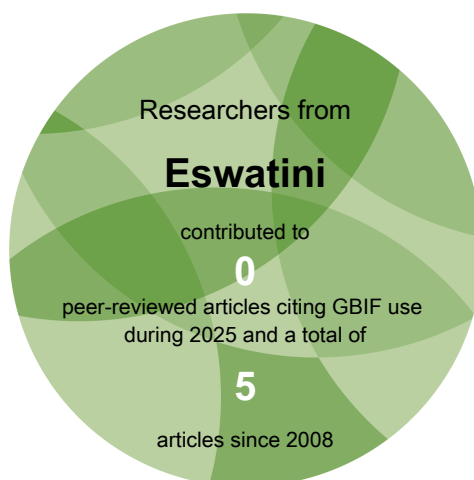


generated January 2026

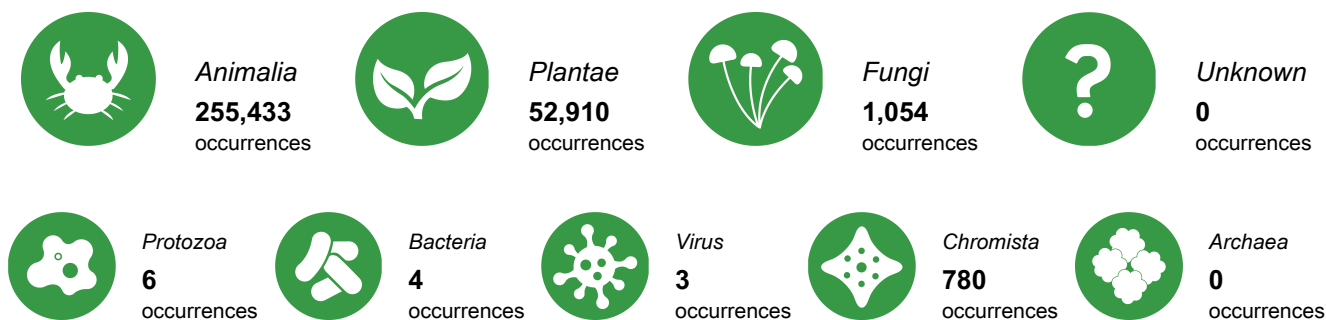
Eswatini

This report provides a series of summary charts, statistics and other details about the mobilization and use of open-access species data through the GBIF network, relating to users and participating institutions in Eswatini. These metrics show status at the time of report generation, unless otherwise noted. Taken together, the elements of this report can help guide and measure progress toward the information needs for biodiversity research, as well as for national commitments on biodiversity and sustainable development.

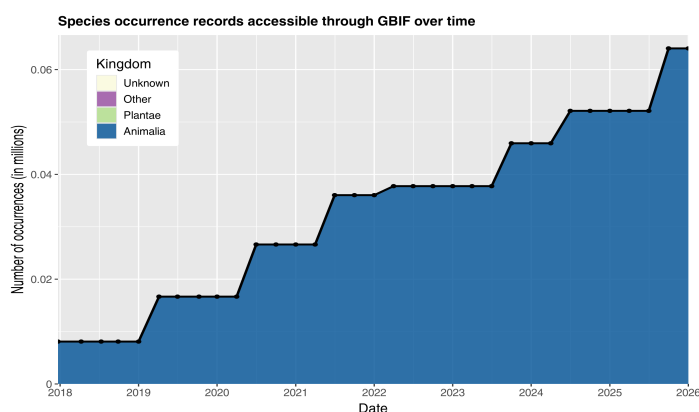
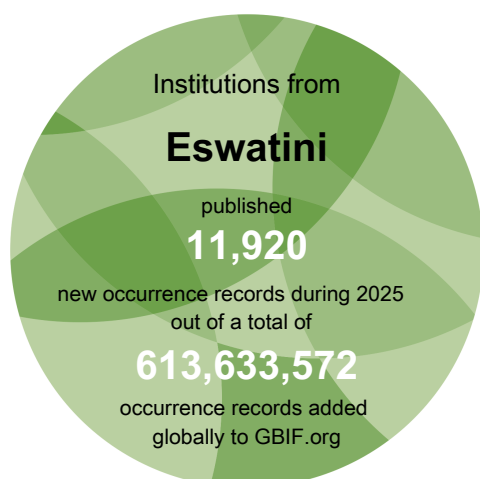
► Access and usage



