

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Strengthening Institutional and Policy Capacity for Effective Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the Kingdom of Eswatini

Region:

Africa

GEF Project ID:

12178

Country(ies):

Eswatini

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

UNEP

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

ESWATINI ENVIRONMENT AUTHORITY

Anticipated Executing Type:

Government

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/12/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Biodiversity, Focal Areas, Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Plant Genetic Resources, Species, Animal Genetic Resources, Wildlife for Sustainable Development

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Financing: (a)

1,319,863.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

125,387.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

1,445,250.00

Total Co-financing:

7,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

50,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

4,750.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

54,750.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

1,500,000.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 4, GBF Target 5, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 10, GBF Target 13, GBF Target 14, GBF Target 16, GBF Target 20, GBF Target 21, GBF Target 22

Indicative Project Overview

Strengthen Eswatini's capacity to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) by updating relevant frameworks, developing implementation tools, and building stakeholder competencies for a future national ABS system

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling institutional capacity and regulatory framework strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the Kingdom of Eswatini

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
700,000.00	3,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 1.1: Functional national ABS policy and regulatory framework operational and supportive of access and benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources

Outcome 1.2: Capacity of national institutions to develop, implement and enforce national legislative, administrative or policy measures on ABS strengthened

Outcome 1.3: Management, ownership and access rights, rules and procedures over access and utilization of genetic resources defined, clarified and encoded in the legal system (e.g. by-laws/ community protocols)

Project Outputs:

Output 1.1.1: A Comprehensive National ABS Bill developed and submitted to Parliament for approval

Output 1.1.2: Forestry Bill of 2025, Draft Indigenous Knowledge (IKS) Policy of 2025, Flora Protection Act 2001 reviewed to address ABS in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol

Output 1.1.3.: National ABS regulations developed and presented to Parliament for approval

Output 1.1.4: National Administrative guidelines on ABS and Bio trade updated

Output 1.1.5: ABS and Traditional Knowledge Strategy developed

Output 1.2.1: National Focal Point, Competent National Authorities and Checkpoints supported with training and technical capacity building to implement the ABS framework and to monitor and enforce compliance

Output 1.2.2: Institutional Capacity Development Strategy for the ABS framework implementation, monitoring, enforcement and compliance developed and rolled out

Output 1.3.1: ABS community protocols developed and approved including Guidelines and procedures for obtaining Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) developed and approved

Output 1.3.2: Biocultural community protocols governing management, ownership, access rights and benefit sharing rules and procedures defined and adopted

Output 1.3.3: Codes of conduct, best-practices and standards that ensure sustainable harvesting, fair and equitable Benefit-Sharing established for industry and research sectors active in bioprospecting

Output 1.3.4: Community-led documentation and mapping of traditional knowledge and biological resources under PIC and MAT

Component 2: Capacity Building on ABS Procedures AND Awareness Raising and Knowledge Dissemination on ABS for stakeholders in Eswatini

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
500,000.00	3,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 2.1:

Broader societal understanding of the value of genetic resources and traditional knowledge enhanced through Increased public and stakeholder awareness of ABS rights, responsibilities, and opportunities.

Outcome 2.2:

IPLCs empowered to engage in ABS-related negotiations and Benefit-Sharing arrangements

Outcome 2.3: ABS Monitoring and knowledge management improved

Project Outputs:

Output 2.1.1: National ABS Awareness and Communication Strategy developed and implemented

Output 2.1.2: ABS Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials produced and disseminated in English and Siswati

Output 2.1.3: ABS and traditional knowledge modules are developed and integrated into national education curricula

- Output 2.1.4: Interactive National knowledge-sharing platforms for the Nagoya protocol and ABS Awareness on equitable utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge created and made functional
- Output 2.1.5: National multimedia awareness campaign highlighting the value of genetic resources and traditional knowledge conducted
- Output 2.1.6: Success stories and best practice case studies on ABS documented and disseminated

