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

Report from Botswana

27 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
2 001	579 601 .43	2 128 .57	581 730	
2 005	579 601 .43	2 128 .57	581 730	
2 010	579 601 .43	2 128 .57	581 730	
2 015	579 601 .43	2 128 .57	581 730	
2 019	579 601 .43	2 128 .57	581 730	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Inundation	Grasslands	Wetlands
Woody Encroachment	Grasslands	Tree-covered areas
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Croplands

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	-	-	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	208 486	332 413	11 662	8 773	3 860	14 407	0	
2001	208 472	332 413	11 676	8 773	3 860	14 407	0	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2002	208 458	332 412	11 690	8 760	3 874	14 407	0	
2003	208 444	332 400	11 674	8 760	3 916	14 407	0	
2004	208 430	332 344	11 716	8 760	3 944	14 407	0	
2005	208 458	332 344	11 688	8 760	3 944	14 407	0	
2006	208 666	332 344	11 480	8 760	3 944	14 407	0	
2007	208 457	331 969	11 679	8 746	4 329	14 421	0	
2008	208 177	332 044	11 826	8 746	4 400	14 407	0	
2009	208 306	331 915	11 812	8 746	4 414	14 407	0	
2010	208 252	331 956	11 811	8 746	4 414	14 421	0	
2011	208 179	331 911	11 840	8 732	4 414	14 524	0	
2012	208 258	331 618	11 855	8 732	4 414	14 724	0	
2013	208 564	331 426	11 754	8 719	4 414	14 724	0	
2014	208 442	331 051	12 003	8 619	4 574	14 913	0	
2015	208 429	330 992	12 075	8 619	4 574	14 913	0	
2016	208 456	331 006	12 020	8 619	4 587	14 913	0	
2017	208 327	331 120	12 122	8 519	4 600	14 913	0	
2018	208 172	331 133	12 163	8 506	4 714	14 913	0	
2019	208 186	331 133	12 149	8 492	4 714	14 927	0	
2020	208 146	331 190	12 091	8 506	4 756	14 913	0	

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	206 724	641	794	0	298	28	0	208 485
Grasslands (km²)	1 139	330 093	373	0	402	406	0	332 413
Croplands (km²)	551	189	10 894	0	28	0	0	11 662
Wetlands (km²)	0	41	14	8 619	0	100	0	8 774
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	14	0	0	3 846	0	0	3 860
Other Lands (km²)	14	14	0	0	0	14 379	0	14 407
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	208 428	330 992	12 075	8 619	4 574	14 913	0	

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)	208 088	42	69	0	128	0	0	208 327
Grasslands (km²)	14	331 079	13	14	0	0	0	331 120
Croplands (km²)	57	14	12 037	0	14	0	0	12 122
Wetlands (km²)	0	13	0	8 492	0	14	0	8 519
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	4 600	0	0	4 600
Other Lands (km²)	0	14	0	0	0	14 899	0	14 913
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	208 159	331 162	12 119	8 506	4 742	14 913	0	

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	2 941	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	576 660	99 .1
Land area with no land cover data	2 129	0 .4

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	98 .16	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	579 195 .47	99 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	307 .81	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

SO1-1.T1 Botswana has adopted to report its land degradation status following the IPCC 2006 guidelines, using its six land use classes (Forest, Croplands, Grasslands, Otherland, Settlement and Wetlands). The information is based on national dataset. The dataset link is provided below. https://datastudio.google.com/u/1/reporting/73b47da2-037c-4eed-980a-7f19056cb0c9/page/xbLXC SO1-1.T7: Wetlands to Wetlands is high because Botswana experienced tropical cyclone called Dineo in 2016.

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	7 435	59 460	1 638	105 202	34 694	355
Grasslands	14 578	95 240	10 941	165 333	44 346	355
Croplands	816	6 183	0	4 530	545	355
Wetlands	1 366	1 083	1 256	3 428	1 486	355
Artificial surfaces	480	1 396	14	2 065	619	355
Other Lands	1 713	2 142	3 585	5 443	2 031	355
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	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	3 528	19 508	5 643	178 201	1 307	355
Grasslands	10 895	29 961	17 398	271 833	1 047	355
Croplands	55	1 332	0	10 720	42	355
Wetlands	974	1 530	1 337	4 410	241	355
Artificial surfaces	42	631	14	3 985	42	355
Other Lands	818	1 567	3 635	8 880	28	355
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	794	156	400	0	225	14
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	641	0	57	0	485	100
Tree-covered areas	Other Lands	28	0	0	0	28	0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	298	14	73	0	212	0
Grasslands	Croplands	373	106	56	0	97	113

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 139	0	543	102	338	155
Grasslands	Other Lands	407	0	190	0	217	0
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	402	0	116	0	83	202
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	551	0	176	0	203	172
Croplands	Grasslands	189	0	120	0	70	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	28	0	14	0	14	0
Wetlands	Croplands	14	0	14	0	0	0
Wetlands	Grasslands	41	14	0	0	27	0
Wetlands	Other Lands	100	0	0	0	0	100
Artificial surfaces	Grasslands	14	0	0	0	14	0
Artificial surfaces	Artificial surfaces	3 846	466	1 194	14	1 755	417
Other Lands	Tree-covered areas	14	0	0	0	14	0
Other Lands	Grasslands	296	6	1	147	102	38

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	69	0	0	0	69	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	42	0	0	0	42	0
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	128	0	14	0	114	0
Grasslands	Croplands	13	0	0	0	13	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	14	0	0	0	14	0
Grasslands	Wetlands	14	0	0	0	14	0
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	57	0	50	0	42	0
Croplands	Grasslands	14	0	0	0	14	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	14	0	14	0	0	0
Wetlands	Grasslands	13	0	0	0	13	0

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)
Wetlands	Other Lands	14	0	0	0	14	0
Other Lands	Grasslands	14	0	0	0	14	0

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	209 427	36 .1
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	370 174	63 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	2 129	0 .4

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	2 706	0 .5
Land area with stable land productivity	478 001	82 .5
Land area with degraded land productivity	98 894	17 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	2 129	0 .4

General comments

SO1-2.T5:Land area with non-degraded land productivity includes stable and improving. The information is based on national dataset. The dataset link is provided below. https://datastudio.google.com/u/1/reporting/73b47da2-037c-4eed-980a-7f19056cb0c9/page/xbLXC

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	17	17	18	19	18	16	0
2001	16	16	18	19	18	16	0
2002	16	16	18	19	18	16	0
2003	16	16	18	19	18	16	0
2004	16	16	18	19	18	16	0
2005	16	16	17	19	18	16	0
2006	16	16	17	19	18	18	0
2007	16	16	17	19	17	16	0
2008	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2009	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2010	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2011	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2012	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2013	16	16	17	19	16	16	0
2014	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2015	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2016	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2017	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2018	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2019	16	15	17	19	16	16	0
2020	16	15	17	19	16	16	0

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	794	17 .9	10 .3	1 422 459	816 416	-606 043

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)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	641	17 .1	15 .7	1 096 041	1 006 423	-89 618
Tree-covered areas	Other Lands	28	15 .8	1 .6	44 157	4 416	-39 741
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	298	18 .2	1 .8	541 751	54 175	-487 576
Grasslands	Croplands	373	17 .6	9 .9	657 226	370 970	-286 256
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	1 139	15 .8	15 .6	1 801 945	1 775 250	-26 695
Grasslands	Other Lands	406	17 .4	1 .7	707 564	70 756	-636 808
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	402	15 .5	1 .6	623 411	62 341	-561 070
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	551	16 .9	28 .6	932 060	1 577 762	645 702
Croplands	Grasslands	189	17 .0	27 .1	321 856	512 919	191 063
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	28	22 .1	2 .2	61 921	6 192	-55 729
Wetlands	Croplands	14	21 .1	14 .4	29 554	20 210	-9 344
Wetlands	Grasslands	41	18 .6	17 .5	76 106	71 713	-4 393
Wetlands	Other Lands	100	16 .0	1 .6	159 530	15 953	-143 577
Artificial surfaces	Grasslands	14	19 .4	35 .2	27 192	49 323	22 131
Other Lands	Tree-covered areas	14	17 .6	34 .4	24 602	48 108	23 506
Other Lands	Grasslands	296	28 .3	36 .3	837 811	1 075 104	237 293

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	69 .31	17 .5	11 .2	121 043	77 397	-43 646
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	42 .21	16 .9	16 .6	71 479	70 096	-1 383
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	127 .57	16 .8	7 .7	213 785	98 864	-114 921
Grasslands	Croplands	13 .11	28 .6	28 .4	37 554	37 273	-281
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	13 .90	14 .0	14 .0	19 490	19 402	-88
Grasslands	Wetlands	13 .90	22 .5	22 .5	31 276	31 276	0
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	57 .24	18 .3	25 .1	105 006	143 445	38 439

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	Grasslands	13 .90	11 .7	11 .5	16 302	15 987	-315
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	13 .90	15 .9	15 .9	22 081	22 081	0
Wetlands	Grasslands	13 .11	17 .1	16 .8	22 413	21 979	-434
Wetlands	Other Lands	13 .90	25 .4	2 .5	35 244	3 524	-31 720
Other Lands	Grasslands	13 .90	15 .8	15 .5	21 976	21 551	-425

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)	2 428	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	577 173	99 .6
Land area with no SOC data	2 129	0 .4

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	113	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	579 134	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	354	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	2 129	0 .4

General comments

SO1-3.T1Artificial surfaces=Settlement The information is based on national dataset. The dataset link is provided below. https://datastudio.google.com/u/1/reporting/73b47da2-037c-4eed-980a-7f19056cb0c9/page/xbLXC

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	210 267	36 .3
Reporting Period	99 215	17 .1
Change in degraded extent	-111052	

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 data was collected by Government officers, assessing systematically the landscapes of Botswana using Open Foris Collect Earth. The Database uses a national grid that allows for consistent representation of land use change. Government officers are able to update the values and efforts for ground truthing the assessment are ongoing.

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

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
Kgalagadi District	Kgalagadi	44 317 .23	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Fire regime change 6. Invasive Alien Species 7. Land abandonment 8. Mineral resource extraction 9. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 10. Climate change 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • 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 • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
						surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
						management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
Ngamiland District	Ngamiland	16 817 .73	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Fire regime change 6. Invasive Alien Species 7. Land abandonment 8. Mineral resource extraction 9. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 10. Climate change 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
Central District	Central	13 593 .88	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Fire regime change 6. Invasive Alien Species 7. Land abandonment 8. Mineral resource extraction 9. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 10. Climate change 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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
Ghanzi District	Ghanzi	9 492 .04	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction 5. Fire regime change 6. Invasive Alien Species 7. Land abandonment 8. Mineral resource extraction 9. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 10. Climate change 11.	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	4						
Total hotspot area	84 220 .88						

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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

North East District	Northeast	622 .98	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas	

Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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
					◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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

South East District	Southeat	1 117 .99	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas	

Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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
					◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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
Chobe District	Chobe	4 773 .77	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general/unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas	
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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
					◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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

Kgatleng District	Kgatleng	7 733 .72	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas	

Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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
					◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of brightpots		4				
Total brightspot area		14 248 .46				

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

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

General comments

The information is based on national dataset. The dataset link is provided below. https://datastudio.google.com/u/1/reporting/73b47da2-037c-4eed-980a-7f19056cb0c9/page/xbLXC Source: Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Report Source: Land Degradation Status Report Botswana

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 452 954 .56						

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
By 2030, all non-degraded land (100%) remains at the same state.	2030	Botswana	284 512 .8	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
By 2030, the land degradation sources in Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Ngamiland and Central districts are addressed.	2030	Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Ngamiland and Central districts	84 220 .88	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					○ areas ○ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ○ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ○ Restore protected areas ○ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ○ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ○ Restore/improve grasslands ○ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ○ Restore tree-covered areas ○ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ○ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ○ Reduce soil erosion ○ Reduce sand encroachment ○ Maintain the current level of SOC ○ Improve watershed/landscape management ○ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ○ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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

By 2030, land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stocks are improved by 1% across all land types.	2030	Botswana		☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Other/general /unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Other/general /unspecified
					  ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative
								• AFR100
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
By 2030, forest degradation is reduced by 10%	2030	Botswana		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
By 2030, three restoration programmes are initiated in selected hotspots using appropriate technology (passive or active restoration)	2030	kgalagadi, Ngamiland, Central, Ghanzi,.	84 220 .88	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
By 2030, five percent (5 %) of degraded grassland is rehabilitated.	2030	kgalagadi, Ngamiland, Central, Ghanzi.		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
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Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
By 2030, an additional 5% of the national territory is in a healthy state (compared to 2015).	2030	Botswana		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • Other: The Great Green Wall Initiative • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					◦ areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 452 954 .56						

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
					By 2030, all non-degraded land (100%) remains at the same state. : 0.00	
					By 2030, the land degradation sources in Kgalagadi, Ghanzi, Ngamiland and Central districts are addressed. : 0.00	
					By 2030, land productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stocks are improved by 1% across all land types.: 0.00	
					By 2030, forest degradation is reduced by 10% : 0.00	
					By 2030, three restoration programmes are initiated in selected hotspots using appropriate technology (passive or active restoration): 0.00	
					By 2030, five percent (5 %) of degraded grassland is rehabilitated. : 0.00	
					By 2030, an additional 5% of the national territory is in a healthy state (compared to 2015).: 0.00	

General comments

The information is based on national dataset. The dataset link is provided below. https://datastudio.google.com/u/1/reporting/73b47da2-037c-4eed-980a-7f19056cb0c9/page/xbLXC Source: Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Report Botswana.

