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Country programmes and related matters

Draft country programme document for Eswatini (2021-2025)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Kingdom of Eswatini is faced with sluggish economic growth, fiscal crisis, high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality.¹ Nearly 59 per cent of the population live below the poverty line and 20.1 per cent below the extreme poverty line.² The country's Human Development Index (HDI) value grew steadily from 0.545 in 1990 to 0.608 in 2018, placing Eswatini in the medium human development category.³ However, when the HDI value is discounted for inequality it falls to 0.430.⁴ High levels of poverty and extreme poverty combined with inequality are critical impediments to making sustained progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. Women, young people, people living with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDS are the poorest and most vulnerable members of society.

2. Eswatini has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.569, ranking it 141 of 160 countries.⁵ Even though 14.7 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women, only 30 per cent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 32.7 per cent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 389 women die from pregnancy-related causes and the adolescent birth rate is 77 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years. The rate of female participation in the labour market is 42.7 per cent compared to 67.2 for men, and Swazi women are more likely to own micro-enterprises and less likely to own small and medium-sized firms due to lower educational attainments and hence lesser formal employment prospects.

3. Eswatini is a landlocked country with an open economy. As a member of the Common Monetary Area with Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa, its currency is pegged at parity with the South African rand. Eswatini is a member of the Southern African Customs Union which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa, allowing for free movement of goods internally within the Union and distribution of customs and excise taxes among the membership. This is the largest single contributor to the revenue base, accounting for over 40 per cent of total revenue on average over the past four years.⁶

4. The National Development Plan (2019/2020-2021/2022) and Strategic Road Map (2019-2022)⁷ prioritize sustainable economic growth and inclusive governance to ensure that economic opportunities reach those furthest behind. However, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has exposed the country to immense vulnerability related to the slow economic performance at the regional level and is expected to exacerbate extreme poverty and inequality.

5. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) will contribute to national goals by investing in five priority areas, drawing on evidence from the Common Country Analysis, thereby repositioning the United Nations within the emerging development context of the country and the accelerated response in the Decade of Action. Deriving from these priority areas, based on the UNDP comparative advantage and a theory of change and in partnership with the Government and the United Nations, this country programme will invest in the priority areas of poverty reduction, climate change and efficient governance.

¹National Development Plan 2019/2020-2021/2022.

² Government of Kingdom of Eswatini, 2018, Swaziland Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

³ UNDP, 2019 Human Development Report.

⁴ UNDP, Briefing Note for countries on the 2019 Human Development Report (Eswatini).

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Op. Cit. footnote 1.

⁷ The Strategic Road Map 2019-2022 identifies five priorities for government policy action: (a) ease of doing business; (b) fiscal consolidation and arrears management; (c) infrastructure, investment and innovation; (d) culture of excellence and priority; and (e) social safety net. It also identifies five growth sectors for economic turnaround: (a) agriculture; (b) tourism; (c) manufacturing and agroprocessing; (d) mining and energy; and (e) education and information and communication technology.

6. This country programme will maximize the UNDP integrator role⁸ in supporting the Government in leaving no one behind and strengthening institutions to reach those furthest behind first. As the thematic lead on governance and inclusive growth, UNDP will do this by:

- (a) Providing thought leadership in integrating policy design and implementation with capacity development of front-line institutions, in partnership with national and United Nations partners;
- (b) Focusing on normative inputs to uphold human rights-based approaches while offering innovative “next generation UNDP” solutions which ensure that women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, the poor and marginalized groups receive support;
- (c) Strengthening public sector institutions by applying an intersectoral, issue-based approach;
- (d) Facilitating innovative financing options, technology-based solutions and innovations led by the Accelerator Lab;
- (e) Bringing to bear the UNDP global and regional networks of expertise to strengthen resilience to drought, climate change, vulnerability to poverty and the impacts of COVID-19.

7. Building on lessons learned including the recommendations of the evaluation⁹ of the last country programme, this country programme has identified specific areas of intervention that form a cohesive response to a definite set of national challenges, using a focused approach and strategic partnerships.

