



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online national reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org>, or the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the online reporting system on national targets (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's national targets and actions for the implementation of each of the Targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
6. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming;
 - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national and regional implementation, and the progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at the COP as a series of Information Papers, including:
 - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP;
 - iv) providing the source data for time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (4th edition, 2010); and
 - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) is in five sections:

Section 1 provides the institutional information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.

Section 2 is a ‘free-text’ section in which the Party is invited to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.

Section 3 provides the 90 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional ‘free-text’ section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties “to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan”, all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2021 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).


General guidance for completing and submitting the COP14 National Report Format

Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.

16. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties' progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

18. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

19. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format. Those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

20. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the 'indicator questions' in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: 'A - Yes', 'B - No', 'C - Partially', 'D - In progress'. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

21. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2021
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible

Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2021 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports Ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party's official submission of its COP14 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National Report to Ramsar COP14

Section 1: Institutional information

Important note: the responses below will be considered by the Ramsar Secretariat as the definitive list of your focal points, and will be used to update the information it holds. The Secretariat's current information about your focal points is available at <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: KINGDOM OF ESWATINI

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	ESWATINI NATIONAL TRUST COMMISSION (ENTC)
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	MS. HLOBSILE SIKHOSANA, ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Mailing address:	Box 100 (H107) Lobamba, Swaziland Parliament Drive – National Museum Building.
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: (+268) 2416 1481/ 2416 1179/ 2416 1516 Fax: (+268) 2416 1875
Email:	ceo@sntc.org.sz

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Mr. SANDILE T. GUMEDZE
Mailing address:	Box 100 (H107) Lobamba, Swaziland Parliament Drive – National Museum Building.
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: (+268) 2416 1481/ 2416 1179/ 2416 1516 Fax: (+268) 2416 1875
Email:	gumedzesan@gmail.com

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	PROF. ABSALOM MANYATSI
Name of organisation:	University of Eswatini (UNESWA)
Mailing address:	Private Bag 4, Kwaluseni (M201), ESwatini
Telephone/Fax:	+268-25170528/+268-5283021 Mobile: 76043128
Email:	manyatsi@uniswa.sz

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	MR. BHEKITHEMBA THUSI
Name of organisation:	ESWATINI NATIONAL TRUST COMMISSION (SNTC)
Mailing address:	Box 100 (H107) Lobamba, Swaziland Parliament Drive – National Museum Building.
Telephone/Fax:	Tel: (+268) 2416 1481/ 2416 1179/ 2416 1516 Fax: (+268) 2416 1875
Email:	bheki.thusi@sntc.org.sz or bthusi2000@yahoo.co.uk

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	
Name of organisation:	AFRICA COOPERATIVE ACTION TRUST – LILIMA ESWATINI
Mailing address:	P.O. BOX, MBABANE, ESWATINI

Telephone/Fax:	+268 000 000
Email:	emdlamini@acat.org.sz

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

A. What have been the five most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

- 1) **Communication Education and Public Awareness campaigns** on the conservation and wise-use of Eswatini's wetlands by Public sectors, parastatals (Eswatini Environment Authority – SEA), ministries Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy: Department of Water Affairs), Communities and the private sector companies. Wetlands conservation initiatives are aired on communications platforms such as electronic, broadcasting and print media articles. Furthermore, the responsible and oversight Ministry (MTEA) continued advocacy efforts on the value and importance of wetlands conservation and wise-use including the functional value in climate change adaptation as a nature based solution.
- 2) **Sustained conservation and wise-use of Protected Wetlands on Swazi Nation Land (SNL) tenure** under the project on Strengthening the National Protected Area System of Swaziland (SNPASS project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). A total of 10 wetlands with area size range 1.37 to 13.70 hectares and covering 89.21 hectares were fenced. Minimal conservation and wise-use management interventions were also put in place towards ensuring the medium to longterm persistence. Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT – LILIMA ESWATINI) is targetting 28 wetlands, approximately 11,212 hectares for conservation and wise-use by fencing and capacity development in the country.
- 3) **Active involvement of non-governmental organisations on wetlands** - A number of wetlands conservation groups and associations have announced programmes to conserve and wisely-use wetlands and these include: PELUM Eswatini, Nguwelikusasa Letfu, and others.
- 4) **The development of a national wetlands policy, strategy and action plan** was concluded under the project on Strengthening the Protected Area System of Eswatini (SNPAS).
- 5) **Mainstreaming wetlands issues into Eswatini's development process in an adaptative response to climate change** of through Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) processes and thus halting the destruction and degradation of the country's wetlands.
- 6) **Adoption of international standards** such as FSC in the forestry plantation industry, where water bodies are protected from active planting of exotic species by observing the 33m buffer to limit distruction of water sources.