► Data availability in Eswatini



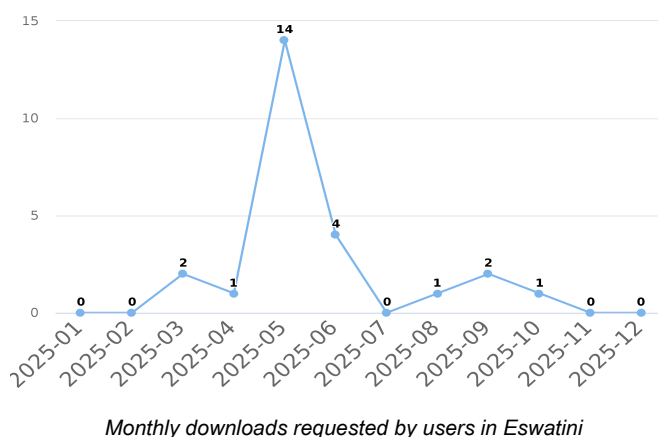
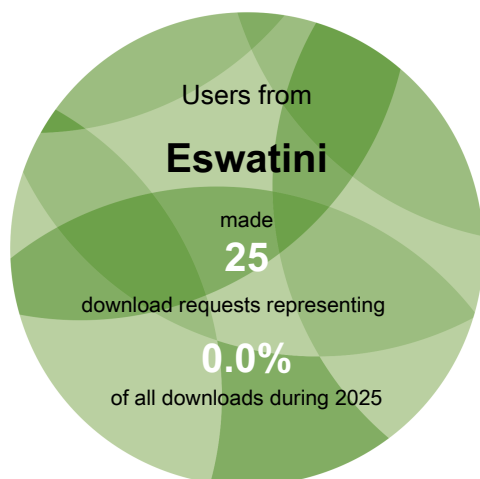
► Data mobilization



Number of records published by institutions in Eswatini,
categorized by kingdom

Access and usage

Data downloads on GBIF.org from users in Eswatini



Recent peer-reviewed articles using GBIF-mediated data by co-authors based in Eswatini

The GBIF Secretariat maintains and reports on an ongoing literature tracking programme, giving priority to substantive uses of GBIF-mediated data in peer-reviewed literature while identifying the countries or areas of the authors' institutional affiliations. The citations below represent the five most recent journal articles with at least one co-author from Eswatini.

Those interested in assisting the Secretariat in identifying additional peer-reviewed uses of GBIF-mediated data may forward relevant citations to comms@gbif.org.

Taylor, Kearney, Clark *et al.* (2024) Southern Africa's Great Escarpment as an amphitheater of climate-driven diversification and a buffer against future climate change in bats. *Global Change Biology*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.17344>

Padidar, Monadjem, Litschka-Koen *et al.* (2023) Snakebite epidemiology, outcomes and multi-cluster risk modelling in Eswatini. *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases*.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0011732>

Fisher-Phelps, Kingston, Monadjem *et al.* (2022) Multiple dimensions of biodiversity in paleotropical hotspots reveal comparable bat diversity. *Biotropica*.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/btp.13143>

Taylor, Neef, Keith *et al.* (2018) Tapping into technology and the biodiversity informatics revolution: updated terrestrial mammal list of Angola, with new records from the Okavango Basin. *ZooKeys*.
<https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.778.25964>

Hartfelder, Reynolds, Stanton *et al.* (2020) The allometry of movement predicts the connectivity of communities. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2001614117>

See all research from this country or area
gbif.org/country/SZ/publications/from



Data availability

Total data available for selected taxonomic groups in Eswatini



Mammals
2,009
occurrences



Birds
211,201
occurrences



Bony fish
2,169
occurrences



Amphibians
1,575
occurrences



Insects
34,982
occurrences



Reptiles
2,239
occurrences



Molluscs
85
occurrences



Arachnids
948
occurrences



Flowering plants
49,601
occurrences



Ferns
1,973
occurrences



Gymnosperms
259
occurrences



Mosses
635
occurrences



Sac fungi
785
occurrences



Basidiomycota
183
occurrences

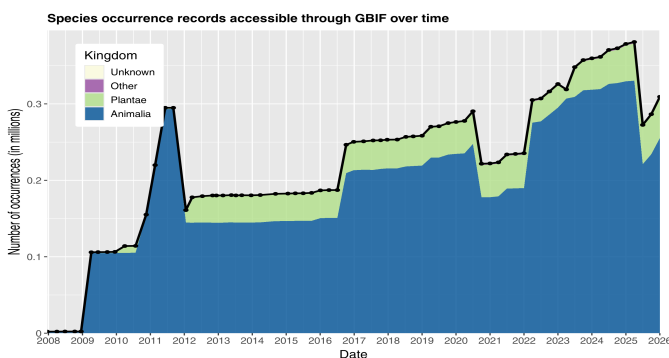
Mammals = Class *Mammalia*
Birds = Class *Aves*
Bony fish = Superclass
Osteichthyes p.p.
Amphibians = Class *Amphibia*

Insects = Class *Insecta*
Reptiles = Class *Testudines*,
Sphenodontia, *Squamata* &
Crocodylia
Molluscs = Phylum *Mollusca*

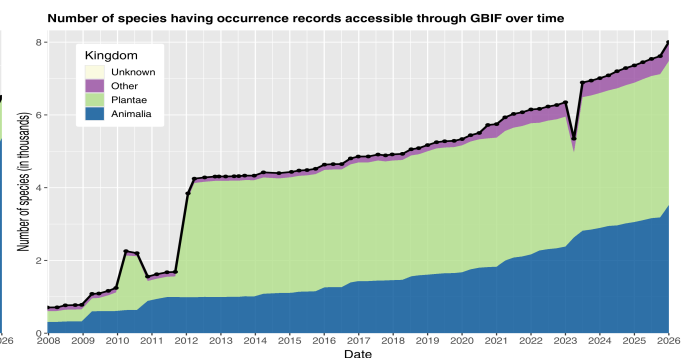
Arachnids = Class *Arachnida*
Flowering plants = Phylum
Magnoliophyta
Gymnosperms = Superclass
Gymnospermae

