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

Report from Bosnia and Herzegovina

United Nations
Convention to Combat Desertification

16 February 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
2 000	50 904 .04	240 .75	51 144 .79	
2 005	50 906 .42	238 .37	51 144 .79	
2 010	50 906 .42	238 .37	51 144 .79	
2 015	50 906 .42	238 .37	51 144 .79	
2 019	50 906 .42	238 .37	51 144 .79	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Other All different land covers	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Any other land cover and fire affected areas
Woody Encroachment	Other Croplands, Grasslands and Forest	Other Shrublands
Other Mining	Other Cropland, grasslands, forest and wetlands	Artificial surfaces

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class
Tree-covered	1	Tree-covered areas
Shrublands	2	Grasslands
Grasslands	3	Grasslands
Croplands	4	Croplands
Wetlands	5	Wetlands
Artificial	6	Artificial surfaces
Bare lands	7	Other Lands
Water Bodies	8	Water bodies

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies
Tree-covered	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-

Original/ Final	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies
Shrublands	+	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Grasslands	+	-	0	-	0	-	-	-
Croplands	+	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Wetlands	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Artificial	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	0
Bare lands	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Water Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies	No data (km²)
2000	25 895 .57	4 749 .49	5 177 .2	14 730 .04	59 .58	280 .62	11 .54	240 .75	
2001									
2002									
2003									
2004									
2005									
2006									
2007									
2008									
2009									
2010									
2011									
2012									
2013									
2014									
2015	26 019 .8	4 496 .41	5 127 .81	14 728 .5	61 .07	460 .83	12	238 .37	
2016									
2017									
2018									
2019	25 692 .69	4 637 .61	5 145 .15	14 882 .11	63 .17	473 .08	12 .62	238 .37	
2020									

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies	Total (km²)
Tree-covered	25 241 .64	168 .93	39 .17	434 .65	2 .9	6 .77	1 .3	0 .19	25 895 .55
Total	26 019 .77	4 496 .39	5 127 .79	14 728 .48	61 .07	460 .83	12	238 .36	

	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies	Total (km²)
Shrublands	506 .42	4 222 .50	14 .60	3 .06	0	2 .83	0	0 .06	4 749 .47
Grasslands	67 .35	36 .35	5 057 .14	2 .83	0	13 .5	0	0	5 177 .17
Croplands	201 .03	68 .61	16 .75	14 287 .03	0	156 .54	0 .07	0	14 730 .03
Wetlands	1 .34	0	0	0	58 .11	0 .06	0	0 .06	59 .57
Artificial	0	0	0	0	0	280 .62	0	0	280 .62
Bare lands	0 .39	0	0	0	0	0 .51	10 .63	0	11 .53
Water Bodies	1 .60	0	0 .13	0 .91	0 .06	0	0	238 .05	240 .75
Total	26 019 .77	4 496 .39	5 127 .79	14 728 .48	61 .07	460 .83	12	238 .36	

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

	Tree-covered	Shrublands	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial	Bare lands	Water Bodies	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered	25 623 .14	182 .94	21 .05	188 .95	2 .08	1 .09	0 .55	0	26 019 .8
Shrublands	24 .38	4 416 .73	5 .42	49 .01	0 .08	0 .66	0 .13	0	4 496 .41
Grasslands	9 .88	12 .73	5 102 .85	0 .33	0	2 .01	0	0	5 127 .8
Croplands	35 .23	25 .2	15 .83	14 643 .82	0	8 .43	0	0	14 728 .51
Wetlands	0 .06	0	0	0	61 .01	0	0	0	61 .07
Artificial	0	0	0	0	0	460 .83	0	0	460 .83
Bare lands	0	0	0	0	0	0 .06	11 .94	0	12
Water Bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238 .37	238 .37
Total	25 692 .69	4 637 .6	5 145 .15	14 882 .11	63 .17	473 .08	12 .62	238 .37	

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	970 .43	1 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	50 174 .35	98 .1
Land area with no land cover data		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	69 .55	0 .1
Land area with stable land cover	50 560 .85	98 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	514 .38	1 .0
Land area with no land cover data		0 .0

General comments

With the support of the Land Cover transition App (https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-bih-landcover), different default and alternative options to reclassify both CORINE and ESA maps where tested and compared by a team of experts from both Entities. The ESA was reclassified in such a way that a category related to Shrublands was added to the existing seven categories. Namely, in the southern parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are large areas with a land use called Maquia and which was categorized as Grasslands in the existing seven categories. After an exhaustive discussion, experts from both entities agreed that in the transition matrix, as well as in the tables related with areas of diferent land use, we must show the areas under the maquis. Maquis is a permanent stage of vegetation in these areas, and from the aspect of land degradation, these areas must be protected. Transition matrix was also adjusted to the more important land dynamics occurring in BiH during these periods.

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	184 .27	977 .58	436 .82	19 987 .12	4 419 .34	0
Grasslands	207 .16	511 .89	203 .77	7 750 .62	944 .58	0
Croplands	619 .2	816 .64	139 .5	12 653 .03	482 .08	0
Wetlands	3 .65	7 .46	0 .97	43 .36	4 .01	0
Artificial surfaces	67 .18	45 .28	57 .1	273 .57	18 .62	0
Other Lands	0 .98	2 .69	5 .32	2 .87	0 .78	0
Water bodies	3 .85	16 .77	7 .72	49 .84	15 .91	0

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	103 .31	557 .35	288 .4	15 758 .91	8 973 .4	1
Grasslands	143 .16	778 .49	73 .37	6 481 .12	2 297 .02	1
Croplands	222 .18	1 119 .91	71 .86	11 996 .8	1 452 .51	1
Wetlands	1 .08	4 .46	0	42 .64	13 .12	0
Artificial surfaces	32 .42	54 .16	40 .49	308 .11	39 .74	0
Other Lands	0 .39	1 .96	2 .22	3 .43	5 .35	0
Water bodies	1 .22	5 .25	4 .44	50 .37	32 .79	25

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)

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)

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	3 473	6 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	47 433 .41	93 .2

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0 .0

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	12 800 .41	25 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	35 101 .78	69 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	3 003 .62	5 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0 .0

General comments

The values reported in the tables (T1 and T2) are not accurate since the Reporting Team with expert from both Entities decided that 8 land-cover categories were needed to better capture the land processes in the Southeastern side of the country. SO1-1 allows for this change, but then this tables are fix and values need to be grouped. Shrublands values were added to grasslands and reported together, but the system should allow to report the same classes defined in SO1-1. LPD values correspond to the model that was chosen in a participatory way by the national reporting team during a workshop using the LPD comparision App (https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-bih-lpd). All parties unanimously agreed that the Model 1 (featuring the FAO-WOCAT algorithm) was the best representation of the land productivity dynamic.

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	140	129	97	152	128	200	24
2001	139	129	98	151	127	198	24
2002	140	129	98	151	124	198	24
2003	140	129	98	151	122	196	24
2004	140	128	97	146	118	199	24
2005	140	128	98	145	114	201	25
2006	139	129	98	145	110	203	25
2007	139	129	99	146	106	203	25
2008	138	129	100	147	102	202	25
2009	137	129	101	147	99	206	25
2010	137	129	101	147	98	206	25
2011	137	129	101	146	95	206	25
2012	138	129	101	146	93	192	25
2013	137	129	101	146	89	192	25
2014	137	130	102	148	82	193	25
2015	137	131	103	152	75	198	25
2016	137	130	103	152	74	193	25
2017	137	130	102	150	73	193	25
2018	137	130	102	148	73	188	25
2019	137	130	102	147	73	188	25
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	998	121 .9	136 .4	12 170 097	13 617 321	1 447 224

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	126	131 .5	131 .5	1 656 824	1 656 824	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	156	84 .2	60 .1	1 313 334	937 297	-376 037
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	447	101 .9	90 .4	4 555 905	4 038 715	-517 190

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	59	118 .7	120 .3	700 283	709 619	9 336
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	34	141 .0	141 .2	479 379	480 221	842
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	24	124 .6	124 .6	299 110	299 110	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	243	114 .8	112 .1	2 788 542	2 723 887	-64 655

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)	440	0 .9
Land area with non-degraded SOC	50 498	99 .2
Land area with no SOC data	10	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	50 754	99 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	185	0 .4
Land area with no SOC data	11	0 .0

General comments

The experts from both Entities developed an alternative method to calculate empirical transformation factors to analyze the SOC change using Land cover transitions. Results were similar in magnitude to the default datasets and both are considered of poor quality. Concern is raised over the use of the Land Cover to calculate SOC changes, since results are also highly correlated to the Land Cover transition indicator and thus not adding any new valuable information (only unreliable SOC estimates are calculated). The team made the decision to leave the default for this reporting cycle. Also the team, with the support of the GEF founded LDN project (FAO-UNEP) decided to start working jointly with the Global Soil Partnership on their national datasets to produce a more accurate indicator for next reporting cycle. As with SO1-2, the system should allow to compute and report on stocks and changes for all the national selected categories (8 in this case).

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	4 319 .47	8 .5
Reporting Period	3 457 .98	6 .8
Change in degraded extent	-861.49	

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:

The reported values have been improved from the defaults by using local inputs and knowledge with the support of a multi-institutional expert table with representatives from both Entities and FAO. Nevertheless, we are still relay heavily on the global datasets that were used, thus a medium/low level of confidence/accuracy for the reporting process is considered. The recently launch LDN project (GEF - FAO-UNEP) has been tasked in supporting the improvement of the existing national soil databases, particularly important is the establishment of SOC monitoring system within the 2 Entities. Also work on other indicators and monitoring LD will allow to improve the indicator and its confidence in the next cycle

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

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
Mediterranean Herzegovina	South	2 453 .3	Establishment of expert panels	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Fire regime change 3. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures • 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 ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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
High Herzegovina	South	1 081 .2	Establishment of expert panels	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Fire regime change 3. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) • 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 ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
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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
Middle Posavina and Semberija	North-East	1 645 .3	Establishment of expert panels	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Land abandonment 4. Climate change	☒ 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 • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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
Sarajevo-Zenica basin	Central	1 381 .7	Establishment of expert panels	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Climate change	☒ 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 • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • 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 • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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 carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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
Tuzla basin	Central	1 332	Establishment of expert panels	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Climate change	☒ 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 • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • 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 • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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 carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Lijevče field	North	747 .1	Establishment of expert panels	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Land abandonment 4. Climate change	☒ 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 • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	8 640 .6						

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

1. Economic
2. Demographic
3. Institutions and governance

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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
Una-sana canton		35 .6	Establishment of expert panels	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Šipovo/Mrkonjic Grad		25 .8	Establishment of expert panels	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		2				
Total brightspot area		61 .4				

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

1. Integrated landscape planning
2. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
3. Protected areas

General comments

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
Developing Soil monitoring system focusing in SOC and Soil Fertility	2028	National scale - Entities	51 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No LDN pilot project	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 000						

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) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon
					Developing Soil monitoring system focusing in SOC and Soil Fertility: 0.00	

General comments

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	
2001	30
2002	
2003	
2004	34
2005	
2006	
2007	33 .1
2008	
2009	
2010	
2011	33
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	No change	

General comments

BiH relay on default data which shows no change for the observed period.

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			87
2001			87
2002			88
2003			88
2004			88
2005			88
2006			88
2007			88
2008			88
2009			88
2010			89
2011			89
2012			89
2013			89
2014			89
2015			89
2016			89
2017			89
2018			89
2019			89
2020			89

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The increase in access to drinking water is evident due to different investments in water supply of rural areas supported by the entity government (grants, credits, government funds etc).

General comments

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	208102	6 .2	107137	6 .2	100965	6 .2
Reporting period	406817	12 .5	209236	12 .6	197581	12 .5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	This change may be due to the census that was implemented in 2013, and those data are used for default data estimation.

General comments

No national data for BiH, therefore we will use default data.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Targets can be considered under Water management strategies within 2 entities in BiH (elaboration is given in comments)				

General comments

Water Management Strategies of both entities (Republika Srpska and Federation of Bih) aimed to achieve unique, managed and fully harmonized water regimes in the area Republika Srpska. This goal is divided into very important groups of goals: 1. creating a legal framework for the efficient functioning of the water sector; 2. provision of economic stability, which enables the sustainable development of the sector; 3. ensuring sufficient quantities of quality water for water supply population; 4. provision of the necessary quantities of water of appropriate quality for all economic needs (agriculture, industry, energy, transport, aquaculture, etc.); 5. protection of the population, settlements and material goods from floods and others forms of harmful effects of water; 6. water protection and realization of the status of planned, required quality classes, in order to protect and improve the environment and improve the situation biodiversity; 7. the arrangement of watersheds in order to protect the environment, water management and other systems, as well as in order to improve economic functions through erosion of endangered areas of the Republic; 8. defining the spatial requirements for the development of water infrastructure - as a branch which she has the strictest requirements in terms of the space she needs to run smoothly development; 9. Provide more reliable planning when locating other facilities and systems, because it defines the criteria, possibilities and limitations arising from water infrastructure, as a space user who has the strictest requirements in terms of location necessary for development; 10. creation of measurement (monitoring), management and IT support for realization of all water management goals with the highest levels of all aspects effectiveness - in terms of the amount of water delivered, the provision of all types of delivery, degree of flood protection, level of achieved water quality by applying all protection measures (especially water management measures - repairing regime of small waters by dedicated use of reservoirs), degree of improved environmental conditions in the zone of influence of water management systems; 11. defining the connection and interdependence of all plans in the area of water with the requirements of spatial arrangement and preservation and protection of the environment;

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	14 771	8 524	14 073	12 218	1 616
2001	6 021	0	0	0	45 181
2002	781	0	0	0	50 420
2003	25 678	15 534	5 215	2 900	1 876
2004	0	0	0	0	51 202
2005	0	0	0	0	51 202
2006	27 220	571	0	0	23 411
2007	14 298	0	0	0	36 904
2008	34 501	0	0	0	16 701
2009	13 816	0	0	0	37 385
2010	0	0	0	0	51 202
2011	4 947	5 176	12 682	28 396	0
2012	31 331	5 192	0	0	14 679
2013	23 235	19	0	0	27 947
2014	0	0	0	0	51 202
2015	38 280	0	0	0	12 922
2016	864	0	0	0	50 337
2017	18 701	140	0	0	32 361
2018	7 918	0	0	0	43 284
2019	19 625	0	0	0	31 577
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	49 586	97 .4
2001	6 021	11 .8
2002	781	1 .5
2003	49 326	96 .9
2004	0	0 .0
2005	0	0 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	27 791	54 .6
2007	14 298	28 .1
2008	34 501	67 .8
2009	13 816	27 .1
2010	0	0 .0
2011	50 906	100 .0
2012	36 523	71 .7
2013	23 254	45 .7
2014	0	0 .0
2015	38 280	75 .2
2016	864	1 .7
2017	18 841	37 .0
2018	7 918	15 .6
2019	19 625	38 .6
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

SPI index is the standardized index used by Hydrometeorological institutes in BiH for some calculations and predictions. BiH does not have a drought indicator measured. Therefore, default data are accepted as relevant for this SO.

General comments

Both entities in BiH have Drought management plans developed and adopted under UNCCD supervision. Those documents recognized drought as a relevant land degradation driver, with the note that we do not have datasets based on the period for reporting that can be used for the calculations.

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	120800	3 .2	555477	14 .7	237619	6 .3	1469551	38 .8	1403584	37 .1	3 666 231	96 .8
2001	3472921	92 .3	290284	7 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	290 284	7 .7
2002	3706412	99 .7	9863	0 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	9 863	0 .3
2003	22634	0 .6	1517965	41 .2	1439647	39 .0	452454	12 .3	254691	6 .9	3 664 757	99 .4
2004	3656397	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2005	3623014	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2006	1974037	55 .1	1609640	44 .9	1720	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 611 360	44 .9
2007	2950693	82 .9	609943	17 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	609 943	17 .1
2008	801873	22 .8	2720224	77 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 720 224	77 .2
2009	2242827	64 .0	1264052	36 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 264 052	36 .0
2010	3465126	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2011	0	0 .0	95910	2 .8	89415	2 .6	939266	27 .3	2318549	67 .3	3 443 140	100 .0
2012	811095	23 .7	1949654	56 .9	668508	19 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 618 162	76 .3
2013	1540990	45 .3	1858845	54 .7	605	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 859 450	54 .7
2014	3369122	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2015	566858	17 .0	2774848	83 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 774 848	83 .0
2016	3287987	99 .1	28722	0 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	28 722	0 .9
2017	2438753	74 .1	846892	25 .7	6853	0 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	853 745	25 .9
2018	2538121	77 .8	726132	22 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	726 132	22 .2
2019	1707326	52 .8	1528606	47 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 528 606	47 .2
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	61144	3 .2	276926	14 .5	118495	6 .2	746447	39 .1	706433	37 .0	1 848 301	96 .8

	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	1753497	92.3	145618	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	145 618	7 .7
2002	1872572	99.7	4789	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 789	0 .3
2003	11071	0 .6	764902	41.0	730814	39.2	229333	12.3	128147	6.9	1 853 196	99.4
2004	1850538	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2005	1835555	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2006	1005760	55.3	811757	44.6	844	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	812 601	44.7
2007	1501614	83.0	306569	17.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	306 569	17.0
2008	402733	22.5	1387010	77.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 387 010	77.5
2009	1138629	63.8	645034	36.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	645 034	36.2
2010	1764159	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2011	0	0 .0	48364	2.8	45189	2.6	484586	27.6	1176677	67.1	1 754 816	100.0
2012	419731	24.0	989317	56.6	340378	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 329 695	76.0
2013	789598	45.5	946809	54.5	305	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	947 114	54.5
2014	1722676	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2015	288783	16.9	1421484	83.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 421 484	83.1
2016	1684718	99.2	14317	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 317	0 .8
2017	1252142	74.2	433008	25.6	3482	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	436 490	25.8
2018	1302237	77.7	373211	22.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	373 211	22.3
2019	871007	52.4	791033	47.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	791 033	47.6
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	59656	3 .2	278551	14.8	119124	6.3	723104	38.5	697151	37.1	1 817 930	96.8
2001	1719424	92.2	144666	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	144 666	7 .8
2002	1833840	99.7	5074	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 074	0 .3
2003	11563	0 .6	753063	41.3	708833	38.9	223121	12.2	126544	6.9	1 811 561	99.4
2004	1805859	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2005	1787459	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .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	968277	54.8	797883	45.2	876	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	798 759	45.2
2007	1449079	82.7	303374	17.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	303 374	17.3
2008	399140	23.0	1333214	77.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 333 214	77.0
2009	1104198	64.1	619018	35.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	619 018	35.9
2010	1700967	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	0	0.0	47546	2.8	44226	2.6	454680	26.9	1141872	67.6	1 688 324	100.0
2012	391364	23.3	960337	57.2	328130	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 288 467	76.7
2013	751392	45.2	912036	54.8	300	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	912 336	54.8
2014	1646446	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	278075	17.0	1353364	83.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 353 364	83.0
2016	1603269	99.1	14405	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 405	0.9
2017	1186611	74.0	413884	25.8	3371	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	417 255	26.0
2018	1235884	77.8	352921	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	352 921	22.2
2019	836319	53.1	737573	46.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	737 573	46.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Data are variable year by year. BiH does not have national data that can be used for the validation of default data. Therefore, those can be used with a note that data are of limited confidence.

General comments

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	4 .81		
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

General comments

No data for BiH.

SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

There are no explicit target for drought given in official documents. Drought has been considered through Water management strategies, Action program to combat LD and drought of BiH.

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 .89941	0 .89809	0 .90002	
2001	0 .89931	0 .89805	0 .89981	
2002	0 .89921	0 .89802	0 .89962	
2003	0 .89917	0 .8979	0 .89957	
2004	0 .89917	0 .8979	0 .89945	
2005	0 .8992	0 .89778	0 .8994	
2006	0 .89922	0 .89755	0 .89934	
2007	0 .89927	0 .89749	0 .89939	
2008	0 .89931	0 .89721	0 .89949	
2009	0 .89935	0 .89721	0 .89958	
2010	0 .89938	0 .89721	0 .89972	
2011	0 .89941	0 .89703	0 .8998	
2012	0 .89946	0 .89689	0 .9	
2013	0 .89949	0 .89679	0 .90016	
2014	0 .89951	0 .89666	0 .9004	
2015	0 .89954	0 .89666	0 .90054	
2016	0 .89958	0 .89649	0 .90074	
2017	0 .89962	0 .89633	0 .90101	
2018	0 .89966	0 .89626	0 .90107	
2019	0 .8997	0 .89616	0 .90111	
2020	0 .89973	0 .89605	0 .90146	

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a complex political structure where environmental legislation is given to entities to manage. In the VI National Report for the CBD, it was emphasized that the Red Books/lists for BIH, which are listed in National Goal 13, have not yet been created (books) nor are they harmonized with the entity lists. Regarding the issue of red lists and books, it should be noted that the Red List of endangered plants, animals and fungi in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was adopted with a degree of endangerment, while in the Republika Srpska only the Red List of protected species of flora and fauna of the RS was adopted without a degree. threats. In the Federation of BiH, there is a Rulebook on protection measures for strictly protected and protected species and subspecies and protected species and subspecies ("Official Gazette of the Federation of BiH", number 21/20), while in the RS a Regulation on protected and strictly protected species was adopted ("Official Gazette of RS" No. 65/20). Entity lists and regulations have certain shortcomings that need to be revised. Red lists of endangered plants, animals and fungi in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have the status of species, but the data are obtained from literature documentation, but despite the lack of such lists, an index of Red Lists for the Federation can be extracted (because they are at risk). The Red List of Protected Species of Flora and Fauna of the RS does not have the status of species, and from

that point of view it is not possible to obtain data for the Index of Red Lists for the RS. In the end, if we were to get Indexes from entity lists, they need to be harmonized at the State level (statuses and data).

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	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2001	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2002	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2003	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2004	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2005	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2006	10.69	10 .69	10 .69	
2007	19.78	19 .78	19 .78	
2008	28.87	28 .87	28 .87	
2009	28.87	28 .87	28 .87	
2010	28.87	28 .87	28 .87	
2011	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2012	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2013	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2014	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2015	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2016	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2017	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2018	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2019	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	
2020	28.99	28 .99	28 .99	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

No data relevant for this target.

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 ∾

International resources are mobilized mostly through different projects, loans or grants that support sustainable development in general. When it comes to soils and land degradation, few investments (grants) are implemented for the last 10 years.

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 297 727 .00	Received 2 673 567 .30
Received	2017	Committed 1 330 560 .81	Received 3 180 284 .61
Received	2018	Committed 3 648 591 .90	Received 1 177 663 .20
Received	2019	Committed 5 159 943 .50	Received 3 048 676 .50
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		10 436 823 .21	10 080 191 .61

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

Land degradation as a focal area did not have many investments from international public sources. For the last 10 years only two projects funded by GEF for land degradation focal area are implemented. First was "DS SLM Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management (DS-SLM)" The second is an ongoing project entitled: Creating an enabling environment to support LDN target implementation through strengthening national and local capacity and establishing an LDN monitoring and reporting system in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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	2022	576 823	This amount refers to the period 2014 to 2022, for both entities.
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

There are no data about private resources invested in land degradation in BiH.

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 ∾

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.

General comments

No data.

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.

The priority for the country is to find and mobilize international and domestic resources for the development of SOC methodology and measurement and to establish SOC monitoring as a relevant indicator for the estimation of land degradation and soil condition.

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.

Development of SOC monitoring requires capacity building of laboratories across the country, equipment purchase, development of methodology aligned with regional and global SOC methodology for monitoring, and fieldwork support. This requires great amount of work, resources and people who will be engaged in the process together with relevant institutions. Another priority is to address LD in hotspots defined in this report.

General comments

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

New project that is focused on LDN implementation, supported by GEF and FAO.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Long procedure of approval.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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?

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

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

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

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

RC: Recalculations

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

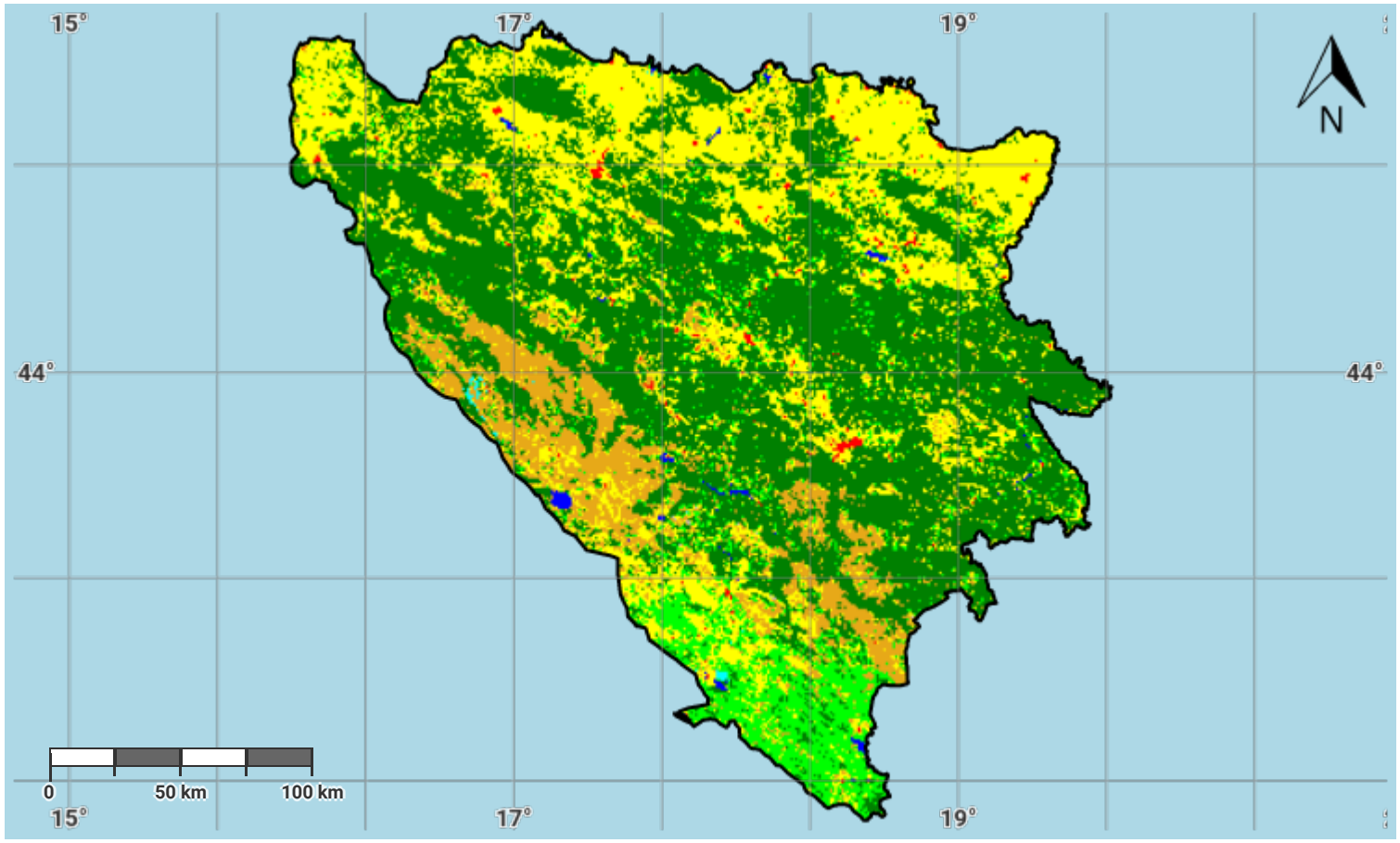
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☒ Other adjustment	The Shrubland category of land cover is introduced as a new category due to specific natural characteristics of the country where shrubland is a natural land cover category in the south of the country.		

Other files for Reporting

Bosnia and Herzegovina - SO5-1 recipient	Download	20.2 KB

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

- Forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Bare land
- Water Body

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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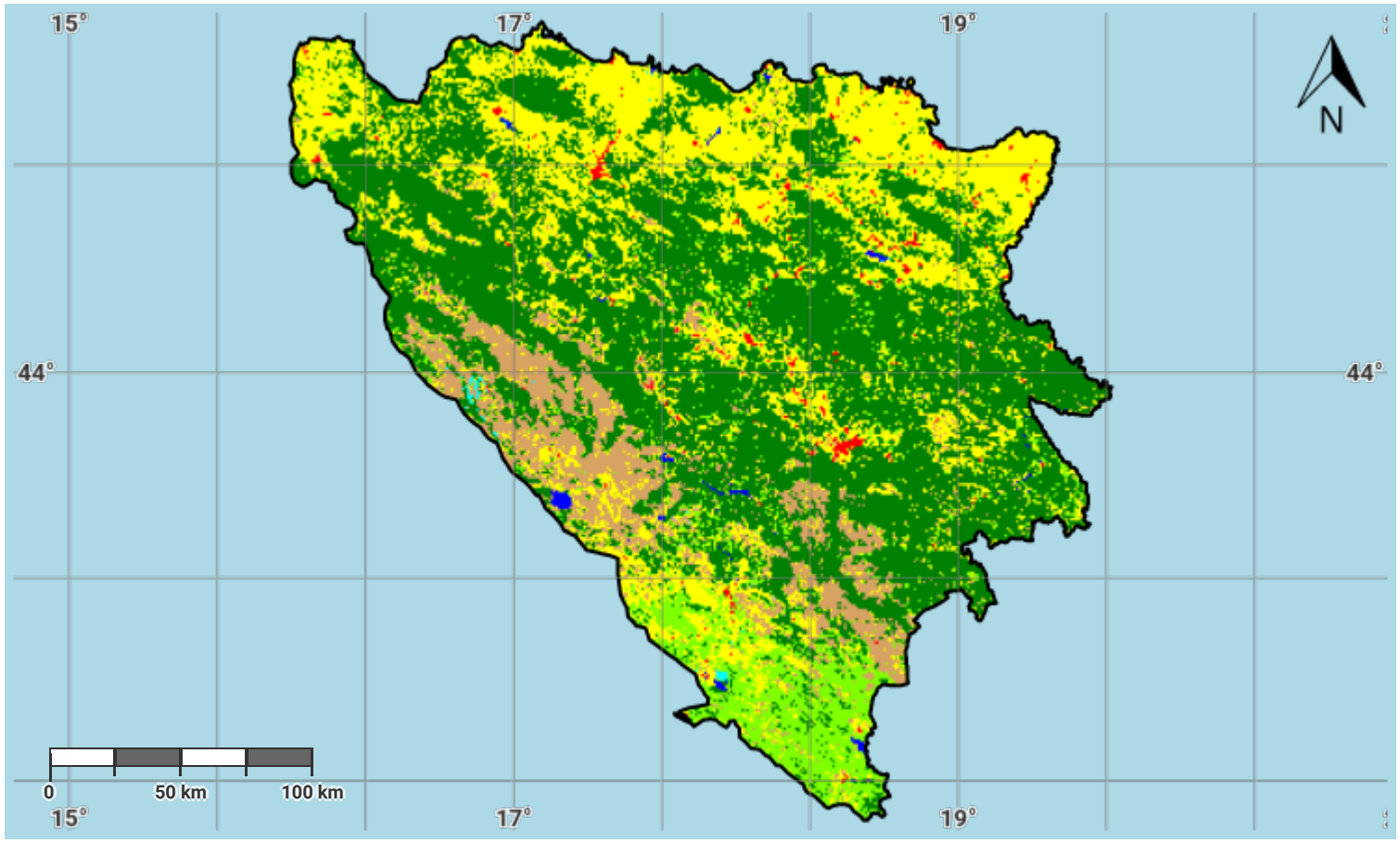
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-1.M2
Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

- Forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Bare land
- Water bodies
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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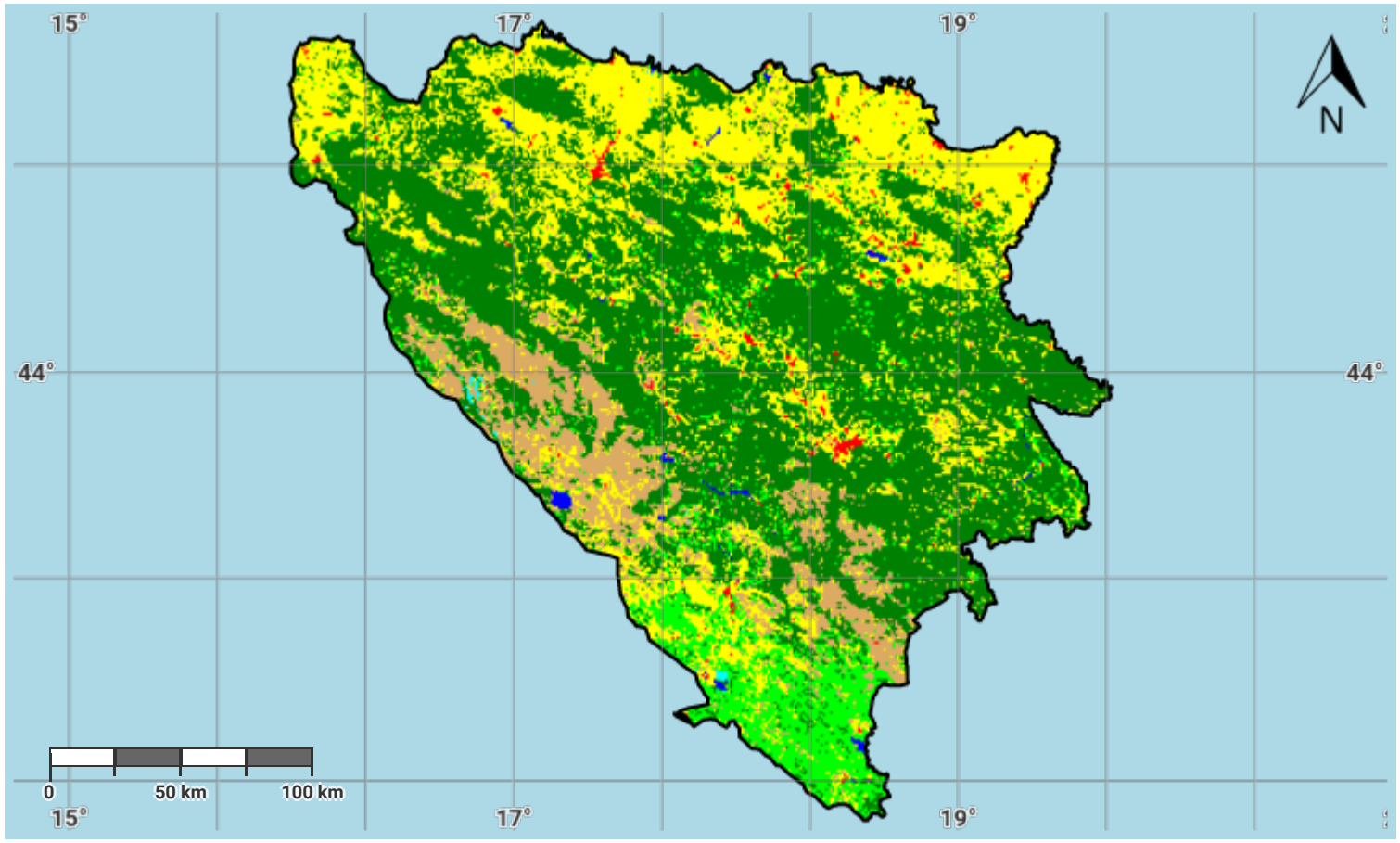
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-1.M3
Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

- Forest
- Shrubland
- Grassland
- Cropland
- Wetland
- Artificial
- Bare land
- Water bodies
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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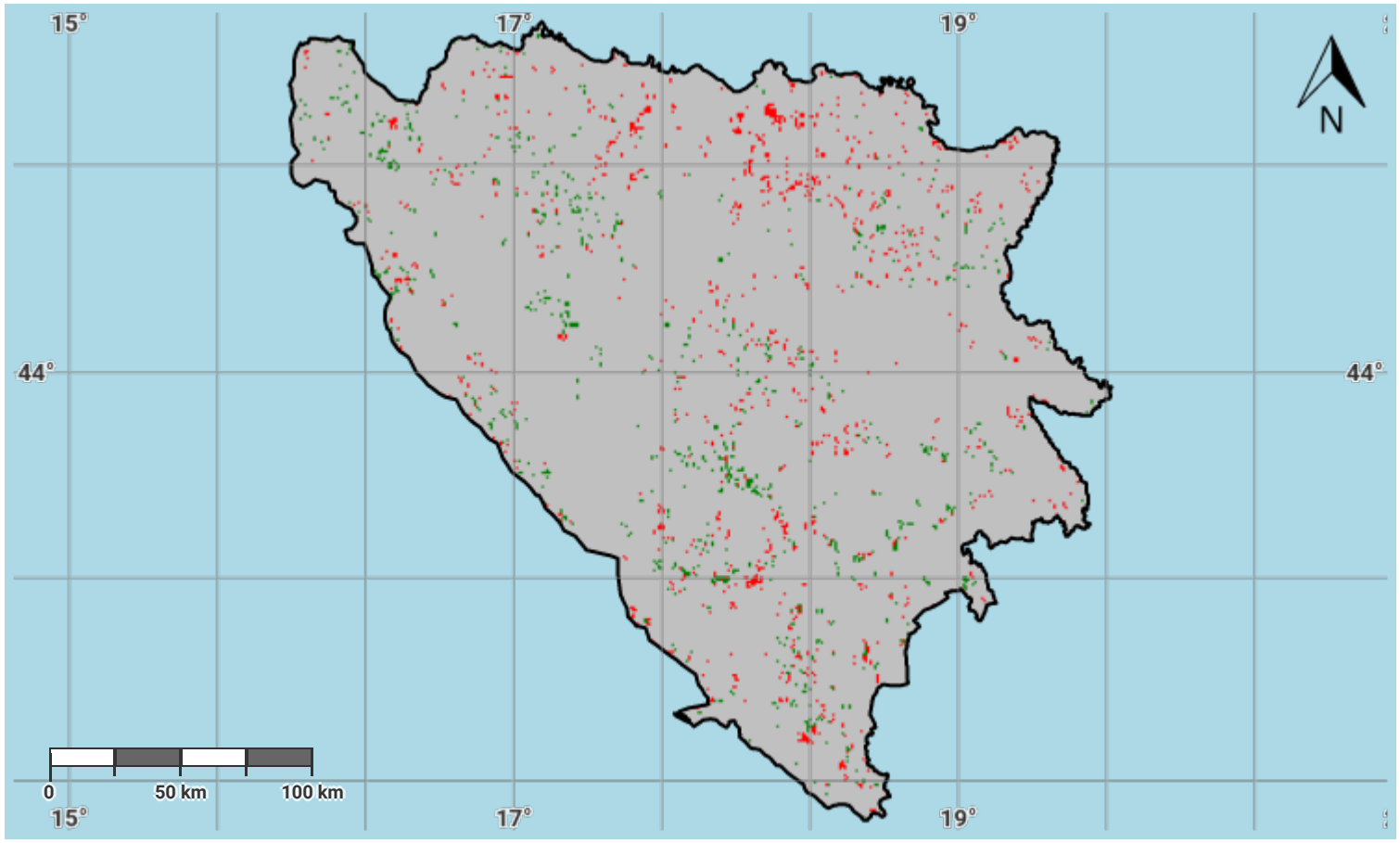
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-1.M6
Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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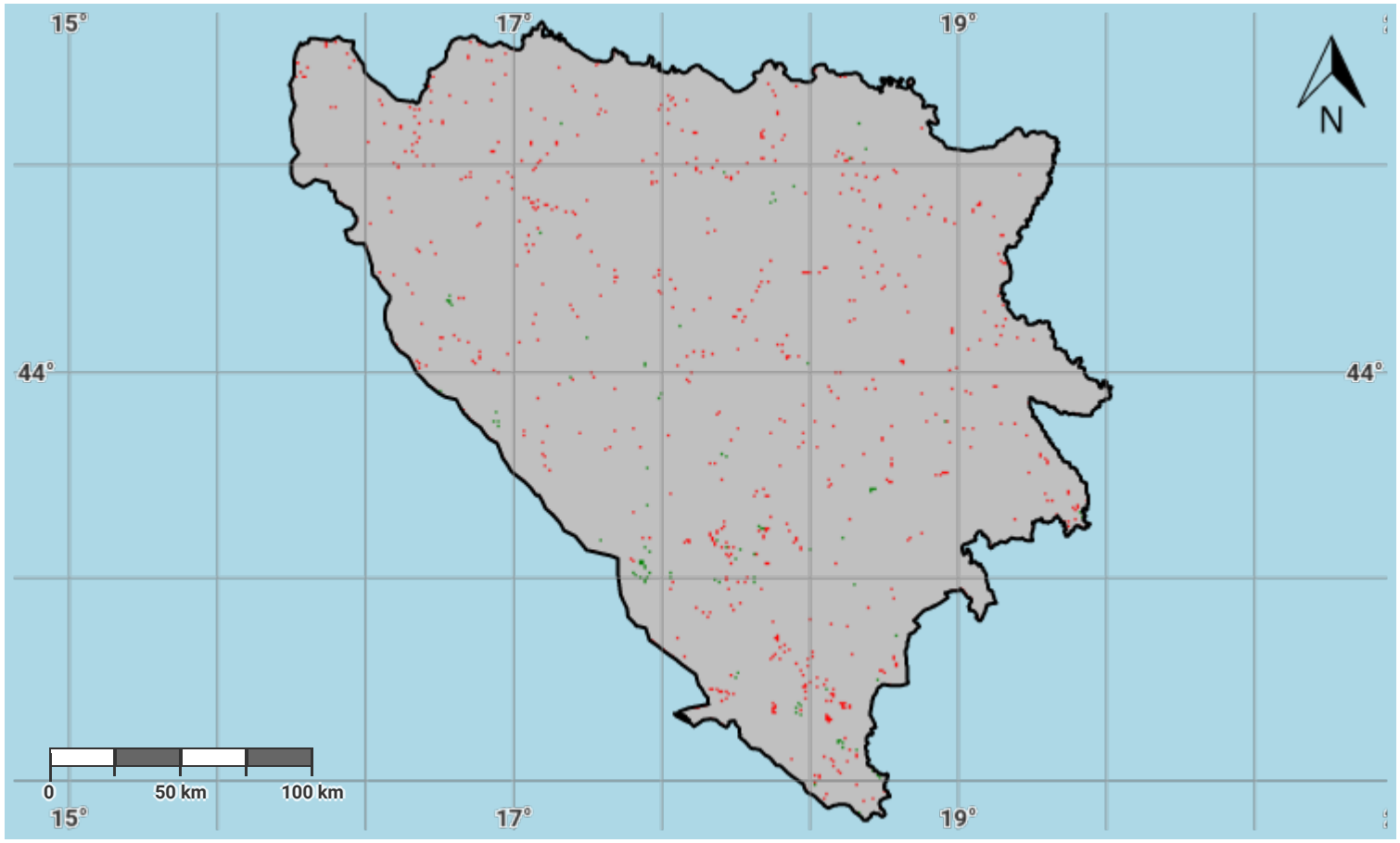
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-1.M7
Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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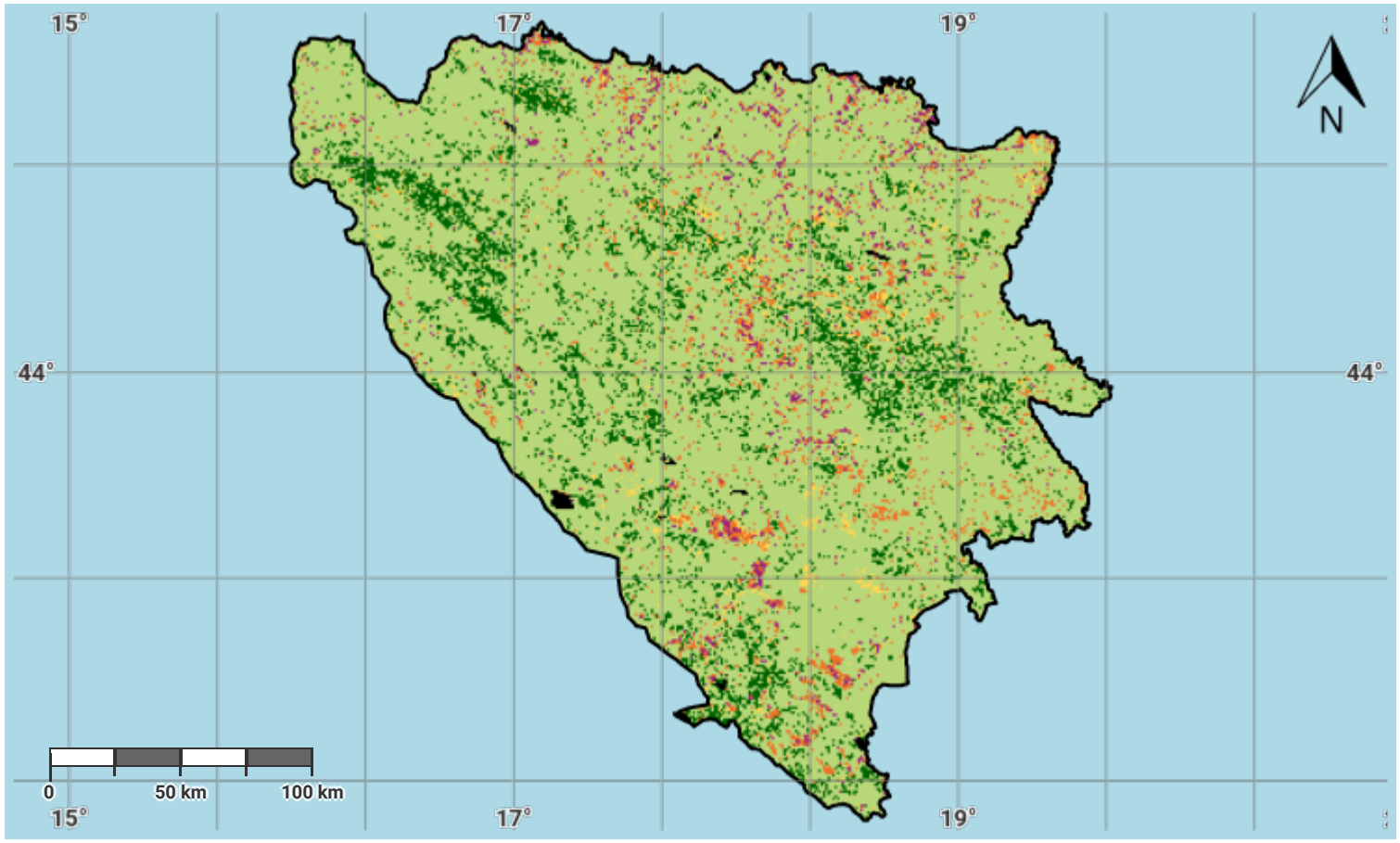
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-2.M1
Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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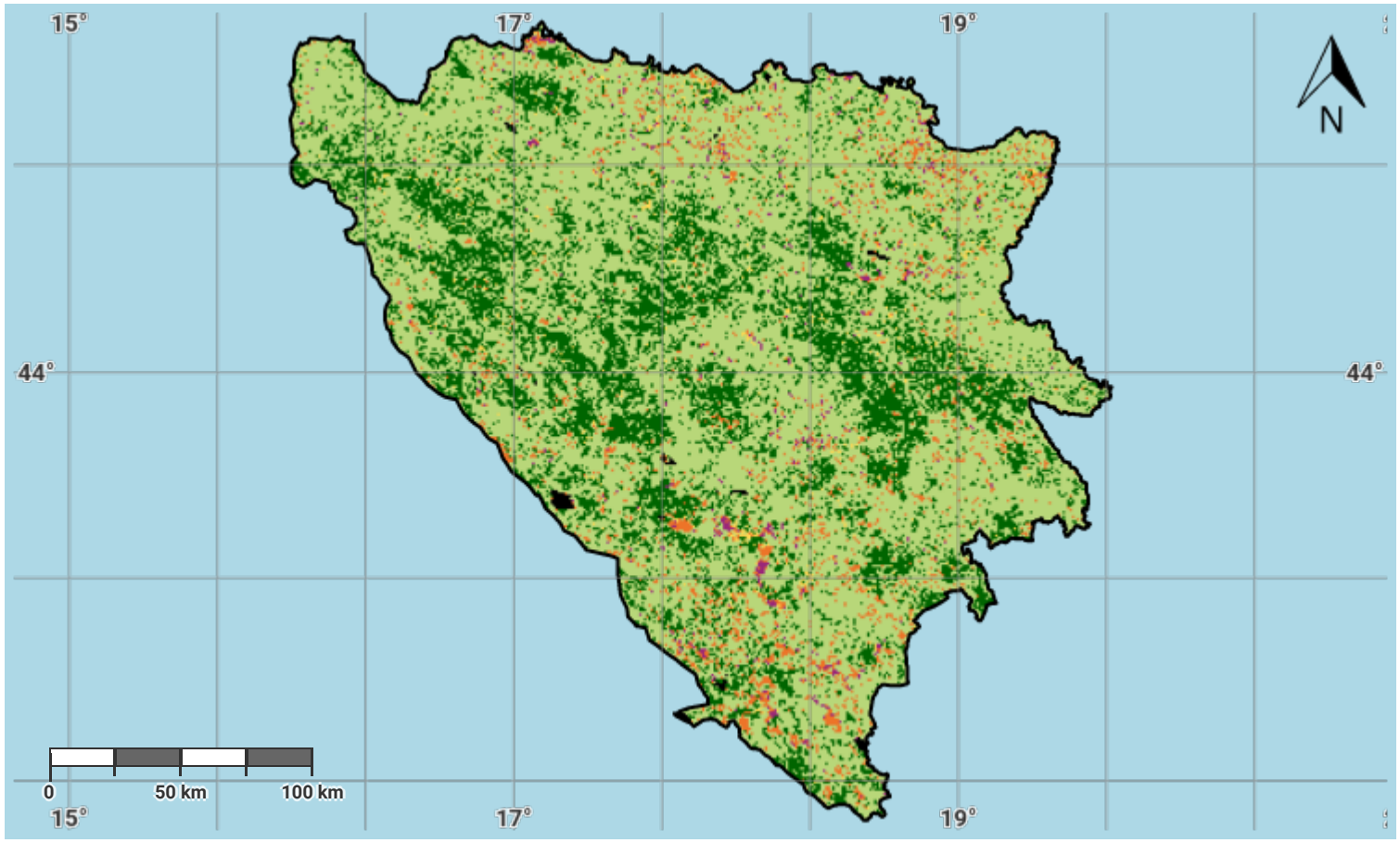
Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Dynamics (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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)

Disclaimer

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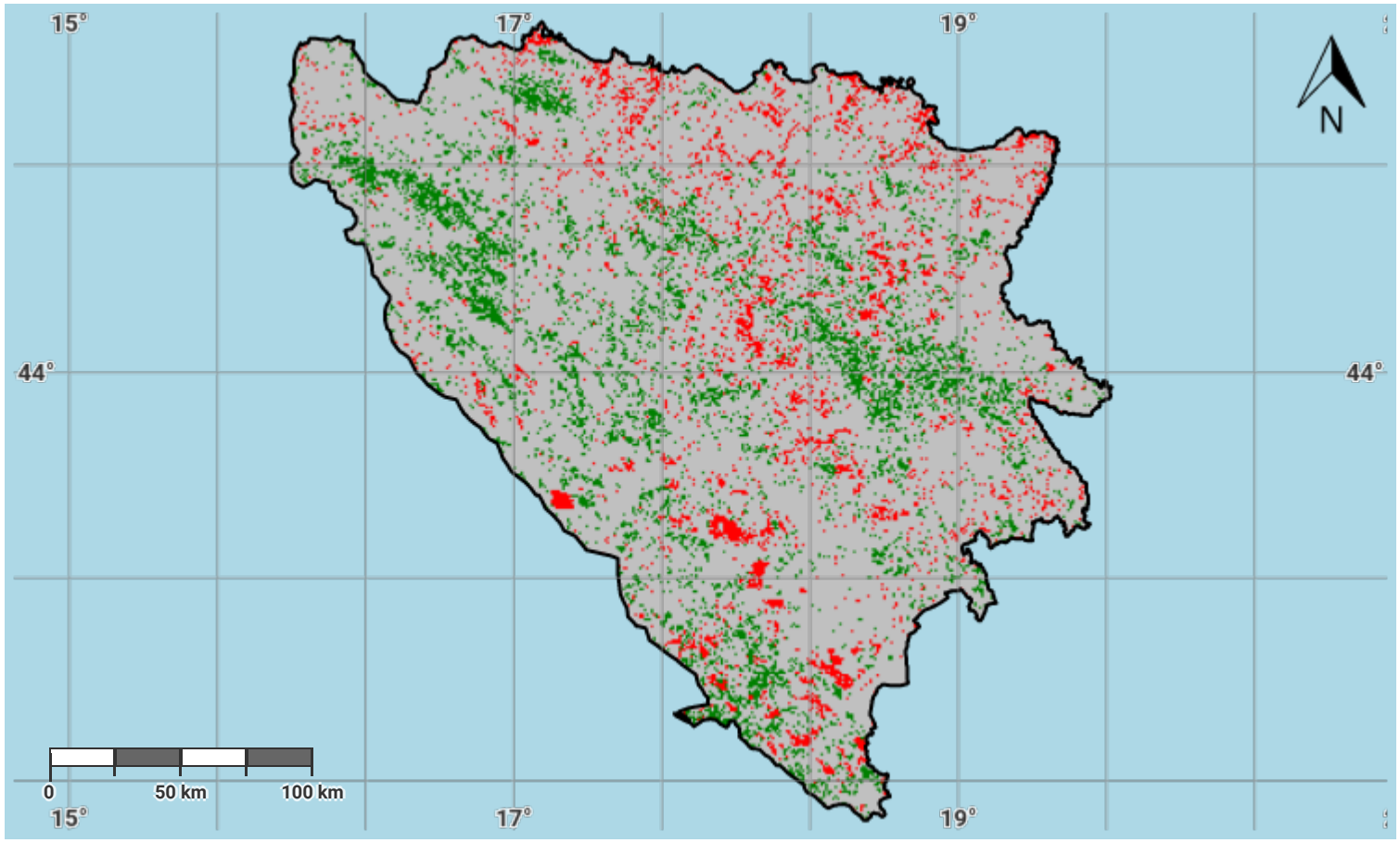
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-2.M3
Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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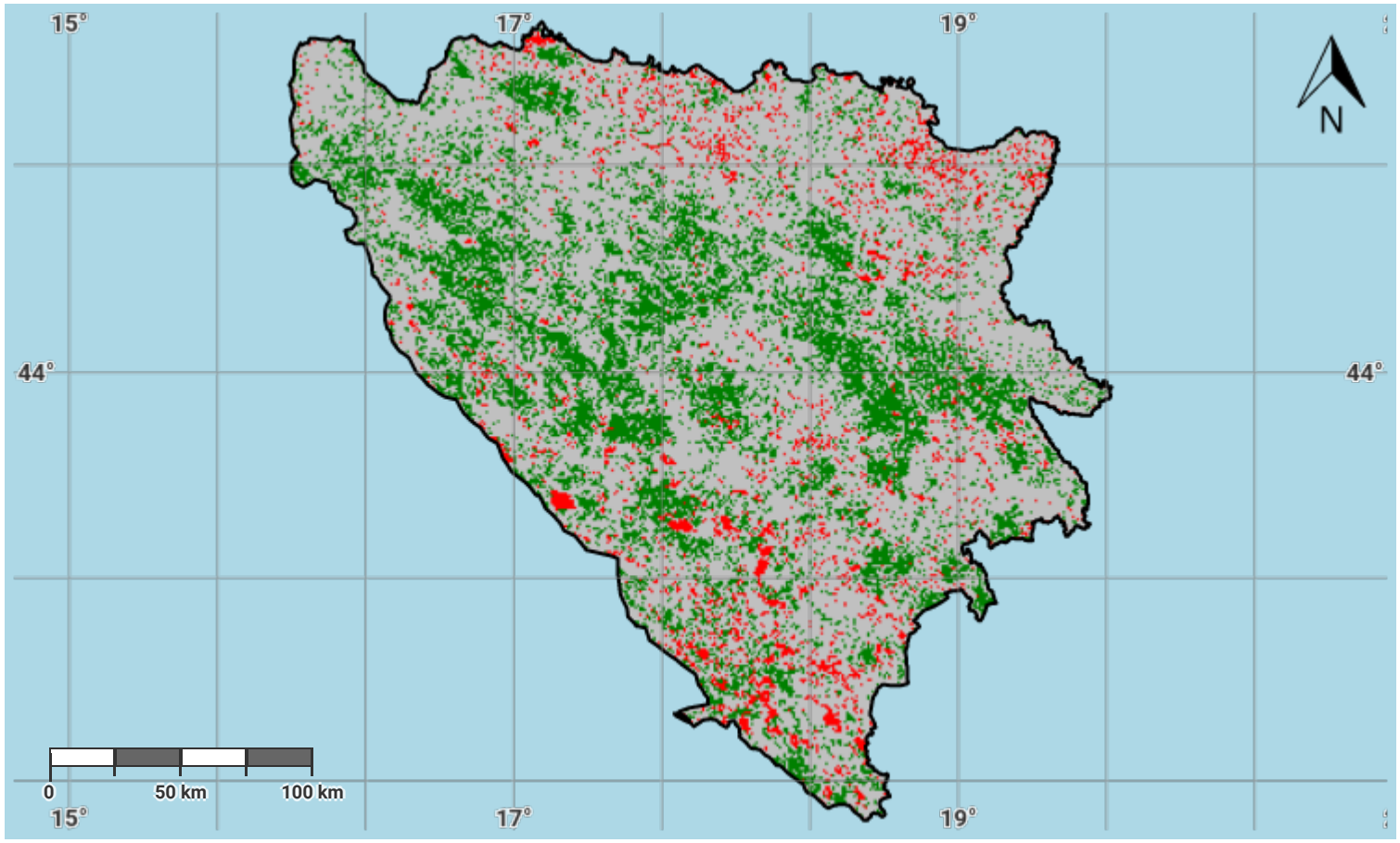
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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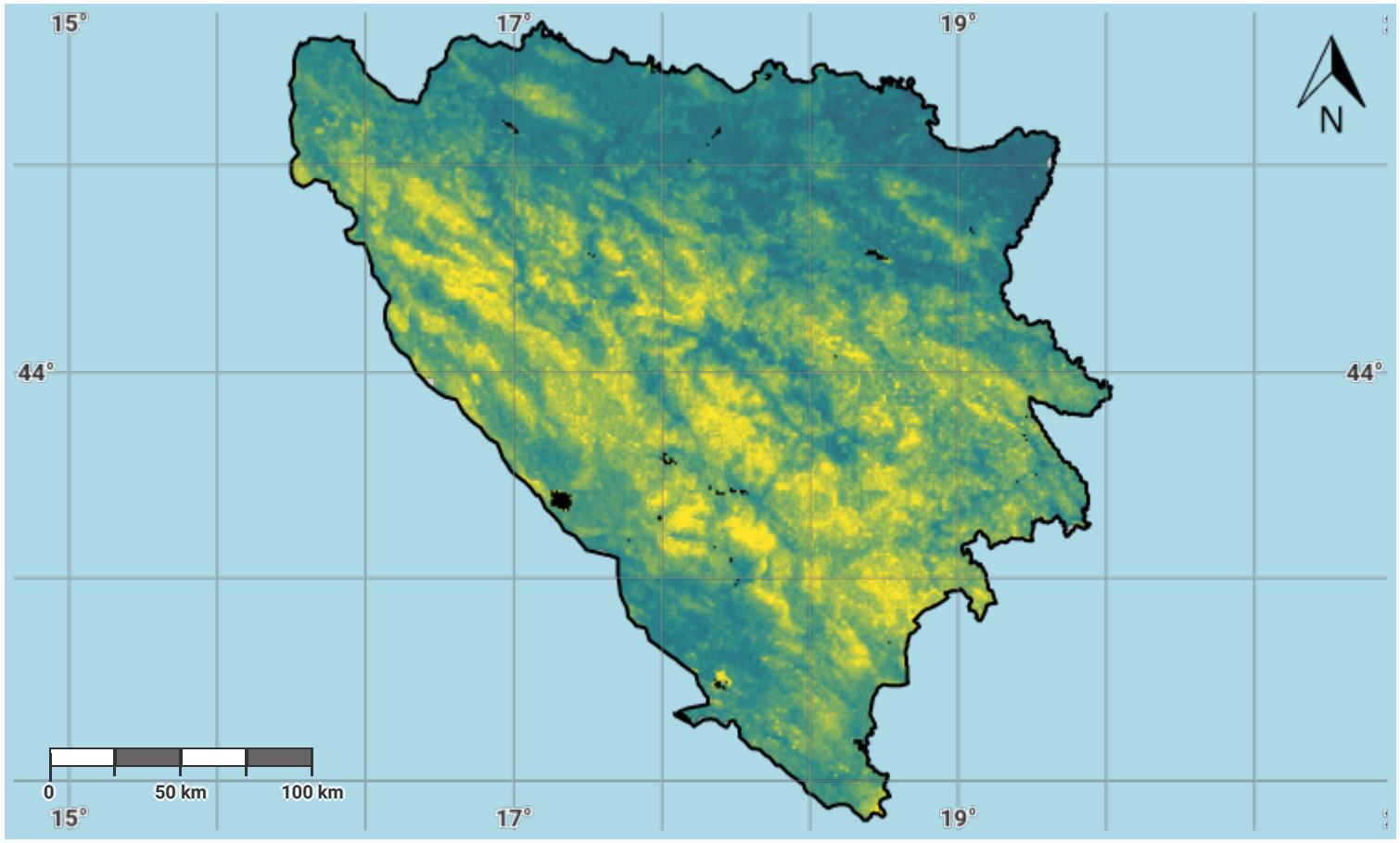
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 98.5 t/ha
- 98.5 - 197.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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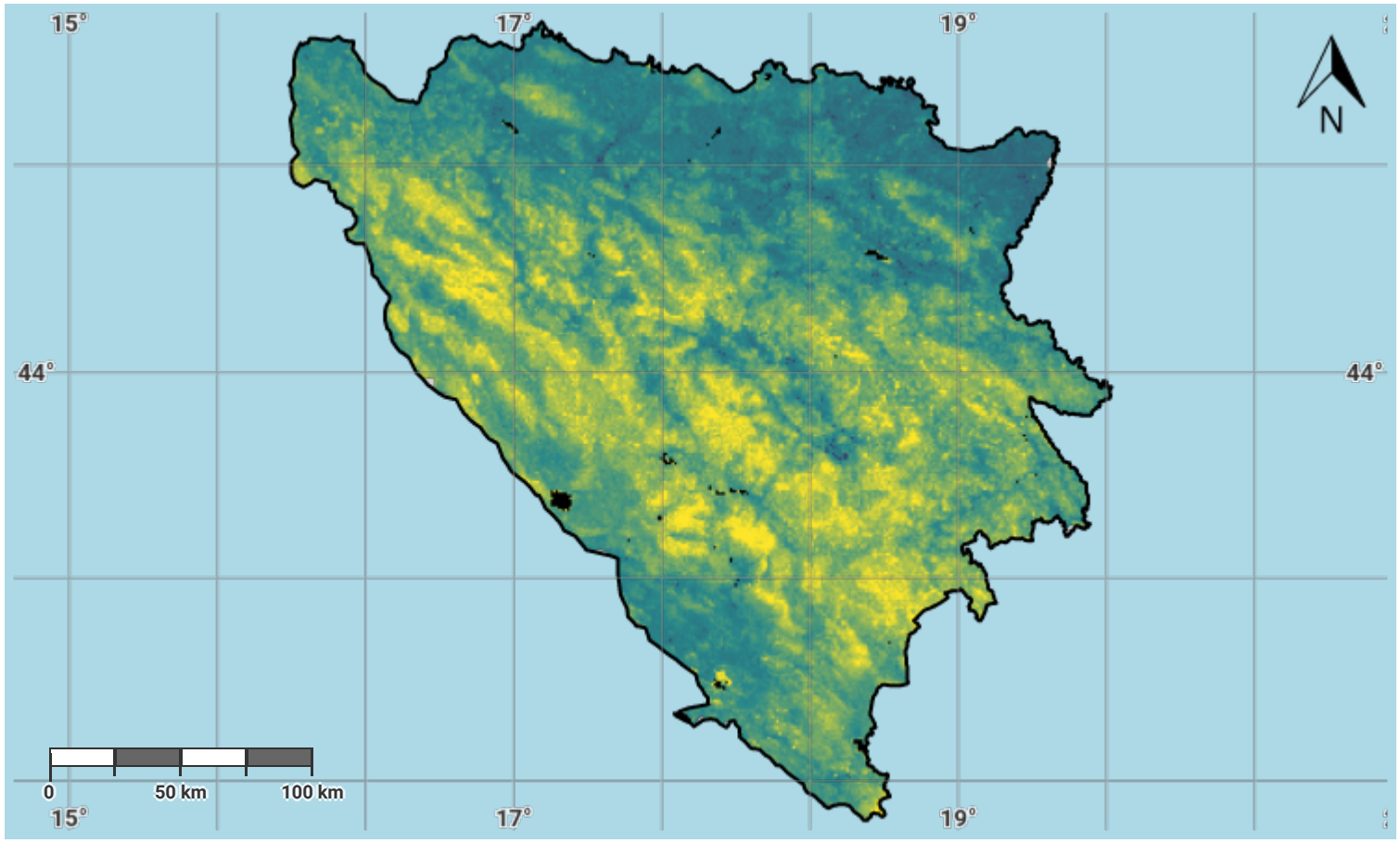
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 99.0 t/ha
- 99.0 - 198.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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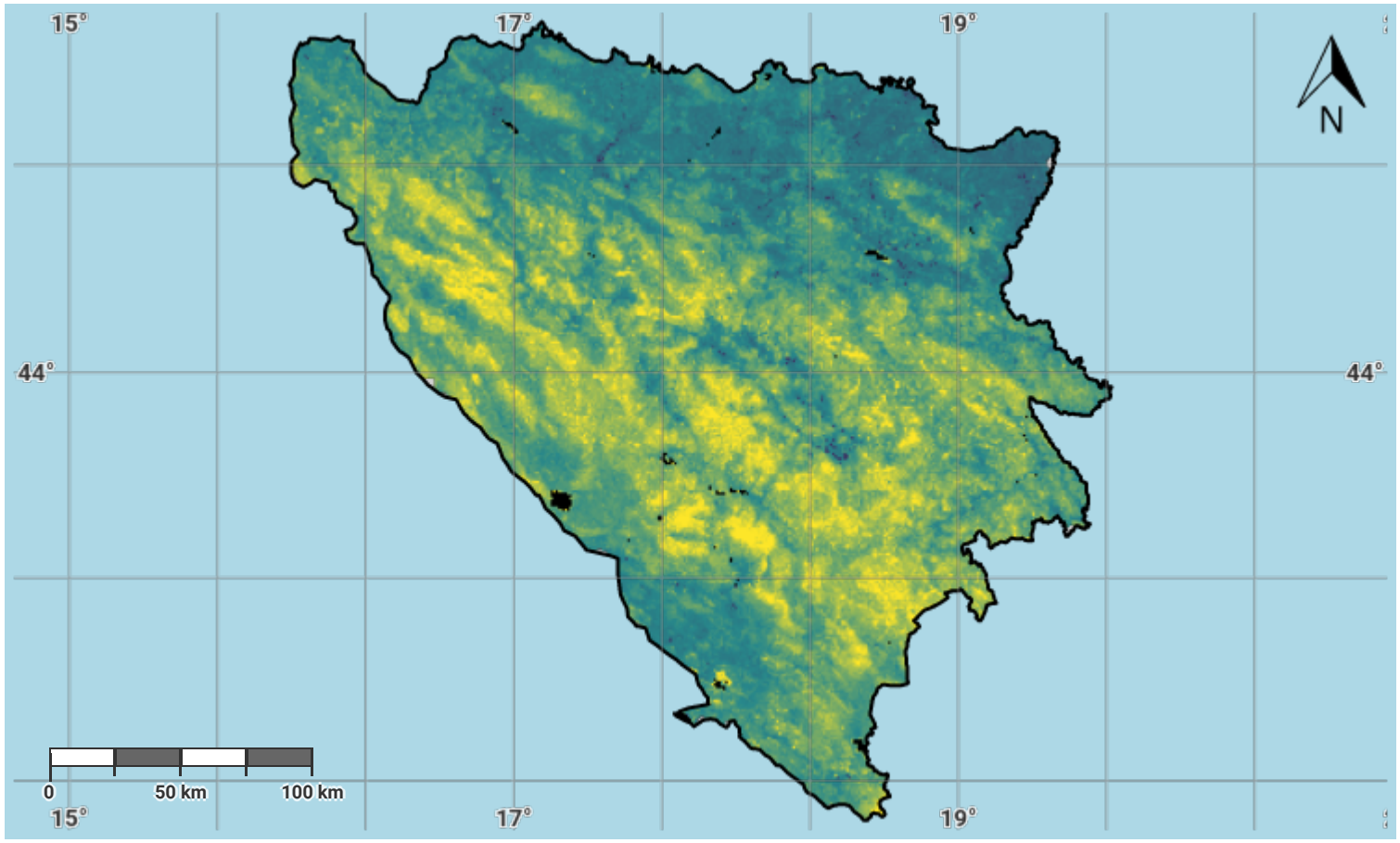
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 99.0 t/ha
- 99.0 - 198.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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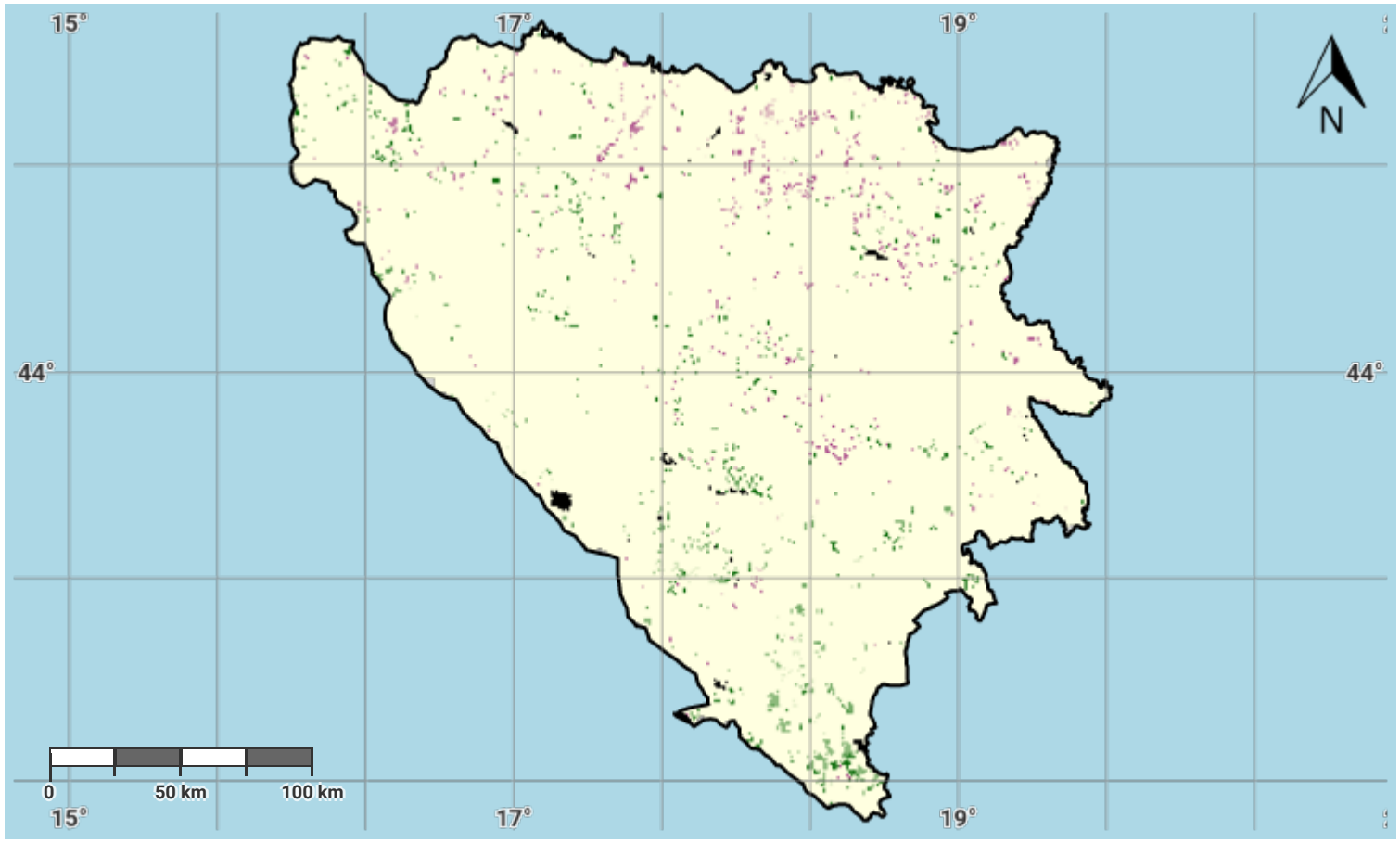
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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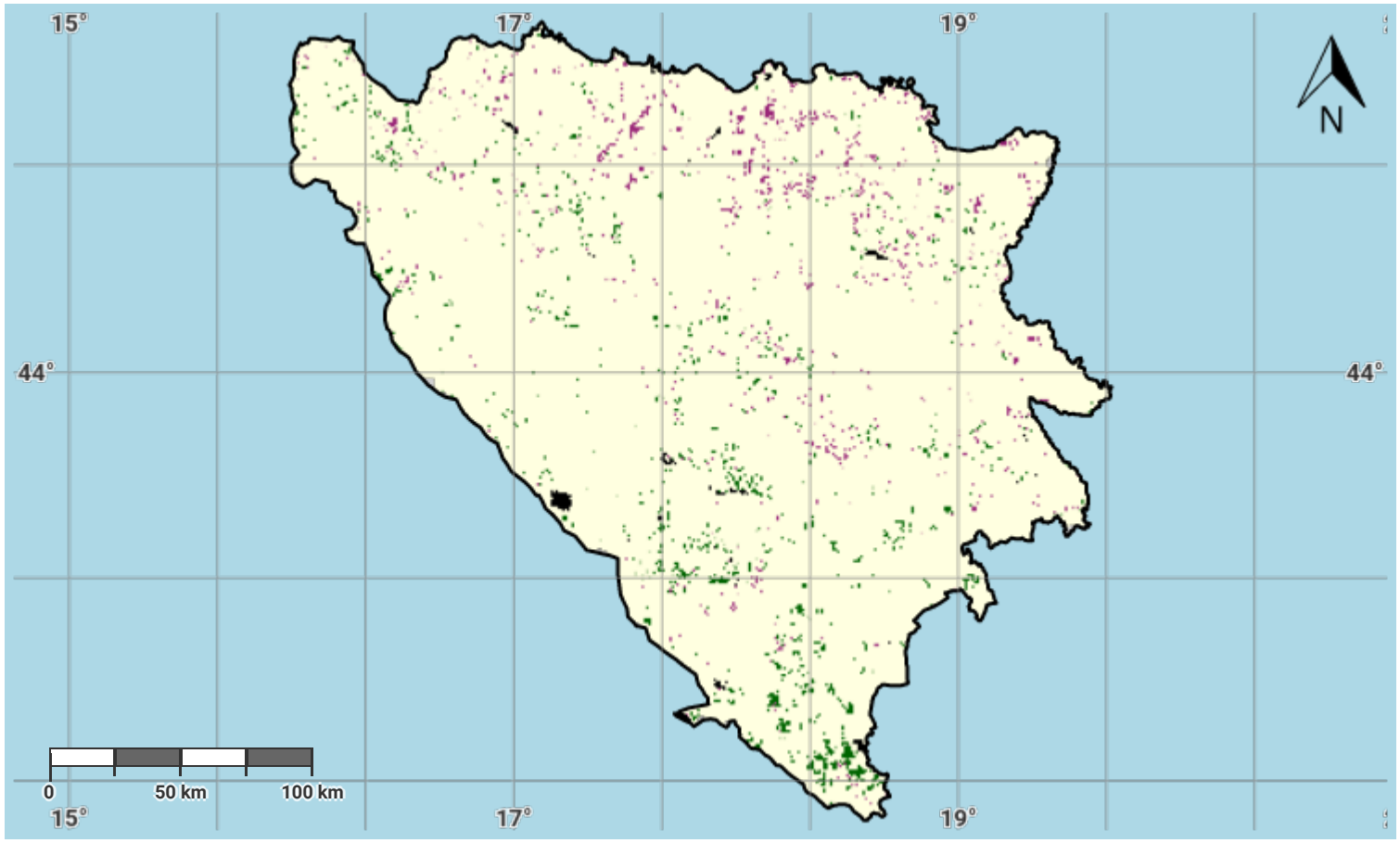
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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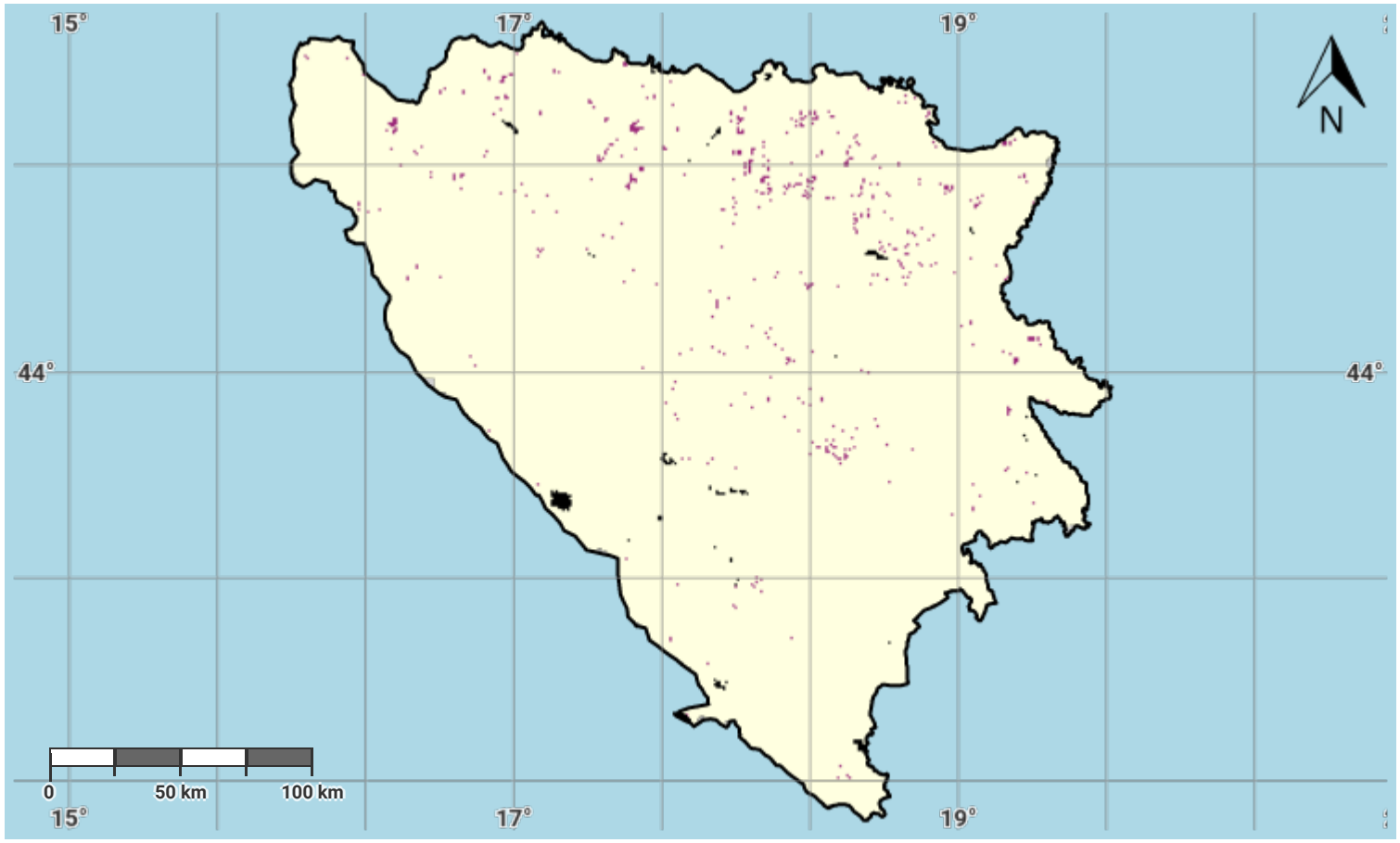
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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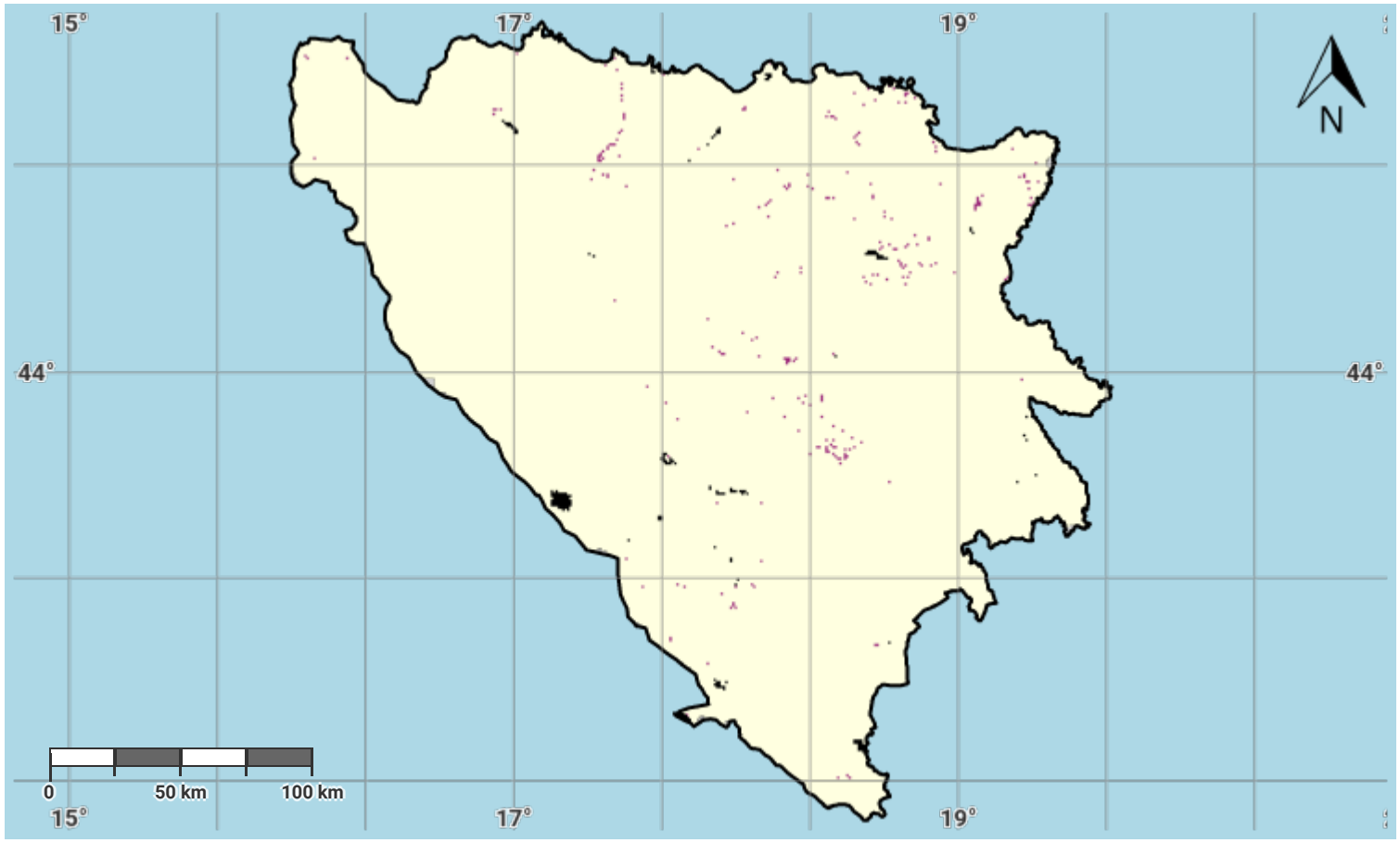
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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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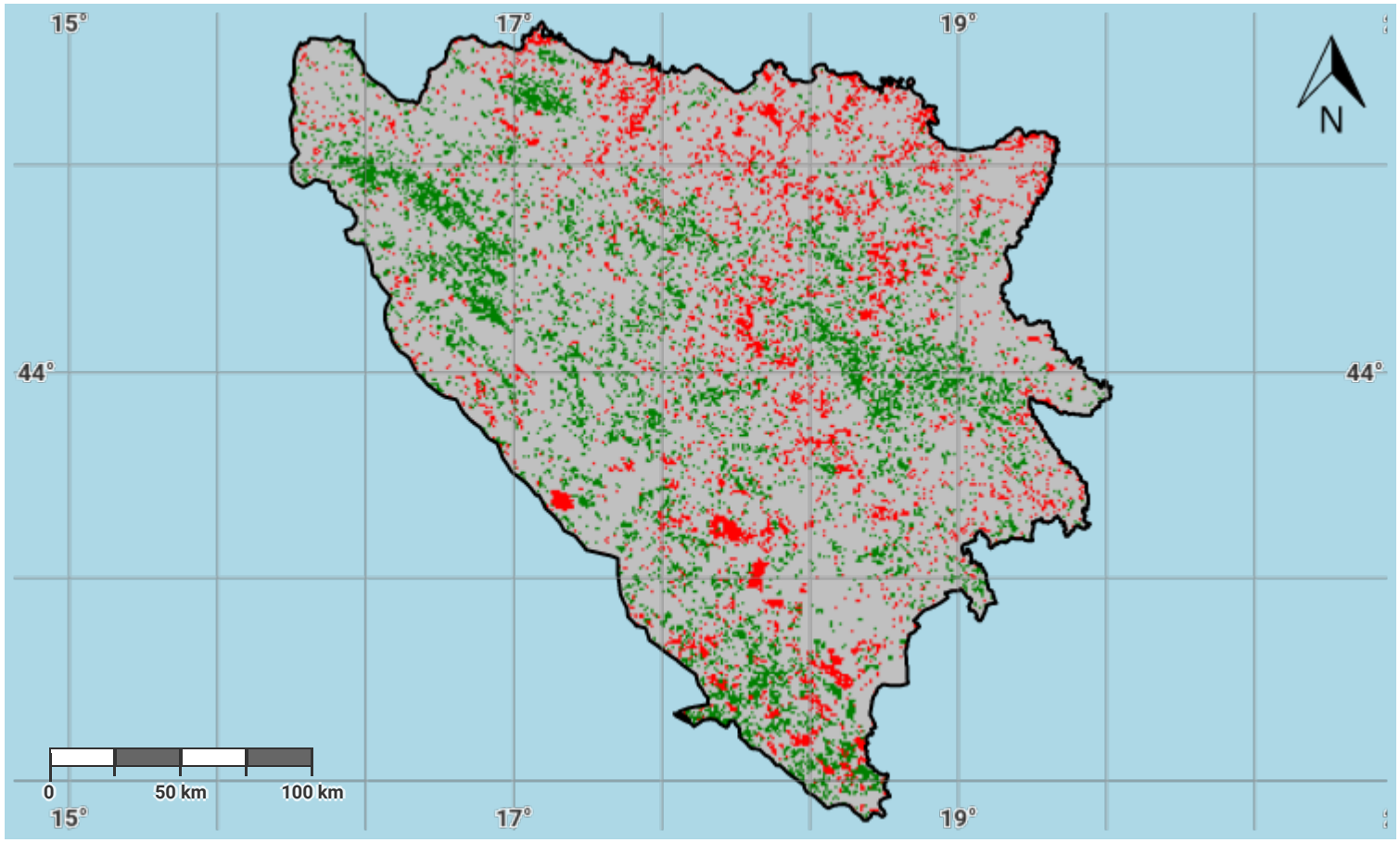
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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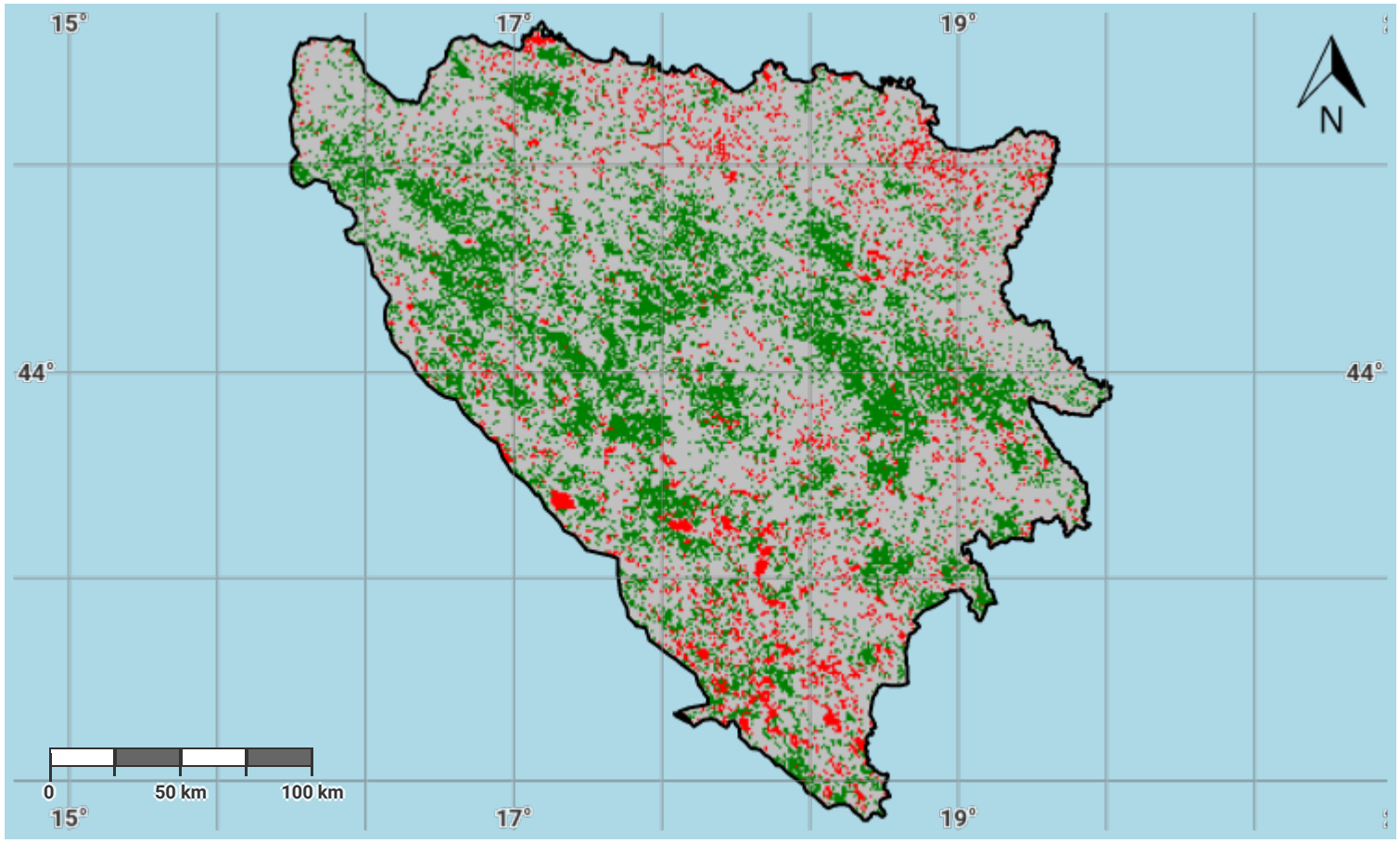
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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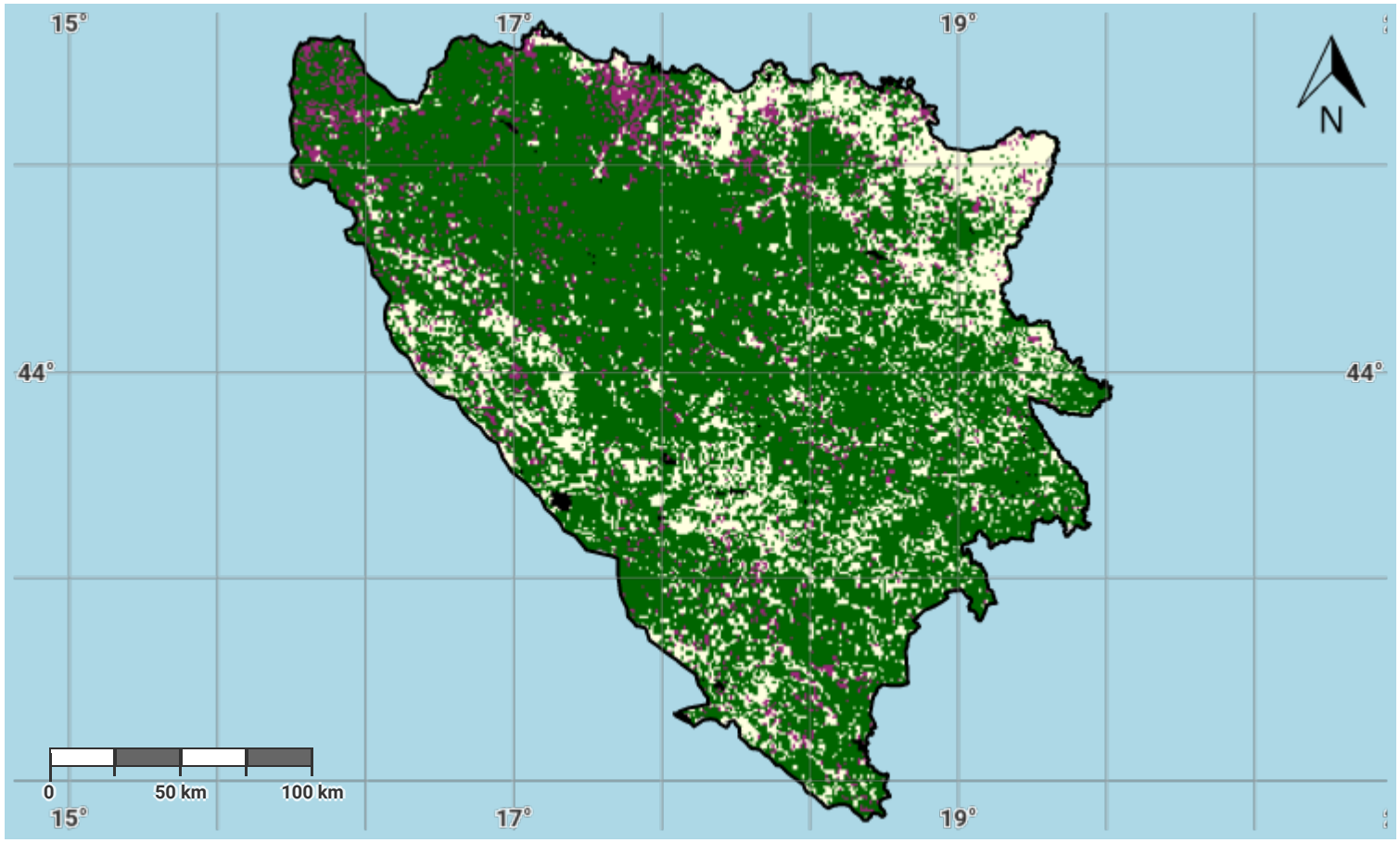
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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)

Disclaimer

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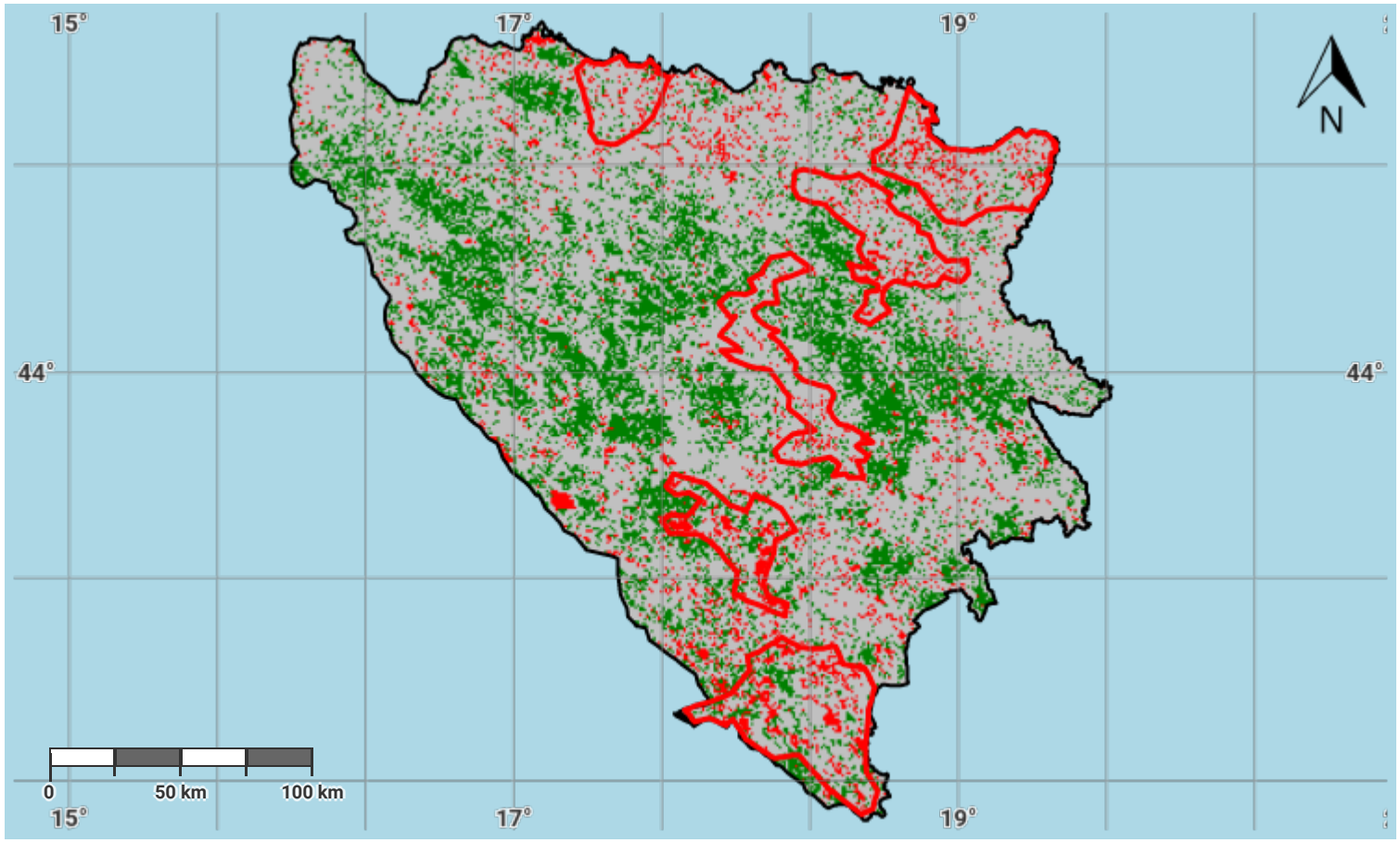
Source Data Credits

- 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- Degradation
- Stable
- Improving
- NoData
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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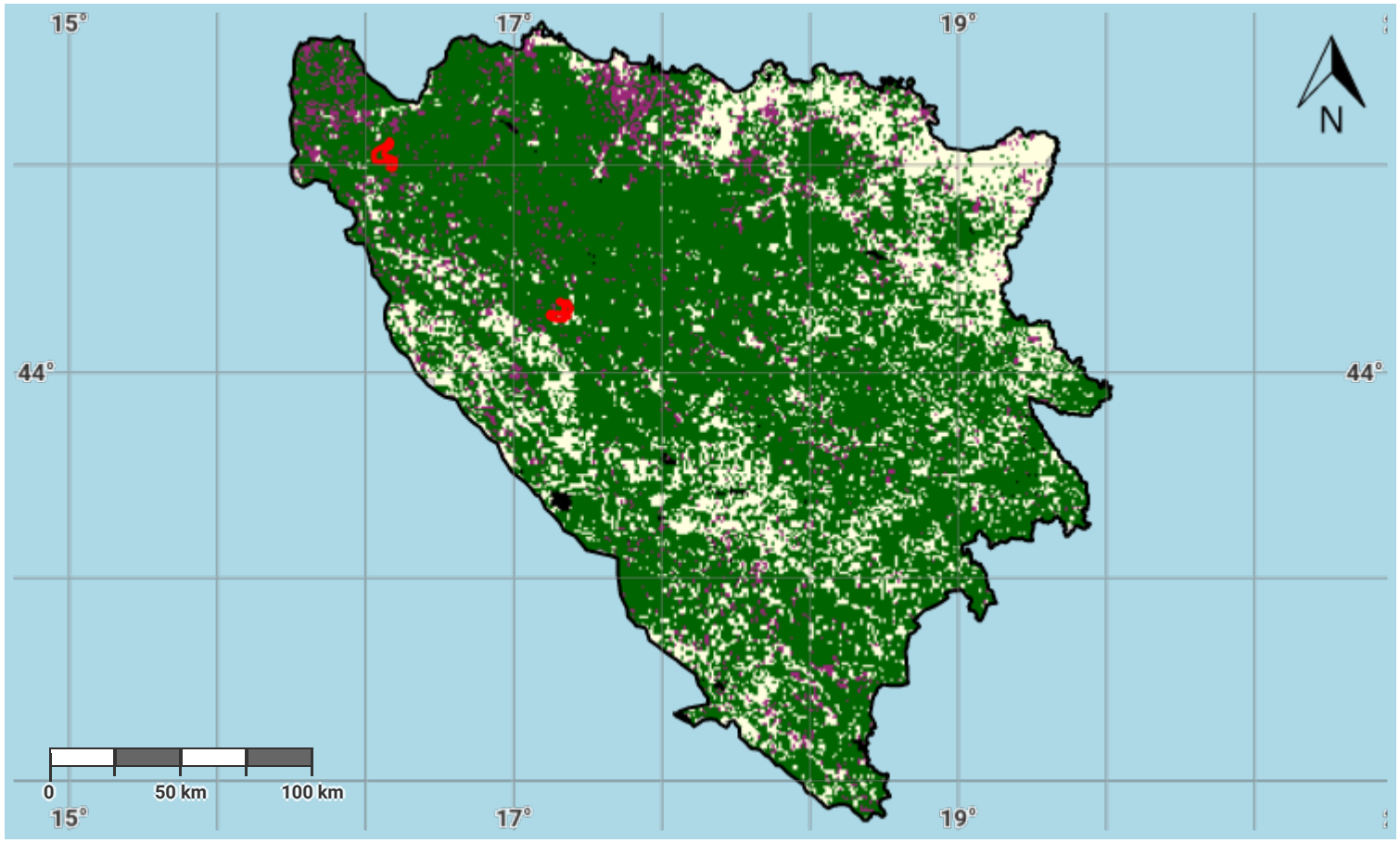
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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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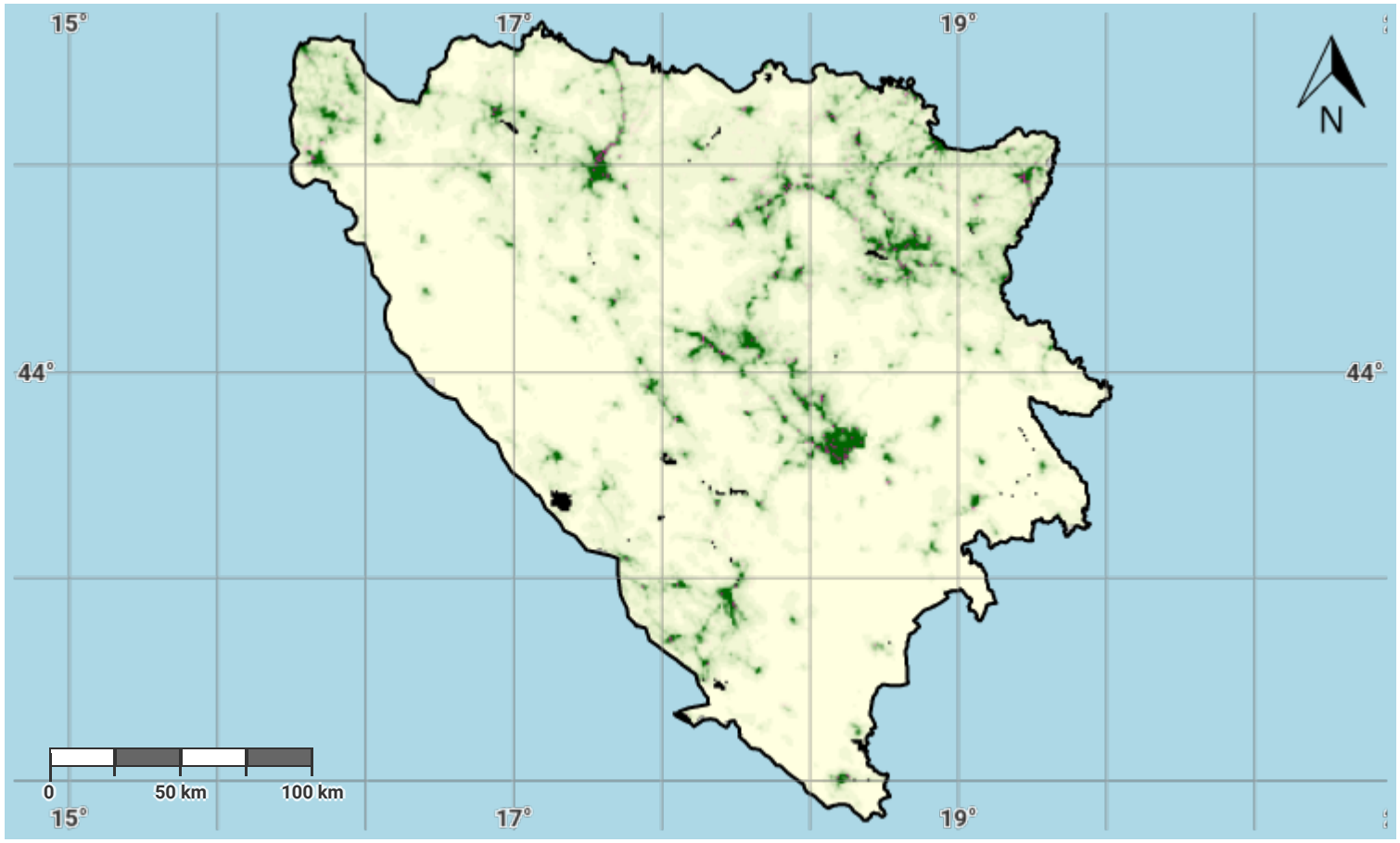
Source Data Credits

- 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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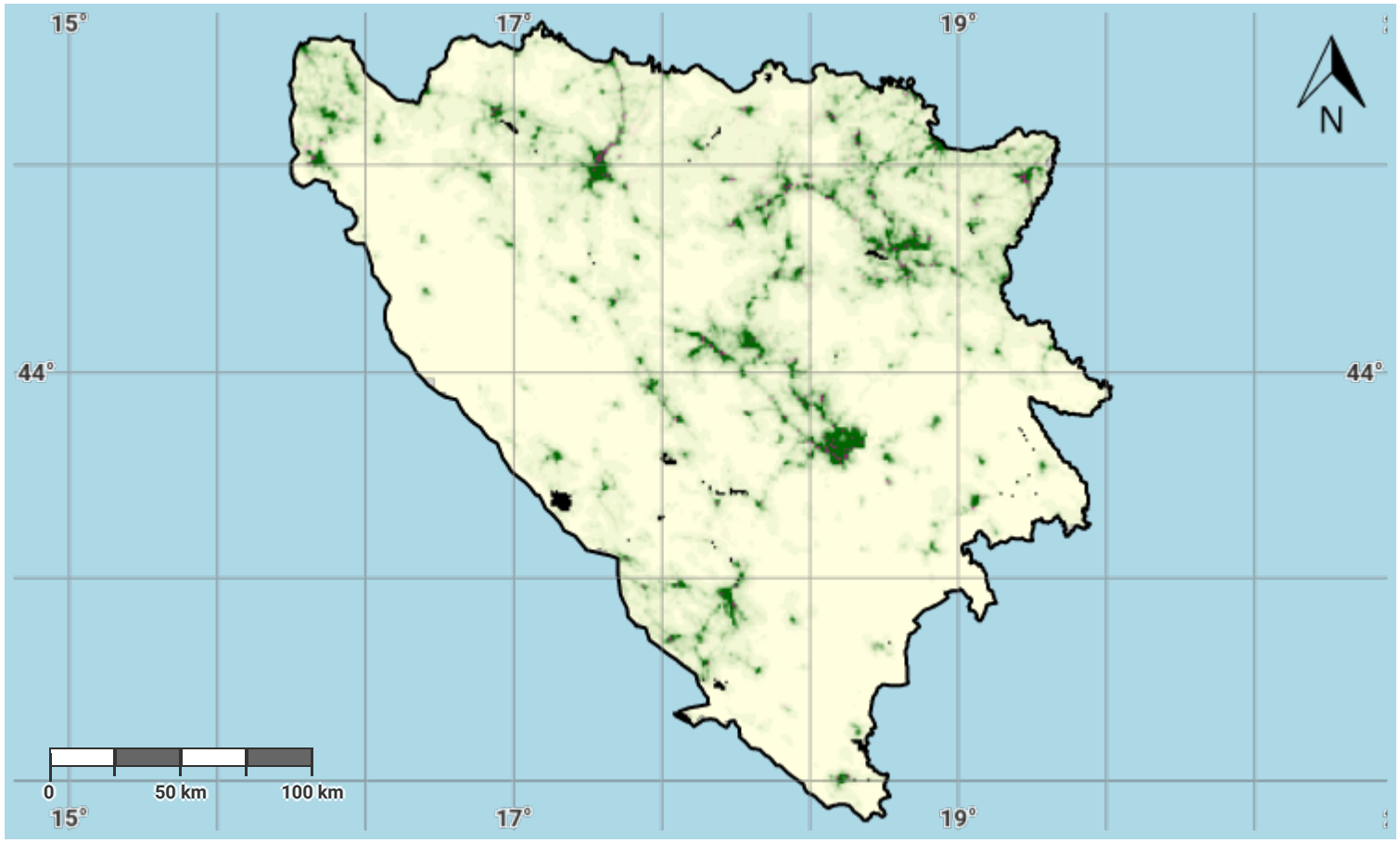
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M2
Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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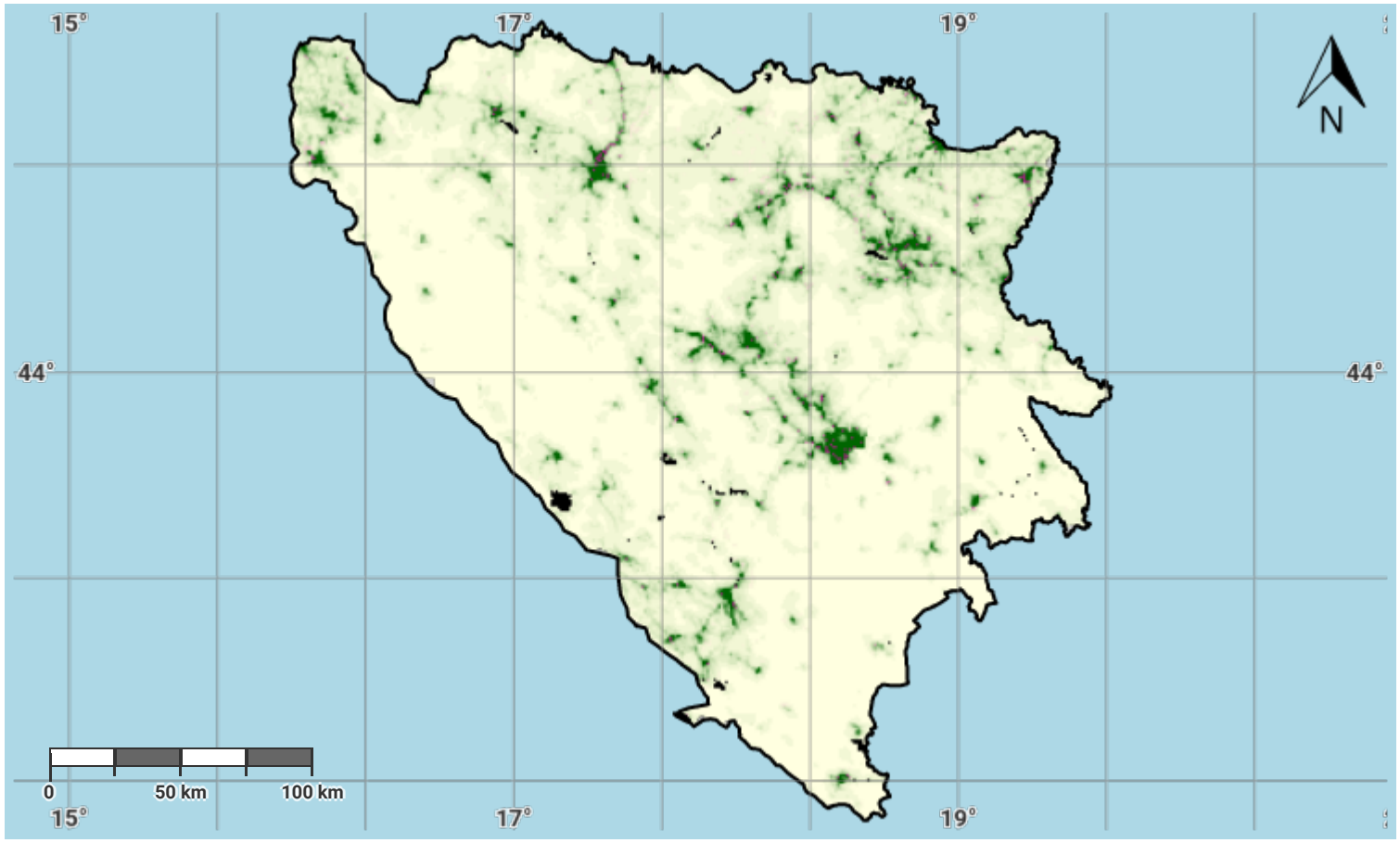
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M3
Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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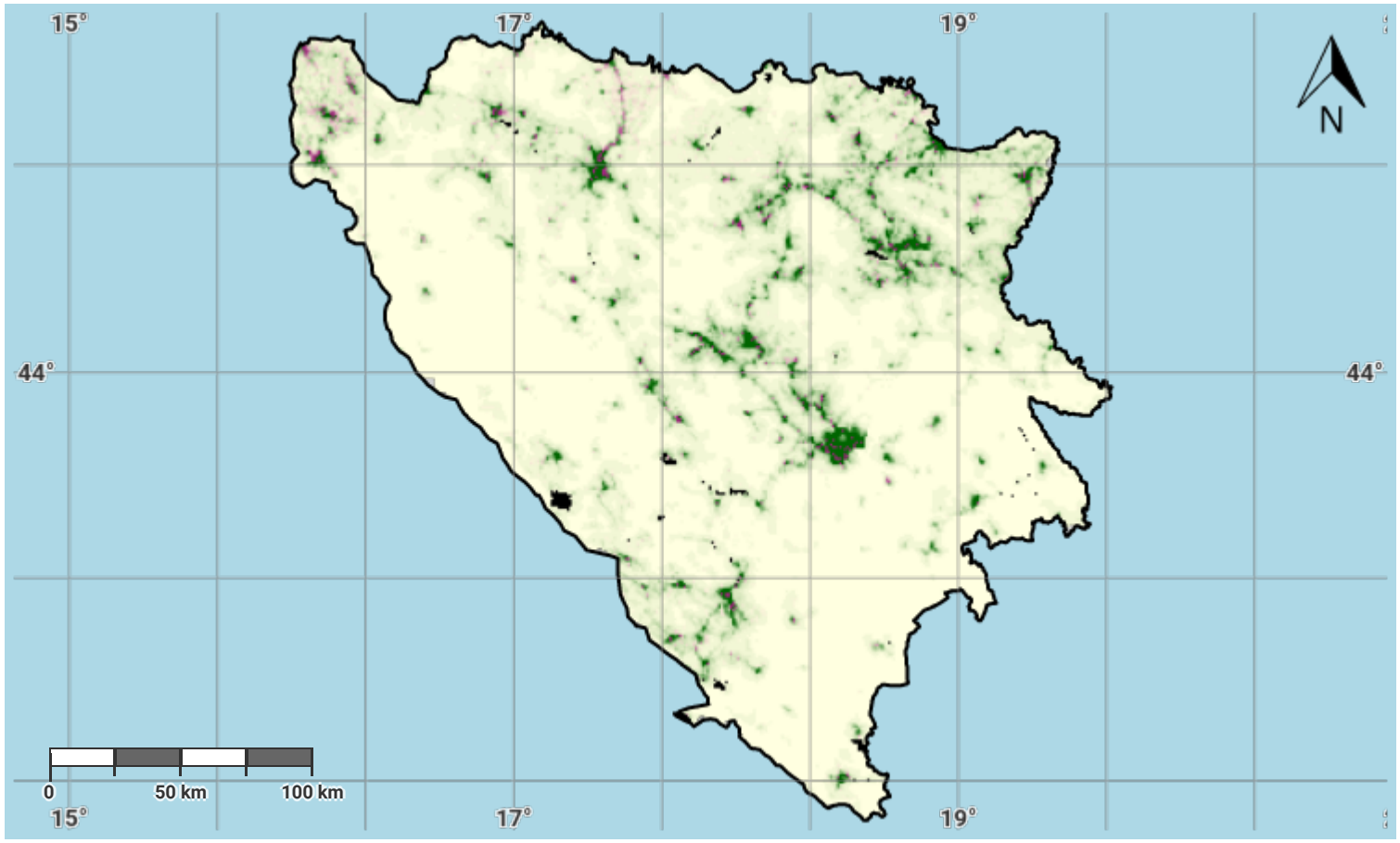
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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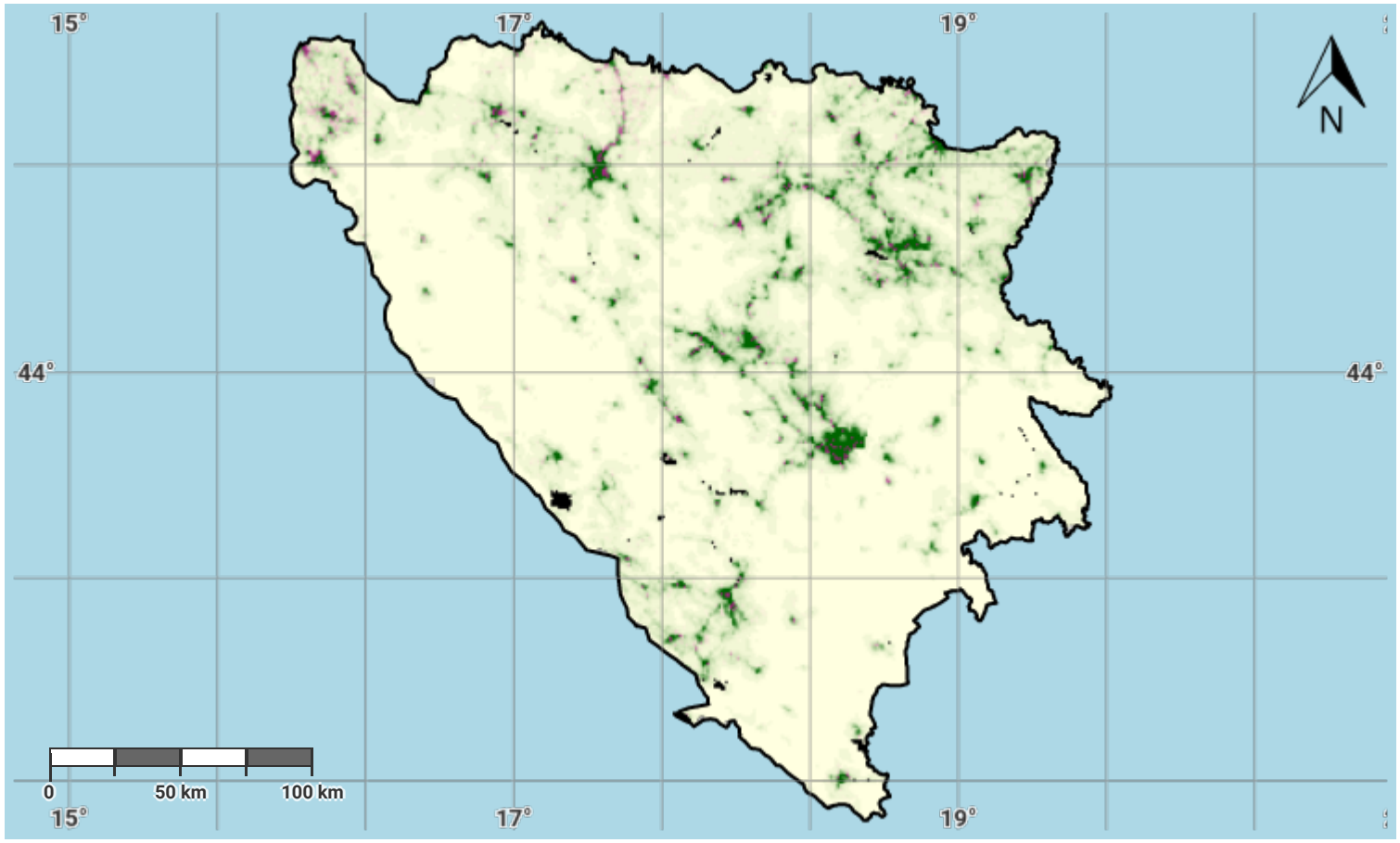
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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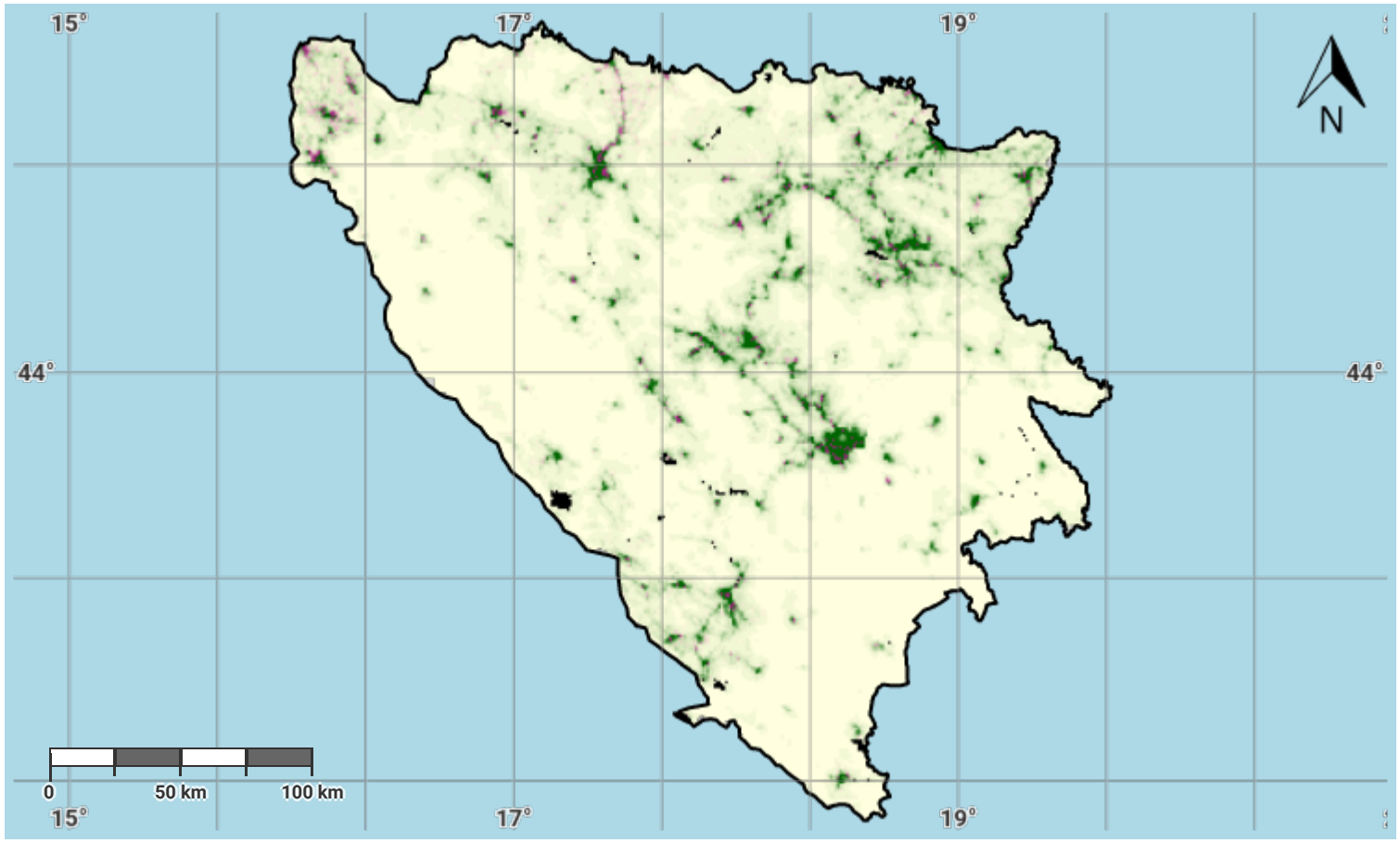
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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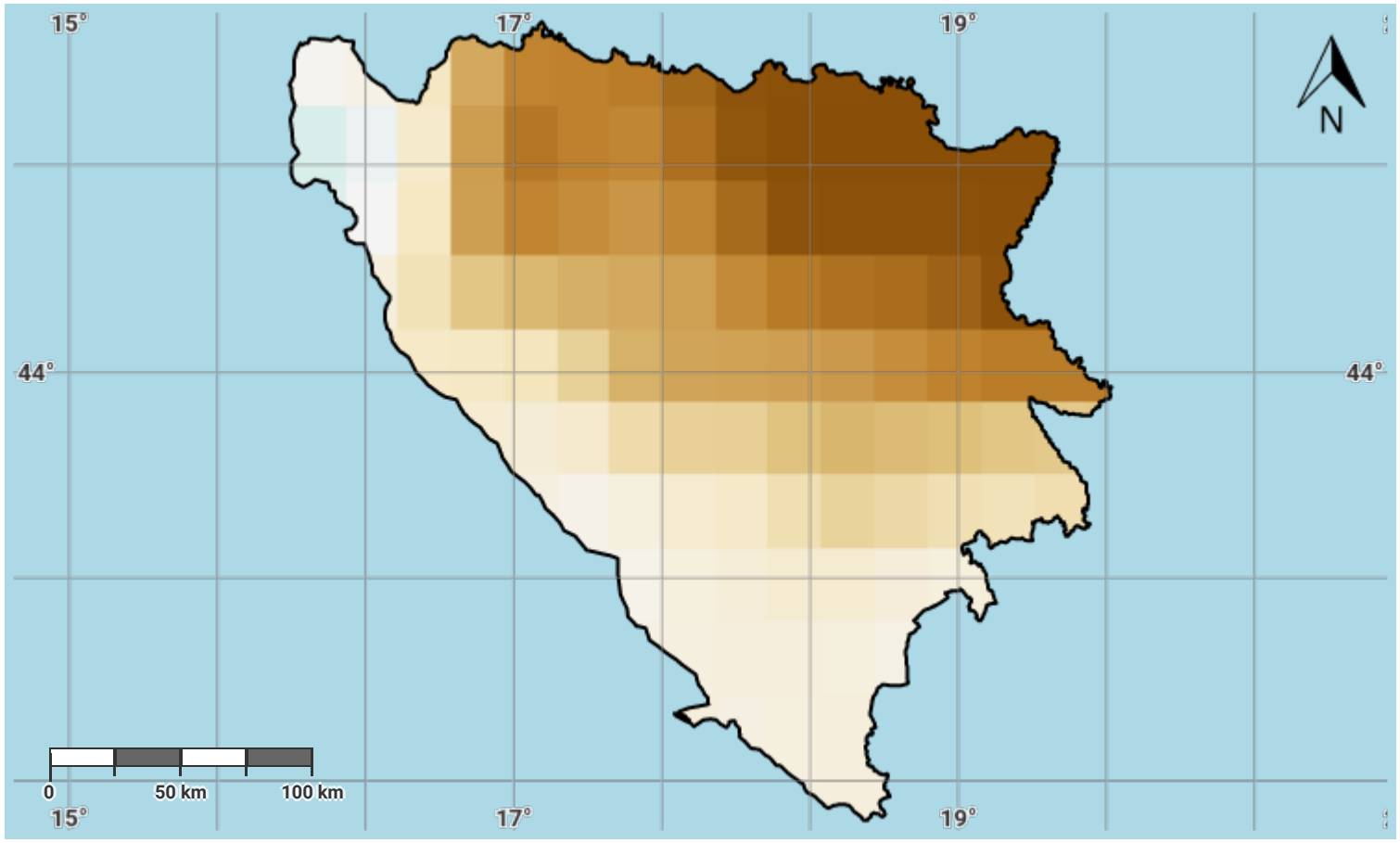
Source Data Credits

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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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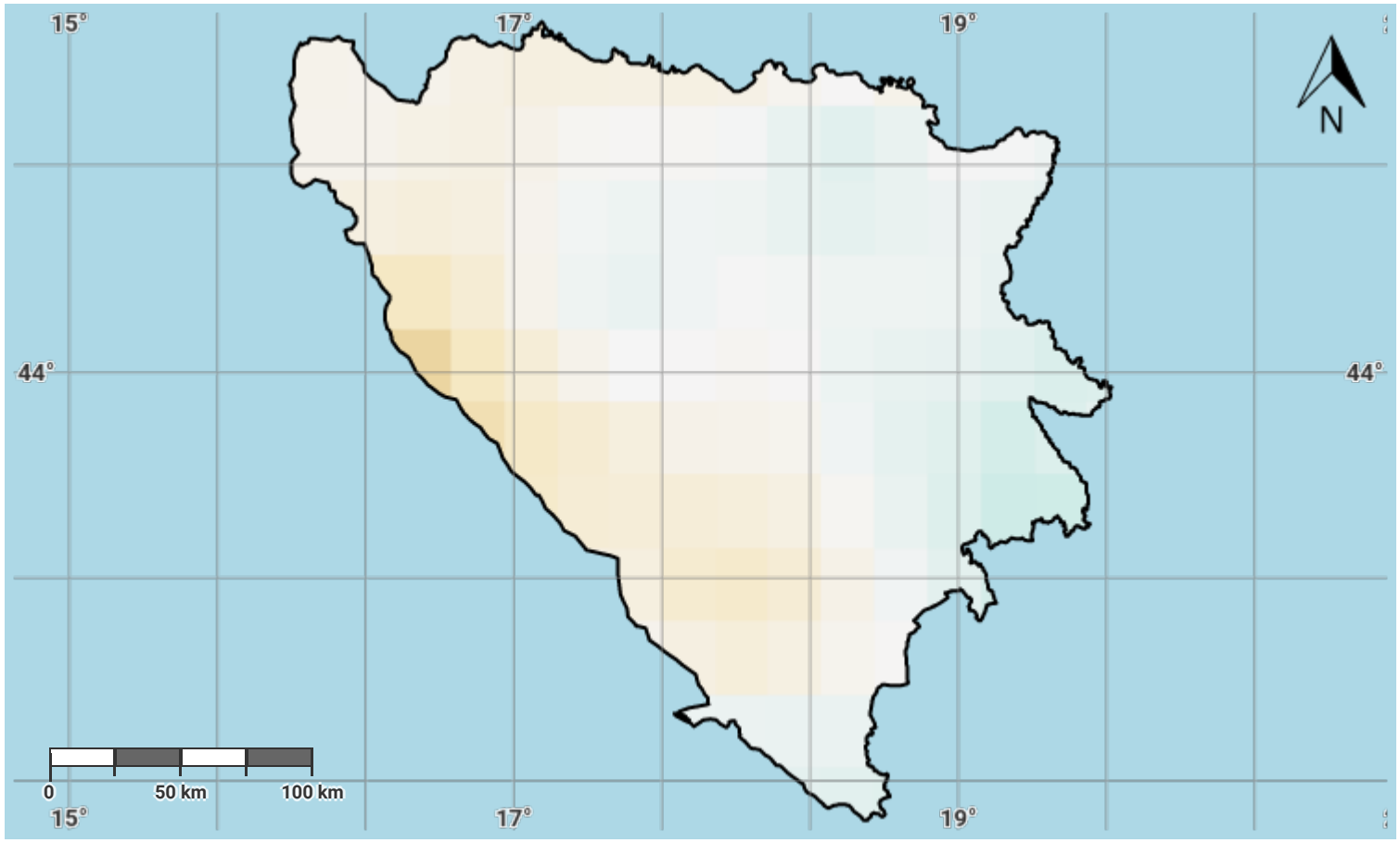
Source Data Credits

- 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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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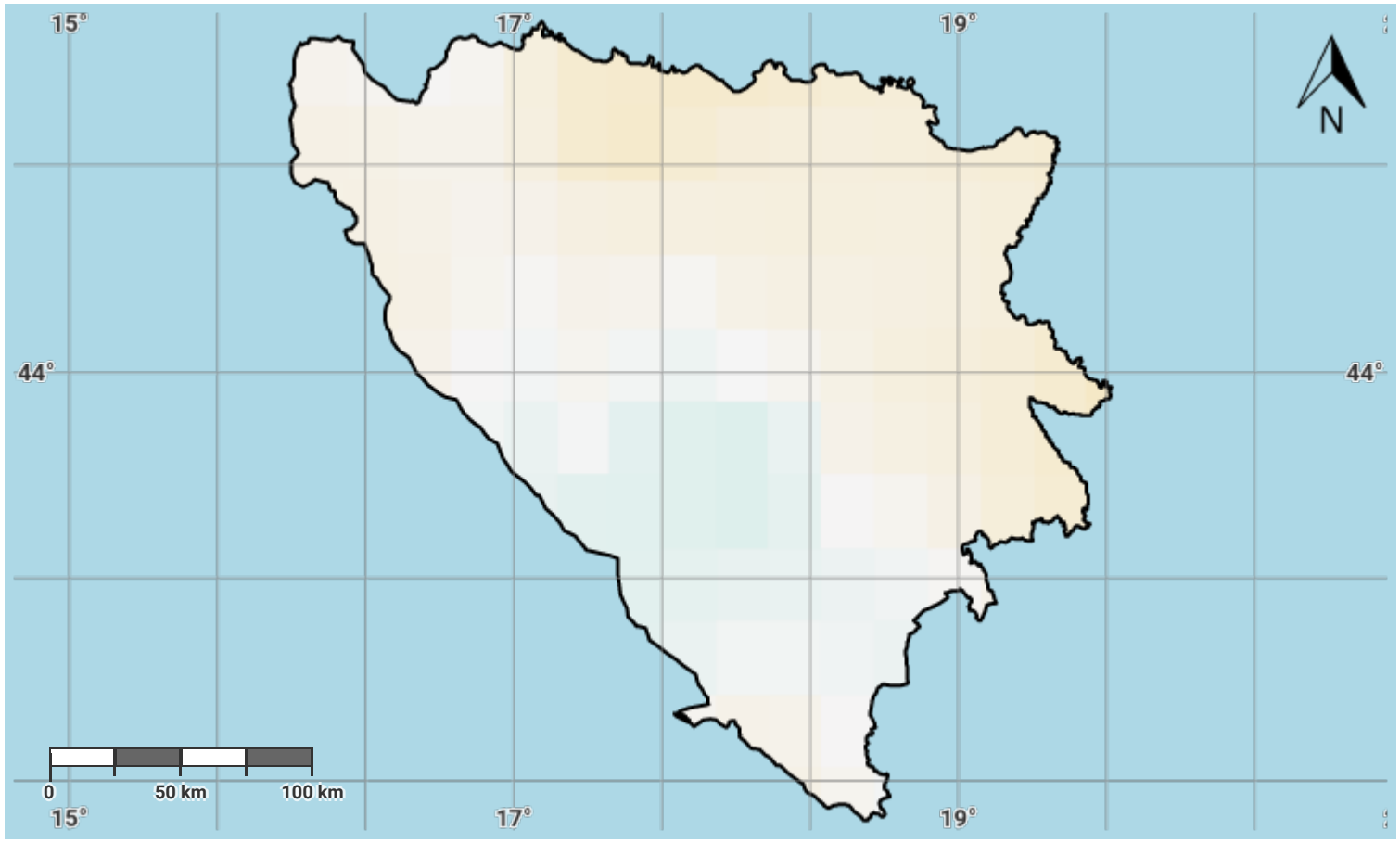
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-1.M3
Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



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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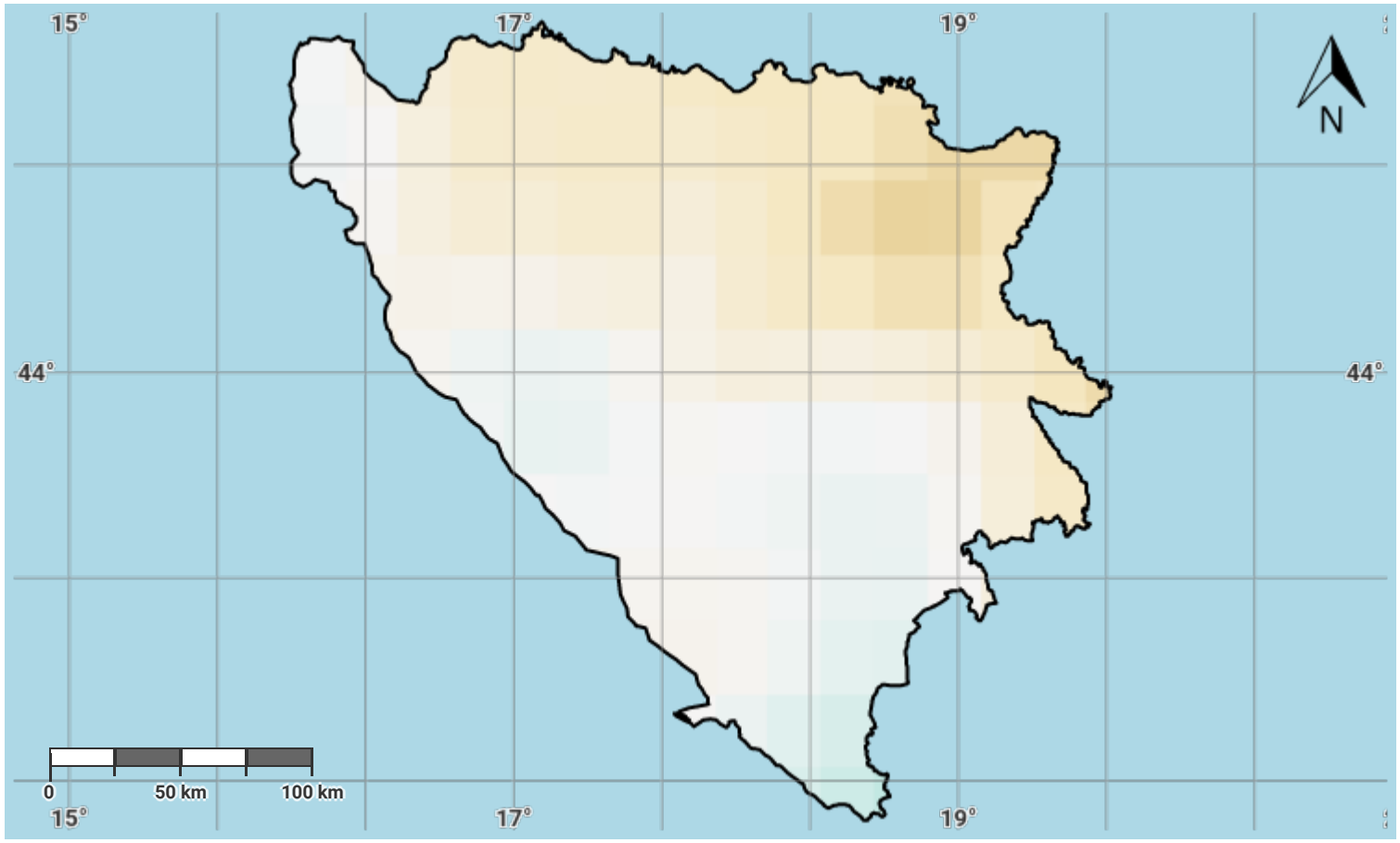
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-1.M4
Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



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)

Disclaimer

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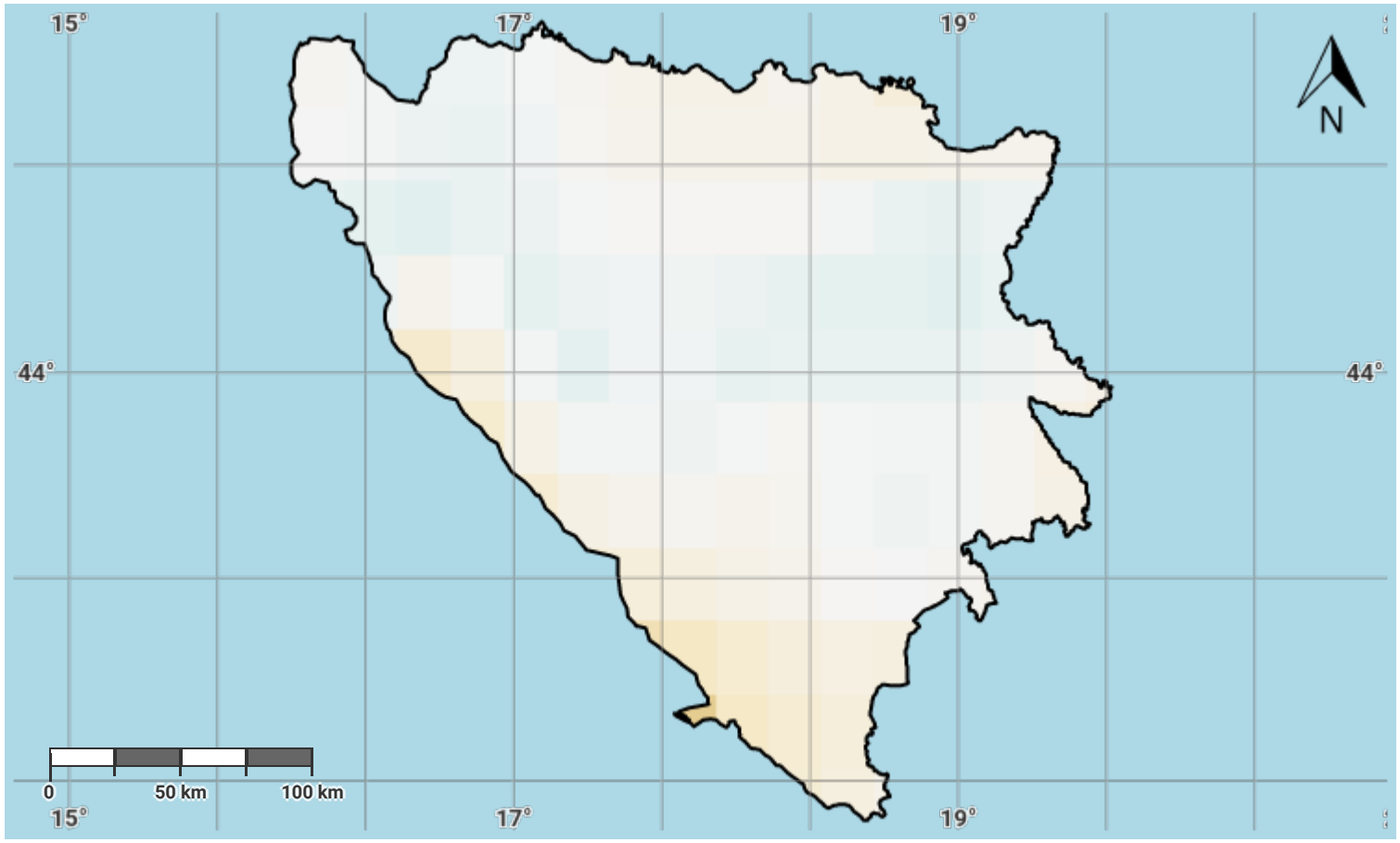
Source Data Credits

- 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – 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)

Disclaimer

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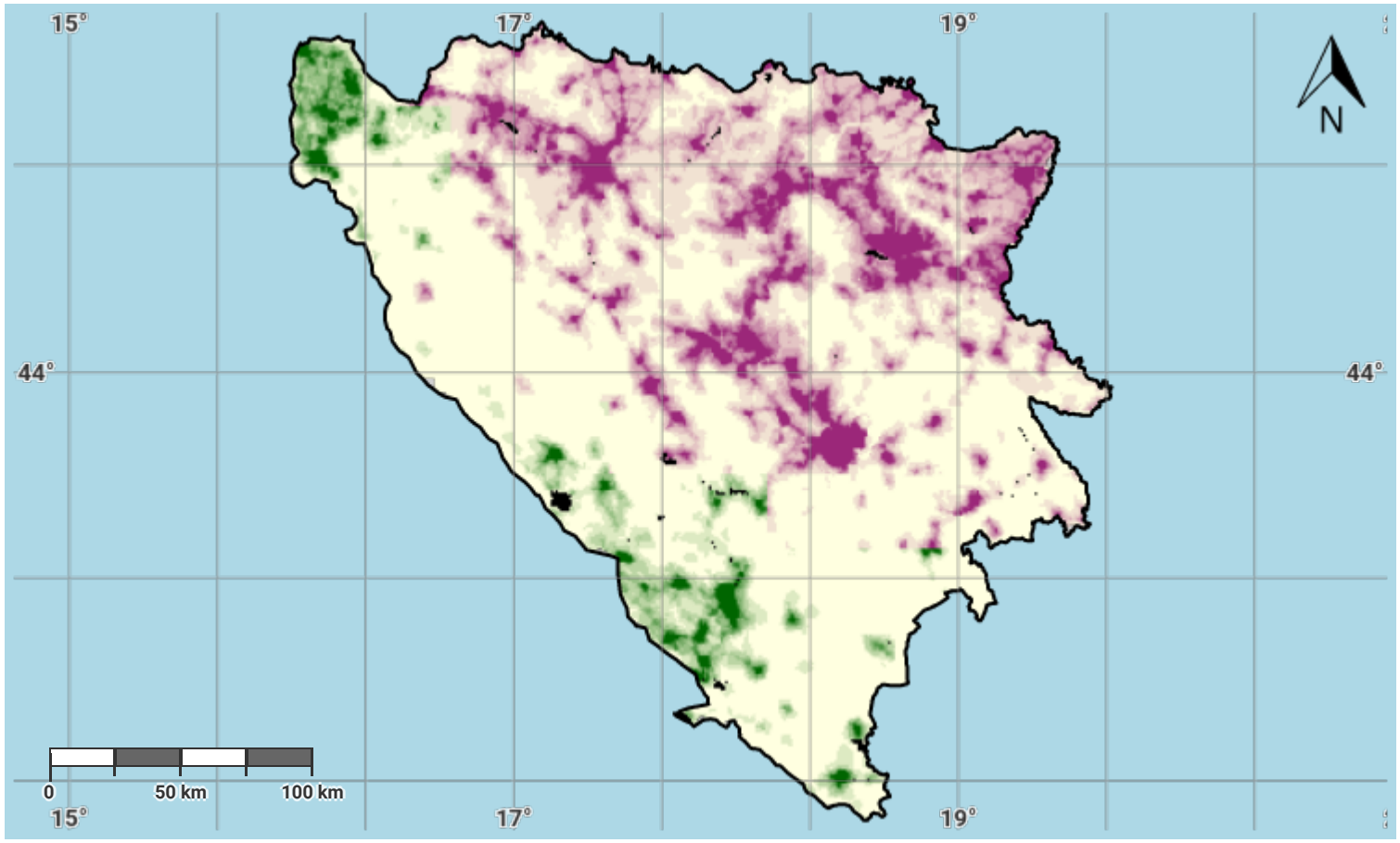
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M1
Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 150
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 150
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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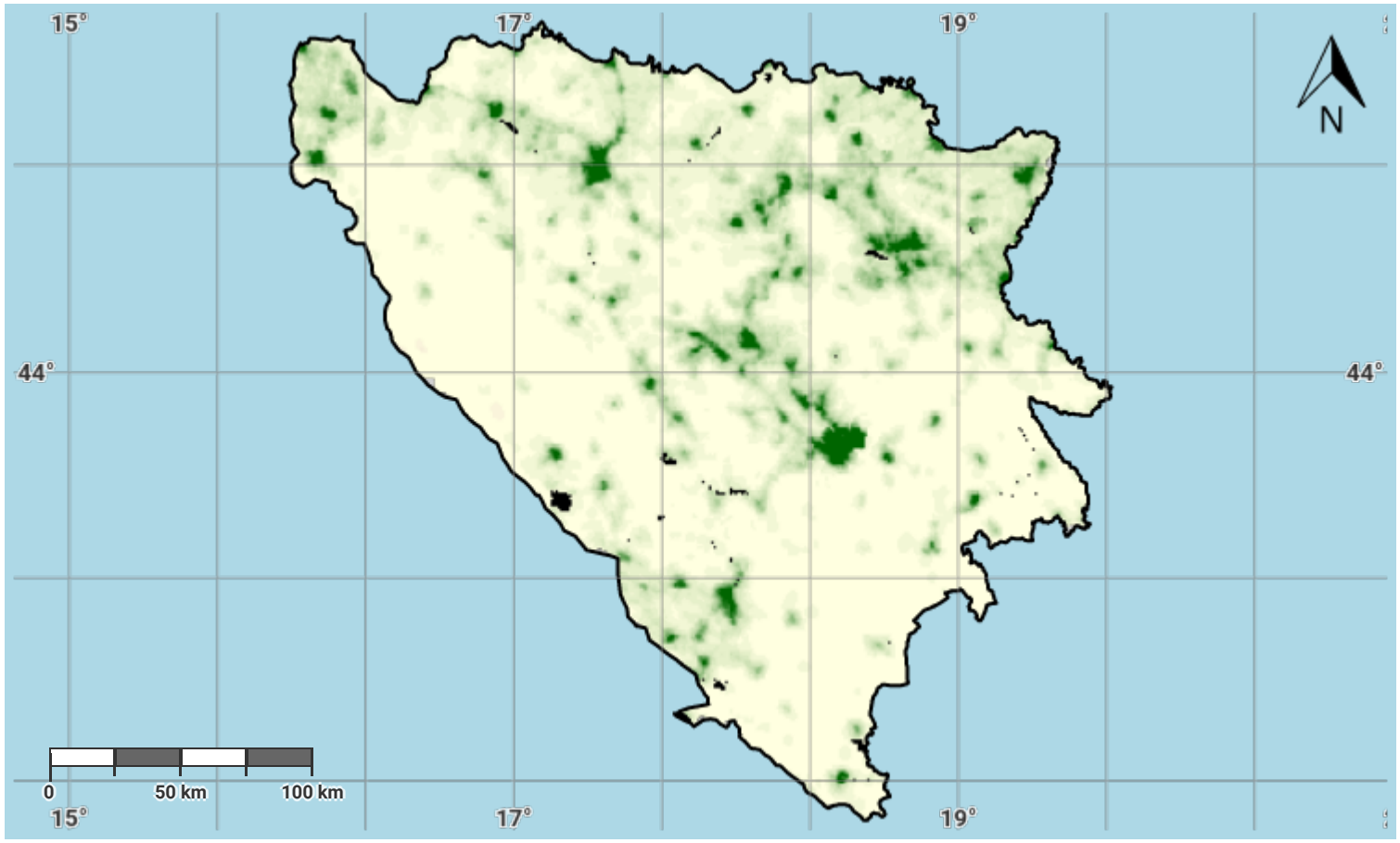
Source Data Credits

- 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

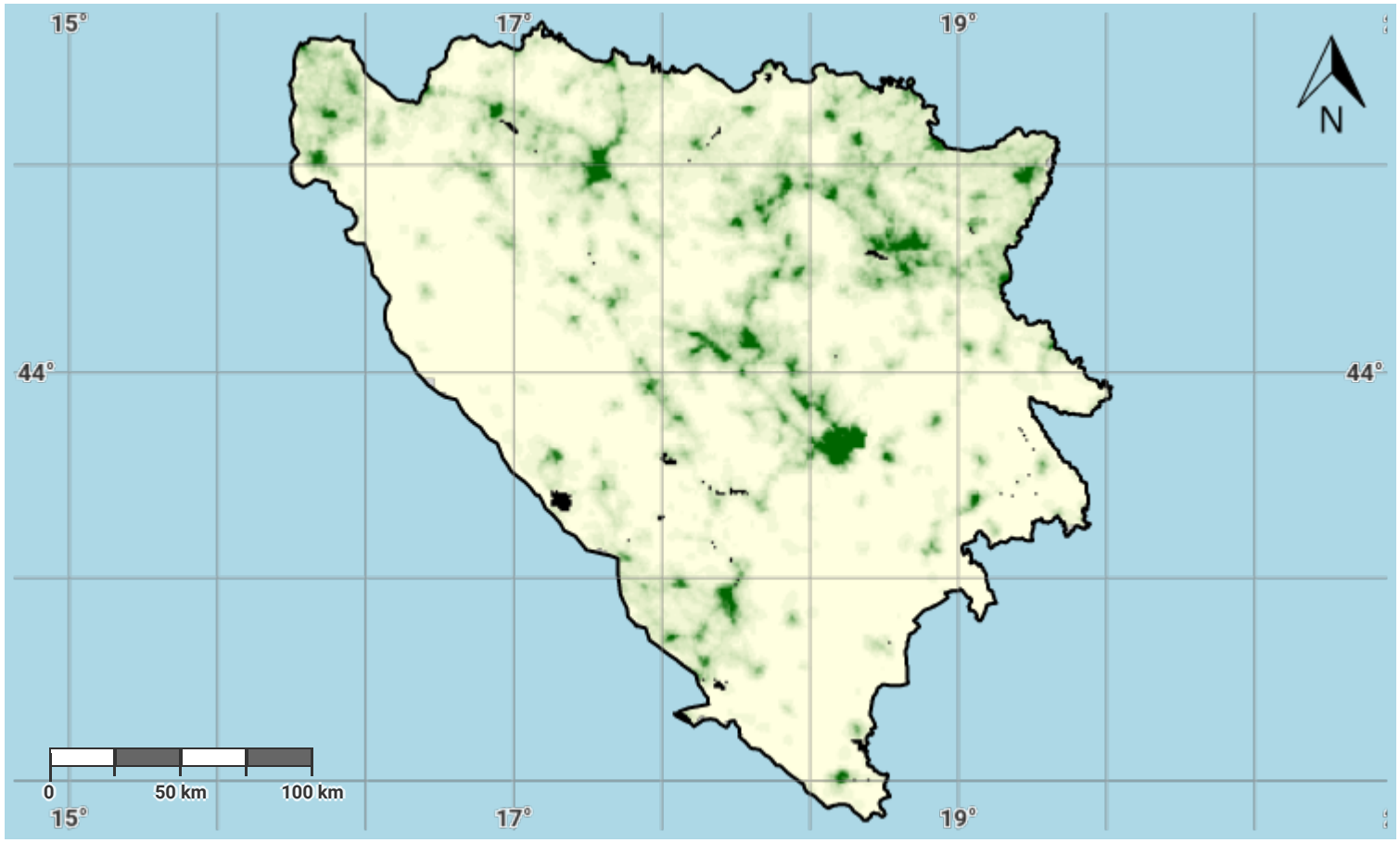
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat 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

- 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

Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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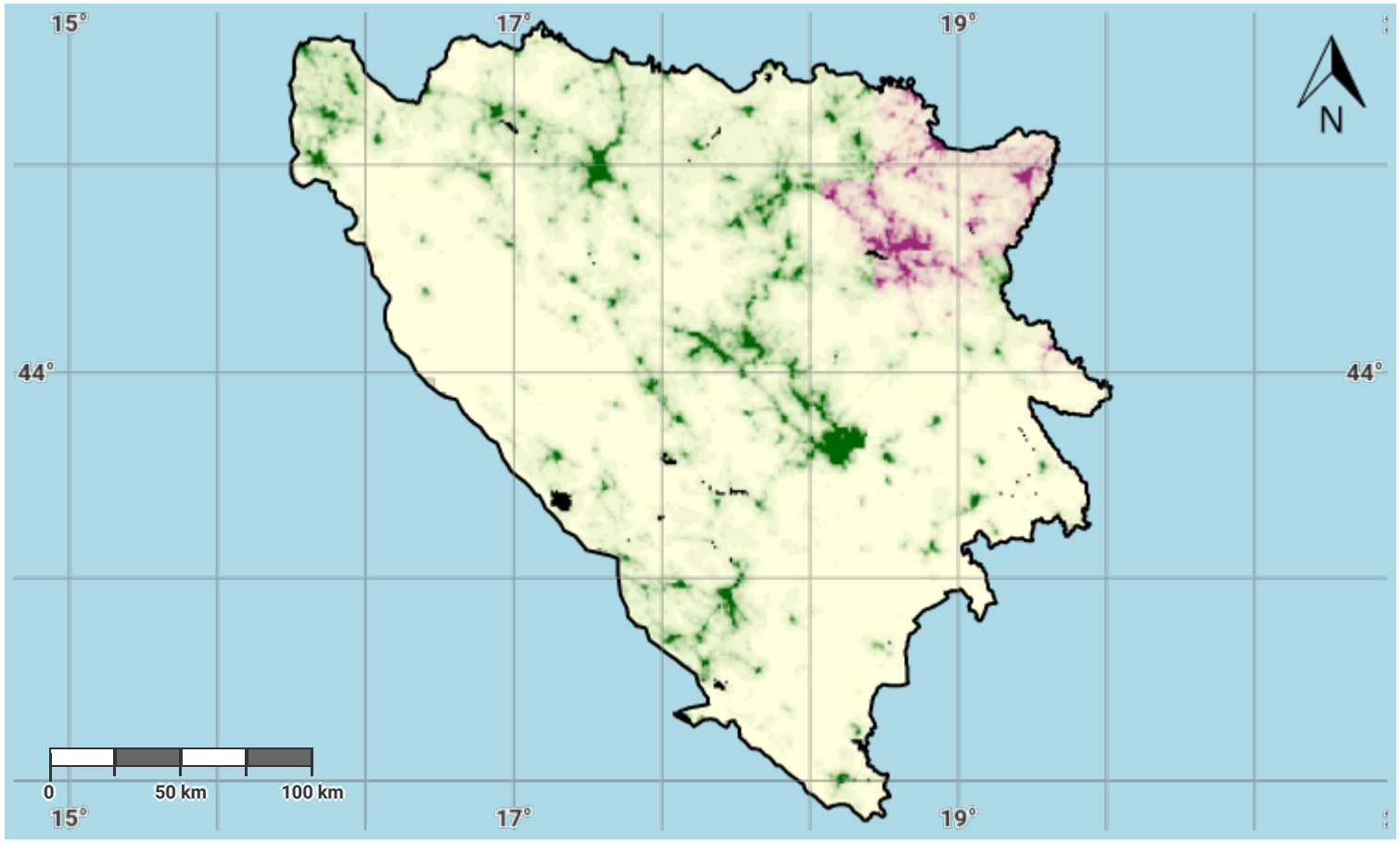
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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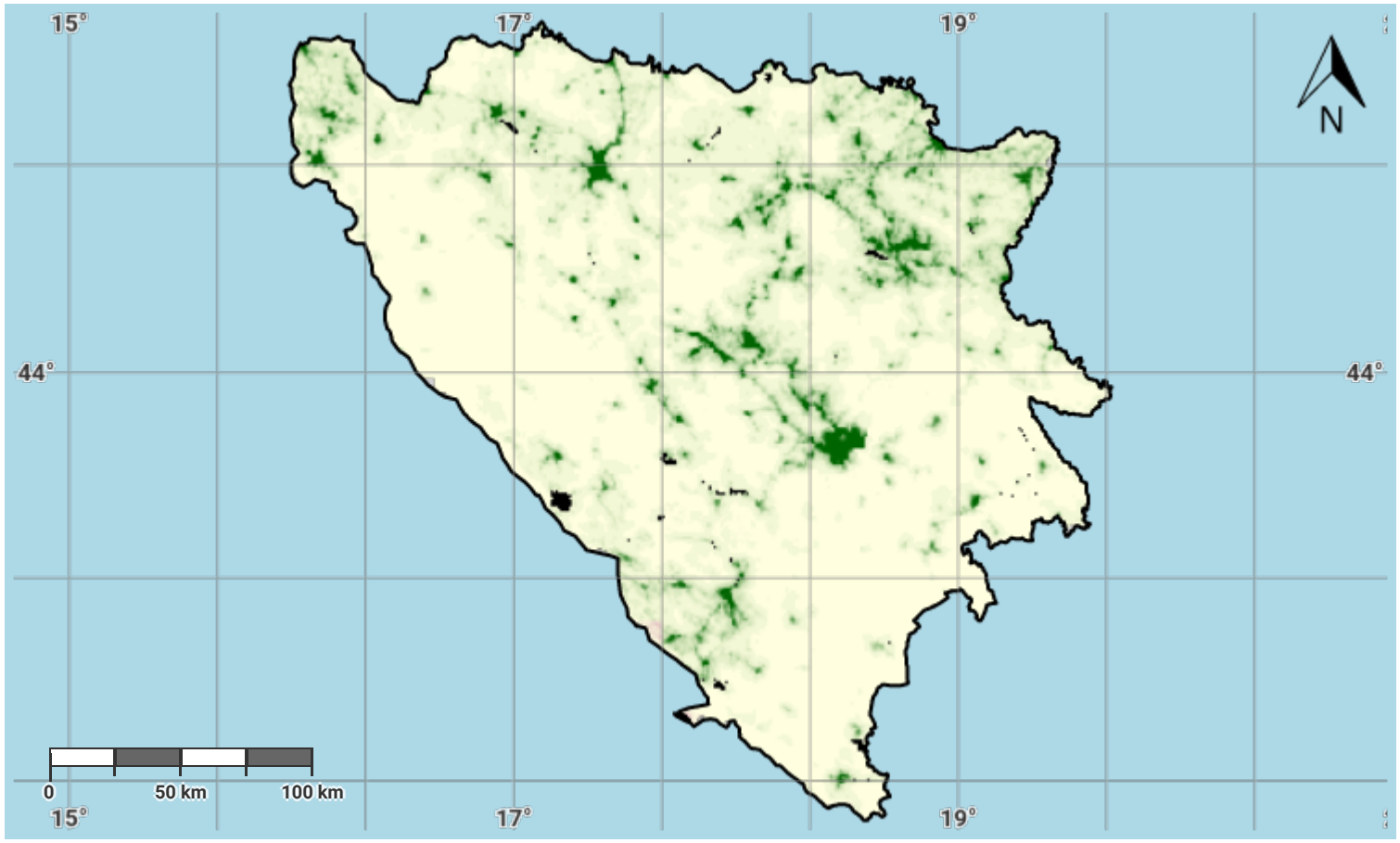
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M5
Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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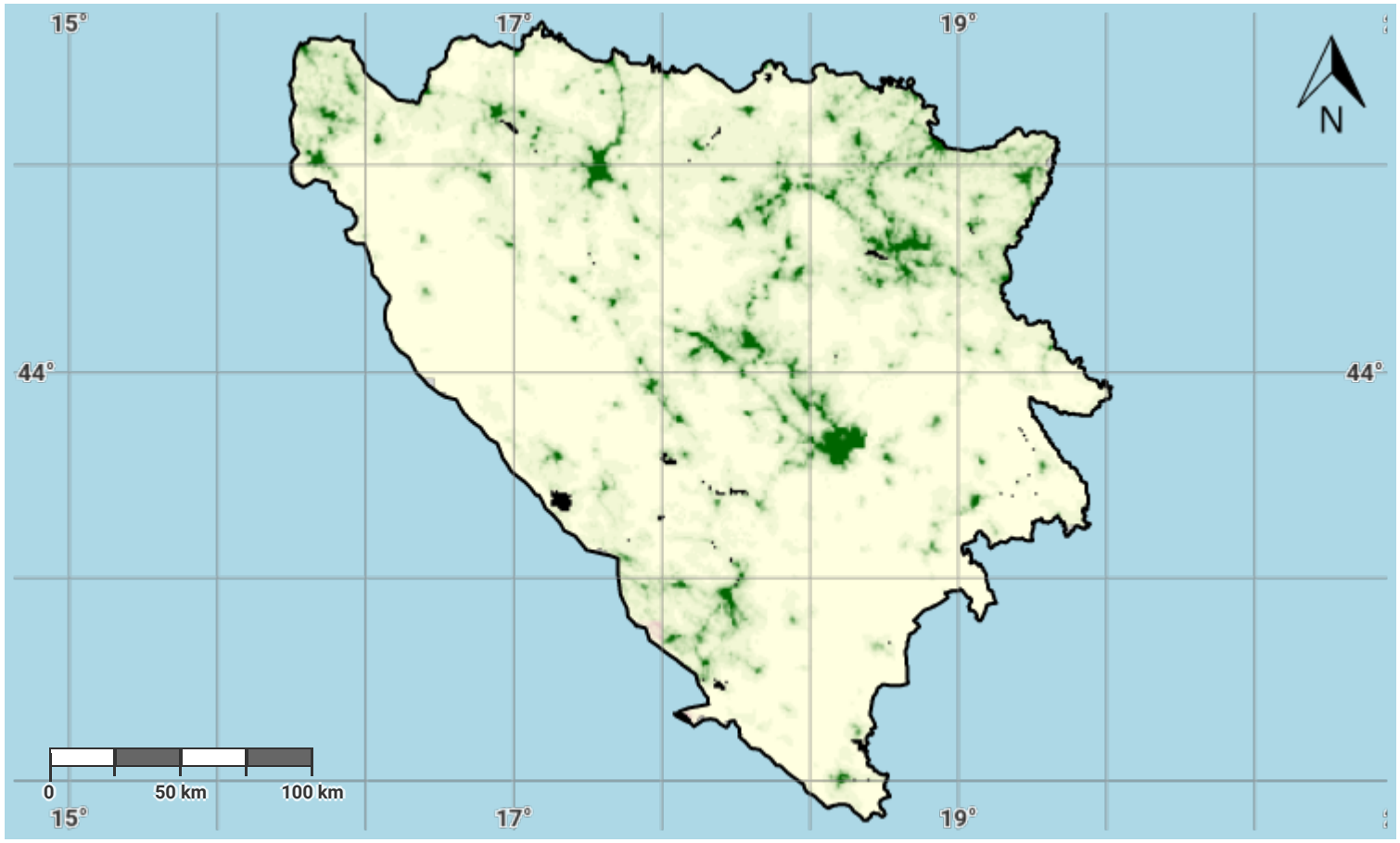
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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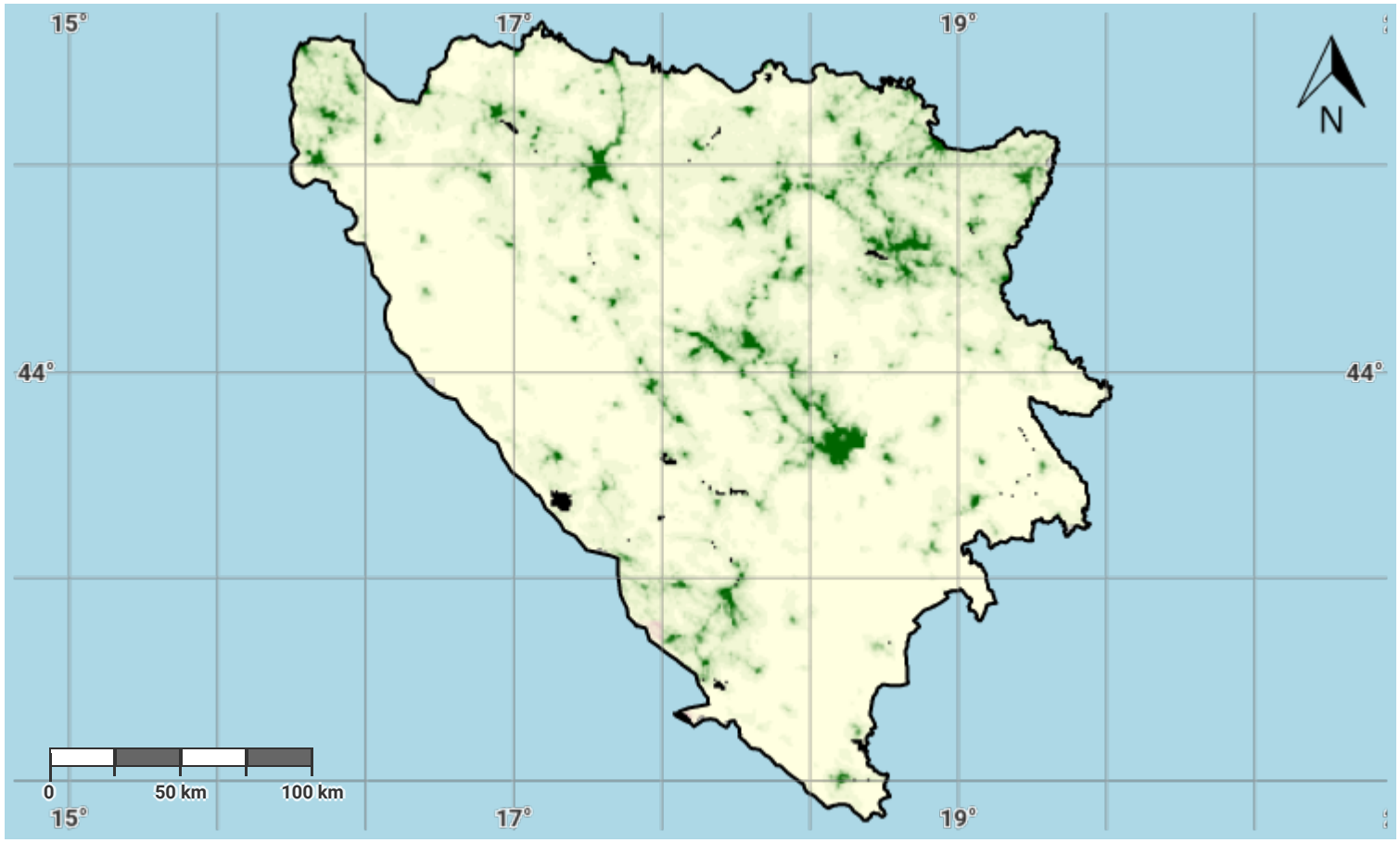
Bosnia and Herzegovina – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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