B. What have been the five greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

- 1) The absence of an up-to-date national wetland legislation to prioritise and direct the conservation, wise-use management of wetlands habitats in the country.
- 2) The absence of a land tenure policy for the country to empower conservation efforts.
- 3) The shortage of financial resources to support wetland conservation and wise-se management activities.
- 4) Adhoc and lack of cooperation by the institutions with responsibilities on wetland management issues.
- 5) Poor enforcement of legislation leading to the eencroachment and subsequent conversion, and destruction of wetlands, mostly those found under the Swazi National Land and followed by those found in Private Land.

C. What are the five priorities for future implementation of the Convention?

- 1) Implementing the draft wetland's Policy and National Action Plan towards the conservation and wise - use of the country's wetlands.
- 2) Developing the country's wetland's conservation and protection legislation.
- 3) Coordinating and mainstreaming Wetlands management issues in key national institutions including strengthening the wetlands management unit of the ENTC AA.
- 4) National capacitation and training of local Wetland Management Committees and the Development of Wetland Management Plans (1.5.2 Strategic Direction 2– Research & Development, Education, Communication and Awareness).
- 5) National wetlands mapping and inventory map exercise and to develop an appropriate database for the country.
- 6) Integration of sustainable harnessing programmes to avoid unsustainable protection initiatives.

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

Yes, the Secretariat can closely advise and follow up on country wetlands management activities through the Ramsar regions network and Africa should be well supported to mainstream wetlands. The SADC region needs particular focus and support to develop the region's wetlands conservation and wise-use initiative just like the region's RAMCEA and others.

E. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)? (Including ongoing partnerships and partnerships to develop)

Yes, assistance in resources mobilisation for an increased financial support towards enhancing the restoration of wetlands in vulnerable ecosystems and drought areas should be prioritised. The available funding should be increased to support the conservation and wise-use needs both nationally, regionally, and internationally. Research led intervention must be promoted, hence the need to capacitate more technocrats and support research technological needs.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

The need for collaboration, partnering, and cooperation cannot be overemphasised due to the existing interrelations amongst these MEAs. Joint planning, monitoring, and evaluation of works projects with outputs delivering significant environmental benefits in all focal areas is key to support advancement in biodiversity conservation on a national scale. The current sectoral and independent approach is inefficient in addressing the destruction and degradation of water related ecosystems. Private sector stakeholders (water corporations and parastatals) support and involvement in protection/ conservation initiatives on wetlands is necessary for ensuring their future conservation and wise-use management on a sustainable basis. Therefore, development of National Strategies that will link all MEAs is a solution to bring together conventions under one common agenda to avoid silo approach and duplication of efforts.

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., on sustainable development, energy, extractive industries, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity) and how this could be improved?

There is need for the Swaziland Water Policy/Strategy and Act to emphasise wetlands as important habitats/ ecosystems that are critical in availing ecological goods and services for the benefit of all mankind as reflected in the Ramsar Convention. It is noted that the Water Act 2003 has no reference to wetlands, whilst the Final Water Draft Policy (2017) has included the wetlands as “national assets and shall be declared as such and be protected from destruction”. The role played by wetlands as part of climate change regulation and adaptation as nature based solutions. It is of outmost importance that on-going efforts increasing the conservation and wise-use actions be mainstreamed and enforced through dynamic and stringent environment audit and assessment regulations of the Swaziland Environment Management Act (2002) which emphasises the protection and safe-guarding of wetlands habitats in the country.

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

This draft Policy, Strategic Action Plan (section 2.4.4) emphasizes the promotion of traditional knowledge, research, skills, and wetlands practices. It also calls for the inclusion of the wetlands-dependent communities and gender mainstreaming in planning, utilisation, development and management of wetlands to improve their wellbeing and livelihoods. The Constitution of Eswatini (2005) as a contracting party to the Ramsar Convention promotes the environmental protection by all citizens irrespective of gender. The participation of women in wetlands related activities is strongly encouraged particularly as they undertake has realised the need to develop a comprehensive National programme of action towards various activities (resource extraction – wetland grasses for weaving, etc). The proportion of women currently observed is low to moderate and the numbers were observed to be increasing for general participation and the research component is currently low.