8. Working within the Delivering as One modality, UNDP will anchor its support to the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) on its integrator role, while drawing on the collaborative advantage offered by the diversity of the United Nations system. UNDP will tap into the diversity of development approaches offered by collaboration between UNDP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to fully unlock the ability to address the multidimensional nature of poverty and inequality. The expertise of partners and the UNDP Global Policy Network will be harnessed to support the ambitious agenda of national plans, combining the multidimensional approaches of the United Nations system under the UNSDCF to accelerate achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. UNDP envisages that the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 will be deep and prolonged. It will tailor its engagements to the pre-COVID-19 economic situation and adapt to changes induced by the pandemic by working closely with national leadership and the UNCT under the overall United Nations framework for the immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The country programme, which coincides with the commencement of the Decade of Action towards accelerated progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, has been directly derived from the UNSDCF and is fully aligned with the National Development Plan (2019/2020-2021/2022) and the Strategic Road Map (2019-2022) of the Kingdom of Eswatini. It has been developed through a process of wide-ranging consultations with national counterparts, the United Nations, civil society, academia and the private sector. In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, support will be provided through a combination of policy advice, technical assistance, financing and programme implementation modalities.

⁸ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021.

⁹Independent country programme evaluation: Eswatini, 2019.

11. UNDP will adopt a six-pronged strategy of partnerships to support the agenda of leaving no one behind and reaching the furthest behind first:

(a) UNDP will synthesize the collaborative advantages of different United Nations agencies by providing an integrator platform. Through joint programming, UNDP will tap into the inputs of partners and strengthen access of national institutions to specialized knowledge, capacities and expertise. UNDP will take the lead in working with UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women on implementation of the common chapter of their strategic plans at the country level to address the multidimensional nature of poverty. A combination of Delivering as One, joint programmes and the common chapter will harness the collaborative advantages and value addition of the country programme to the national agenda;

(b) UNDP will endeavour to work with national leadership in strengthening government cost sharing to develop both financial linkages and programmatic alignment with government plans and budgets for effective integration, to ensure sustainability and scalability of programme interventions;

(c) UNDP will deepen engagements with bilateral partners like the Governments of Italy, India, Kuwait and the United States, and multilateral partners like the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Union, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund, World Economic Forum and the African Development Bank, and build partnerships for private financing from the private sector (such as the YPO network). UNDP will strategically position itself to move from funding to sustainable financing. The Accelerator Lab will offer a platform to explore partnerships locally, regionally and globally;

(d) Through efforts to develop and nurture national and subnational leaders to champion the Sustainable Development Goals in this Decade of Action, UNDP will host regular advocacy events, at the national and international levels, led by the champions to garner people's participation;

(e) UNDP will strengthen institutional partnerships with the Ambassadors of the SADC countries located in Eswatini. This interface will be critical for UNDP work in the areas of productivity and employment generation. UNDP will leverage the partnership opportunities offered by key regional instruments such as the African Continental Free Trade Area and the African e-Trade Group;

(f) In collaboration with the UNDP Finance Hub, a development finance assessment will be undertaken to strengthen national capacities for partnerships with non-traditional sources, especially private sector financing and foundations.

Portfolio 1. Inclusive economic growth

12. The UNDP contribution towards this portfolio is underpinned by the theory of change as established in the poverty-environment nexus¹⁰ that if agricultural productivity is improved through climate-smart technology, structural impediments for the production and marketing of select crops (sugar cane and maize) are addressed and post-harvest losses are reduced; if local value chains, especially in agri-business, technology and tourism are strengthened and made sustainable; if micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises are supported through improved regulations, access to credit and energy; then agricultural productivity will increase, benefiting the 77 per cent of the population dependent on it, women will have improved access to markets and youth will have enhanced access to economic opportunities. UNDP will deploy signature solutions 1, 4, 5 and 6 for contributions to this outcome area.

13. Three interrelated solutions are planned to ensure that growth is inclusive and leaves no one behind: (a) policy and regulatory regimes for the management of natural resources, environment, biodiversity and chemical use; (b) data and risk-informed development

¹⁰ UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, 2010, Evaluation of UNDP Contribution to Environmental Management for Poverty Reduction: The Poverty-Environment Nexus.

policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation; and (c) solutions for universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy

14. Past UNDP successes in supporting climate-smart agriculture will be scaled-up in partnership with the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme, and will include supporting farmers, especially women farmers, to increase their income from commercial agricultural activities through improved water resources, watershed management, drip irrigation and access to improved field-based storage facilities, formal markets and revolving loan facilities. To improve livelihoods and incomes, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises related to agribusinesses and agricultural processing will be better linked to regional value chains. Through the Accelerator Lab, innovative, technology-driven solutions will enhance business-to-business integration.