Output 2.2.1: Community Protocols and PIC/MAT Guidelines for ILCs Developed and Implemented

Output 2.2.2: Capacity-building programs for ILC representatives on ABS laws, negotiation skills, and contract development conducted

Output 2.2.3: ILC-led ABS resource centers or help desks at local/regional levels established

Output 2.2. 4: Pilot ABS agreements concluded with ILCs demonstrating fair and equitable Benefit-Sharing

Output 2.3.1: National ABS Monitoring and Evaluation Framework Developed, Institutionalized, and Integrated into National Biodiversity Strategies

Output 2.3.2: ABS Knowledge Management System and Digital Repository Established

Output 2.3.3: ABS Implementation Data System and Digital Dashboard Developed and Linked to the ABS- Clearing-House Mechanism

Output 2.3.4: Regional and South-South ABS Knowledge Exchange Platforms and Partnerships forged

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
59,863.00	350,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Outcome 3.1: Project effectively monitored and evaluated

Project Outputs:

Output 3.1.1: Inception meetings, PSC meetings and regular project monitoring meetings conducted

Output 3.1.2: Regular field monitoring visits conducted

Output 3.1.3: project Midterm Evaluation and Terminal evaluation conducted

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
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Component 1: Enabling institutional capacity and regulatory framework strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in the Kingdom of Eswatini	700,000.00	3,000,000.00
Component 2: Capacity Building on ABS Procedures AND Awareness Raising and Knowledge Dissemination on ABS for stakeholders in Eswatini	500,000.00	3,000,000.00
M&E	59,863.00	350,000.00
Subtotal	1,259,863.00	6,350,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	60,000.00	650,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	1,319,863.00	7,000,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.)

Project Rationale

Baseline Conditions

Nestled between South Africa and Mozambique, Eswatini is one of the smallest countries in Africa with a highly diverse landscape. It has a rich floral and faunal diversity. 14 phyla have been recorded in the country. Though the invertebrate phyla have not been adequately surveyed, 265 families and about 1,300 genera of arthropods have been recorded. Vertebrates are a well-documented group, presently 813 species (445 genera in 144 families) have been recorded. Only one endemic vertebrate species is a lizard (*Afroedura major*). The distribution and status of the country's birds are satisfactorily known. Of the 3,678 plant taxa that have been recorded in the country, at least 12 species are endemic

Studies have shown that a great proportion of Southern Africa's plant and animal species occur here, as Eswatini has a diverse assemblage of ecosystems and habitats. Eastern Eswatini is part of the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity (one of the World's hotspots of floral, as well as faunal species richness and endemism) and western Eswatini is part of the Drakensberg Escarpment Endemic Bird Area, as well as the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity

Biodiversity provides a range of goods and services for the people of Eswatini. Large portion of the country's economy is heavily dependent on biodiversity including agriculture, use of medicinal plants and ecotourism. The majority of the population lives in rural areas, and, due to the inaccessibility and prohibitive cost of Western medicine, is almost totally dependent on traditional medicines for its health care needs. Much of the knowledge on medicinal plants & and on production of pharmaceuticals based on such plants, is detained by traditional

healers, and is passed on from one generation to the next only. The overall socio-economic well-being of the people of Eswatini is dependent on the achievement of balance between development and conservation which involves sustainable use of biodiversity. The rich Eswatini culture & traditions also rely heavily on an equally rich biodiversity base

Eswatini is further endowed with this rich biodiversity, including genetic resources & associated traditional knowledge that are of significant value for research, innovation & commercial applications. As a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) & the Nagoya Protocol, Eswatini has demonstrated political will to implement access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms. The government of Eswatini recognizes the value of its genetic resources, however, as of now due to limited capacity, the country lacks a comprehensive legal & institutional framework for the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol

In the absence of GBFF intervention, ongoing efforts are limited and fragmented: with no dedicated ABS legislation that has been enacted. There is also need to identify & confirm some Institutional arrangements for ABS governance (e.g competent authorities, checkpoints). Furthermore, there is low awareness among stakeholders including government agencies, research institutions, local communities & the private sector on ABS. Above all, there is limited technical & financial capacity to develop ABS agreements or monitor compliance. Without clear policy guidance, potential genetic resource users operate in a legal vacuum, which undermines equitable Benefit-Sharing & biodiversity conservation

There are no significant nationally led initiatives currently planned or financed to fill these gaps. As a result, Eswatini is unable to fully engage in international research collaborations or benefit from the use of its genetic resources

Problems the Project Will Address

- **Absence of ABS Policy & Legal Framework:** Without enabling laws & regulations, ABS processes lack legal certainty & enforceability.
- **Weak Institutional Capacities:** National institutions are not sufficiently mandated, trained, or equipped to carry out ABS-related roles such as permits, compliance monitoring & Benefit-Sharing agreements.
- **Limited Stakeholder Awareness & Participation:** Many stakeholders, including local communities, are unaware of their rights & responsibilities under the Nagoya Protocol.
- **Inadequate Mechanisms for Equitable Benefit-Sharing:** Traditional knowledge holders & custodians of biodiversity are excluded from Benefit-Sharing arrangements.
- **Lost Opportunities for Biodiversity-Based Development:** The country cannot fully engage in or benefit from bioprospecting, research partnerships, and innovation.

Project Goal and Objectives

The main goal of the project is to enhance institutional, legal & policy framework of Eswatini for effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, ensuring equitable access to genetic resources & fair sharing of benefits derived from their use.

Specific Objectives:

- Develop and operationalize a national ABS policy and legal framework aligned with the Nagoya Protocol.
- Establish and strengthen institutional structures responsible for ABS governance, including designation of national focal points & competent authorities.
- Build national capacity of policymakers, regulatory agencies, research institutions & indigenous/local communities on ABS procedures and compliance.

- Raise awareness through a nationwide communication & education campaign targeting stakeholders, rights holders & the public.
- Facilitate pilot ABS agreements to demonstrate Benefit-Sharing models & inform future practices.

Justification

This project is both timely and essential. In its current state, Eswatini is unable to meet its obligations under the Nagoya Protocol, nor can it capitalize on opportunities for biodiversity-based research and development. Without legal & institutional reforms, the country faces:

- Continued loss of potential benefits from its genetic resources.
- Increased risk of biopiracy due to lack of monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.
- Missed opportunities for regional & international collaboration.
- Disempowerment of local communities whose traditional knowledge is unprotected.

The GBFF support will provide the catalytic financing & technical assistance needed to build foundational systems and deliver sustainable outcomes. Without this support, Eswatini risks remaining on the periphery of global ABS systems, unable to contribute to or benefit from biodiversity-based innovation and equity.