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	
2002	57 .1
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	49 .5
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	52 .2
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)	Decrease	From 2002/3 to 2009/10 The Gini Index decreased by 7.6%. Drivers: -Implementation of Government Programmes (Destitute & vulnerable groups, Farming subsidies).
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Increase	From 2009/10 to 2015/16 The Gini Index Increased by 2.7% Drivers: -Global recession.

General comments

SO2-1.T2: SO2-1.T3: Source: BOTSWANA MULTI-TOPIC HOUSEHOLD SURVEY POVERTY STATS BRIEF; https://www.statsbots.org.bw

Causes of change in the Indicators; Decrease From 2002/3 to 2009/10 The Gini Index decreased by 7.6%. Botswana experienced severe to extreme drought during the years 2003,2005 and 2007. The years 2008,2009, 2010 were normal years. The government intensified the subsidies and other government programs for the Destitute & vulnerable groups and Farmers during the drought years. Causes of change in the Indicators; Increase From 2009/10 to 2015/16 The Gini Index Increased by 2.7% Drivers: -Though government assistance was provided, the household economic situation was affected by global recession.

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	99.5	83.5	
2001	99.5	83.5	91.5
2002	99.5	83.5	
2003	99.5	83.5	
2004	99.5	83.5	
2005	99.5	83.5	
2006	99.5	83.5	
2007	99.5	83.5	
2008	99.5	84.1	91.8
2009	99.5	84.1	
2010	99.5	84.1	95.6
2011	99.5	84.1	
2012	100	90	95
2013	100	94	97
2014	100	94	97
2015	100	94	97
2016	100	94	97
2017	100	94	97
2018	100	96	98
2019	100	96	98
2020	100	96	98

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	-Improved water Reticulation infrastructure & Development of water sources (Dams & wellfields).

General comments

Source: Department of Water Affairs Botswana. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/ceea/archive/Water/Botswana_WaterAcc_2006.pdf. Source: Department of Water Affairs Botswana. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/glaas/glaas-2018-19/2019-country-highlights/botswana-glaas-2018-19-country-highlights.pdf?sfvrsn=53dd42f_8&download=true

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	822195	55 .6	421511	58 .1	400684	53 .3
Reporting period	862109	53 .0	431943	54 .4	430166	51 .6

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Drivers; -Implementation of Sustainable Land Management Projects.

General comments

-Though there is a decrease in the proportion of population exposed to Land degradation (LD) the Drivers of LD such as Deforestation, Overgrazing, Wildfires and bush encroachment are still prevalent. -The statistics is for Central, Ngamiland, Ghanzi & Kgalagadi districts derived from the National Population census reports for 2011 (baseline) and 2022(Reporting period).

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

No National targets have been set for reduction of proportion of population exposed to land degradation.

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	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2001	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2002	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2003	0	358 371 .7959	168 762 .9808	0	52 339 .56395
2004	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2005	0	122 314 .0125	0	0	457 160 .3282
2006	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2007	0	44 915 .8969	107 146 .8109	2 024 .860901	399 978 .6486
2008	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2009	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2010	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2011	0	0	21 033 .21899	0	558 441 .1217
2012	0	29 457 .84528	0	0	550 016 .4954
2013	0	141 874 .6933	7 872 .303517	0	429 727 .3439
2014	0	0	0	0	579 474 .3407
2015	0	112 994 .2535	27 432 .98438	0	327 671 .9502
2016	0	115 019 .1144	27 432 .98438	0	325 647 .0893
2017	0	0	2 024 .860901	0	577 449 .4798
2018	0	0	2 024 .860901	0	577 449 .4798
2019	0	283 204 .6898	152 062 .7077	27 432 .98438	5 398 .806156
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	0	0 .0
2001	0	0 .0
2002	0	0 .0
2003	527 134 .7768	90 .9
2004	0	0 .0
2005	122 314 .0125	21 .1

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	0	0 .0
2007	154 087 .5687	26 .6
2008	0	0 .0
2009	0	0 .0
2010	0	0 .0
2011	21 033 .21899	3 .6
2012	29 457 .84528	5 .1
2013	149 746 .9968	25 .8
2014	0	0 .0
2015	140 427 .2378	24 .2
2016	142 452 .0987	24 .6
2017	2 024 .860901	0 .3
2018	2 024 .860901	0 .3
2019	462 700 .3819	79 .8
2020		0 .0
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

Source: Department of Meteorological Services. The data used is not available online. Hence was sourced from the Department of Meteorological Services seasonal bulletin.

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	1326796	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	792329	47.1	0	0.0	368895	21.9	519639	30.9	0	0.0	888 534	52.9
2004	1680863	86.3	267157	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	267 157	13.7
2005	1574186	93.7	0	0.0	106677	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	106 677	6.3
2006	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	1102697	68.4	0	0.0	303842	18.9	102672	6.4	102672	6.4	509 186	31.6
2008	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	1680863	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	2001557	98.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	23347	1.2	0	0.0	23 347	1.2
2012	1742123	86.0	0	0.0	282781	14.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	282 781	14.0
2013	1692122	83.6	0	0.0	241122	11.9	91660	4.5	0	0.0	332 782	16.4
2014	2024904	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	1509354	74.5	0	0.0	317783	15.7	197767	9.8	0	0.0	515 550	25.5
2016	1317951	65.1	0	0.0	484985	24.0	221968	11.0	0	0.0	706 953	34.9
2017	1913430	94.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	111474	5.5	0	0.0	111 474	5.5
2018	1913430	94.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	111474	5.5	0	0.0	111 474	5.5
2019	198910	9.8	0	0.0	731338	36.1	872688	43.1	221968	11.0	1 825 994	90.2
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	520086	99.9	441	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	441	0.1

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	527260	99.4	3194	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 194	0.6
2002	1118	0.2	17445	3.3	108713	20.7	282874	53.9	114402	21.8	523 434	99.8
2003	9352	1.7	319258	57.4	201000	36.1	17867	3.2	8854	1.6	546 979	98.3
2004	425093	76.3	132296	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	132 296	23.7
2005	49336	8.7	370023	64.9	128465	22.5	22335	3.9	0	0.0	520 823	91.3
2006	584488	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	109412	18.0	484927	79.8	10052	1.7	2995	0.5	0	0.0	497 974	82.0
2008	342483	54.7	278415	44.4	5494	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	283 909	45.3
2009	626210	98.4	10307	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 307	1.6
2010	316382	48.7	321874	49.5	10680	1.6	679	0.1	0	0.0	333 233	51.3
2011	340909	50.5	316872	47.0	5368	0.8	11557	1.7	80	0.0	333 877	49.5
2012	1002	0.1	54907	8.2	151150	22.6	329564	49.3	132454	19.8	668 075	99.9
2013	47314	6.9	192305	28.1	130394	19.0	205083	29.9	110433	16.1	638 215	93.1
2014	337152	47.7	368623	52.1	1780	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	370 403	52.3
2015	80758	11.1	311702	43.0	246866	34.0	84002	11.6	1954	0.3	644 524	88.9
2016	159963	22.0	510241	70.1	54766	7.5	2608	0.4	0	0.0	567 615	78.0
2017	743546	99.9	599	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	599	0.1
2018	161387	21.0	608246	79.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	608 246	79.0
2019	257929	32.5	417378	52.6	101916	12.8	14335	1.8	1994	0.3	535 623	67.5
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	495010	99.9	563	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	563	0.1
2001	506522	99.4	2827	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 827	0.6
2002	1299	0.3	17743	3.5	105221	20.8	276591	54.6	105658	20.9	505 213	99.7
2003	9755	1.8	311285	57.6	193100	35.7	17625	3.3	8705	1.6	530 715	98.2
2004	409312	75.2	134861	24.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	134 861	24.8
2005	46600	8.3	360764	64.4	130657	23.3	22126	4.0	0	0.0	513 547	91.7

	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	577147	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	109114	18.1	480473	79.7	9756	1.6	3165	0.5	0	0.0	493 394	81.9
2008	346262	55.4	273274	43.7	5505	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	278 779	44.6
2009	628347	98.5	9435	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 435	1.5
2010	314393	48.0	328965	50.2	10822	1.7	696	0.1	0	0.0	340 483	52.0
2011	341994	50.0	324850	47.5	5367	0.8	11331	1.7	81	0.0	341 629	50.0
2012	1232	0 .2	55406	8.1	153132	22.5	338085	49.6	133104	19.5	679 727	99.8
2013	46064	6 .6	193792	27.6	133540	19.0	216998	30.9	112334	16.0	656 664	93.4
2014	340887	46.7	386495	53.0	2119	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	388 614	53.3
2015	82200	10.9	331391	44.1	251508	33.5	84388	11.2	2309	0.3	669 596	89.1
2016	160709	21.2	538986	71.1	55959	7.4	2725	0.4	0	0.0	597 670	78.8
2017	779311	99.9	672	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	672	0.1
2018	162654	20.2	644324	79.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	644 324	79.8
2019	265992	31.9	446887	53.7	103605	12.4	14392	1.7	1666	0.2	566 550	68.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

Source: https://www.gobotswana.com/sites/default/files/Botswana%20Statistical%20Year%20Book%202010.pdf

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 .44		
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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Botswana National Drought Plan	2023	National	Ongoing	The National Drought Plan was developed in 2020.
National Action Programme	2030	National	Ongoing	The National Action Plan was developed in 2018 and Revised in 2022.
Integrated Mesquite Management Strategy for Botswana	2027	National	Ongoing	The Integrated mesquite management strategy for Botswana was developed in 2022.

General comments

Sources: Botswana National Drought Plan, Botswana National Action Programme https://www.unccd.int/country-profile-document/botswana

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 .97714	0 .97694	0 .97718	
2001	0 .97711	0 .97692	0 .97718	
2002	0 .97707	0 .9769	0 .97718	
2003	0 .97704	0 .97682	0 .97715	
2004	0 .97699	0 .97673	0 .97712	
2005	0 .97694	0 .97667	0 .97708	
2006	0 .97686	0 .97661	0 .97705	
2007	0 .97676	0 .97642	0 .97696	
2008	0 .97667	0 .97621	0 .97687	
2009	0 .97645	0 .97591	0 .97678	
2010	0 .97622	0 .97575	0 .97669	
2011	0 .97599	0 .97556	0 .97647	
2012	0 .97577	0 .97548	0 .97624	
2013	0 .97574	0 .97537	0 .97601	
2014	0 .9757	0 .97527	0 .97582	
2015	0 .97569	0 .97531	0 .9758	
2016	0 .97568	0 .97523	0 .97584	
2017	0 .97567	0 .9752	0 .97582	
2018	0 .97567	0 .97516	0 .97583	
2019	0 .97567	0 .97516	0 .97586	
2020	0 .97568	0 .97514	0 .97586	

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

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation 3. Climate change 4. Pollution 5. Invasive alien species	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 3. Trade 4. Technological Innovations 5. Local to Global Governance	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 3. Pre-Emptive Action 4. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 5. Environmental Law and Implementation		
Positive				1. Land / Water Management 2. Species Management 3. Awareness Raising 4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 6. Conservation Designation & Planning 7. Legal & Policy Frameworks 8. Research & Monitoring 9. Education & Training 10. Institutional Development	

General comments

List of species and statutory tools. -NAGOYA Protocol 2010-https://www.cbd.int -The access and benefit sharing of biological diversity Act No 12 of 2022(Not yet uploaded online) -Botswana has domesticated CITES-https://www.iucnredlist.org/ -Statutory Instrument No. 89 of 2006 (Utilisation of Veld products)-http://botswanalaws.com

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	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2001	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2002	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2003	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2004	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2005	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2006	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2007	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2008	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2009	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2010	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2011	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2012	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2013	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2014	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2015	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2016	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2017	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2018	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2019	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	
2020	55.56	55 .56	55 .56	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	No Dezoning.