15. In response to the COVID-19 outbreak, UNDP will support implementation of the recommendations of the socioeconomic impact assessments, with special focus on informal workers (particularly women and other vulnerable populations) and micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. UNDP will support coordination and integration of existing humanitarian and social protection responses to reduce duplication, fragmentation and inefficiencies, improve coverage and strengthen institutional capacities. In the recovery phase, UNDP will support innovative and cost-effective business solutions to strengthen informal enterprises and entrepreneurs and improve productive capacity and competitiveness.

16. To promote a circular economy, which has the dual potential of creating new jobs and livelihoods while improving waste-management, UNDP will adopt a holistic approach whereby every type of waste is part of a closed-loop process chain, thus creating a sustainable value chain for the waste management economy.

17. Towards protecting the biodiversity of Eswatini, UNDP will contribute to the management of the protected area network with a focus on supporting systems for integrating land and natural resource management that transforms the current patchwork of protected areas into a network, while creating incentives for all Swazis – land management agencies, conservancies, private landowners and tourism operators – to work together towards conservation and sustainable economic development. Developing a livelihood and ecotourism infrastructure will further promote economic activity and generate income for the communities living around the protected areas. Regional institutional linkages will be leveraged to create opportunities for strategic regional collaboration to enhance tourism.

18. UNDP will support strategies to increase the innovation and entrepreneurship skills, productivity and income potential of young men and women by testing cost-effective and scalable market-based solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in the areas of renewable energy and environment sustainability. This will include: (a) building capacities and developing skills for youth groups and individuals by providing sustainable extension services, mentorship and entrepreneurial training for innovative solutions that promote renewable energy and are environmentally sustainable; and (b) leveraging funds for increased access to finance by establishing a guarantee facility and security for business loans. The GEF Small Grants Programme will support community-led innovations to bring together environmental gains with improved livelihoods opportunities.

19. UNDP, in partnership with United Nations agencies and civil society, will support efforts to scale up initiatives to empower young people and women to participate fully in economic and other spheres of life in order to derive maximum benefits from the demographic dividend. This will include facilitating legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment. UNDP will support the implementation of the newly-adopted Act on Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence through improved

access to legal aid, orientation for police on how to manage gender-based violence cases and facilitation of adjudication with prosecution and courts.

20. To mitigate job losses induced by COVID-19, UNDP will leverage partnerships with regional instruments like the African Continental Free Trade Area and African e-Trade Group, to focus on expanding information and communication technology as a sector with greater job-creation potential. Beside the positive impact on job creation, such engagements will create more avenues for improving foreign reserves which in turn will impact macroeconomic conditions.

21. UNDP will support the development of innovative, technology-driven policy and financing solutions to create renewable energy capacities in the country. Such capacities will strengthen the sustainability of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises. Using its regional and global presence, UNDP will develop integrated partnerships with regulatory institutions, the private sector and international agencies to design policy responses that can fully unlock the development potential of renewable energy.

22. UNDP will advance the Administrator's Climate Promise initiative to support Eswatini in defining its nationally determined contribution. To address emerging issues related to the COVID-19 outbreak and climate-induced disasters such as droughts, UNDP will support the National Disaster Management Agency to develop an integrated response to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This will include use of technology such as installation of early warning systems.

23. Regional interventions like the African Continental Free Trade Area and SADC, regional priorities and the institutional bench-strength that the country has already created through COMESA, will be leveraged to position Eswatini for new economic growth opportunities by addressing underlying structural challenges and developing resilience to the COVID-19 impact. As host to the Southern Africa regional headquarters of the African e-Trade Group, Eswatini has real potential to develop technological solutions that can be a source of growth and job creation.

Portfolio 2. Efficient and participatory governance

24. The UNDP contribution to this portfolio is underpinned by the theory of change that if the systems and core institutions for governance are strengthened; if institutions have the capacity to deliver rule of law, justice, security and basic services to those at risk of being left behind; and if government institutions engage with men, women and communities, including the most marginalized ones, equitably; then businesses can thrive and help address social and economic inequalities. UNDP will approach the development of this enabling environment by deploying signature solution 2. Safeguarding human rights is important to combat inequalities and offer necessary checks and balances to ensure that businesses promote inclusive economic growth.

