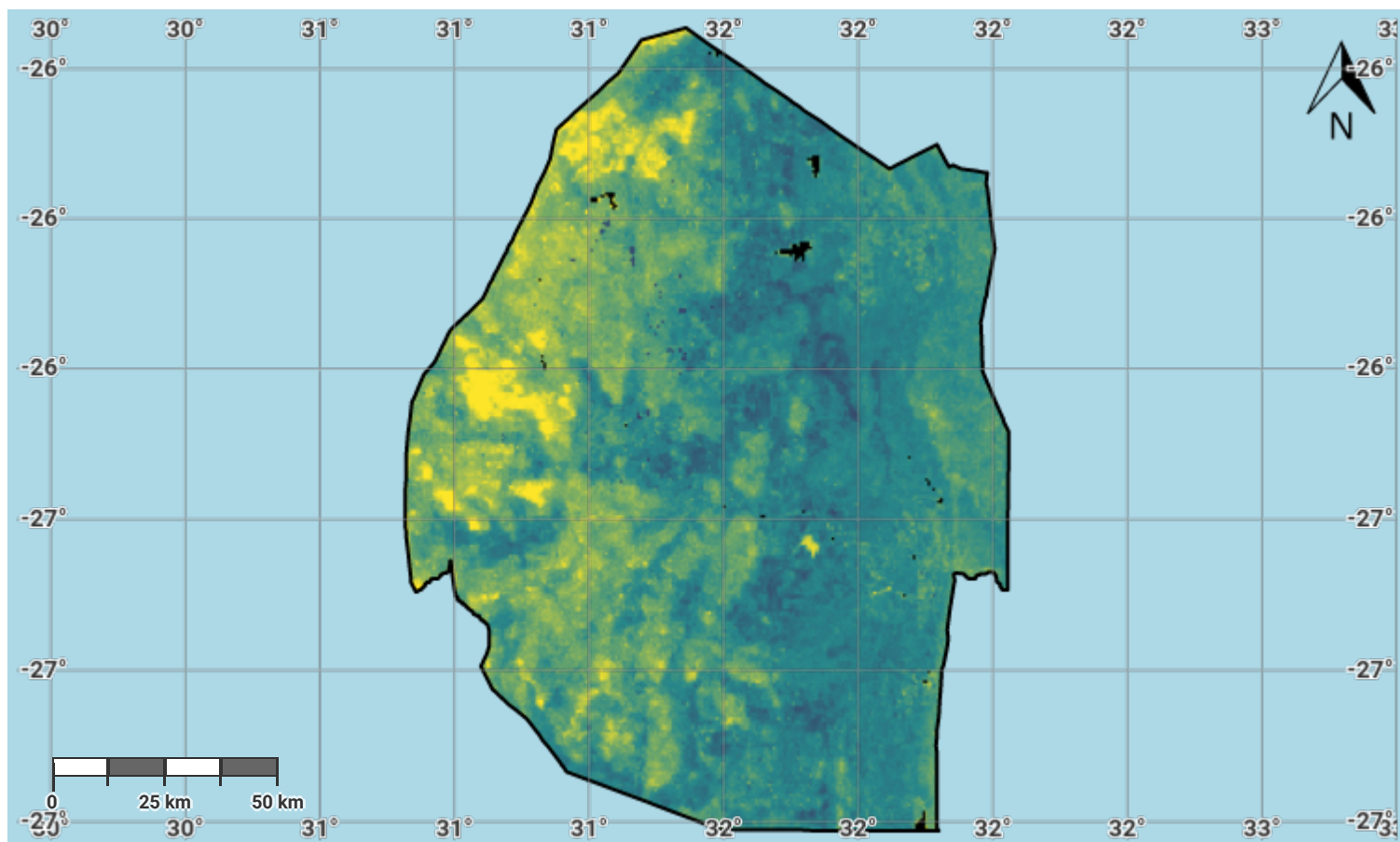
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Source Data Credits

- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

Eswatini – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

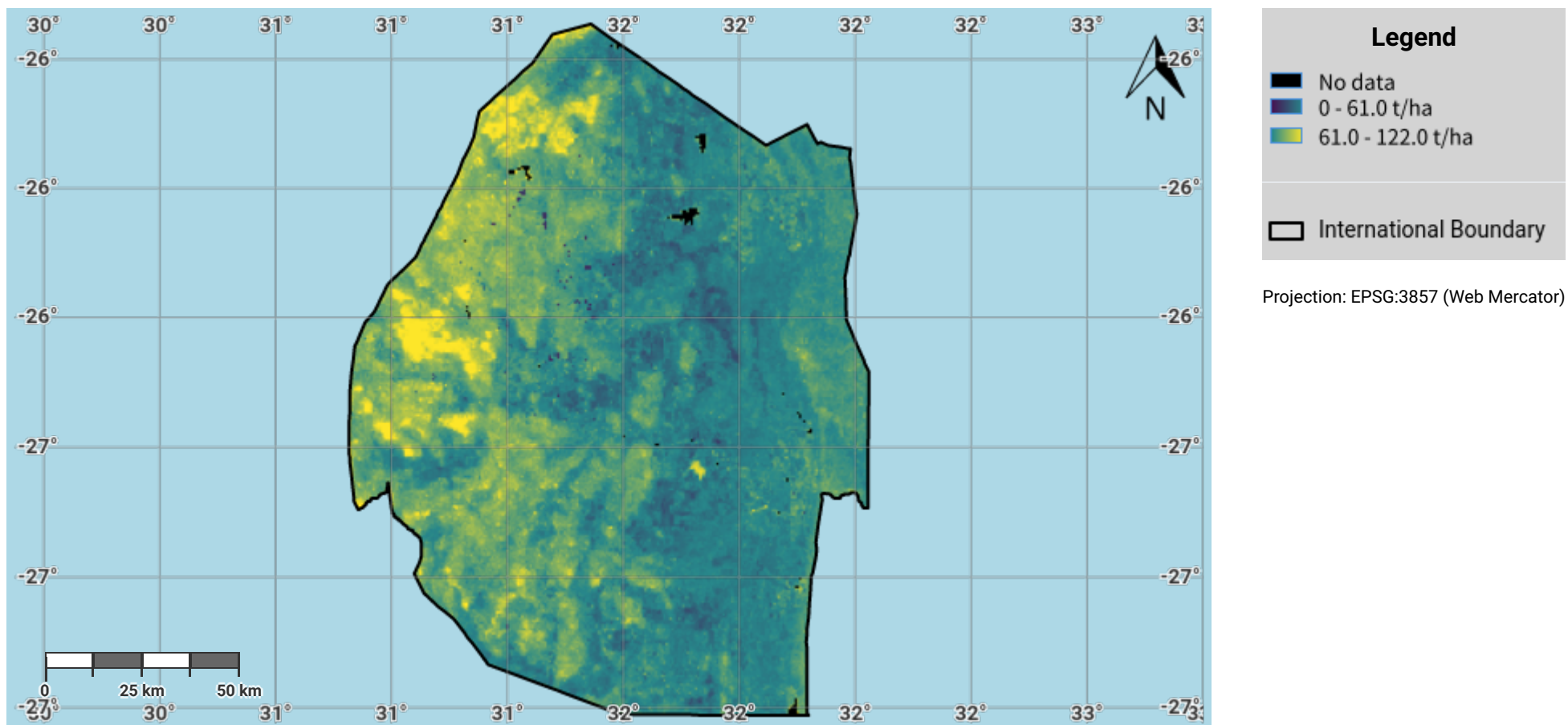
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Eswatini – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Disclaimer

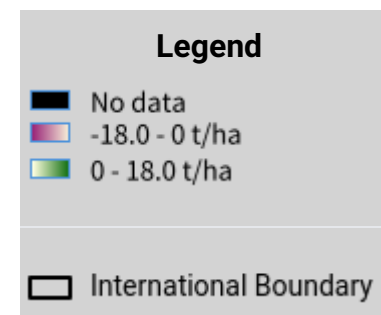
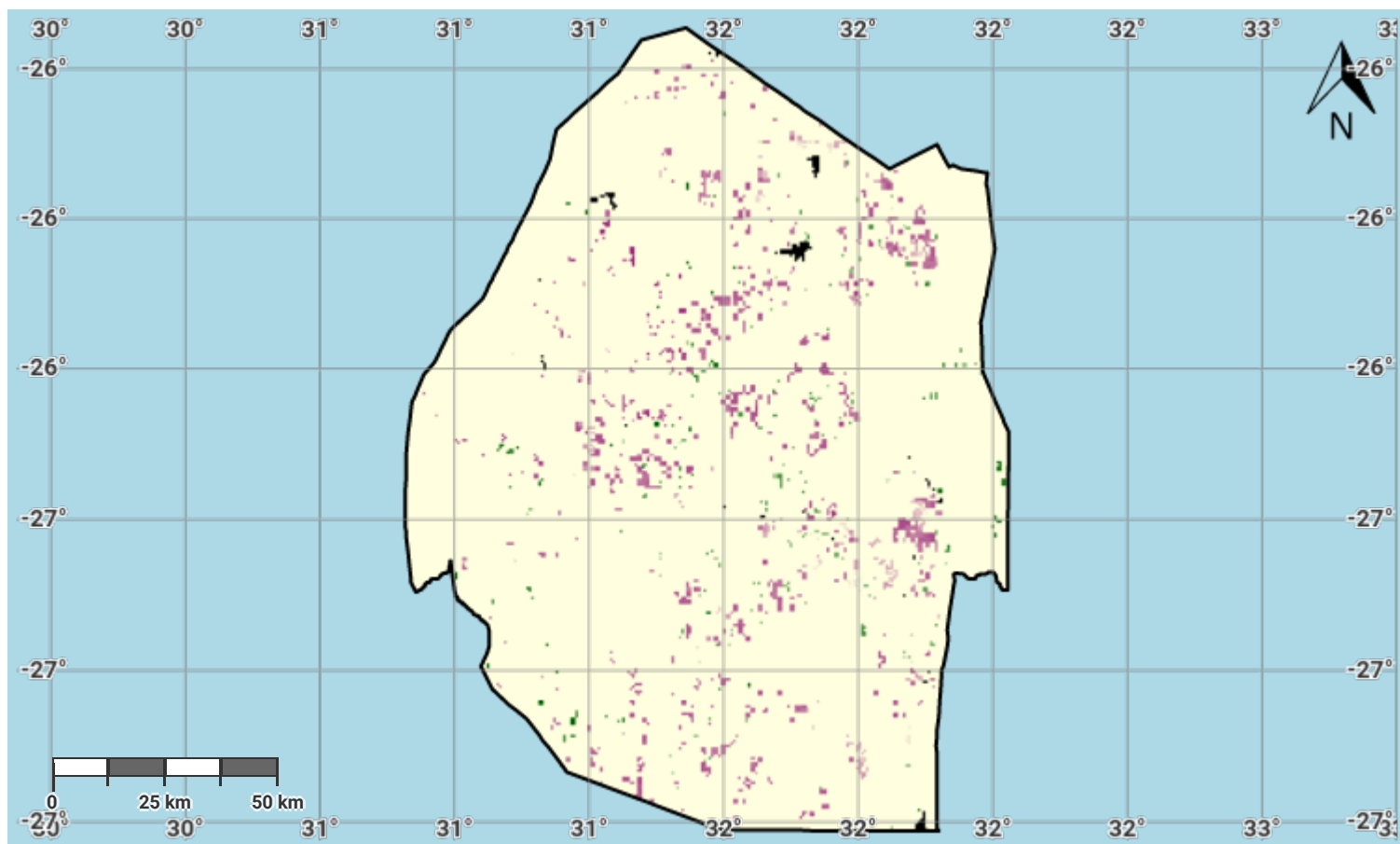
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Source Data Credits

- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

Eswatini – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

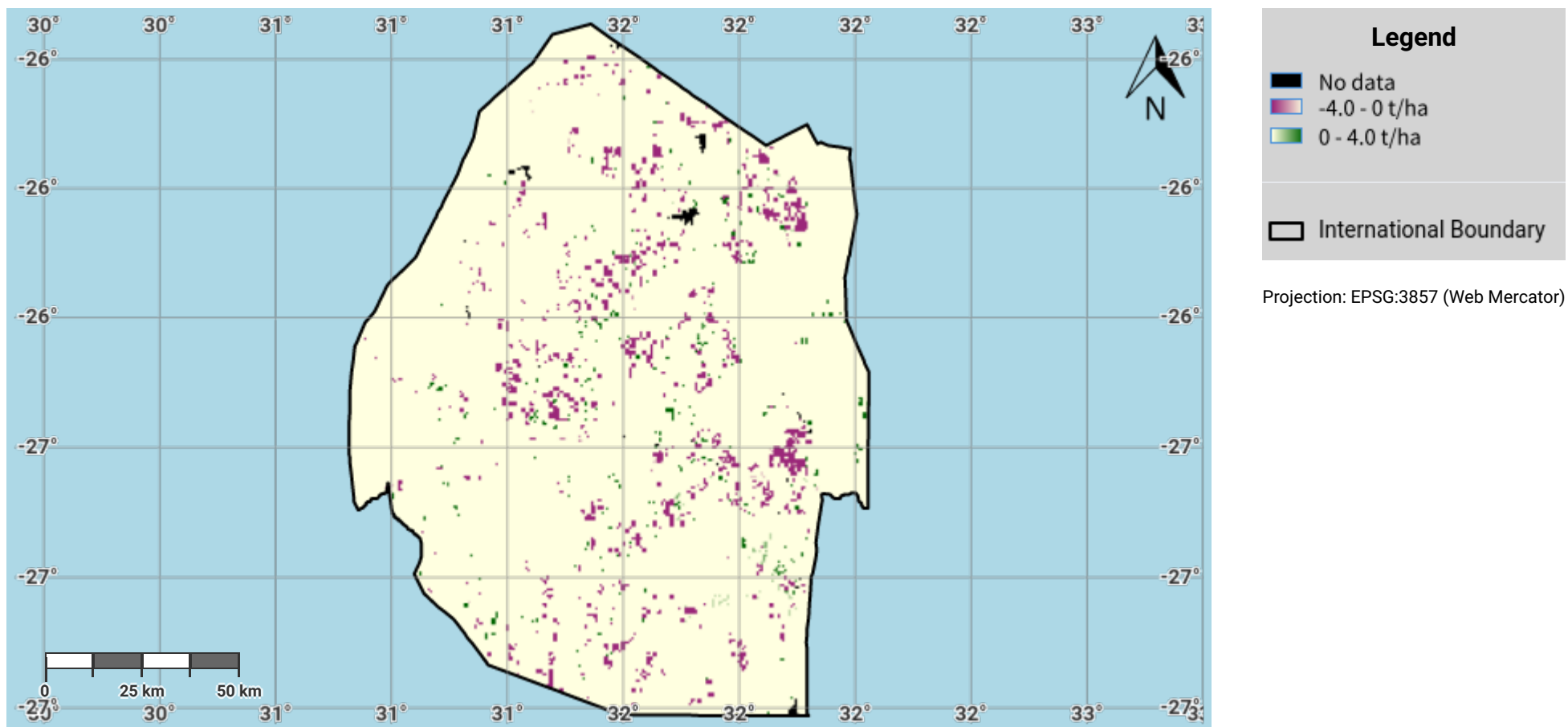
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Source Data Credits

- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

Eswatini – S01-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Disclaimer

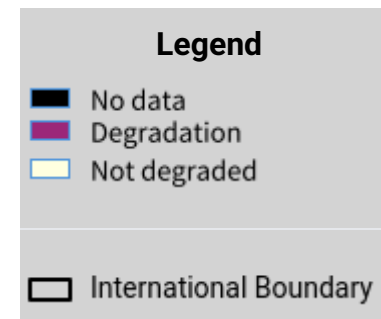
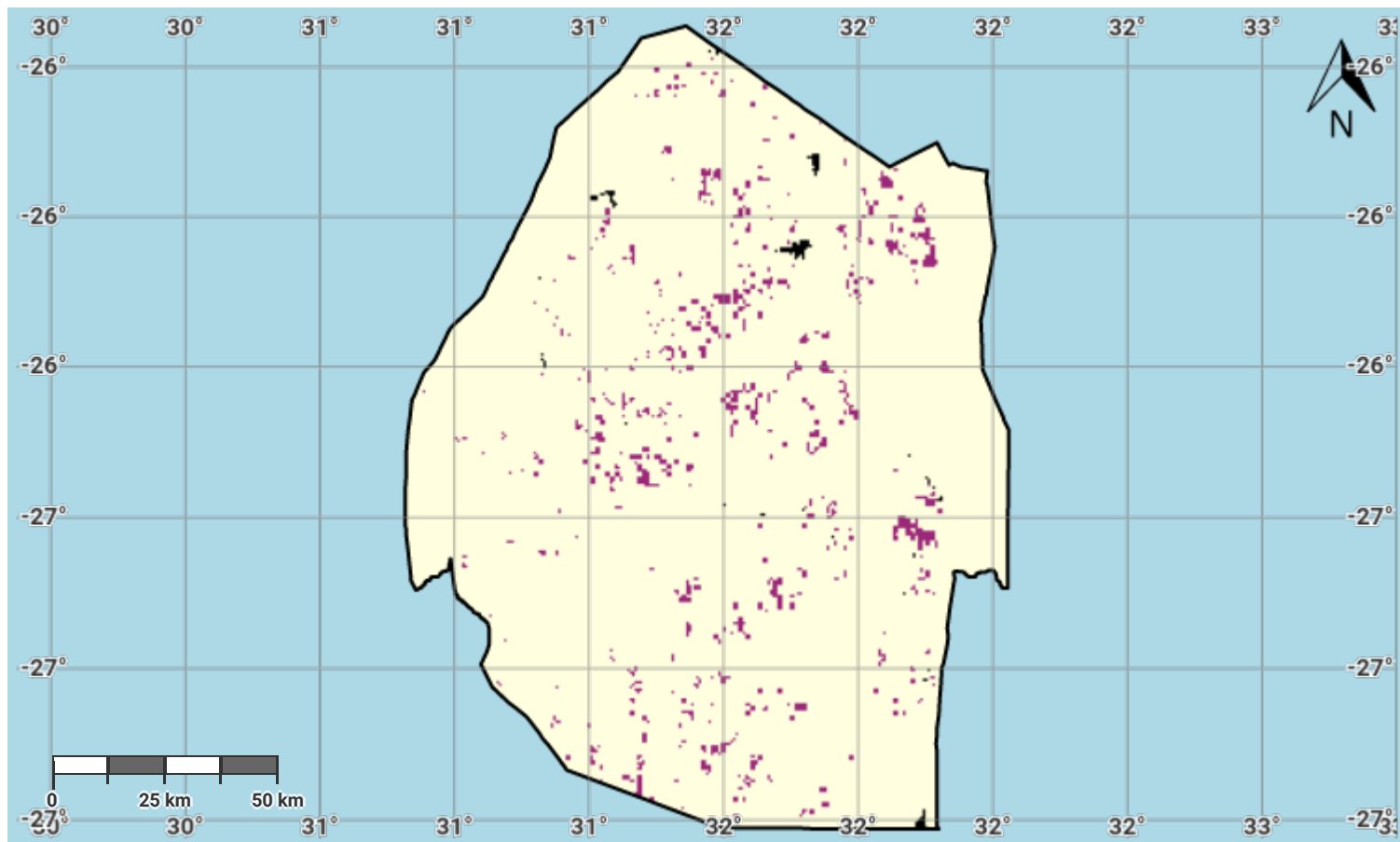
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Eswatini – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

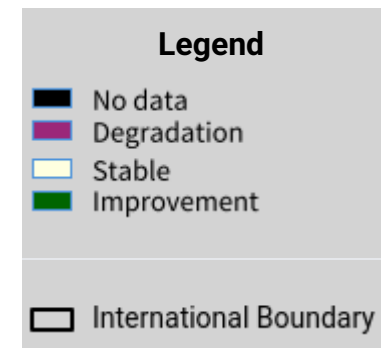
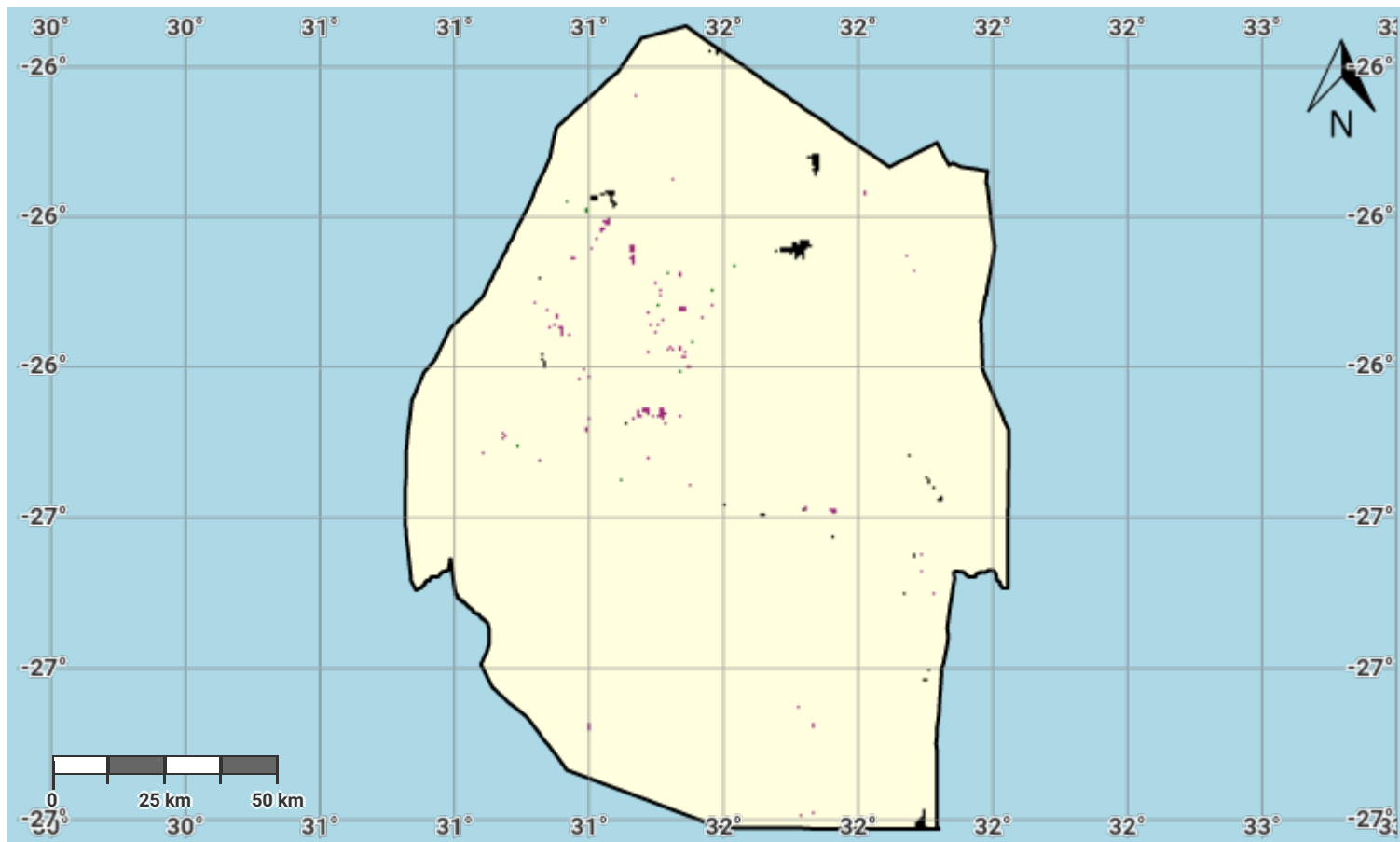
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Eswatini – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

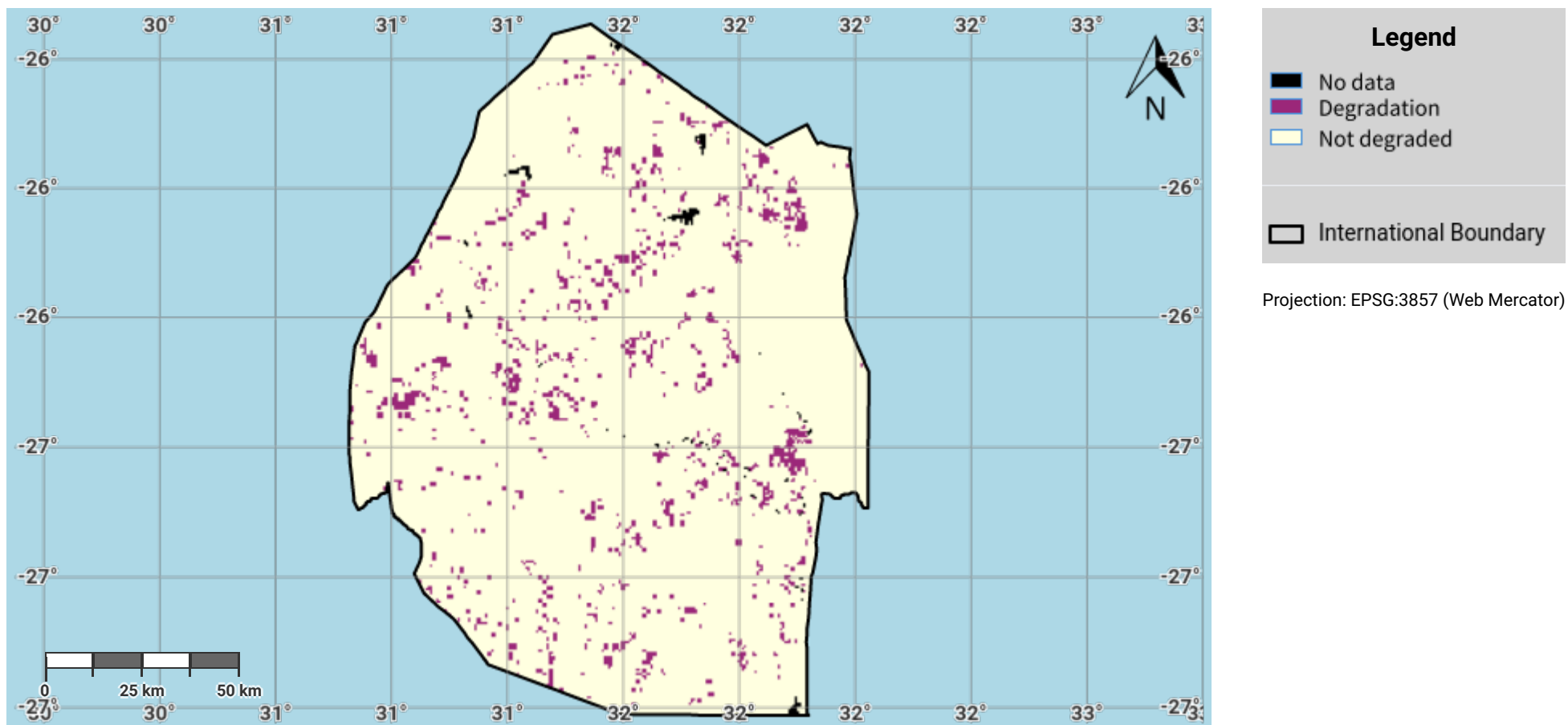
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Eswatini – S01-4.M1