General comments

SO4-3.T1 SOURCE: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BOTSWANA%20THIRD%20NATIONAL%20COMUNICATION%20FINAL%20.pdf

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
By 2030 4.6M Ha under improved management with 80% effectiveness rate.	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	Project areas are Bobirwa, Kgalagadi and Ngamiland District. Link: https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites /default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp158.pdf (http://www.statsbots.org.bw/data-portal-0
By year 2027 approximately 565,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices	2027	Subnational	Ongoing	Promote the integrated management of Miombo and Mopane landscapes in Chobe and Tutume-Mosetse sub-basins. Link:
By 2025, the rate of natural land conversion is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced.	2025	National	Ongoing	Six areas to be identified and prioritised Source: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016
By 2027 approximately 637,745 tCO2eq sequestered or avoided over 20-years due to direct project interventions.	2027	Subnational	Ongoing	Promote the integrated management of Miombo and Mopane landscapes in Chobe and Tutume-Mosetse sub-basins.
By 2030 approximately 21,493 099 (livestock and Soil) Tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO2 eq) reduced or avoided (including increased removals) - forest and land use.	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	Project areas are Bobirwa, Kgalagadi and Ngamiland District. Link: https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites /default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp158.pdf (http://www.statsbots.org.bw/data-portal-0

Complementary information

1.https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/funding-proposal-fp158.pdf 2. (http://www.statsbots.org.bw/data-portal-0
3. Source: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2016

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 2 972 817 .94	Received 2 972 817 .94
Received	2017	Committed 8 415 063 .30	Received 1 878 563 .30
Received	2018	Committed 1 073 674 .07	Received 1 144 398 .69
Received	2019	Committed 5 217 926 .06	Received 1 239 822 .36
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		17 679 481 .37	7 235 602 .29

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

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	2016	57 395 220 .04	1.Technical Support for Land Degradation Assessment, Monitoring & Development of land restoration strategy-$1M. (2019-2023). 2.Kgalagadi & Ghanzi Drylands Ecosystem Management Project-$2.1M (2017-2023). 3.Ecosystem Based Adaptation & mitigation In Botswana's Communal Rangelands-$54M (2017-2030). 4.Land Restoration initiatives through National Environment Fund-$295 220.04 (2016-2019).
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			Botswana does not have tax for conservation of land resources
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

Co-financing budget of multilateral projects on sustainable land management by Government of Botswana for period 2016-2019.

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

No known data on international and domestic private resources funding to implement the convention in Botswana by private sector.

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 ∾

1. Training on remote sensing and GIS(Land degradation assessment and mapping, Fire Danger Rating) 2. Establishment of GIS and Remote Sensing lab.

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	2019	Technical Assistance for Land degradation assessment and development of strategy	40 000 .00	Other (please specify) UNCCD	Land degradation assessment and development of land degradation strategy	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☒ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	GIS & Remote Sensing	Private sector	Completed	10 days	Personnel gained skill on Land degradation assessment and mapping	Land degradation map of Botswana produced in 2021.
Total provided:			0		Total received:			40 000				
Total per year 2019 provided:			0		Total per year 2019 received:			40 000				

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.

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

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.

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.

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:

Developed land degradation monitoring system and target setting.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

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

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:

GEF funded most of projects done by the department.

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:

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?

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?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

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.

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?

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

technology?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

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?

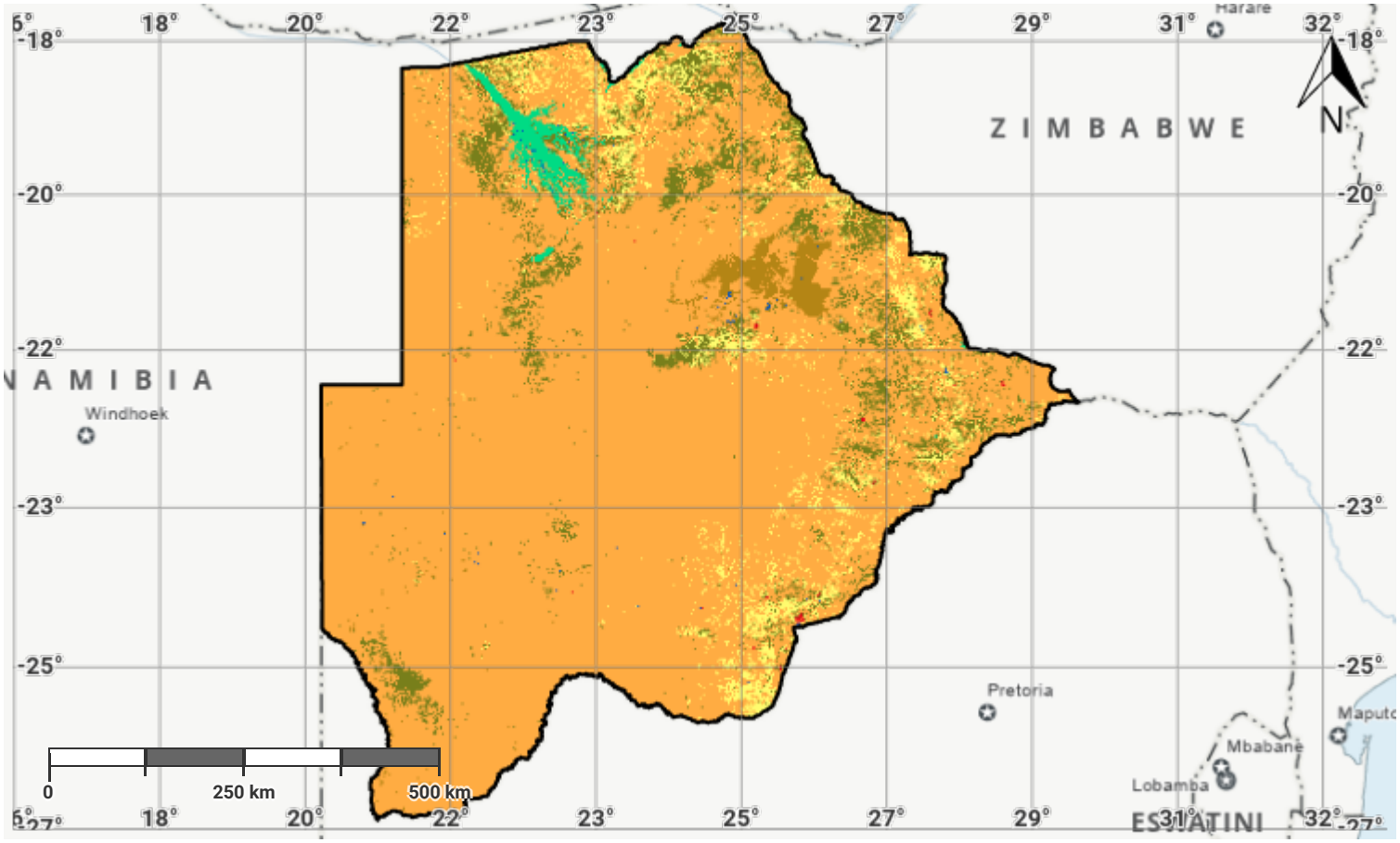
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

