United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance review and assessment of implementation system
Seventh reporting process

Report from Burundi

United Nations
Convention to Combat Desertification

28 November 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2001	24 872	2 291	27 163	
2005	24 874	2 289	27 163	Diminution de la superficie de la masse d'eau suite à de faibles précipitations
2010	24 875	2 288	27 163	
2015	24 871	2 292	27 163	Diminution de la superficie terrestre suite à la montée du niveau des eaux des lacs
2016	24 871	2 292	27 163	
2019	24 871	2 292	27 163	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

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

Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	3 507	5 546	15 524	255	40	0	2 292	
2002	3 555	5 530	15 483	256	49	0	2 290	
2003	3 596	5 520	15 448	257	53	0	2 290	
2004	3 660	5 489	15 411	257	57	0	2 289	
2005	3 664	5 464	15 427	257	62	0	2 289	
2006	3 687	5 450	15 412	257	67	0	2 289	
2007	3 720	5 438	15 386	259	72	0	2 288	
2008	3 749	5 426	15 363	259	77	0	2 289	
2009	3 779	5 407	15 348	260	81	0	2 289	
2010	3 757	5 409	15 365	258	86	0	2 289	
2011	3 746	5 409	15 376	253	89	0	2 291	
2012	3 734	5 409	15 386	250	93	0	2 292	
2013	3 731	5 409	15 385	249	97	0	2 292	
2014	3 708	5 410	15 400	248	105	0	2 292	
2015	3 708	5 409	15 398	248	109	0	2 292	
2016	3 816	5 377	15 316	247	114	0	2 292	
2017	3 863	5 373	15 273	247	115	0	2 292	
2018	3 933	5 361	15 216	247	115	0	2 292	
2019	4 018	5 345	15 146	248	115	0	2 292	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 349	13	128	3	14	0	0	3 507
Grasslands (km²)	143	5 392	5	0	6	0	1	5 547
Croplands (km²)	211	3	15 257	5	47	0	1	15 524
Wetlands (km²)	4	0	7	240	1	0	3	255
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	1	1	2	1	0	0	2 287	2 292
Total	3 708	5 409	15 399	249	108	0	2 292	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	3 812	1	3	0	0	0	0	3 816
Grasslands (km²)	35	5 342	0	0	0	0	0	5 377
Croplands (km²)	170	2	15 143	1	0	0	0	15 316
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	246	0	0	0	247
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	114
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 292	2 292
Total	4 018	5 345	15 146	247	114	0	2 292	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	230	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded land cover	26 931	99 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	205	0 .8
Land area with stable land cover	26 949	99 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	8	0 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

On a utilisé la carte des limites administratives fournie par l'institution nationale en charge de la cartographie (27163 km²). Ce shapefile a été chargé sur la plate forme de rapportage PRAIS4. Cette carte nationale présente les caractéristiques suivantes: SCR WGS 84 Propriétés: Géographique (utilise des coordonnées en latitude et longitude) Dynamique (repose sur un référentiel géodésique qui n'est pas fixé sur la plaque) Corps céleste : Earth Basé sur World Geodesic System 1984 ensemble (EPSG:6326), qui a une précision de 2 mètres au mieux. Méthode : Lat/long (Geodesic alias) Selon les tableaux S01-1.T8 et SO1-1.T9, il s'observe une amélioration de la couverture terrestre pour la période considérée (2016-2019).

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	327	389	0	2 191	438	3
Grasslands	584	596	0	3 613	597	1
Croplands	1 717	1 903	0	9 811	1 821	5
Wetlands	48	19	0	128	41	4
Artificial surfaces	26	2	0	8	2	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	7	4	2	26	10	2 238

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	215	180	0	2 180	957	3
Grasslands	227	219	0	3 326	1 553	1
Croplands	980	758	0	9 033	4 258	5
Wetlands	30	30	0	125	50	5
Artificial surfaces	41	7	1	11	3	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	8	7	2	22	10	2 238

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	211	17	27	0	130	36
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	143	11	17	0	86	30
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	128	27	23	0	66	12
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	47	35	4	0	7	1

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	345	23	23	0	202	96
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	132	3	5	0	80	43
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	103	17	6	0	67	14
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	39	27	4	0	8	1

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	5 806	23 .3
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	19 049	76 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	14	0 .1

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	6 982	28 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	15 060	60 .6
Land area with degraded land productivity	2 812	11 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	15	0 .1

General comments

Pour la productivité, on a utilisé les données par défaut UNCCD Trends Earth. En comparant les résultats des tableaux SO1-2.T5 et SO1-2.T6 ci-haut, il s'observe une amélioration de la productivité des terres pour la période de 2005 à 2019 suite à l'amélioration des pratiques de gestion durable des terres.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	105	90	100	81	62	0	2
2002	106	90	100	81	59	0	2
2003	106	90	100	81	58	0	2
2004	106	90	100	81	57	0	2
2005	106	90	100	81	56	0	2
2006	106	90	100	81	55	0	2
2007	106	90	100	81	54	0	2
2008	106	90	100	81	53	0	2
2009	106	90	100	82	51	0	2
2010	106	90	100	81	50	0	2
2011	106	90	100	81	49	0	2
2012	106	90	100	81	48	0	2
2013	106	90	100	81	47	0	2
2014	106	90	100	81	47	0	2
2015	106	90	100	81	46	0	2
2016	106	90	100	81	45	0	2
2017	106	90	100	81	43	0	2
2018	106	90	100	81	41	0	2
2019	106	90	100	81	39	0	2
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	211	108 .7	122 .9	2 294 235	2 593 066	298 831

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	143	93 .2	93 .2	1 332 564	1 332 564	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	47	62 .8	41 .8	295 247	196 529	-98 718
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	128	108 .8	101 .1	1 392 849	1 293 490	-99 359

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	170	95 .8	97 .7	1 629 435	1 660 234	30 799
Croplands	Grasslands	2	79 .4	81 .2	15 880	16 233	353
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	35	97 .9	97 .9	342 494	342 494	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	3	149 .4	148 .1	44 818	44 434	-384

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	160	0 .6
Land area with non-degraded SOC	24 704	99 .3
Land area with no SOC data	6	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	24 779	99 .6
Land area with degraded SOC	84	0 .3
Land area with no SOC data	7	0 .0

General comments

Les résultats des tableaux (SO1-3.T4 et SO1-3.T5) ci-dessus montrent une augmentation du stock de carbone organique du sol suite l'amélioration du couvert végétal.

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	5 948	23 .9
Reporting Period	3 007	12 .1
Change in degraded extent	-2941	

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

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

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

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

Le niveau de confiance est moyen car la résolution des données utilisées est faible pour représenter les réalités de terrain pour des exploitations de petites tailles.

False positives/ False negatives

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

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
Kumahoro_Kibira	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	0 .5	Zone d'expansion agricole considérée comme stablecomme	Confirmed Locally	Polygon
Gahoma_Mabayi	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	1 .2	Zone qui n'a pas subit de changement et prise comme zone dégradée	Confirmed Locally	Polygon
Ngarama_Ruyigi	False Positive	Recode improved as stable	0 .2	Zone stable considérée comme améliorée	Confirmed Locally	Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone montagneuse	MURWI	202	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Climate change 4. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 5. Grazing land management 6. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Terres d'altitude moyenne	MABANDA et MAKAMBA	53 .2	Establishment of expert panels	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Fire regime change 5. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Zone rocheuse	BURURI et VUGIZO	81	Establishment of expert panels	1. Grazing land management 2. Fire regime change 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de hautes montagnes	BUYENGERO - RUMONGE-VYANDA	473 .5	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Climate change 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Native and planted forest management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	BUHINYUZA-MWAKIRO	171 .8	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Climate change 4. Fire regime change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse altitude	MISHIHA	68 .4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Fire regime change 4. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse altitude	MISHIHA	103 .4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse altitude	GISAGARA	89 .8	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Climate change 5. Fire regime change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse altitude	BUSONI	106 .6	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change 4. Mineral resource extraction 5. Invasive Alien Species	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
						  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse altitude	BUGABIRA-NTEGA	89 .1	Establishment of expert panels	1. Invasive Alien Species 2. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de basse à moyenne altitude	BUKEMBA_GIHARO-MPINGA KAYOVE	879	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management 2. Non-timber natural resource extraction 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	BUTEZI-NYABIKERE-MUTUMBA	252 .4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Fire regime change 3. Climate change 4. Cropland and agroforestry management 5. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						management e.g. fire management • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de haute altitude	BUKINANYANA-MABAYI	162 .3	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Mineral resource extraction 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Climate change 6. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						• Increase tree-covered area extent ○ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de haute altitude	BUKEYE-RUGAZI_MUSIGATI	114 .9	Establishment of expert panels	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

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Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						• Increase tree-covered area extent ○ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Zone de basse altitude	RUMONGE	810 .9	Establishment of expert panels		☐ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☐ Reverse
						• Restore/improve wetlands
						  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
						• Restore/improve croplands
						  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
						  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
						• Other/general /unspecified
						  ◦ Achieve LDN
						  ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)
						  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
						  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
						• Restore/improve protected areas
						  ◦ Restore protected areas
						  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
							Polygon

Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	MAKAMBA-KAYOGORO-KIBAGO	646 .4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management 2. Mineral resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone montagneuse	BURURI-MAKAMBA-GITANGA-RUTANA-RUTOVU	954.4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Cropland and agroforestry management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

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Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	GITEGA-KARUSI-MUYINGA	1 031 .7	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	MUTAHO-MUHANGA-RANGO	407 .1	Establishment of expert panels	1. Native and planted forest management 2. Mineral resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone de moyenne altitude	MAKEBUKO-ITABA-MUSONGATI	468.7	Establishment of expert panels	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Zone montagneuse	MURUTA-MUSIGATI-BUKINANYANA	260 .5	Establishment of expert panels	1. Non-timber natural resource extraction 2. Invasive Alien Species	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

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Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	21						
Total hotspot area	7 427 .1						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Institutions and governance
5. Cultural

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625 .5				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Plateaux centraux	BUKIRASAZI - ITABA	131 .9	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore/improve grasslands • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625 .5				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Plateaux centraux	SONGA-BURURI-RUTOVU	244 .3	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625 .5				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Region de Bweru	NYABITSINDA-RUYIGI-BWERU	616	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625 .5				

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Plateaux centraux	KAYOKWE-BISORO-NYARUSANGE-MATANA-RYANSORO	252.7	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Polygon
Region de Bugesera	NTEGA-VUMBI-MARANGARA	165.7	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625.5				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Region Buyenzi	BUSIGA-KAYANZA-GATARA-GAHOMBO-NGOZI	214 .9	Establishment of expert panels	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		6				
Total brightspot area		1 625 .5				

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

1. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Integrated landscape planning
3. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
4. Economic and financial instruments
5. Institutional and policy reform
6. Protected areas
7. Legal and regulatory instruments
8. Anthropogenic assets
9. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
10. Social and cultural instruments

General comments

Pour identifier les zones d'amélioration, les Experts se sont appuyés sur les connaissances locales du territoire car les données des cibles de la NDT fournis dans les rapports ne sont pas désagregées

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	2030	Burundi	700	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 260 .6						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, pratiquer l'agroforesterie sur une superficie de 586 km² pour éviter et réduire la perte de productivité liée la conversion des forêts en terres cultivées	2030	Burundi	586	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
D'ici 2030, reboiser 434km² des terres forestières converties en prairies	2030	Burundi	434	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 260 .6						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier la lutte antiérosive et l'utilisation de l'engrais vert sur une superficie de 963km² pour réduire la conversion des terres cultivées en pâturage	2030	Burundi	963	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
D'ici 2030, restaurer 104km² des terres cultivées converties en terres artificielles	2030	Burundi	104	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 260 .6						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'aménagement des bassins versants sur une superficie de 66 Km² pour améliorer le stock du carbone dans les zones forestières converties en zones humides	2030	Burundi	66	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 260 .6						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, améliorer les pratiques culturales sur une étendue de 2400km² pour accroitre la productivité des terres cultivées	2030	Burundi	2 400	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
			3 .7	None			○ Yes ○ No		
			3 .7	None			○ Yes ○ No		
			0 .2	None			○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 260 .6						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	Same As Targeted Actions	KAYANZA_NGOZI(Ruvubu)	2019-05-14	9 .5	15 .40	Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	Same As Targeted Actions	NYAVYAMO	2017-03-03	2 .6	15 .40	Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	Same As Targeted Actions	KABUYENGE	2021-08-03	0 .2	15 .40	Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	Same As Targeted Actions	KANIGA	2020-12-16	0 .3	15 .40	Polygon
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	Same As Targeted Actions	MUBARAZI	2020-06-06	2 .8	15 .40	Polygon

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés:	15 .40
D'ici 2030, pratiquer l'agroforesterie sur une superficie de 586 km² pour éviter et réduire la perte de productivité liée la conversion des forêts en terres cultivées:	0 .00
D'ici 2030, reboiser 434km² des terres forestières converties en prairies:	0 .00
D'ici 2030, intensifier la lutte antiérosive et l'utilisation de l'engrais vert sur une superficie de 963km² pour réduire la conversion des terres cultivées en pâturage:	0 .00
D'ici 2030, restaurer 104km² des terres cultivées converties en terres artificielles:	0 .00
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'aménagement des bassins versants sur une superficie de 66 Km² pour améliorer le stock du carbone dans les zones forestières converties en zones humides :	0 .00
D'ici 2030, améliorer les pratiques culturales sur une étendue de 2400km² pour accroitre la productivité des terres cultivées :	0 .00

General comments

Les cibles de la NDT n'ont pas été délimitées spatialement en 2018 ce qui rend difficile l'évaluation efficace de leur niveau de mise en œuvre

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	94.2
2 001	94.2
2 002	94.2
2 003	94.2
2 004	94.2
2 005	94.2
2 006	90.5
2 007	90.5
2 008	90.5
2 009	90.5
2 010	90.5
2 011	90.5
2 012	90.5
2 013	86.7
2 014	86.7
2 015	86.7
2 016	86.7
2 017	86.7
2 018	86.7
2 019	74.1
2 020	74.1

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	Le Burundi a adopté depuis 2006 deux Cadres Stratégiques de Croissance et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté CSLP (CSLP I (2006-2009) et CSLPII (2010-2015) dans l'optique de réduction de la pauvreté

General comments

Avec les données fournies par l'Institut National des Statistiques du Burundi (INSBU), l'indicateur a été calculé en utilisant le seuil international de pauvreté de 3,65 dollars américains par personne et par jour (2306FBu/personne /jour), en PPA de 2017. Nous observons une tendance à la baisse du niveau de pauvreté depuis 2000 à 2019. Cependant, les données sur les dépenses de consommations des ménages qui servent à calculer cet indicateur ne sont pas produites régulièrement (tous les 5 ans) suite au coût élevé des enquêtes sur les conditions de vie des ménages.

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005	79.8	63.4	64.2
2006	79.3	62.5	64.3
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010	86.2	74.3	75.2
2011			
2012			
2013	87.3	78.1	79.0
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017	98.1	80.9	82.9
2018			
2019	97.0	85.6	86.8
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Le Cadre Stratégique de Croissance et de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP I 2006-2009 et II 2012-2015) ainsi que le Plan National de Développement du Burundi (PND Burundi 2018-2027) ont promu l'amélioration de l'accès en eau potable

General comments

La collecte des données n'est pas régulière (annuelle) ce qui explique le manque des données pour certaines années.

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

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

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	3010971	30 .9	1490693	30 .2	1520278	31 .6
Reporting period	2241853	20 .4	1089852	19 .6	1152001	21 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	En se référant a l'indicateur de l'ODD 15.3.1 sur l'amélioration des terres dégradées sur la période considérée, la population affectée par dégradation de terres a diminué.

General comments

On a utilisé la carte des limites administratives fournie par l'institution nationale en charge de la cartographie (27163 km²) à la place des limites fournies dans PRAIS4. Ce shapefile a été chargé sur la plate forme de rapportage PRAIS4. Les données utilisées pour obtenir les résultats du tableau ci-dessus sont celles fournies par UNCCD dont les calculs ont été réalisés avec l'outil Trends Earth et chargés sur la plateforme de rapportage. La mise en œuvre des stratégies et programmes de lutte contre la dégradation des terres a réduit l'exposition des populations masculines et féminines.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, pratiquer l'agroforesterie sur une superficie de 586 km² pour éviter et réduire la perte de productivité liée la conversion des forêts en terres cultivées	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, reboiser 434km² des terres forestières converties en prairies	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, intensifier la lutte antiérosive et l'utilisation de l'engrais vert sur une superficie de 963km² pour réduire la conversion des terres cultivées en pâturage	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, restaurer 104km² des terres cultivées converties en terres artificielles	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'aménagement des bassins versants sur une superficie de 66 Km² pour améliorer le stock du carbone dans les zones forestières converties en zones humides	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, améliorer les pratiques culturales sur une étendue de 2400km² pour accroitre la productivité des terres cultivée	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

Les cibles qui ont été définis en 2018 dans le NDT , n'ont pas été spatialisés et tous sont en cours d'exécution

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	15 766	3 847	4 130	0	3 420
2001	3 234	0	0	0	23 929
2002	1 684	0	0	0	25 479
2003	4 971	3 355	1 348	7 653	9 836
2004	17 689	5 506	0	0	3 968
2005	0	6 235	20 928	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	27 163
2007	9 039	1 769	0	0	16 355
2008	0	0	0	0	27 163
2009	7 722	15 283	0	0	4 158
2010	5 695	10 731	204	0	10 533
2011	0	0	0	0	27 163
2012	5 013	3 788	6 046	3 320	8 996
2013	2 550	0	0	0	24 614
2014	8 418	3 430	5 061	3 192	7 063
2015	16 551	0	0	0	10 612
2016	20 978	0	0	0	6 185
2017	13 452	0	0	0	13 711
2018	0	0	0	0	27 163
2019	7 026	1 282	0	0	18 855
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	23 743	95 .5
2001	3 234	13 .0
2002	1 684	6 .8
2003	17 327	69 .7
2004	23 195	93 .2
2005	27 163	109 .2

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	0	0 .0
2007	10 808	43 .5
2008	0	0 .0
2009	23 005	92 .5
2010	16 631	66 .9
2011	0	0 .0
2012	18 167	73 .0
2013	2 550	10 .3
2014	20 100	80 .8
2015	16 551	66 .5
2016	20 978	84 .3
2017	13 452	54 .1
2018	0	0 .0
2019	8 309	33 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

L'année 2005, a été caractérisée par une sécheresse sur l'ensemble du territoire tandis que les années 2006, 2008, 2011 et 2018, la quasi-totalité du territoire n'a pas été touché par la sécheresse.

General comments

On a utilisé la carte des limites administratives fournie par l'institution nationale en charge de la cartographie (27163 km²) à la place des limites fournies dans PRAIS4. Ce shapefile a été chargé sur la plate forme de rapportage PRAIS4. Cette carte nationale présente les caractéristiques suivantes: SCR WGS 84 Propriétés: Géographique (utilise des coordonnées en latitude et longitude) Dynamique (repose sur un référentiel géodésique qui n'est pas fixé sur la plaque) Corps céleste : Earth Basé sur World Geodesic System 1984 ensemble (EPSG:6326), qui a une précision de 2 mètres au mieux. Méthode : Lat/long (Geodesic alias) Cependant, les données utilisées pour obtenir les résultats du tableau ci-dessus sont celles fournies par UNCCD dont les calculs ont été réalisés avec l'outil Trends Earth. D'après l'Institut Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU), en charge de la gestion des données pluviométriques, le pays a connu trois périodes de cinq de décennies sèches dans lesquelles se trouve l'année 2005 et cinq périodes de décennies humides qui comprennent les années 2006, 2008, 2011 et 2018.

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	1239344	18.7	3609050	54.5	859582	13.0	917738	13.9	0	0.0	5 386 370	81.3
2001	6308169	93.1	467027	6.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	467 027	6.9
2002	6501861	93.8	430168	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	430 168	6.2
2003	2505890	35.3	1329231	18.7	1243831	17.5	230346	3.2	1788301	25.2	4 591 709	64.7
2004	1428917	19.7	5048927	69.5	791977	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 840 904	80.3
2005	0	0.0	0	0.0	1926594	25.9	5523213	74.1	0	0.0	7 449 807	100.0
2006	7638764	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	5747861	73.4	1898419	24.2	185890	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 084 309	26.6
2008	8038391	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	1227862	14.9	2439418	29.6	4583200	55.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 022 618	85.1
2010	3473131	41.0	1726146	20.4	3264431	38.5	9215	0.1	0	0.0	4 999 792	59.0
2011	8706242	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	3142372	35.1	1835770	20.5	1238369	13.8	2148393	24.0	584705	6.5	5 807 237	64.9
2013	8359084	90.8	842965	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	842 965	9.2
2014	1459377	15.4	3390845	35.8	1011975	10.7	2180597	23.0	1425289	15.1	8 008 706	84.6
2015	2601511	26.7	7143913	73.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 143 913	73.3
2016	3528544	35.2	6506133	64.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 506 133	64.8
2017	5506549	53.3	4832572	46.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 832 572	46.7
2018	10657962	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	8862022	80.6	1890378	17.2	237799	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 128 177	19.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	602279	17.9	1858252	55.1	441984	13.1	471069	14.0	0	0.0	2 771 305	82.1

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	3213810	93.2	234991	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234 991	6 .8
2002	3312104	93.9	216232	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	216 232	6 .1
2003	1243552	34.4	685302	19.0	645491	17.9	118125	3.3	918773	25.4	2 367 691	65.6
2004	731342	19.8	2564445	69.3	402783	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 967 228	80.2
2005	0	0 .0	0	0.0	985227	26.0	2803222	74.0	0	0.0	3 788 449	100.0
2006	3883125	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2007	2914803	73.2	972346	24.4	92515	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 064 861	26.8
2008	4082796	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2009	629979	15.0	1254624	30.0	2303956	55.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 558 580	85.0
2010	1784765	41.5	887736	20.6	1622578	37.7	4444	0.1	0	0.0	2 514 758	58.5
2011	4416467	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2012	1610171	35.5	948076	20.9	632470	13.9	1054464	23.2	293414	6.5	2 928 424	64.5
2013	4246130	91.0	418656	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	418 656	9 .0
2014	738012	15.4	1698049	35.4	517497	10.8	1121643	23.4	722619	15.1	4 059 808	84.6
2015	1327625	26.9	3608973	73.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 608 973	73.1
2016	1751150	34.5	3330391	65.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 330 391	65.5
2017	2833258	54.1	2400711	45.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 400 711	45.9
2018	5393362	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2019	4480702	80.6	960452	17.3	118308	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 078 760	19.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	637065	19.6	1750798	53.8	417598	12.8	446669	13.7	0	0.0	2 615 065	80.4
2001	3094359	93.0	232036	7.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232 036	7 .0
2002	3189757	93.7	213936	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	213 936	6 .3
2003	1262338	36.2	643929	18.5	598340	17.2	112221	3.2	869528	24.9	2 224 018	63.8
2004	697575	19.5	2484482	69.6	389194	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 873 676	80.5
2005	0	0 .0	0	0.0	941367	25.7	2719991	74.3	0	0.0	3 661 358	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	3755639	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	2833058	73.5	926073	24.0	93375	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 019 448	26.5
2008	3955595	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	597883	14.7	1184794	29.2	2279244	56.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 464 038	85.3
2010	1688366	40.5	838410	20.1	1641853	39.3	4771	0.1	0	0.0	2 485 034	59.5
2011	4289775	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	1532201	34.7	887694	20.1	605899	13.7	1093929	24.8	291291	6.6	2 878 813	65.3
2013	4112954	90.6	424309	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	424 309	9.4
2014	721365	15.4	1692796	36.2	494478	10.6	1058954	22.7	702670	15.0	3 948 898	84.6
2015	1273886	26.5	3534940	73.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 534 940	73.5
2016	1777394	35.9	3175742	64.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 175 742	64.1
2017	2673291	52.4	2431861	47.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 431 861	47.6
2018	5264600	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	4381320	80.7	929926	17.1	119491	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 049 417	19.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Selon les données météorologique de l'Institut Géographique du Burundi, l'année 2003 a connue une moyenne annuelle faible de précipitations . Ce qui explique une grande proportion de la population touchée par la sécheresse.