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period



Disclaimer

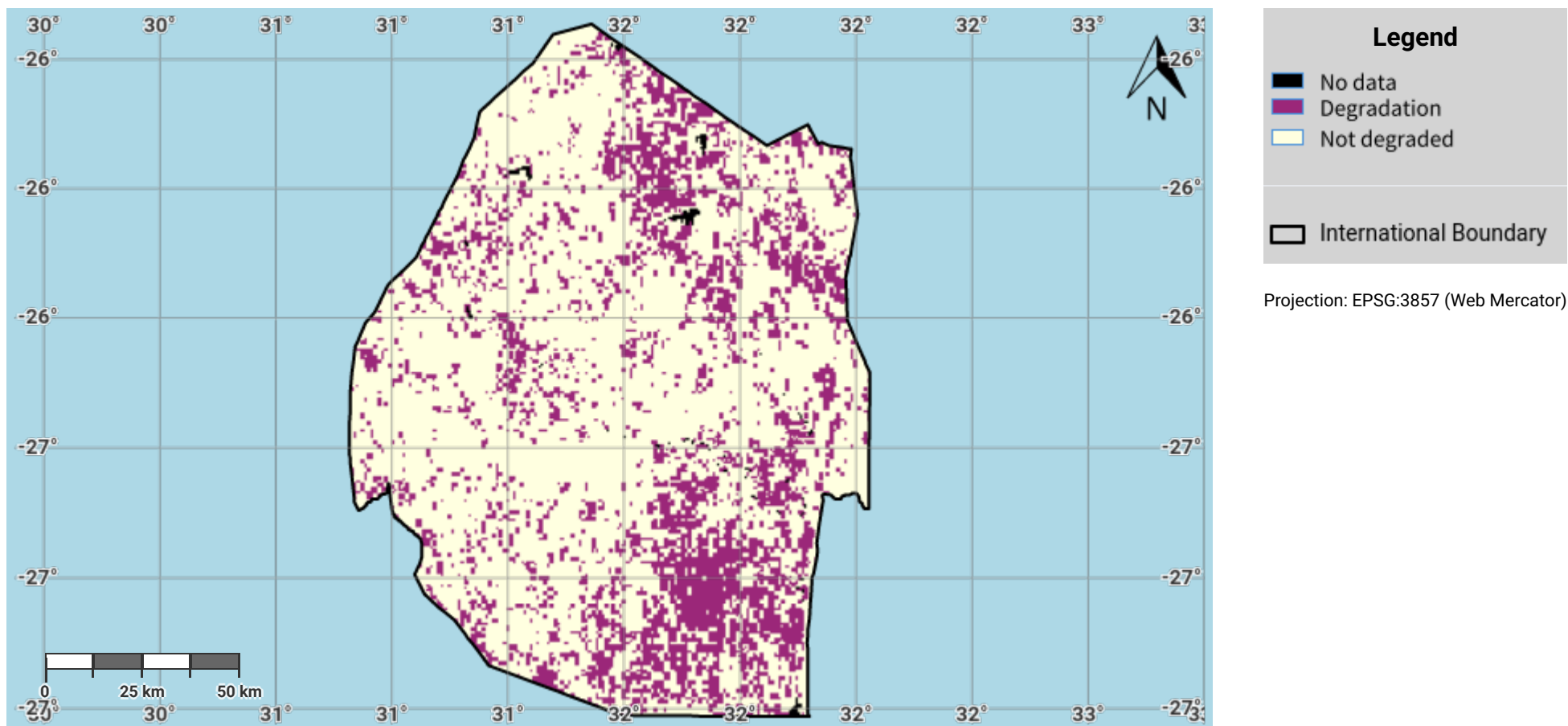
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Source Data Credits

- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: <https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land>

Eswatini – S01-4.M2

Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period



Disclaimer

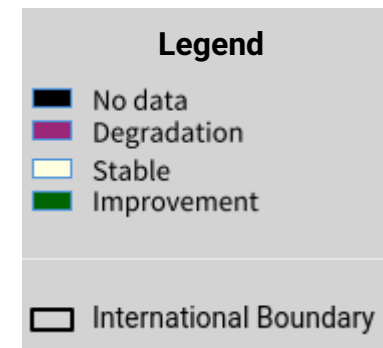
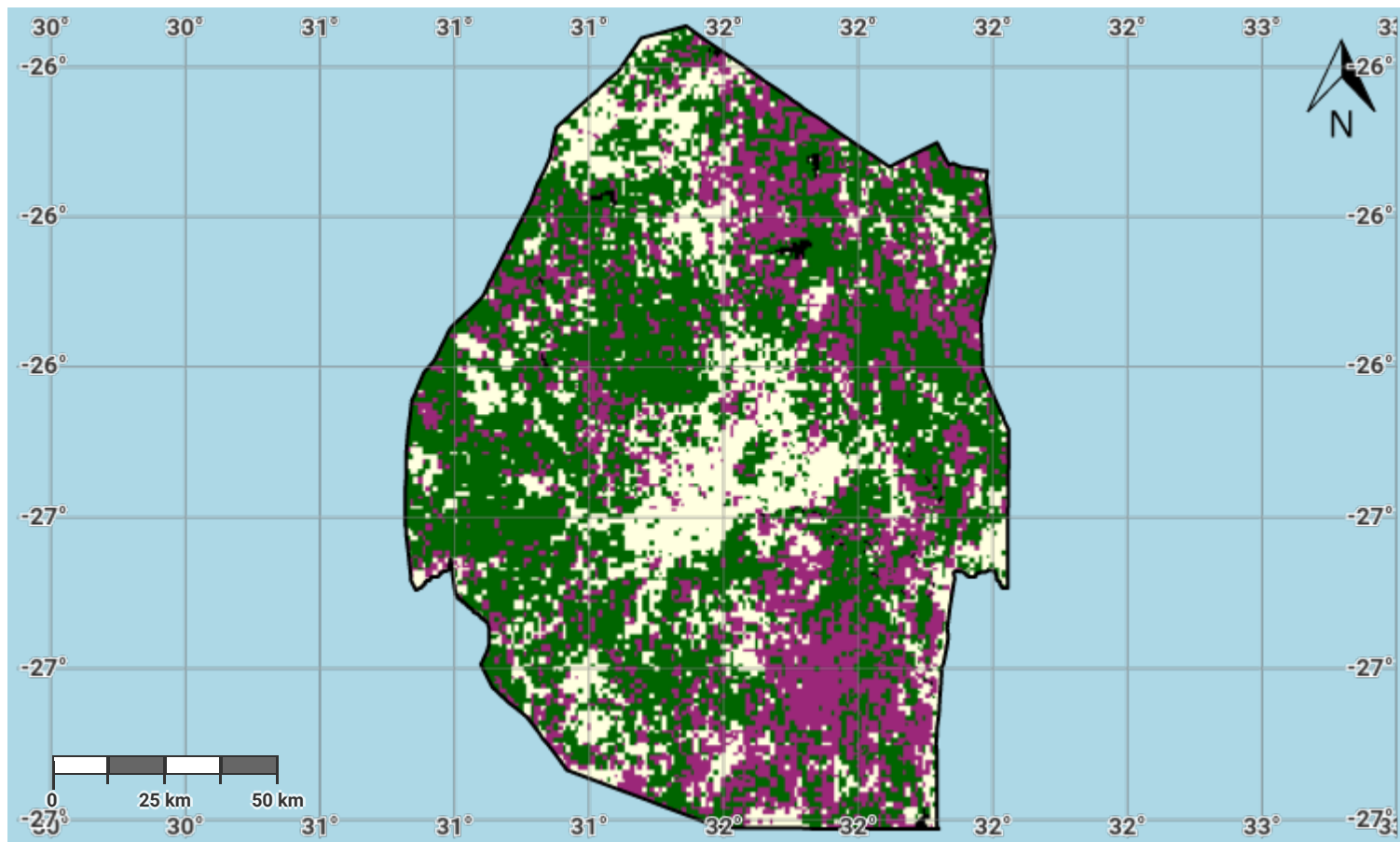
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Eswatini – S01-4.M3

Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

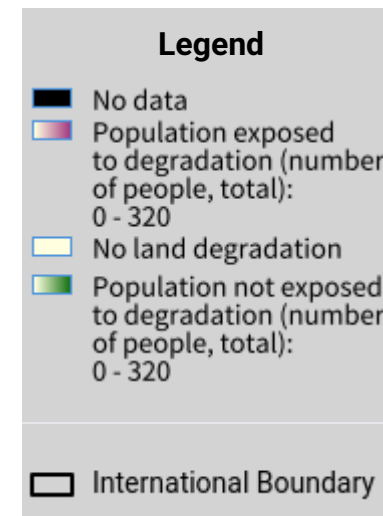
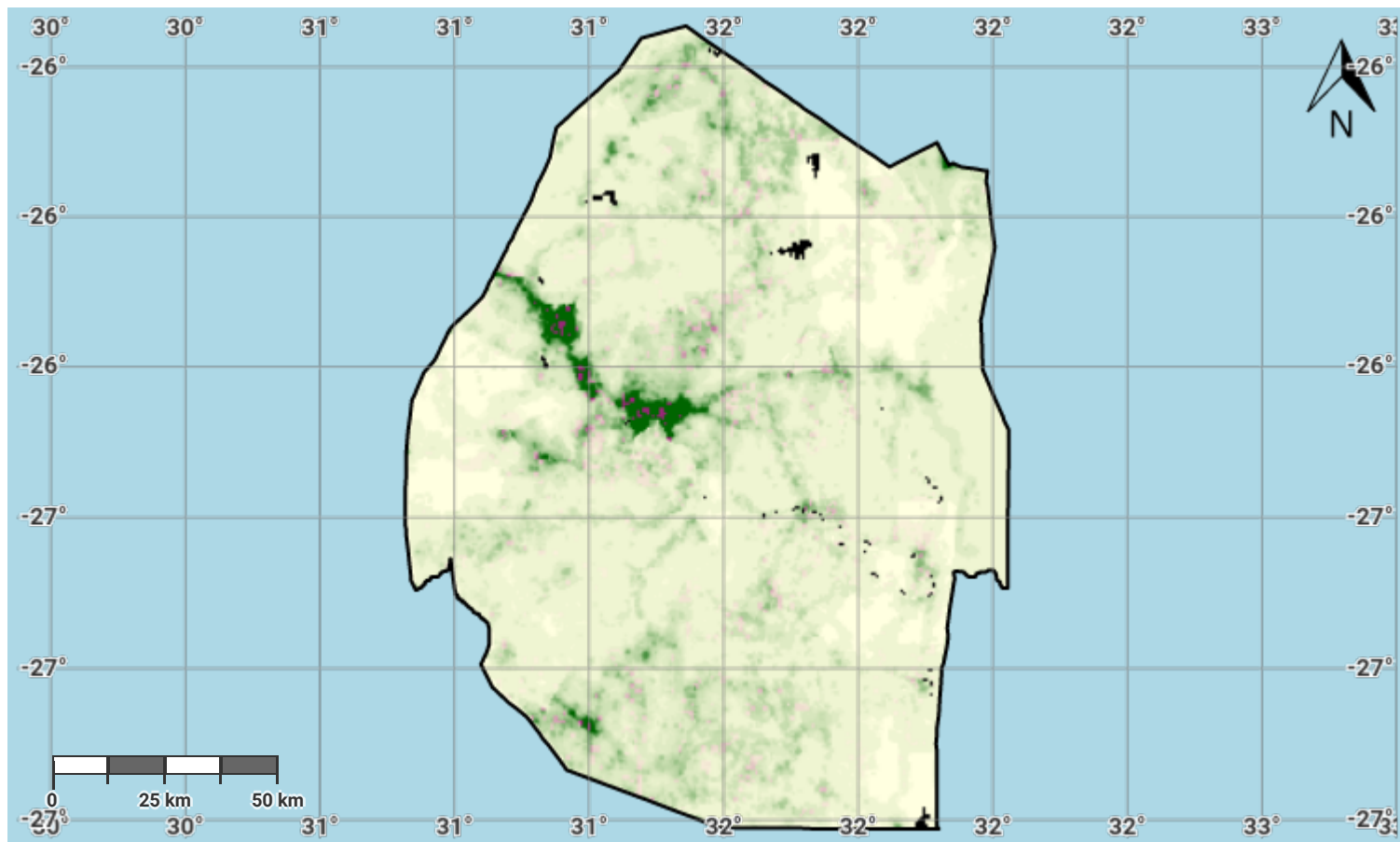
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Eswatini – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