25. Adopting a whole-of- government approach, UNDP will support national leadership in building capacities for integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into national plans and budgets while facilitating innovative use of Goal-based disaggregated data to inform national and sectoral plans and budgets. Working closely with key national oversight institutions such as Parliament and the Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration, UNDP will strengthen the orientation of lawmaking, representation and oversight functions towards the Goals. Special focus will be on engaging Parliamentary leadership to enhance accountability, particularly on budget scrutiny, and develop committee structures that can take charge of the Goals (including ensuring development of timely credible data and reports from relevant institutions). By integrating the Goals into plans and budgets and supporting their monitoring and oversight with digital solutions, UNDP, with other United Nations partners, will contribute to creating an enabling environment for reaching the furthest behind first.

26. Given the interconnected and complex nature of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, support to strengthening financing frameworks at country level will be taken forward as part of broader efforts to support Eswatini on Sustainable Development Goal-

related reforms. UNDP will support an integrated national financing framework through the development finance assessment and integrated financing solutions as part of the overall UNCT approach to supporting the Government to implement the 2030 Agenda

27. UNDP partnered with the national leadership to design the master plan for economic recovery. Taking this forward, UNDP will focus on strengthening national coordination capacities through sector-wide approaches for planning, financing and results-based management to enhance efficiencies and coordination and supplement Sustainable Development Goal-centric data for policy reform. Towards mitigating the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, UNDP will facilitate dialogue for developing fiscal policy responses, while supporting the monitoring and development of policy stances to the pandemic. Positioning the country to respond to the challenges and opportunities of COVID-19 will be central to economic recovery. UNDP will also support both investment mapping for the Goals and impact investing to mitigate risks to reaching the Goals due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

28. A key implementation strategy for the country programme is through partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs). UNDP will engage CSOs in testing innovative solutions and creating evidence for scaling-up. UNDP will support civil society efforts to undertake monitoring of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and international human rights treaties.

29. To enhance government efficiencies, UNDP will support the deployment of innovative digital solutions to specific areas of fiscal management, aid coordination, regional integration and strengthening of regulatory functions. Through the Accelerator Lab, UNDP will support and promote the use of innovative digital solutions to enhance efficiencies. Given the critical guidance provided by international conventions and treaties for building/strengthening of national systems, UNDP will support the Government to monitor the frequency and quality of reporting undertaken on these instruments.

30. To ease private sector participation in economic growth and further strengthen macroeconomic fundamentals that can attract investments, UNDP will support efforts to strengthen the rule of law as a key enabler for economic productivity and employment generation. This includes strengthening judicial enforcement of contracts, protecting the rights of investors and strengthening case management in the judiciary. Special attention will be given to advocating for and supporting the establishment of the Commercial Bench to accelerate adjudication of commercial cases and enhance the judicial response to civil disputes.

31. On improved access to justice and upholding rights of citizens, which is key to building on the gains of peace and stability, UNDP will support strengthened institutional mechanisms for legal aid, making them especially accessible to people living with HIV/AIDS and other marginalized communities. This will be complemented by support for establishing the Law Review Commission to domesticate international human rights treaties and assist in improving the country's human rights status.

32. In line with the national priority to promote ethical leadership and enhance transparency, UNDP will support strengthened, gender-responsive legislative and policy frameworks for developing credible anticorruption machinery. A central element of this effort will be to support the revision of the 2007 national anticorruption strategy. Such a strategy will reinforce the country's ability to attract more private sector investments which will be critical for management of macroeconomic stability and creation of private sector-led growth and jobs. UNDP will support the enactment and implementation of a gender-responsive Leadership Code of Conduct Bill which has the potential to enhance the legitimacy and transparency of government institutions and stimulate investor confidence.

33. Across the portfolios, UNDP will support the Government to maximize benefits from South-South and triangular cooperation. This will include work with the International

Parliamentary Union to improve the functioning of the legislature, and knowledge exchange with SADC on strengthening judicial institutions, legal aid and digital case management. Cooperation will be sought for strengthening national capacities on disaster risk management and reduction, especially in the context of climate change.