Botswana - SO5-1 recipient	Download	12.5 KB

Botswana – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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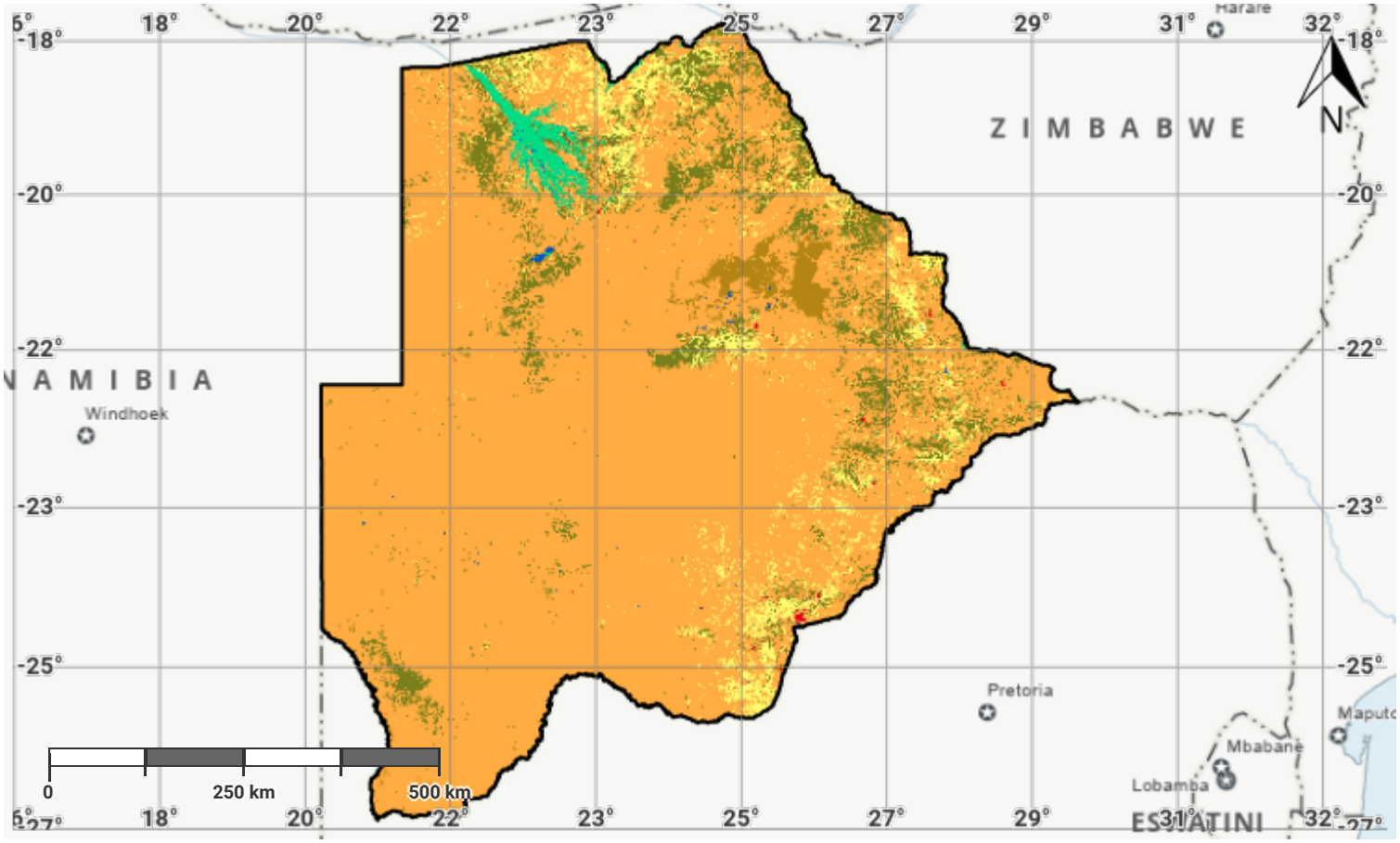
Botswana – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline 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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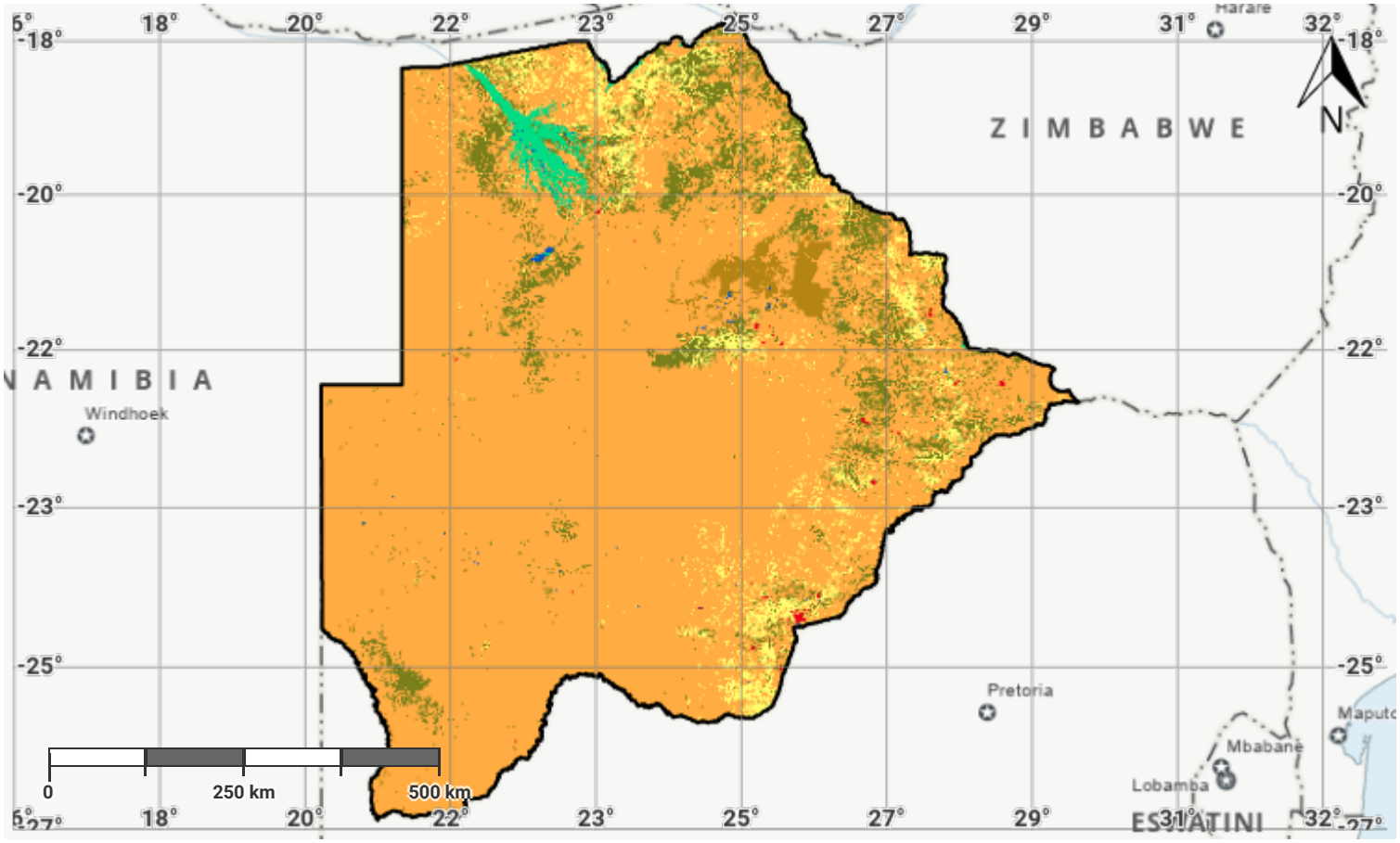
Botswana – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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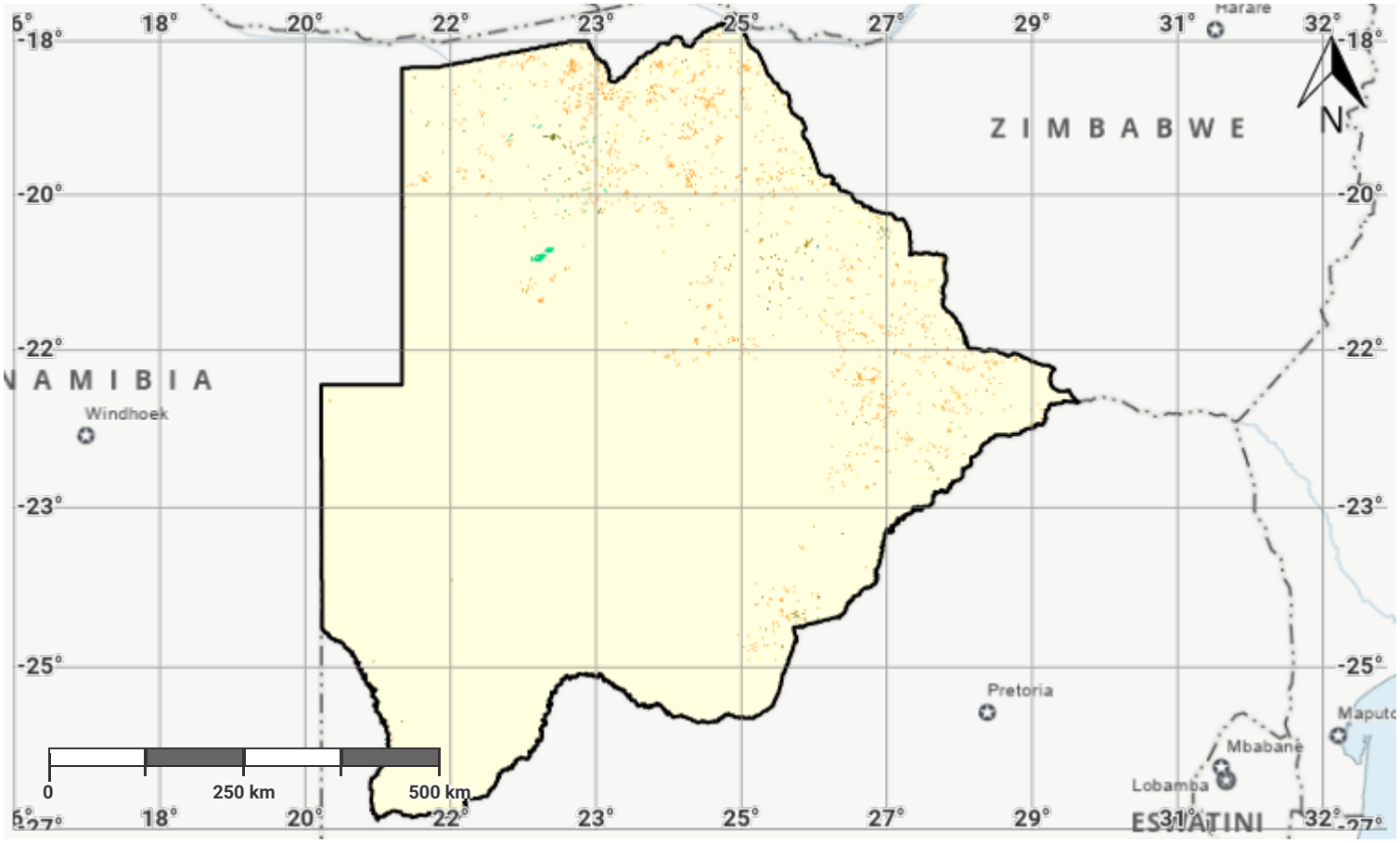
Botswana – SO1-1.M4