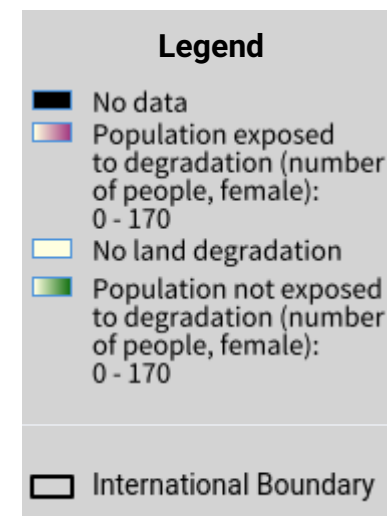
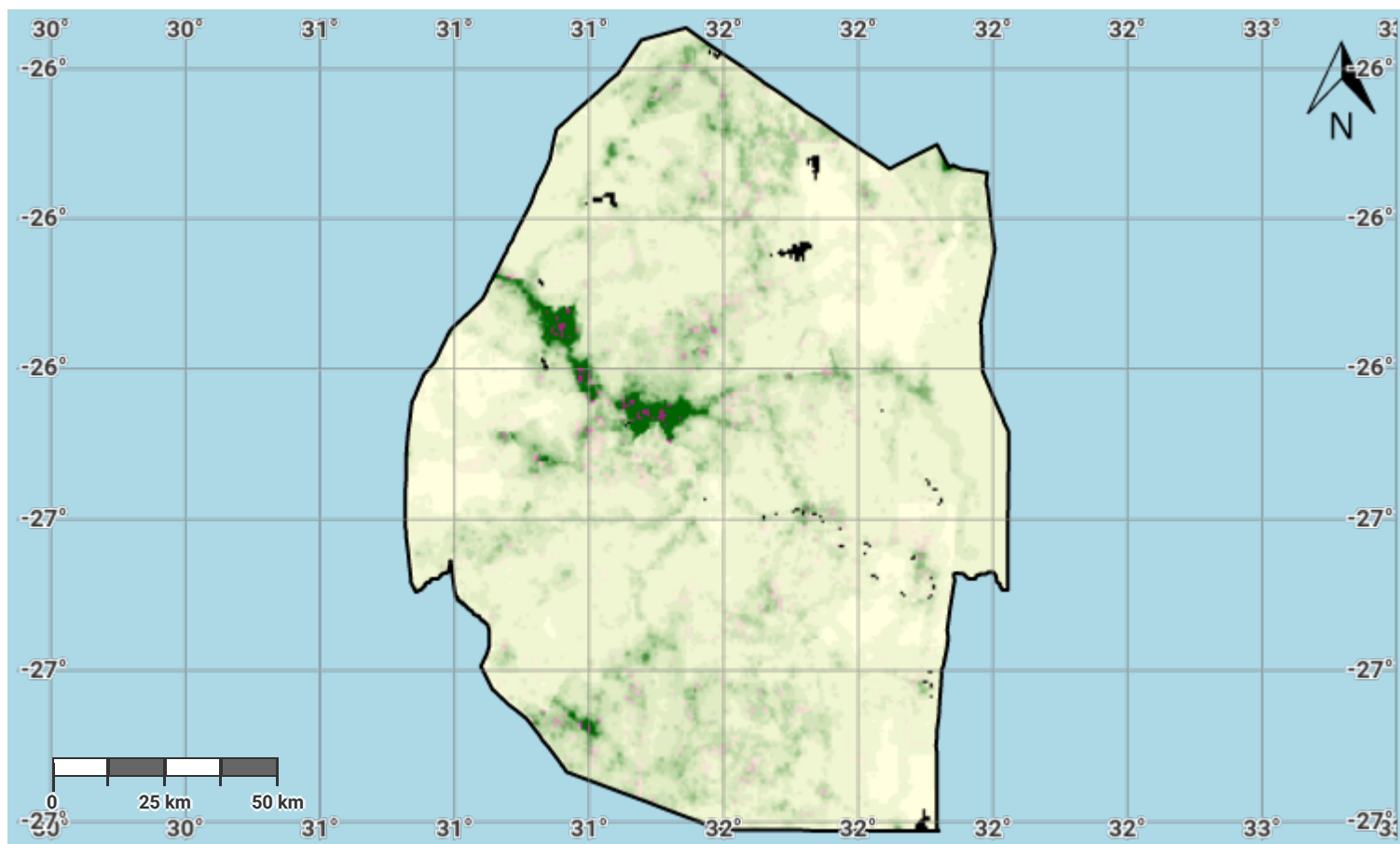
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

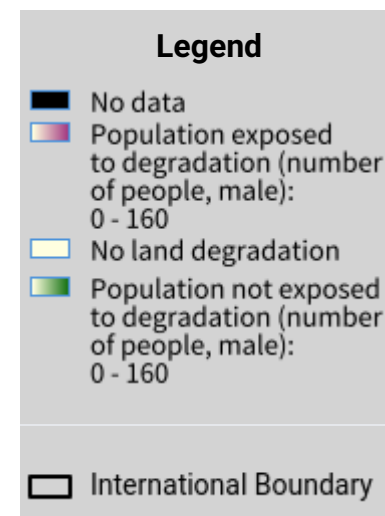
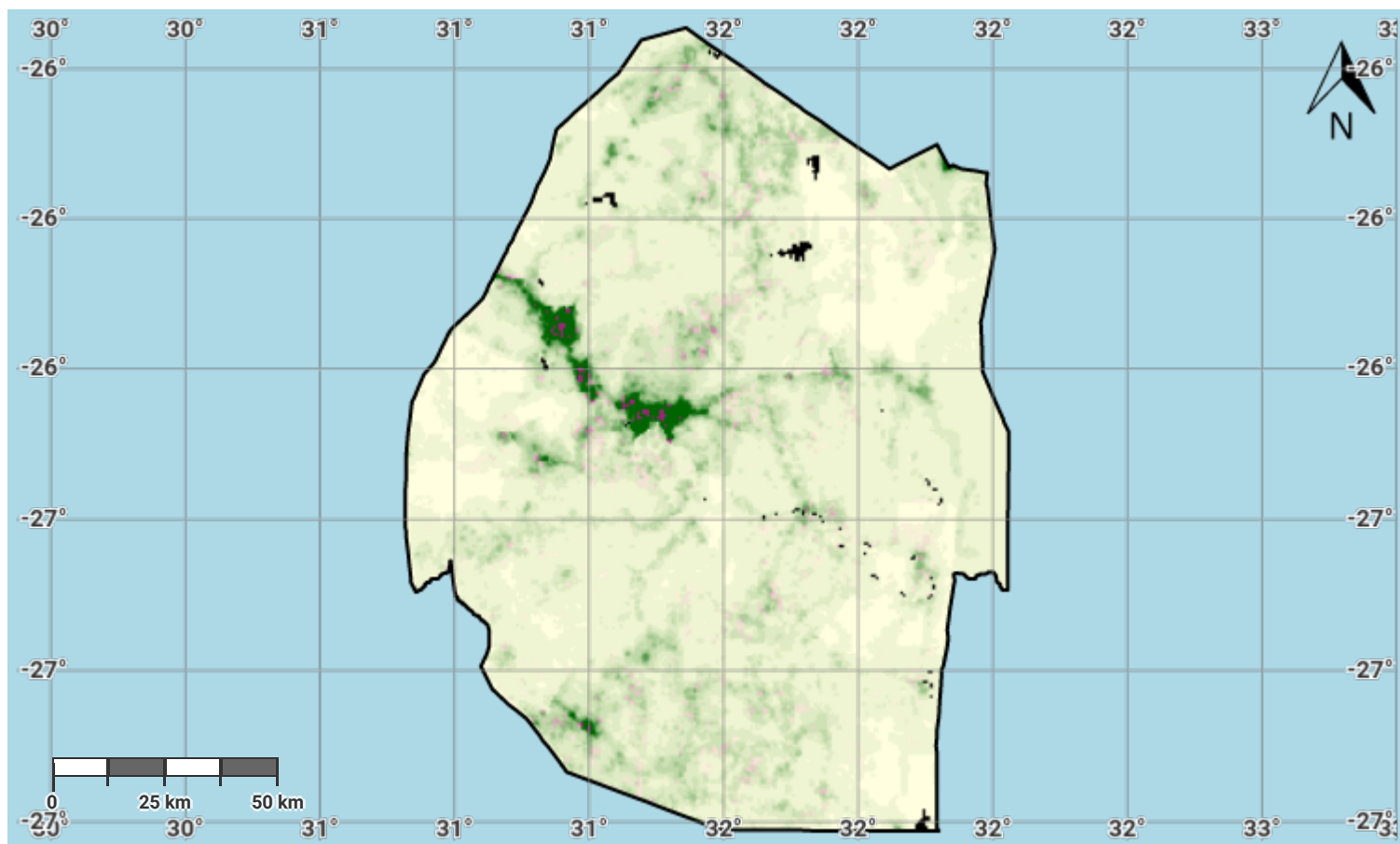
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

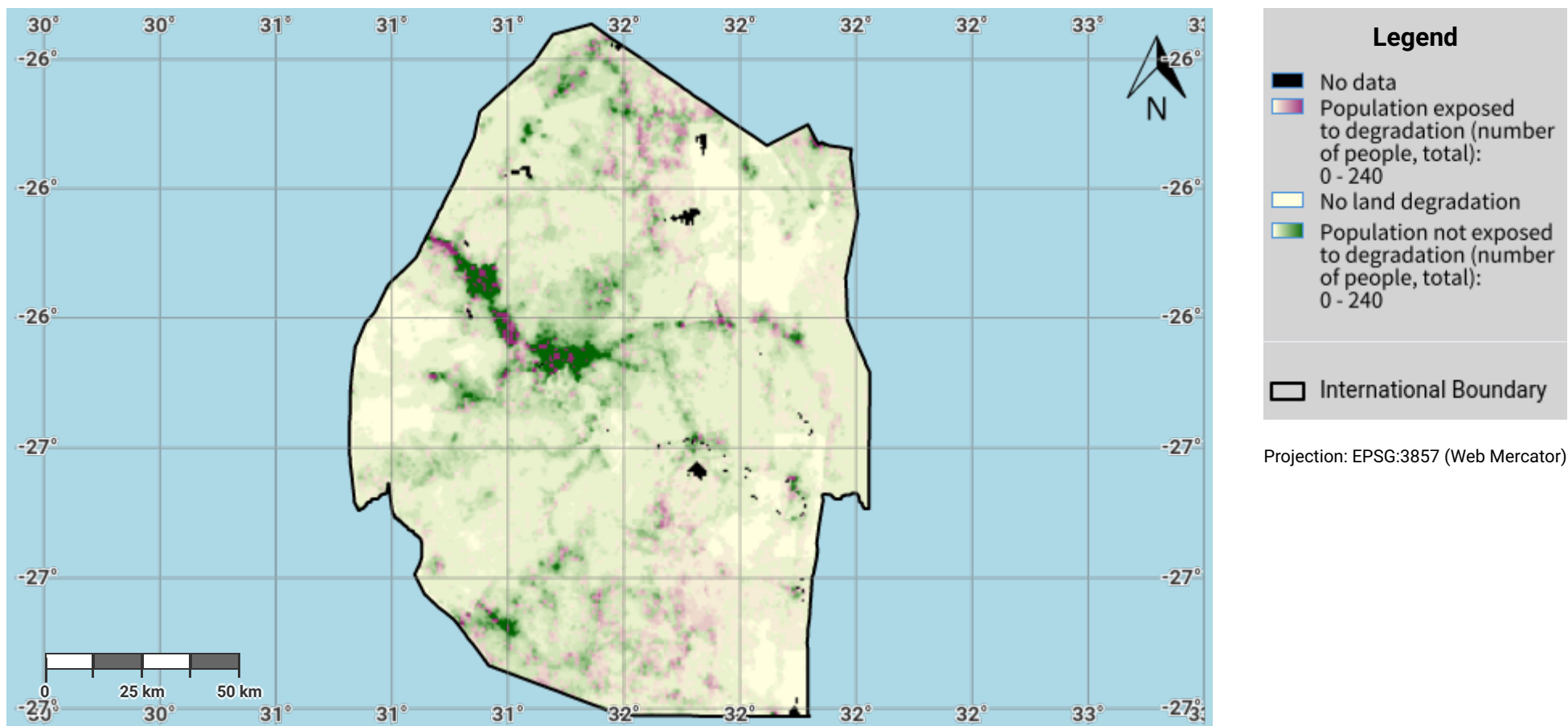
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Disclaimer