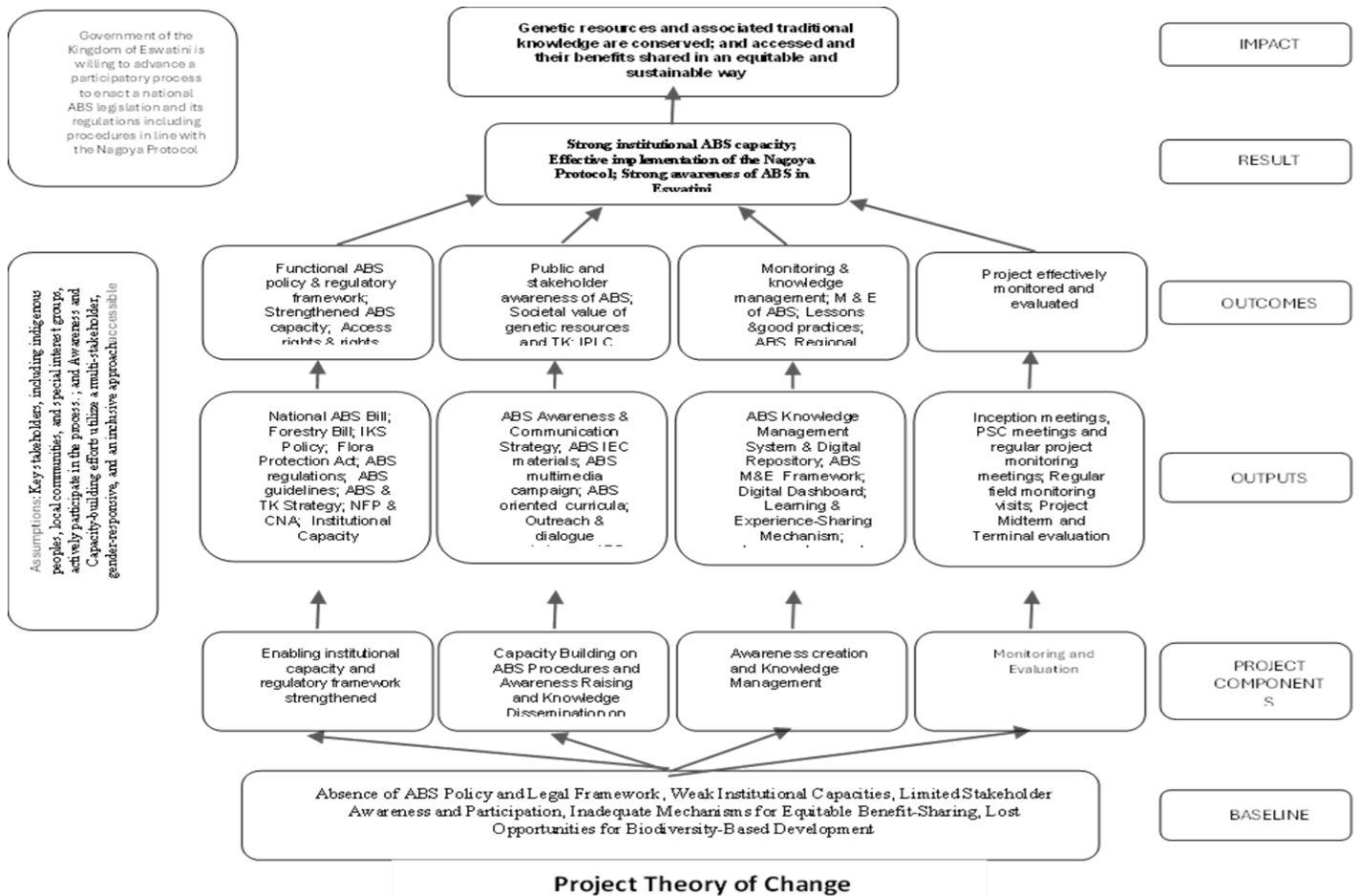
Incremental Benefits Over Baseline

Component	Baseline (Without GBFF)	With GBFF Project Support
Legal Framework	No ABS legislation or policy in place	Enacted national ABS policy & legal framework aligned with the Nagoya Protocol
Institutional Capacity	No clear mandates, low capacity	Established competent authorities, trained staff, clear procedures for ABS
Stakeholder Awareness	Very limited awareness or engagement	National awareness campaigns and training programs for key stakeholders targeting at least 3,600 people (GEF Core indicator 11)
Benefit-Sharing Mechanisms	No functional Benefit-Sharing system	Operational system with pilot ABS agreements demonstrating equitable Benefit-Sharing
Compliance Monitoring	No monitoring or reporting system	ABS compliance & monitoring system in place with capacity for enforcement

Project Description

Theory of Change

IF the national policy, legal & institutional framework is established for Nagoya Protocol compliance with the participation of key stakeholders including IPLCs & special interest groups & capacity is built utilizing a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive & digitally inclusive approach, then Eswatini will be strategically positioned to effectively implement proper access and benefit sharing of its genetic resources. This will be achieved taking into account the following assumptions 1) the government of Eswatini is willing to advance a participatory process to enact a national ABS legislation & its regulations including procedures in line with the Nagoya Protocol 2) Key stakeholders, including IPLCs & special interest groups, actively participate in the process 3) Awareness & Capacity-building efforts utilize a multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive & an inclusive approach.