- I. Do you (AA) have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?

The SADC Ramsar initiative needs to be in place so as to add value to other natural resources management programmes and to be further highlighted even under the Regional Integrative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) for the region.

- J. Please list the names of the organisations which have been consulted on or have contributed to the information provided in this report:

1. Strengthening the National Protected Area System of Eswatini (SNPAS) Project Unit under the Eswatini National Trust Commission (ENTC),
2. Eswatini Environment Authority (EEA),
3. National Water Authority (NWA),
4. Department of Water Affairs (DWA),
5. Ministry of Natural Resources & Energy (MNRE),
6. Eswatini Water Development Enterprise (ESWADE),
7. Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA),
8. WaterAid Eswatini,
9. Eswatini Ramsar Sites Managers and.
10. Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT) – LILIMA ESWATINI.

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, and aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant	
a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management:	A
b) Poverty eradication strategies:	A
c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans:	C
d) Coastal and marine resource management plans:	Y
e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	Y
f) National forest programmes:	C
g) National policies or measures on agriculture:	A
h) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD:	A
i) National policies on energy and mining:	X
j) National policies on tourism:	A
k) National policies on urban development:	A
l) National policies on infrastructure:	A
m) National policies on industry:	A
n) National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i:	A
o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:	A
p) National policies on wastewater management and water quality:	A
1.1 Additional information:	

Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale *inter alia* at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.	D
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.1 Additional information:	

2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)	<div>C</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
2.2 Additional information:	
2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown</div>
2.3 Additional information:	
2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)	<div>C</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</div>
2.4 Additional information:	
2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	<div>+84%</div>
2.5 Additional information: Urban areas coverage is above 84% whilst rural area data needs consolidation.	
2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	<div>33%</div> <div>E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</div>
2.6 Additional information: The estimate is over 33% for urban areas whilst the rural areas is low and several option such as pit latrines are used.	
2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	<div>X</div> <div>E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</div>
2.7 Additional information:	

<p>2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.8 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E= 10</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.9 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2.12 Additional information:</p>	
<p>2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?

B

A=Yes; B=No;
X= Unknown;

2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

3.1 Additional information:

The level of awareness and motivation to protect wetlands is excellent.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:

A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned;
X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

a) Ramsar Sites
b) Wetlands in general

a) A
b) A

3.2 Additional information:

The current Ramsar Sites are dominated by private sector landowners that manage their sites in a good conservation state.

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i

A

A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned

3.3 Additional information:

Swazi Nation Land (SNL) residents have been assisted with protection of wetlands activities through capacitation and fencing material to eliminate grazing threats that destroy the flora resources.

3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i

B

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable

3.4 Additional information:

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*
 {Reference to Aichi Target 9}

<p>4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.1 Additional information: Wetlands are harbouring a number of IAS and the density is increasing.</p>	
<p>4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information: A newly developed strategy (National Strategy for the Control and Management of Invasive Alien Plant Species: 2020 – 2030) captures the different approaches to manage and control IAS including those in wetlands. The database at www.sntc.org.sz contains a comprehensive list of invasive species in wetlands.</p>	
<p>4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown</p>
<p>4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions)</p>	
<p>4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown</p>
<p>4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management) Some of the invasive include; <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> L. / water lettuce, <i>Salvinia molesta</i>/ <i>Kariba weed</i>, amongst others.</p>	

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
4.5 Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 5. The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6,11, 12]

5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.1 Additional information:	

5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
5.2 Additional information:	

5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i	2
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented ? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i	2
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i	2
	E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:	

5.6	Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii	B
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
5.6 Additional information:		

5.7	How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv	F
		E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;
5.7 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):		

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

7.1	Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established): The Ramsar Sites managers are obligated to periodically report on ecological character elements to the Administrative Authority (AA) and furthermore, the AA also undertakes visit to the sites.		

7.2	Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	O
		A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):		

7.3	If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	B
		A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):		

Goal 3. Wisely using all wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands

{1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: Mapping and inventory exercise still to be compiled.	
8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information:	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: The AA intends developing a database as an output of the mapping and inventory exercise still to be undertaken nationally.	
8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: All national reports where relevant disclose the information and data.	