III. Programme and risk management

34. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

35. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

36. The decline in grant-based official development assistance necessitates greater national responsibility for financing development using domestic resources. In this context, UNDP will expand partnerships with the private sector, non-traditional partners and international financial institutions, investing UNDP regular resources in innovative solutions while leveraging other funding for scaling-up assistance. UNDP will convene a business coalition, which will coordinate and leverage financing for the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP will continue to support the Government in accessing vertical funds for climate change adaptation and mitigation, management of environmental resources and biodiversity.

37. In line with the United Nations business continuity plan, UNDP will utilize the existing risk management committee and national and subnational multisectoral response coordination mechanisms as key avenues for mitigating programme and project risks. The implementation of the UNSDCF and the country programme will begin with significant high-risk exposure to the impact of COVID-19 on the overall economy. Although not yet fully quantified, the Government's scenario analysis suggests that country programme implementation will begin in a recession. While the impact of the pandemic is multidimensional, the effect on employment is evidenced by a significant slowdown in the tourism sector. To mitigate this impact, UNDP and the UNCT will engage with national leadership in developing policy responses, guided by the United Nations framework for the immediate socioeconomic response to COVID-19, while also supporting regional engagements.

38. The country's past exposure to extreme climate events and shocks create conditions for a significant slowdown in agricultural productivity. The potential occurrence of another such event during the country programme period poses risk to its implementation. To mitigate this impact, agriculture value chains will be targeted with resilience strategies together with strengthening of early warning systems and focusing on natural resource management systems.

39. Eswatini is categorized as a lower-middle-income country, which makes it difficult to access concessional financing and limits resource mobilization options. To address the complexities of the economy and the contrasting social indicators, innovative financing solutions built on multi-stakeholder partnerships will be applied. This requires the country office to ensure that its investment and seed funding in key priority areas can leverage additional resources and partnerships.

40. In partnership with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security and the UNCT, UNDP will closely monitor safety and security issues and, if access to certain areas is difficult or staff are at risk, will work through civil society partners and utilize digital

solutions. This will enable UNDP operations to continue, sometimes in remote and isolated locations, while prioritizing the safety and security of UNDP staff members and their families.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

41. The country programme's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals will be influenced by the ability to identify patterns of extreme poverty. To this end, UNDP and United Nations partners will invest in strengthening national capacities for statistical research in developing maps of "extreme poverty hotspots" which will create a firm baseline for the country programme interventions on the journey towards 2030.

42. UNDP will assume leadership in working with United Nations agencies and development partners to strengthen national capacities in monitoring data related to the Sustainable Development Goals. This will strengthen the country's systems to monitor progress towards the Goals and reinforce the position of UNDP as a thought leader.

43. At least 3 per cent of the programme budget will be set aside for monitoring and evaluation. UNDP will systematically apply direct project cost to reflect the costs incurred with project management support to ensure financial sustainability. The UNDP monitoring and evaluation framework will be aligned to the UNSDCF. UNDP will work with partners to conduct joint reviews and account jointly for both development results and financial resources through reporting, evaluations and audits. UNDP will rely on national data and data from regional organizations, monitoring/human development reports and other development partners' reports. Gaps in data in the results and resources framework (see annex) will be further developed as part of the project initiation phase.

44. UNDP will strengthen its monitoring and evaluation systems and articulate theories of change for each project, with causal linkages to outcomes and emphasis on the sustainability of programme results. The UNDP gender marker, used to monitor programme expenditures and improve planning and decision-making to ensure gender equality, will be better integrated into UNDP programmes during this cycle, and 15 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to monitor gender-related results.

45. UNDP will intensify efforts to communicate stories and real-life narratives, using innovative, user-friendly formats and social media tools to reach diverse audiences..