General comments

On a utilisé la carte des limites administratives fournie par l'institution nationale en charge de la cartographie (27163 km²). Ce shapefile a été chargé sur la plate forme de rapportage PRAIS4. Cette carte nationale présente les caractéristiques suivantes: SCR WGS 84 Propriétés: Géographique (utilise des coordonnées en latitude et longitude) Dynamique (repose sur un référentiel géodésique qui n'est pas fixé sur la plaque) Corps céleste : Earth Basé sur World Geodesic System 1984 ensemble (EPSG:6326), qui a une précision de 2 mètres au mieux. Méthode : Lat/long (Geodesic alias) Les données des populations utilisées proviennent du Worldpop fournies par l'UNCCD et comme les limites du pays ayant été modifiées, les résultats fournis par Trends.Earth sont aussi modifiés dans la même direction . De la période de référence , on constate une grande proportion de la population touchée par la sécheresse pour les années 2003 et 2014 tandis qu'on observe une baisse de proportion de la population touchée par la sécheresse durant la période de rapportage suite une augmentation des précipitations moyennes annuelles (voir les données des précipitations de l'Institut Géographyique du Burundi, IGEBU).

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006	0 .88		
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013	0 .43		
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (country DVI)	Decreasing	L'indice de vulnérabilité a baissé entre 2006 et 2013

General comments

Les données disponibles ont permis le calcul de l'indice de vulnérabilité de la sécheresse de niveau 1 pour les années 2006 et 2013. La politique de gratuite scolaire du cycle fondamental a contribué pour réduire l'indice de vulnérabilité à la sécheresse

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'agriculture sur une superficie de 700 km² pour réduire la conversion des forets en terres cultivés	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, pratiquer l'agroforesterie sur une superficie de 586 km² pour éviter et réduire la perte de productivité liée la conversion des forêts en terres cultivées	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, reboiser 434km² des terres forestières converties en prairies	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, intensifier la lutte antiérosive et l'utilisation de l'engrais vert sur une superficie de 963km² pour réduire la conversion des terres cultivées en pâturage	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, restaurer 104km² des terres cultivées converties en terres artificielles	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, intensifier l'aménagement des bassins versants sur une superficie de 66 Km² pour améliorer le stock du carbone dans les zones forestières converties en zones humides	2030	National	Ongoing	
D'ici 2030, améliorer les pratiques culturales sur une étendue de 2400km² pour accroitre la productivité des terres cultivée	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

Ces cibles n'ont pas été spatialisés selon les zones frappées par la sécheresse et il est difficile de constater leur impact sur l'indice de vulnérabilité qui, lui aussi est calculé en utilisant les données par défaut.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .89144	0 .87792	0 .89156	
2001	0 .89143	0 .87666	0 .89155	
2002	0 .89142	0 .87619	0 .89154	
2003	0 .89142	0 .87589	0 .89153	
2004	0 .89141	0 .8758	0 .89152	
2005	0 .89141	0 .87503	0 .89169	
2006	0 .89139	0 .87415	0 .89187	
2007	0 .89137	0 .8737	0 .89266	
2008	0 .89135	0 .87327	0 .89298	
2009	0 .89132	0 .87328	0 .89325	
2010	0 .8913	0 .87213	0 .89357	
2011	0 .89128	0 .87227	0 .89409	
2012	0 .89127	0 .87075	0 .89443	
2013	0 .89125	0 .87104	0 .89508	
2014	0 .89124	0 .8706	0 .895	
2015	0 .89122	0 .87021	0 .89564	
2016	0 .89121	0 .86994	0 .89627	
2017	0 .89121	0 .86916	0 .89655	
2018	0 .89119	0 .86904	0 .89662	
2019	0 .89119	0 .86832	0 .89698	
2020	0 .89118	0 .86774	0 .89793	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation 3. Climate change 4. Invasive alien species 5. Pollution	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 4. Pre-Emptive Action 5. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty		

General comments

Absence de données permettant de calculer l'ILR au niveau national

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2001	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2002	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2003	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2004	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2005	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2006	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2007	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2008	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2009	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2010	66.24	66 .24	66 .24	
2011	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2012	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2013	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2014	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2015	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2016	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2017	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2018	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2019	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	
2020	70.72	70 .72	70 .72	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	Pour cet indicateur, la proportion des sites importants se trouvant dans des aires protégées est passée de 66.24 % en 2000 à 70.72% en 2020; cette augmentation des sites importants pour la biodiversité terrestre est une mesure légale prise par le Gouvernement

General comments

Les données nationales utilisées pour déterminer la proportion des sites importants pour la biodiversité sont fournies par l'Office Burundais pour la Conservation de l'Environnement en charge des aires protégées . De 2000 à 2010, la proportion des sites importants se trouvant dans des aires protégées était estimée à 66.24 % tandis qu'elle est passée de 70.72% à partir de 2011 jusqu'en 2020. L'augmentation de la proportion des sites importants pour la biodiversité est liée à l'augmentation de la superficie des ces derniers. La superficie de l'actuel Parc National de la Rusizi est passée de 5280 ha à 10673 ha en 2011 suite à la bonne gouvernance en matière de la conservation.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
D'ici 2030, augmenter de 4.6% la superficie des aires protégées	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	0.6% de superficie à protéger sont déjà délimités
D'ici 2030, élaborer 14 plans de gestion et d'aménagement pour diminuer le rythme de dégradation et de fragmentation des habitats naturels, y compris les forêts et les marais	2030	Subnational	Partially achieved	6 plans de gestion et d'aménagement ont été élaborés
D'ici 2030, cartographier les étendues des 3 espèces exotiques envahissantes(Lantama camara, Sercostachys scandens et d' Eichhornia crassipes).	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	

Complementary information

Au regard des actions déjà exécutées , les cibles ci-haut sont faiblement atteinte. En effet, les objectifs nationaux ont été définis sur base des objectifs de la convention sur la diversité biologique qui étaient trop ambitieux.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 2 931 211 .40	Received 4 679 337 .93
Received	2017	Committed 116 837 632 .83	Received 4 134 999 .67
Received	2018	Committed 7 676 845 .47	Received 19 840 705 .99
Received	2019	Committed 33 350 421 .21	Received 15 819 502 .23
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		160 796 110 .91	44 474 545 .82

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	

	Explanation
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

Absence de mécanisme de décentralisation des informations sur les engagements pris et le soutien reçu

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Système d'exonération des alternatives au bois de chauffage

Certaines dispositions du code forestier prévoient la création d'un fonds forestier national destiné à financer le secteur forêt

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	1 455 927 .70	
Directly related to combat DLDD	2019	817 969 .17	budget destiné au programme de reboisement
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2019	637 958 .53	Dépenses aux salaires du personnel
Subsidies	2019	1 280 000	Allocation star FEM6
Subsidies related to combat DLDD	2019	1 280 000	
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues	2019	946 001 .20	Taxes environnementales
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2019	946 001 .20	
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	Ces informations sont tirées dans la loi budgétaire 2019
Subsidies	Ces informations sont fournies par le point focal opérationnel FEM
Government revenues	Ces informations sont tirées dans la loi budgétaire 2019
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Ces informations sont tirées dans la loi budgétaire 2019

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Mise en place d'une loi portant augmentation des taxes environnementaux pour de financer le fonds forestier national

General comments

Pour honorer les engagements pris dans le cadre de la convention, le Gouvernement a investi beaucoup dans la lutte contre la dégradation (voir dépenses par rapport au revenu)

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
	Total	0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

Insuffisance d'informations sur l'intervention du secteur privé pour appuyer le gouvernement dans la mise en œuvre de la convention

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Utilisation de la fumure organominérale, utilisation des énergies nouvelles et renouvelables (énergie solaire, biogaz, etc) Mise en place et diffusion des directives et bonnes pratiques pour la gestion durables des terres

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

Provided Received	Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Amount	Recipient Provider	Description and objectives	Sector	Type of technology	Activities undertaken by	Status of measure or activity	Timeframe of measure or activity	Use, impact and estimated results	Additional Information
Total provided:			0			Total received:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

• Encourager la polyculture et l'incorporation d'engrais minéraux avec de la matière organique pour minimiser la dégradation des sols , la perte de la biodiversité, l'apparition des ravageurs et la rupture du cycle de l'eau • Promouvoir la Technologie ASSIS pour utiliser les données de télédétection par satellite afin de détecter les zones agricoles qui présentent une forte probabilité de stress hydrique, fournissant des données en temps réel . • Restaurer les terres dégradées en plantant des espèces indigènes d'arbres, d'arbustes et d'herbes • Reboiser les terres nues et/ou dégradées • Promouvoir des techniques efficaces d'irrigation collinaire • Améliorer la gestion des aires protégées par cadre légal et technique ainsi qu'en empêchant la pression anthropique • Encourager l'utilisation des énergies nouvelles et renouvelables

General comments

Insuffisance d'informations sur le soutien reçu en matière de transfert de technologie

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

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

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

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

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

Le Plan national de développement (PND 2018-2027) prévoit une augmentation des recettes publiques. Ainsi, les dépenses en matière de lutte contre la désertification suivront cette augmentation des recettes publiques.

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

• Encourager la polyculture et l'incorporation d'engrais minéraux avec de la matière organique pour minimiser la dégradation des sols , la perte de la biodiversité, l'apparition des ravageurs et la rupture du cycle de l'eau : 325 159 680 USD • Promouvoir la Technologie ASSIS pour utiliser les données de télédétection par satellite afin de détecter les zones agricoles qui présentent une forte probabilité de stress hydrique, fournissant des données en temps réel : 4 411 177 USD • Restaurer des terres dégradées en plantant des espèces indigènes d'arbres, d'arbustes et d'herbes: 84 146 707 USD • Reboiser les terres nues et/ou dégradées: 3 238 523 USD • Promotion des techniques efficaces d'irrigation collinaire : 6 197 705 USD • Intensifier l'aménagement des bassins versants pour améliorer le stock du carbone dans les zones forestières converties en zones humides: 32 954 092 USD • Améliorer les pratiques culturales sur une étendue de 2400km² pour accroitre la productivité des terres cultivées: 85 923 154 USD

General comments

Le Gouvernement du Burundi a promis d'améliorer les recettes pour lutter contre la désertification et la sécheresse à travers son Plan National de Développement (2018-2027). Ainsi, l'estimation du budget nécessaire le budget nécessaire pour mettre en œuvre les technologies ci-dessus a été faite partir des programmes d'actions prioritaires du PND.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Was this through any of the following (check all that apply)?

☒ Existing financial processes
☐ Innovative financial processes
☒ The GEF
☒ Other funds (please specify)
Fonds Vert pour le Climat (GCF)

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Le Burundi a mis en place le Plan National Sécheresse en 2020 comme outil efficace pour faire face aux aléas naturels et réduire la vulnérabilité du pays à la sécheresse en tenant compte des groupes vulnérables y compris les femmes et les enfants

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

Pas encore mis en œuvre

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Insuffisance des moyens financiers

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

L'élaboration d'un tel plan devrait être accompagné par la mise en place d'une stratégie de mobilisation des ressources

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- ☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
- ☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
- ☒ Protecting women's land rights
- ☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
- ☐ Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

- ☒ Prevention of the effects of DLDD
- ☐ Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☒ Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations
- ☒ Engagement of women in decision - making
- ☒ Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources
- ☒ Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation
- ☒ Other (please specify)

Promotion des droits peuples autochtones et amélioration de leur accès aux ressources foncières

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

If so, DLDD was mainstreamed into (check all that apply):

☒ Economic policies
☒ Environmental policies
☒ Social policies
☒ Land policies
☒ Gender policies
☒ Agricultural policies
☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Utilisation des foyers améliorés à petite échelle

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

L'utilisation des foyers améliorés a connus des succès car contribue à réduire quantité de bois de chauffage.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Accès difficile suite à un faible pouvoir d'achat, Existences de prototypes de foyers améliorés dont on a pas encore définis leurs contribution pour réduire les émissions de CO2

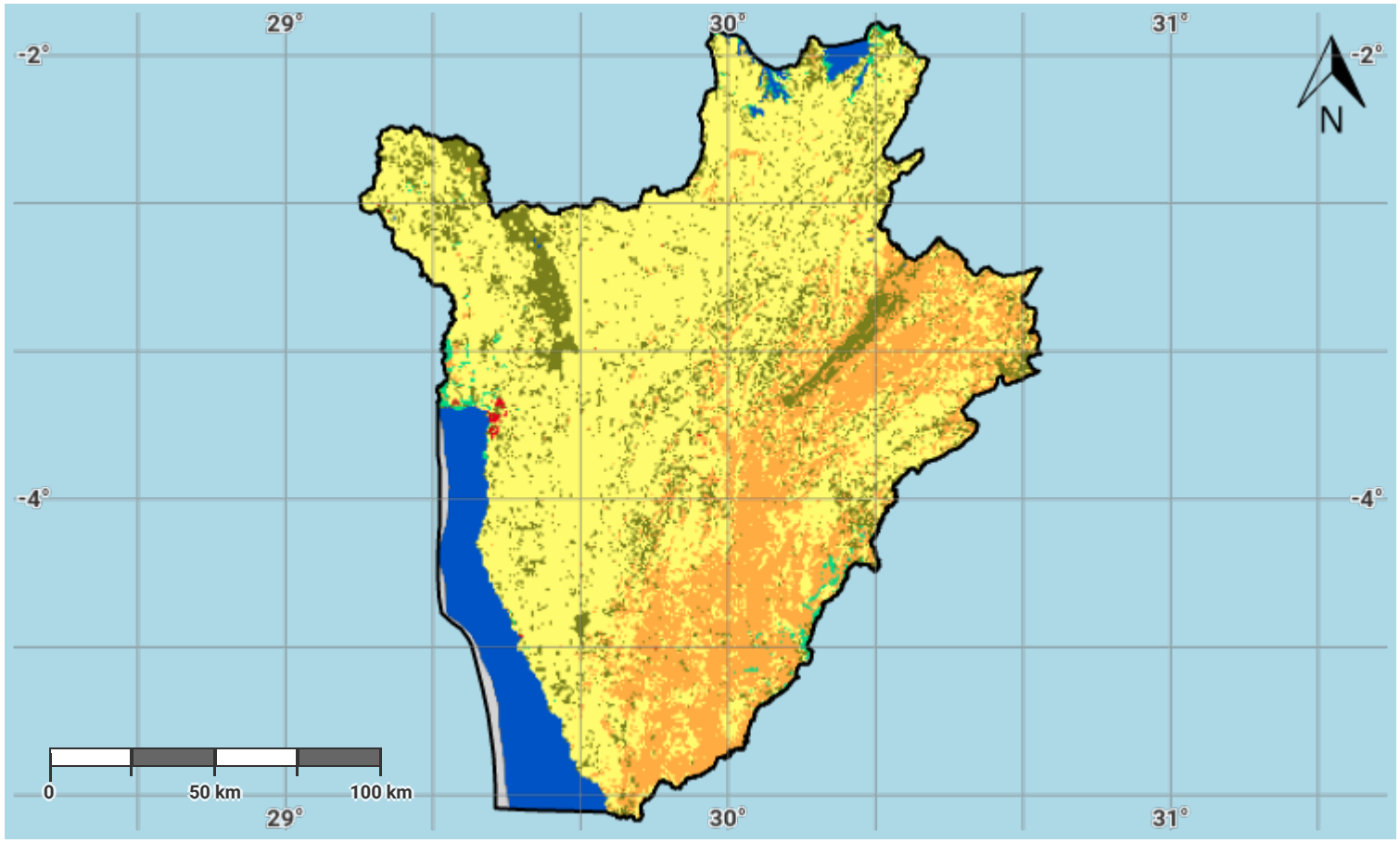
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

Burundi - SO5-1 recipient	Download	40.0 KB

Burundi – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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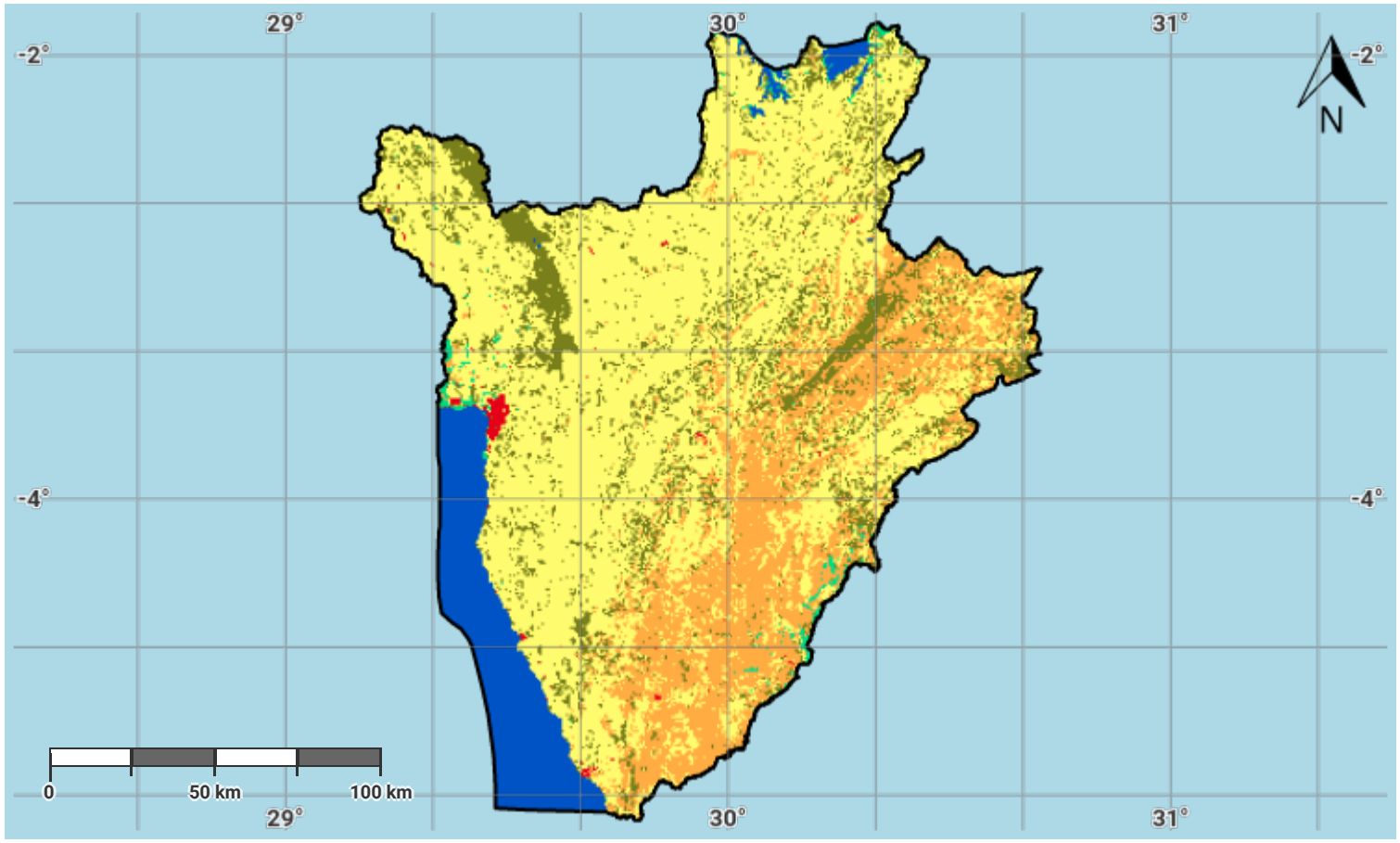
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body
- International Boundary