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p>
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>Wetlands sites at the national level continued being degraded due to a number of unsustainable landuse activities.</p>	

8.6	Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.	X
		E= # Km ² ;; G=More than # Km ² ; X= Unknown

8.6

According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:

Area by type of wetland				Total area by category of wetland
Inland	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamps: xx Km ²	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): xx Km ²	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: xx Km ²	25,627KM ² (2002)
Human-made		X = Unkwown	-	35.83220 KM ²
Total				25,662.8322 KM²
Date of the inventory: Source: Global Water Partnership (2002)				
Reference or link: https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/gwp-saf-files/iwrm-report_swaziland.pdf				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:

<https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory.

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information: Government of Eswatini (2020). Draft National Wetlands Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2020), Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA).</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information:</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information:</p>	
<p>9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.4 Additional information:</p>	

<p>9.5 Has your country established policies or guidelines for enhancing the role of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change? {1.7.3} {1.7.5} KRA 1.7.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.5 Additional information: Eswatini has developed an adaptation plan to climate change, taking into consideration vulnerable sectors, groups, communities and ecosystems.</p>	
<p>9.6 Has your country formulated plans or projects to sustain and enhance the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable farming systems? {1.7.4} {1.7.6} KRA 1.7.v</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.6 Additional information: Proposed projects are on exploring nature based solutions (Nbs), especially in the area of the sustainable management of water and ecosystems such as wetlands through several interventions.</p>	
<p>9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on: a) agriculture-wetland interactions b) climate change c) valuation of ecosystem services {1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) A</p>
<p>9.7 Additional information: A number of publications and assessment studies have been completed in this regard by several practitioners.</p>	
<p>9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):</p>	
<p>9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented): The areal size of Eswatini is relatively small though punctuated by varied topography which gives rise to a number of wetland valley bottoms and seep lines of varying but small sizes.</p>	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

10.1 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Eswatini has a direct cultural link to wetlands through the uMhlanga / Annual reed ceremony for young Swati maiden's chastity.	

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) A
a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	b) C
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous peoples and community-based groups, wetland education centres and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	
10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)	

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.3 Additional information: The traditional timing of cutting and collection of medicinal plants though varied means is observed for most sites.	

Target 11. Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):

Three (3) publications on the subject are available and these as follows;

1. Manyatsi A.M., Mhazo S., Msibi S., and Masarirambi M.T., 2010. Utilisation of Wetlands Plant Resources for Livelihood in Swaziland: the case of Lobamba Lomdzala area. Current Research Journal of Social Sciences 2(4): 262-268.
2. Masarirambi M.T., Manyatsi A.M. and Mhazo N., 2010. Distribution and utilisation of Wetlands in Swaziland. Research Journal of Environmental and earth Sciences 2 (3):146-152.
3. Mahlalela, L. S, 2014. Economic valuation and natural resource rent as tools for wetland conservation in Swaziland: the case of Lawuba wetland. Dissertation (MSc Agric)--University of Pretoria. <https://repository.up.ac.za/handle/2263/40354>.

11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
11.2 Additional information: The Eswatini Environment Authority (EEA) has protected wetland sites with local communities and the natural resource harvest in turn uplifts the local community residents.	

11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):	

11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.1 Additional information: Efforts by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) centre on restoring by eliminating threats to local-area wetlands and a number of these have been identified.	

12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored): Some of the challenges will include the lack of a landuse policy in the country.	

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	C
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	A
c) Policy and legislative instruments	A
d) Wise use of peatlands	C
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	A
f) International cooperation	C
g) Implementation and support	C
12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation: A research project was undertaken with the Water Research Council of South Africa investigating climate change related effects on selected catchments with Eswatini. The project covered a peatland seep lines in both areas of investigation.	

Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13.1 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
13.1 Additional information:	
13.2 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases
13.2 Additional information:	

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Planned', please indicate the regional initiative(s) and the collaborating countries of each initiative): The SADC Africa Region has no initiative interconnecting the various wetlands conservation and wise-use goals and the initiative to develop one is now over 10 years.	
15.2 Has your country supported or participated in the development of other regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? {3.2.2}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s): SADC members states have discussed possible initiatives that remain plans.	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

<p>16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level (Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) C c) C d) C</p>
<p>16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p> <p>The AA will take action and continue past advocacy actions through the CEPA focal points in concert with the broader stakeholders and further devolve to the other levels of the communication structure.</p>	
<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) 3 b) X</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p>	
<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management? {4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) C b) C</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>The management committee participants are elected by the community to undertake the requisite management guidelines on the particular wetland.</p>	

<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p>	
<p>16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): General oversight on destruction and other unsustainable activities within and around wetlands.</p>	
<p>16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) B c) A</p>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): The involvement and participation in meetings specifically to deliver periodic reports.</p>	
<p>16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP13? {4.1.8}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No</p>
<p>16.7 Additional information: WWD 2017, 2018, 2019,2020.</p>	
<p>16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this): NGOs and communities have launched a number projects to conserve wetlands and the interest is on an upward trend.</p>	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}
[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1	B
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment: There is on-going negotiations with the line Ministry to avail and supplement finances in this regard.	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	
17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	
17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z
	A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	
17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	B
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12):	
17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information:	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information:	
18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii. The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received): Eswatini before being a CP received funding the International Water Management Institute (IWMI).	
18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}	B
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):	
18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.5 Additional information:	

18.6 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information:	

18.7 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant
18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place): Hawane - Mbuluzi River Basin system, Usuthu River Basin, Lomati River Basin, Komati River Basin, Ngwavuma River Basin.	

18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.8 Additional information:	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17]

19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials:	

<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) F</p> <p>b) F</p> <p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p>	

<p>19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p>	

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, and aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 2: By 2022, biodiversity values have been integrated into all national, regional, municipal and rural development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, and are being incorporated into accounting and reporting systems.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization must be mainstreamed in educational curricula at all levels and in community development packages.	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	The national curriculum centre (NCC) has integrated biodiversity topics into the primary (Grade 1-7), secondary (Form 1-3) and high school (Form 4-5) curriculum on subjects such as Science, Agriculture, Social Studies, Practical Arts, Geography and Development studies. The Eswatini National Curriculum Framework for General Education of 2018, mainstreams from Grade 0 to Form 6.	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:		
Planned evaluation in the year 2021.		

Target 2. Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big plantations those portions of land not suitable for agriculture must be set aside as conservation areas • All riparian zones, within 100 m of rivers and drainage lines, must be protected from activities threatening to transform them. If such activities (such as agriculture) are already taking place within this riparian zone, they should be stopped and the land should be rehabilitated back to its natural state. • Other threatened or critical habitats (such as wetlands and indigenous forests) within areas of intensive agriculture or forestry must be designated and protected. <p>Target 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of the air and natural water supplies must be brought to a halt or at least reduced to acceptable levels by all sectors.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	<p>The five River Basin Institutions are tasked with managing the basins under their jurisdiction and private companies also have similar obligation to manage river lines. Positive feedback is observed on the less occurrence of incidents of illegal substances that are planted along the riparian zones due to an effective integrated management and enforcement by company rangers and police. The Natural Resources Management Act, 1951 prevents cultivation of crops within 33 meters of banks of public streams. Protect destruction of biodiversity rich ecosystems close to the riverbanks.</p> <p>Spillage done in water bodies requires that EEA gather samples for testing and the principles of polluter pays for remedial programmes to mitigate are applied. Infrastructure capacity for water pollution prevention efforts are seen through the construction of new wastewater and sewerage treatment plants in towns of the country. River water pollution is periodically monitored at different locations and samples are taken to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for analysis which houses an accredited laboratory for testing key pollutants.</p>
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Target 3. Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 3 By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p> <p>Target 4 By 2020, at the latest, Government, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>Target 7 By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>Target 8 By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 3 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promotion of cattle overstocking through government provision of dipping chemicals must be removed • The government must invest in alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy and wind energy, and introduce subsidies on energy to reduce tree harvesting • Incentives must be introduced for landowners who put their land under conservation e.g. reduction in tax <p>Target 4 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders must play a role in the maintenance of the 'ecosystem infrastructure' to ensure that this support is sustainable • The government must ensure there are improvements in other sectors e.g. reducing unemployment may have positive <p>Target 7 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big plantations those portions of land not suitable for agriculture must be set aside as conservation areas • All riparian zones, within 100 m of rivers and drainage lines, must be protected from activities threatening to transform them. If such activities (such as agriculture) are already taking 	