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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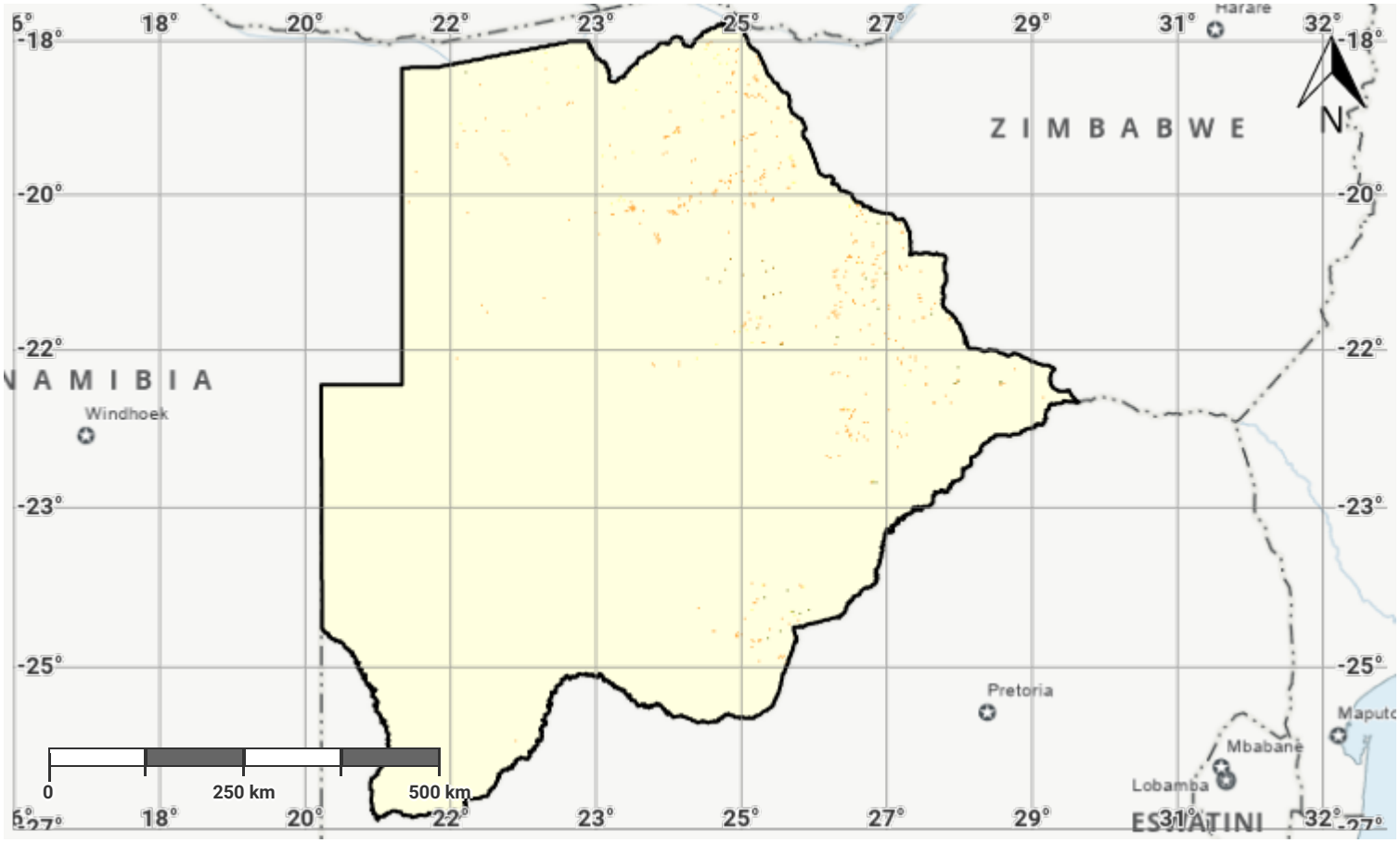
Botswana – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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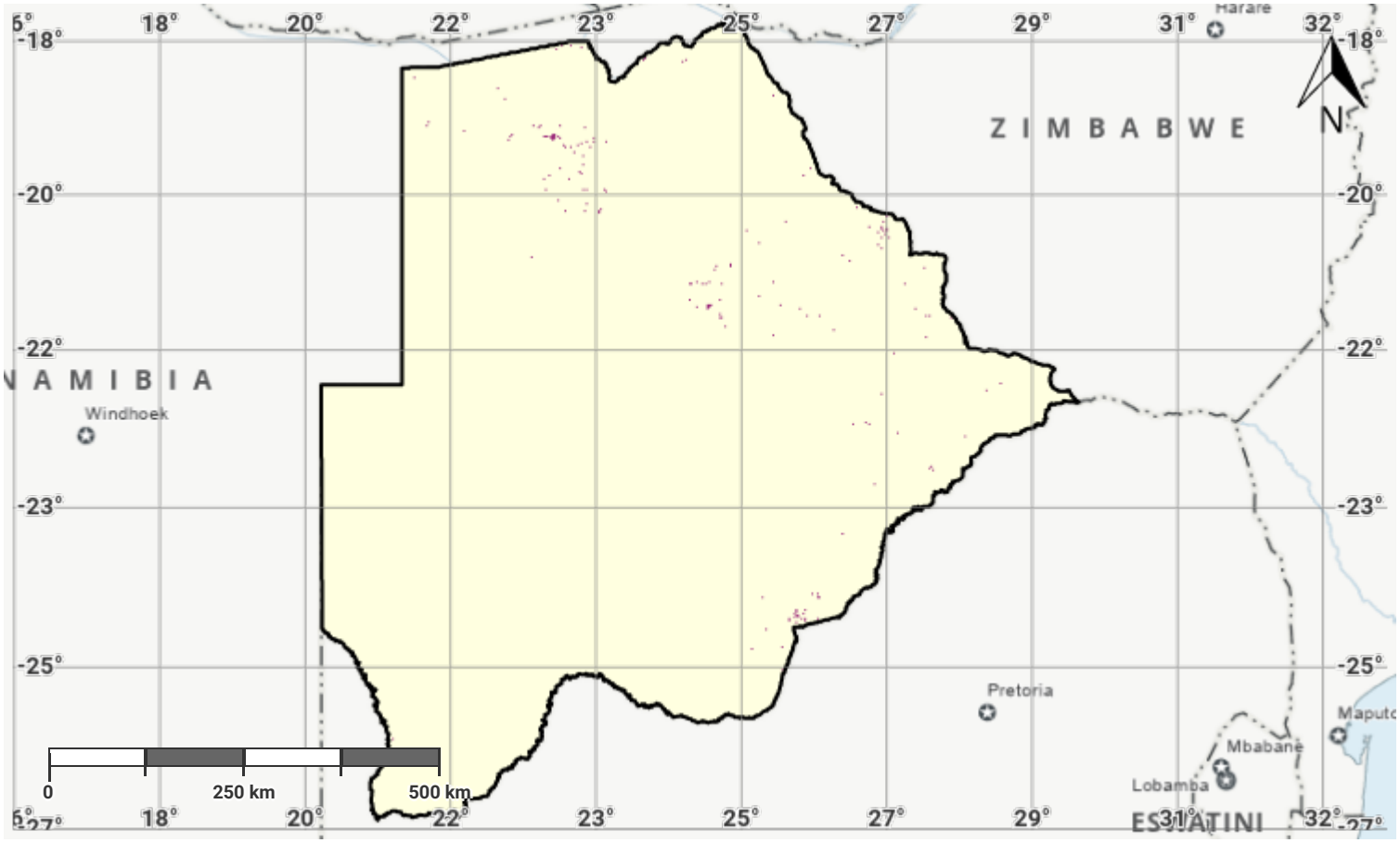
Botswana – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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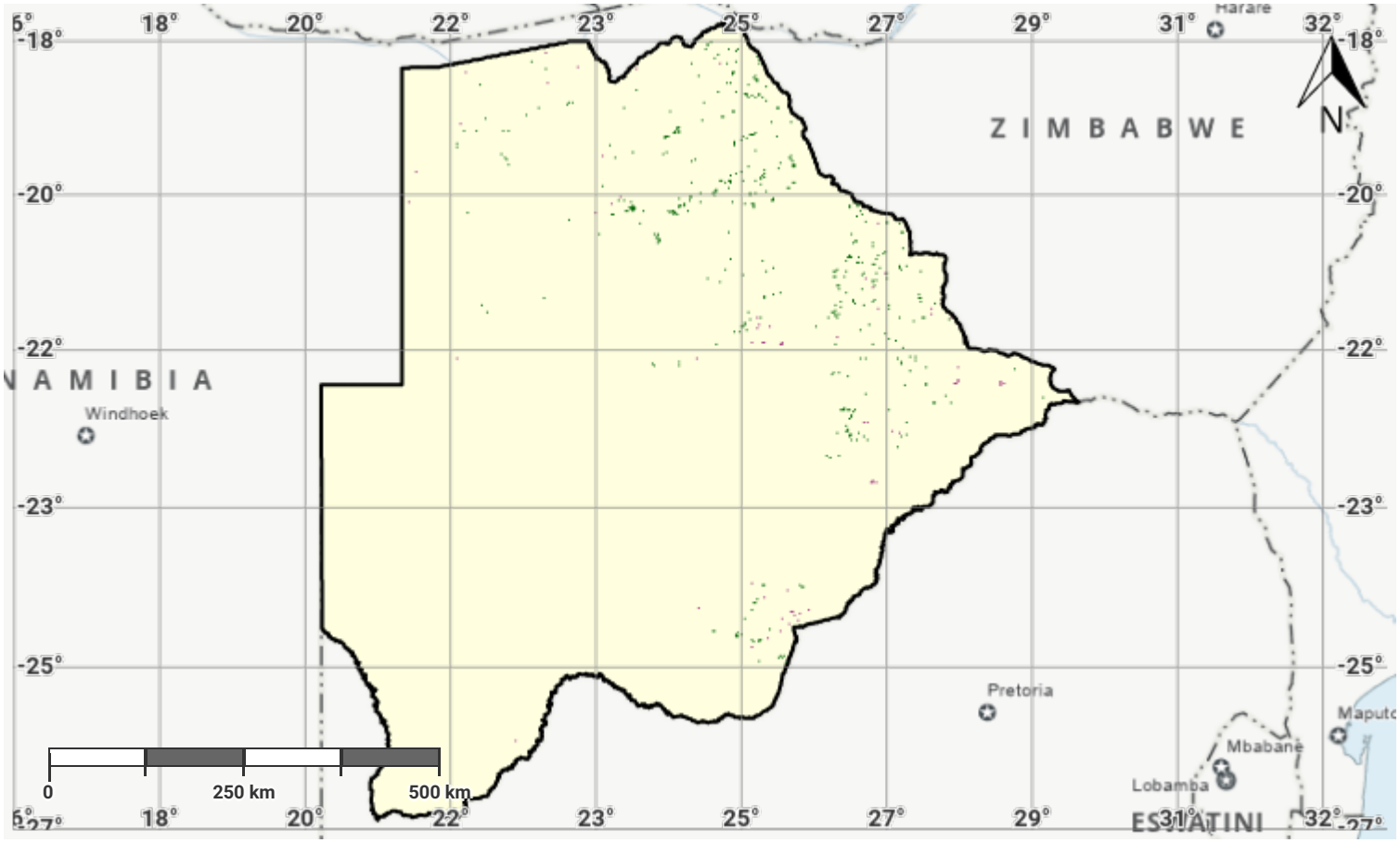
Botswana – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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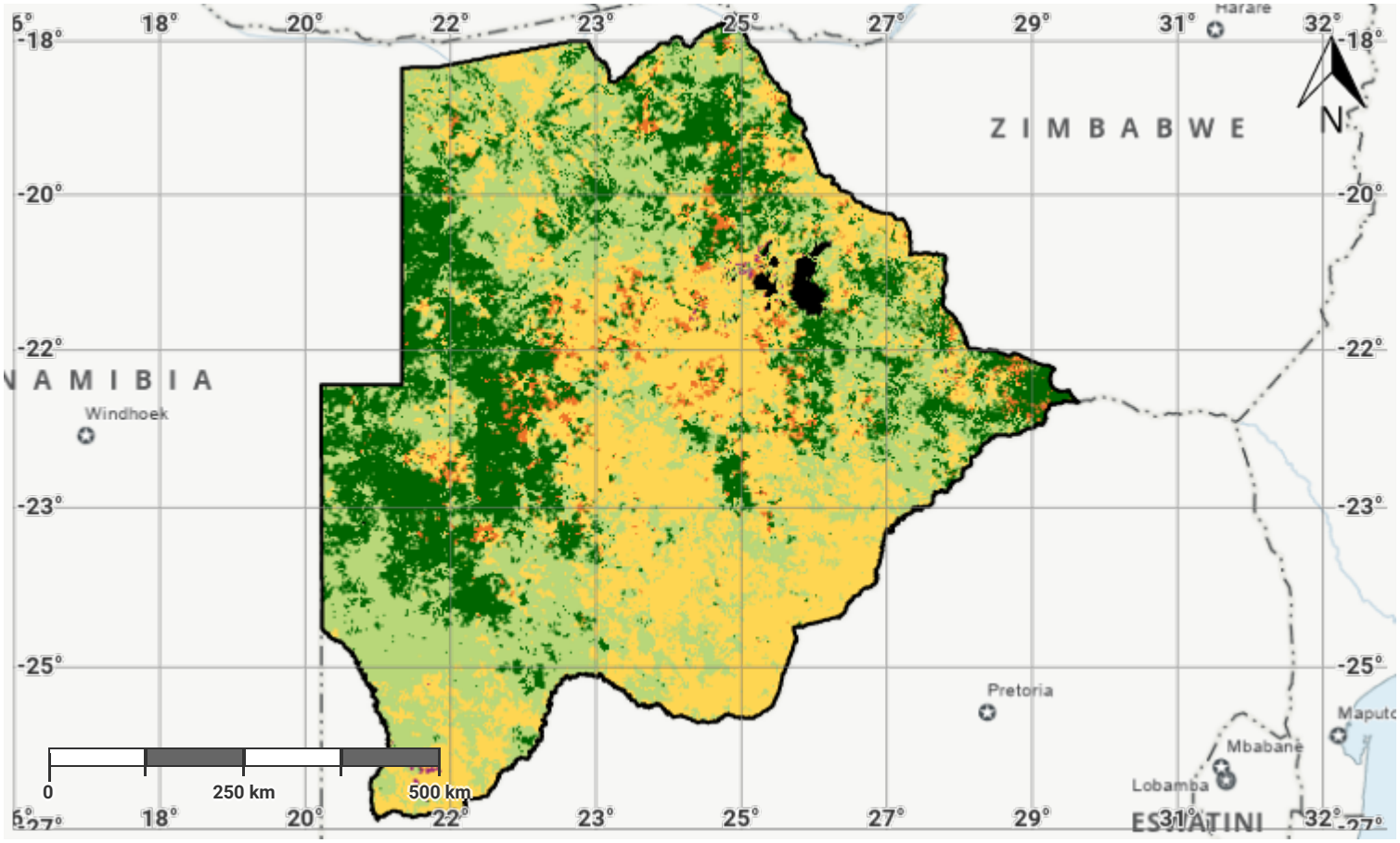
Botswana – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