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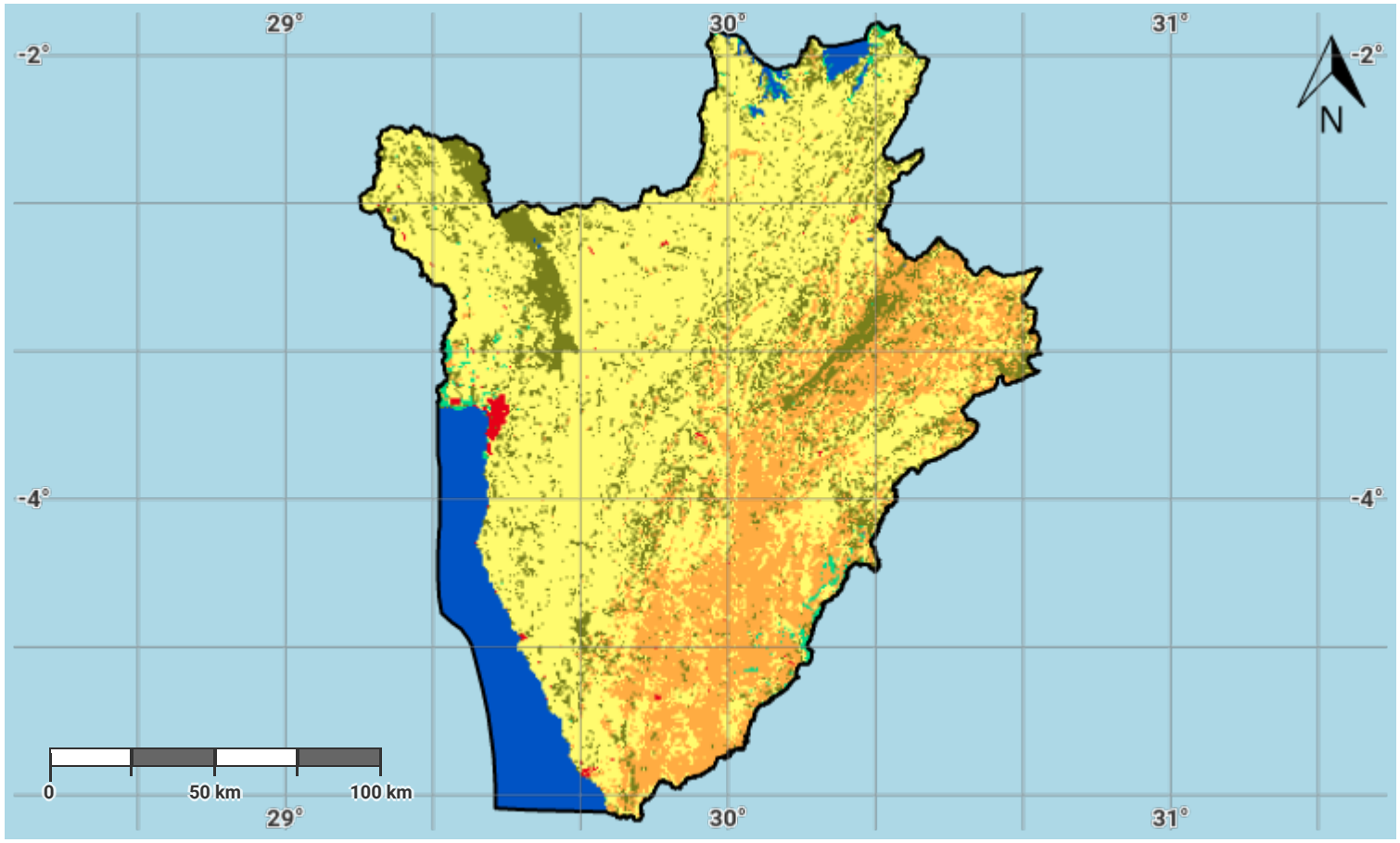
Burundi – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- Tree-covered
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Other land
- Water body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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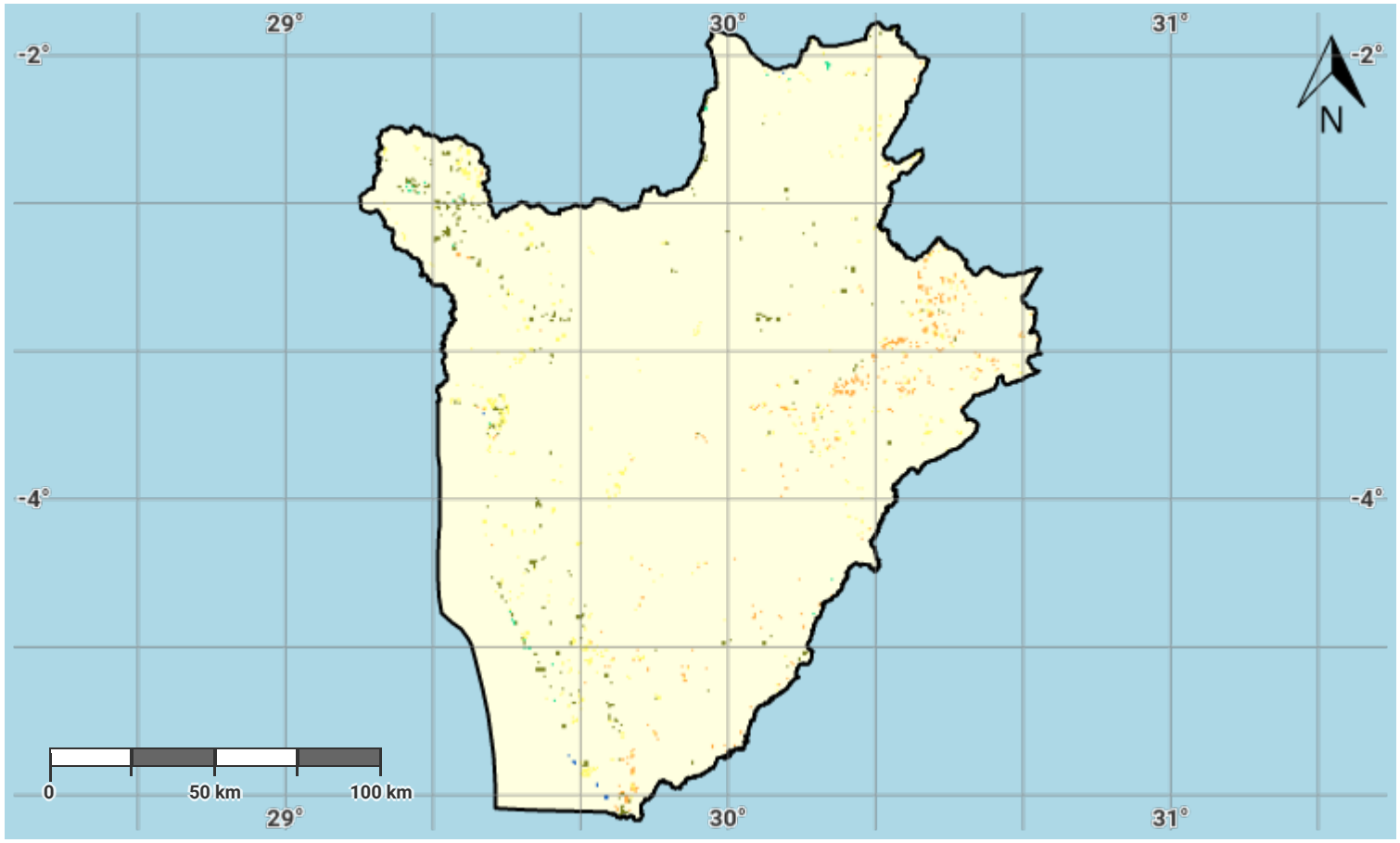
Burundi – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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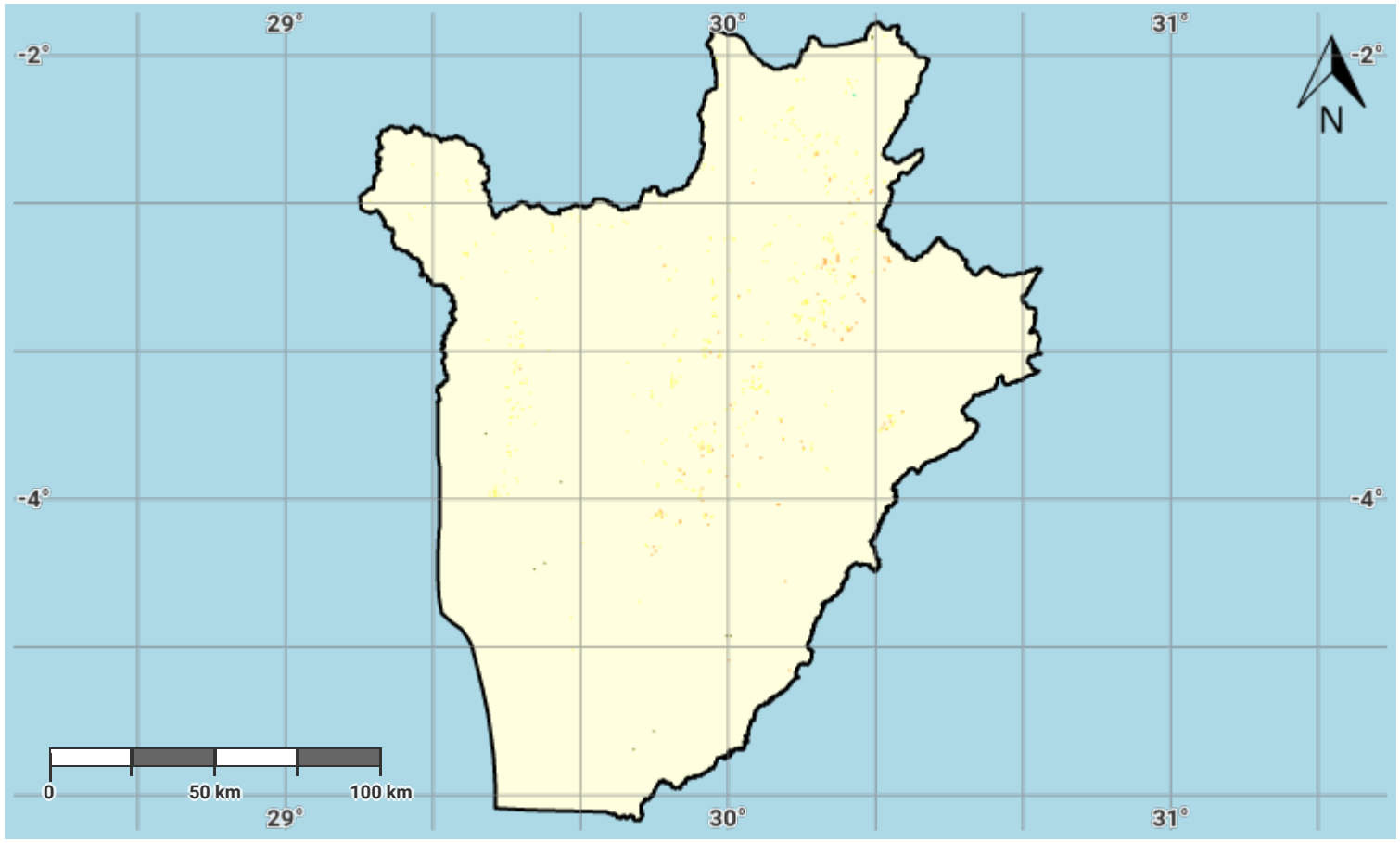
Burundi – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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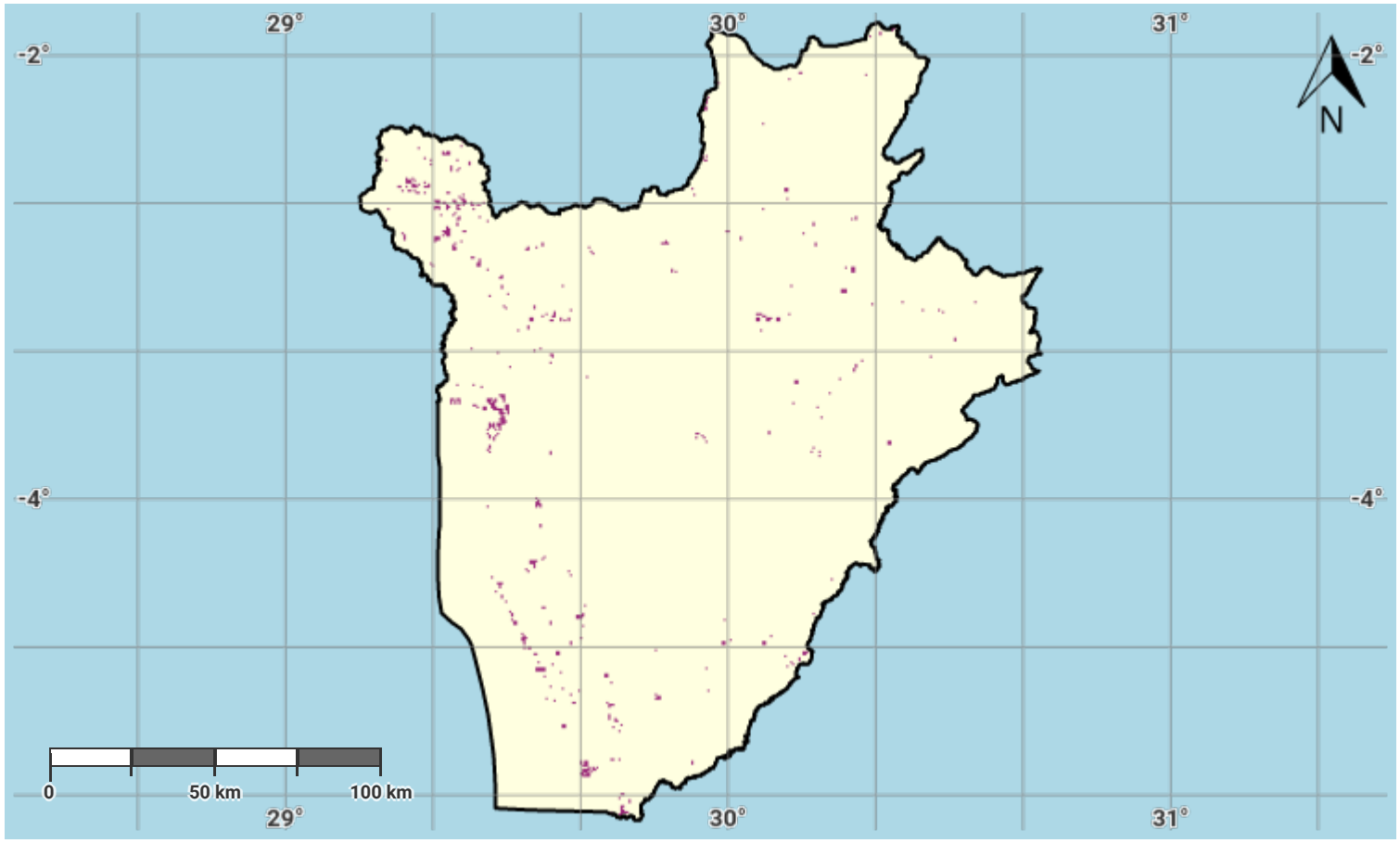
Burundi – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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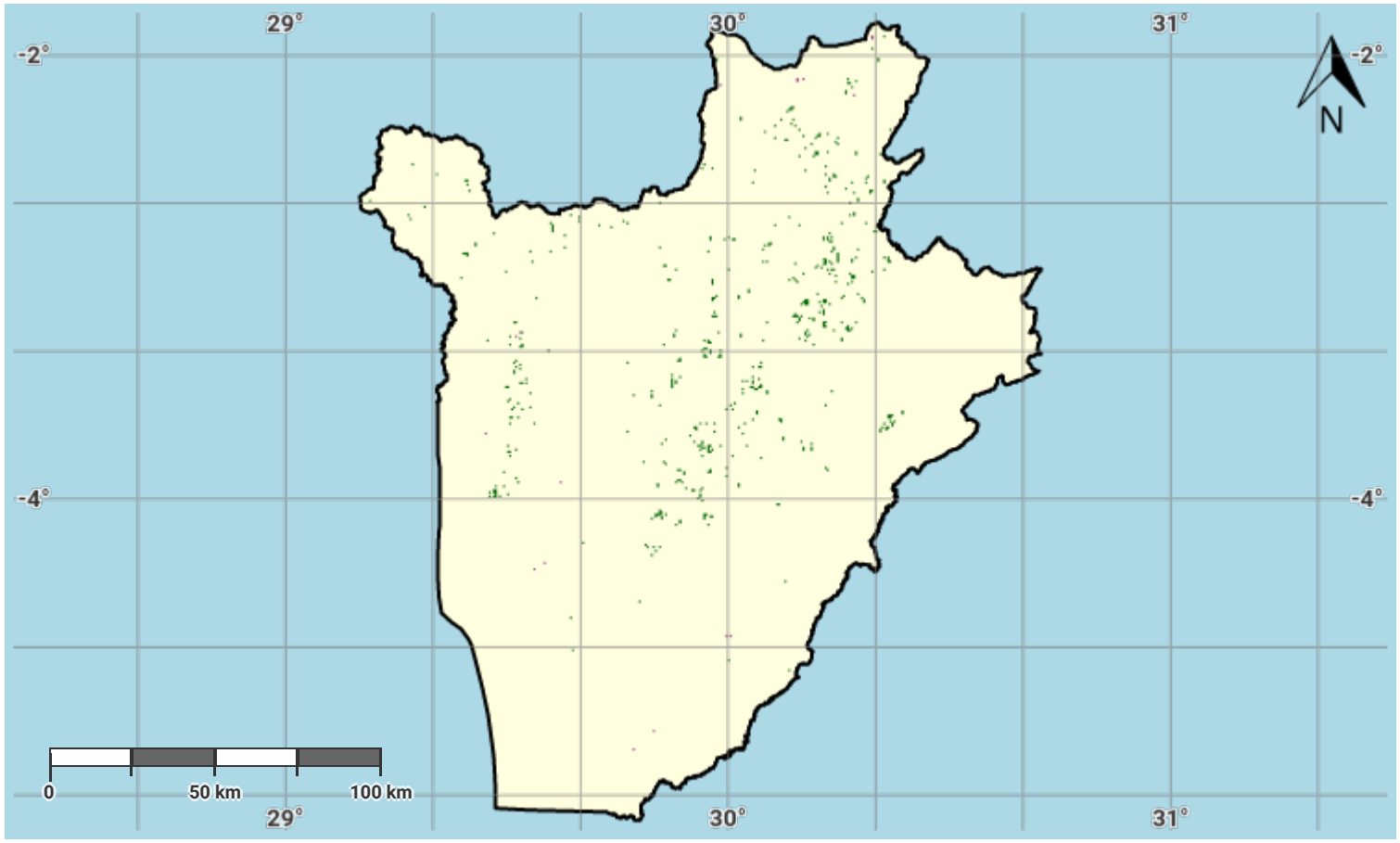
Burundi – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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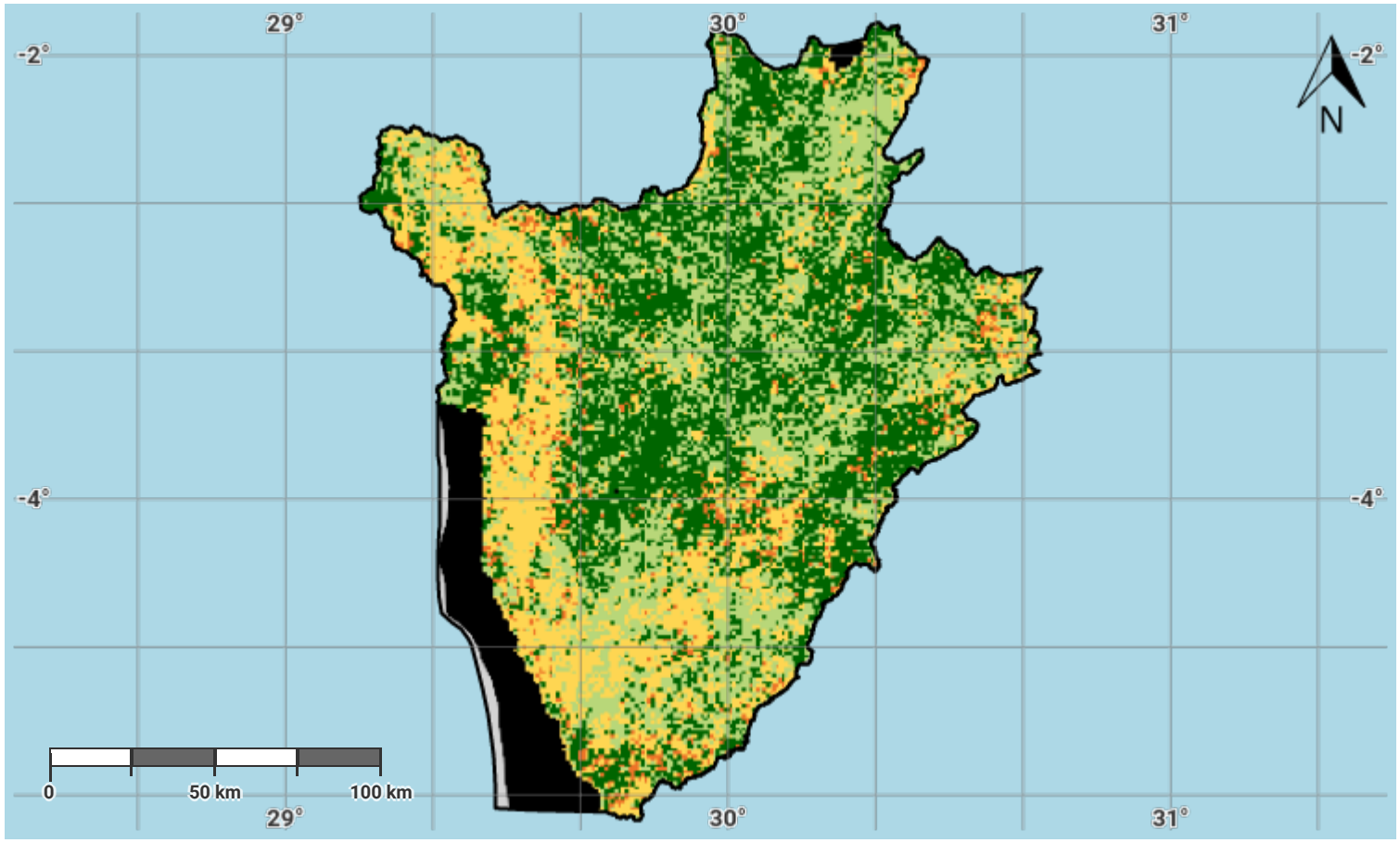
Burundi – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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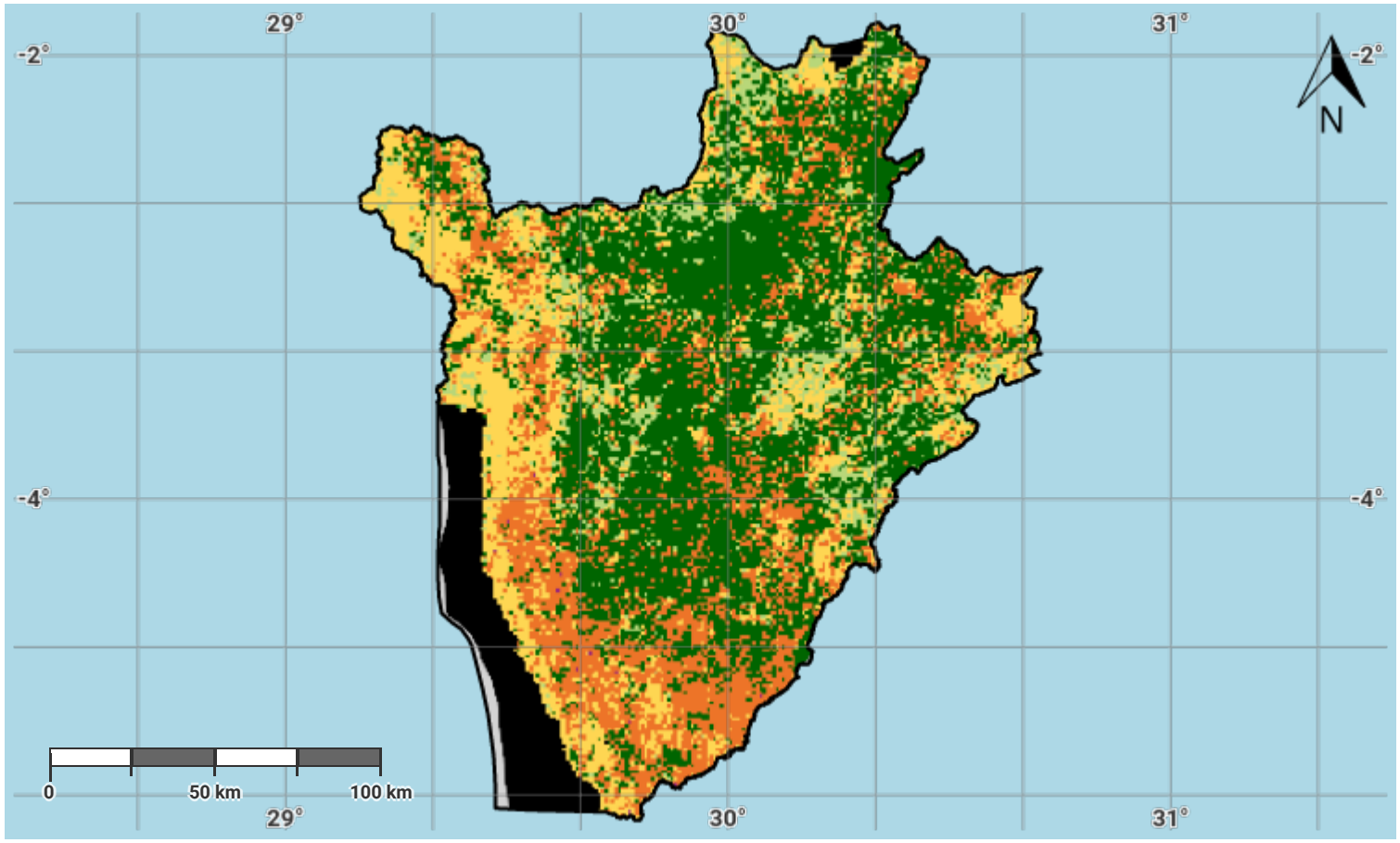
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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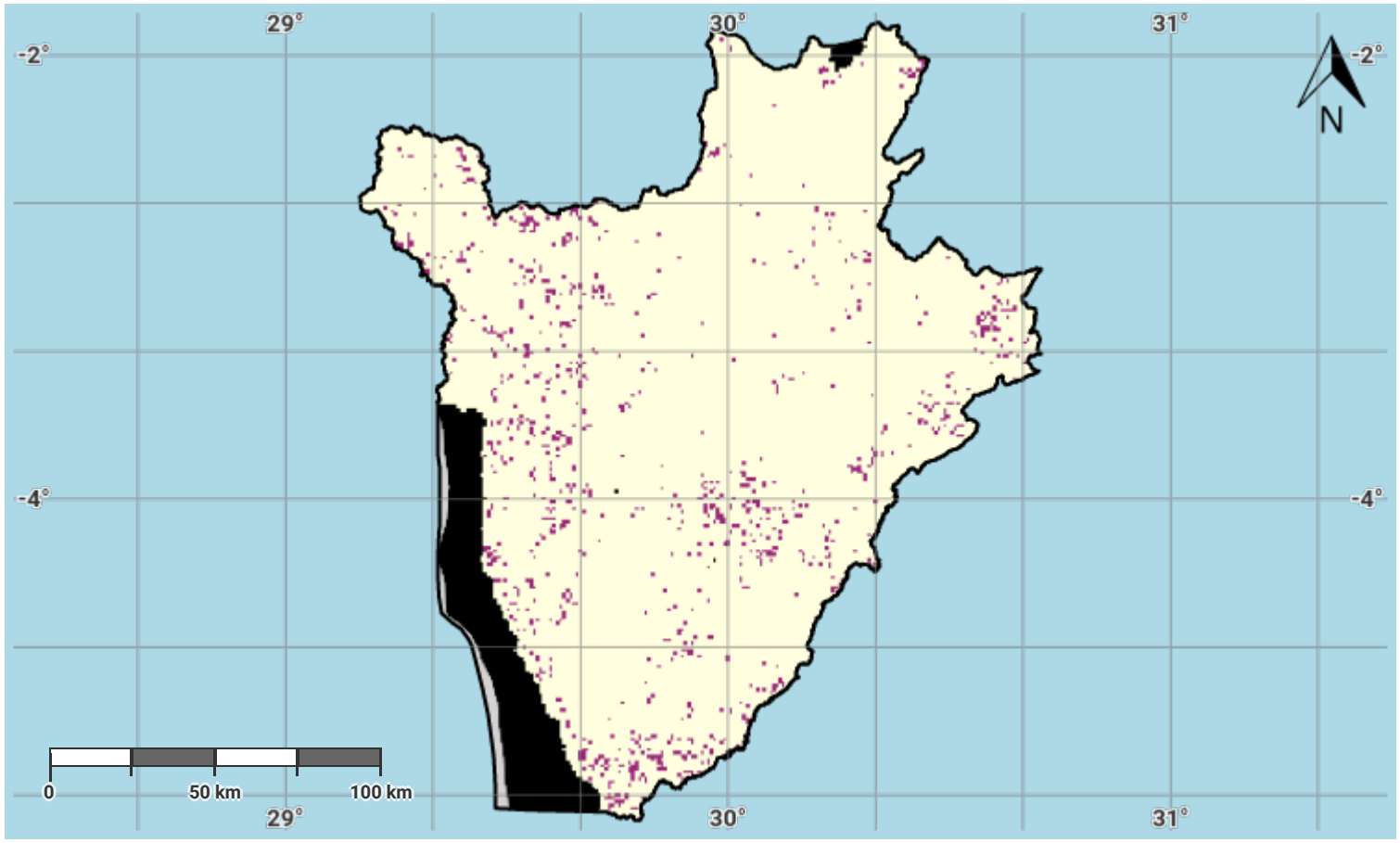
Burundi – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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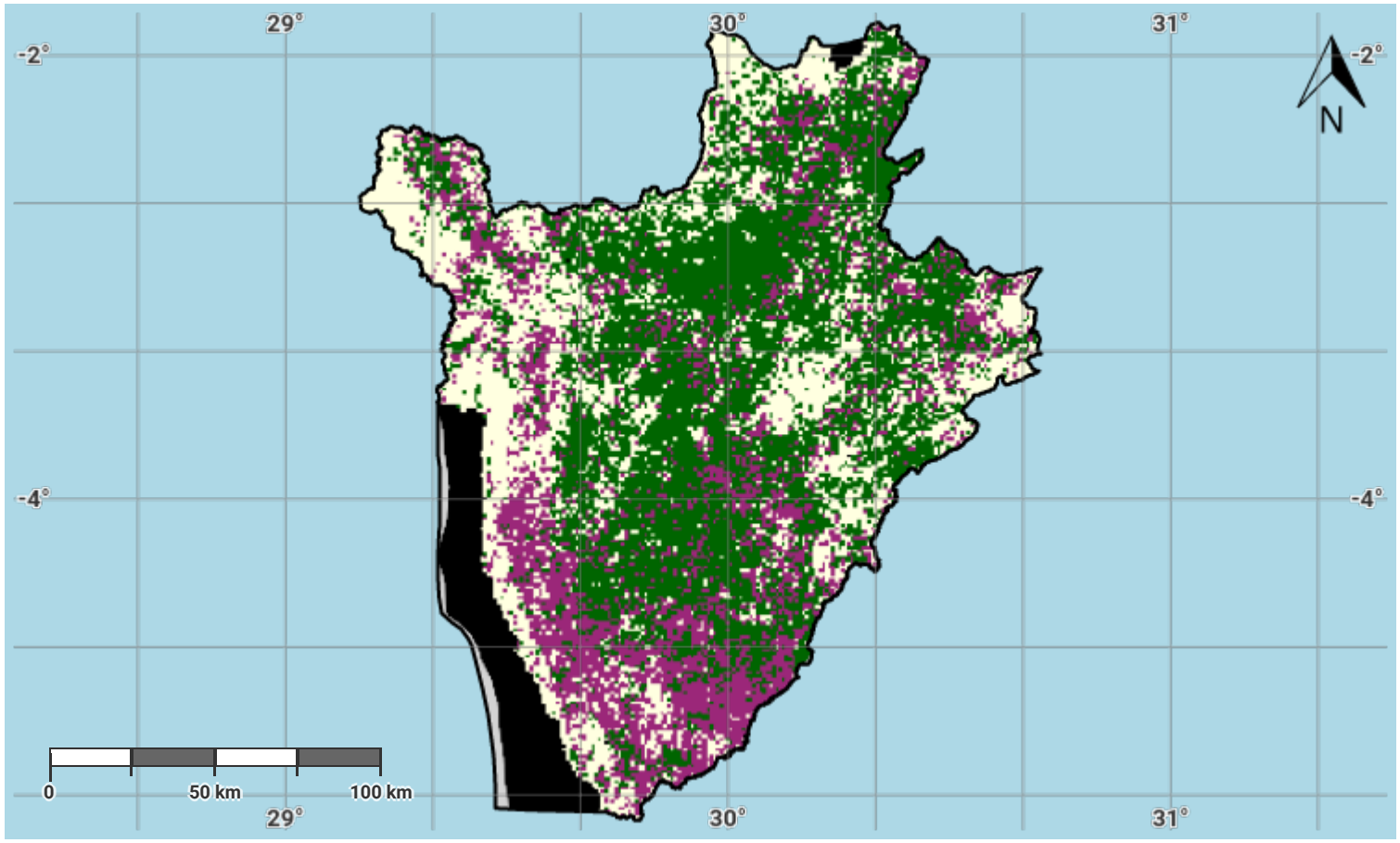
Burundi – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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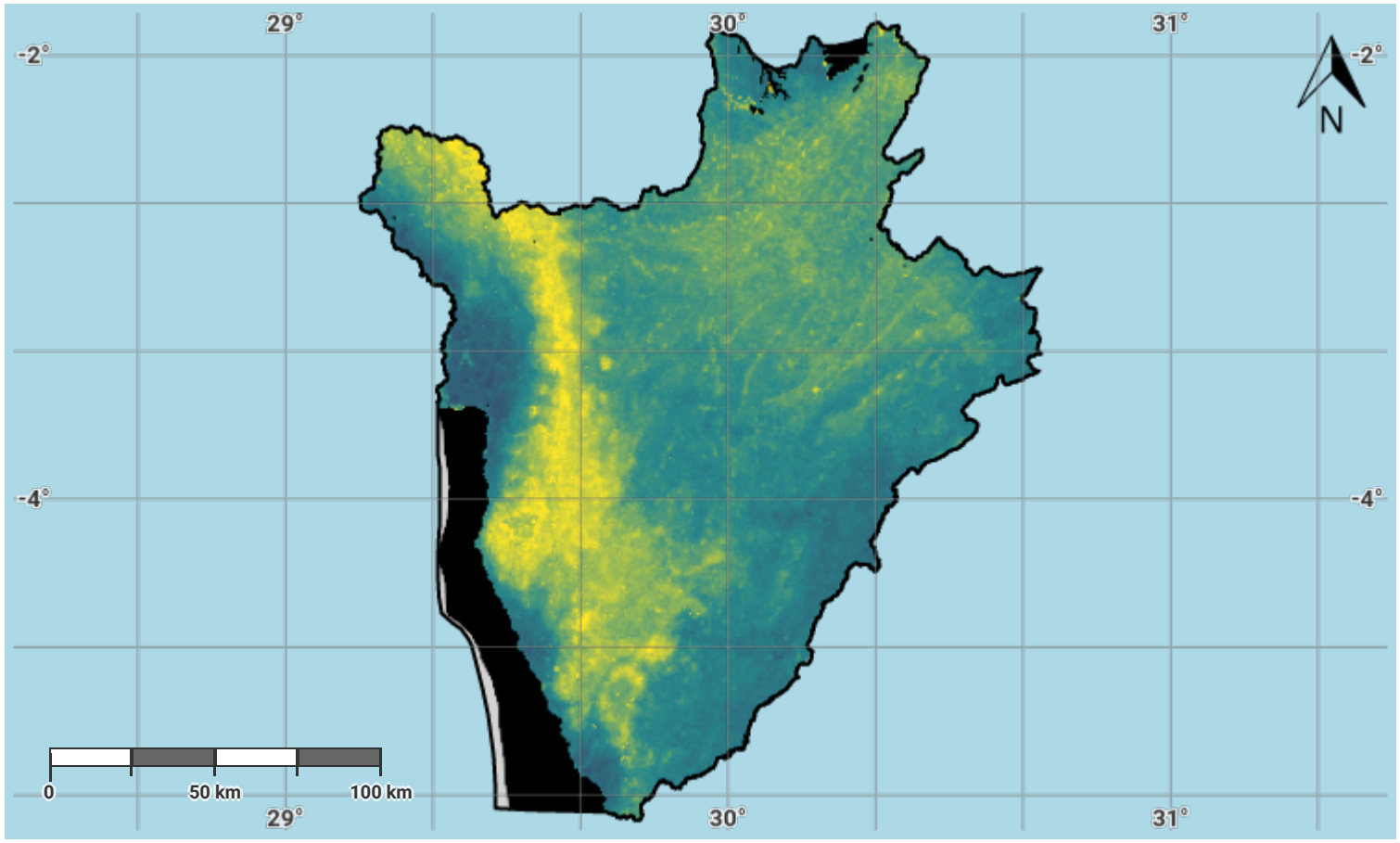
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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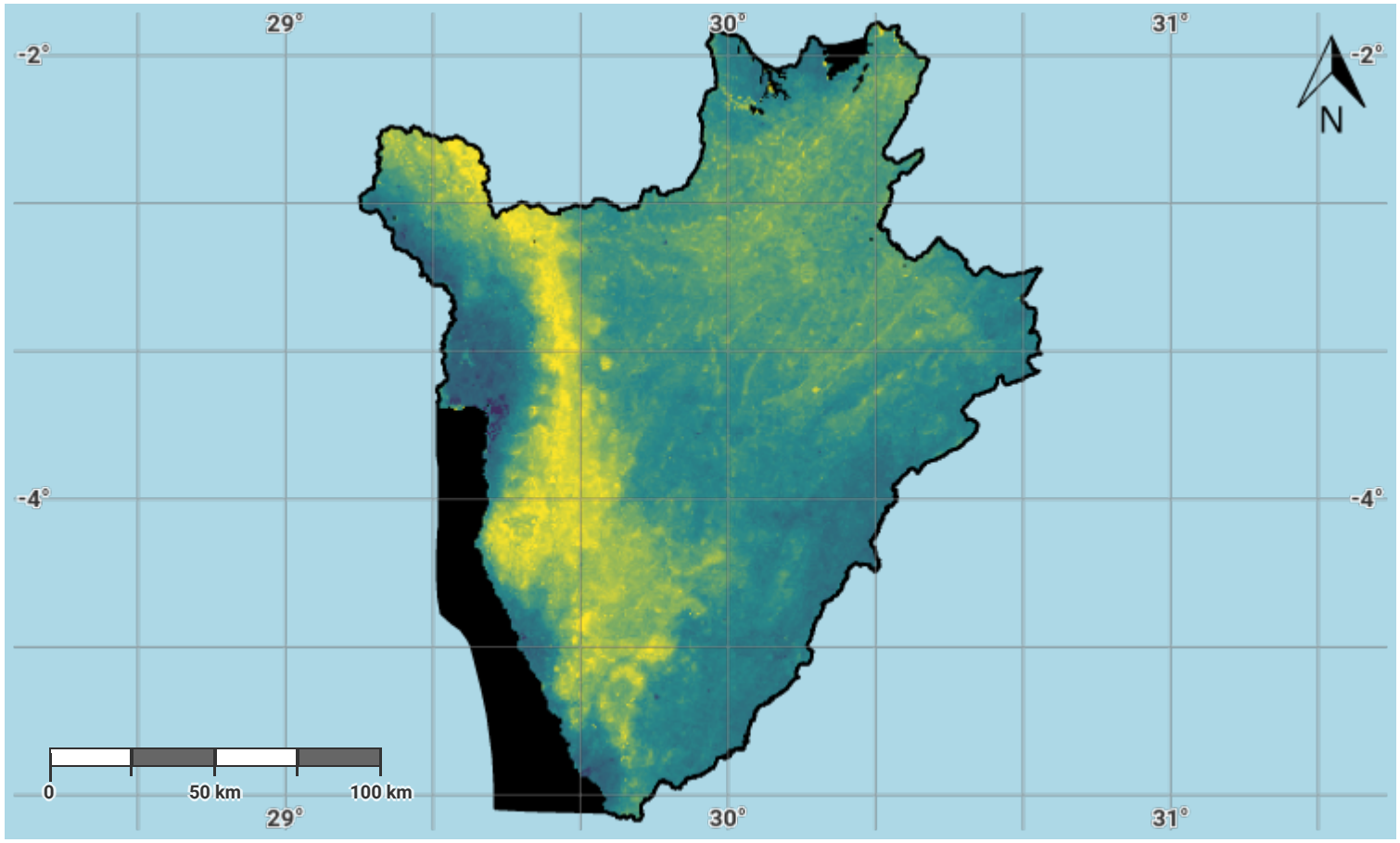
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 83.0 t/ha
- 83.0 - 166.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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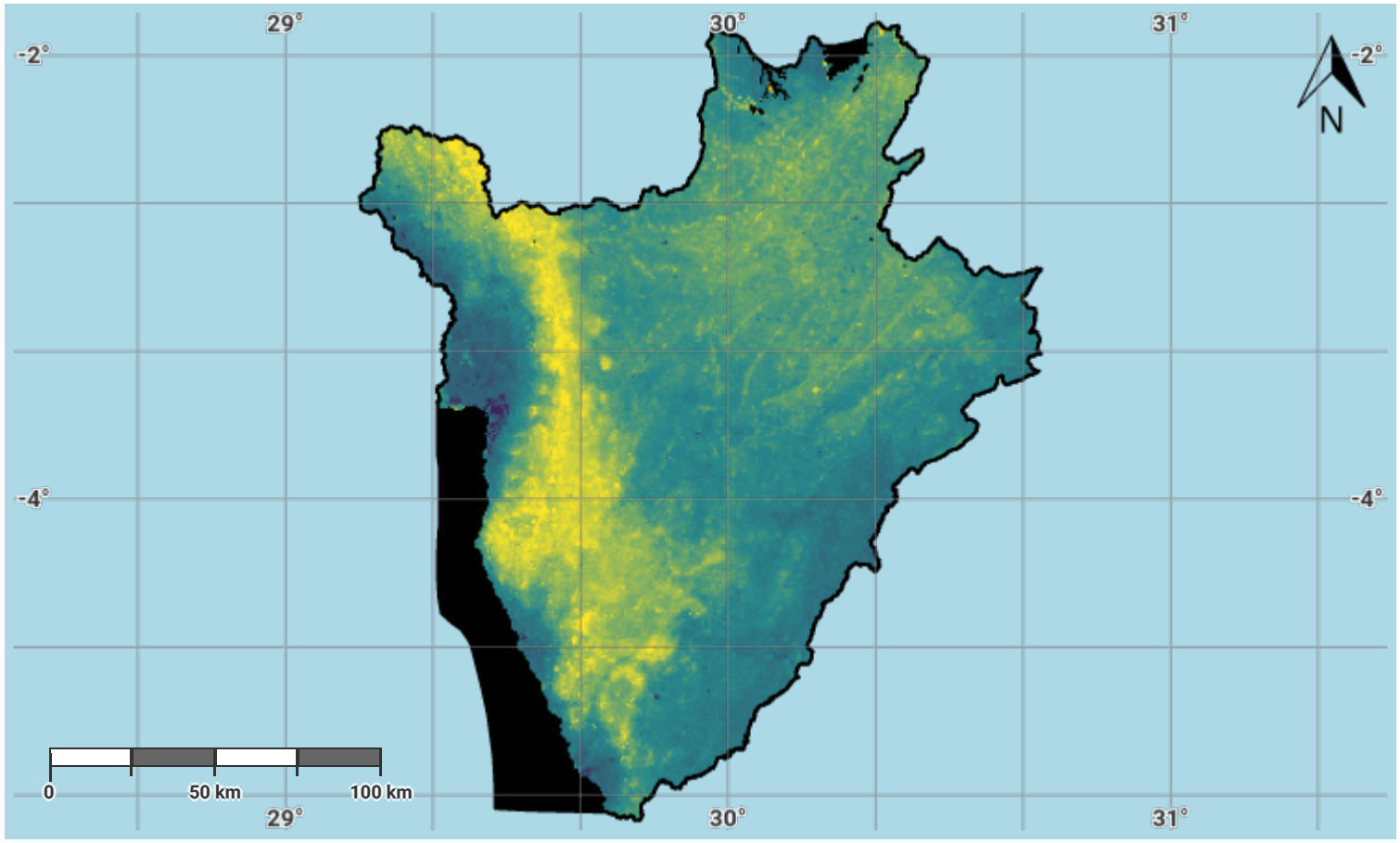
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 83.0 t/ha
- 83.0 - 166.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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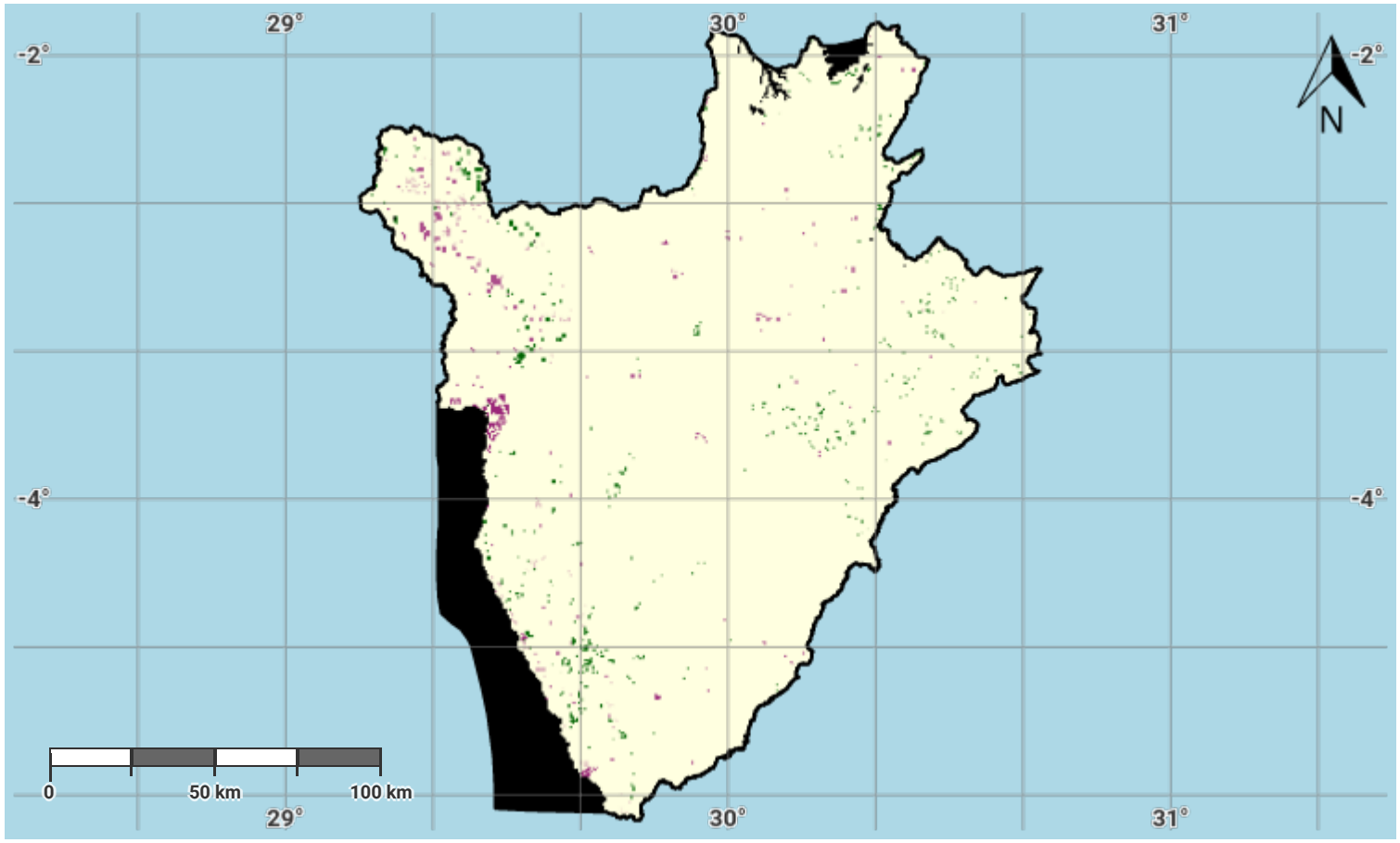
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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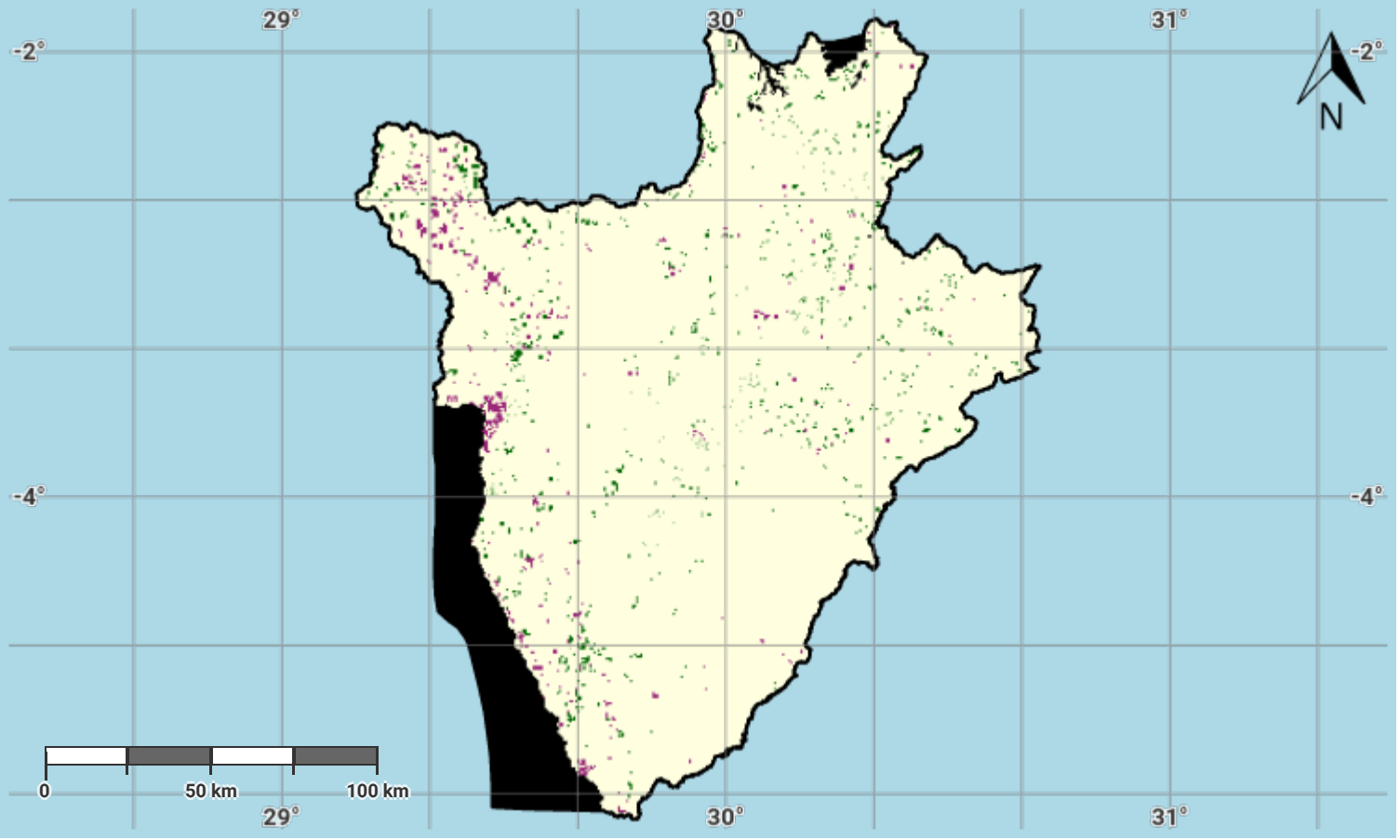
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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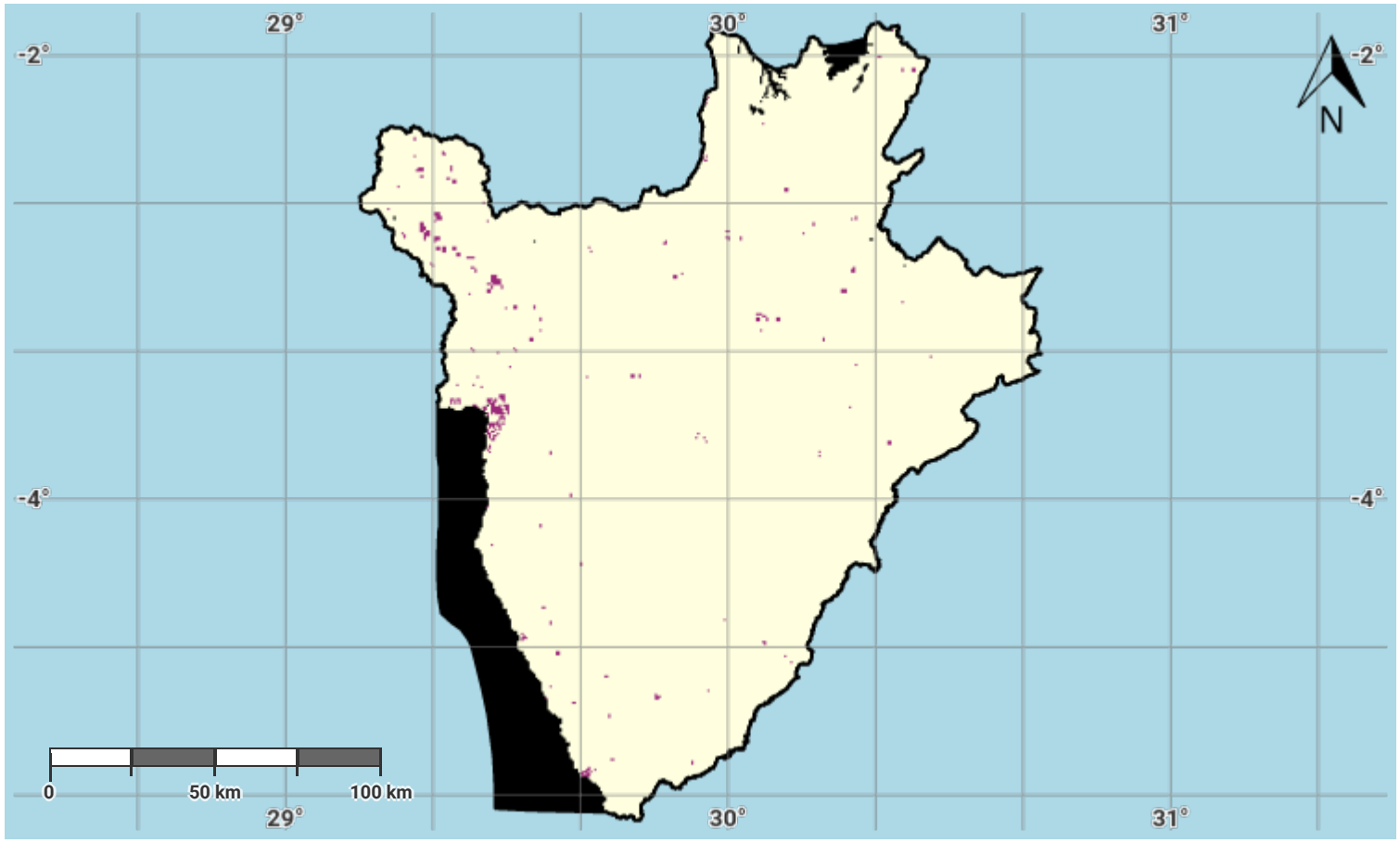
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