	<p>place within this riparian zone, they should be stopped and the land should be rehabilitated back to its natural state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other threatened or critical habitats (such as wetlands and indigenous forests) within areas of intensive agriculture or forestry must be designated and protected. <p>Target 8 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of the air and natural water supplies must be brought to a halt or at least reduced to acceptable levels by all sectors.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 9]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A baseline study of alien invasive species in the country must be undertaken, with subsequent periodic monitoring. Control measures must be identified and implemented for priority species. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement		

of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}.*

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 6 and 11: 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 landscape and seascapes.</p> <p>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 6 and 11 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical ecosystems/habitats such as riparian, aquatic and pristine must be maintained and protected • Incentives for owners of land with unique/special ecosystems/habitats to maintain that ecosystem/habitat must be put in place • A comprehensive Land Policy must be put in place that covers all the categories of land in the country • Special protection and rehabilitative activities must be given to wetlands, endangered habitats and those harbouring endangered/Red Data List species • No development of any sort must be allowed in protected areas 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection-worthy areas and private lands that are available for protection must be granted legal protection • Existing laws for proclamation of protected areas must be revised to cover more categories of protection and to include Swazi Nation Land. • Chiefs and other traditional structures as well as the rural populace must be prioritized in conservation and biodiversity initiatives • The Swazi Administration Order must be revised to better equip chiefs and traditional leaders to protect and regulate the usage of biodiversity and ecosystems • The link between tradition/culture and biodiversity must be reinforced to conserve species and maintain cultural practices • Reintroductions and/or suitable alternatives must be used to reduce pressures of cultural demands on biodiversity <p>Target 12 Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies need to be crafted to protect Red Data List species • Government to include conservation in its budgetary processes
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12]

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	B	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	

	<p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>
<p>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</p>	<p>Target 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural activities must be modernized and intensified on lands already in use rather than clearing virgin lands • Environmental impact assessments should be done for all projects even those on Swazi Nation Land. • Mitigation measures in EIA reports of approved projects must be implemented and impacts monitored. • A comprehensive Land Policy that covers all the categories of land in the country must be put in place <p>Target 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big plantations those portions of land not suitable for agriculture must be set aside as conservation areas • All riparian zones, within 100 m of rivers and drainage lines, must be protected from activities threatening to transform them. If such activities (such as agriculture) are already taking place within this riparian zone, they should be stopped and the land should be rehabilitated back to its natural state. • Other threatened or critical habitats (such as wetlands and indigenous forests) within areas of intensive agriculture or forestry must be designated and protected.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p> <p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of local communities, at all relevant levels.</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategies need to be crafted to protect Red Data List species Government to include conservation in its budgetary processes <p>Target 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic services provided by ecosystems need to be evaluated. The general populace as well as policy-makers must be made aware of ecosystem services and their value Taxes must be introduced for the usage of ecosystem services and the revenue collected must be used for ecosystem maintenance and rehabilitation. 	

	<p>Target 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By working with the Intellectual Property Office as well as custodians of traditional knowledge (TK): traditional knowledge must be protected and incorporated into conservation and ABS strategies <p>Target 19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thorough survey of Swaziland's biodiversity and ecosystems must be undertaken and followed by periodic monitoring A meta-database and database of data, information and publications on the country's biodiversity and ecosystems must be created and maintained Detailed studies of the ecological processes and functions of biodiversity and ecosystems within Swaziland need to be implemented. The number of ecologists, zoologists and botanists working in the country must be increased through the training of postgraduates, particularly at the Masters and PhD levels.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
Additional information:	
Planned evaluation in the year 2021.	

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}. [Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Government, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and	

	<p>have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p> <p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders must play a role in the maintenance of the 'ecosystem infrastructure' to ensure that this support is sustainable • The government must ensure there are improvements in other sectors e.g. reducing unemployment may have positive impacts on those whose livelihoods depend on harvesting and trade in biodiversity <p>Target 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big plantations those portions of land not suitable for agriculture must be set aside as conservation areas • All riparian zones, within 100 m of rivers and drainage lines, must be protected from activities threatening to transform them. If such activities (such as agriculture) are already taking place within this riparian zone, they should be stopped and the land should be rehabilitated back to its natural state. • Other threatened or critical habitats (such as wetlands and indigenous forests) within areas of intensive agriculture or forestry must be designated and protected.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully*

integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.
[Reference to Aichi Target 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of local communities, at all relevant levels.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	By working with the Intellectual Property Office as well as custodians of traditional knowledge (TK): traditional knowledge must be protected and incorporated into conservation and ABS strategies	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:	Planned evaluation in the year 2021.	