Ferns = Phylum *Pteridophyta*
Mosses = Phylum *Bryophyta*
Sac fungi = Phylum *Ascomycota*
Basidiomycota = Phylum
Basidiomycota

Change over time in records about biodiversity in Eswatini



Occurrence records available about species occurring in Eswatini



Species for which at least one occurrence record is available in Eswatini

WHY MIGHT THE AMOUNT OF MOBILIZED DATA DECREASE?

Datasets are sometimes removed by publishers, but more often decreases in the number of records are due to the removal of duplicate records and datasets.

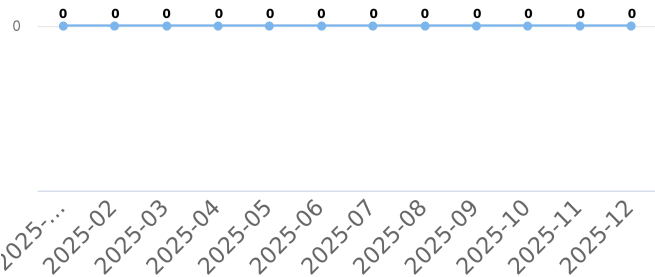
SPECIES COUNTS represent the number of binomial scientific names for which GBIF has received data records, organized as far as possible using synonyms recorded in key databases like the Catalogue of Life



Newest publishers from Eswatini

No data available

Occurrence records downloaded from GBIF.org, published by institutions in Eswatini

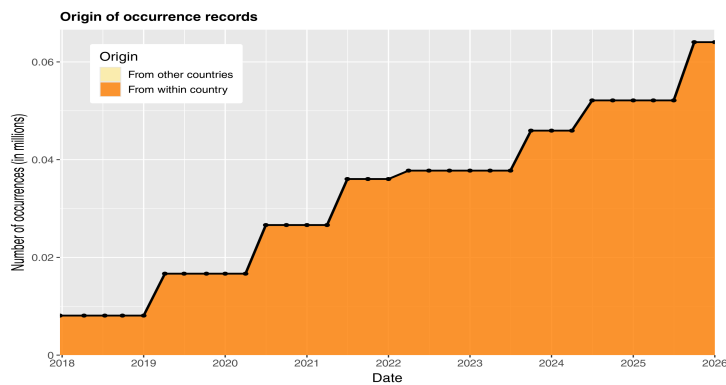


See all publishers from this country or area
gbif.org/publisher/search?country=SZ

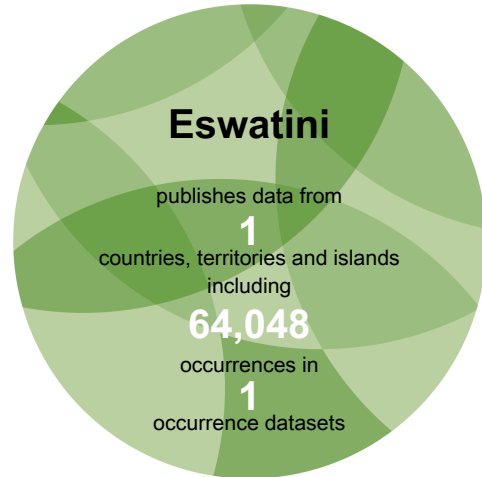
Number of occurrence records downloaded via GBIF.org published by institutions in Eswatini

Data mobilization

Data sharing with country or area of origin by national institutions in Eswatini



Data sharing with country or area of origin



The chart above shows the number of records shared over time by publishers within Eswatini, with separate colours for records about species occurring within undefined and those occurring elsewhere.

Top data contributors about biodiversity in Eswatini

Rank	Country or area	No. of occurrences
1	South Africa	172,690
2	Eswatini	64,048
3	United States of America	36,948
4	Netherlands	24,371
5	United Kingdom	6,771
6	International organization or unknown country	1,157
7	Sweden	1,009
8	Germany	736
9	Colombia	675
10	Belgium	347

Table 1. Ranking of countries or areas contributing data about Eswatini

Top datasets contributing data about Eswatini

- Southern African Bird Atlas Project. 137,894 occurrences in Eswatini. (Last updated 17 Nov 2025)
- EOD – eBird Observation Dataset. 64,048 occurrences in Eswatini. (Last updated 29 Oct 2025)
- iNaturalist Research-grade Observations. 33,924 occurrences in Eswatini. (Last updated 31 Dec 2025)
- Botanical Database of Southern Africa (BODATSA): Botanical Collections. 26,611 occurrences in Eswatini. (Last updated 31 Dec 2025)
- Observation.org, Nature data from around the World. 23,521 occurrences in Eswatini. (Last updated 16 Dec 2025)

See all contributing countries and areas or datasets: gbif.org/country/SZ/about