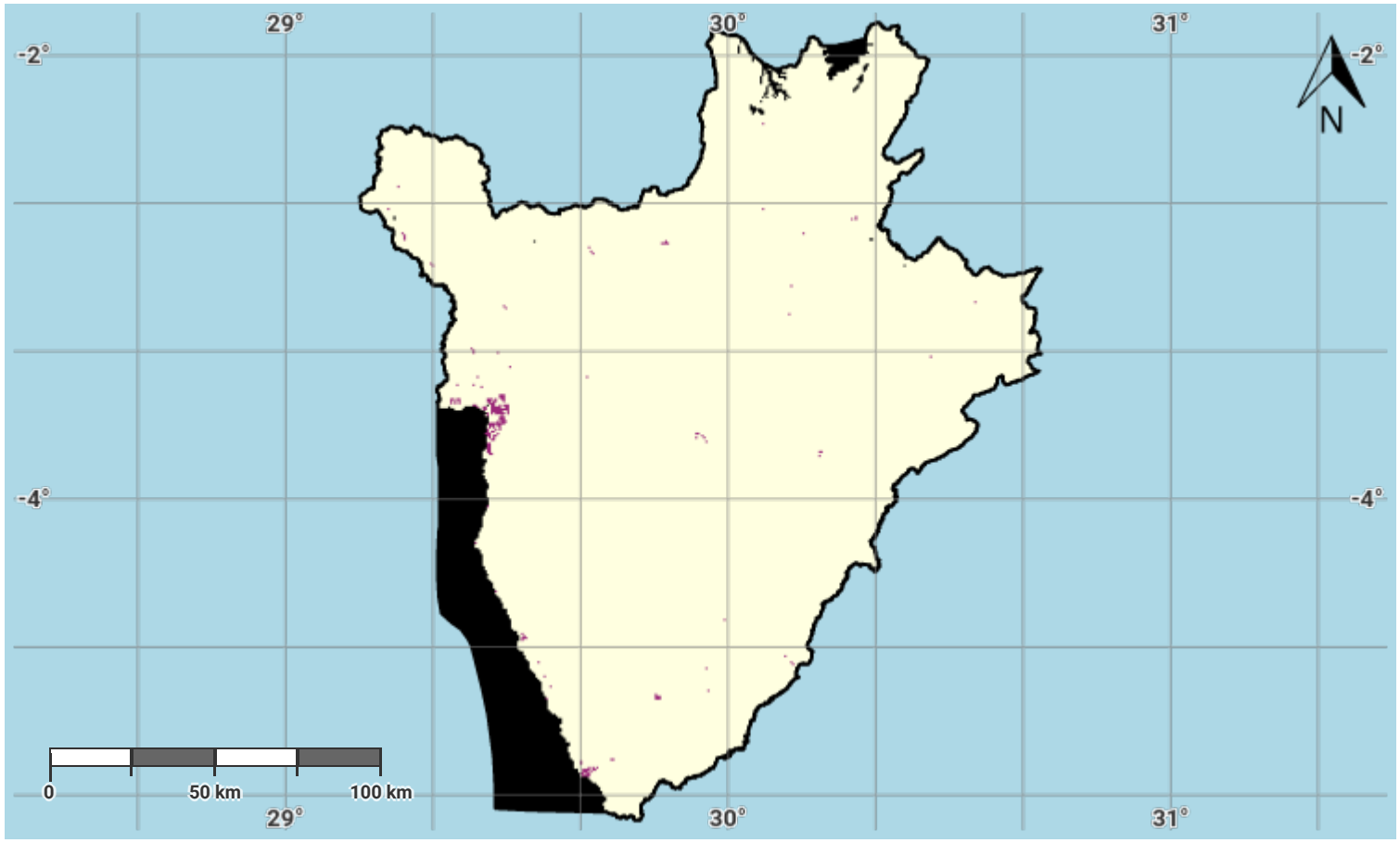
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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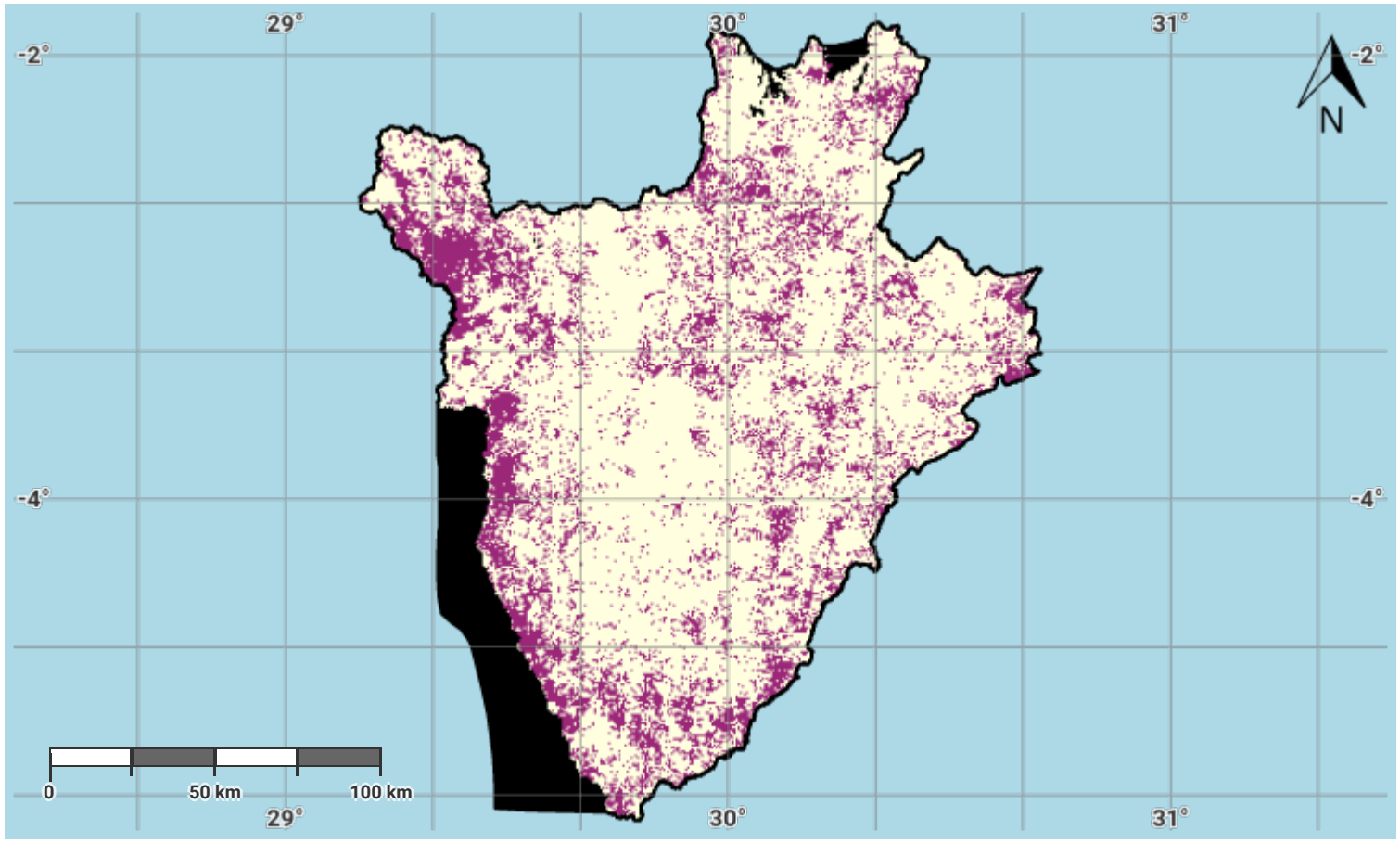
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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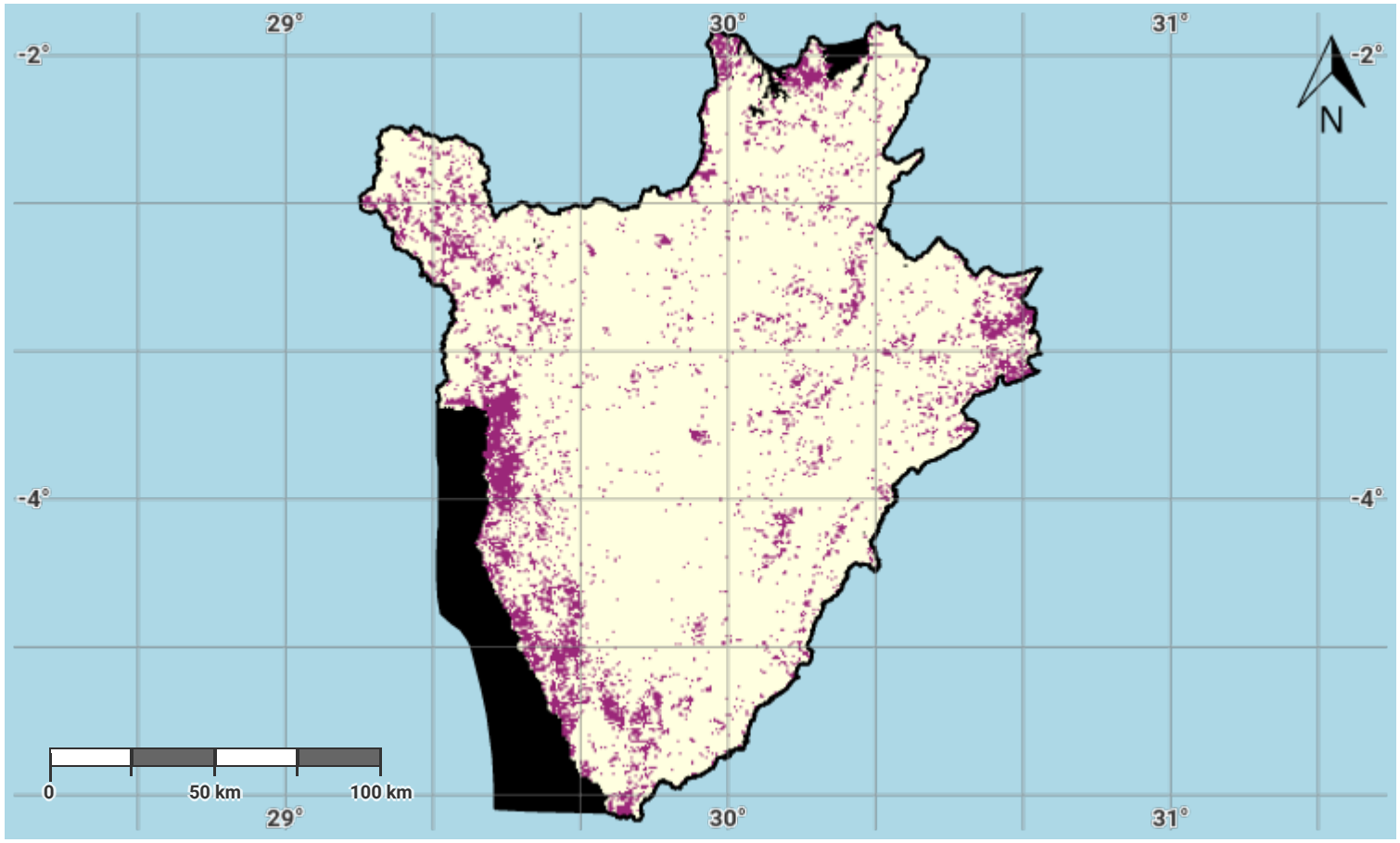
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-4.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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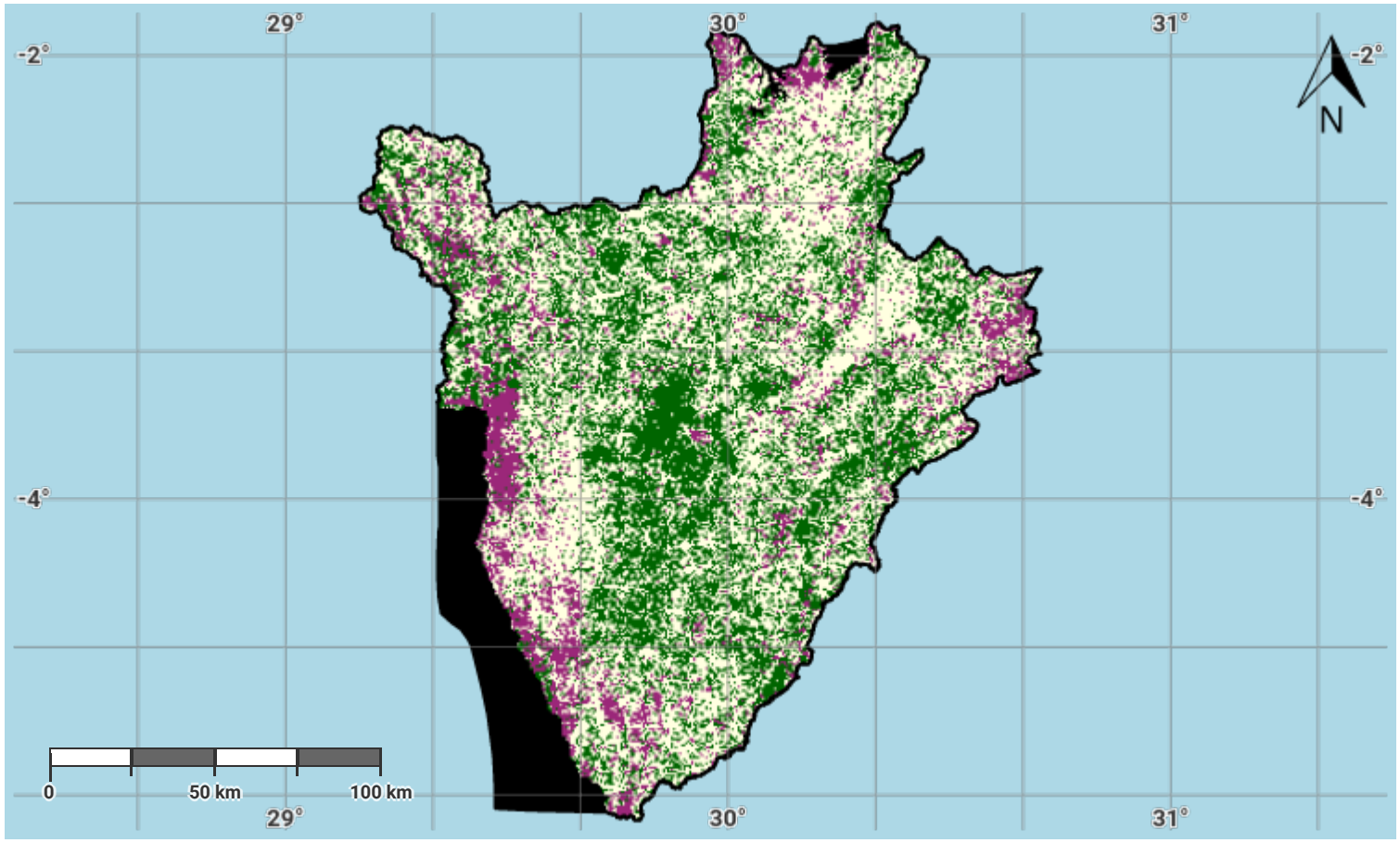
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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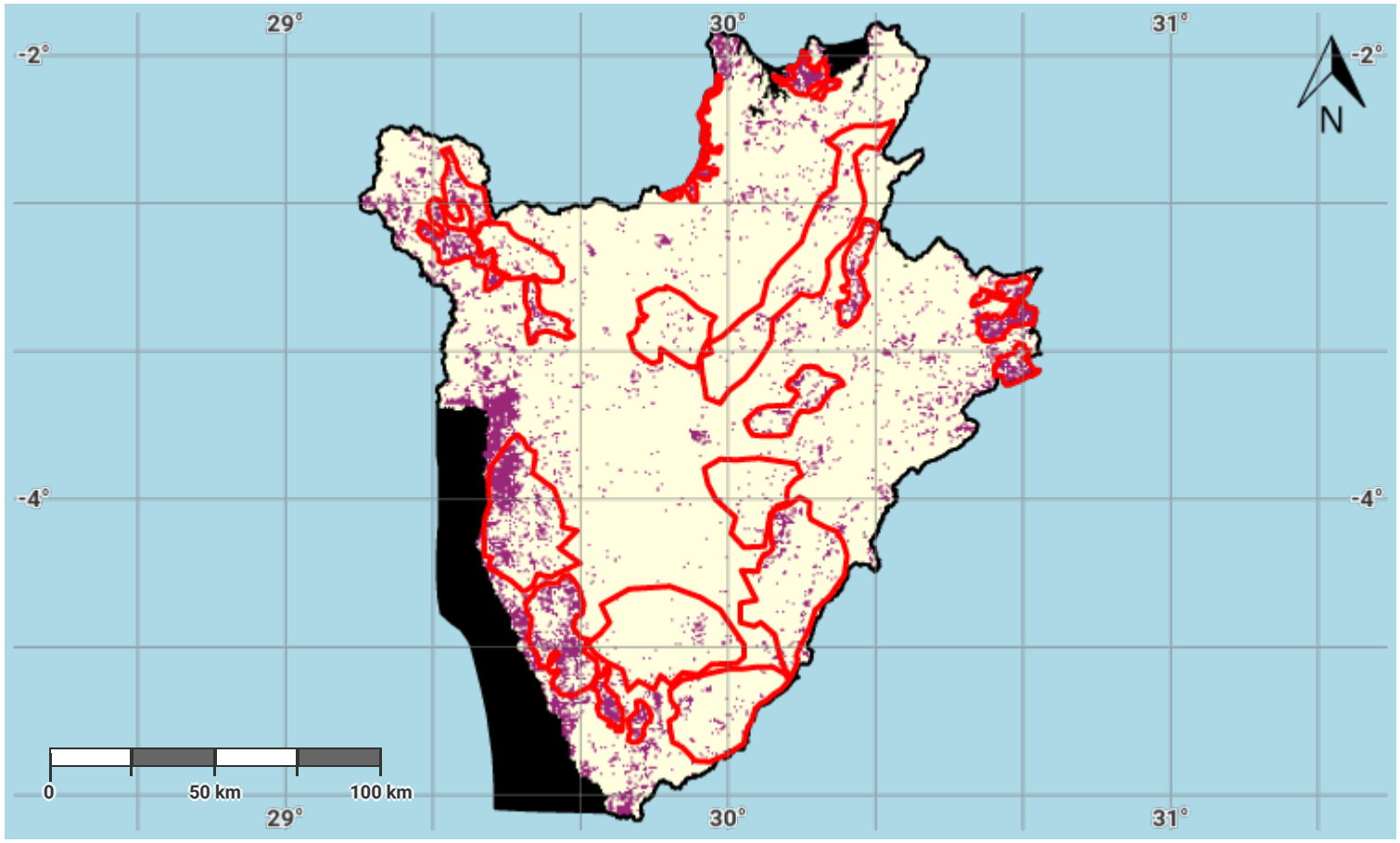
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