Annex. Results and resources framework for Eswatini (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic recovery underpinned by inclusive and sustainable growth				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: By 2025, women, men and youth, including marginalized persons contribute to and benefit from economic progress, through access to decent employment, equitable social economic opportunities, sustainable enterprise opportunities as well as resilient, financially sustainable social protection systems.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 1 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (SDG 1.2.1)</p> <p>Baseline 58.9% (2019)</p> <p>Target 50% (2025) (2025)</p> <p>2. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disaster per 100,000 population</p> <p>Baseline:18,331 (2019)</p> <p>Target: Less than the global average per 100,000 population</p>	<p>Source: State of Environment Report; Strengthening National Protected Area of Swaziland Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Responsibilities: Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened policy and regulatory regimes at national level for the management of natural resources, environment, biodiversity and chemical use (Strategic Plan integrated results and resources framework (IRRF) 1.4.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Area of natural resources that are managed under sustainable use, conservation access and benefit-sharing regime (IRRF: 1.4.1):</p> <p>(a) Area of land and marine habitat under protection (hectares) (b) Area of existing protected area under improved management (hectares) (c) Number of shared freshwater ecosystems under cooperative management (d) Area under sustainable forest management (hectares) (e) Biodiversity (f) Amount of chemicals reduced or disposed (metric tons) Baseline: 4.15% of 17,364 km² (720.606 km²) (2020) Target: 10% of 17,364 km² (1,736.3km²) Source: Eswatini National Trust Commission Report Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.2: Capacities of small-scale food producers (in agriculture) strengthened to adopt inclusive value-chain approaches in agriculture and allied sectors to address marketing bottlenecks and losses in post-harvest</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: # of small holders' cooperatives and micro-, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) supported with innovative technology and financing solutions to enhance value addition and reduction of post-harvest losses (IRRF: 1.4.1) Baseline: Smallholders' cooperatives – 0; MSMEs – 0 (2020) Target: Smallholders' cooperatives – 10 (5 led by women) and MSMEs – 10 (5 led by women) Source: Ministry Reports Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Office of Prime Minister, Office of Secretary to Cabinet and Head of Public Service, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini Environment Authority, Eswatini National Trust Commission</p> <p>Coordinating Assembly of Non-Governmental Organizations</p> <p>GEF, GCF</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade, National Agricultural Marketing Board, Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise, Central Bank</p> <p>African Development Bank (AfDB), GEF, GCF</p>	<p>Regular \$1,513,000</p> <p>Other: \$21,900,000</p>

		<p>Output 1.3: Policies and incentive frameworks governing MSMEs (in tourism and information and communication technology (ICT)) strengthened to mitigate COVID-19 impact and generate sustainable enterprises for employment</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: # of new sustainable jobs created through tourism (including allied sectors) and ICT (disaggregated by male, female, persons with disabilities) Baseline Unemployment rate of 23% (2019-2020) Target: Less than 20% Source: Tourism and ICT Sector performance Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: # of locally developed innovations/solutions identified and tested towards enhancing employment of women, youth and persons with disabilities Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Source: SDG Data, Central Statistical Office Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3: # of regulations adopted in relation to Ease of Doing Business in the country Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 5 Source: Annual company survey exercises Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.4: Data and risk-informed development policies, plans, systems and financing incorporate integrated and gender-responsive solutions to reduce disaster risks, enable climate change adaptation and mitigation (modified IRRF: 2.3.1)</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1: Existence of data-informed development and investment plans that incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation (IRRF: 2.3.1) Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes Source: NDMA Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.5: Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy (IRRF: 1.5.1)</p>	<p>Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Eswatini Tourism Authority, Eswatini Revenue Authority, Eswatini Investment and Promotion Authority</p> <p>Private Sector</p> <p>United Nations agencies, WTO</p> <p>Policy and Programme Coordination Unit</p> <p>World Bank, AfDB, European Union UNCDF</p> <p>Central Bank and Commercial Banks</p> <p>Office of Prime Minister, Office of Secretary to Cabinet and Head of Public Service, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>Key Authorities/ Agencies/Board/ CSOs</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE)</p>	
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		Indicator 1.5.1: # of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient solutions developed and applied to accelerate uptake at the local level (with 50% beneficiaries being women and 10% for persons with disabilities) Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 10 Data source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE) reports Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade, Renewable Energy Association of Eswatini, Ministry of Environment of Italy International Renewable Energy Agency	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Good governance and fiscal stability -public finance management, efficient service delivery				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2025, oversight bodies and government institutions at national and regional level operate in an independent, participatory and accountable manner, ensuring equal access to justice and services, with a systematic, participatory implementation and reporting mechanism for its human rights obligations and SDGs with a focus on leaving no one behind.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
1. Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring (SDG 17.18.1) Baseline: No Target: Yes 2 Corruption Perceptions Index Baseline: 34/100 (2019) Target: 45/100	Source: National Development Plan (NDP) and Sector Review Reports Frequency: Annual Responsibilities: Central Statistical Agency	Output 2.1: Capacities developed across whole of government and Parliament to integrate SDGs and human rights including gender equality into national planning and budgets Indicator 2.1.1: # of gender-responsive national and sectoral development plans integrating SDGs Baseline: NDP- 0 ¹¹ (2020); Sector Development Plans: 0 (2020) Target: NDP -1; Sector Development Plans: 6 Source: NDP and MEPD Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.2: # of reports (including maps of extreme poverty hotspots) published by Central Statistical Agency used by sectors for SDG-based policy and planning Baseline: 0 ¹² (2020) Target: 6 Sectors Source: NDP and Central Statistics Office reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.1.3: Parliamentary Committee on SDGs established and operational Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 1 Source: Parliamentary Reports on SDGs Frequency: To be determined Indicator 2.1.4: # of adopted legal, policy and institutional reforms to remove structural barriers to women's empowerment. Baseline: 2 (enactment of the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act in November 2019, Gender Policy December 2019)	Office of Prime Minister Office of Secretary to Cabinet and Head of Public Service Central Statistical Agency Parliament Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) CSOs, women's groups United Nations agencies Ministry of Finance, MEPD, Ministry of Public Service Central Statistical Agency UNCTAD, UNECA, ILO, AfDB United Nations agencies	Regular \$1,300,000 Other \$5,000,000 (to be mobilized)