Component 1: Enabling institutional capacity & regulatory framework strengthened to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS

This component will ensure that institutional roles & coordination mechanisms for ABS are clearly defined and operational. Key activities under this component shall include (i) Conducting a national assessment of existing ABS legal and institutional frameworks, (ii) Supporting development, revision, or harmonization of ABS-related policies and laws in line with the Nagoya Protocol, (iii) Establishing or strengthening the National Competent Authority (NCA) and ABS Clearing-House (ABS-CH) focal point mechanisms, (iv) Developing user-friendly guidance documents on ABS compliance and permitting processes.

The expected results shall be; (a) A National ABS legal and institutional frameworks strengthened and aligned with the Nagoya Protocol (b) An enhanced functionality of national ABS Clearing-House mechanisms.

Component 2: Capacity Building on ABS Procedures & Awareness Raising & Knowledge Dissemination on ABS for stakeholders

The proposed activities under this component shall be to: (i) Organize targeted training workshops for government officials, researchers, indigenous and local communities (ILCs), and private sector users, (ii) Develop and disseminate ABS toolkits and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Prior Informed Consent

(PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), (iii) Establish ABS helpdesks or focal points in the four administrative districts of Eswatini to support ABS permit processes and compliance monitoring, (iv) Design and implement a national ABS awareness campaigns (radio, TV, social media, print) in the two official languages (English and Siswati), (v) Develop ABS education modules for integration into the curricula, (vi) Organize national and regional stakeholder dialogues, exhibitions, and information fairs on ABS, (vii) Promote documentation and sharing of traditional knowledge under PIC and MAT conditions. It will also include development of a robust monitoring system that will serve to strengthen monitoring of access to genetic resources and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) compliance.

Component 3: monitoring and Evaluation

This component will aim at having the project effectively monitored and evaluated:

Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Roles and mandate
Cabinet	Cabinet will provide strategic leadership & final decision-making authority by approving the developed policy, legislation, & institutional arrangements necessary for implementing the Nagoya Protocol and ensuring coordinated, government-wide compliance with its obligations
Parliament	This is responsible for enacting & overseeing laws, policies & budgetary provisions required to implement the Nagoya Protocol, ensuring national compliance, accountability, & effective governance
Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	This is responsible for all environmental related policies & shall in conjunction with its parastatal (Eswatini Environment Authority) lead and coordinate the review and development of the ABS policy framework
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	This Ministry will guide in drafting the ABS policy instruments and ensure transmittal to the legislature
Eswatini Environment Authority	EEA is the national Focal point & Competent National Authority on ABS as well as the coordinating entity & will be the project executing agency
Eswatini National Trust Commission	This is responsible for protection of biodiversity within Protected Areas & issuing access & research permits. It will provide valuable input in the development of the policy.
Forestry Department	This provides efficient & profitable sustainable management, utilization, conservation & development of forestry resources including issuance of harvest permits
National Plant Genetic Resources Centre	This is responsible for the National Gene & issuance access and research permits. It is the Agency that issues phytosanitary certificates before any live material is brought into or leaves the country. It will provide inputs for building regulations
University of Eswatini	This shall be engaged in identification of national indicators, mapping of stakeholders & defining data collection protocols that will feed into the ABS monitoring system
Community Based Organizations	Will be engaged as a contributor of data to the ABS monitoring system as well as a beneficiary of capacity building to enable