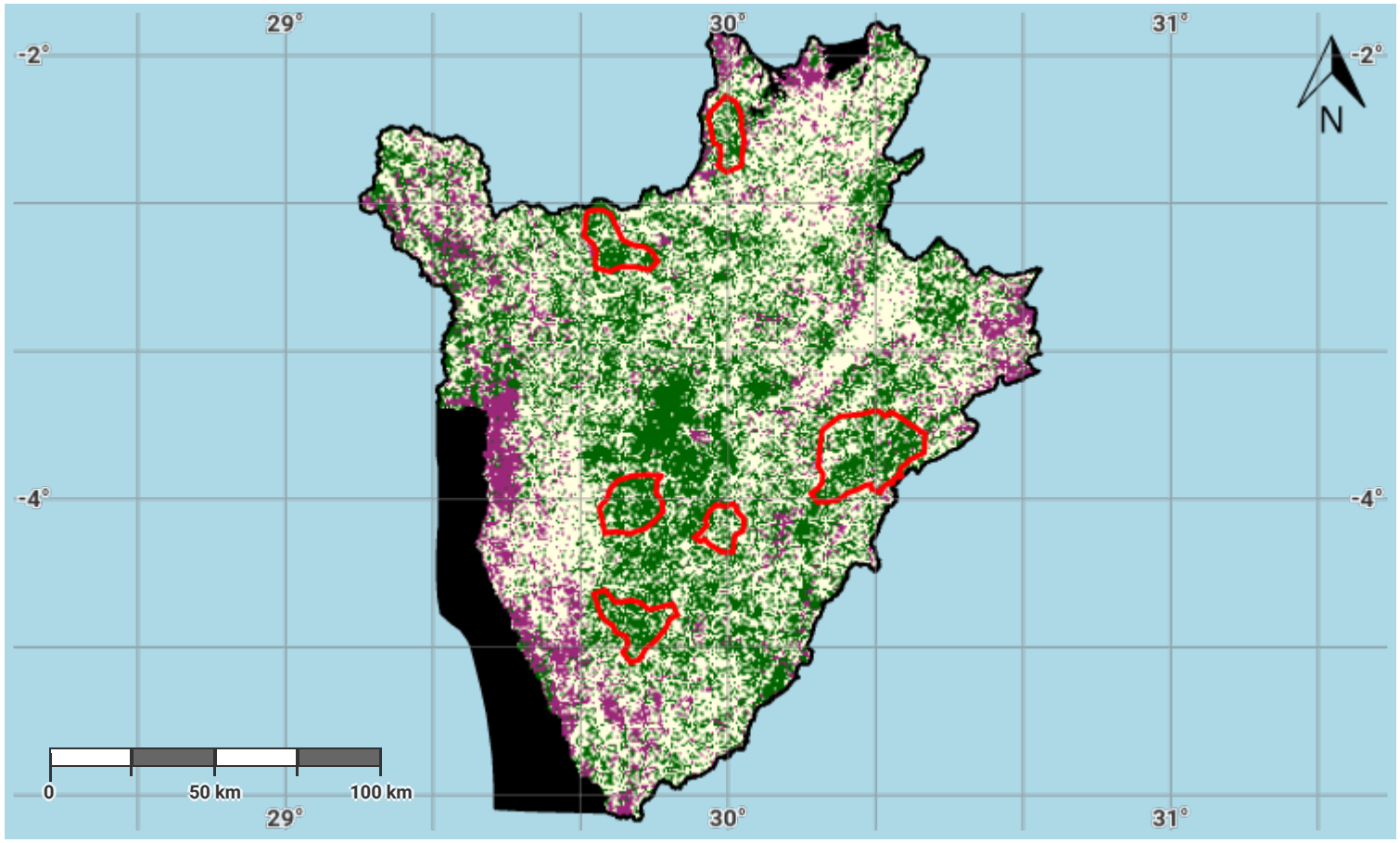
Disclaimer

The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi.

Burundi – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Bright spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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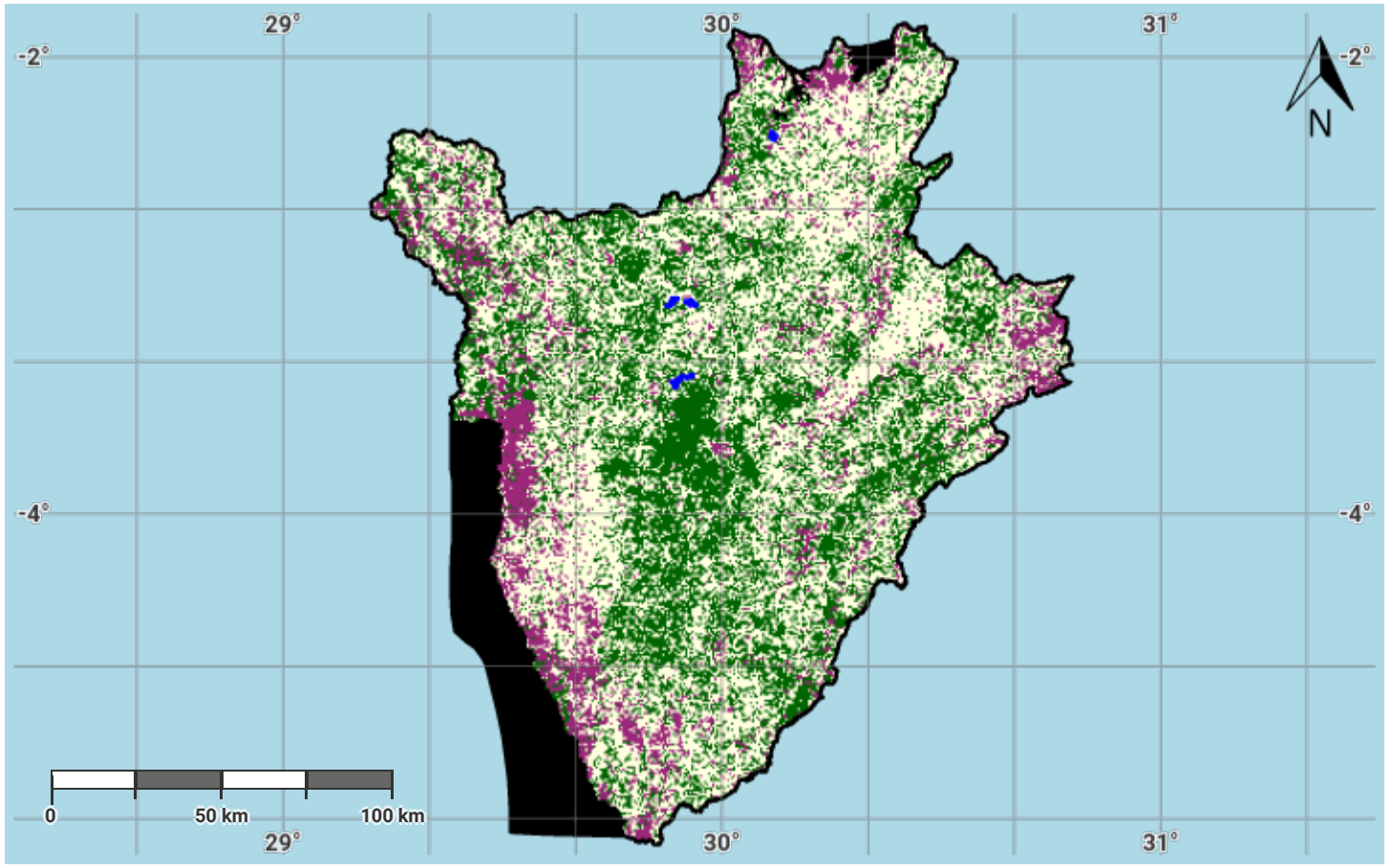
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi.

Burundi – SO1.VT.M1

Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Implemented actions (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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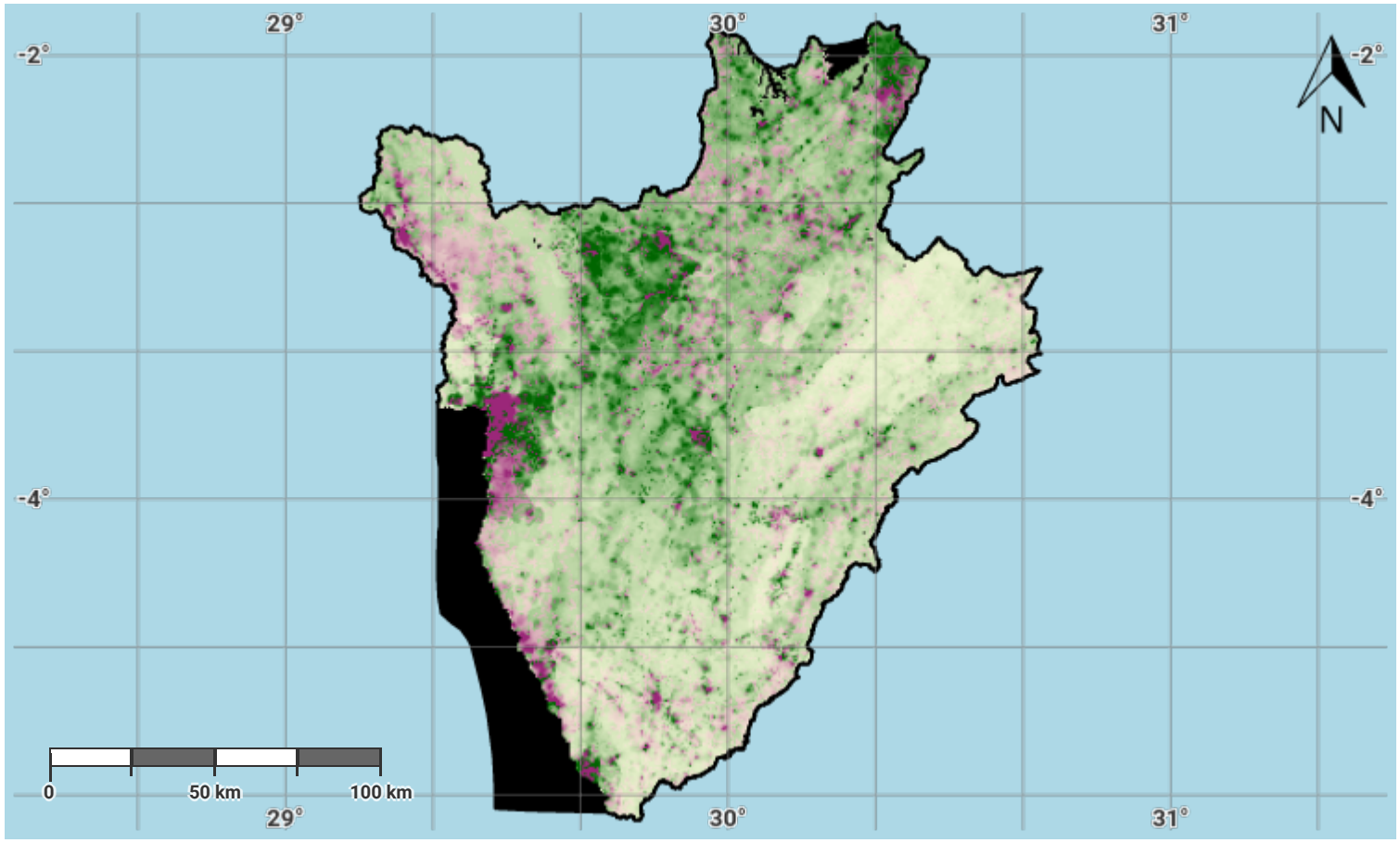
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Voluntary targets data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi.
- The Implemented actions data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Burundi.

Burundi – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 710
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 710
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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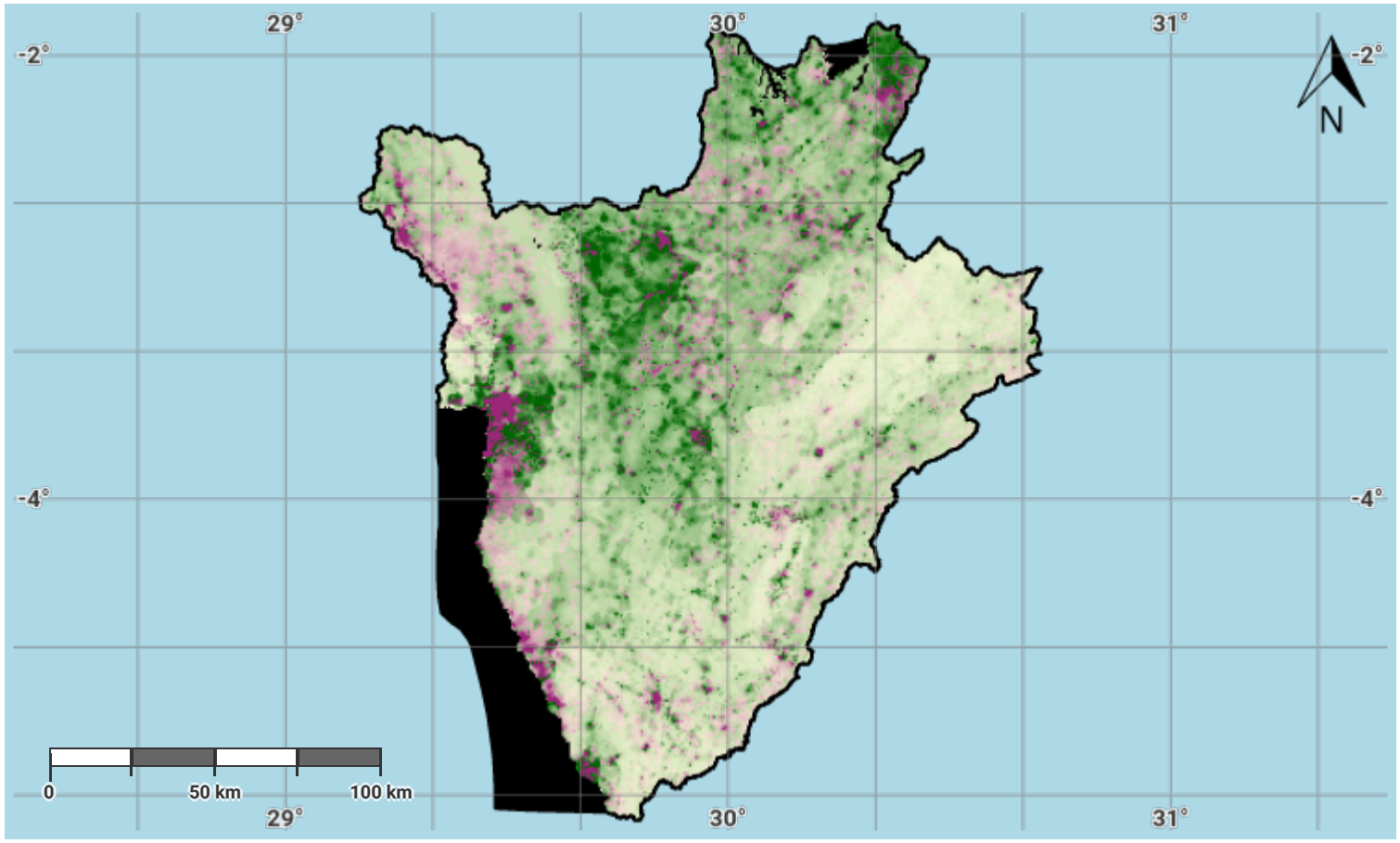
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 360
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 360
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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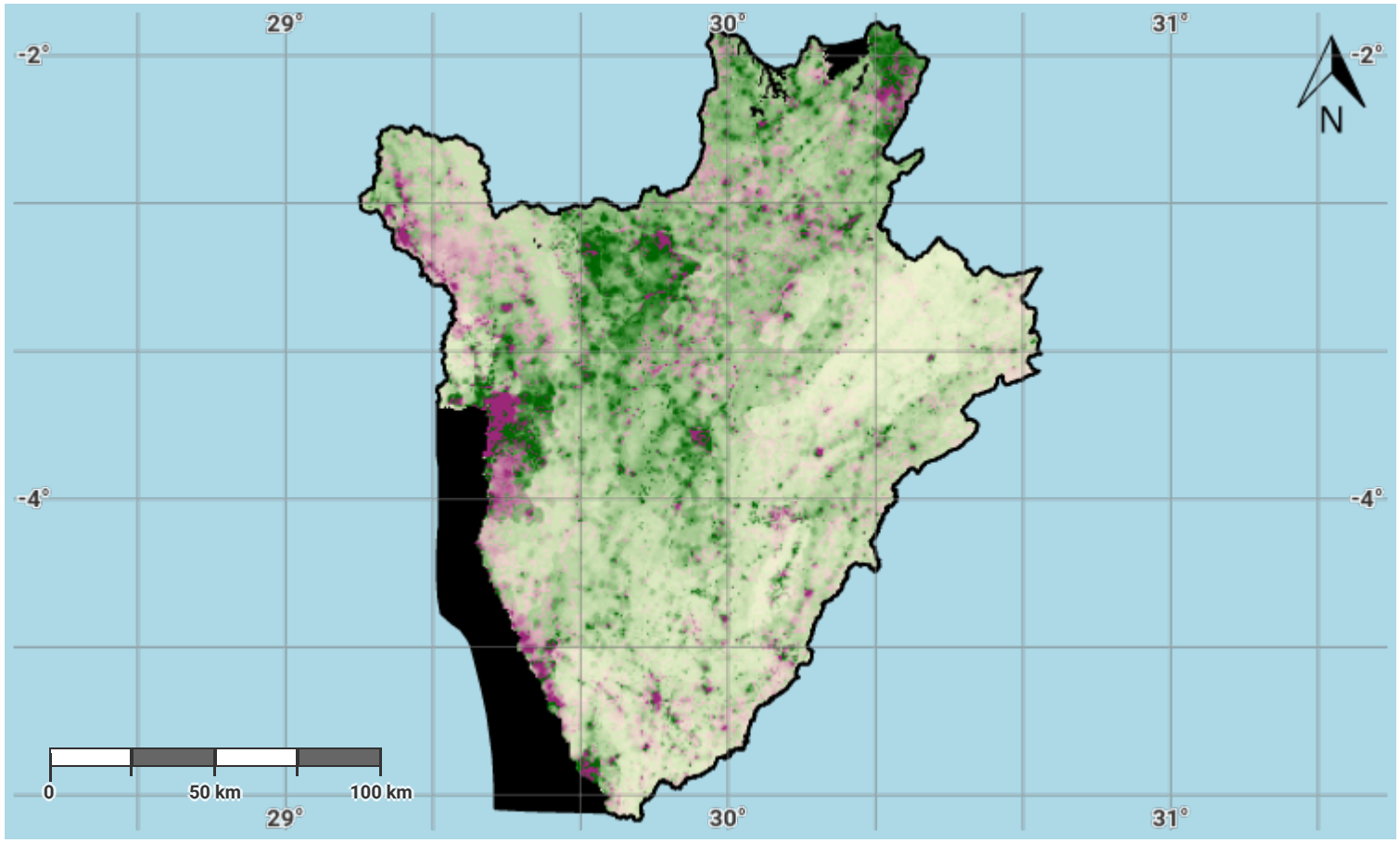
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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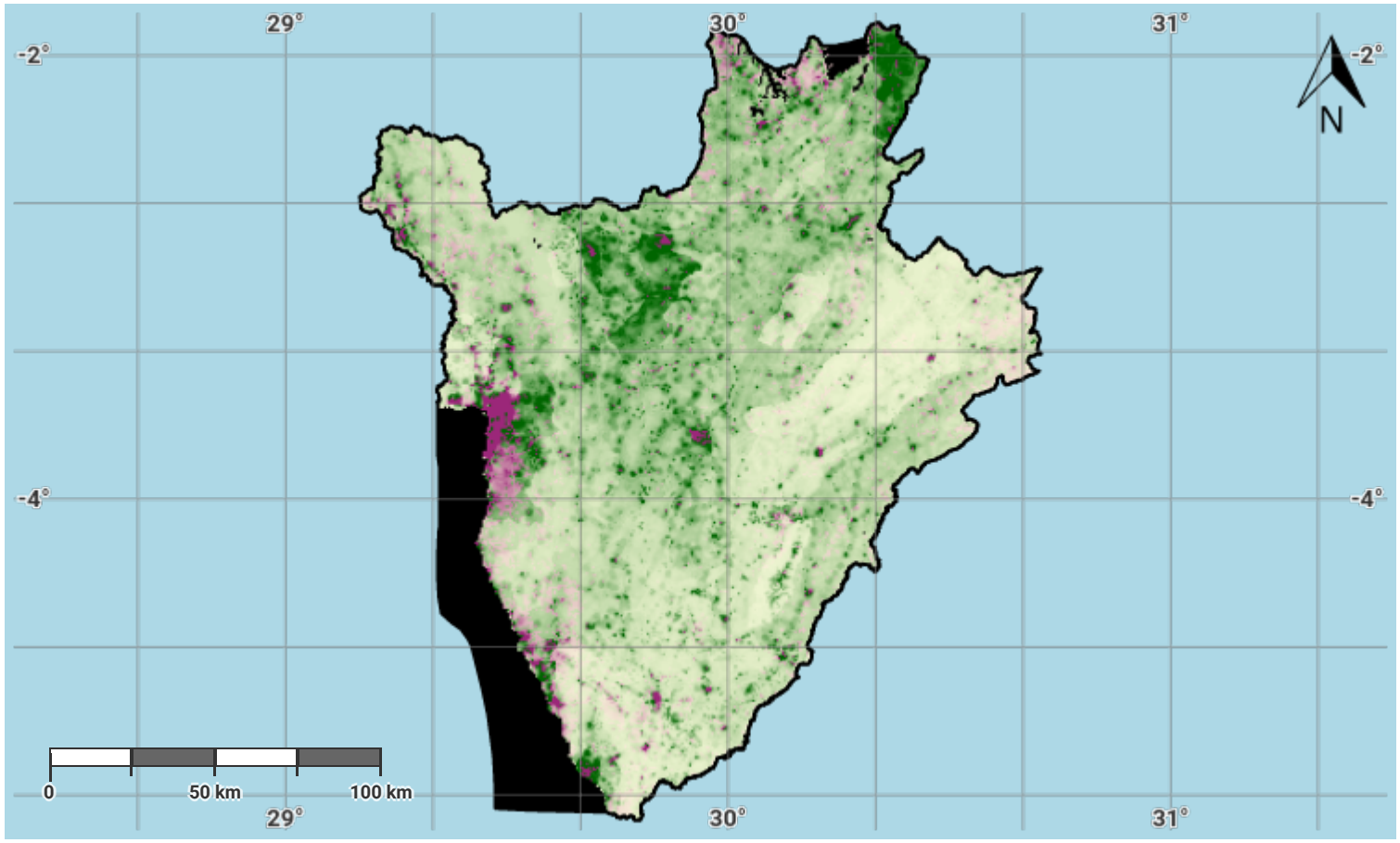
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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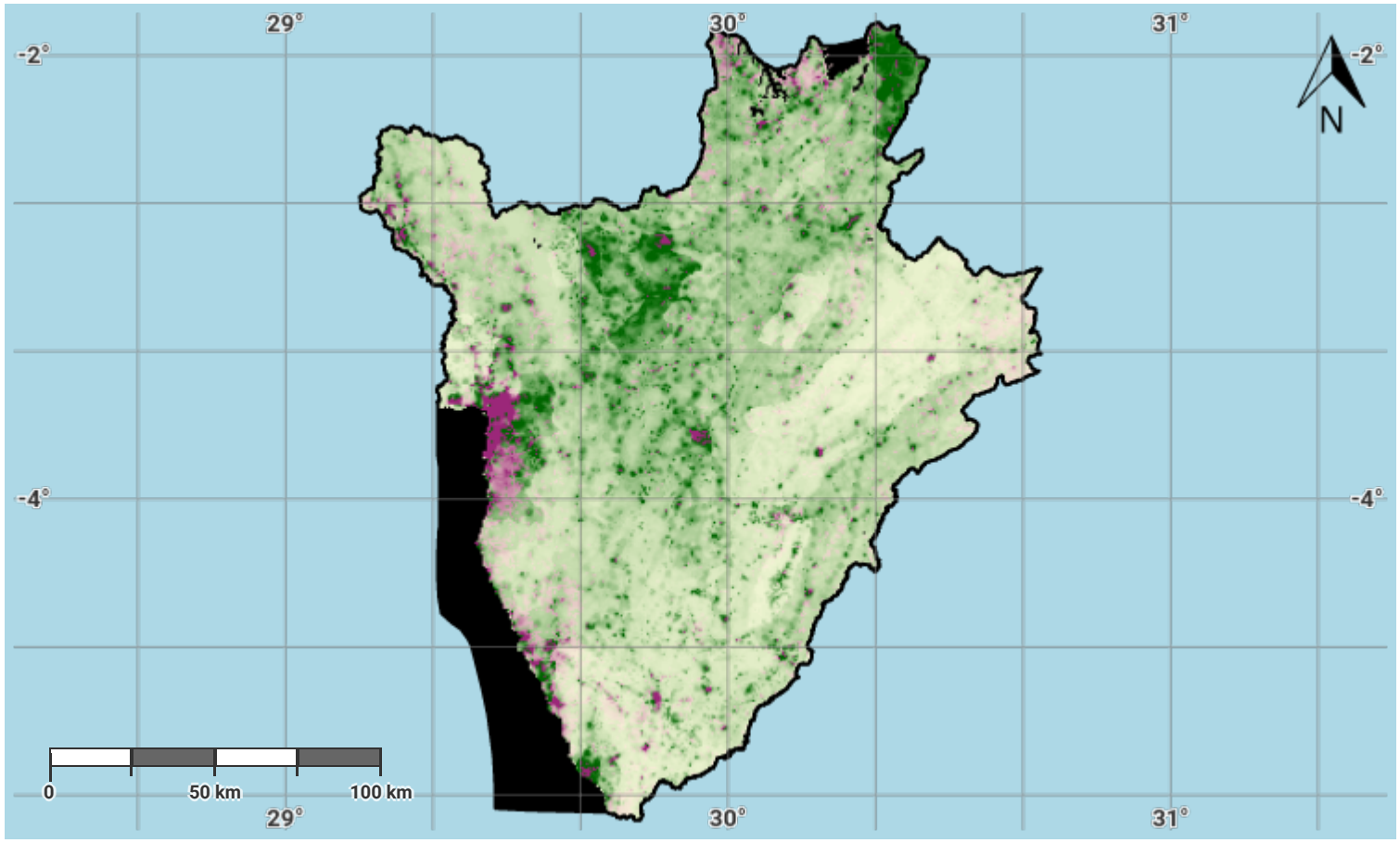
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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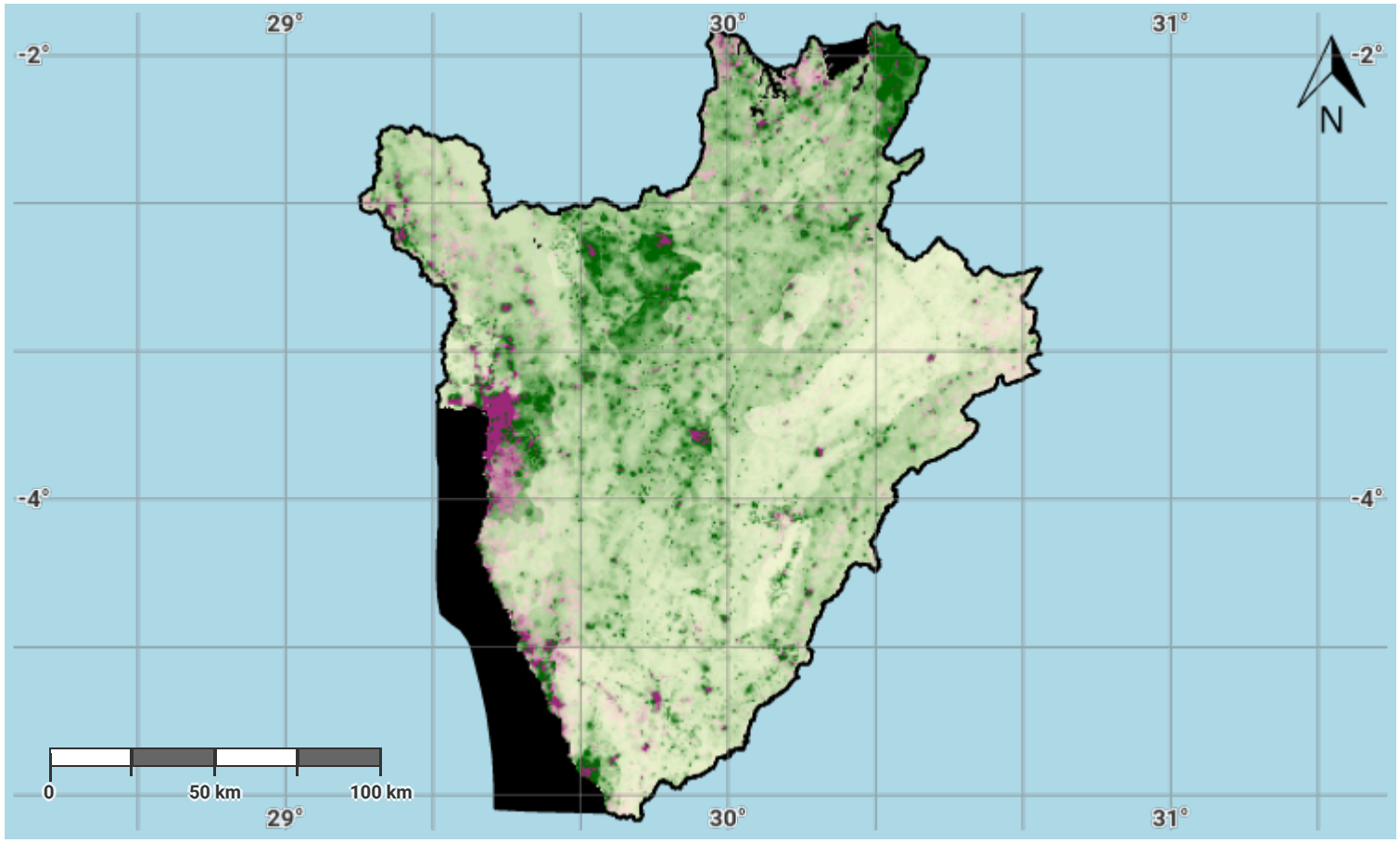
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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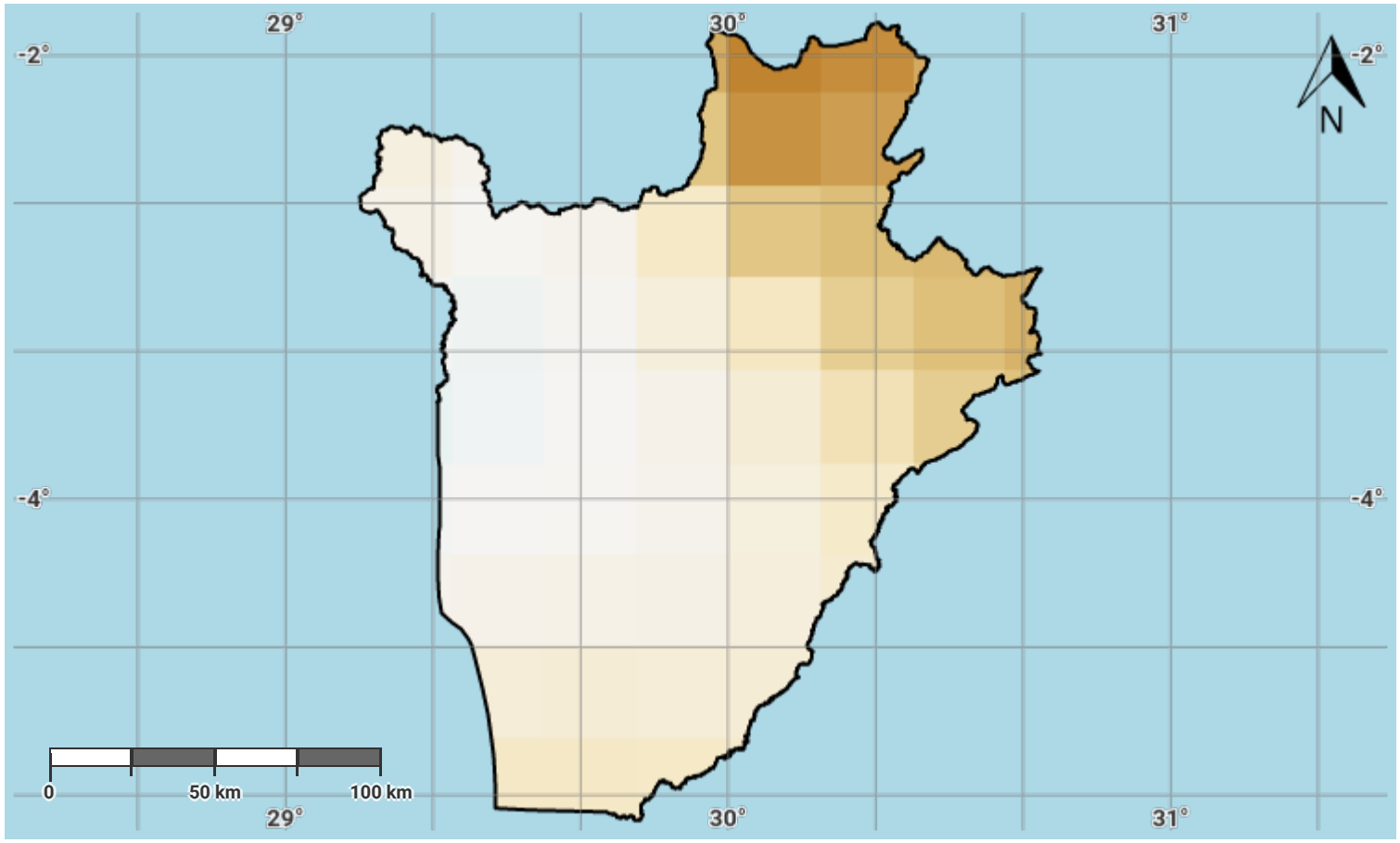
Source Data Credits

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

Burundi – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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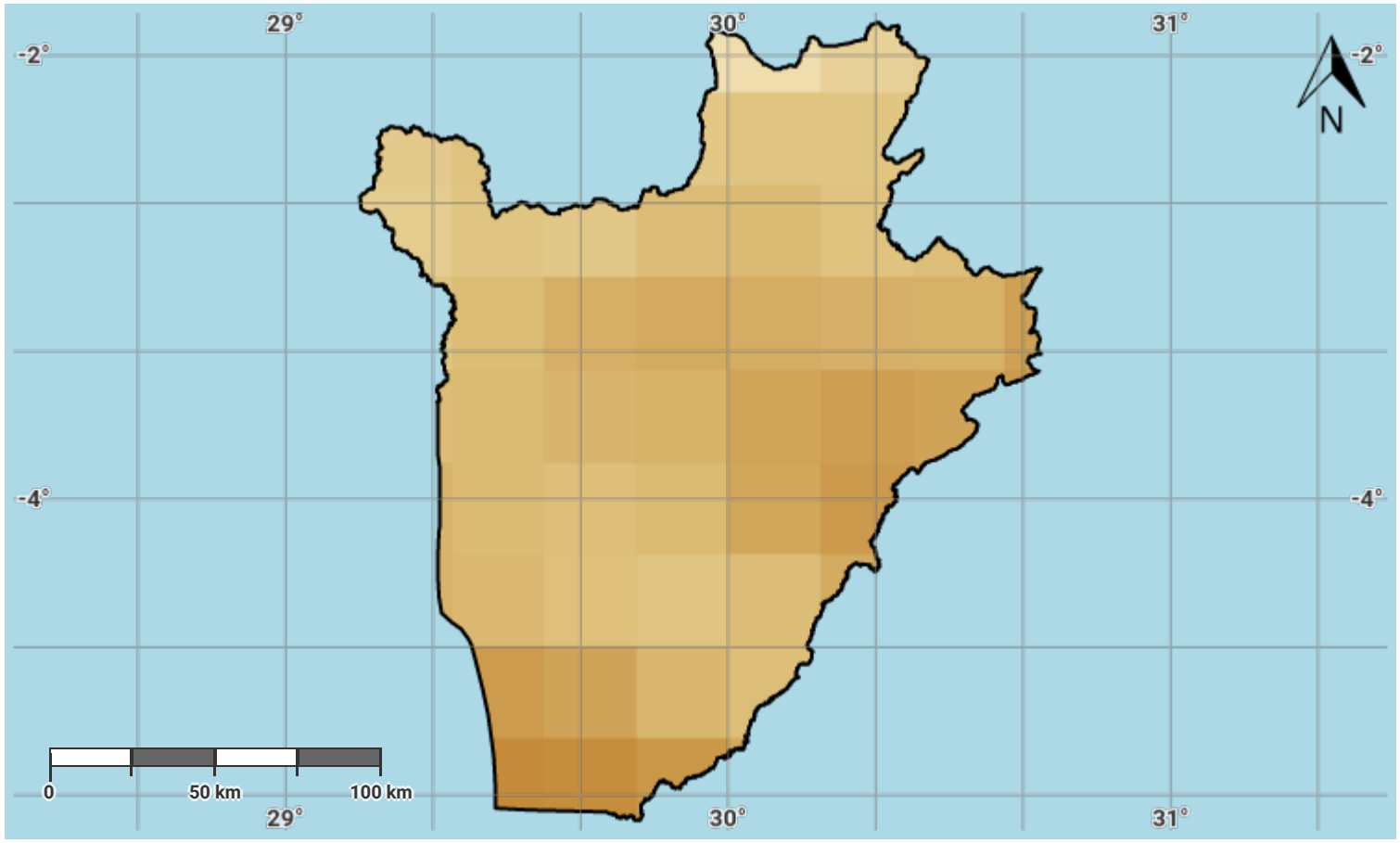
Source Data Credits

- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Burundi – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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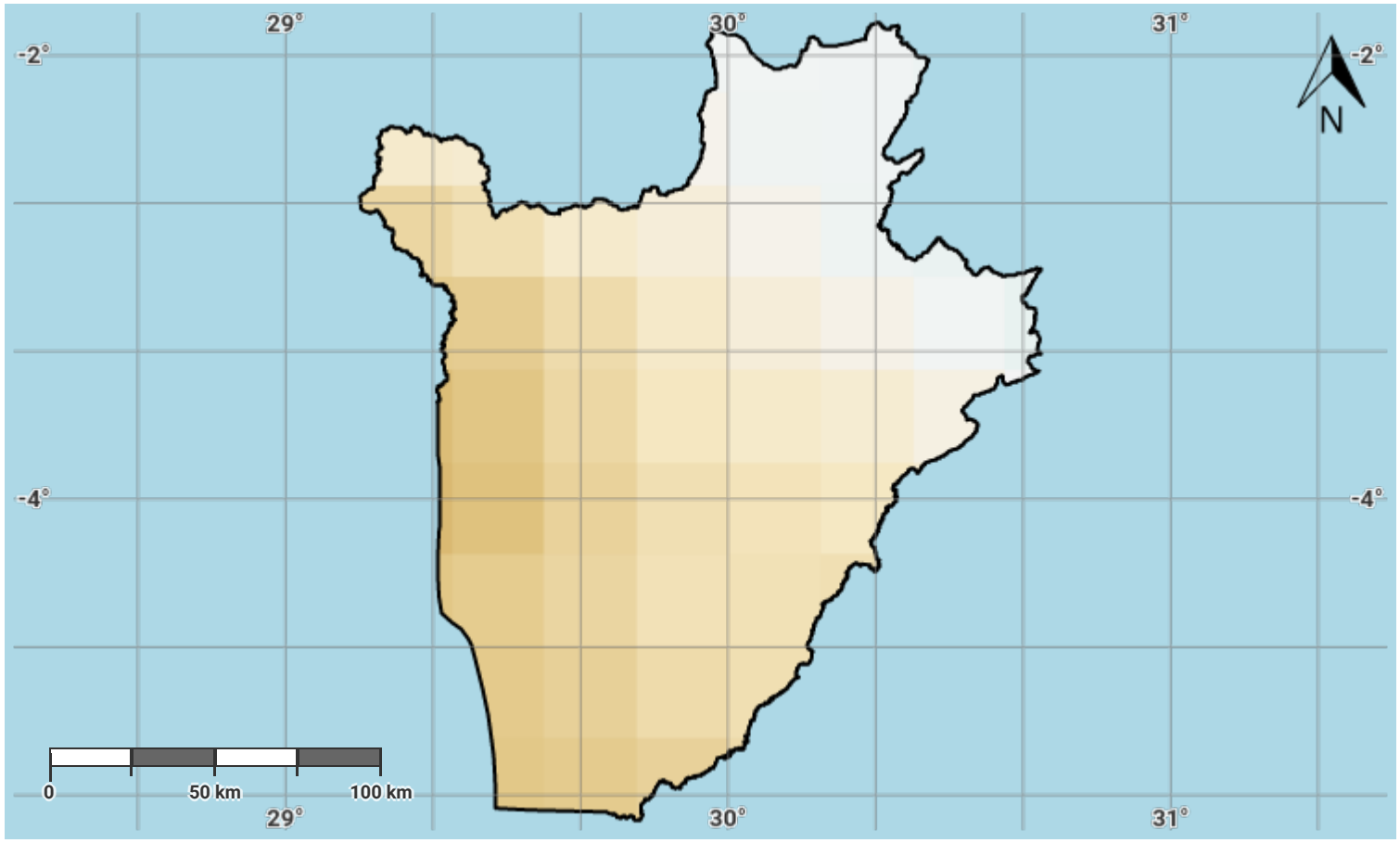
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Burundi – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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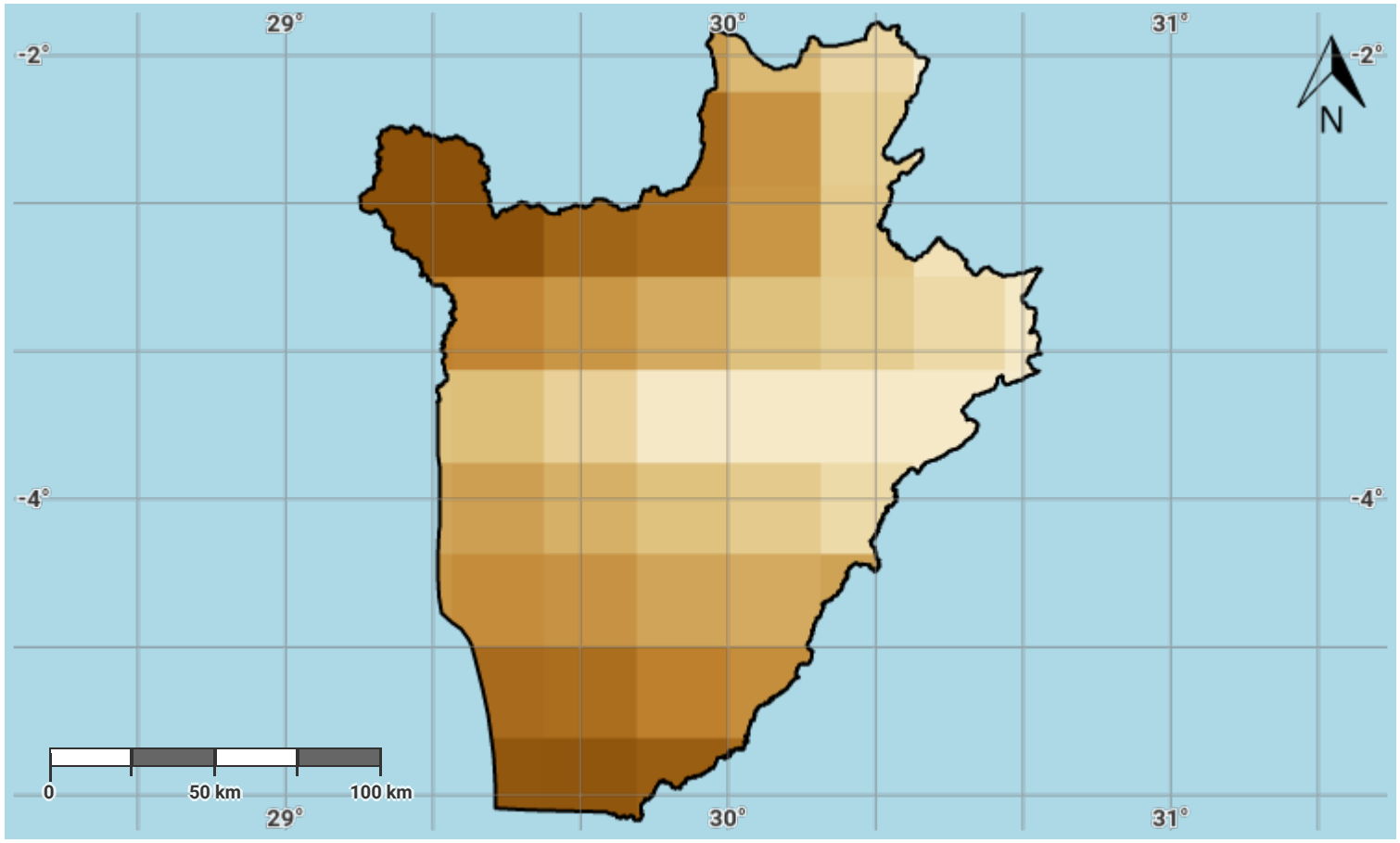
Burundi – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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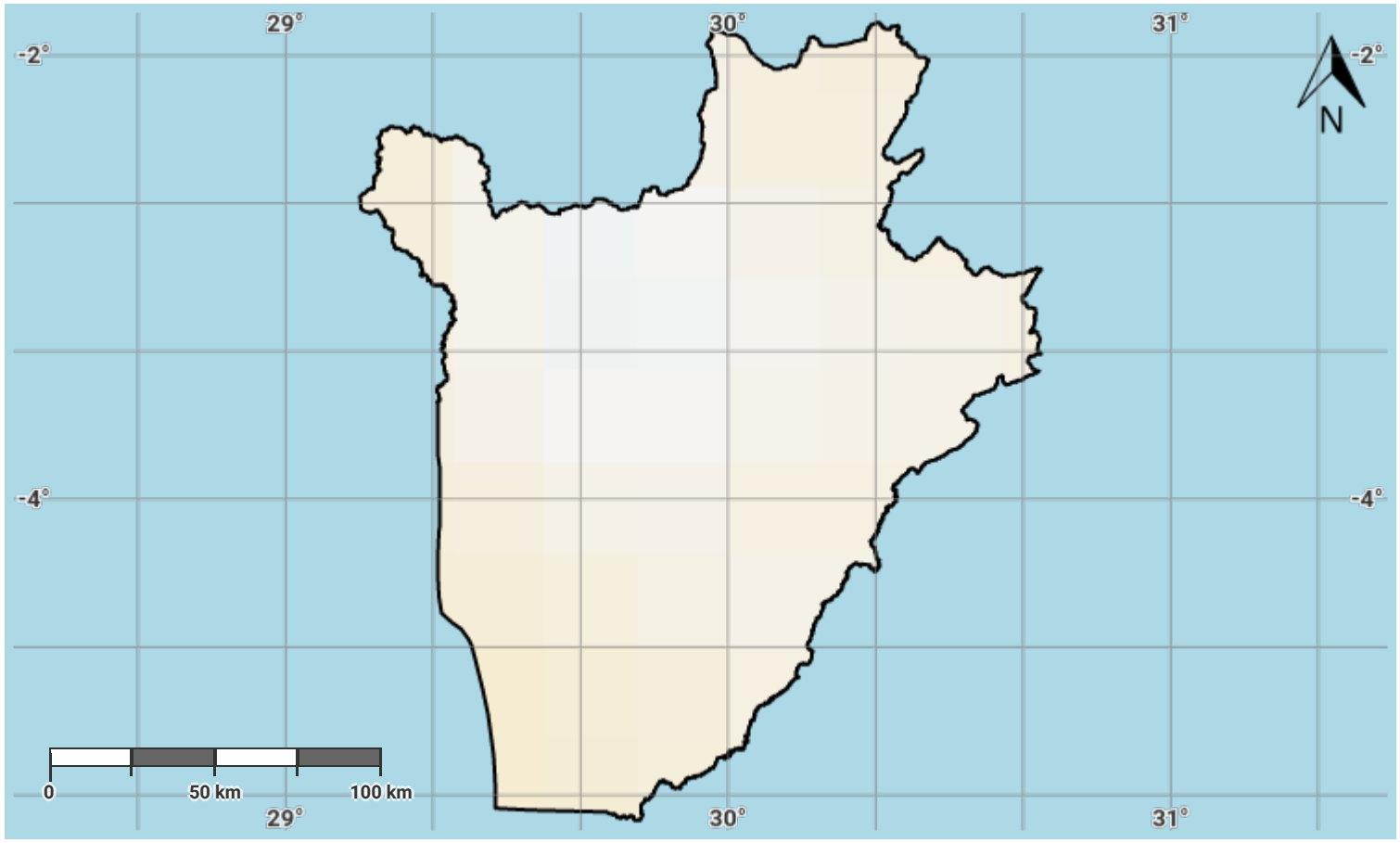
Burundi – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Extreme drought
- Severe drought
- Moderate drought
- Mild drought
- Normal
- Mildly wet
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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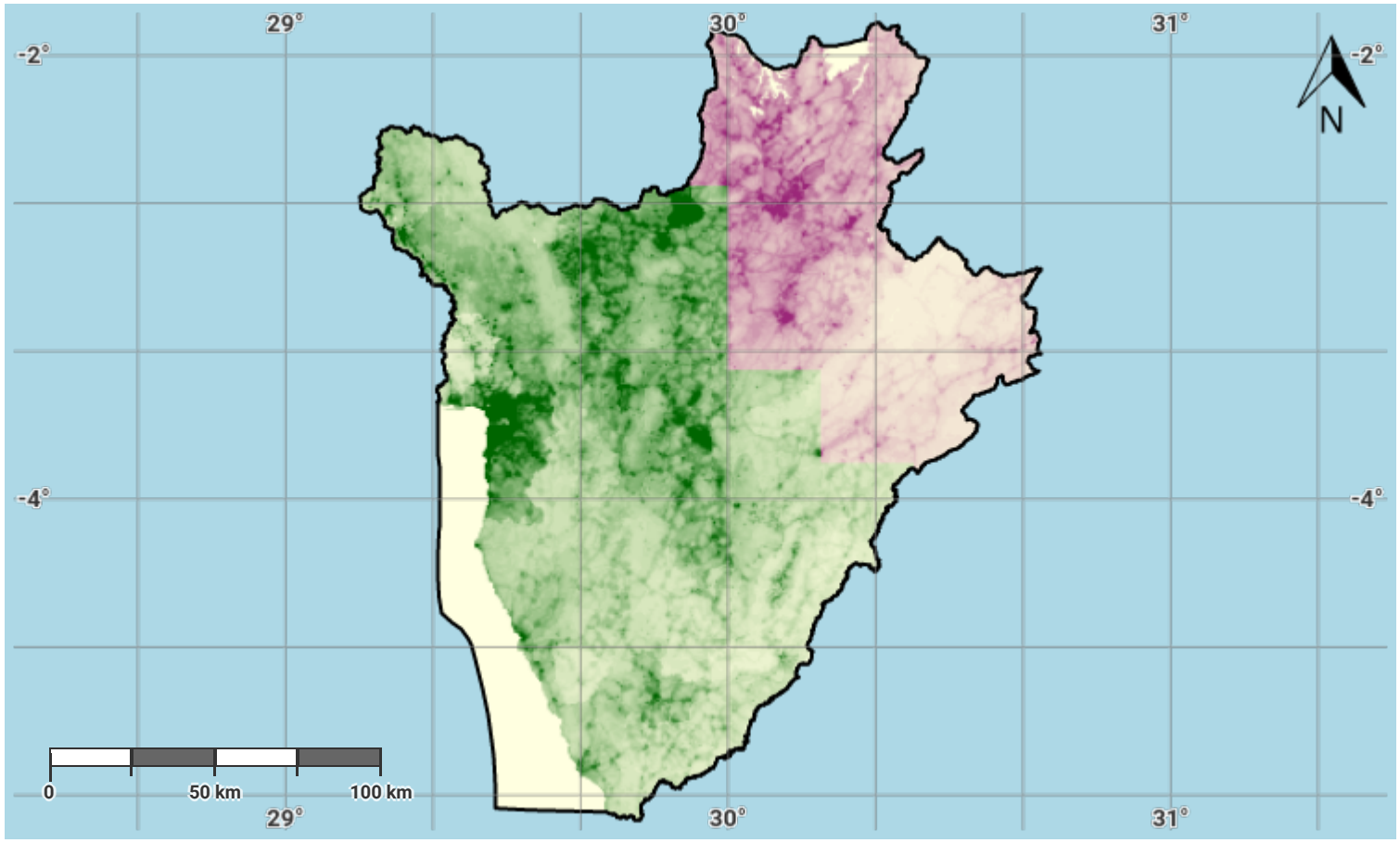
Burundi – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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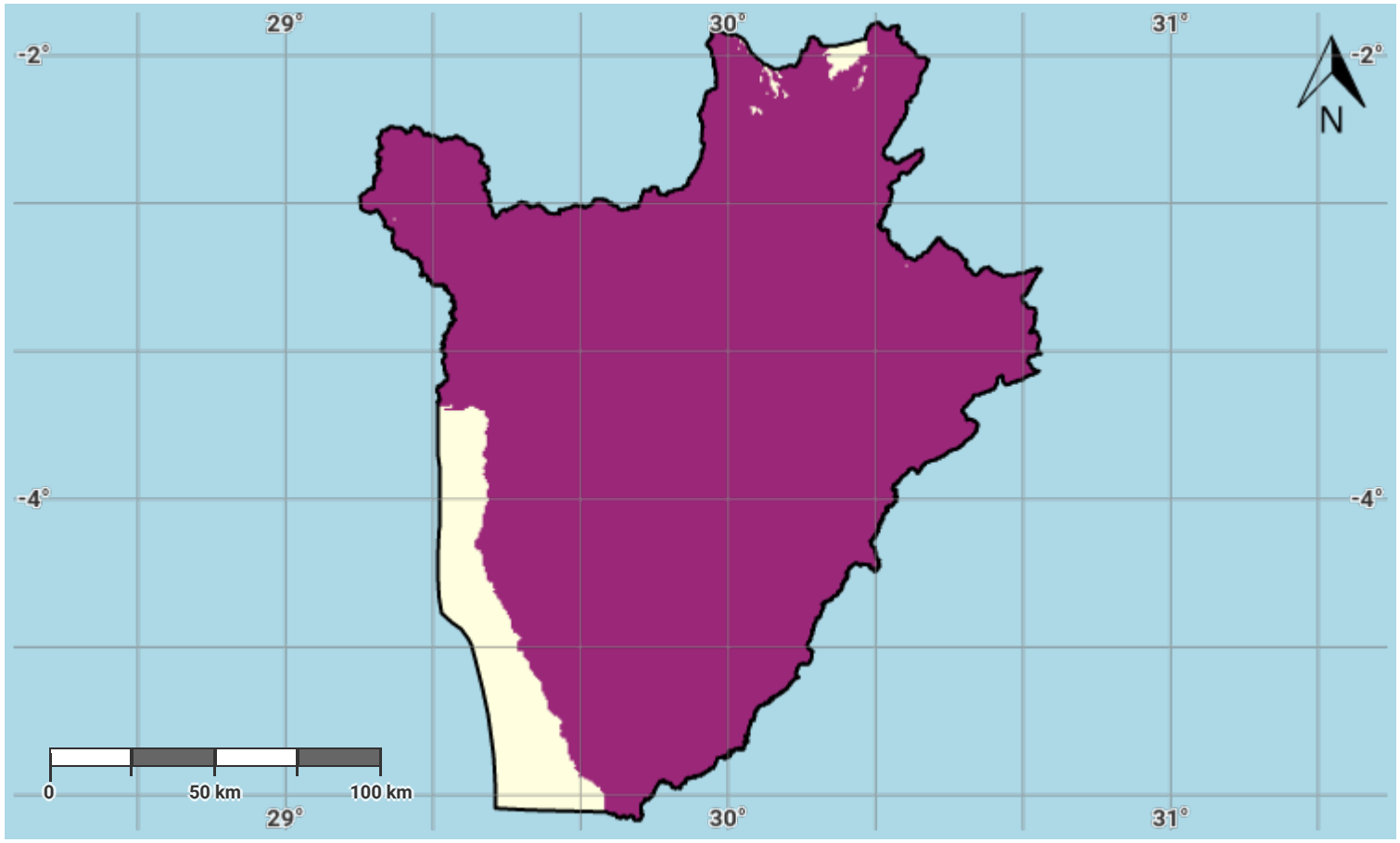
Burundi – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 0
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 0
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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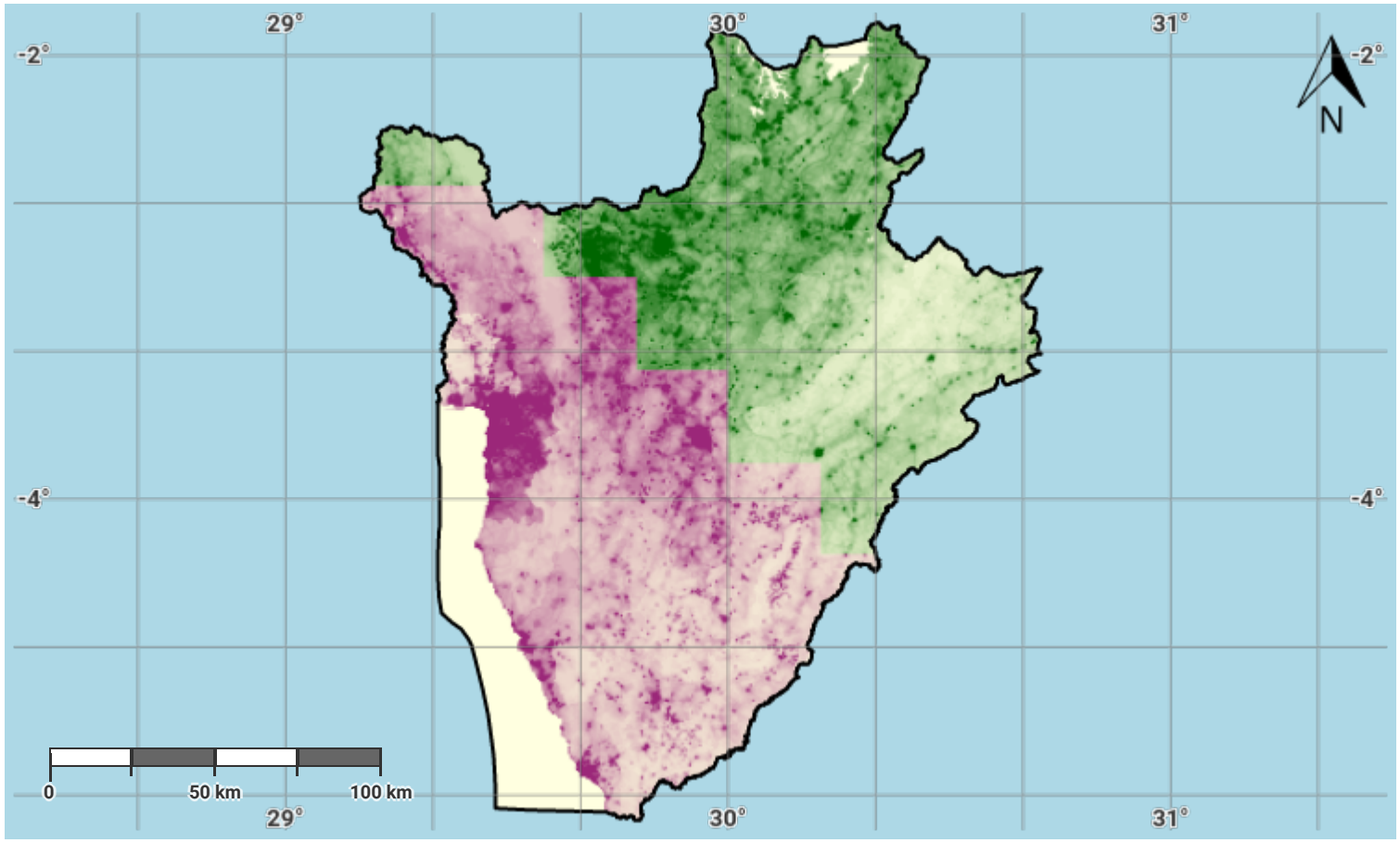
Burundi – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 530
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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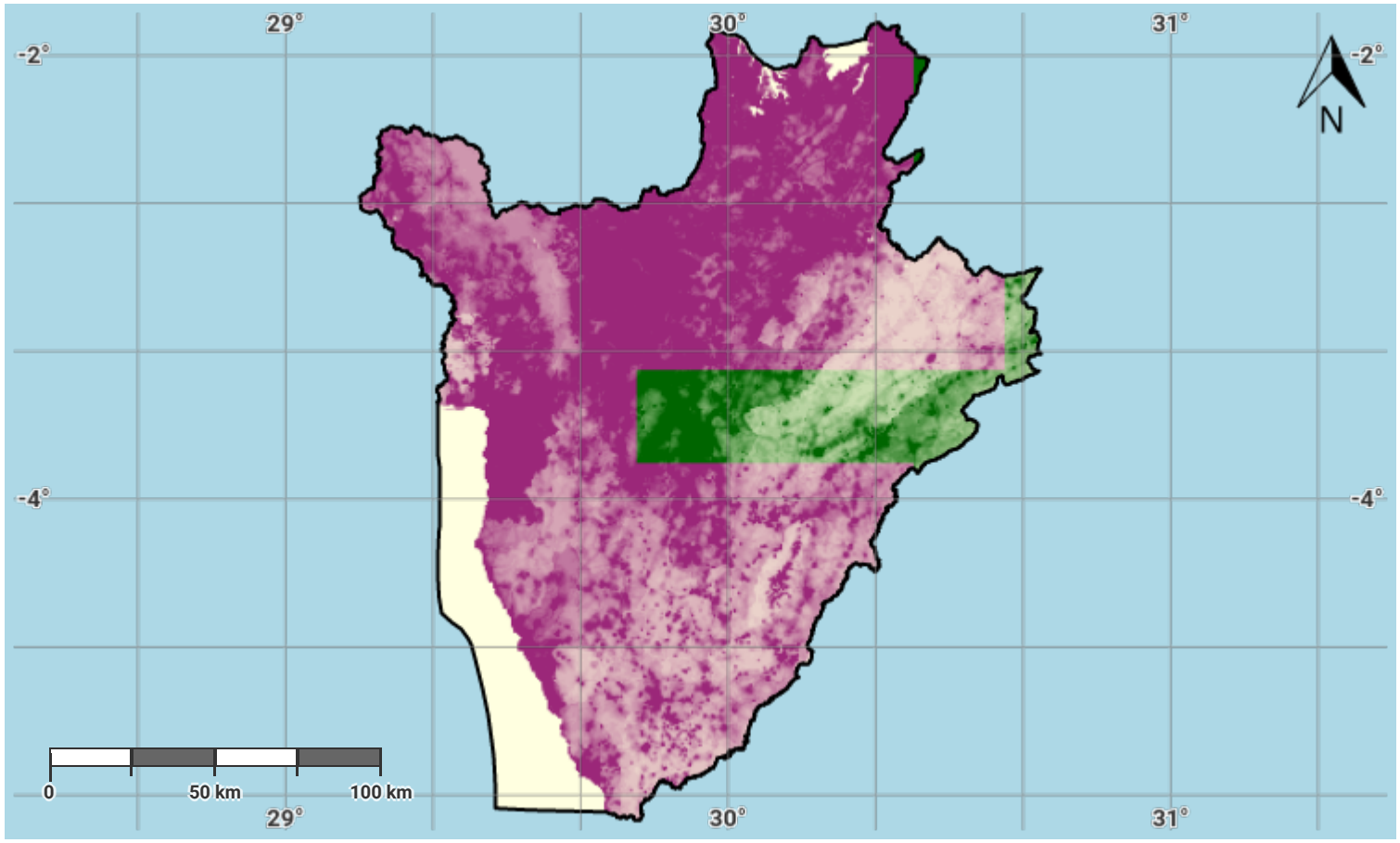
Burundi – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 290
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 290
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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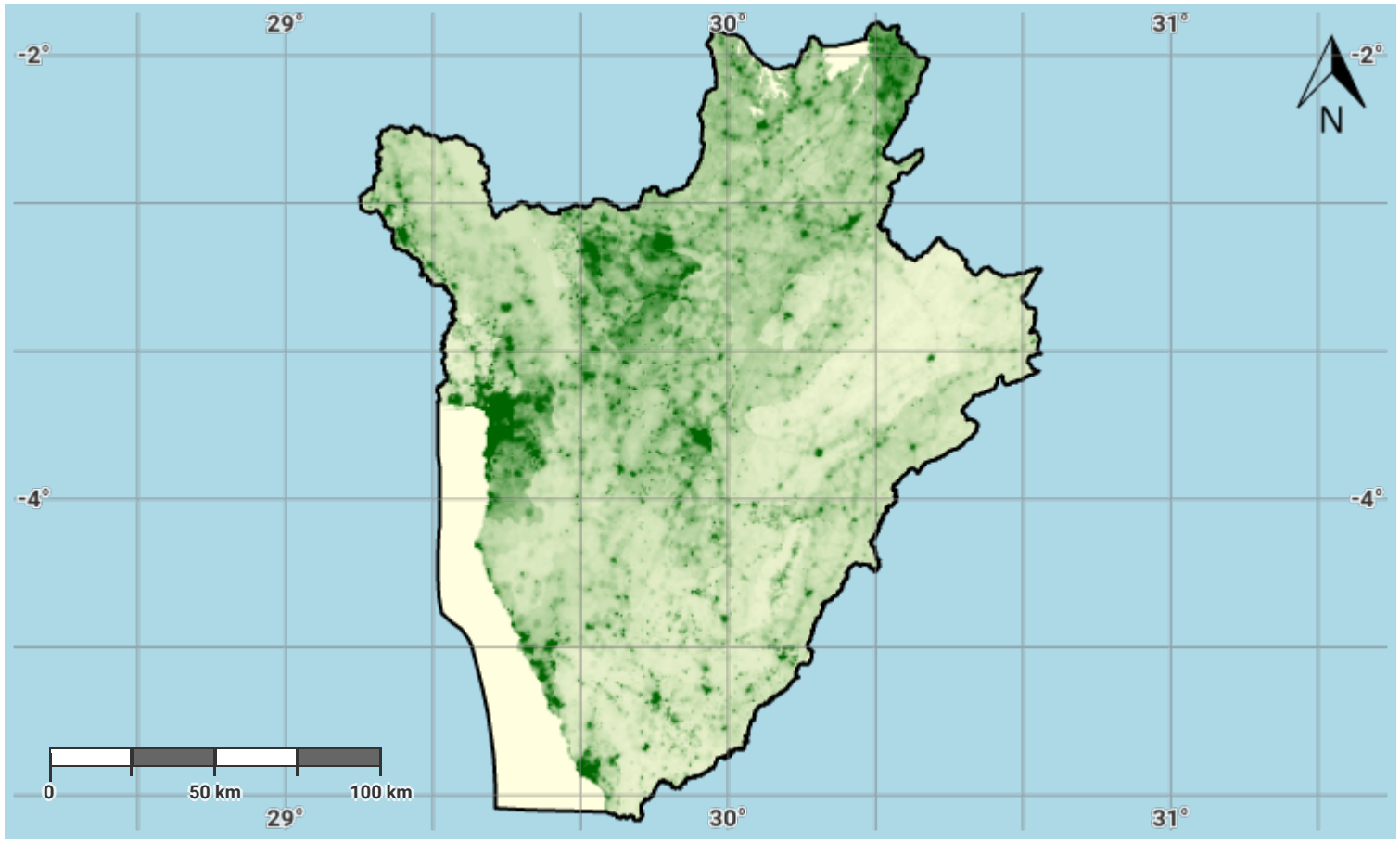
Burundi – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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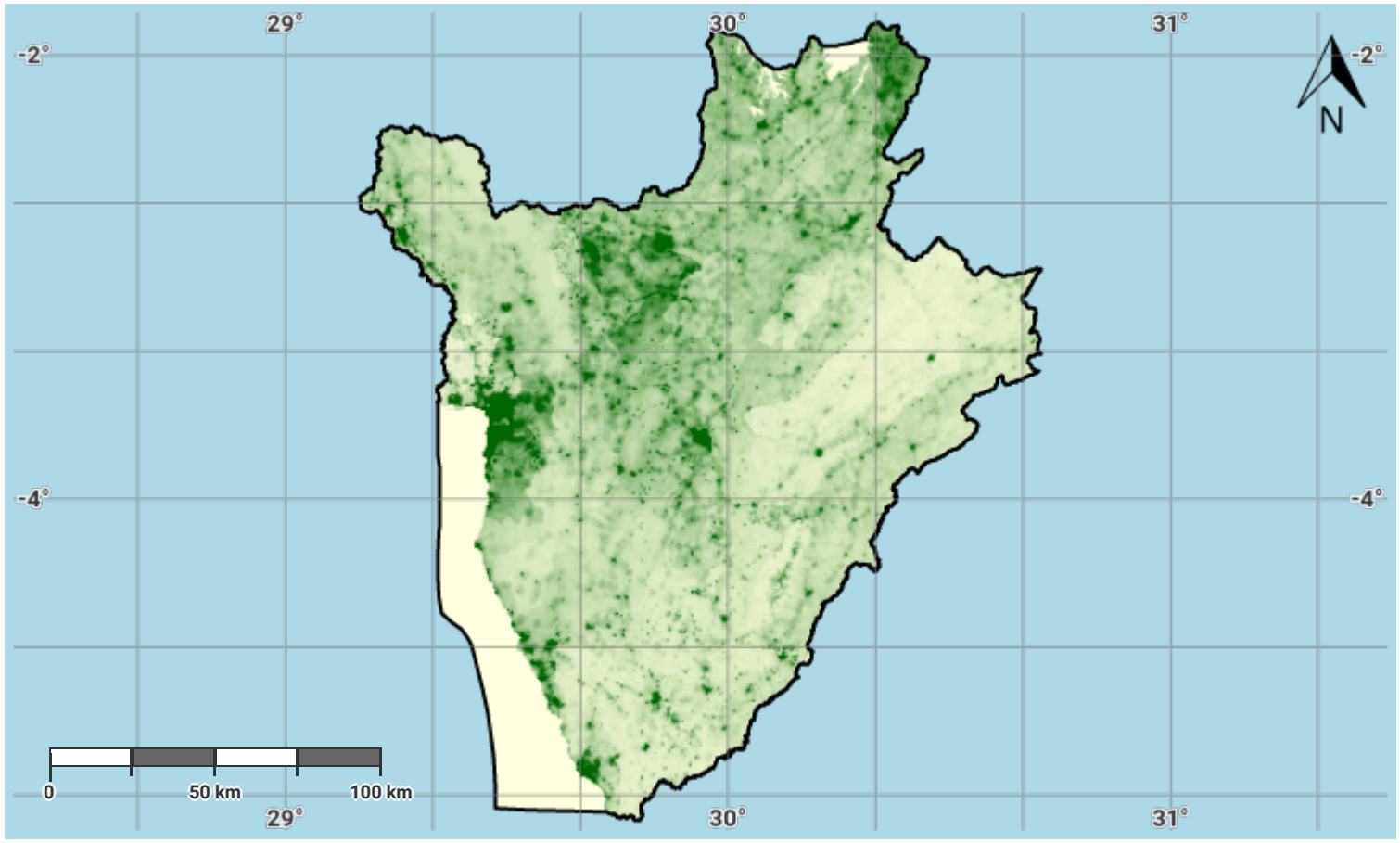
Burundi – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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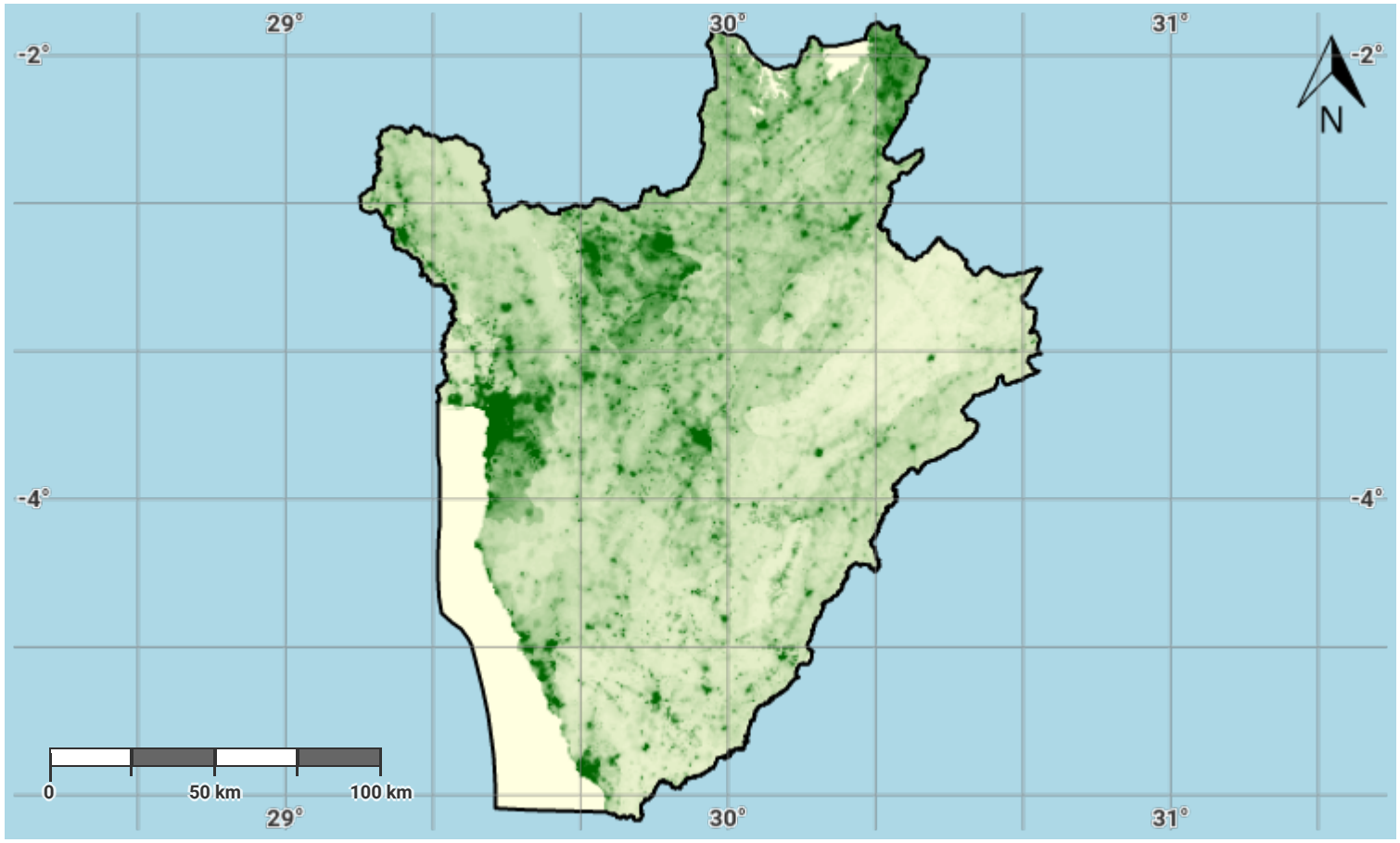
Burundi – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 460
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 460
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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