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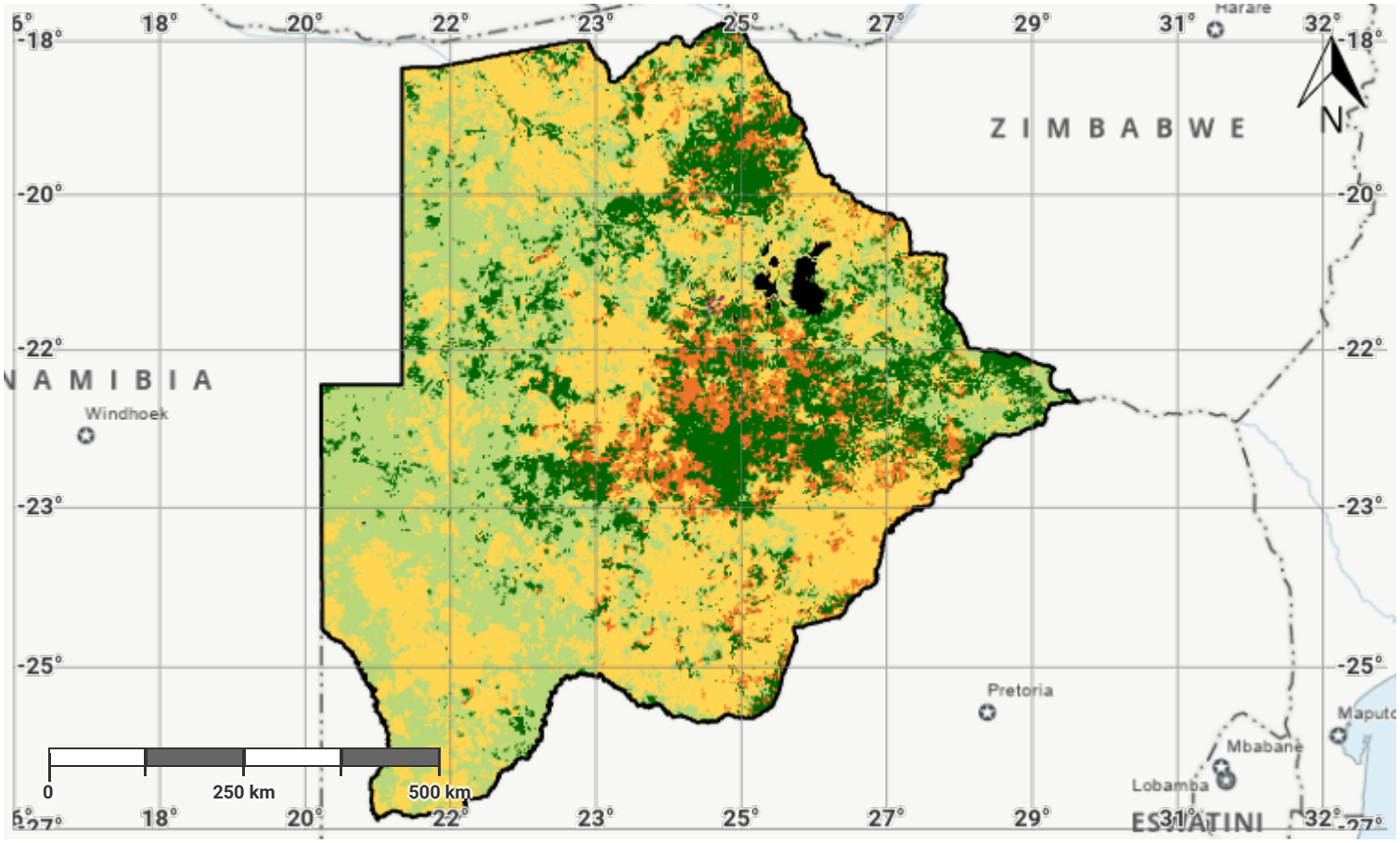
Botswana – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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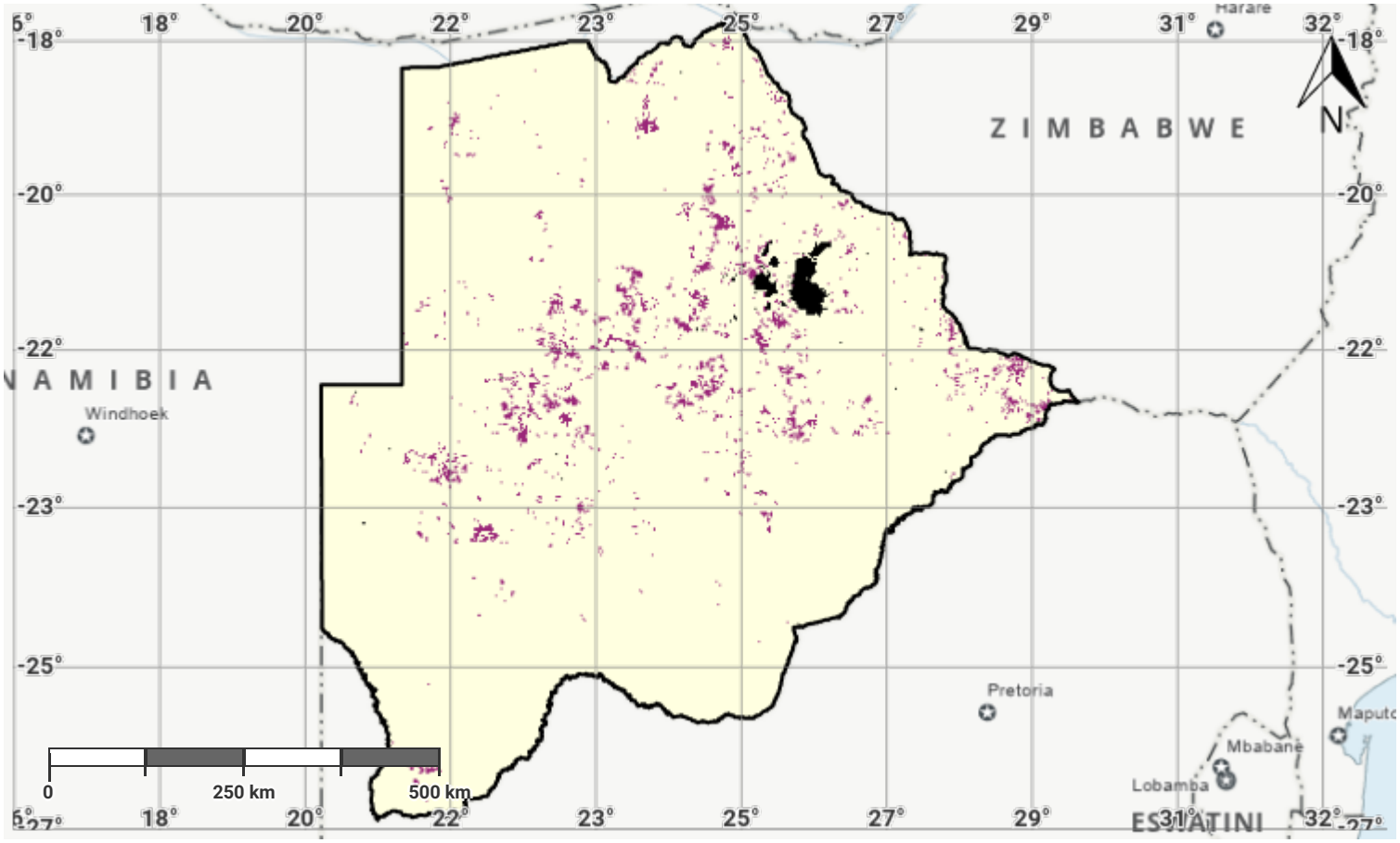
Botswana – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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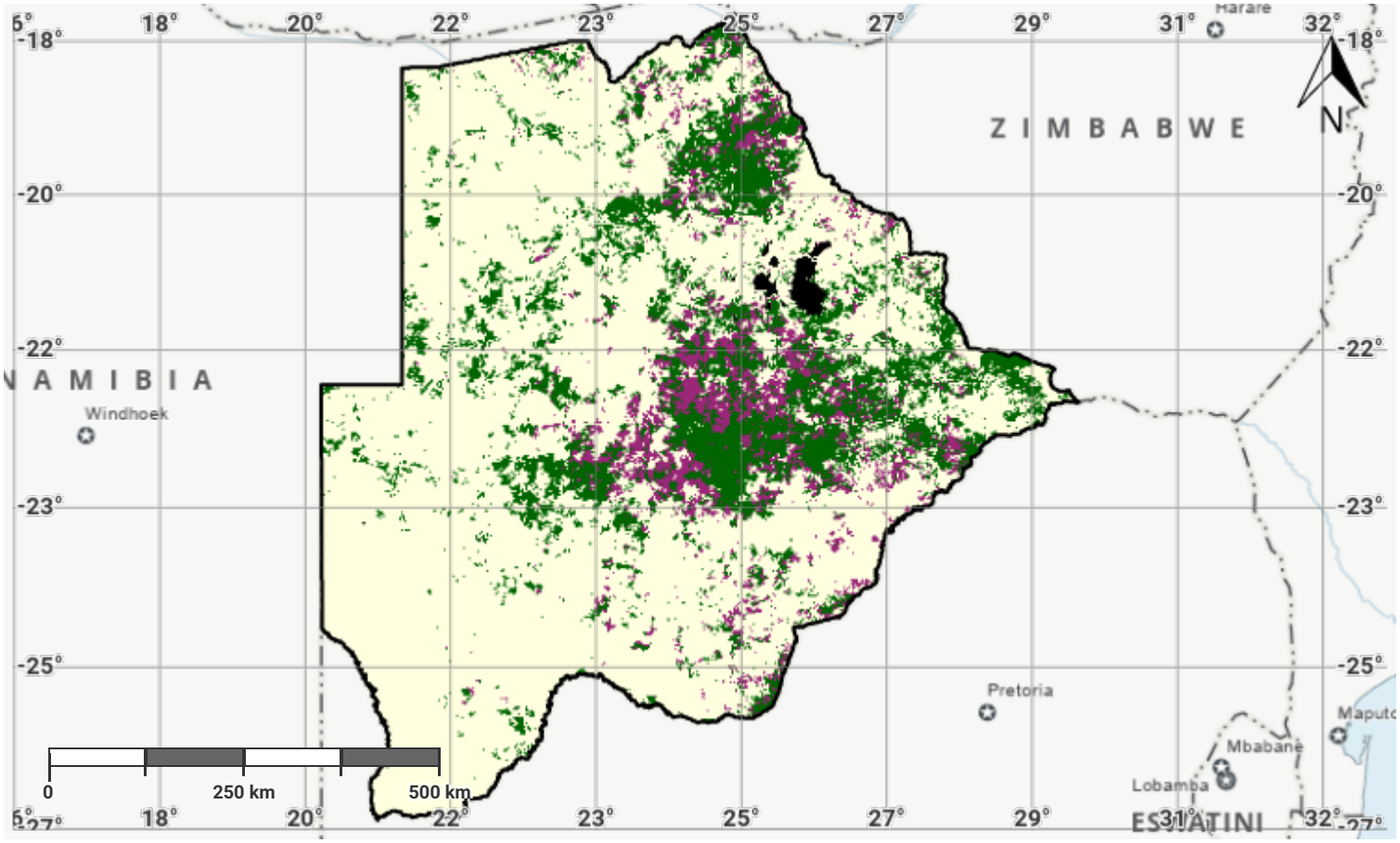
Botswana – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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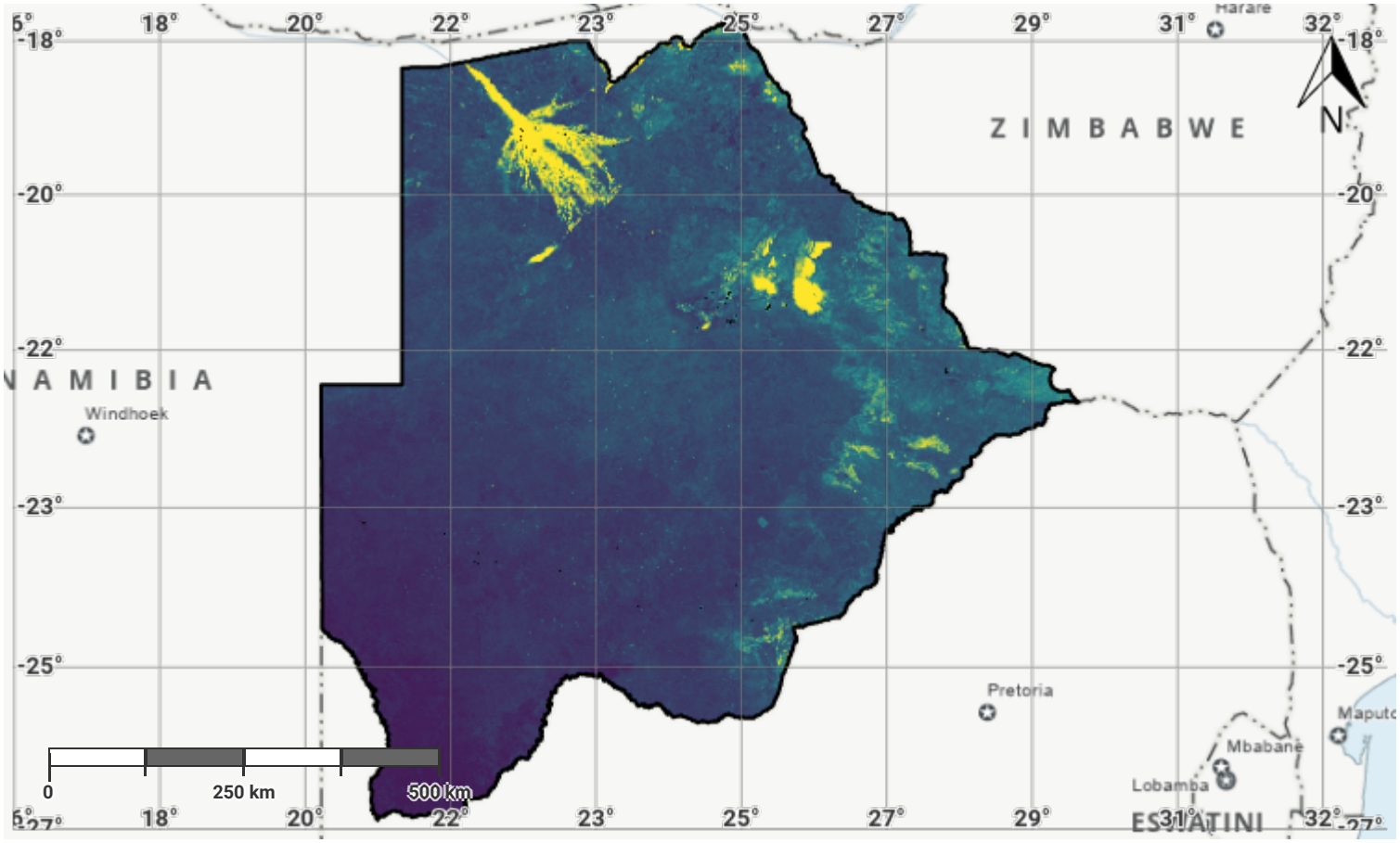
Botswana – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 34.0 t/ha
- 34.0 - 68.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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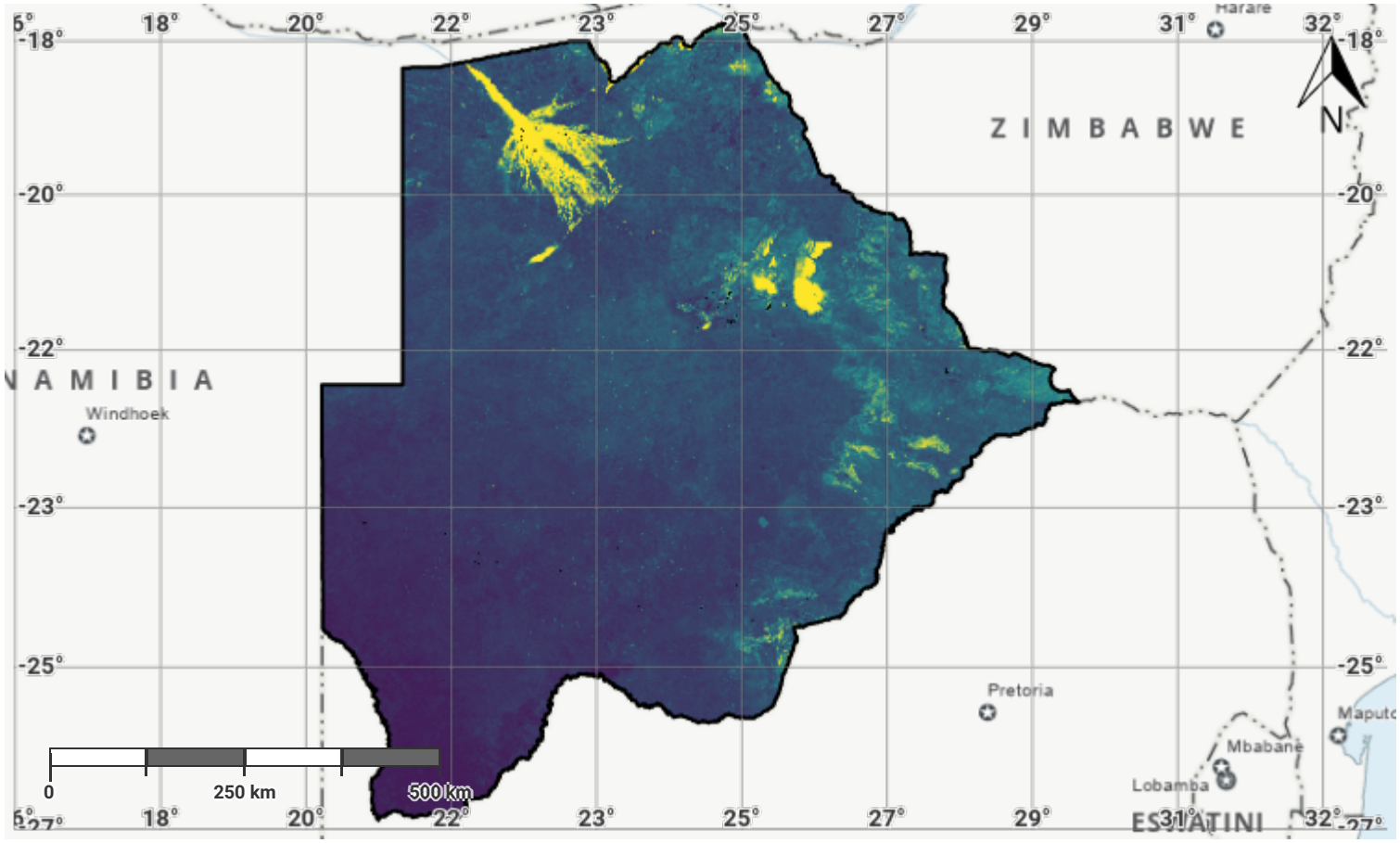
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Botswana – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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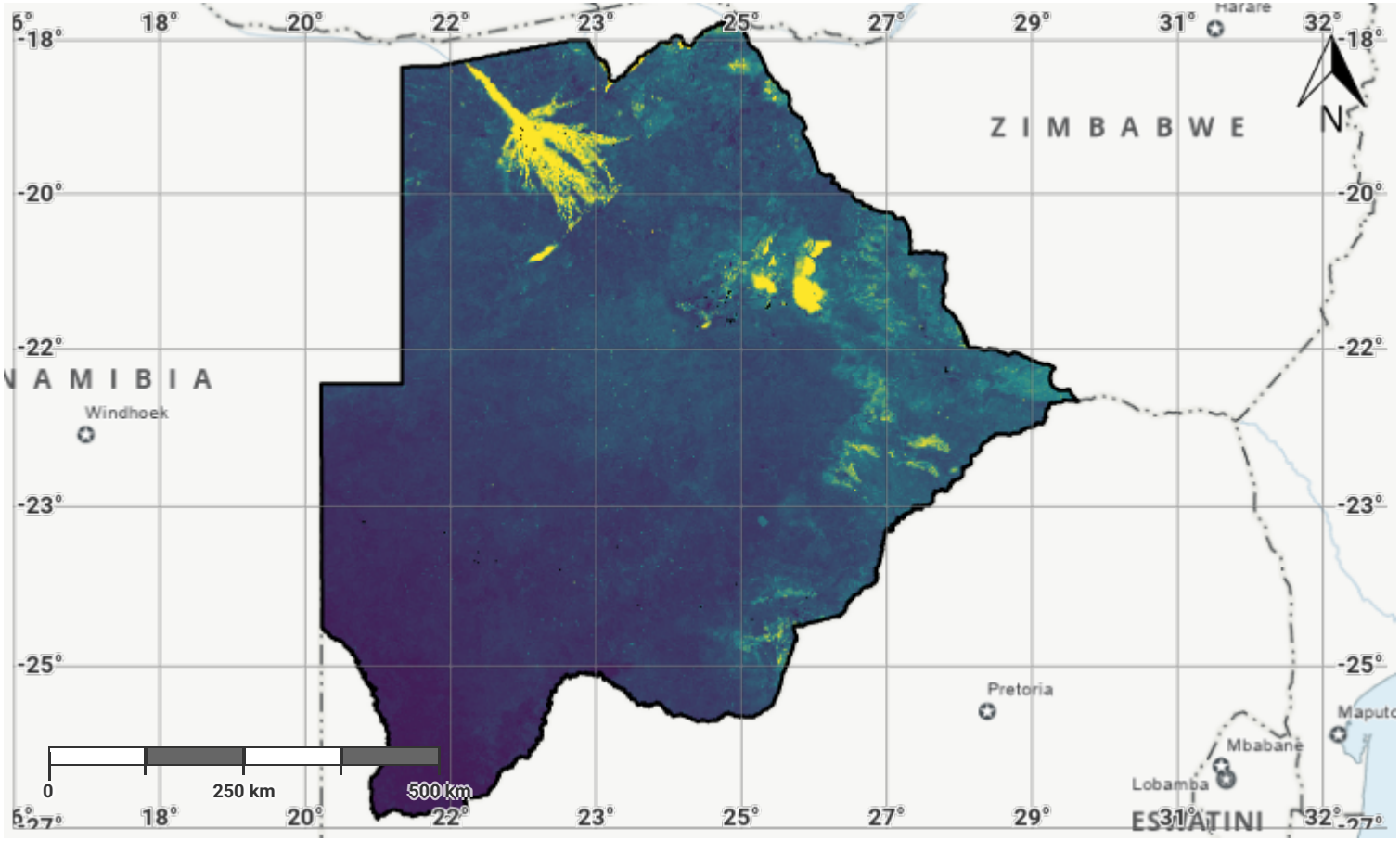
Botswana – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