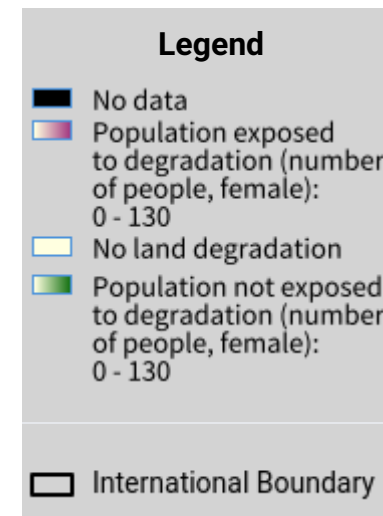
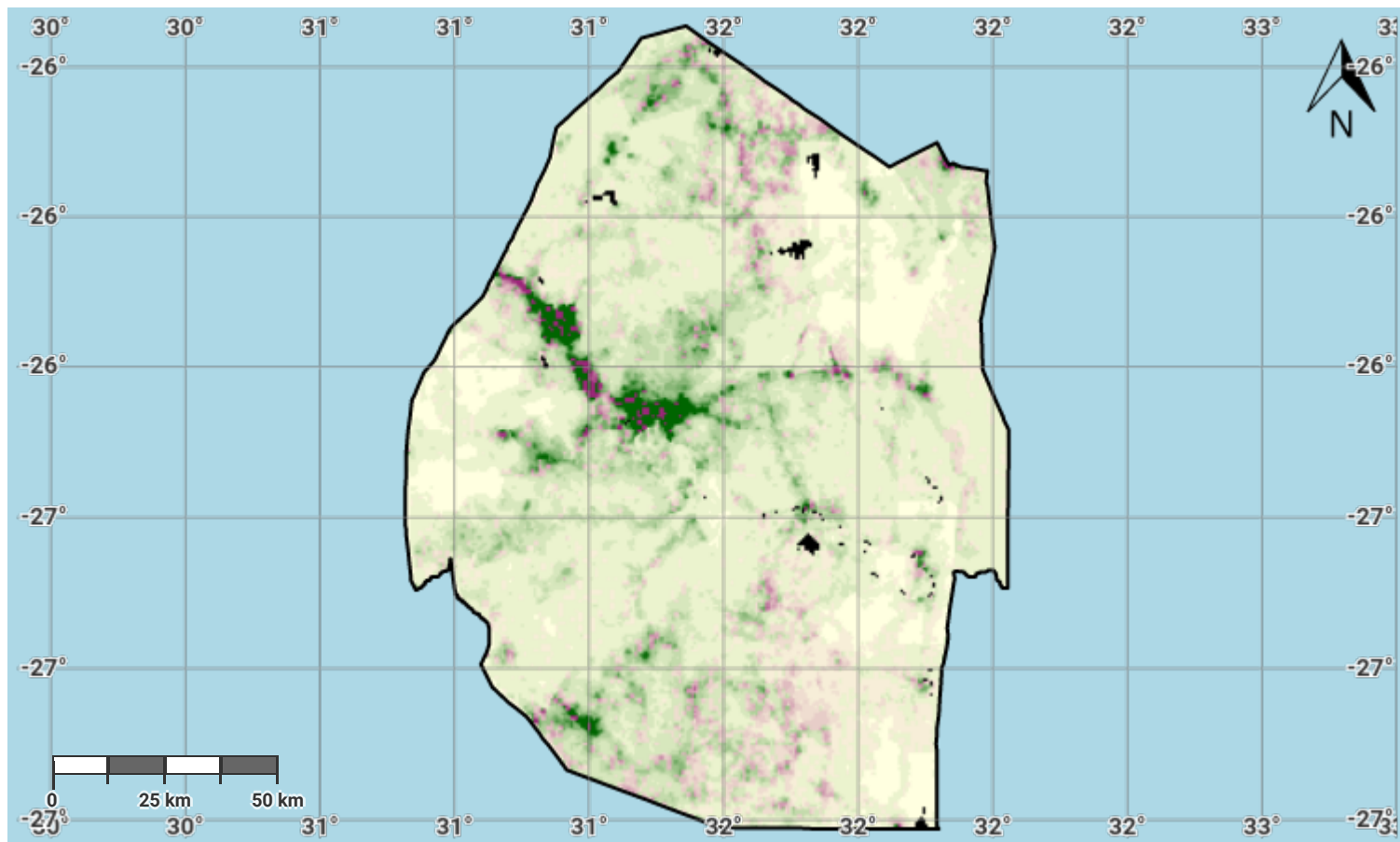
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

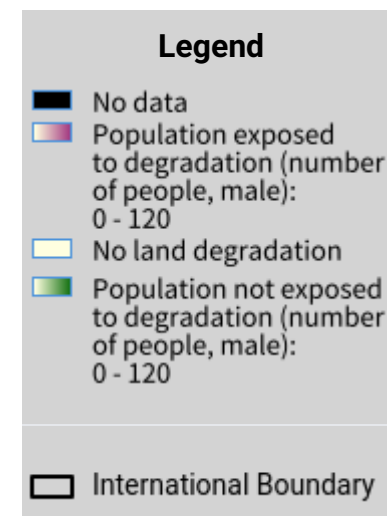
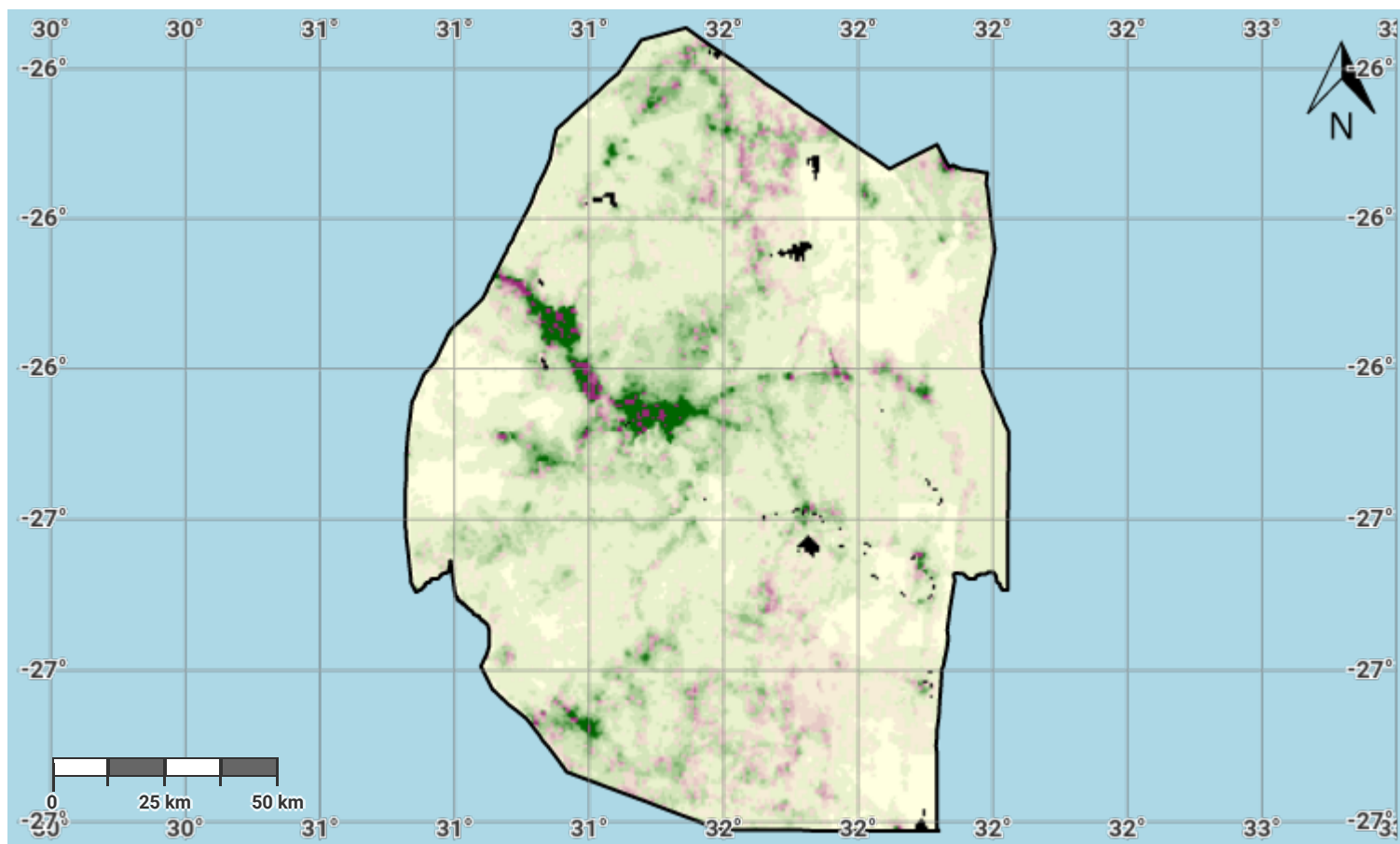
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

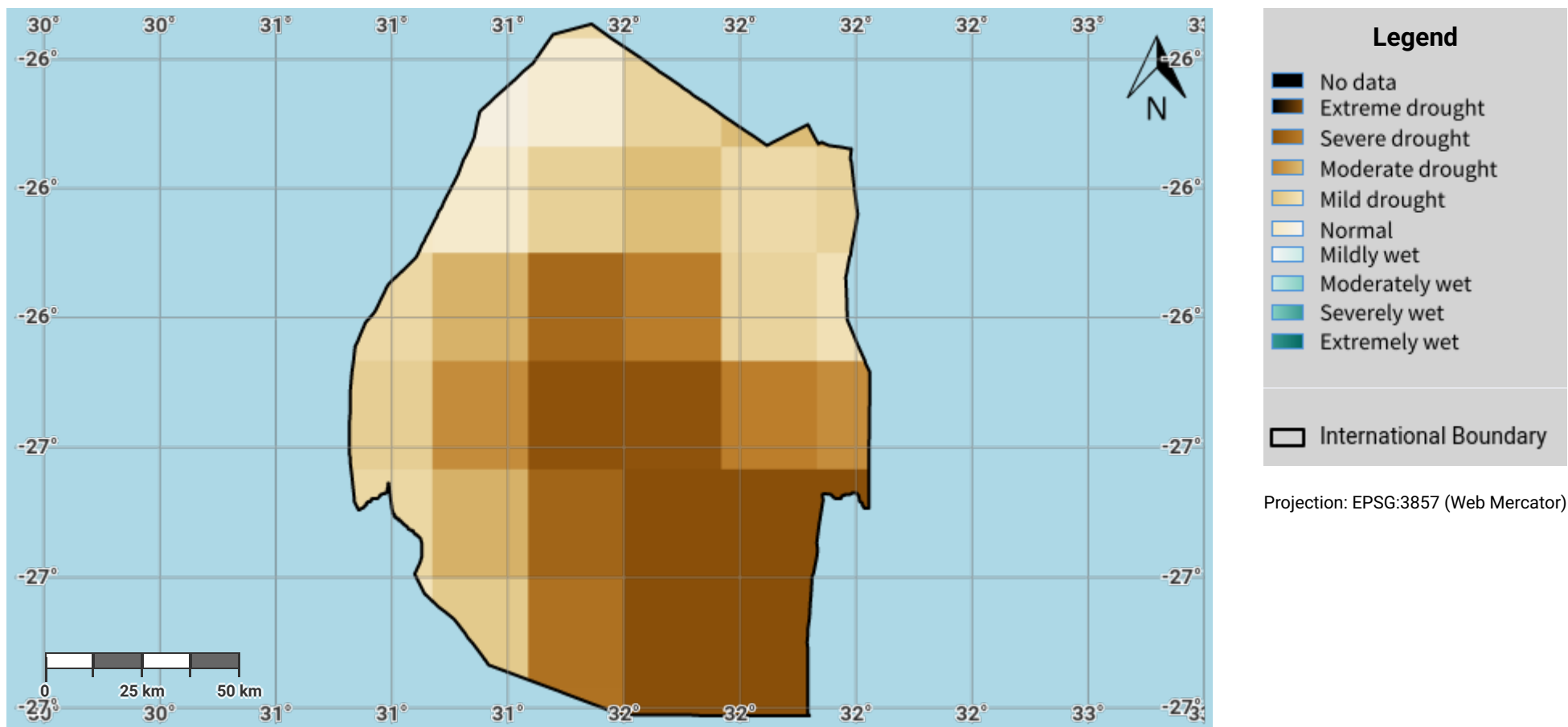
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Source Data Credits

- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Eswatini – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