composed of some IPLC groups	provision of support to IPLCs to contribute relevant data & documenting of traditional knowledge. IPLCs groups will also be direct beneficiaries of the project
Traditional Healers groups:	These are one of the primary stakeholders because their trade depends on the harvesting & processing of biodiversity. They also hold the key knowledge on use of genetic resources
Local Communities	These are the direct beneficiaries of all aspects of ABS & shall influence the policy and development of community protocols as well as the receivers of the capacity building initiatives and awareness
Media	Will be used for public information & awareness raising
Private bio-traders' companies,	These are the primary users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and shall ensure legal, ethical & transparent sourcing practices. Their roles and responsibilities include actively participating in targeted training to strengthen the understanding of ABS requirements, adopting & applying ABS toolkits & SOPs for PIC & MAT in all their access and utilization activities
Informal bio-harvesters and traders	Informal bio-harvesters & informal traders will play a central role as they are often the primary collectors, custodians, and knowledge holders of biological resources & associated TK. Their responsibilities will include actively participating in targeted training to strengthen their understanding of ABS rights, responsibilities & sustainable harvesting practices; using ABS toolkits and SOPs for PIC and MAT to ensure that access to biological resources & TK is conducted lawfully and with informed community consent
NGOs (Imvelo & PELUM)	NGOs will be supporting formulation and implementation of the ABS policy by serving as facilitators, watchdogs, capacity builders & community advocates. Their roles will include contributing to & helping organize targeted training that empower government, researchers, IPLCs & private sector users with knowledge on ABS procedures, supporting development, translation & dissemination of ABS toolkits and SOPs for PIC & MAT to ensure accessibility & transparency.
King's Office	This is the CITES National Competent Authority. It will ensure leveraging its expertise in regulating the international trade of biological resources, ensuring legal compliance & safeguarding biodiversity. Its roles will include contributing technical knowledge during targeted training to strengthen understanding of permitting, traceability & compliance among government agencies, researchers, IPLCs, and private sector users; supporting the development and dissemination of ABS toolkits and SOPs for PIC and MAT by aligning them with existing CITES procedures on species identification, trade controls & documentation

GBFF Action Areas

The project is primarily in direct alignment with GBFF **Action Area 8 - GBF Target 13** “Capacity building and implementation support for biosafety, handling of biotechnology and access and benefit- sharing, including under the Nagoya and Cartagena protocols”. This is expressed in Component 1 on strengthening framework & creating enabling environment to improve ABS. It will contribute to **Action Area 3- Targets**

14 and 15 “Policy Alignment & Development”, through component 2 on Capacity Building, Awareness Raising & Knowledge management

Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs)

Eswatini sits on two World’s hotspots for Biodiversity – the eastern section is part of the Maputaland Centre of Plant Diversity and in the western part is the Drakensberg Escarpment Endemic Bird Area, as well as the Barberton Centre of Plant Diversity. It has a significant number of endemics for a small area. The project will contribute significantly to the conservation and sustainable management of this biodiversity hotspot. The actions set out by the project to improve the legal framework i on ABS, to establish proper coordination & control mechanisms & to bring up the capacities of all relevant stakeholders will have incremental benefits in terms of improved conservation of globally important biodiversity. The country will collaborate with other international agencies including Transfrontier Conservation Area’s & UNESCO Biosphere to promote management of biodiversity and key habitats. The cumulative effect of these actions will enable Eswatini to protect important genetic resources which have enormous potential for application in a variety of sectors and disciplines, and from which the impact could be global.

Alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans

The project will contribute to Eswatini’s NBSAP target 16 for Nagoya Protocol domestication and operationalization as part of enhancing ABS frameworks and strengthening capacity to manage genetic resources and associated TK. The project is in alignment with National Biodiversity Finance/GBF Resources whereby Eswatini has set a national target along target 13 that articulates to Share Benefits from Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge.