¹¹NDP and sector-level plans alignment is partial.¹²SDG-informed policies and planning instruments are limited.

		<p>Target: 5 Source: Gender Unit Reports/Deputy Prime Minister's Office Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.5: Law Review Commission to domesticate international and regional human rights treaties is established and operational Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes Source: Ministry of Justice reports, Law Review Commission reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2: National ccoordination capacities for economic recovery strengthened with special attention on COVID-19 economic impact</p> <p>Indicator2.2.1: # of sectors with innovative financing solutions and capacity development plans for implementation of economic recovery master plan with integration of COVID-19 impact Baseline:0 (2020) Target:6 Data Source: Sector Progress Reports Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: Number of dialogue and coordination platforms/mechanisms established to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 (IRRF: 2.1.1) Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 1 Source: NDMA and MEPD progress reports Frequency: Annual_</p>		
		<p>Output 2.3: Use of digital solutions enabled for improved public services and other government functions in implementing the SDGs (modified IRRF: 2.2.1)</p> <p>Indicator2.3.1: # of digital technology solutions adopted by government with special focus on fiscal management, aid coordination regional integration Baseline: 0 (2020) Target:3 (Fiscal Management); 1 Aid coordination; 1 Regional Integration Source: Reports to Parliament Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2: Existence of digital solution to monitor frequency and quality of reporting on international conventions and treaties (IRRF: 2.2.1 & 2.2.3) Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes</p>	<p>Ministry of Public Service</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation</p> <p>Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs</p> <p>ITU Royal Science and Technology Park OHCHR</p>	

		Data Source: Ministry Reports Frequency: Annual		
		Output 2.4: Capacities of key rule of law institutions at national and regional levels (tinkhundla) strengthened for transparency, ease of doing business and equal access to justice Indicator 2.4.1: Existence of gender-responsive legal framework for establishing Commercial Bench developed and implemented Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes Source: Judiciary Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.4.2: % of vulnerable people (disaggregated by men and women) benefiting from legal aid services Baseline: 0 ¹³ (2020) Target: 10% (of which 40% will be women) Source: Judiciary Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.4.3: Existence of functional digital case management system Baseline: No (2020) Target: Yes Source: Judiciary Reports Frequency: Annual Indicator 2.4.4: # of Anticorruption measures for improved transparency and accountability implemented Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 3 Source: Anti-Corruption Commission Reports Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Judiciary Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration & Development Eswatini Anti-Corruption Commission CSOs Parliament Commission for Human Rights and Public Administration Lawyer's Association Local Government United Nations agencies	

¹³UNSDCF-identified vulnerable groups disaggregated by sex will be used for roll-out of legal aid services.