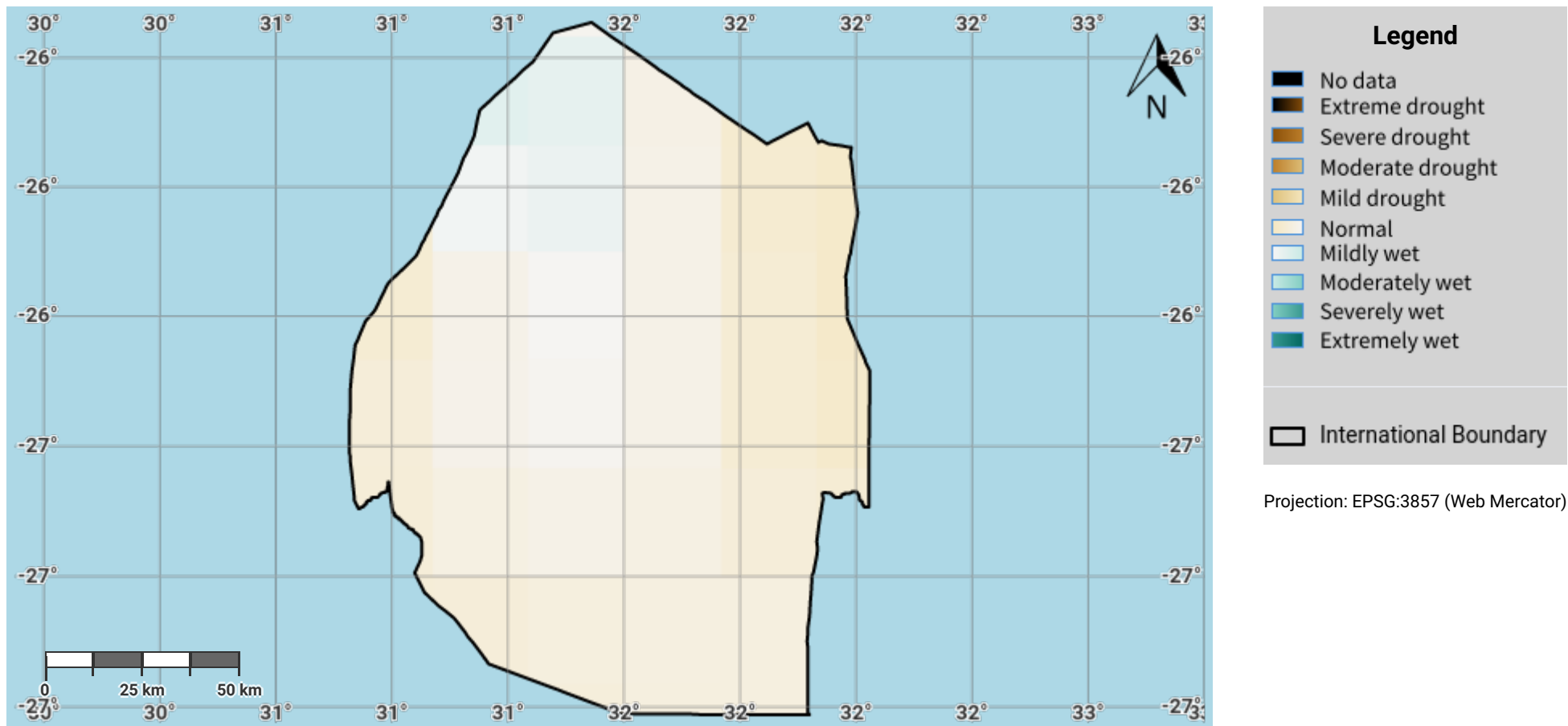
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Eswatini – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



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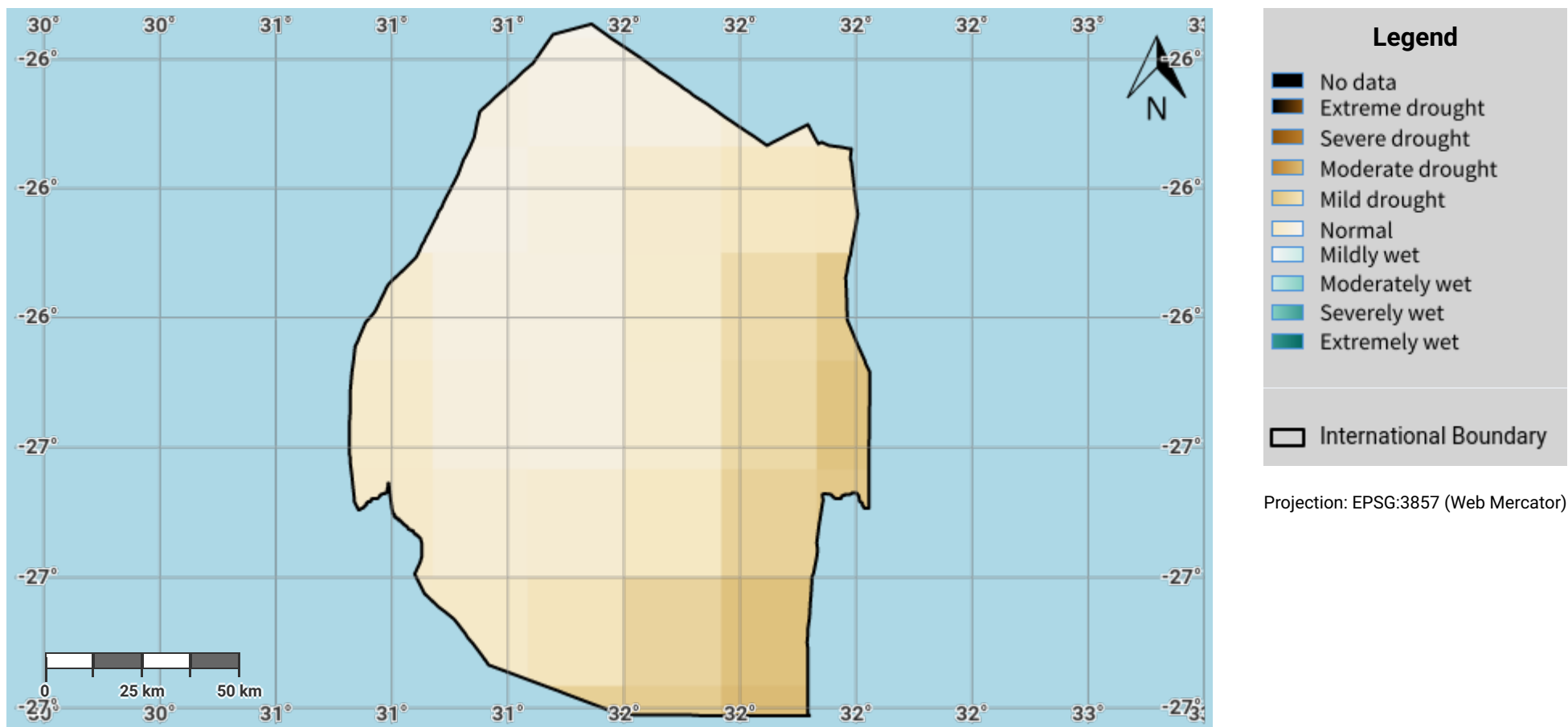
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Eswatini – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

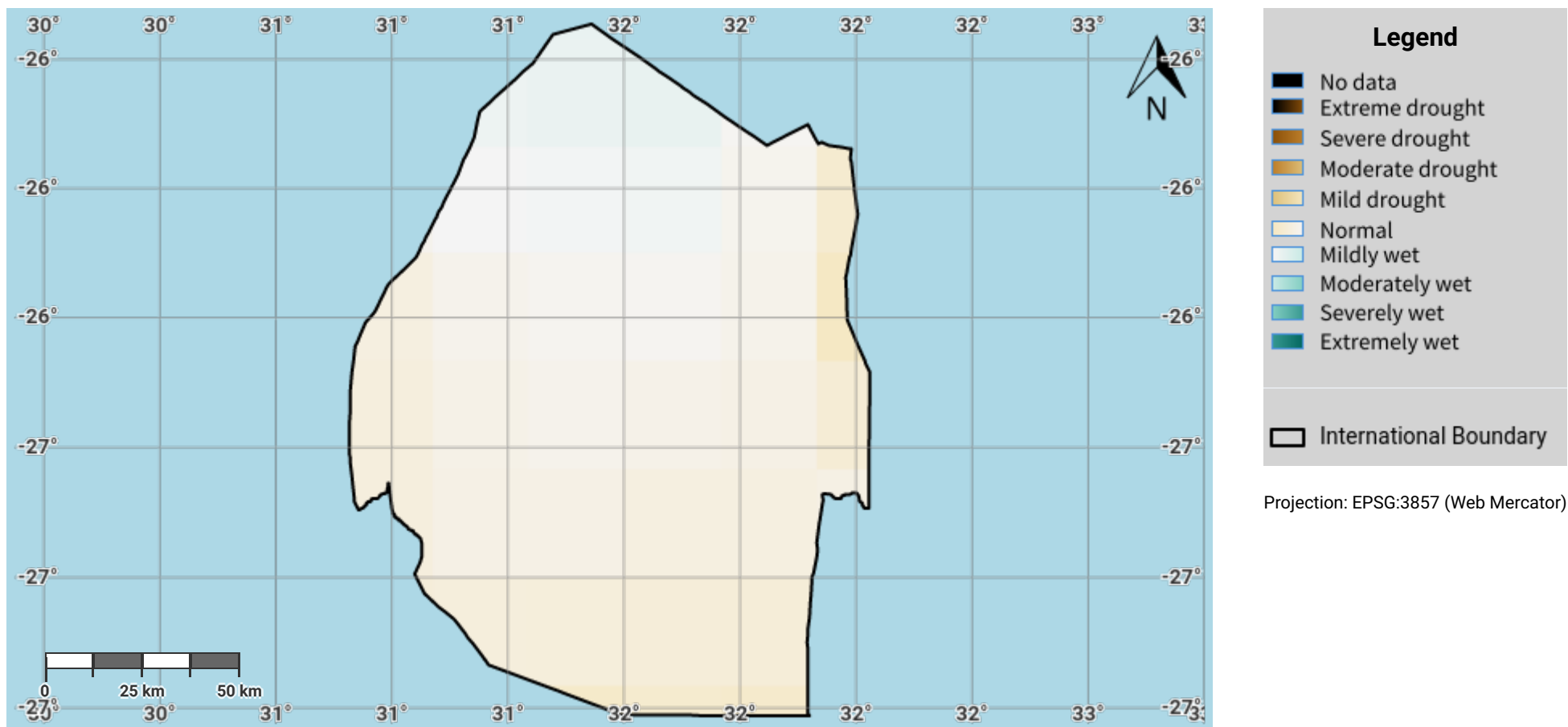
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Eswatini – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