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1: All citizens of the country must be aware of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the steps they can take to conserve and use these sustainably.</p> <p>» Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty</p>	

	<p>reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p>» Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p> <p>» Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization must be mainstreamed in educational curricula at all levels and in community development packages <p>Target 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government must incorporate ecosystem services and biodiversity utilization into its strategies, development plans and budgets with special emphasis on cross-cutting issues such as conservation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Funds to reduce poverty, unemployment and dependence on biodiversity by rural populace must be set aside. <p>Target 13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use and cultivation of GMOs should be approached with caution • Species of cultural importance should be given special protection <p>Target 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic services provided by ecosystems need to be evaluated. • The general populace as well as policy-makers must be made aware of ecosystem services and their value • Taxes must be introduced for the usage of ecosystem services and the revenue collected must be used for ecosystem maintenance and rehabilitation.
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

Additional information:
Planned evaluation in the year 2021.

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 14</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economic services provided by ecosystems need to be evaluated. The general populace as well as policy-makers must be made aware of ecosystem services and their value Taxes must be introduced for the usage of ecosystem services and the revenue collected must be used for ecosystem maintenance and rehabilitation. <p>Target 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degraded habitats must be rehabilitated and species that have become locally extinct reintroduced 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

Additional information:
Planned evaluation in the year 2021.

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big plantations those portions of land not suitable for agriculture must be set aside as conservation areas • All riparian zones, within 100 m of rivers and drainage lines, must be protected from activities threatening to transform them. If such activities (such as agriculture) are already taking place within this riparian zone, they should be stopped and the land should be rehabilitated back to its natural state. • Other threatened or critical habitats (such as wetlands and indigenous forests) within areas of intensive agriculture or forestry must be designated and protected. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information:	Planned evaluation in the year 2021.	

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1: All citizens of the country must be aware of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the steps they can take to conserve and use these sustainably.</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p> <p>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p> <p>Target 11: 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 landscape and seascapes.</p> <p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p> <p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	

	Target 17: By 2015 Swaziland has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021	
Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.	

Target 16. Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1: All citizens of the country must be aware of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the steps they can take to conserve and use these sustainably.</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization must be mainstreamed in educational curricula at all levels and in community development packages <p>Target 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of the air and natural water supplies must be brought to a halt or at least reduced to acceptable levels by all sectors 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they		

<p>contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021</p>	
<p>Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.</p>	

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}.
[Reference to Aichi Target 20].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011- 2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	A financing strategy for the NBSAP must be formulated and adopted by the Government of Swaziland	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.		

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1: All citizens of the country must be aware of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the steps they can take to conserve and use these sustainably.</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>Target 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization must be mainstreamed in educational curricula at all levels and in community development packages <p>Target 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A thorough survey of Swaziland's biodiversity and ecosystems must be undertaken and followed by periodic monitoring A meta-database and database of data, information and publications on the country's biodiversity and ecosystems must be created and maintained Detailed studies of the ecological processes and functions of biodiversity and ecosystems within Swaziland need to be implemented. The number of ecologists, zoologists and botanists working in the country must be increased through the training of postgraduates, particularly at the Masters and PhD levels. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		

Additional information:
Planned evaluation in the year 2021.

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 17].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	C	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	Target 1: All citizens of the country must be aware of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the steps they can take to conserve and use these sustainably. Target 17: By 2015 Swaziland has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	Target 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization must be mainstreamed in educational curricula at all levels and in community development packages Target 17 <ul style="list-style-type: none">The development of the NBSAP must be fast-tracked taking into account awareness raising as well as ownership of the NBSAP by the whole nation	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals		
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021		
Additional information: Planned evaluation in the year 2021.		

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP14 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP14 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.6 ③	5.7 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
<i>Ex:1603</i>	<i>Lake White</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>A - Yes</i>	<i>B - No</i>	<i>D – Planned</i>	
2121	Hawane Dam and Nature Reserve Ramsar Site	B	B	C	C	D	D	C	The assessment of the site on the above management criterion is critical in order to harmonise the various stakeholder interests.
2122	Van Eck Dam Ramsar Site	B	B	C	C	D	D	C	Site is well secured.
2123	Sand River Dam Ramsar Site	B	B	C	C	D	D	C	Site is well secured.

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan