United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
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Seventh reporting process

Report from Bangladesh

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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
2 001	128 390	11 317	139 707	
2 005	128 560	11 147	139 707	
2 010	128 977	10 730	139 707	
2 015	129 099	10 608	139 707	
2 019	129 065	10 642	139 707	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Other	Water bodies	Artificial surfaces

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)
2000	12 360	6 012	104 767	4 834	230	60	11 444	
2001	12 296	5 856	105 039	4 866	269	64	11 317	
2002	12 315	5 784	105 085	4 867	300	68	11 288	
2003	12 308	5 683	105 149	4 866	334	74	11 293	
2004	12 405	5 576	105 135	4 874	375	87	11 255	
2005	12 392	5 564	105 199	4 879	427	100	11 148	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2006	12 351	5 559	105 262	4 887	476	109	11 063	
2007	12 321	5 592	105 295	4 905	519	124	10 951	
2008	12 311	5 600	105 289	4 918	562	138	10 890	
2009	12 303	5 627	105 284	4 918	611	156	10 807	
2010	12 297	5 650	105 273	4 924	653	179	10 731	
2011	12 513	5 657	105 040	4 941	694	194	10 668	
2012	12 558	5 663	104 964	4 949	754	215	10 604	
2013	12 580	5 670	104 827	4 949	864	220	10 597	
2014	12 592	5 664	104 648	4 945	1 027	221	10 610	
2015	12 591	5 664	104 586	4 945	1 091	221	10 608	
2016	12 736	5 587	104 448	4 959	1 091	224	10 662	
2017	12 811	5 581	104 372	4 962	1 099	228	10 655	
2018	12 942	5 560	104 245	4 969	1 103	233	10 655	
2019	13 339	5 434	103 979	4 970	1 104	239	10 643	
2020								

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)	12 003	60	266	16	5	0	10	12 360
Grasslands (km²)	90	5 214	603	3	5	6	91	6 012
Croplands (km²)	474	108	103 197	11	816	49	112	104 767
Wetlands (km²)	9	2	24	4 792	2	0	5	4 834
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	230	0	0	230
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	2	0	0	57	1	60
Water bodies (km²)	16	280	493	123	34	109	10 389	11 444
Total	12 592	5 664	104 585	4 945	1 092	221	10 608	

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)	12 552	7	26	3	0	0	2	12 590
Total	13 339	5 434	103 978	4 969	1 103	239	10 642	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	212	5 413	32	1	1	0	5	5 664
Croplands (km²)	570	9	103 896	30	11	12	58	104 586
Wetlands (km²)	5	0	3	4 935	0	0	1	4 944
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 091	0	0	1 091
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	2	0	0	218	1	221
Water bodies (km²)	0	5	19	0	0	9	10 575	10 608
Total	13 339	5 434	103 978	4 969	1 103	239	10 642	

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	1 382	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded land cover	138 324	99 .0
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	816	0 .6
Land area with stable land cover	138 781	99 .3
Land area with degraded land cover	109	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

We used default data and need to update it

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	1	101	9 104	1 923	837	37
Grasslands	13	60	4 070	389	488	194
Croplands	45	868	26 254	44 341	29 990	1 699
Wetlands	2	110	3 419	735	298	229
Artificial surfaces	0	3	215	6	6	0
Other Lands	1	3	8	2	8	35
Water bodies	25	116	3 303	2 726	2 017	2 201

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	3	1 267	3 877	776	6 251	43
Grasslands	45	128	1 246	504	2 932	254
Croplands	1 376	22 117	17 373	8 832	51 852	1 876
Wetlands	28	1 863	1 258	79	1 362	257
Artificial surfaces	22	54	321	2	27	0
Other Lands	3	1	6	2	15	66
Water bodies	411	1 357	2 594	546	3 340	2 254

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	Artificial surfaces	816	0	10	653	105	48
Grasslands	Croplands	603	0	10	198	125	207
Water bodies	Croplands	493	0	0	14	30	145
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	474	0	1	240	205	24

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	848	1	167	170	34	470
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	651	8	154	406	14	68
Water bodies	Croplands	261	2	1	6	8	45
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	255	0	3	73	16	163

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	1 249	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	124 558	96 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	2 454	1 .9

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	63 391	49 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	35 282	27 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	27 389	21 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	3 036	2 .4

General comments

We are trying to generate national data set for LPD.

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	85	71	72	58	256	78	17
2001	86	73	72	58	219	73	17
2002	86	74	72	57	196	69	17
2003	86	75	72	58	176	63	17
2004	85	77	72	57	157	54	17
2005	85	77	72	57	138	47	17
2006	85	77	72	57	124	43	17
2007	85	76	72	57	114	38	17
2008	86	76	72	57	105	34	17
2009	86	76	72	57	96	30	17
2010	86	76	72	57	90	26	18
2011	84	75	72	57	85	24	18
2012	84	75	72	57	78	22	18
2013	84	75	72	57	68	21	18
2014	84	75	72	57	57	21	18
2015	89	72	72	57	45	21	18
2016	88	73	72	57	45	21	18
2017	87	73	72	57	45	20	18
2018	86	74	72	57	44	20	18
2019	84	75	72	57	44	19	18
2020							

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	474	93 .3	102 .1	4 420 913	4 840 172	419 259

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)
Water bodies	Croplands	493	19 .0	19 .0	938 489	937 815	-674
Grasslands	Croplands	603	79 .0	68 .7	4 760 753	4 139 653	-621 100
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	816	70 .8	50 .3	5 775 493	4 105 537	-1 669 956

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	570	82 .0	83 .4	4 673 939	4 752 724	78 785
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	212	80 .3	80 .3	1 702 363	1 702 406	43
Croplands	Water bodies	58	93 .1	93 .1	540 025	540 025	0
Grasslands	Croplands	32	69 .2	67 .7	221 442	216 597	-4 845

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)	1 331	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded SOC	125 863	97 .5
Land area with no SOC data	1 067	0 .8

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	3	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	126 481	98 .0
Land area with degraded SOC	878	0 .7
Land area with no SOC data	1 735	1 .3

General comments

Bangladesh has Soil organic matter data Country wide Which could be converted to SOC up to 15(Fifteen) Cm of soil profile.

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	2 909	2 .3
Reporting Period	28 790	22 .3
Change in degraded extent	25881	

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:

Default data used for assessment.

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

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
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

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		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

We shall update the following sections and resubmit. SO1-4, T3 SO1-4, T4 SO1-4, T5

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
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

Bangladesh submitted Voluntary LDN target earlier now we need to revised and resubmit

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)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	33 .4
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	33 .2
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	32 .1
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	32 .4
2017	
2018	11 .3
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Source, BBS: HIES: Household Income and Expenditure Survey

General comments

Data compare between 2010 and 2018 Source: BBS http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/5695ab85_1403_483a_afb4_26dfd767df18/Poverty_Estimates.pdf

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	42	59	55
2001	42	59	55
2002	42	60	55
2003	42	60	55
2004	42	60	55
2005	42	60	55
2006	42	60	55
2007	42	60	55
2008	42	60	55
2009	42	60	55
2010	42	60	55
2011	42	61	55
2012	43	61	55
2013	45	61	56
2014	46	61	56
2015	47	61	56
2016	48	61	57
2017	49	62	57
2018	50	62	58
2019	52	62	58
2020	53	62	59

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	

General comments

Used default data in 2020 Urban 53% and rural 62% Total 59%

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	14000163	9 .2	6807063	9 .0	7193100	9 .4
Reporting period	46792992	28 .9	23157133	28 .7	23635859	29 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	

General comments

used default data

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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	40 927	7 978	0	0	90 802
2001	81 636	9 059	1 015	0	47 997
2002	16 174	0	0	0	123 533
2003	94 964	17 397	0	0	27 346
2004	15 702	471	0	0	123 533
2005	56 046	148	305	0	83 209
2006	67 089	37 733	23 576	620	10 689
2007	16 496	0	0	0	123 212
2008	101 798	8 942	2 496	0	26 471
2009	104 095	18 923	5 999	10 690	0
2010	29 040	33 328	24 429	33 149	19 760
2011	79 602	21 194	7 712	14 293	16 906
2012	27 816	21 152	46 104	13 898	30 737
2013	33 871	23 273	32 155	17 202	33 206
2014	49 657	50 535	24 952	13 461	1 102
2015	49 790	1 156	0	148	88 613
2016	73 742	23 661	12 903	700	28 701
2017	20 307	2 783	305	0	116 312
2018	37 994	46 008	27 991	21 223	6 492
2019	96 975	27 024	3 707	0	12 001
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	48 906	38 .1
2001	91 710	71 .4
2002	16 174	12 .6
2003	112 361	87 .4
2004	16 174	12 .6
2005	56 499	43 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	129 018	100 .4
2007	16 496	12 .8
2008	113 236	87 .8
2009	139 707	108 .3
2010	119 947	93 .0
2011	122 801	95 .2
2012	108 970	84 .5
2013	106 501	82 .5
2014	138 605	107 .4
2015	51 094	39 .6
2016	111 006	86 .0
2017	23 395	18 .1
2018	133 215	103 .2
2019	127 706	98 .9
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

Used default data

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	70315642	60.2	39124474	33.5	7378567	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 503 041	39.8
2001	35200201	29.7	77014101	65.0	5622374	4.7	638601	0.5	0	0.0	83 275 076	70.3
2002	100654448	83.7	19532402	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19 532 402	16.3
2003	20952995	17.2	75283408	61.8	25673465	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	100 956 873	82.8
2004	115841342	93.8	7385204	6.0	290381	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 675 585	6 .2
2005	83839449	66.8	41387121	33.0	82378	0.1	159787	0.1	0	0.0	41 629 286	33.2
2006	7598367	6.0	65691735	51.6	33783987	26.5	19776427	15.5	422635	0.3	119 674 784	94.0
2007	114674924	88.8	14501430	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 501 430	11.2
2008	34447803	26.3	90137590	68.7	3920240	3.0	2661922	2.0	0	0.0	96 719 752	73.7
2009	0	0.0	103539955	77.7	17410979	13.1	4945500	3.7	7420583	5.6	133 317 017	100.0
2010	14914956	11.0	27834404	20.6	30825595	22.8	30169055	22.3	31700634	23.4	120 529 688	89.0
2011	12015927	8.7	83538590	60.7	23068519	16.8	7853850	5.7	11148708	8.1	125 609 667	91.3
2012	22301034	16.0	27506104	19.7	19727247	14.1	44189803	31.6	26019652	18.6	117 442 806	84.0
2013	21428104	15.1	31762543	22.4	39911238	28.1	32240389	22.7	16503160	11.6	120 417 330	84.9
2014	4546837	3.2	45317451	31.4	49615942	34.4	35903371	24.9	8782308	6.1	139 619 072	96.8
2015	91268716	62.3	54105175	36.9	971254	0.7	0	0.0	94540	0.1	55 170 969	37.7
2016	25026153	16.8	69163316	46.5	29016145	19.5	24757529	16.6	807484	0.5	123 744 474	83.2
2017	127678708	84.5	20708238	13.7	2488081	1.6	190623	0.1	0	0.0	23 386 942	15.5
2018	6415776	4.2	52467070	34.2	47482532	30.9	27145399	17.7	20040372	13.1	147 135 373	95.8
2019	5205461	3.3	120209189	77.1	28101273	18.0	2379462	1.5	0	0.0	150 689 924	96.7
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	35082952	60.0	19717716	33.7	3698931	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23 416 647	40.0

	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	17837145	30.1	38380041	64.7	2795970	4.7	317873	0.5	0	0.0	41 493 884	69.9
2002	50738808	84.3	9449942	15.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 449 942	15.7
2003	10491807	17.2	37984962	62.2	12574142	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	50 559 104	82.8
2004	58007388	93.8	3702320	6.0	142618	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 844 938	6 .2
2005	41753201	66.5	20946891	33.3	40786	0.1	79423	0.1	0	0.0	21 067 100	33.5
2006	3793673	6.0	32745525	51.4	17023347	26.7	9944204	15.6	209888	0.3	59 922 964	94.0
2007	57399905	88.8	7257284	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 257 284	11.2
2008	16744860	25.5	45539678	69.4	1979054	3.0	1372508	2.1	0	0.0	48 891 240	74.5
2009	0	0.0	51707432	77.5	8766337	13.1	2471100	3.7	3742308	5.6	66 687 177	100.0
2010	7486157	11.1	14170309	20.9	15519996	22.9	14643638	21.6	15903197	23.5	60 237 140	88.9
2011	5937113	8.6	41672411	60.6	11592477	16.9	3978945	5.8	5606349	8.2	62 850 182	91.4
2012	11111927	15.9	14050535	20.1	10004360	14.3	22184312	31.8	12464011	17.9	58 703 218	84.1
2013	10757949	15.2	16084162	22.7	19523433	27.6	16147086	22.8	8317075	11.7	60 071 756	84.8
2014	2254163	3.1	22745821	31.6	25034803	34.8	17497183	24.3	4416117	6.1	69 693 924	96.9
2015	45335699	62.1	27179224	37.2	480930	0.7	0	0.0	46685	0.1	27 706 839	37.9
2016	12695473	17.1	34843780	47.0	14232552	19.2	11985296	16.2	405403	0.5	61 467 031	82.9
2017	63580288	84.5	10357726	13.8	1233169	1.6	94498	0.1	0	0.0	11 685 393	15.5
2018	3164672	4.1	25563673	33.4	24036016	31.4	13674666	17.9	10017988	13.1	73 292 343	95.9
2019	2589702	3.3	59607265	76.8	14219596	18.3	1162397	1.5	0	0.0	74 989 258	96.7
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	35232690	60.4	19406758	33.3	3679636	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	23 086 394	39.6
2001	17363056	29.4	38634060	65.3	2826404	4.8	320728	0.5	0	0.0	41 781 192	70.6
2002	49915640	83.2	10082460	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 082 460	16.8
2003	10461188	17.2	37298446	61.3	13099323	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	50 397 769	82.8
2004	57833954	93.8	3682884	6.0	147763	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 830 647	6 .2
2005	42086248	67.2	20440230	32.6	41592	0.1	80364	0.1	0	0.0	20 562 186	32.8

	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	3804694	6.0	32946210	51.8	16760640	26.4	9832223	15.5	212747	0.3	59 751 820	94.0
2007	57275019	88.8	7244146	11.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 244 146	11.2
2008	17702943	27.0	44597912	68.1	1941186	3.0	1289414	2.0	0	0.0	47 828 512	73.0
2009	0	0.0	51832523	77.8	8644642	13.0	2474400	3.7	3678275	5.5	66 629 840	100.0
2010	7428799	11.0	13664095	20.2	15305599	22.6	15525417	22.9	15797437	23.3	60 292 548	89.0
2011	6078814	8.8	41866179	60.8	11476042	16.7	3874905	5.6	5542359	8.1	62 759 485	91.2
2012	11189107	16.0	13455569	19.2	9722887	13.9	22005491	31.5	13555641	19.4	58 739 588	84.0
2013	10670155	15.0	15678381	22.1	20387805	28.7	16093303	22.7	8186085	11.5	60 345 574	85.0
2014	2292674	3.2	22571630	31.3	24581139	34.0	18406188	25.5	4366191	6.0	69 925 148	96.8
2015	45933017	62.6	26925951	36.7	490324	0.7	0	0.0	47855	0.1	27 464 130	37.4
2016	12330680	16.5	34319536	46.0	14783593	19.8	12772233	17.1	402081	0.5	62 277 443	83.5
2017	64098420	84.6	10350512	13.7	1254912	1.7	96125	0.1	0	0.0	11 701 549	15.4
2018	3251104	4.2	26903397	34.9	23446516	30.4	13470733	17.5	10022384	13.0	73 843 030	95.8
2019	2615759	3.3	60601924	77.4	13881677	17.7	1217065	1.6	0	0.0	75 700 666	96.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

used default data in 2019

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			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .65		
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 (default DVI)		

General comments

used default data

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
0.7% reduce	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

land degradation in Bd 1985-2000 and ENALULDEP/SLM projedt Doe- SRDI, Land Degradation In Bangladesh 2020. seasonal drought Agriculture

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 .82845	0 .81816	0 .83924	
2001	0 .82475	0 .81418	0 .83534	
2002	0 .8207	0 .80799	0 .8314	
2003	0 .81706	0 .80299	0 .82754	
2004	0 .81288	0 .80041	0 .82369	
2005	0 .80836	0 .79551	0 .81933	
2006	0 .80425	0 .79002	0 .81556	
2007	0 .80024	0 .78564	0 .81108	
2008	0 .79576	0 .77938	0 .80755	
2009	0 .79212	0 .77533	0 .80364	
2010	0 .78736	0 .76621	0 .80011	
2011	0 .78449	0 .75983	0 .79856	
2012	0 .77924	0 .75303	0 .79813	
2013	0 .77682	0 .74459	0 .79722	
2014	0 .77256	0 .73943	0 .79692	
2015	0 .76798	0 .73191	0 .79651	
2016	0 .7642	0 .72065	0 .79604	
2017	0 .76053	0 .71462	0 .79597	
2018	0 .75469	0 .70732	0 .79569	
2019	0 .75124	0 .70024	0 .79462	
2020	0 .74841	0 .6913	0 .79447	

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

General comments

Used default dataset. Forest department is updating Red list, Updated dataset will be used in next reporting.

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	31.75	31 .75	31 .75	
2001	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2002	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2003	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2004	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2005	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2006	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2007	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2008	31.87	31 .87	31 .87	
2009	36.5	36 .5	36 .5	
2010	41.45	41 .45	41 .45	
2011	41.46	41 .46	41 .46	
2012	41.46	41 .46	41 .46	
2013	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2014	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2015	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2016	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2017	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2018	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2019	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	
2020	41.47	41 .47	41 .47	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

Used default data. Department of forest is updating the dataset and that will be used in next reporting.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
10% of the country land area	2025	National	Ongoing	Forest department, department of environment, department of fisheries are major stakeholders.

Complementary information

used default data

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 808 081 .27	Received 3 262 278 .47
Received	2017	Committed 3 687 875 .31	Received 6 040 999 .50
Received	2018	Committed 2 908 233 .24	Received 6 782 343 .02
Received	2019	Committed 4 478 046 .70	Received 3 410 719 .14
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		11 882 236 .52	19 496 340 .13

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

Used default dataset

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 ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues			
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD			
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

General comments

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

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 ≈

SLM technology documented and decimenated

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
( ) Provided (•) Received	2017	Estabilishing national Land Use and Land degradation Profile towards Mainsteaming SLM practices in sector policies (ENALULDEP/SLM) project, DoE-SRDI	730 000	Other (please specify) GEF	To increaseed understanding land use and ste of land degradation , SLM mainstreaming , M&E	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	SLM	Public and/or private sector	Completed	2017-2021	Scaledup and Desseminated	
( ) Provided (•) Received	2017	Decision support Mainstraming and scaling Up of SLM(DS-SLM) project	250 000	Other (please specify) GEF	to halt and reversetrends of LD by Scaling up SLM base best practices and inform descition making process.	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	SLM best practices	Public and/or private sector	Completed	2017-2020	Scaledup and Desseminated	
Total provided:			0		Total received:			980 000				
Total per year 2017 provided:			0		Total per year 2017 received:			980 000				

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.

WOCAT Tools followed for documentation and Dissemination(wocat.net)

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.

1. providing irrigation with surface water 2. integrated homestead farming to skip salinization coastal areas 3. increasing cropping intensity in saline areas 4. Sustainable management of haor Ecosystems 5. Organic farming(varmi compost) 6. Drought management 7. Pollution control (Industrial, Agricultural and municipal)

General comments

Awareness raising among the stakeholders and enable them by providing appropriate technologies for sustainable development

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.

Bangladesh National Action Program for Combating Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought 2015-2024. It has 18 programme. The work plan was developed for each program defining targets, implementation areas/responsible agencies, type of activities, implementation schedule, and a tentative budget. There are total of 128 activities for which the total budgetary requirement is 170,600 million BDT (o1USD equal= 85 BDT) for the periods of 10 years.

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.

The Govt. Of Bangladesh has different programmes for addressing DLDD issues e.g, IPM. Government has also established Climate change Trust Fund from its own resources. But only Govt. resources are not enough to achieve LDN targets /SDGs targets . So international financial and non financial resources are essential .

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.

Need- 1. Financial resources 2. Technological support 3. Research capacity development 4. Up scaling SLM Technology

General comments

International co-operation in terms of financial assistance , technology transfer and capacity buildings are necessary

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

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☐ Public
- ☐ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☐ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- ( ) 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

Use this space to describe the experience:

SLM good practices based on local agroecological situation will support to avoid , reduced or restore .

What were the challenges faced, if any?

no comments

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

capacity building on indigenous technology and SLM good practices for scaling out among the users .

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)

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:

polices, acts and rules were reviewed related to land degradation . Gaps were identified and recommend to ministries.

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?

yes, all stakeholders will be in same plan.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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)

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?

Involvement of all stakeholders at all levels

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Need integrated approaches at all levels

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

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

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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:

SLM good practices cover drought nutrient deficiencies, enriching SOM, livelihood support , skipping soil water salinity , polder management , swamp forest management etc,

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

yes, Involvement of farmers and location specific best practices

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Involvement of farmers and their I TK

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Department of women affairs has multi sectoral programes , projects to engage women and Department youth development has so many training activities related LD, LDN.

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

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

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

- ☐ A drought risk management plan
- ☐ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☒ Safety net programmes

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)?

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices
☐ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☐ Production of artisanal goods
☐ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☒ Other (please specify)
Integrated homestad farming , Varmi compost preparation , Rainwater harvesting , Duck farming in haor ecosystems

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

Above technologies were adopted for better livelihood

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

yes, Involvement of farmers and their ITK

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Please use this space to share/list the established systems available in your country for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management.

DLDD.gov.bd web side established

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?

Involvement of farmers and their ITK

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Government is implementing various programme related to women's access to knowledge and technology.

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?

Impact of climate change shortage of financial resources, Environmental education etc,

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Involvement of farmers and their ITK

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

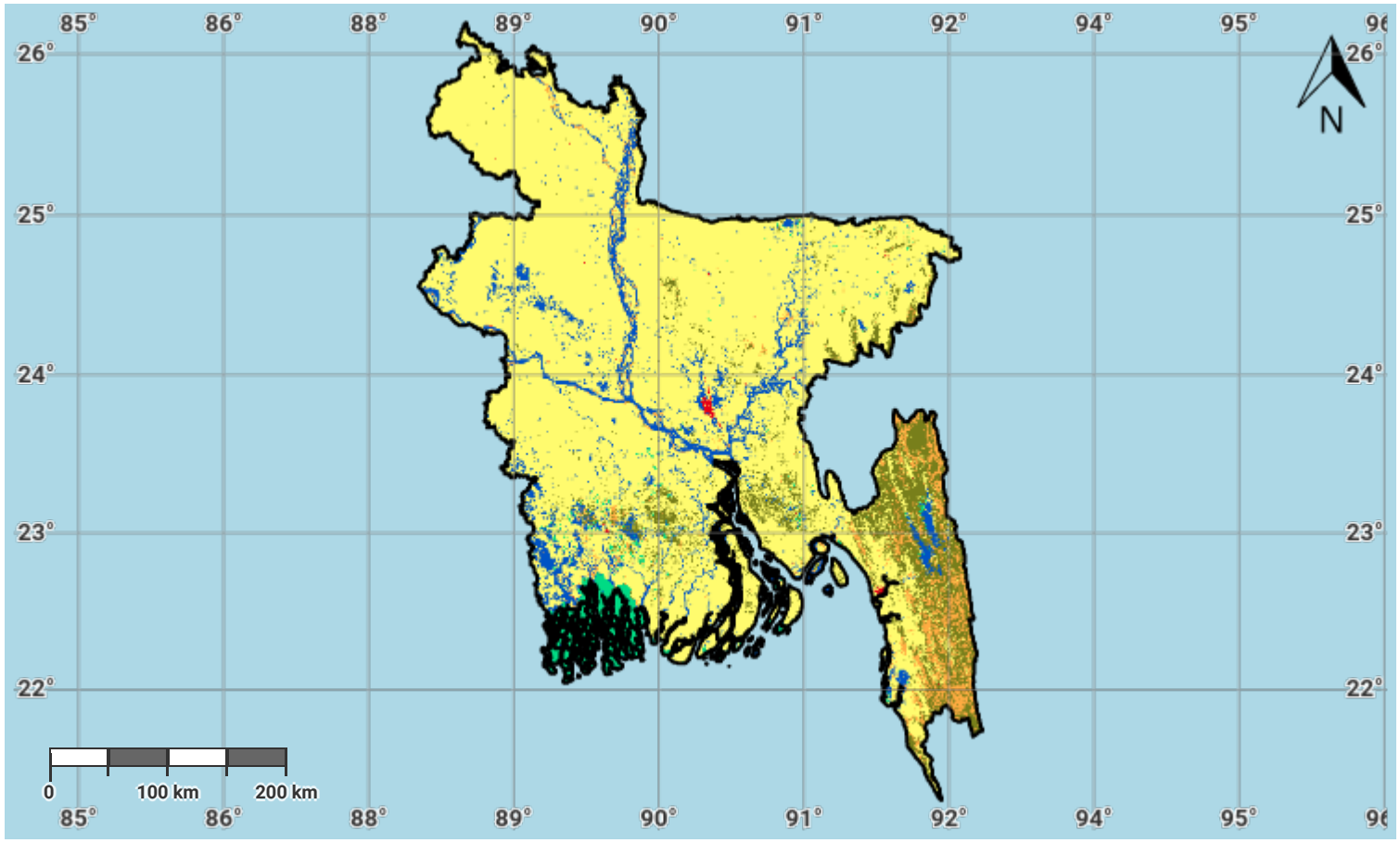
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Total land area: 139,859.7, 100% Land area with improved land cover: 963.34 0.69% Land area with stable land cover: 137,674.39 98.44% Land area with degraded land cover: 1,221.95 0.87% Land area with no data for land cover: 0.00 0.00% areas are in sqkm	ESA CCI Land Cover ,300 m resolution	more precise data on Land cover change
SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Total land area: 139,859.7 100.00% Land area with improved productivity: 78,351.81 56.02% Land area with stable productivity: 39,388.47 28.16% Land area with degraded productivity: 12,132.49 8.67% Land area with no data for productivity: 9,986.91 7.14% areas are in sqkm	NDVI, was calculated by MOD13Q1, dataset of 250m resolution	more precise data on Land productivity dynamics
SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Total land area: 128,743.7 100.00% Land area with improved soil organic carbon: 249.66 0.19% Land area with stable soil organic carbon: 126,038.13 97.90% Land area with degraded soil organic carbon: 1,330.12 1.03% Land area with no data for soil organic carbon: 1,125.78 0.87%	SOC was calculated by Soil Grids (ISRIC) 250 m resolution	more precise data on SOC

Other files for Reporting

Bangladesh - SO5-1 recipient	Download	26.6 KB

Bangladesh – 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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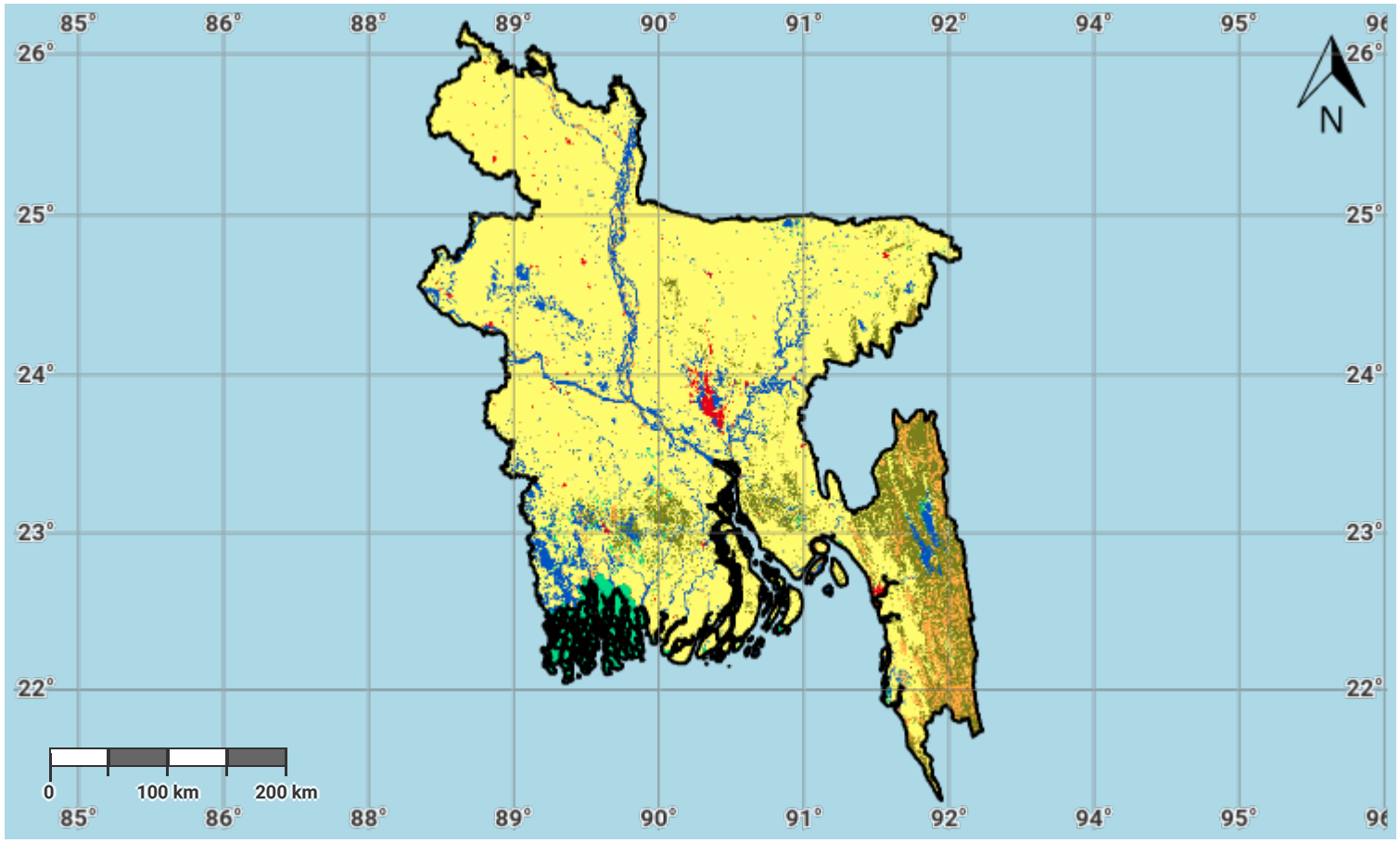
Source Data Credits

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

Bangladesh – 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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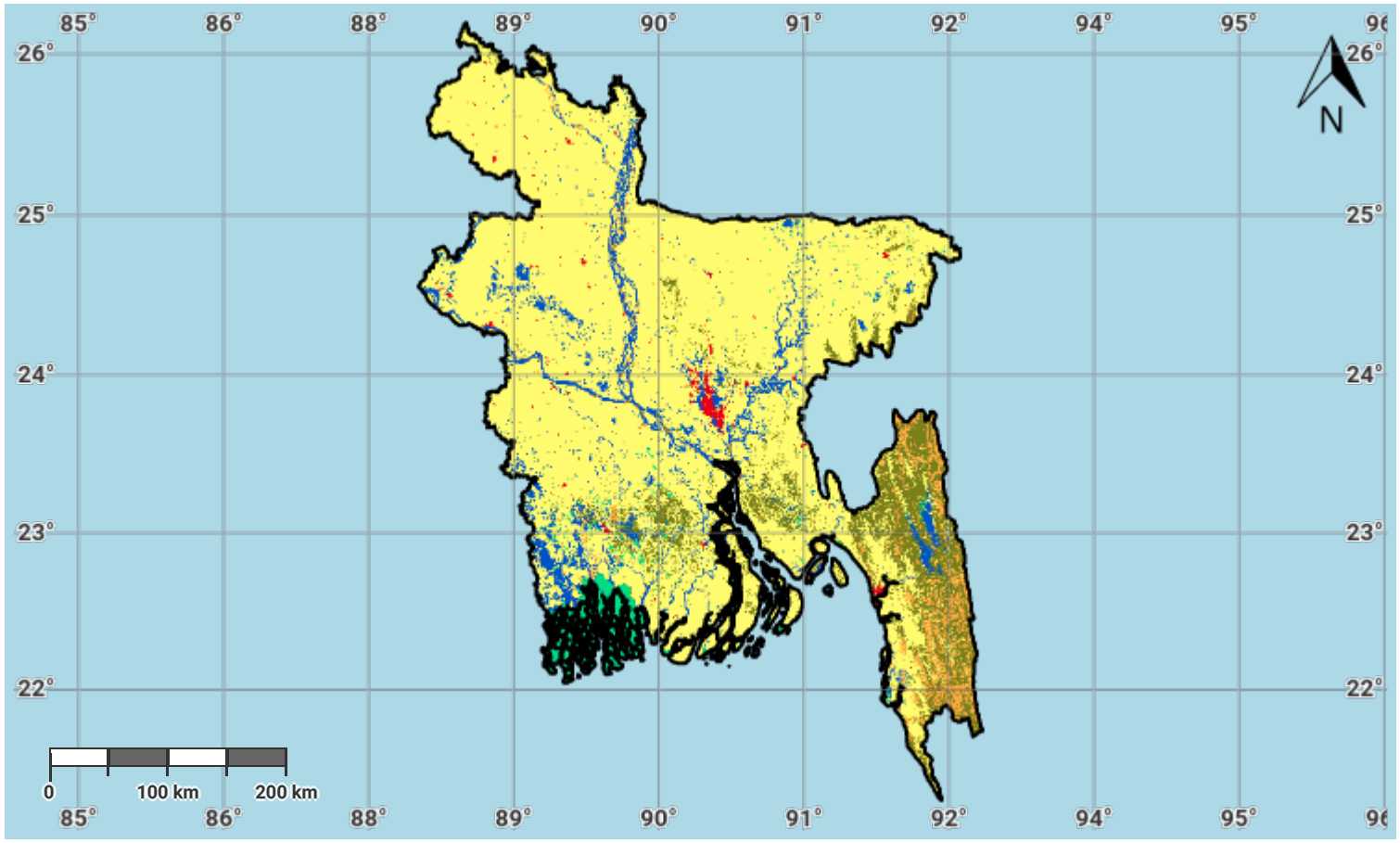
Bangladesh – SO1-1.M3

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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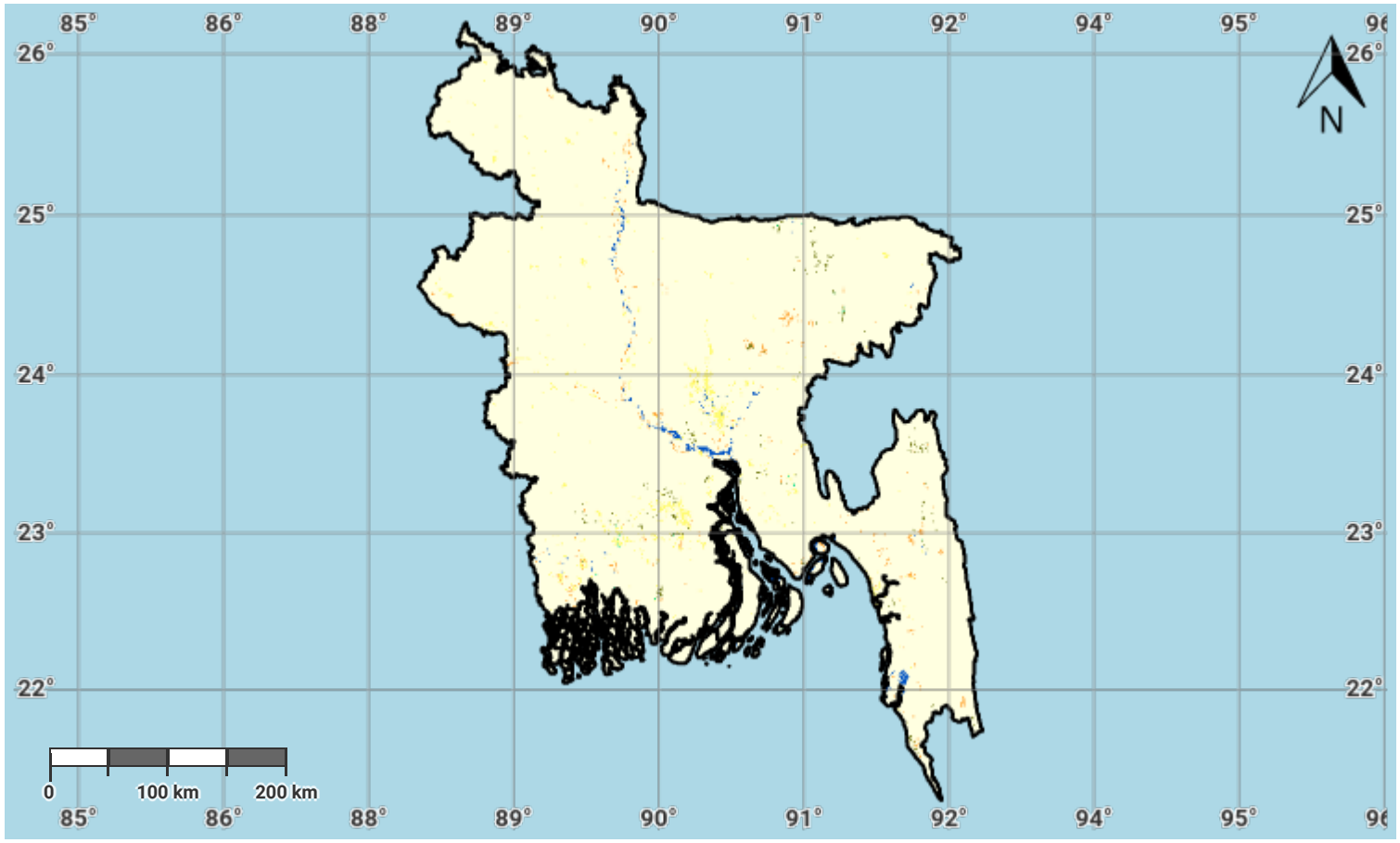
Bangladesh – SO1-1.M4

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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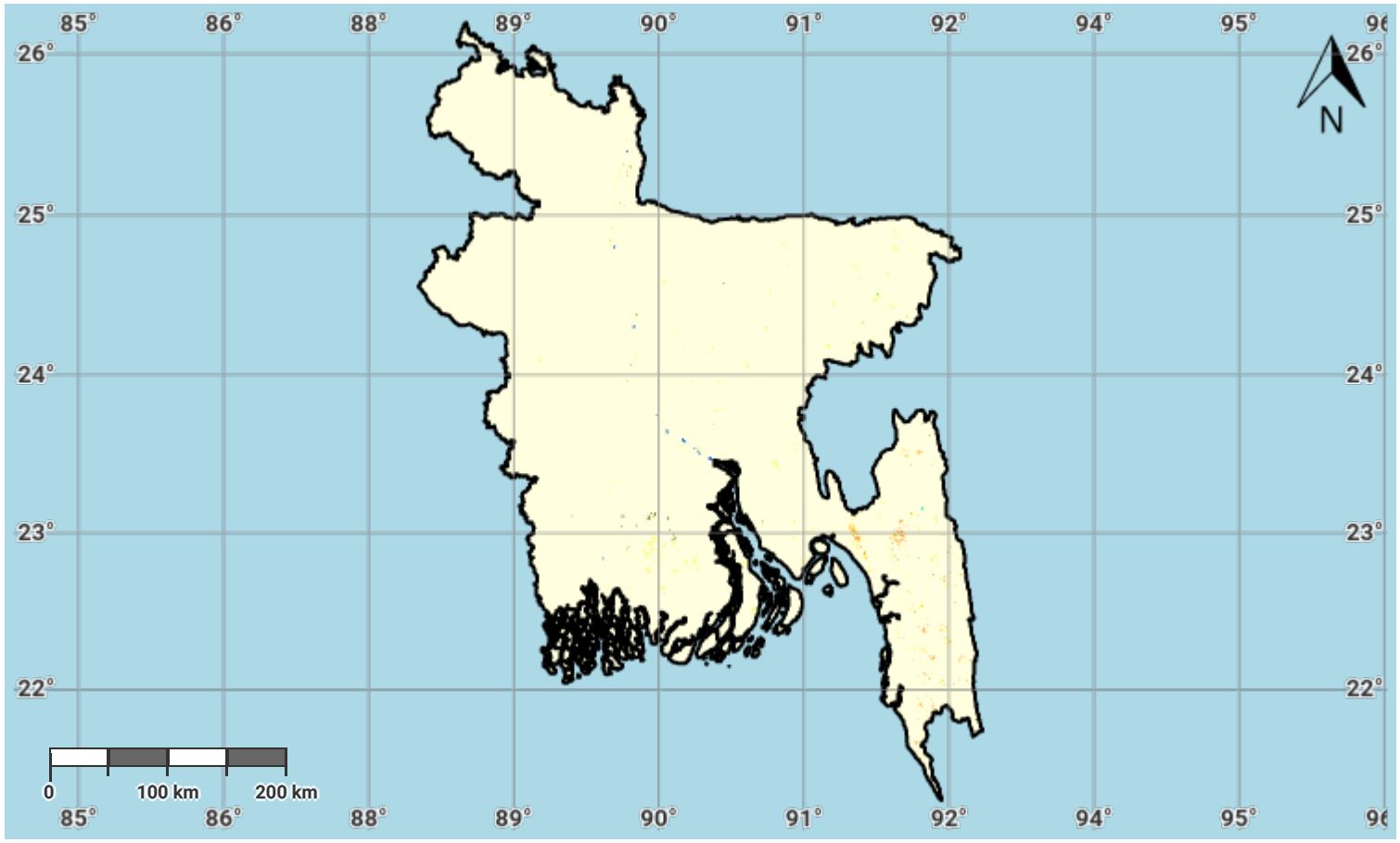
Bangladesh – SO1-1.M5

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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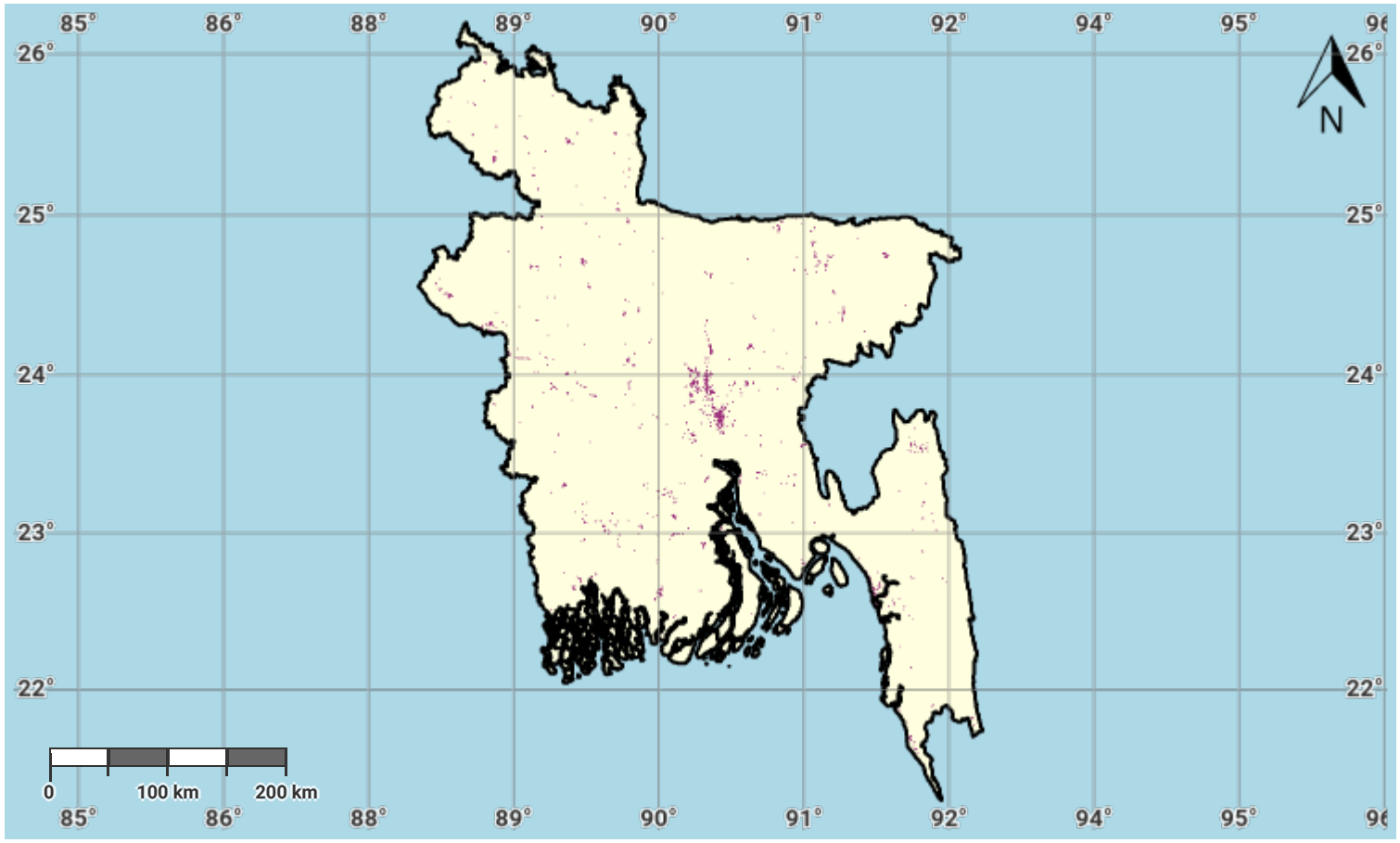
Bangladesh – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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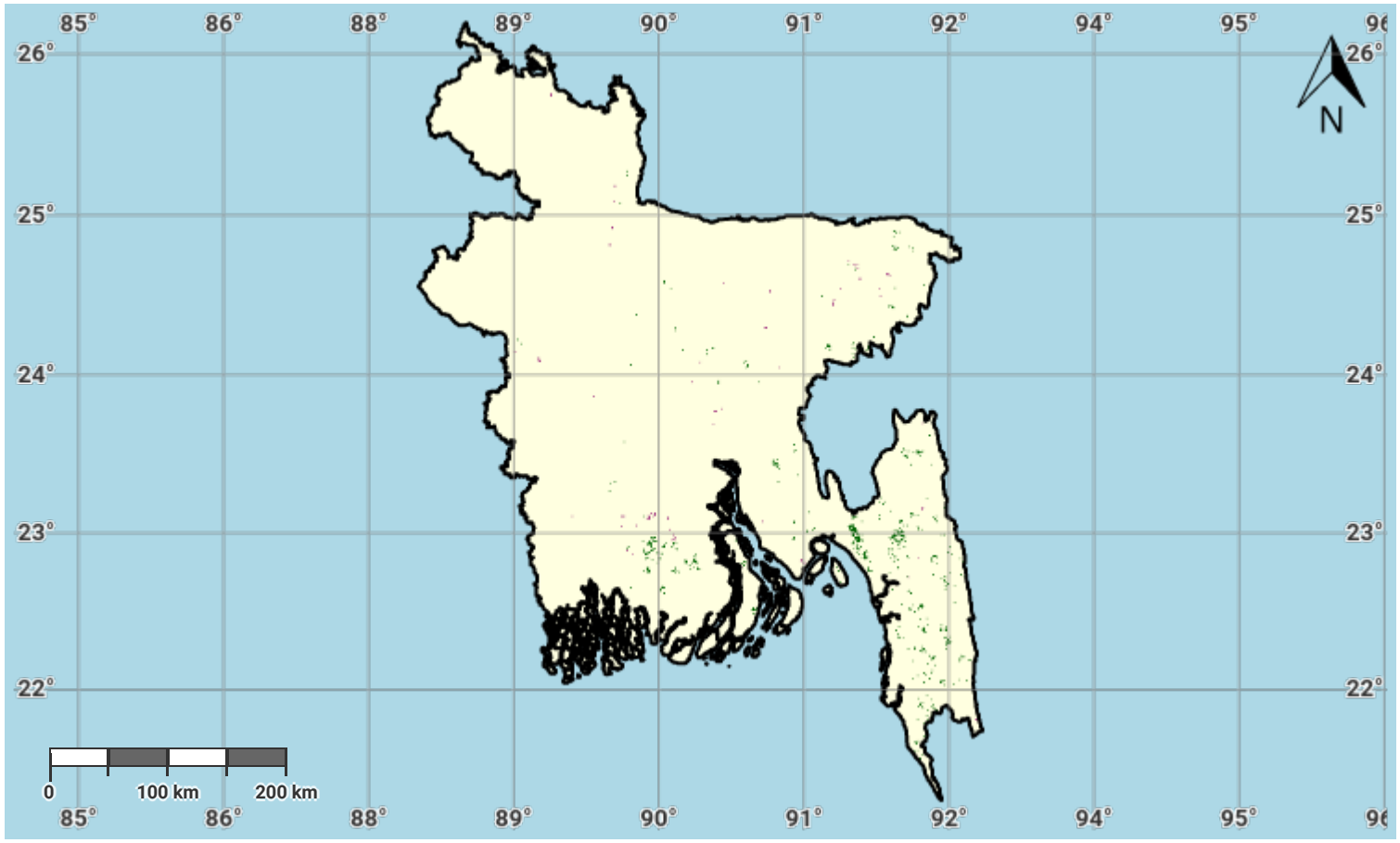
Bangladesh – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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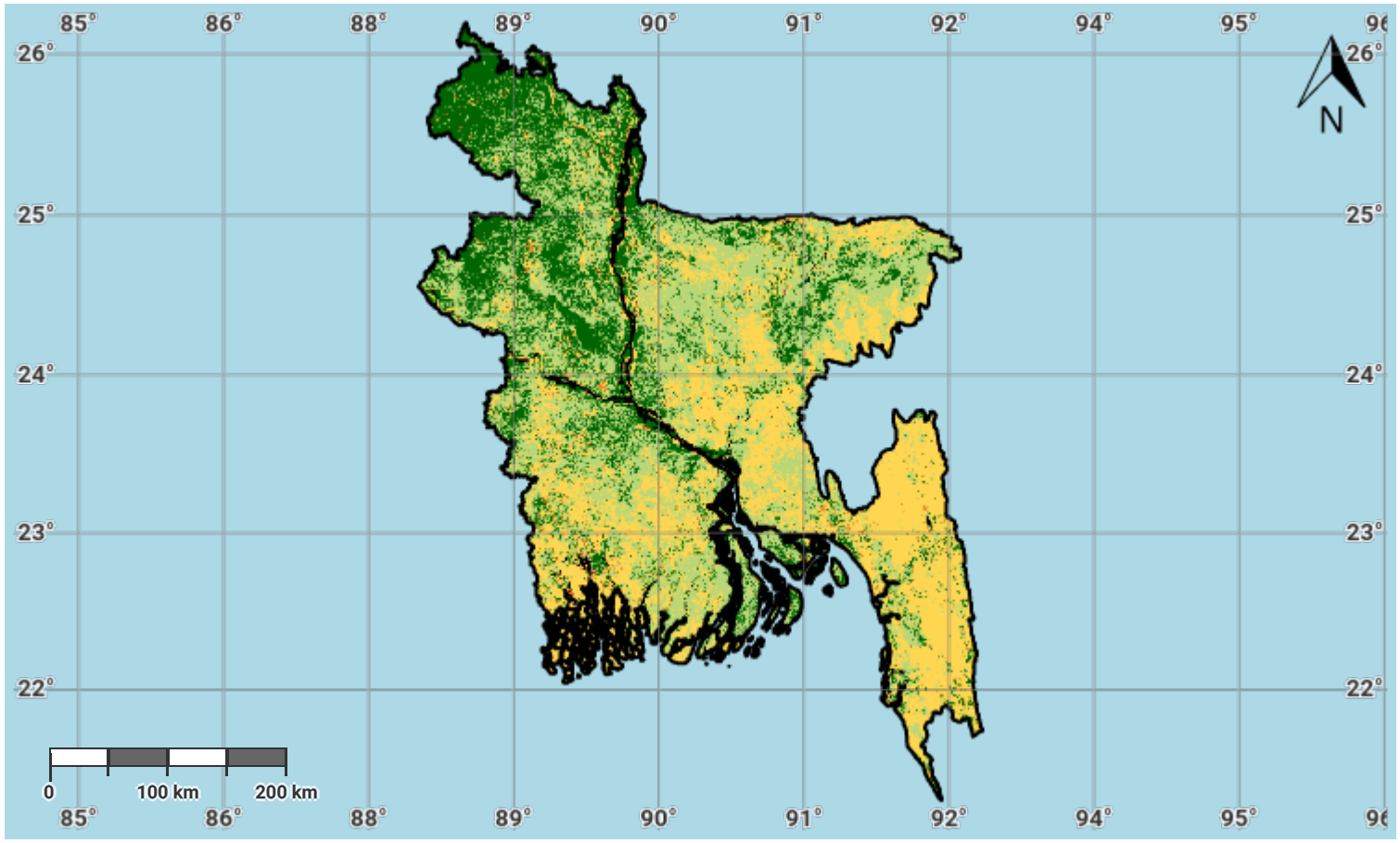
Bangladesh – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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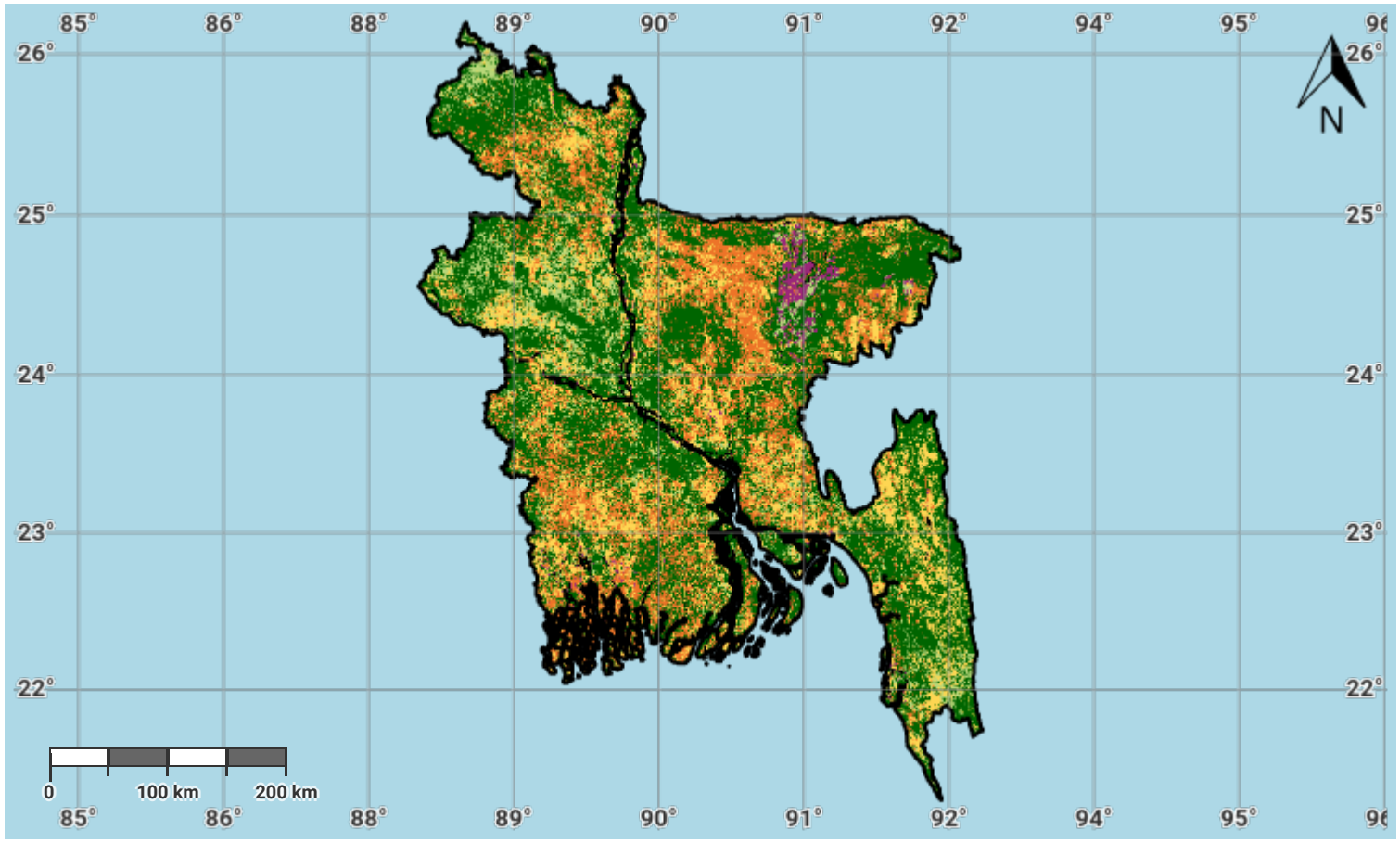
Bangladesh – SO1-2.M2

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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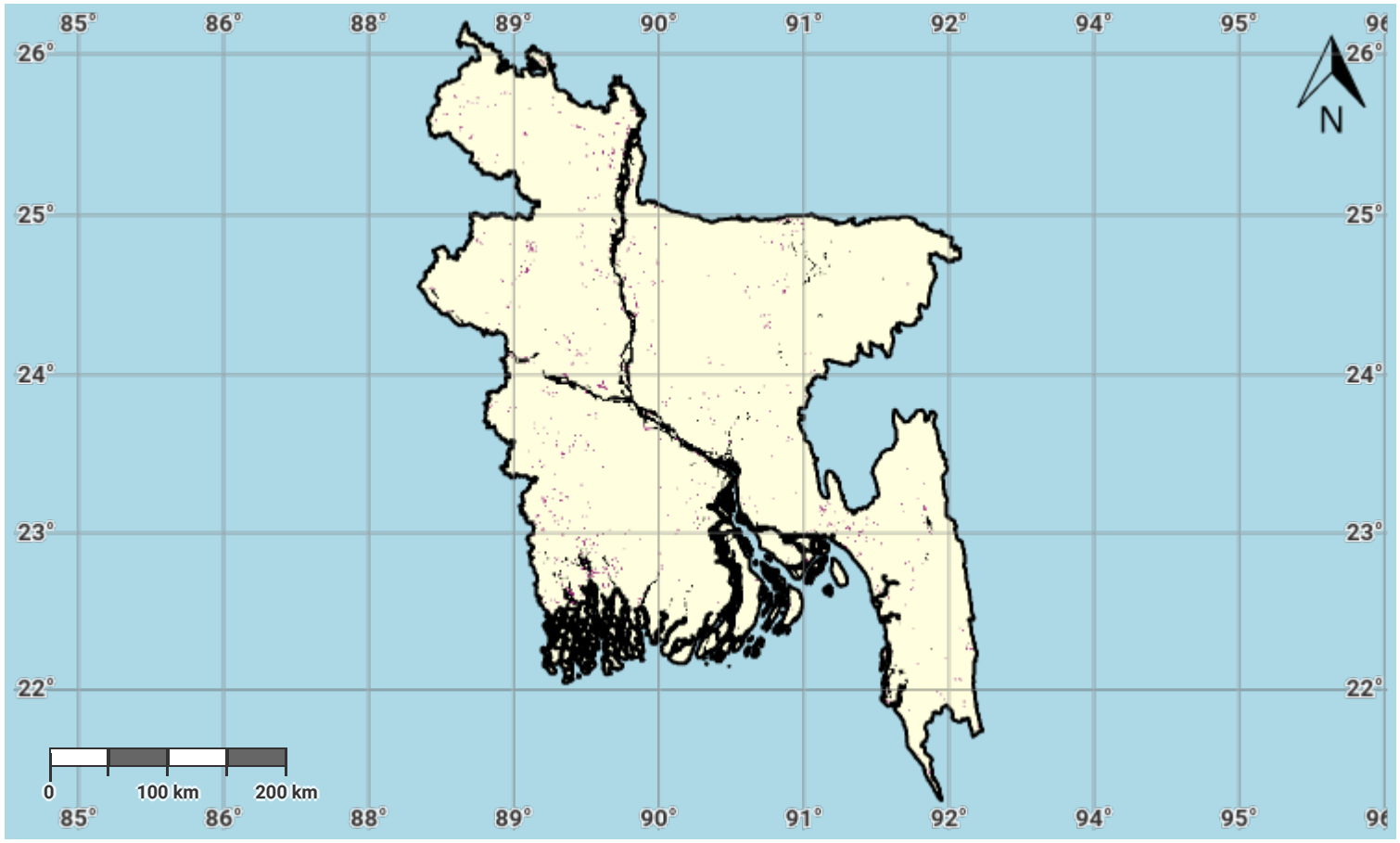
Bangladesh – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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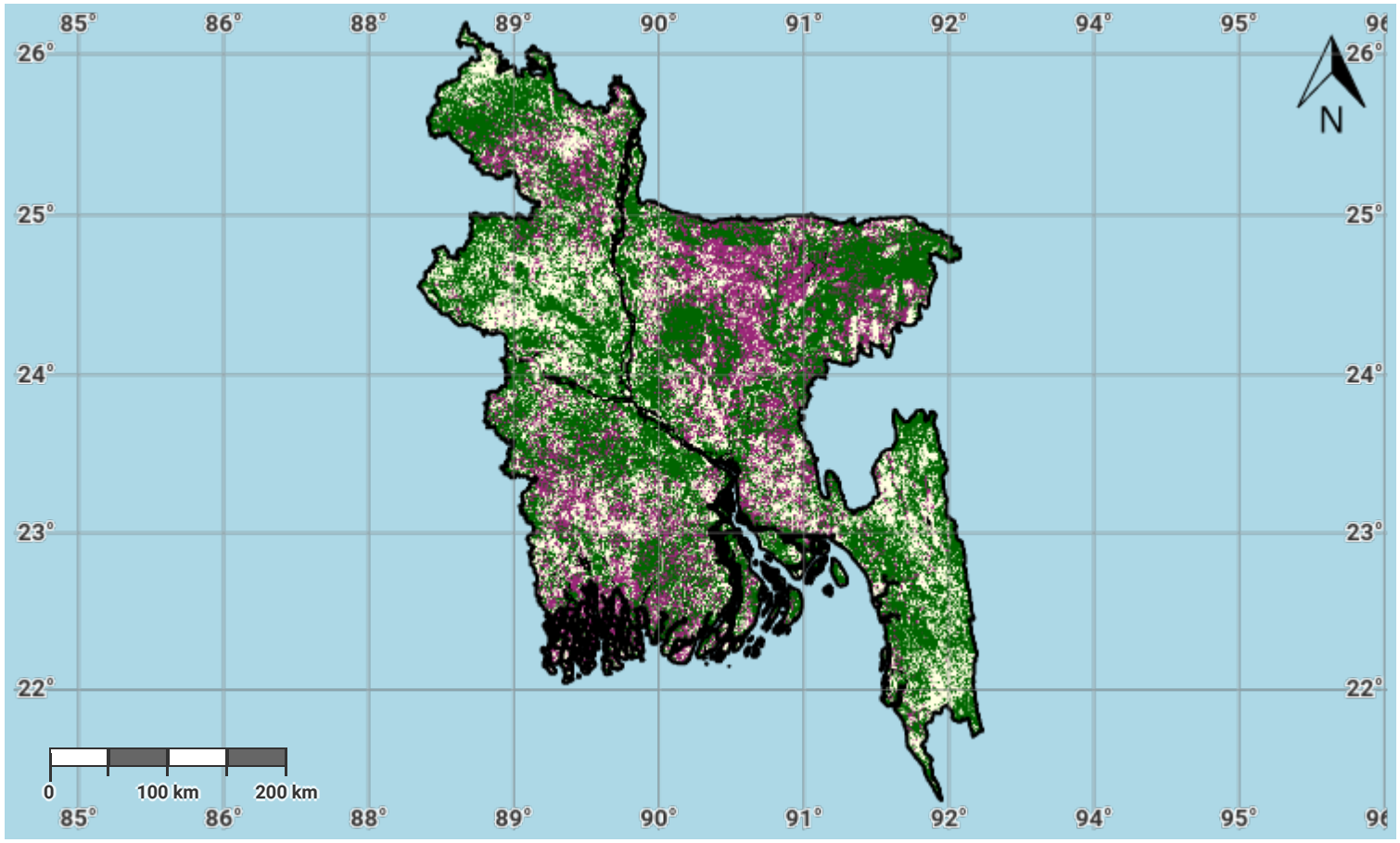
Bangladesh – SO1-2.M4

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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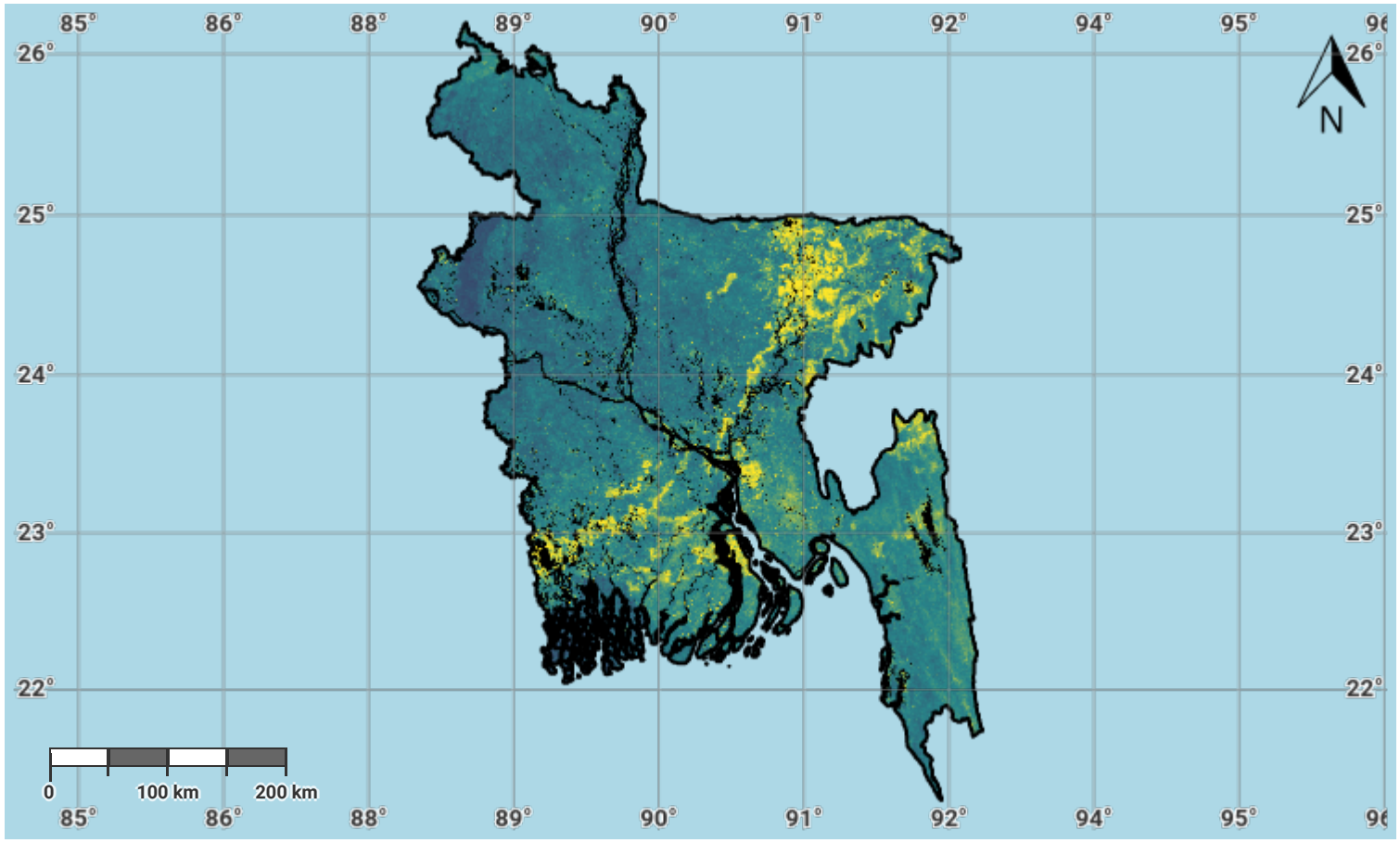
Bangladesh – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 74.5 t/ha
- 74.5 - 149.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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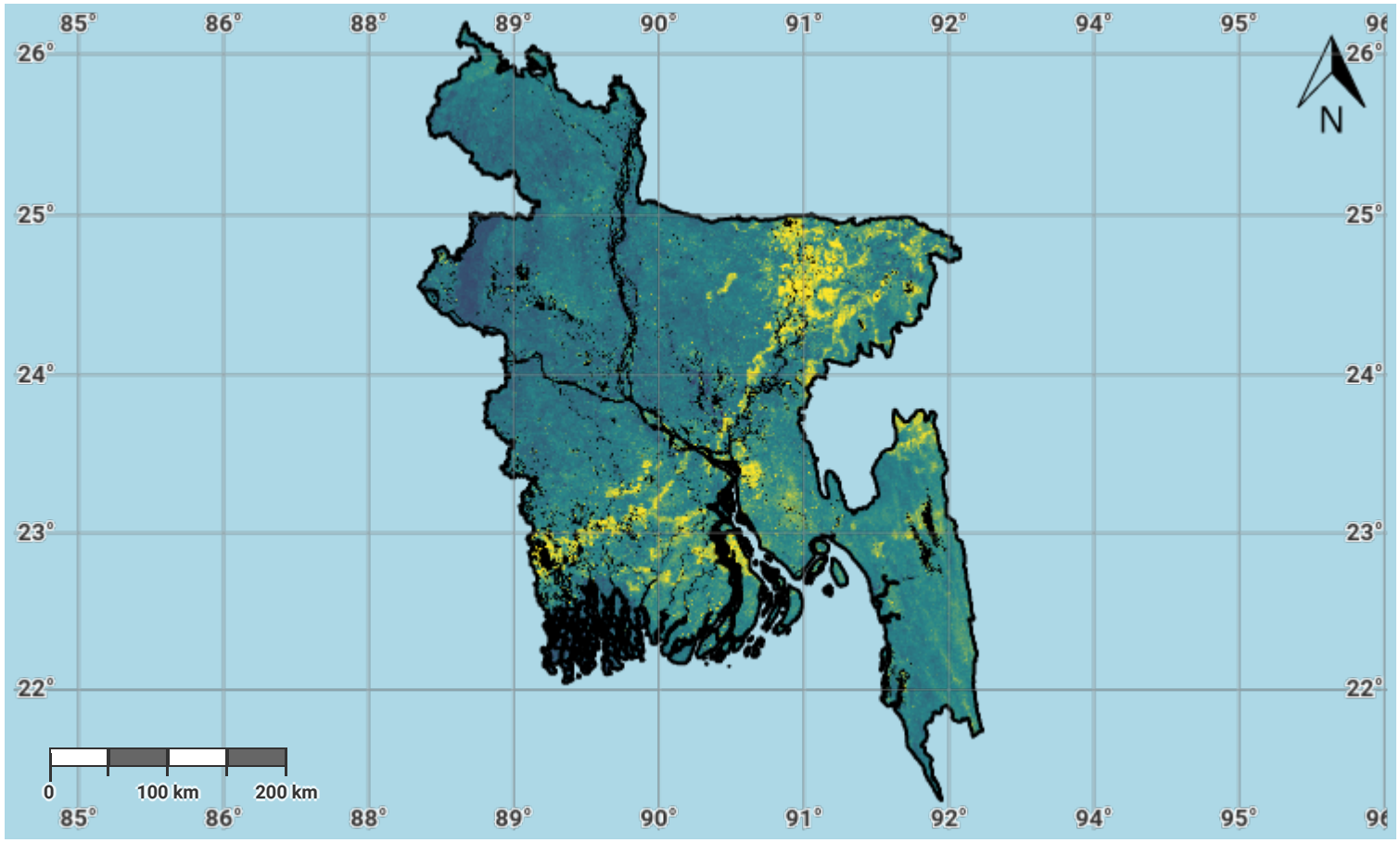
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Bangladesh – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 74.5 t/ha
- 74.5 - 149.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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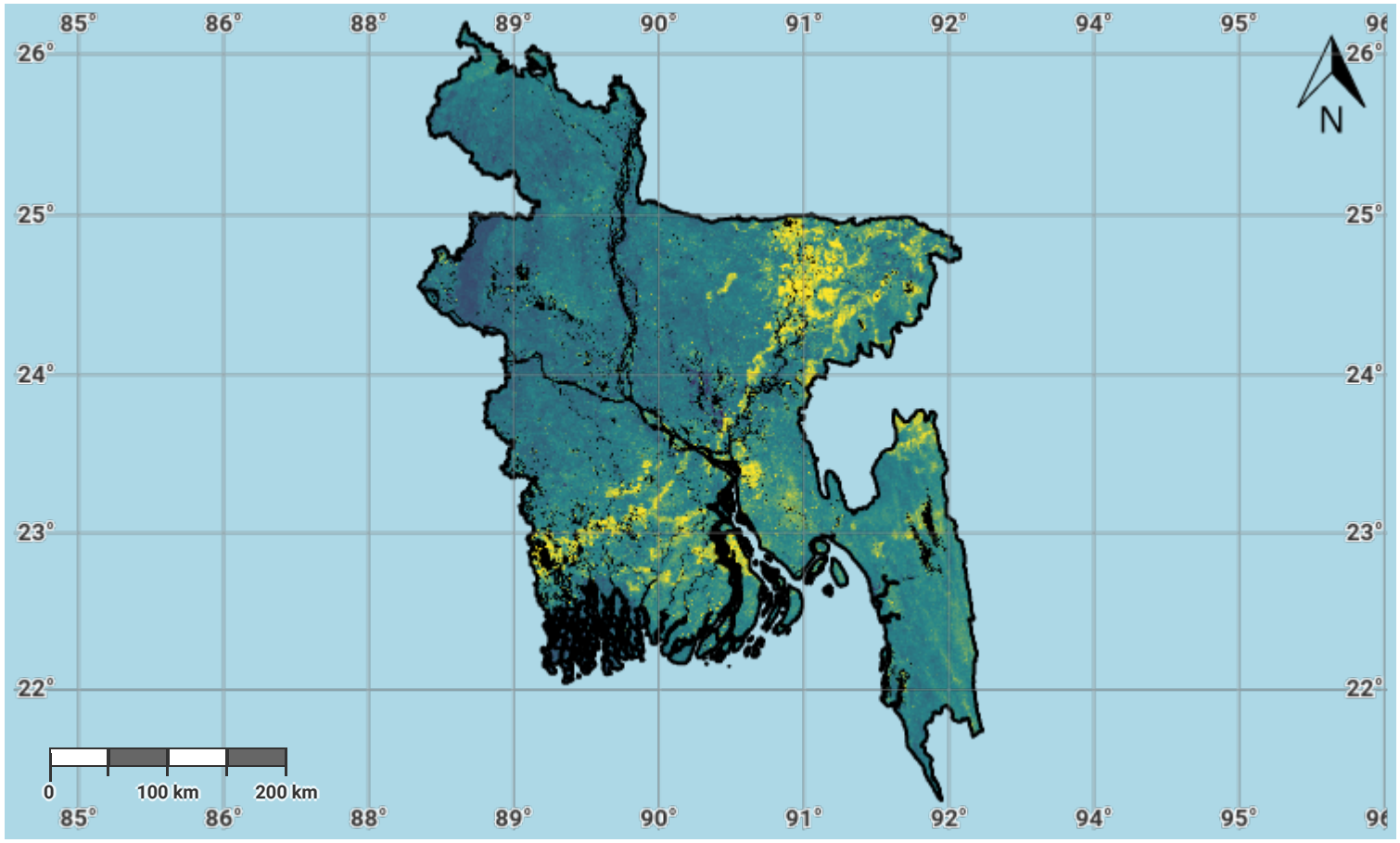
Bangladesh – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 74.5 t/ha
- 74.5 - 149.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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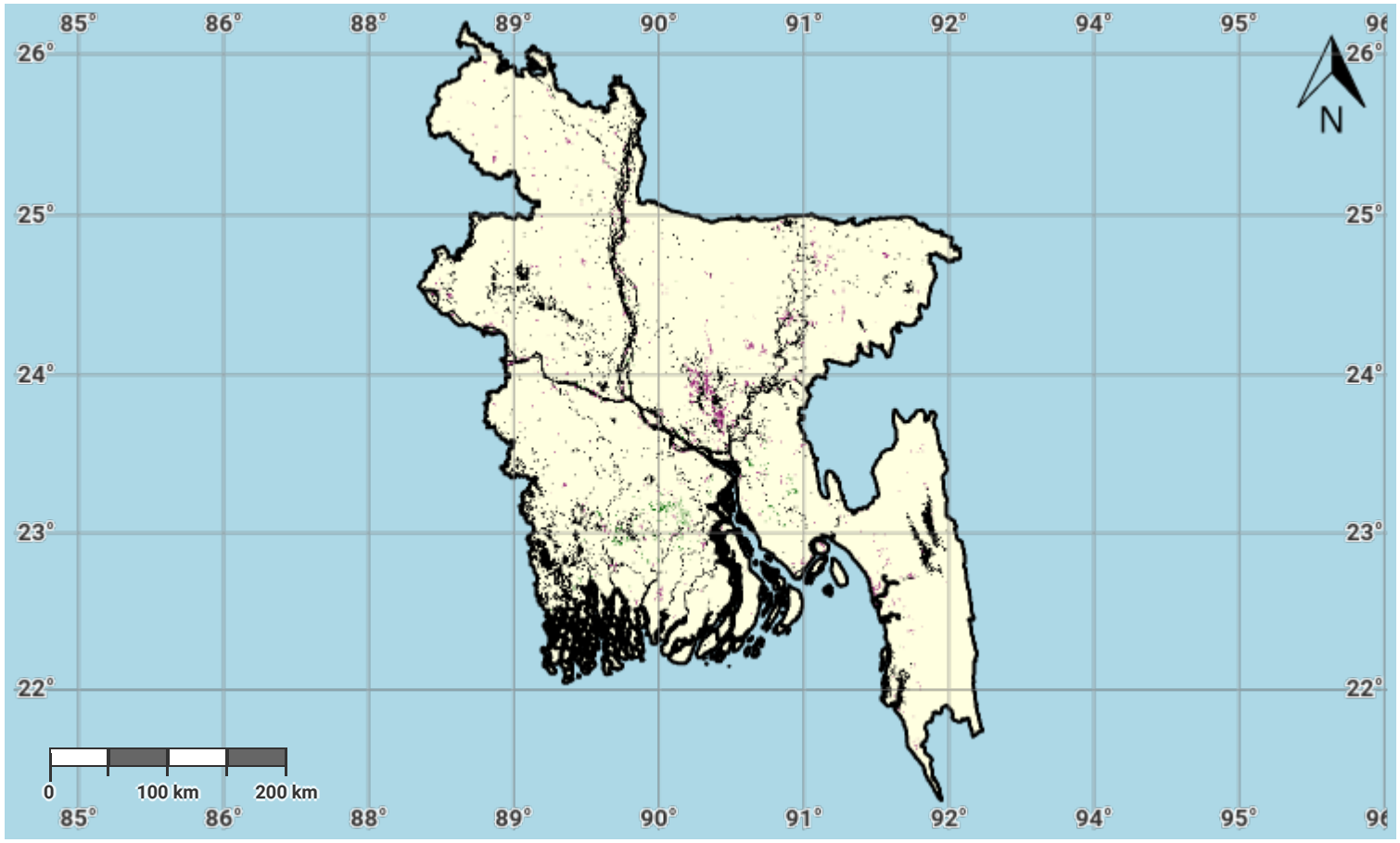
Bangladesh – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -17.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 17.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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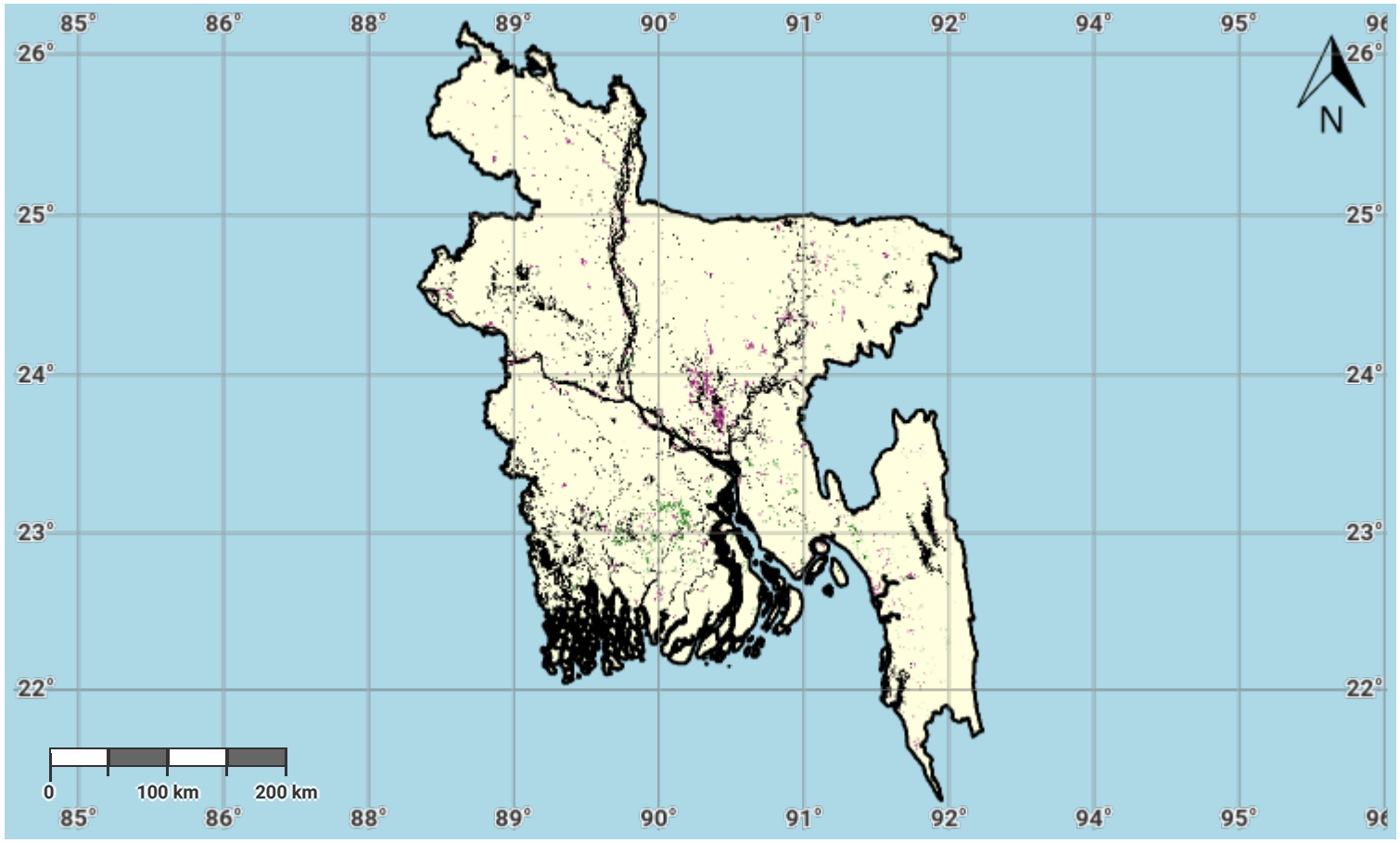
Bangladesh – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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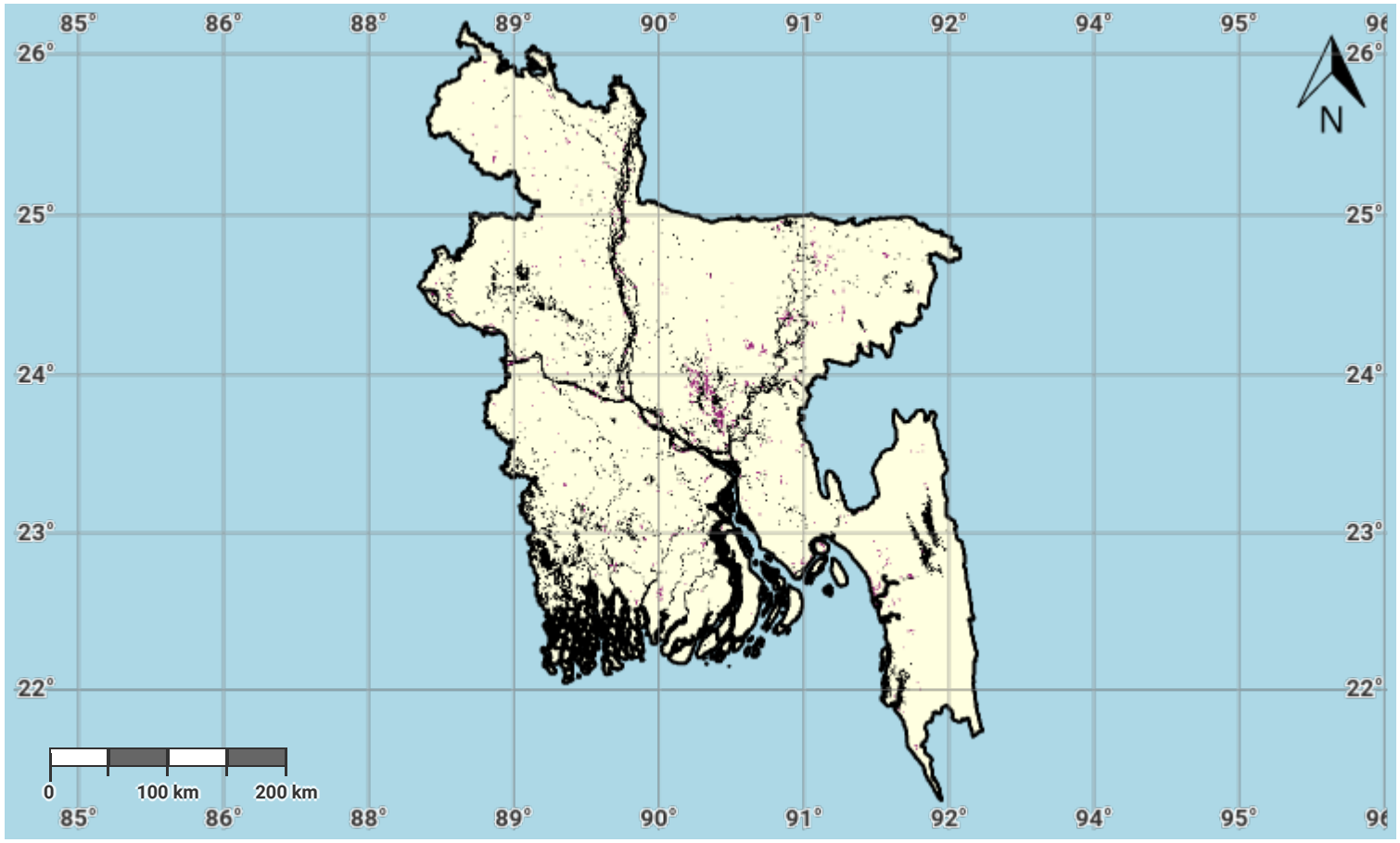
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Bangladesh – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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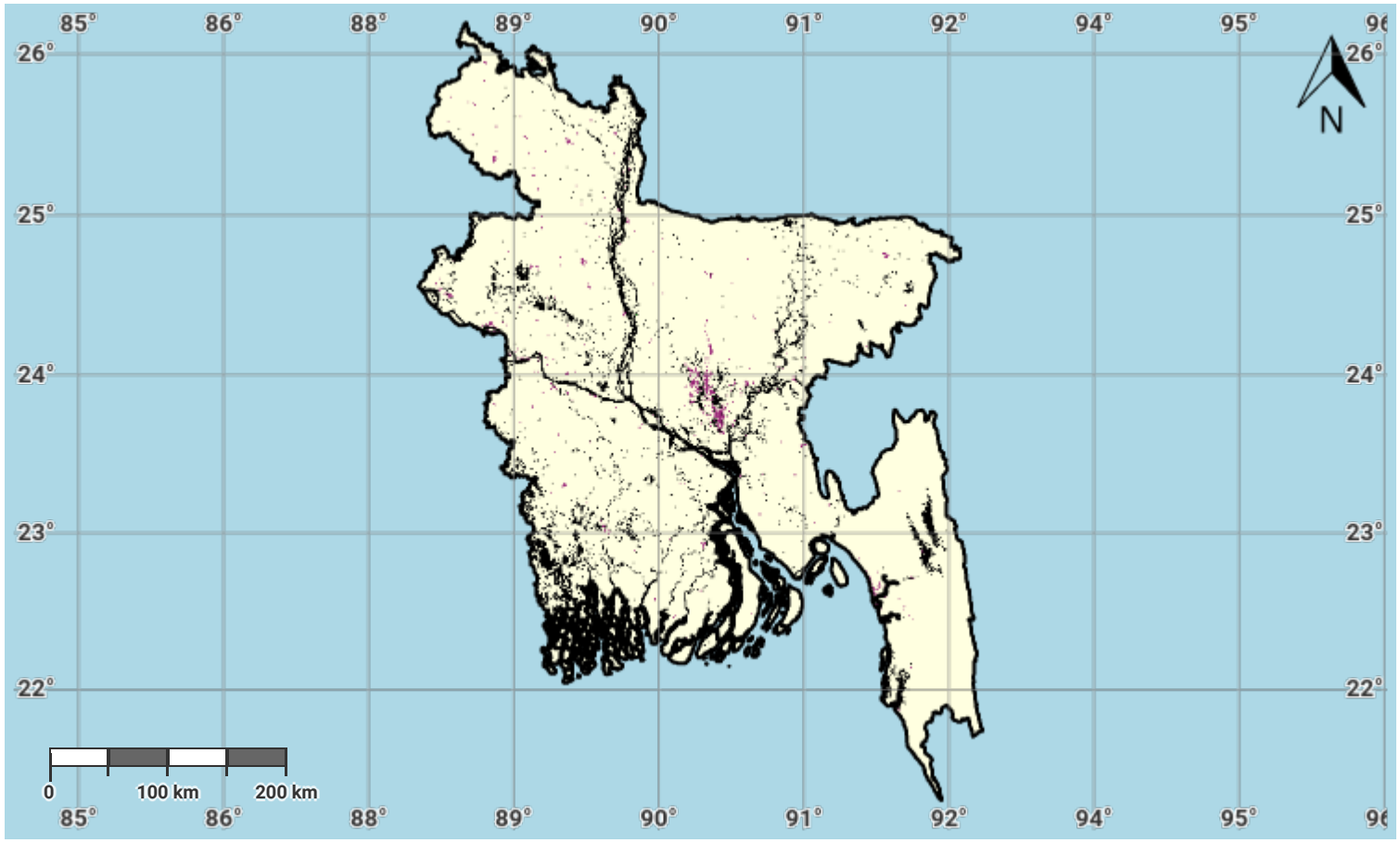
Bangladesh – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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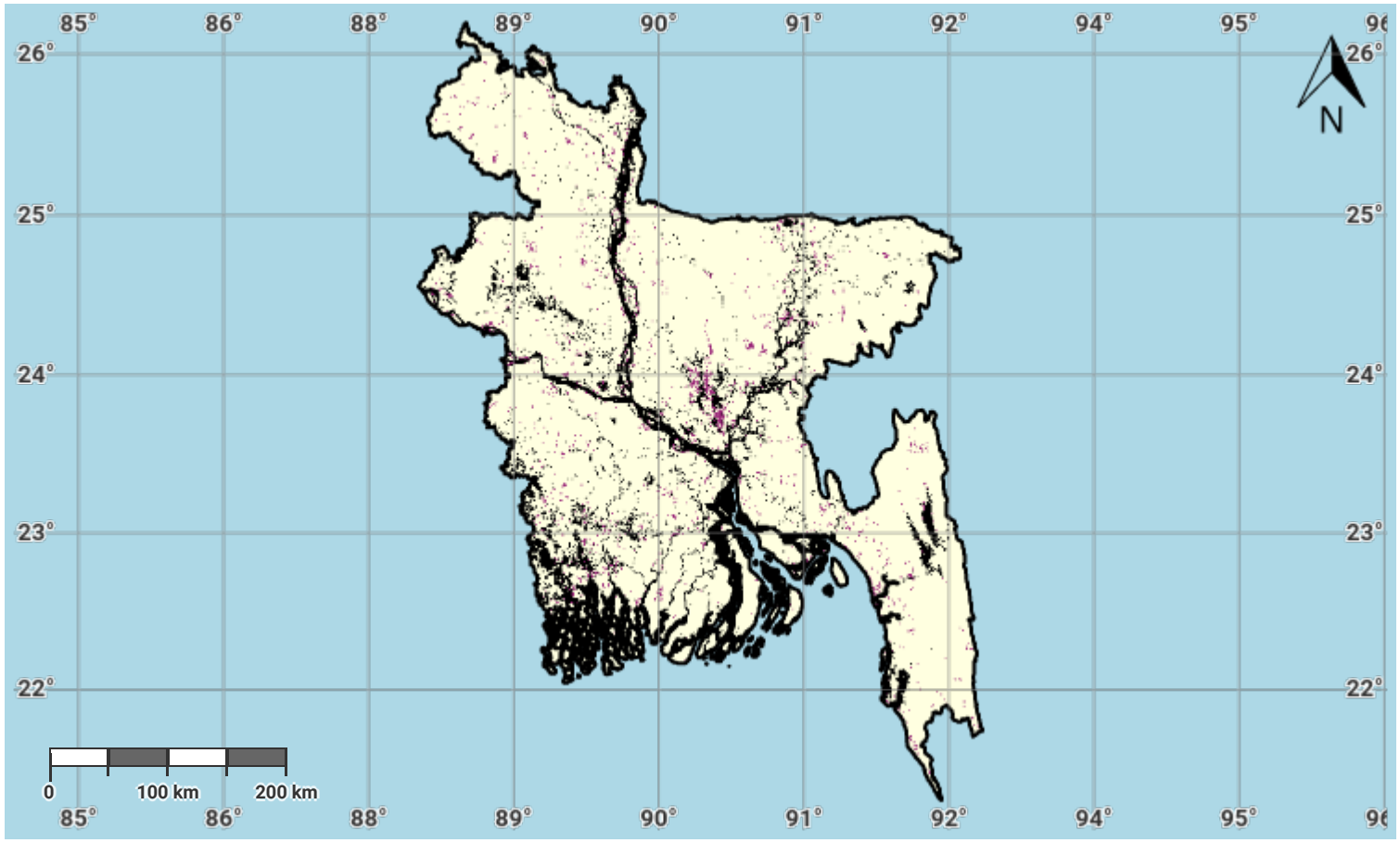
Bangladesh – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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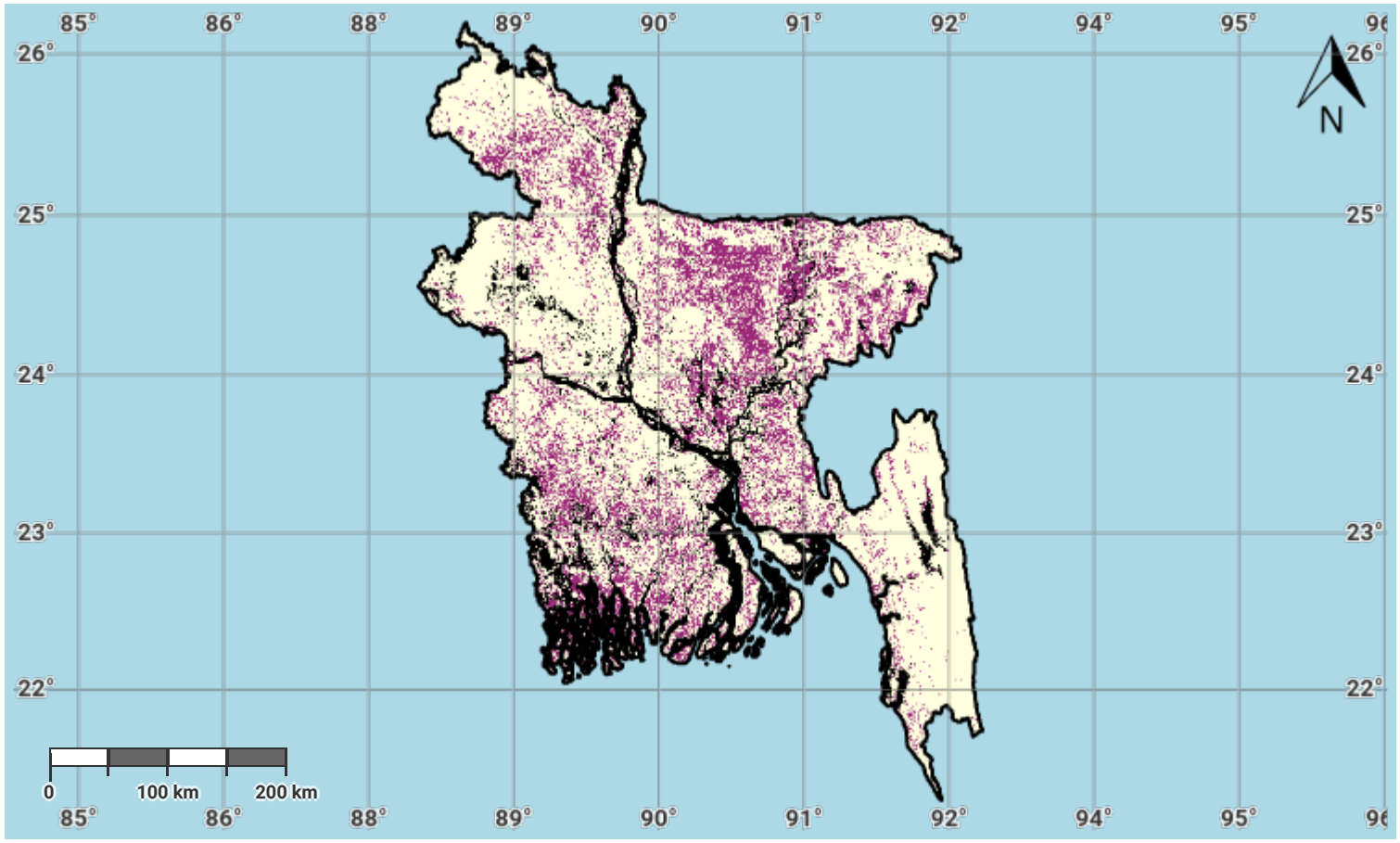
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Bangladesh – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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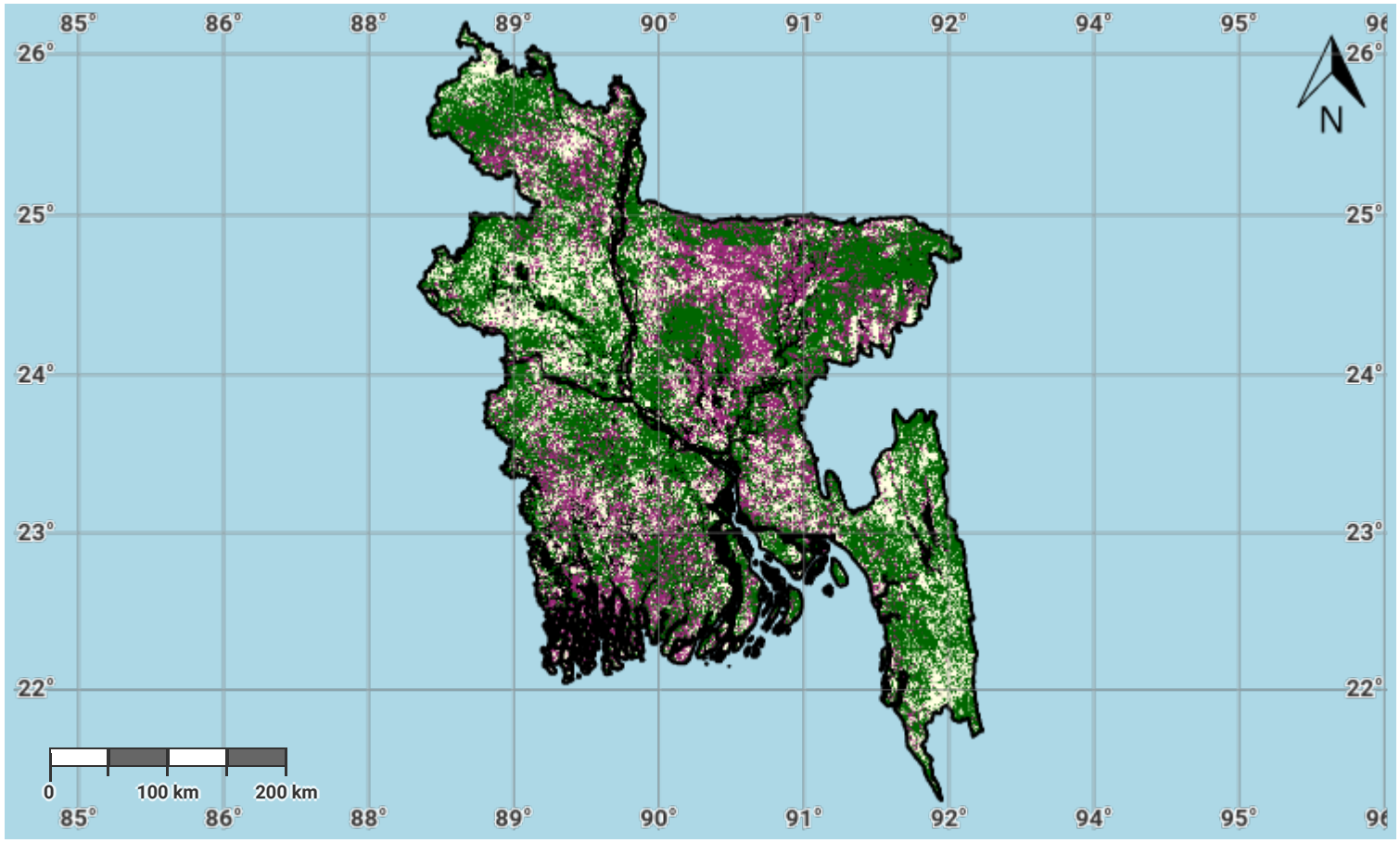
Bangladesh – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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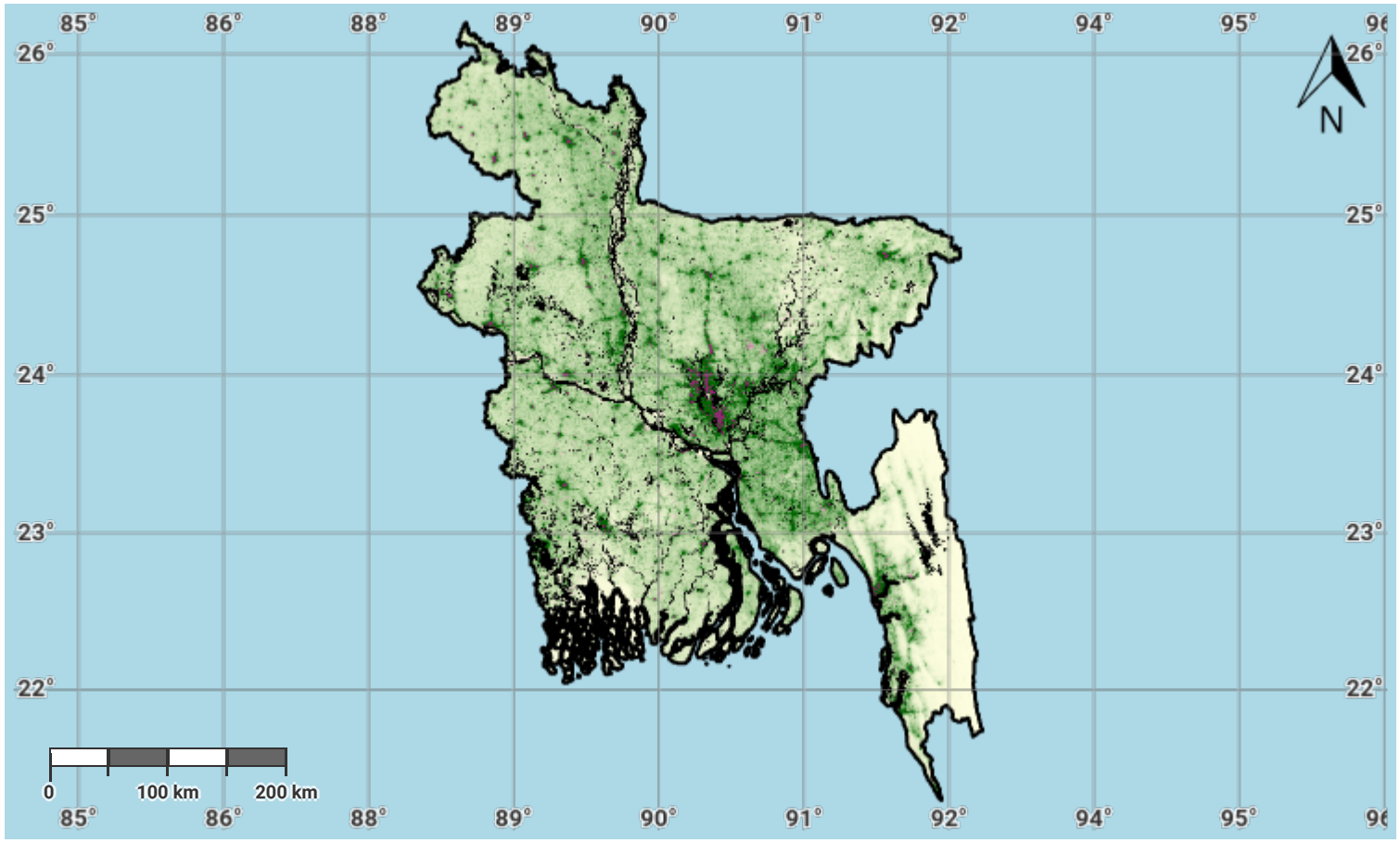
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 2240
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 2240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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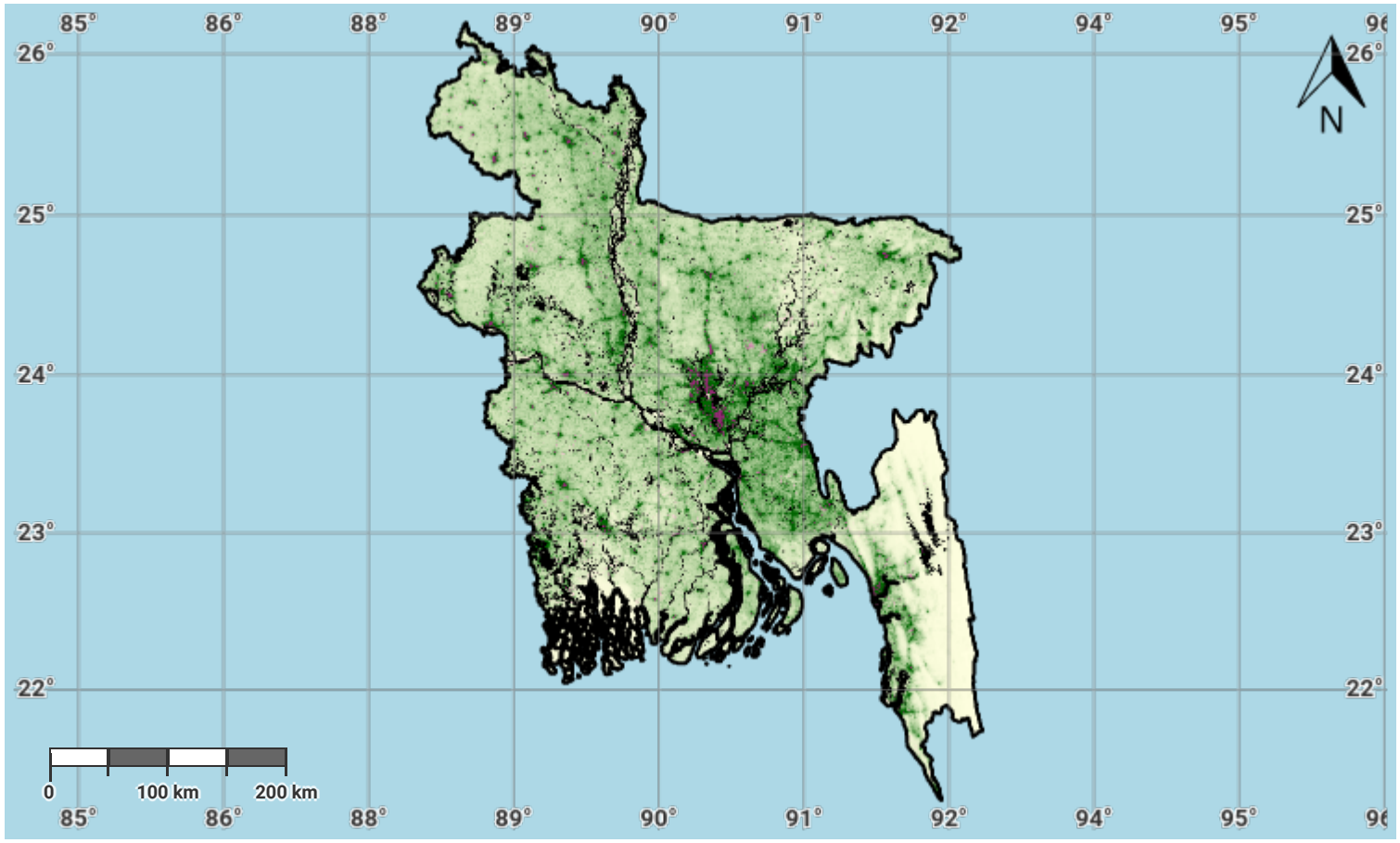
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 1110
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 1110
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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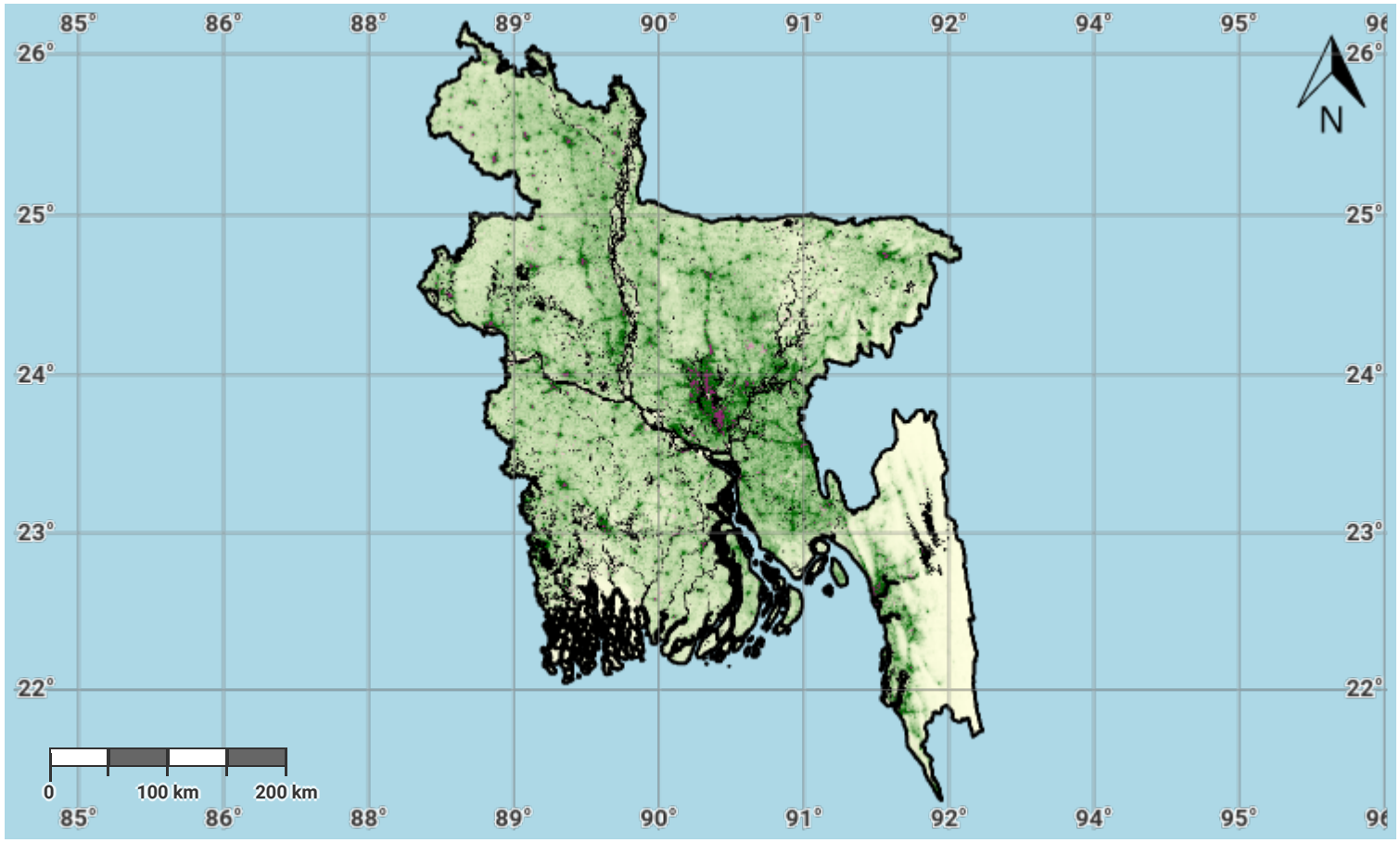
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 1130
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 1130
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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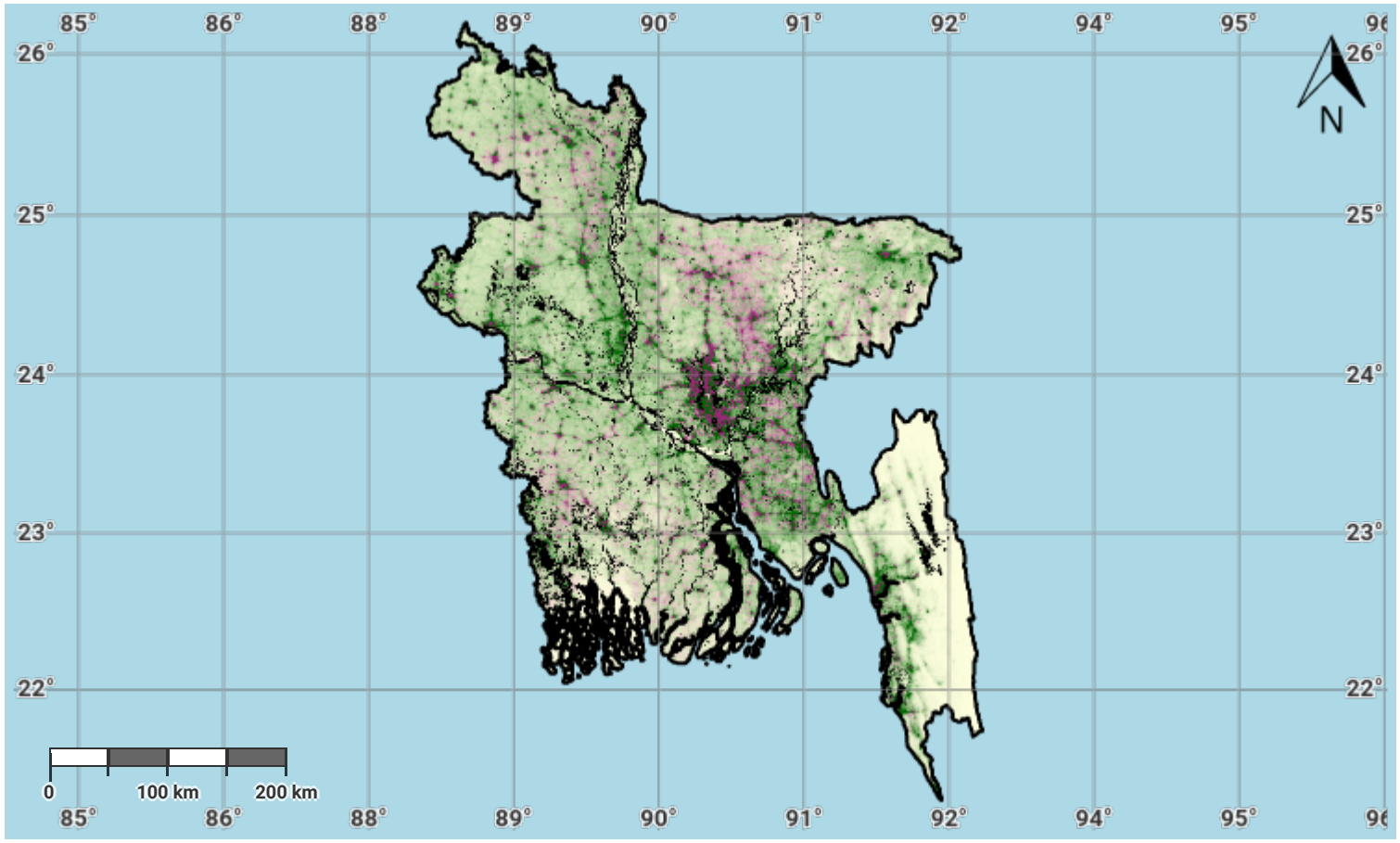
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 2060
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 2060
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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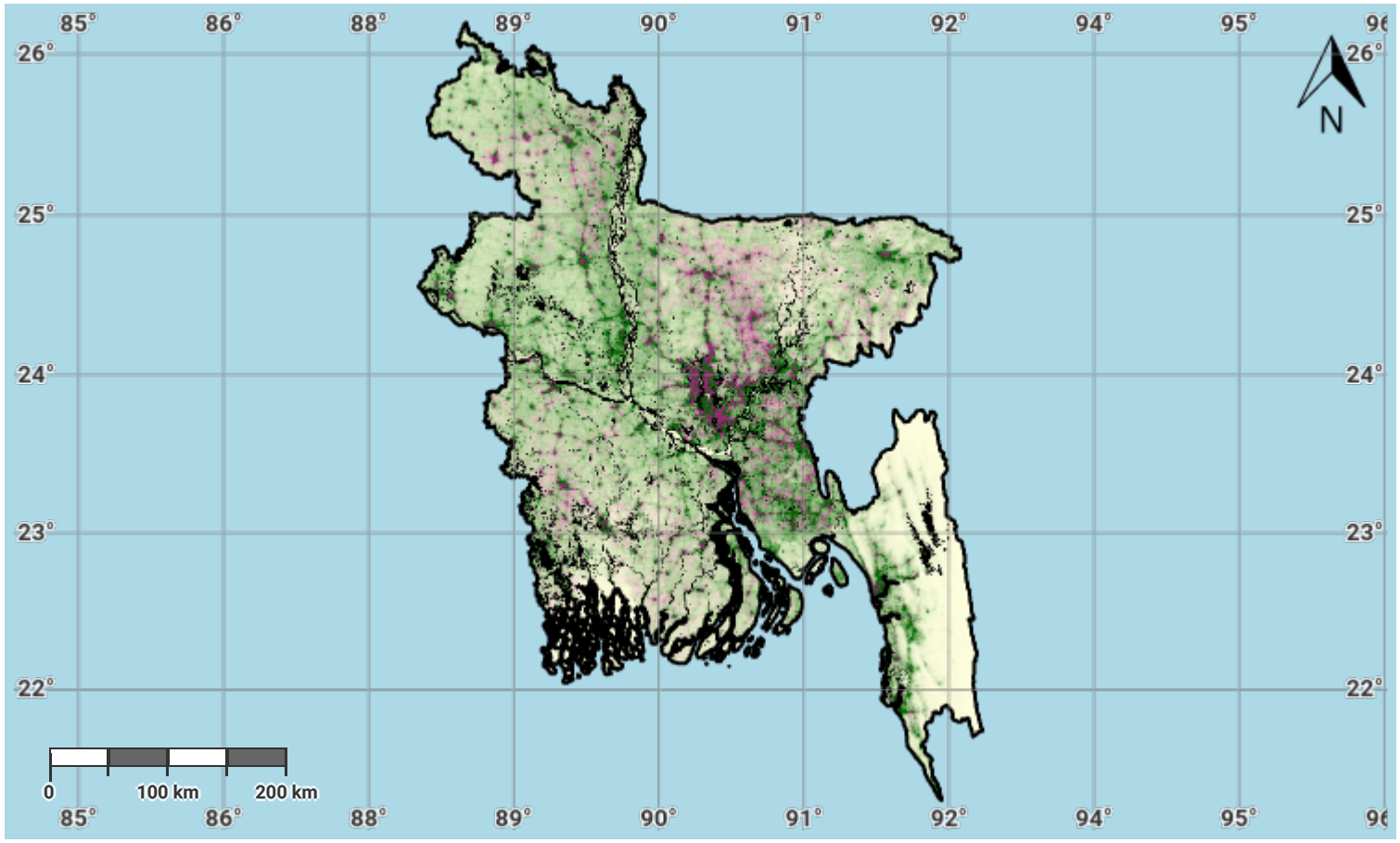
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 1020
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 1020
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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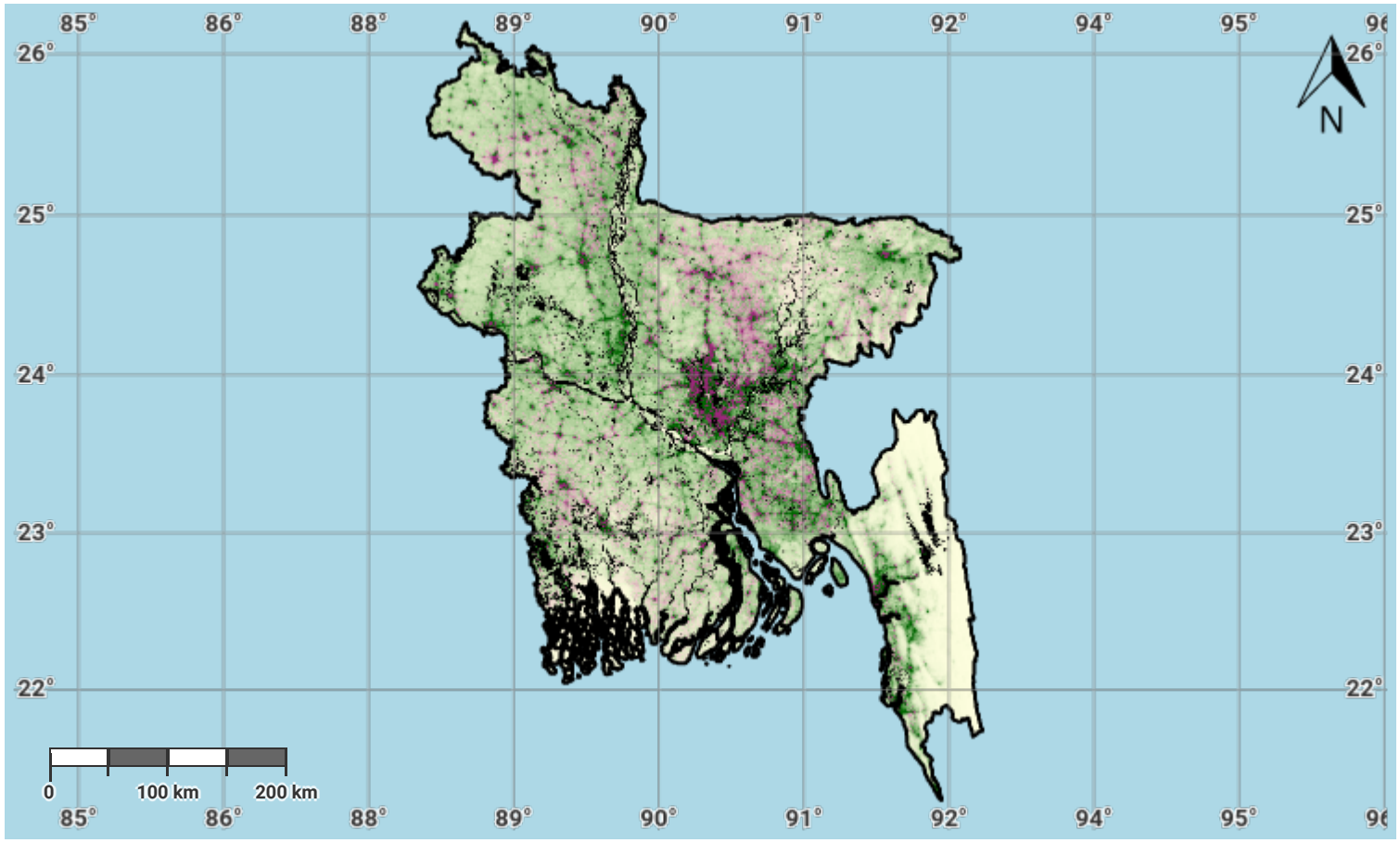
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 1040
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 1040
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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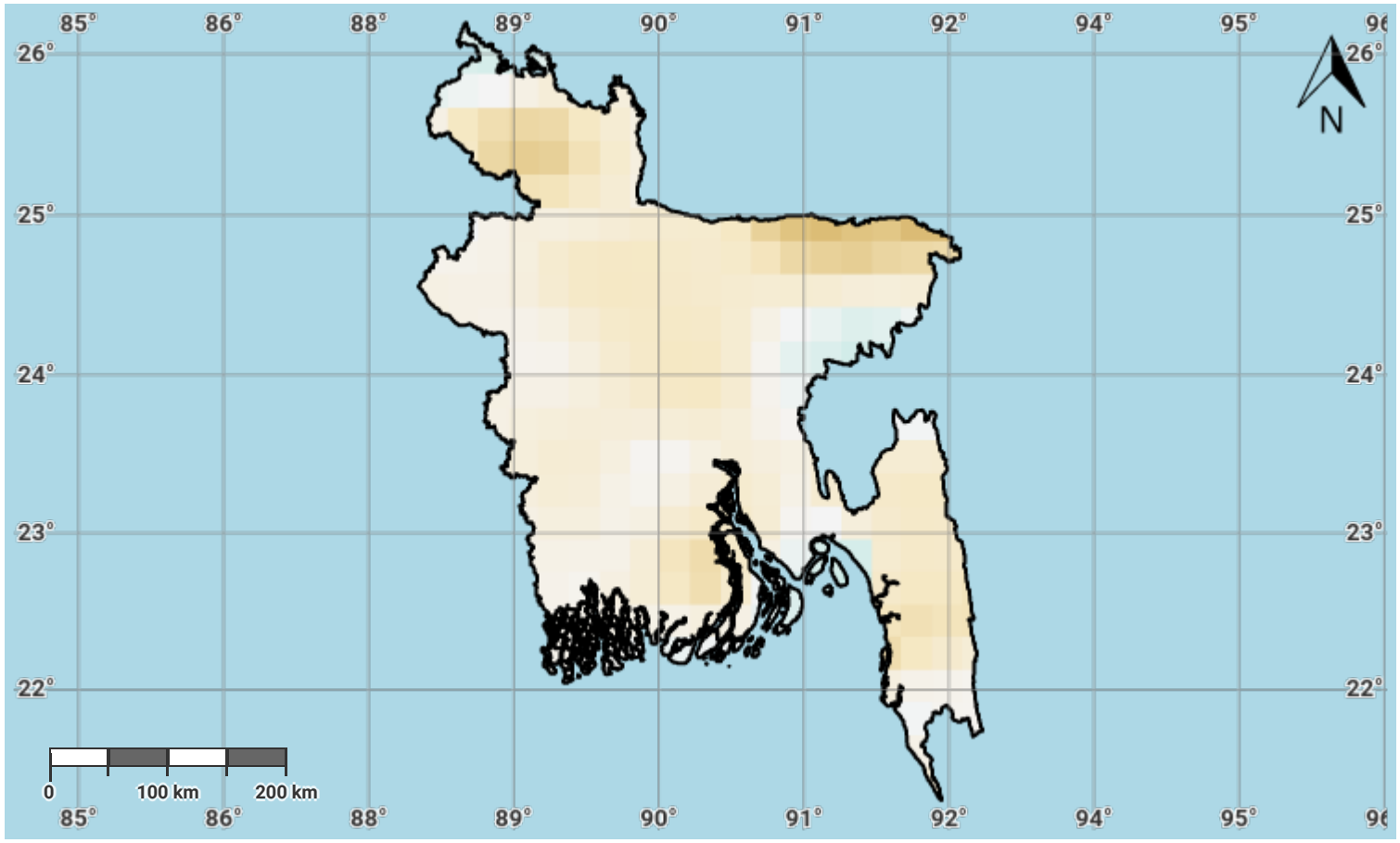
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bangladesh – 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)

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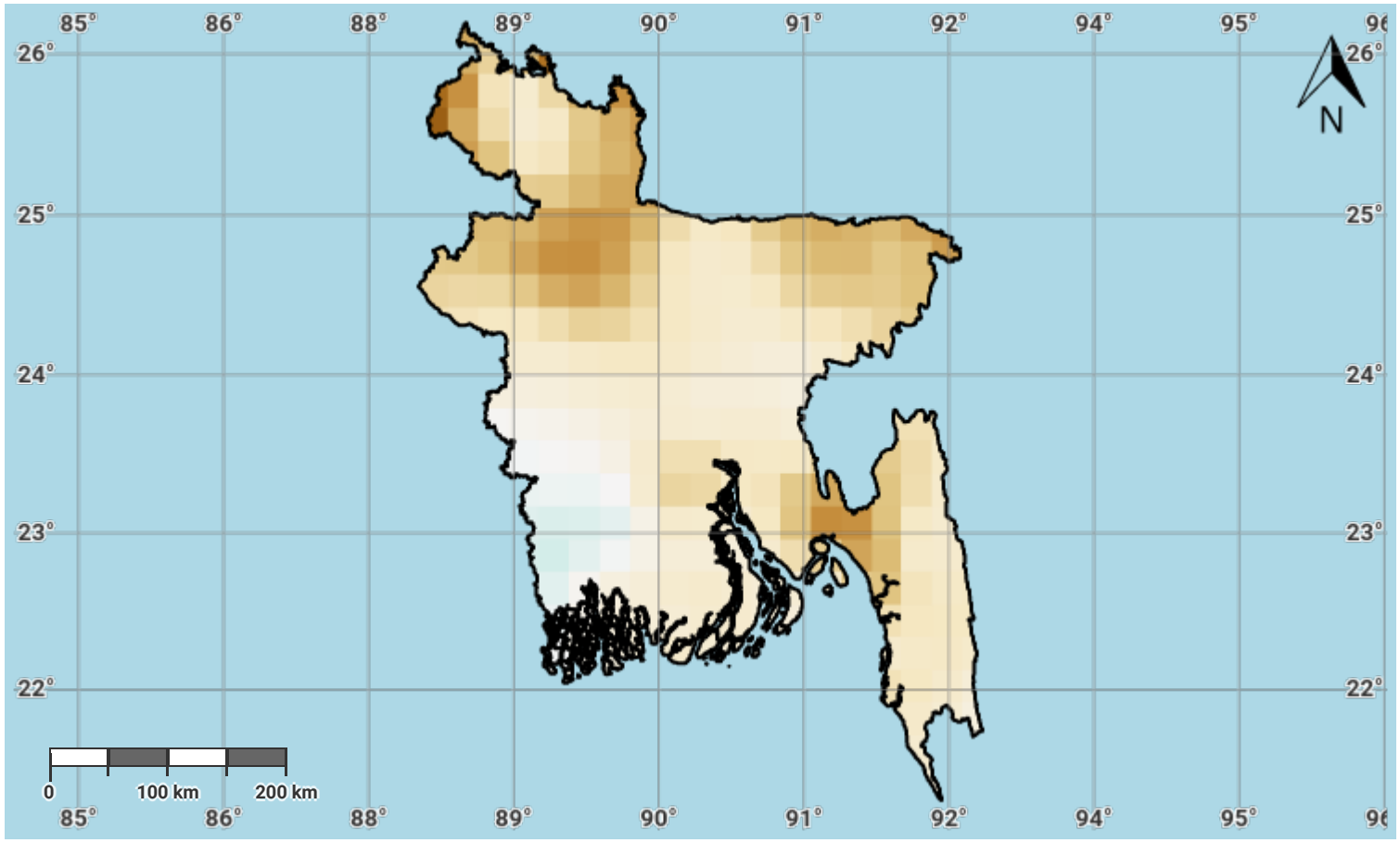
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Bangladesh – 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)

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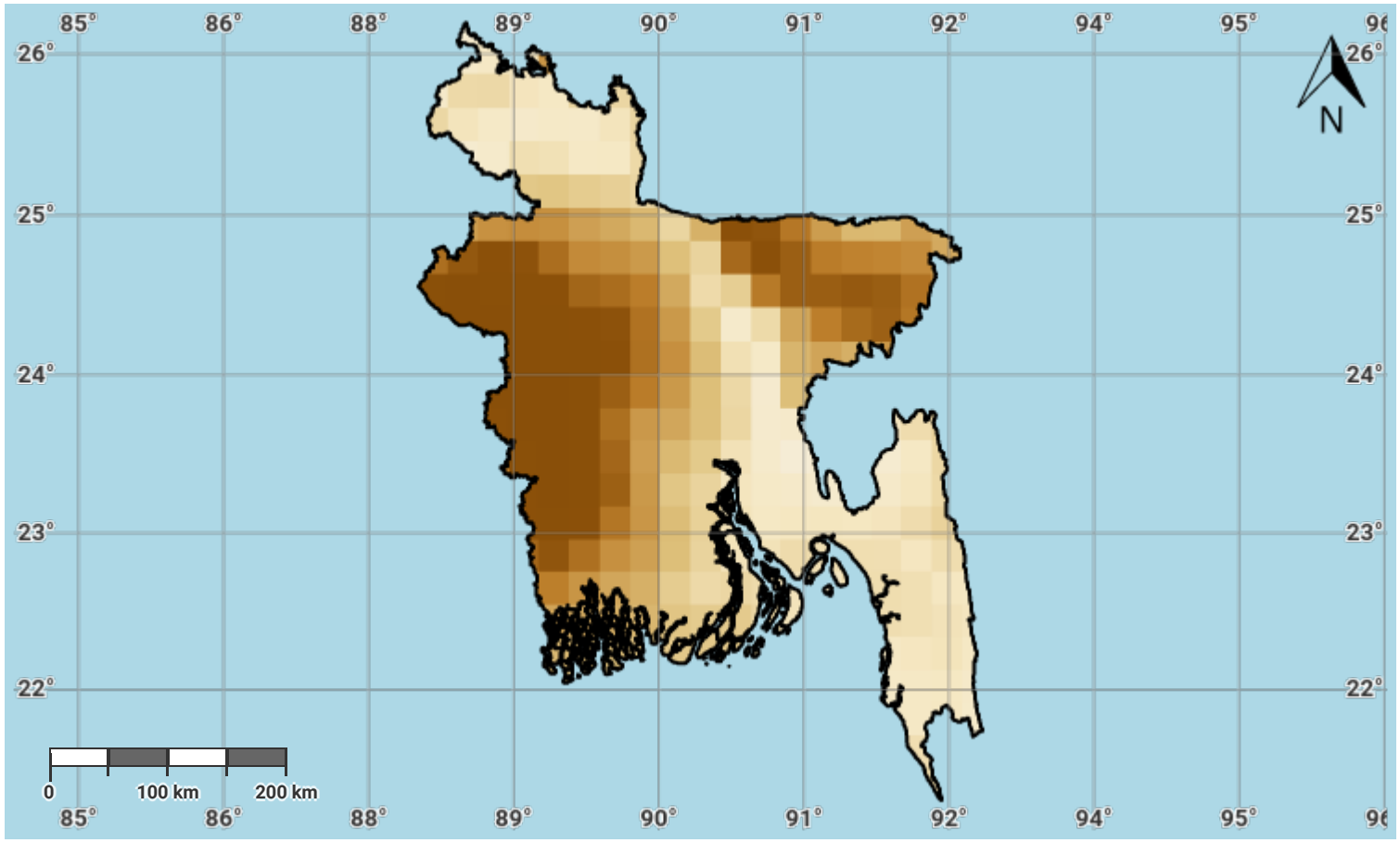
Bangladesh – SO3-1.M3

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)

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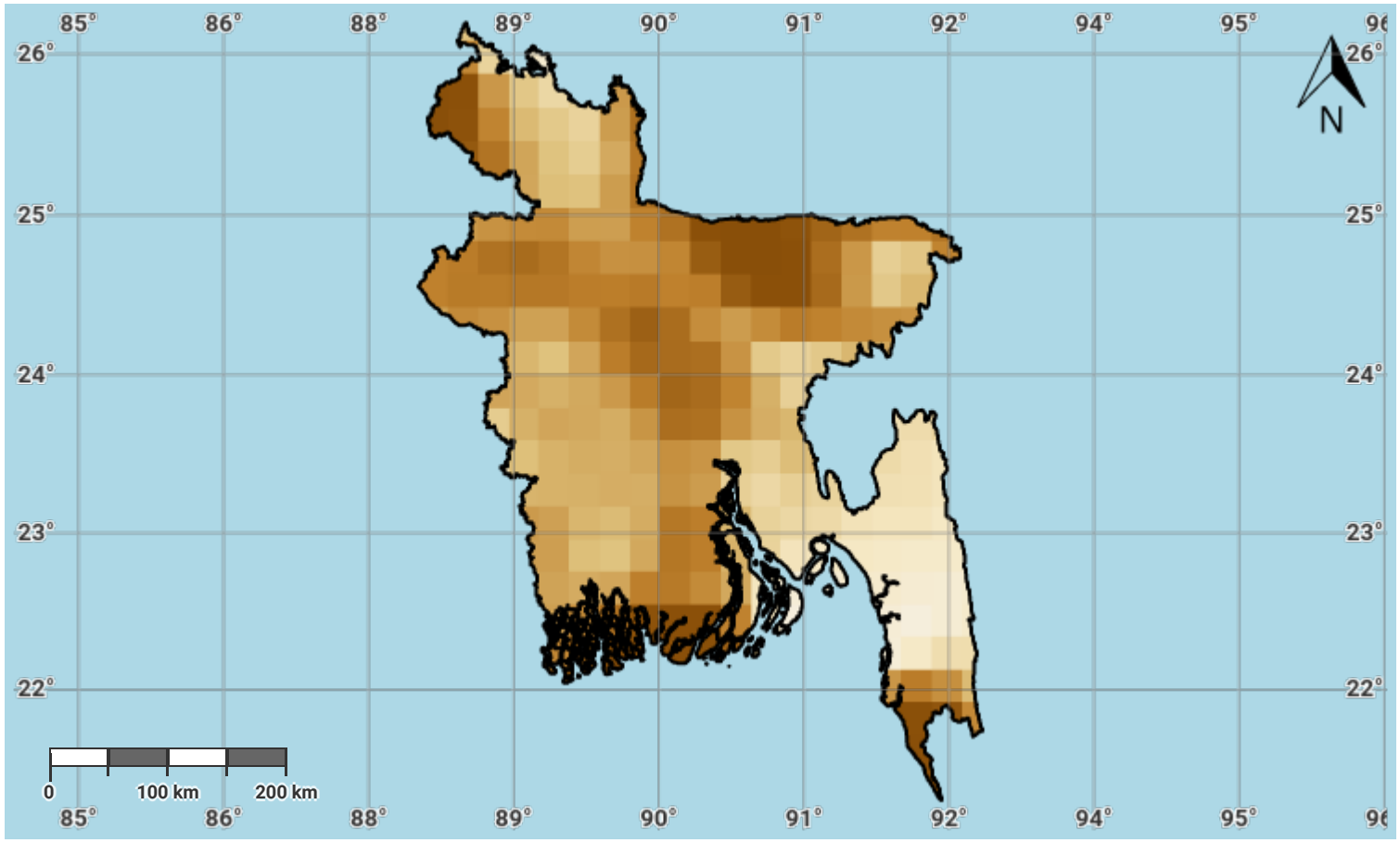
Bangladesh – SO3-1.M4