Policy coherence and coordination

This project will be critical in bridging the policy and legislative vacuum that exists as it relates to access to genetic resources. It will support establishment of a framework that will support greater coordination across entities responsible for regulating access to genetic resources. Transparency, inclusivity & wide stakeholder involvement is key to the development of such a framework which also considers the IPLCs. The government of Eswatini through the national competent Authority (Eswatini Environment Authority) shall lead this process.

Private sector and philanthropies’ resource mobilization

A multi-pronged approach will be adopted when engaging in the private sector. As key stakeholders in the data reporting process; as current users of biodiversity resources, engaging with the private sector is a critical component for ensuring the successful delivery of project objectives as well as meeting GBF Target 15

Engagement with IPLCs

Through the design & implementation of the ABS framework, the project will engage IPLCs & create an enabling environment to explore the vast potential for Eswatini’s Complementary & Alternative medicines (CAM) with important benefits for IPLC livelihoods. Over 80% of Eswatini population still depends on traditional medicine. The indigenous people targeted are the Swazi (EmaSwati), a Bantu-speaking group who are the dominant ethnic group

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,800			
Male	1,800			
Total	3,600		0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project is expected to directly benefit approximately 300 individuals across the key institutions and stakeholder groups involved in Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) implementation in Eswatini. This figure is derived from a structured stakeholder mapping exercise aligned with the three project components. Under Component 1 (policy and institutional strengthening), about 80 government officials from ministries, agencies, research institutions, and legal drafting units will participate in policy review, coordination, and institutional capacity building. Component 2 (capacity-building and awareness) will reach an estimated 250 individuals, including Local Community representatives, researchers, academia, private-sector users of genetic resources, and technical officers who will receive targeted training and ABS operational tools. Component 3 (compliance, permitting, and monitoring) will directly involve roughly 70 officers from enforcement agencies, permitting authorities, border control, and the ABS National Focal Point. Potential overlaps across components were carefully reviewed to avoid double-counting.

The project will directly benefit about 3,300 people from the targeted IPLCs through the ABS awareness raising and community empowerment activities.

Therefore, the total number of people to directly benefit from the project is about 3,600

Indirect beneficiaries are expected to include a significantly wider segment of the national population of at least 500,000 people, reflecting Eswatini's population of approximately 1.2 million and the broad societal impact of strengthened ABS systems. Improved policies, clearer procedures, enhanced compliance mechanisms, and more empowered local communities will influence the entire biodiversity-use value chain, including rural communities dependent on natural resources, local businesses engaged in bio trade, research and innovation sectors, and the wider public that relies on biodiversity for livelihoods and wellbeing. By strengthening the capacity of the 300 strategically positioned individuals at the core of ABS governance, the project generates a multiplier effect in which institutional improvements, equitable benefit sharing, and sustainable resource use extend benefits to hundreds of thousands of citizens through improved environmental governance, increased opportunities for fair participation in ABS-related enterprises, and enhanced national development outcomes

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	GBFF	Eswatini	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	1,319,863.00	125,387.00	1,445,250.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					1,319,863.00	125,387.00	1,445,250.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

50000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4750

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	GBFF	Eswatini	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 8	Grant	50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						50,000.00	4,750.00	54,750.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 8	GBFF	1,319,863.00	7,000,000.00

Total Project Cost		1,319,863.00	7,000,000.00
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Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
500,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini Environment Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Eswatini National Trust Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Forestry Department	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	National Plant Genetic Resources Centre	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Total Co-financing				7,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

All the co-financing in in-kind

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNEP GEF Coordination Unit	12/12/2025	Ersin Esen		ersin.esen@un.org
Project Coordinator	GEF Task Manager	12/10/2025	Jane Nimpamyia	+254718436427	Jane.Nimpamyia@un.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Khangeziwe Glory Mabuza	Operational Focal Point and Political Focal Point and Principal Secretary	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs	12/3/2025