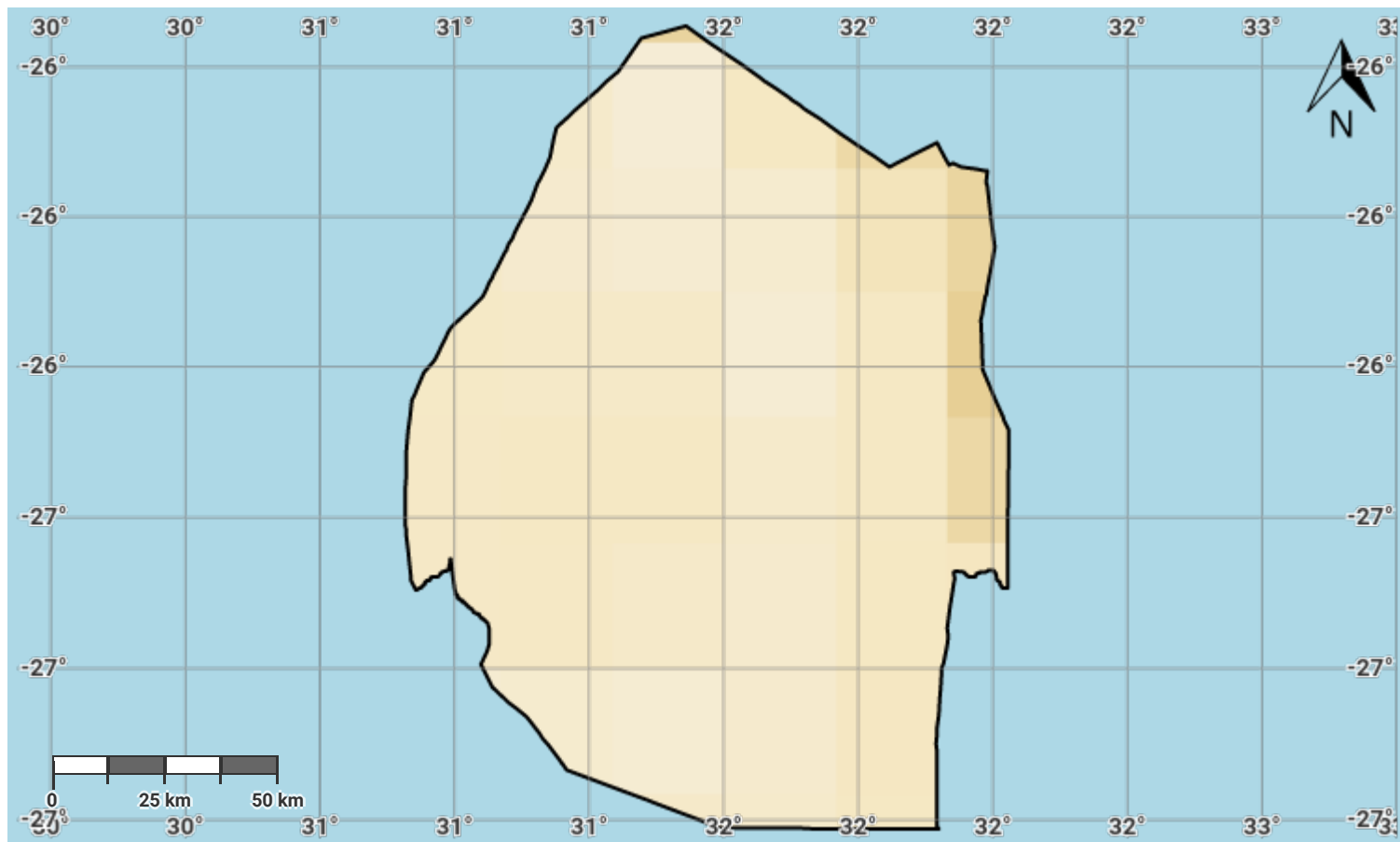
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Eswatini – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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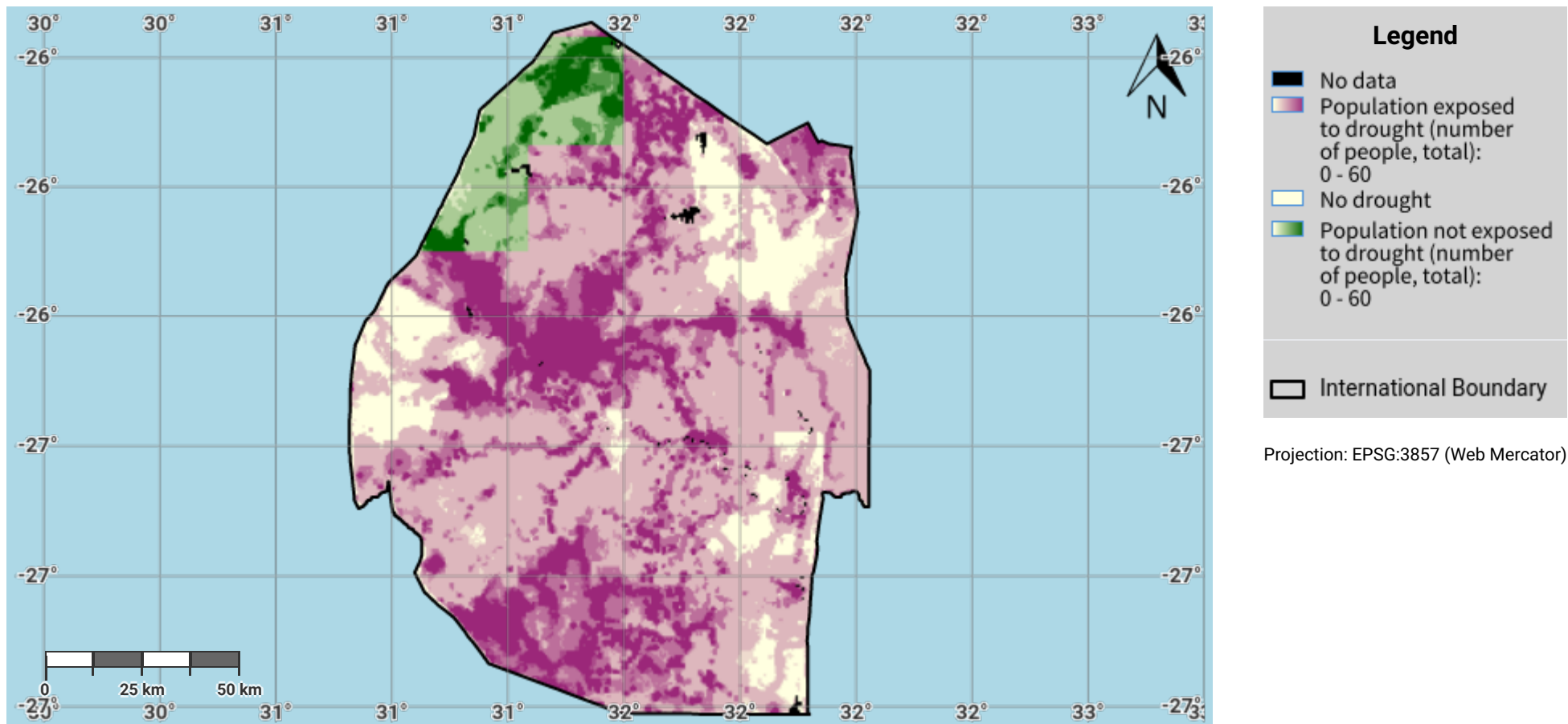
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Eswatini – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



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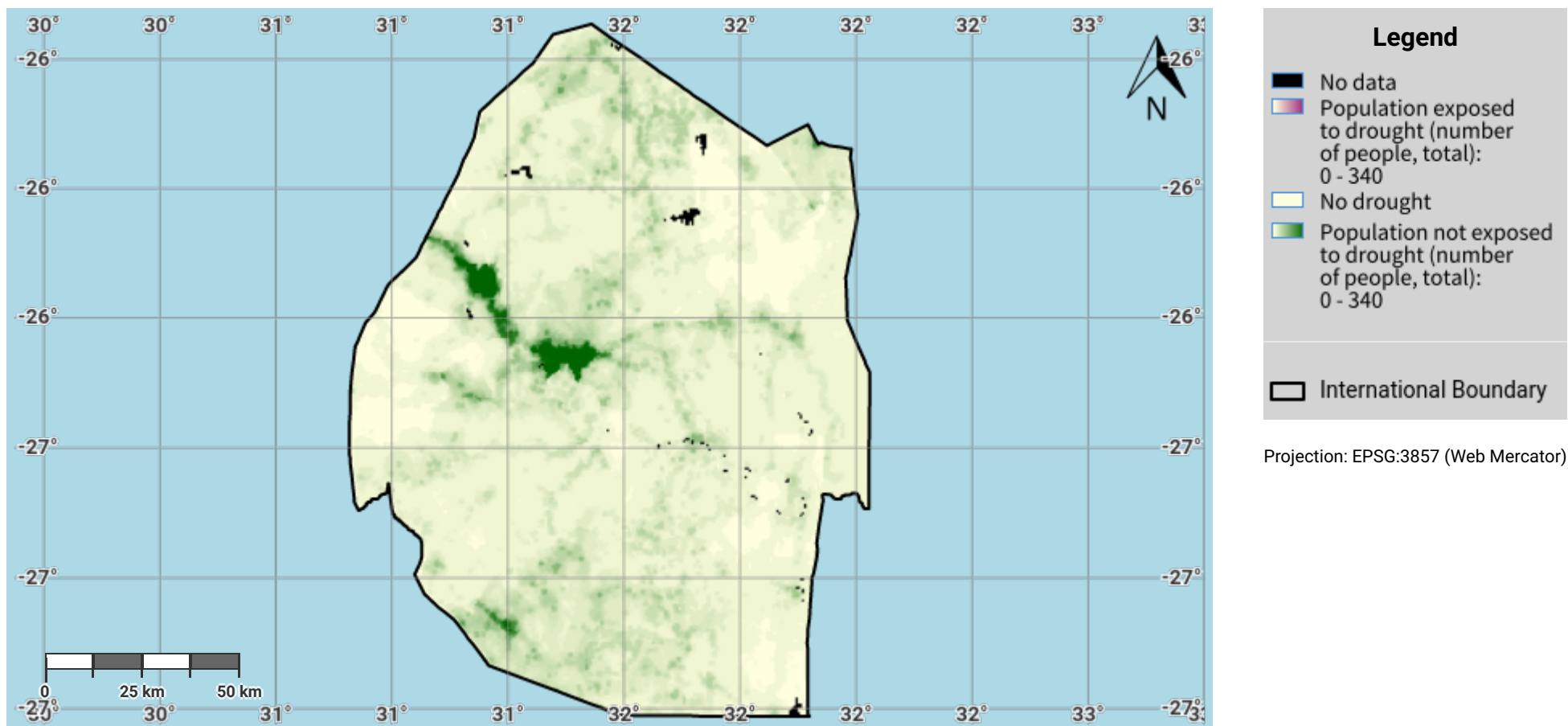
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Eswatini – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



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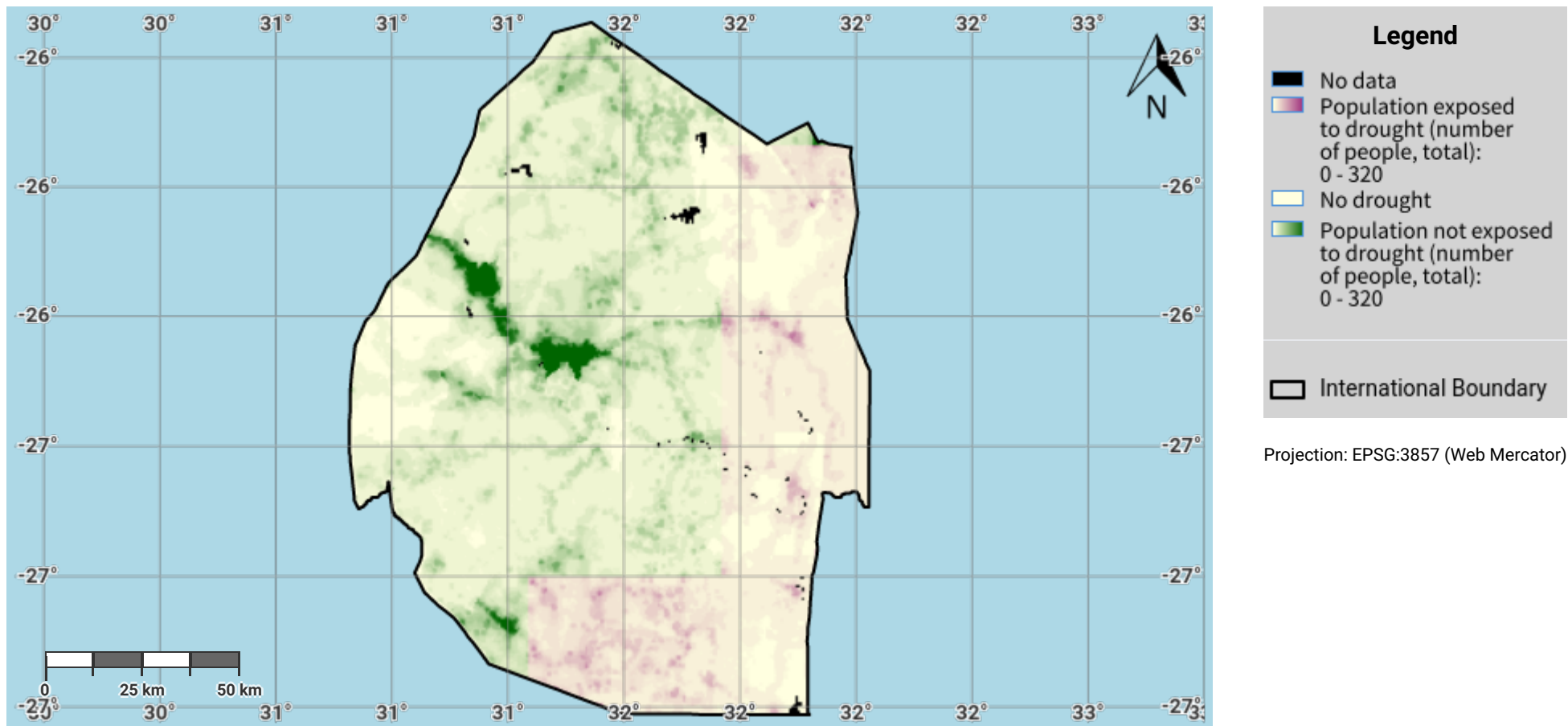
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Eswatini – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