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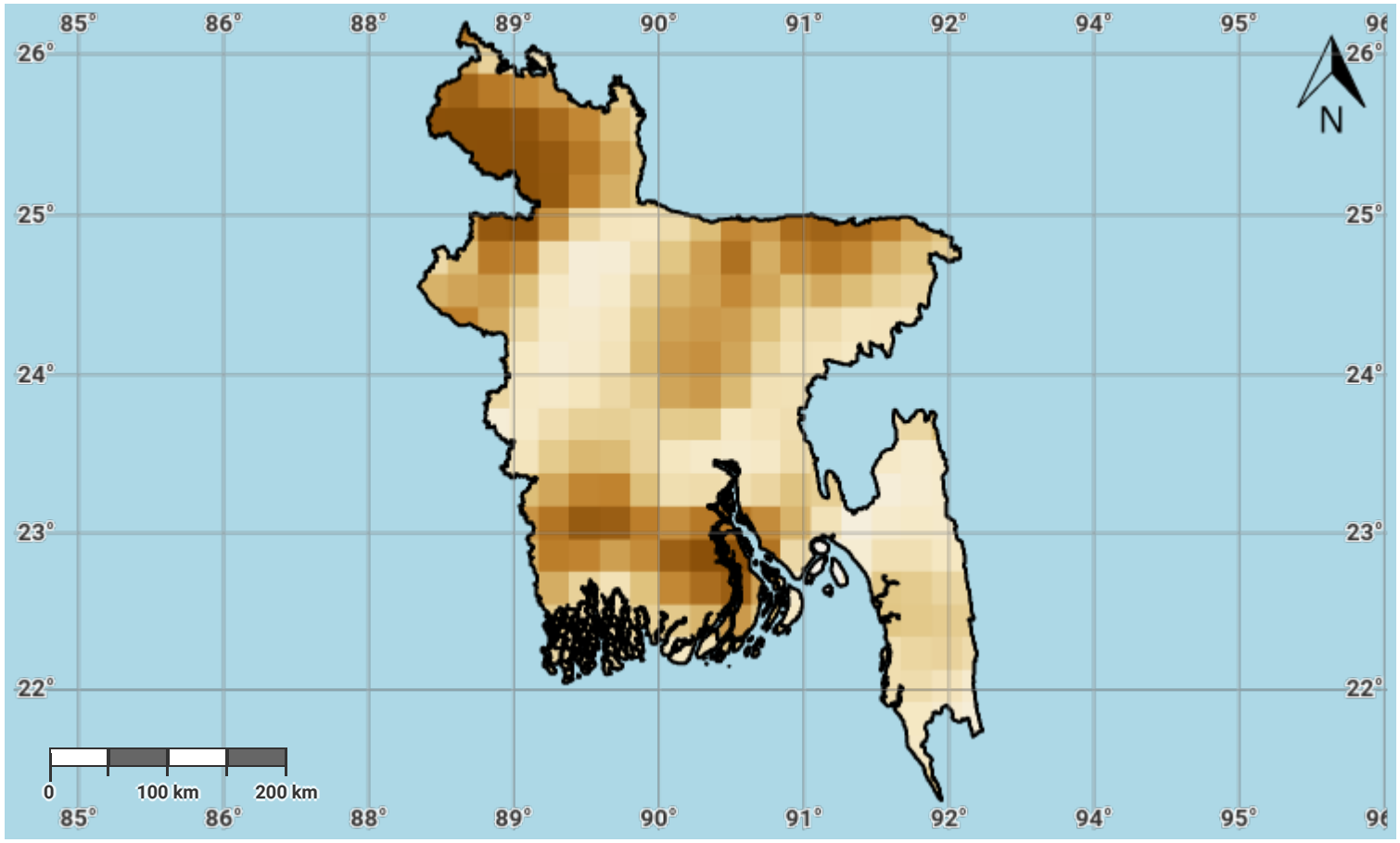
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Bangladesh – 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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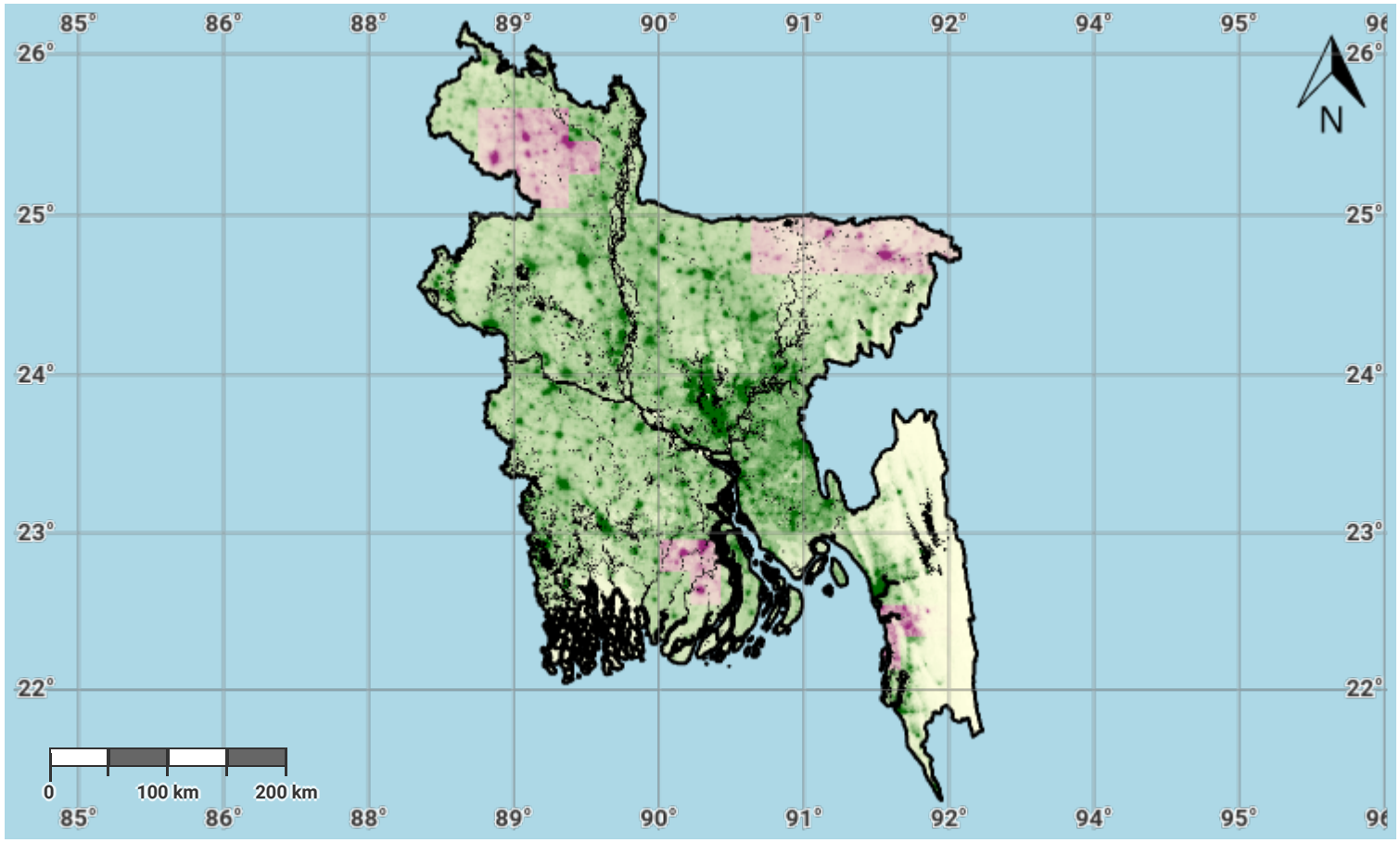
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1820
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1820
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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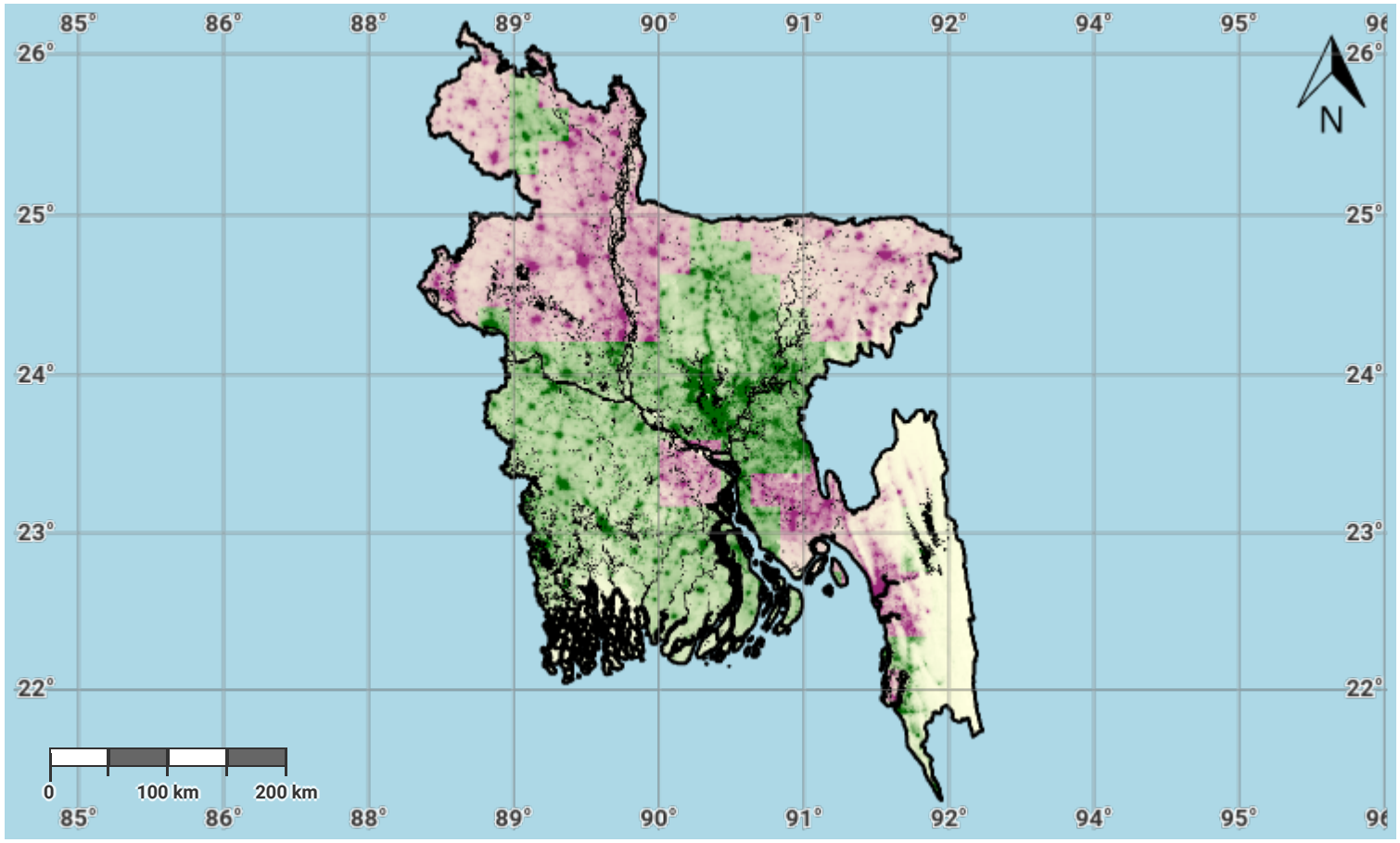
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1770
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1770
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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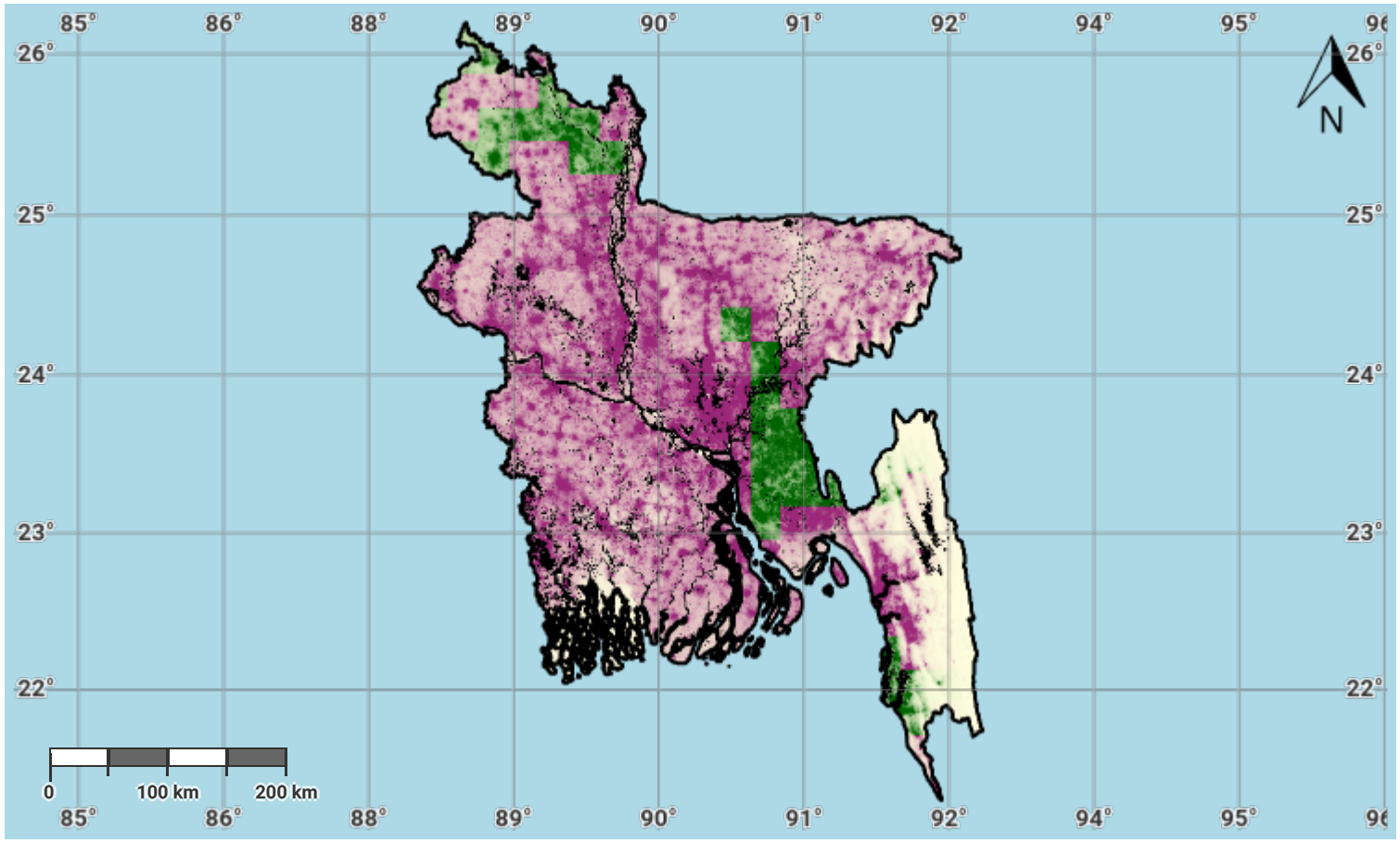
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1130
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1130
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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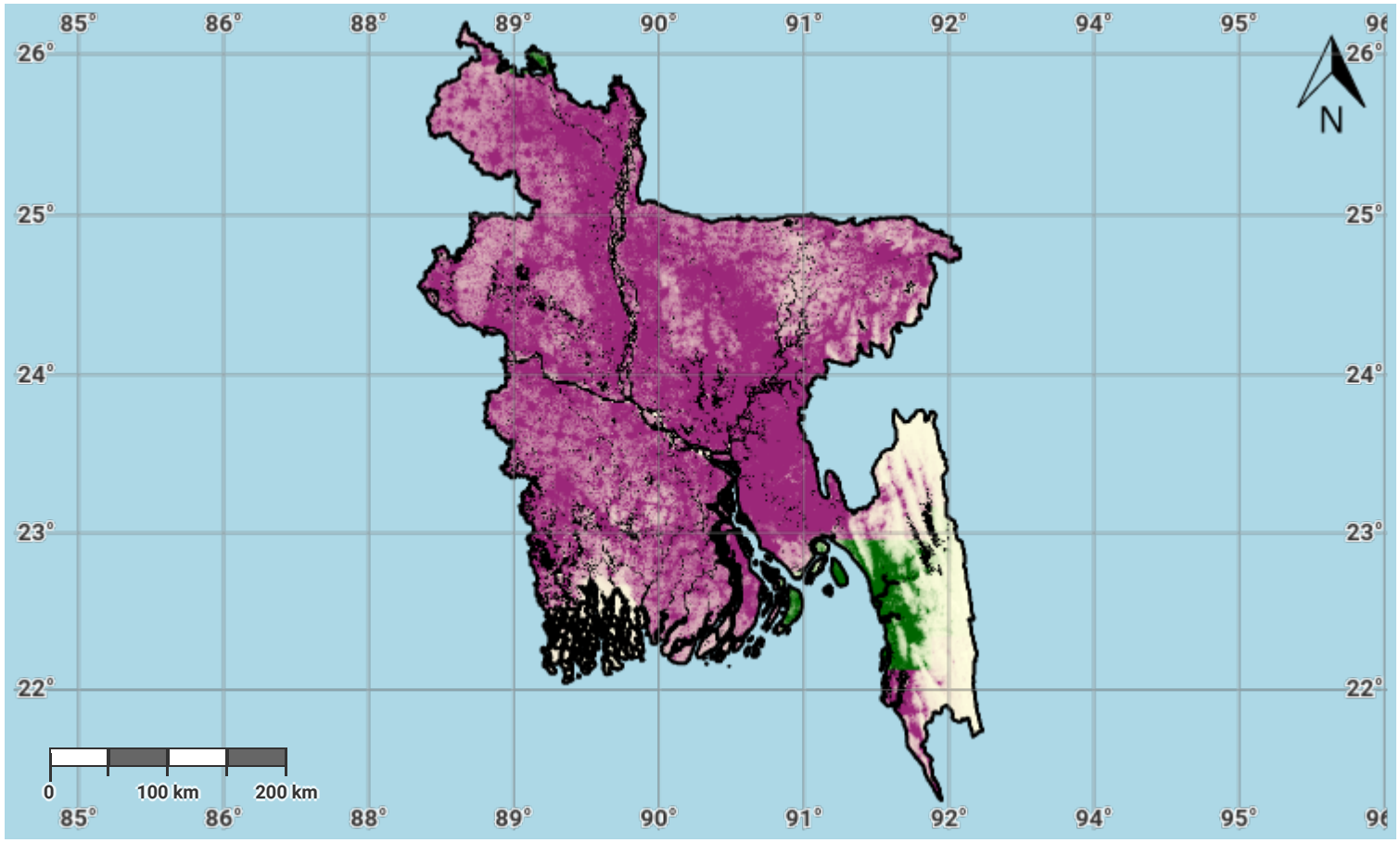
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 730
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 730
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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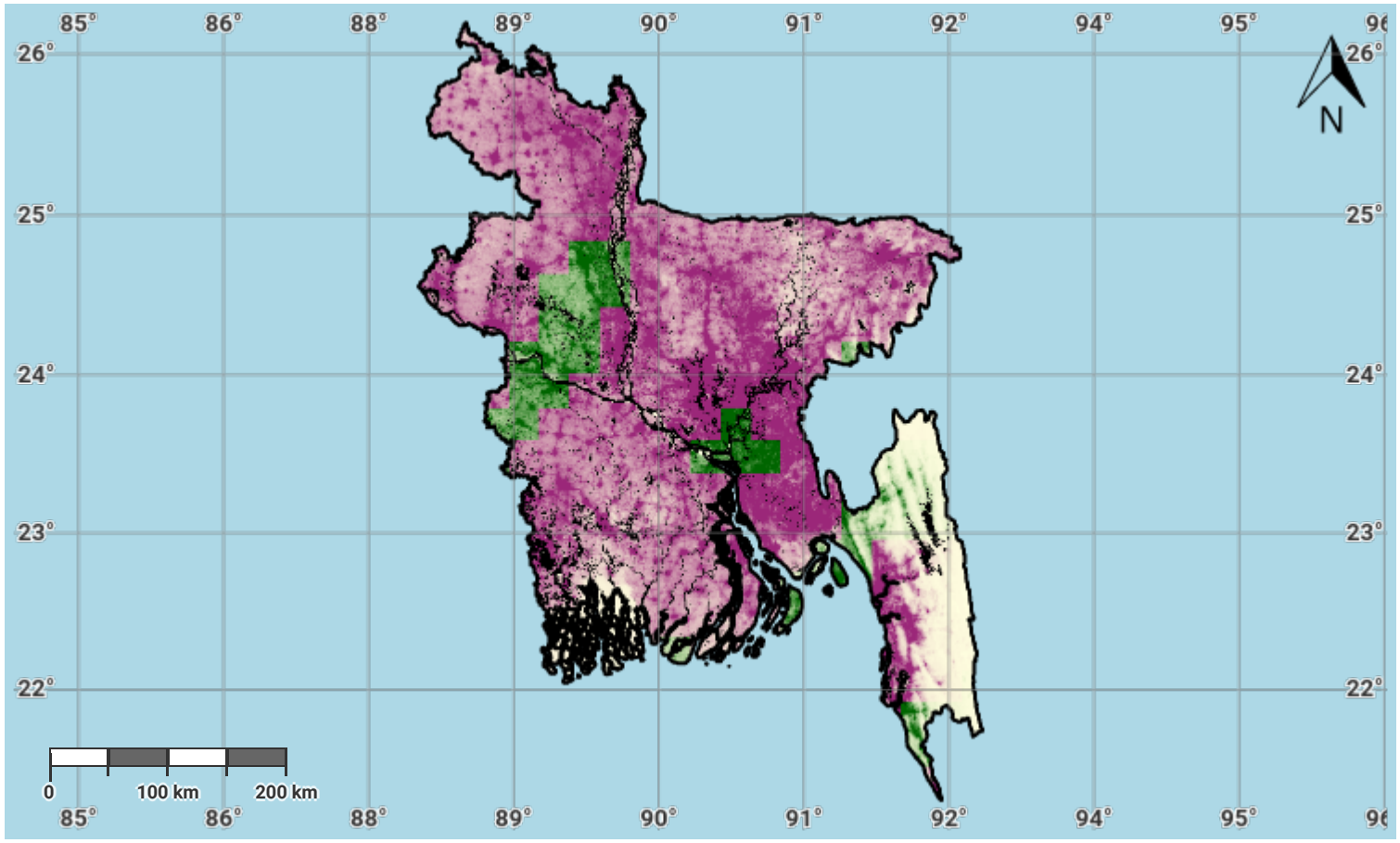
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Bangladesh – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1020
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1020
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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.

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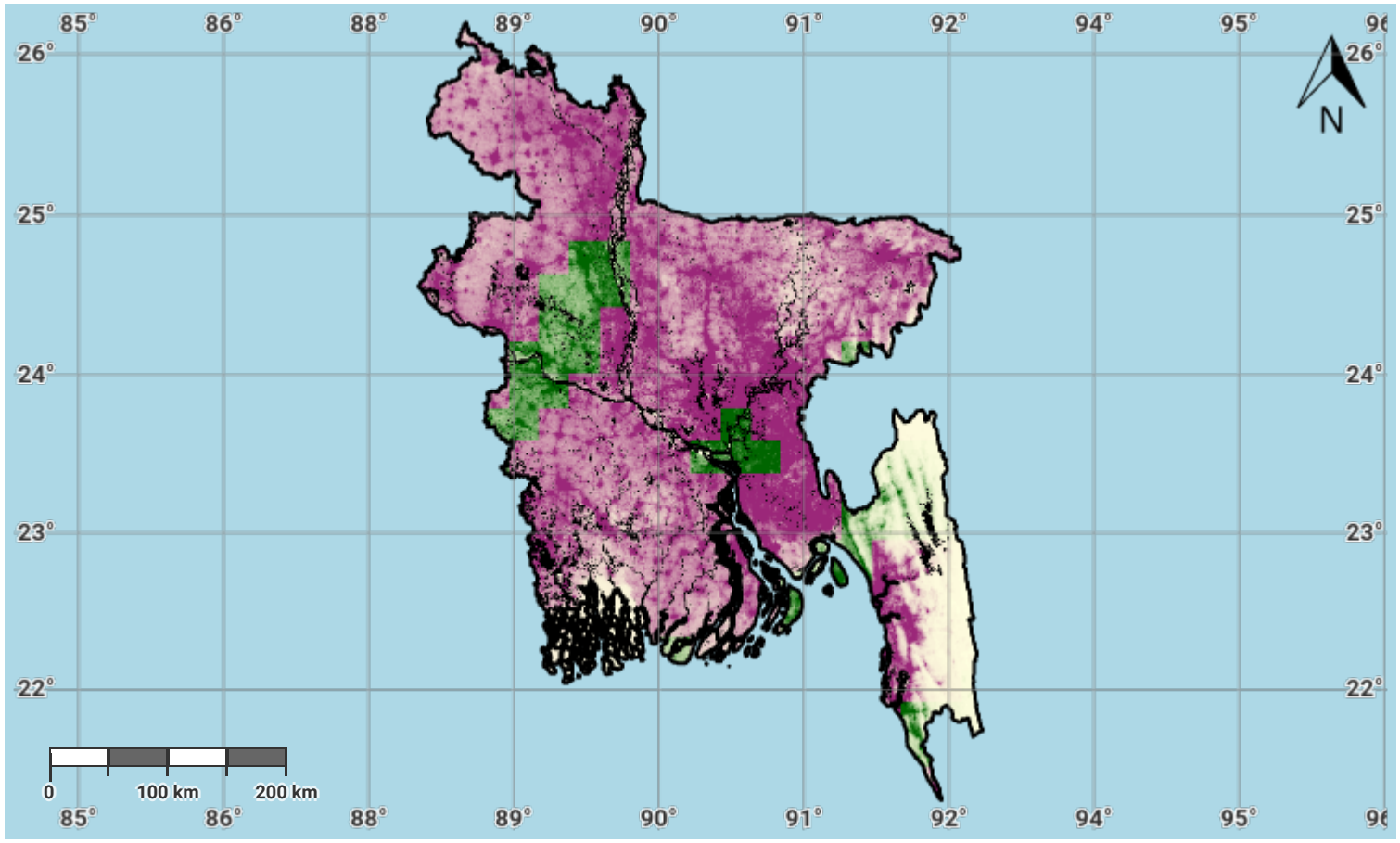
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 510
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 510
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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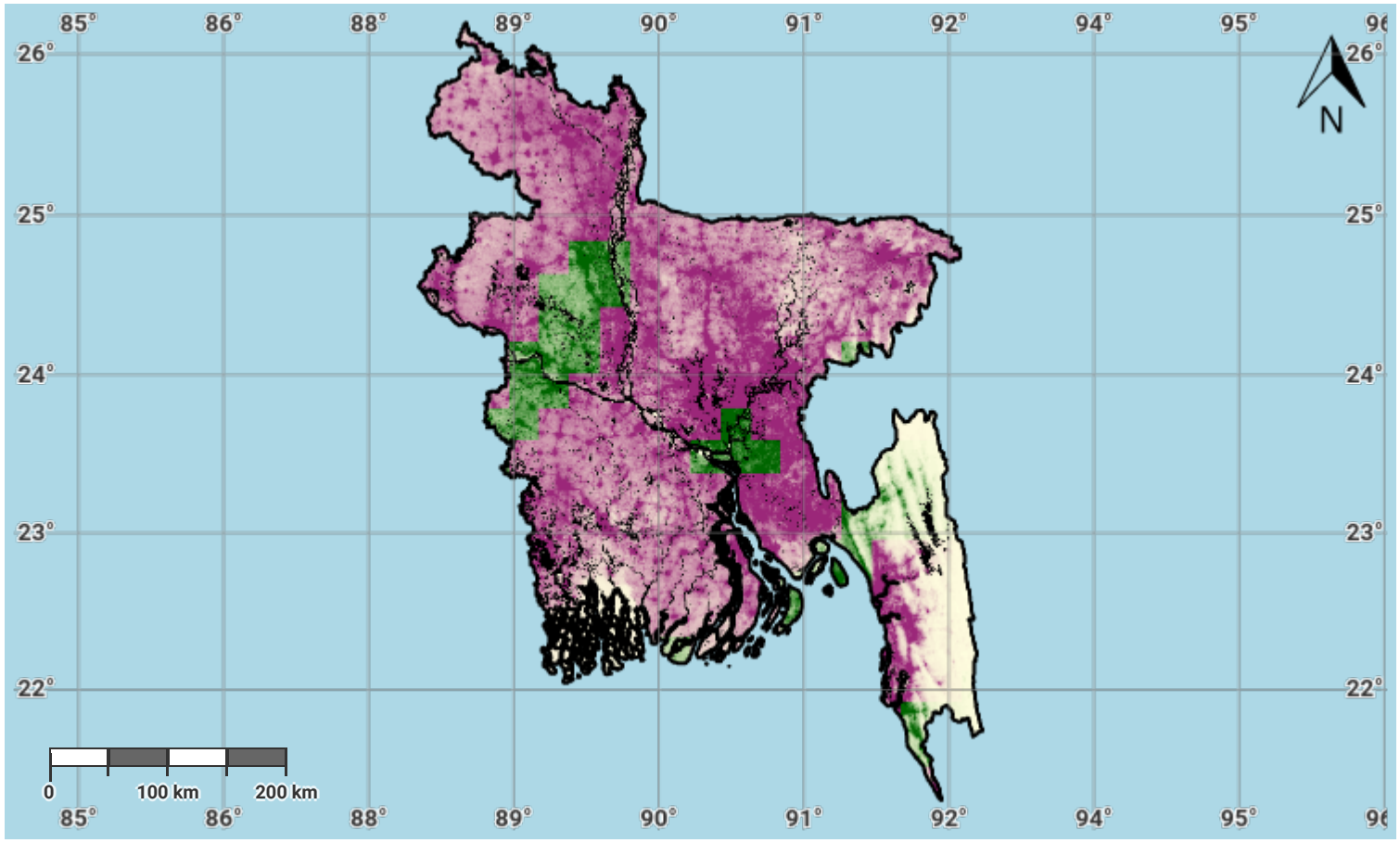
Bangladesh – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 510
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 510
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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