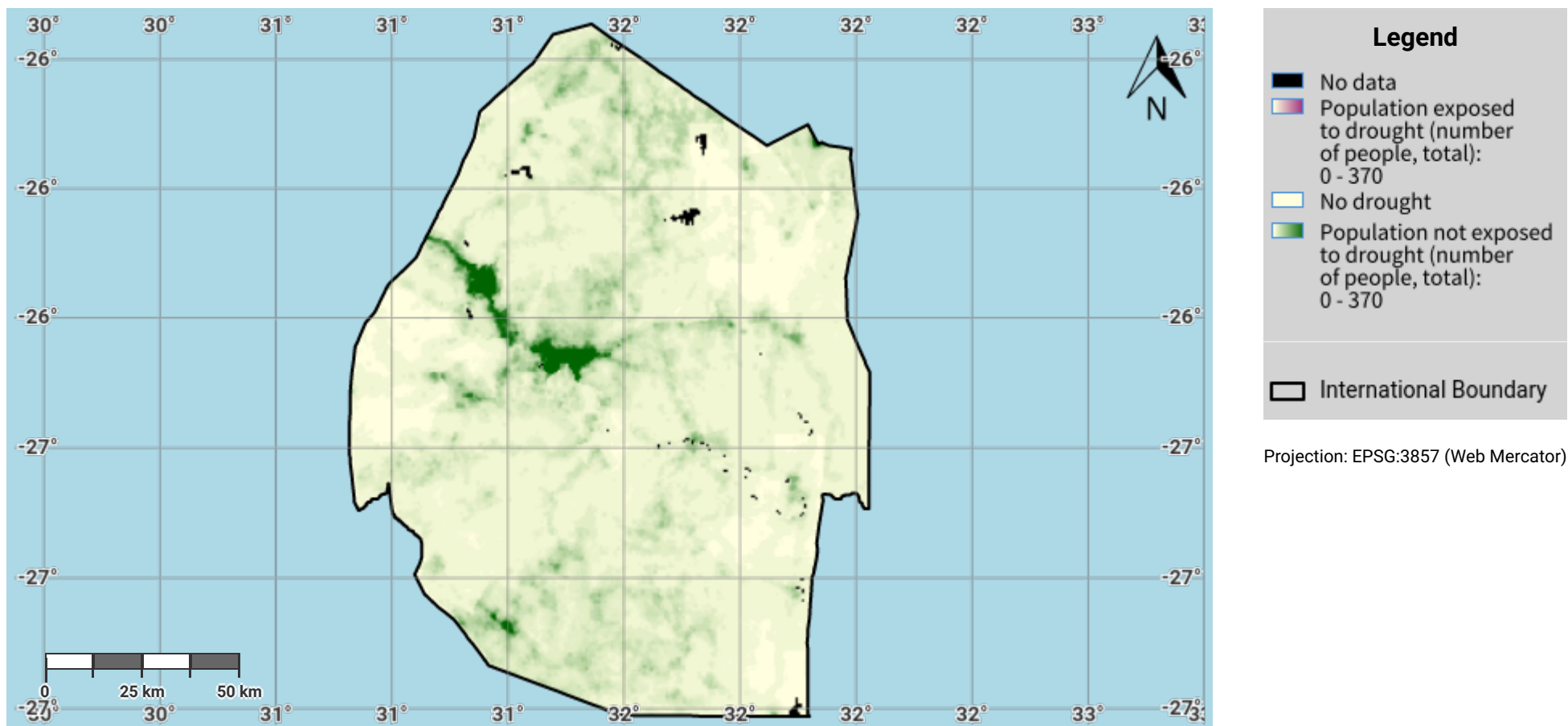
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Eswatini – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



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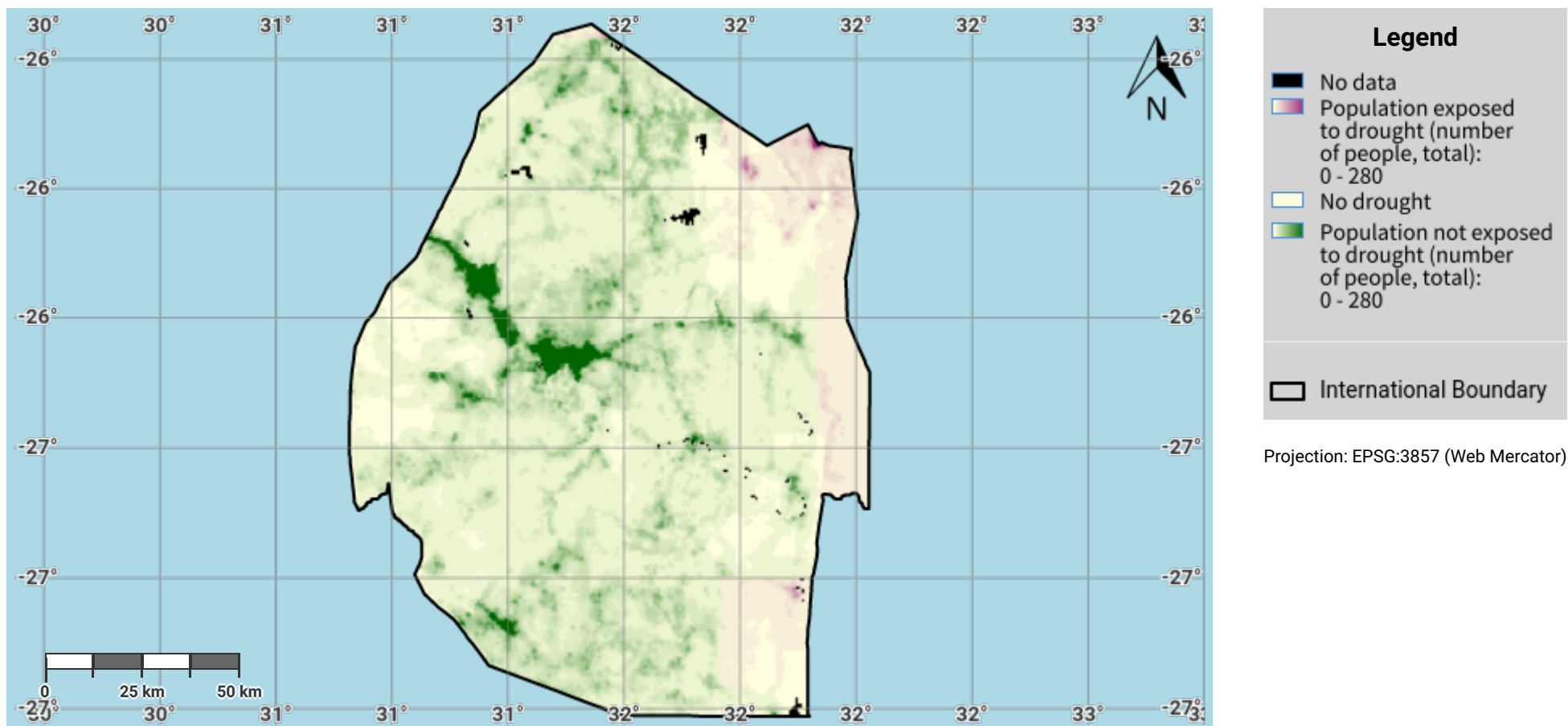
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Eswatini – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



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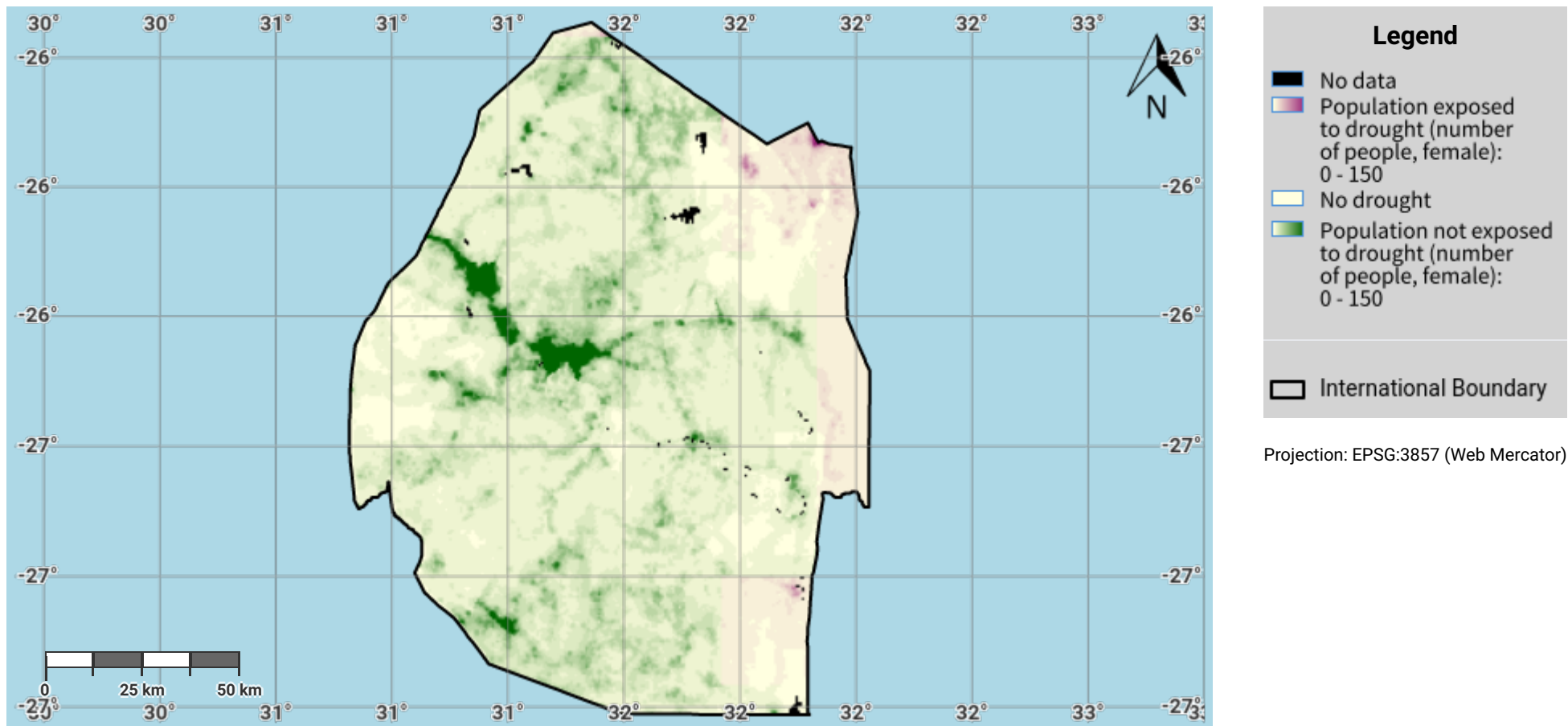
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Eswatini – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



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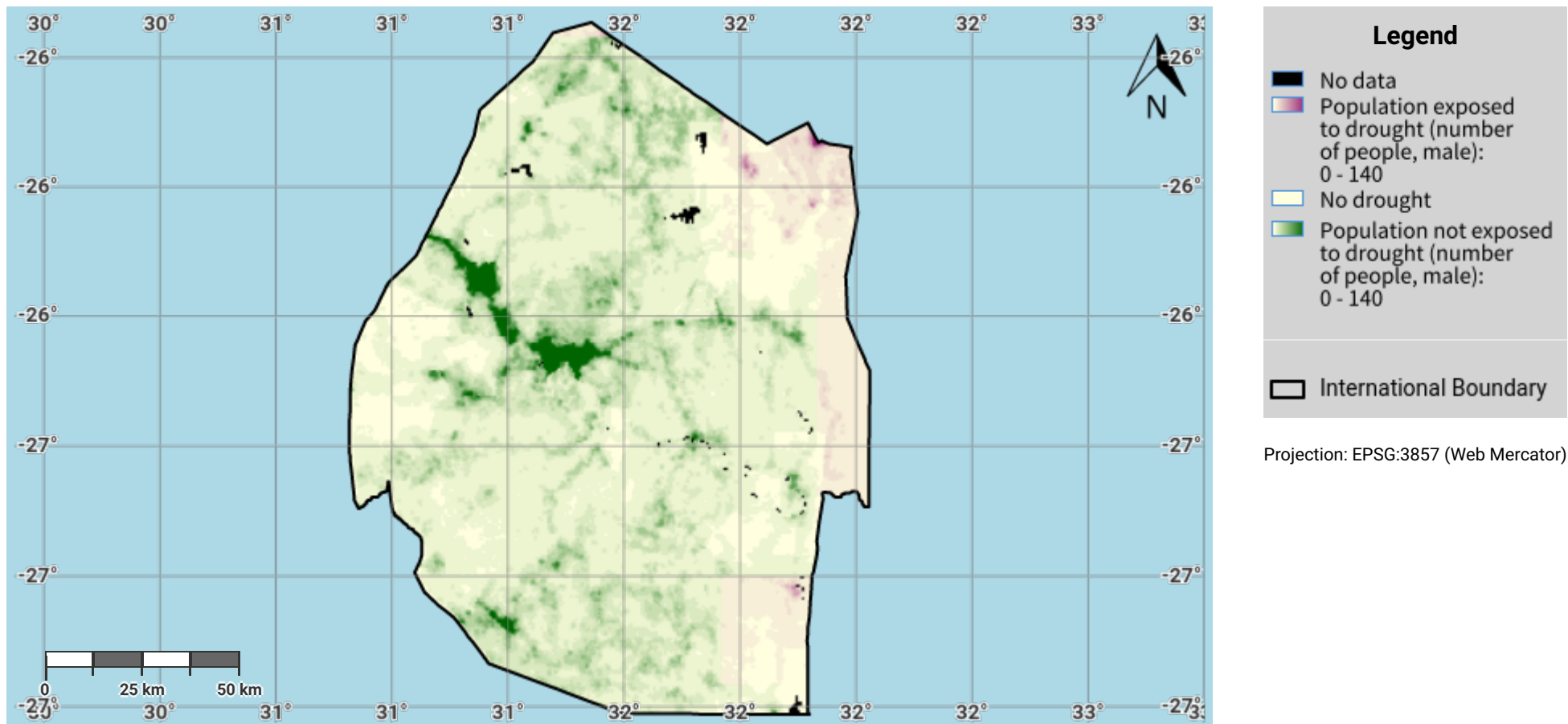
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Eswatini – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



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