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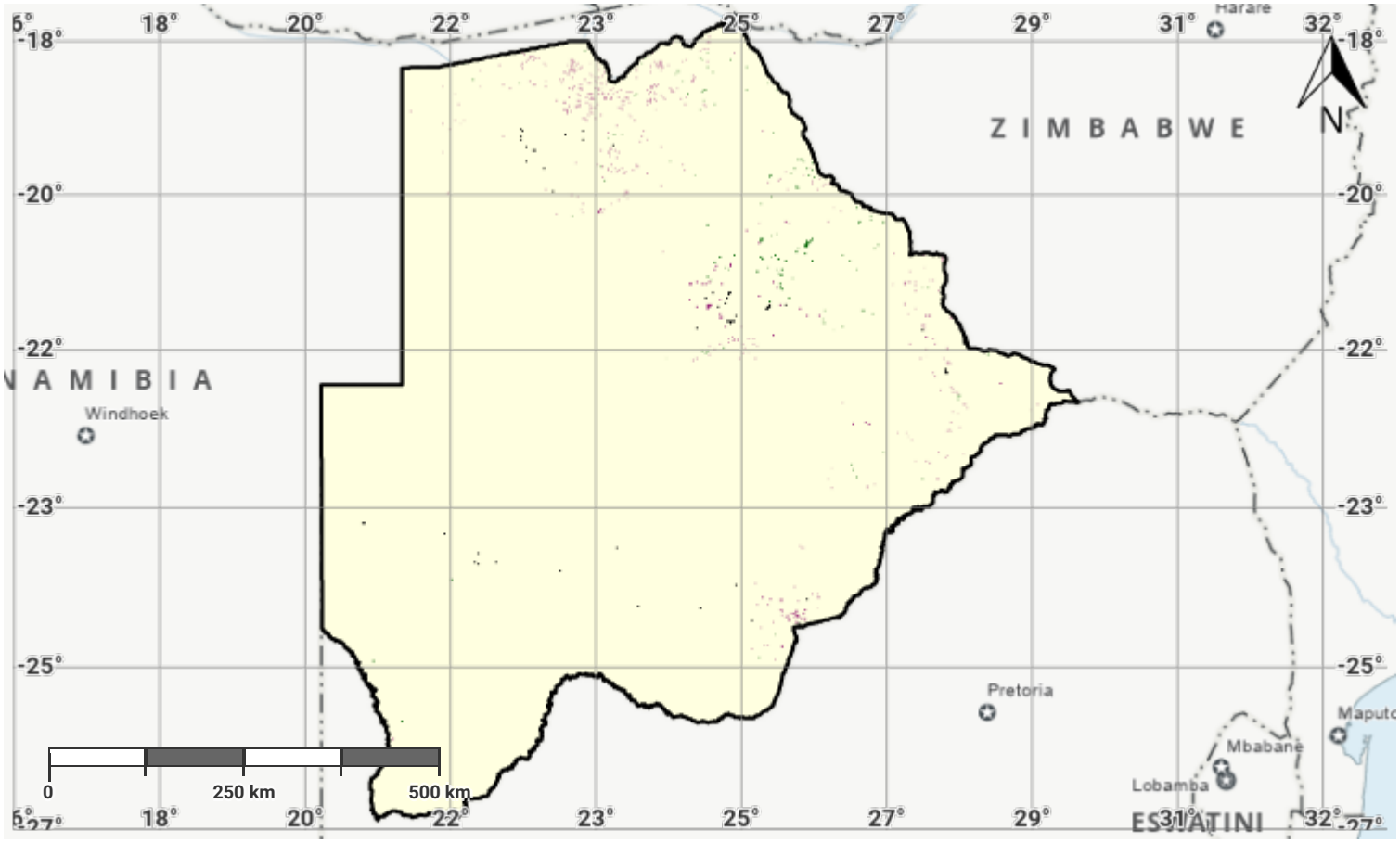
Botswana – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -30.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 30.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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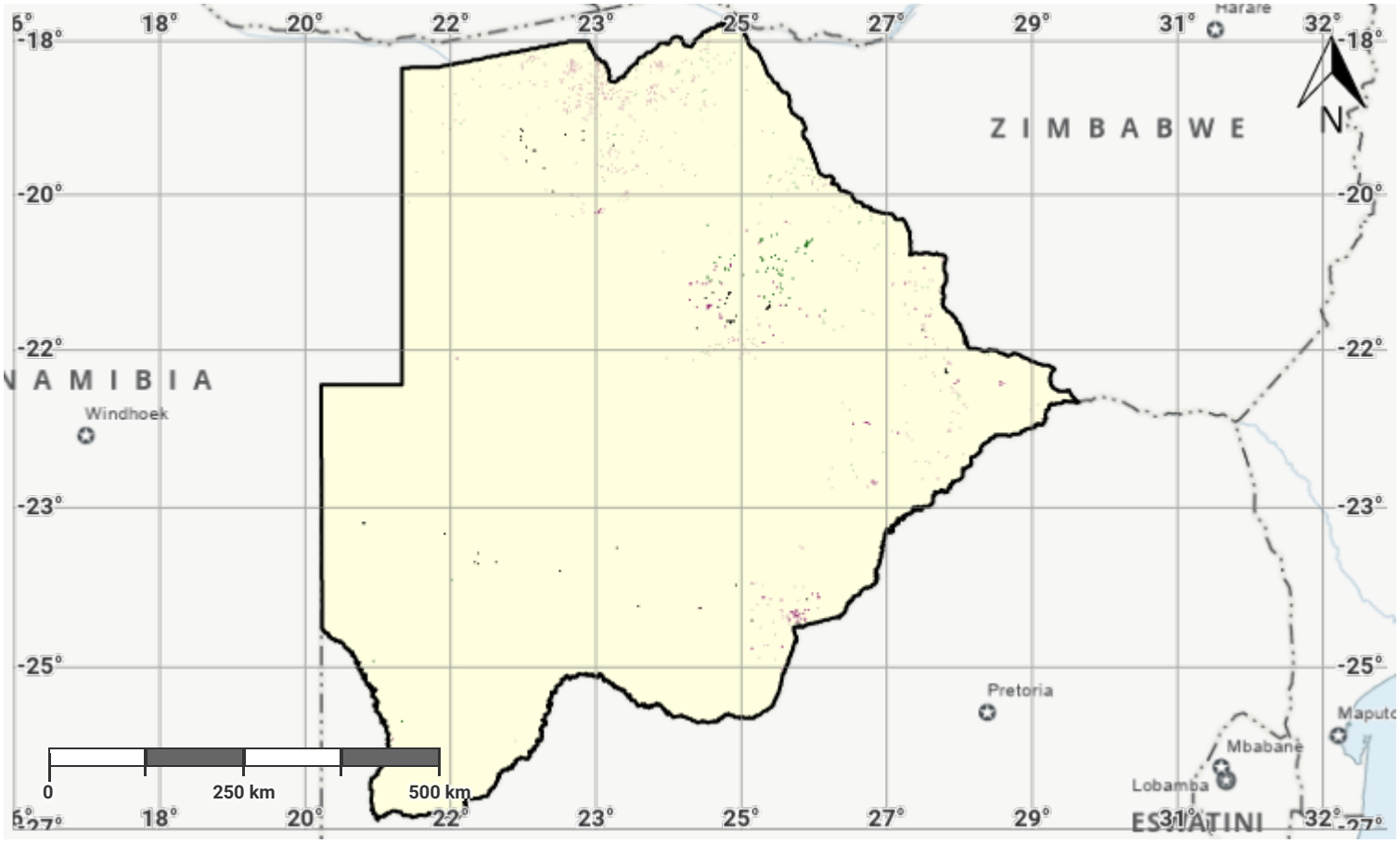
Botswana – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -14.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 14.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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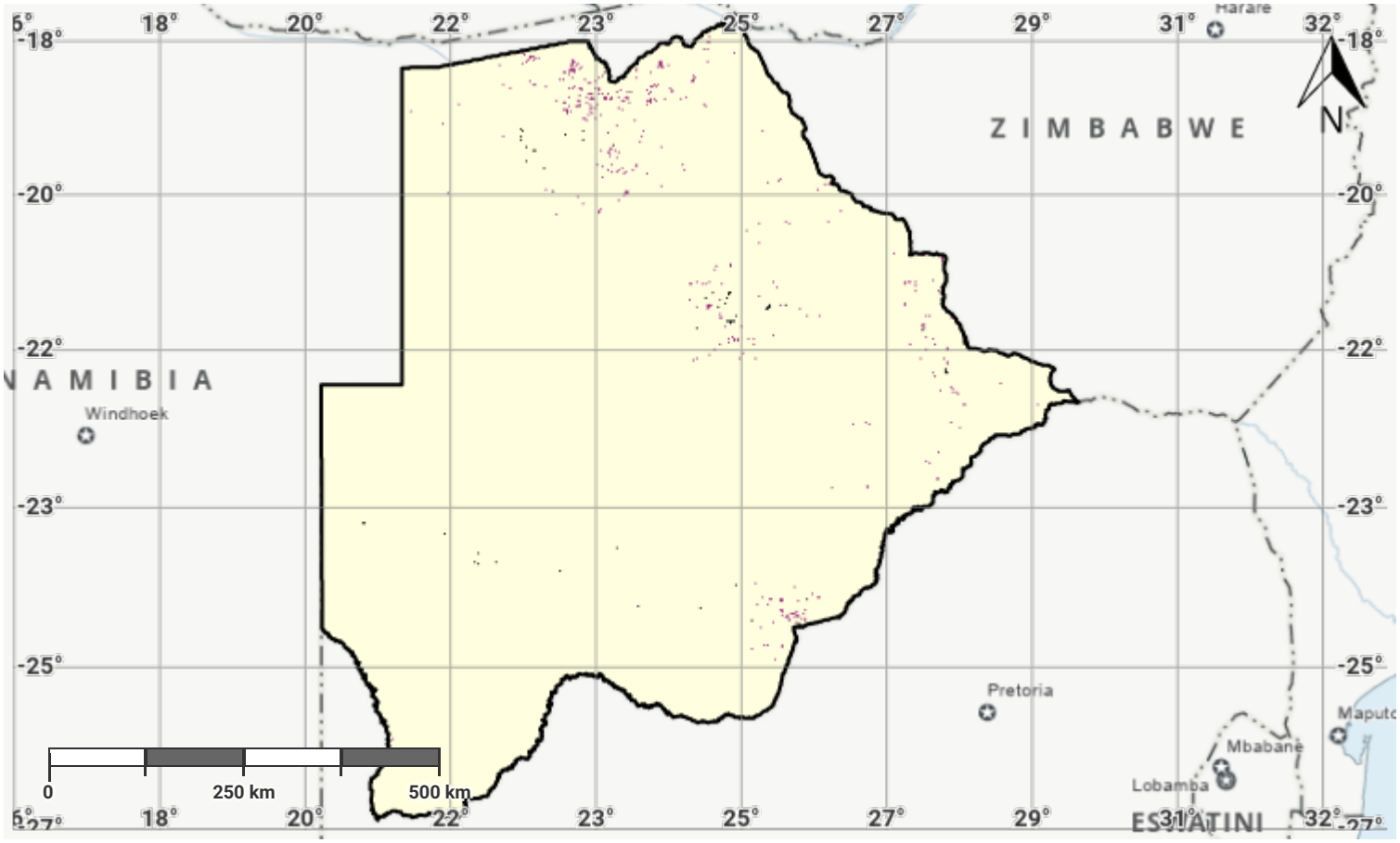
Botswana – SO1-3.M6

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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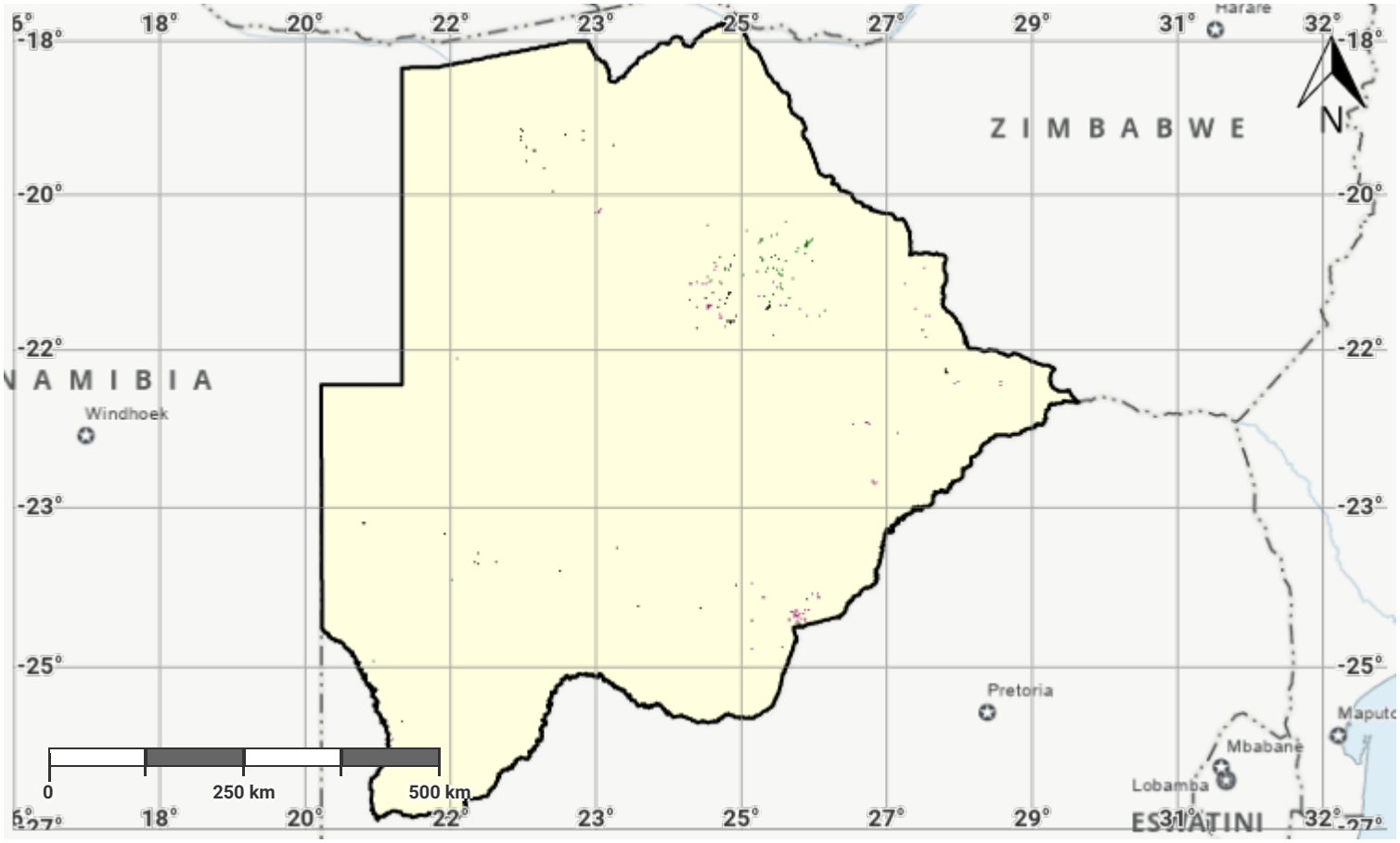
Botswana – SO1-3.M7

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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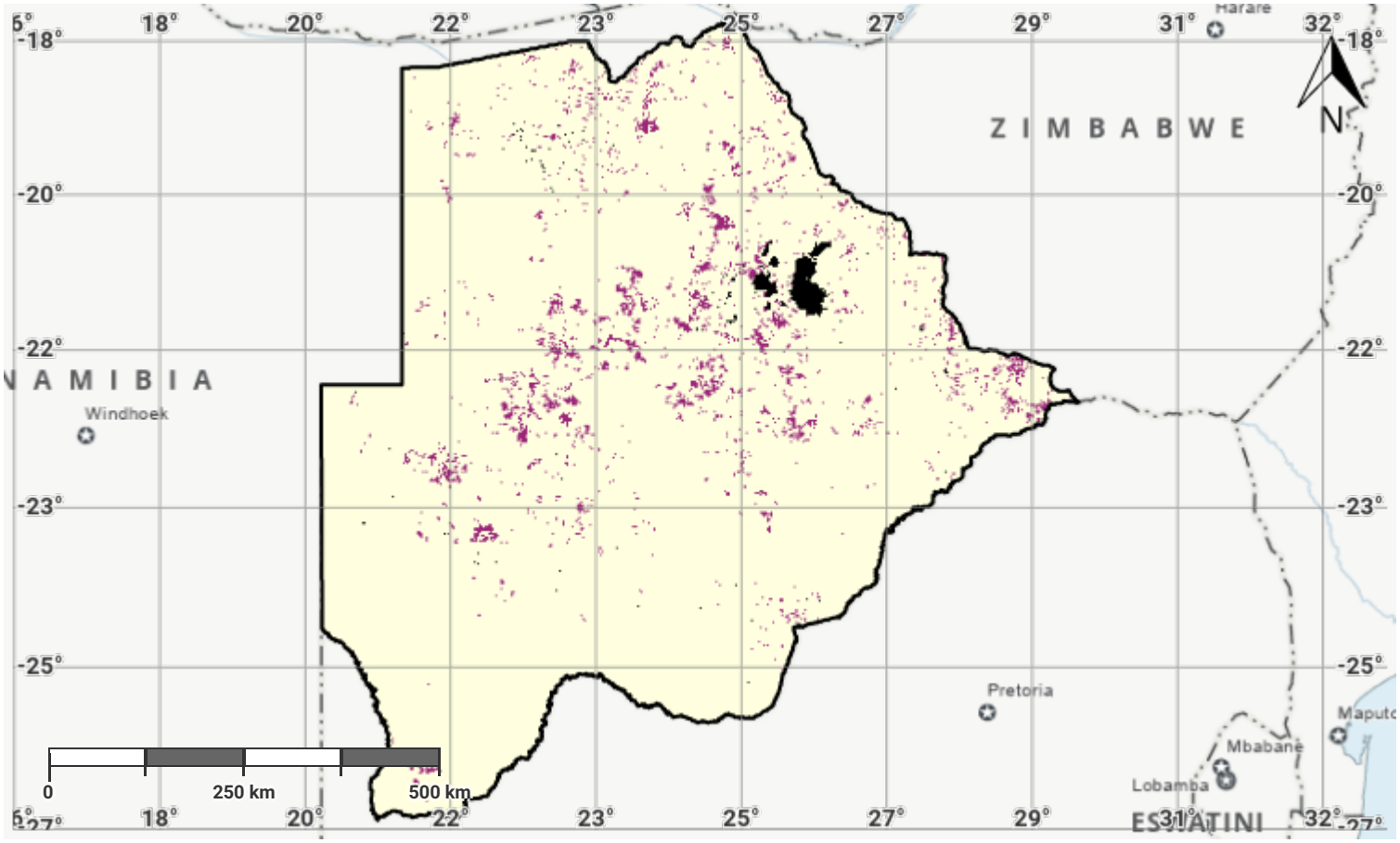
Botswana – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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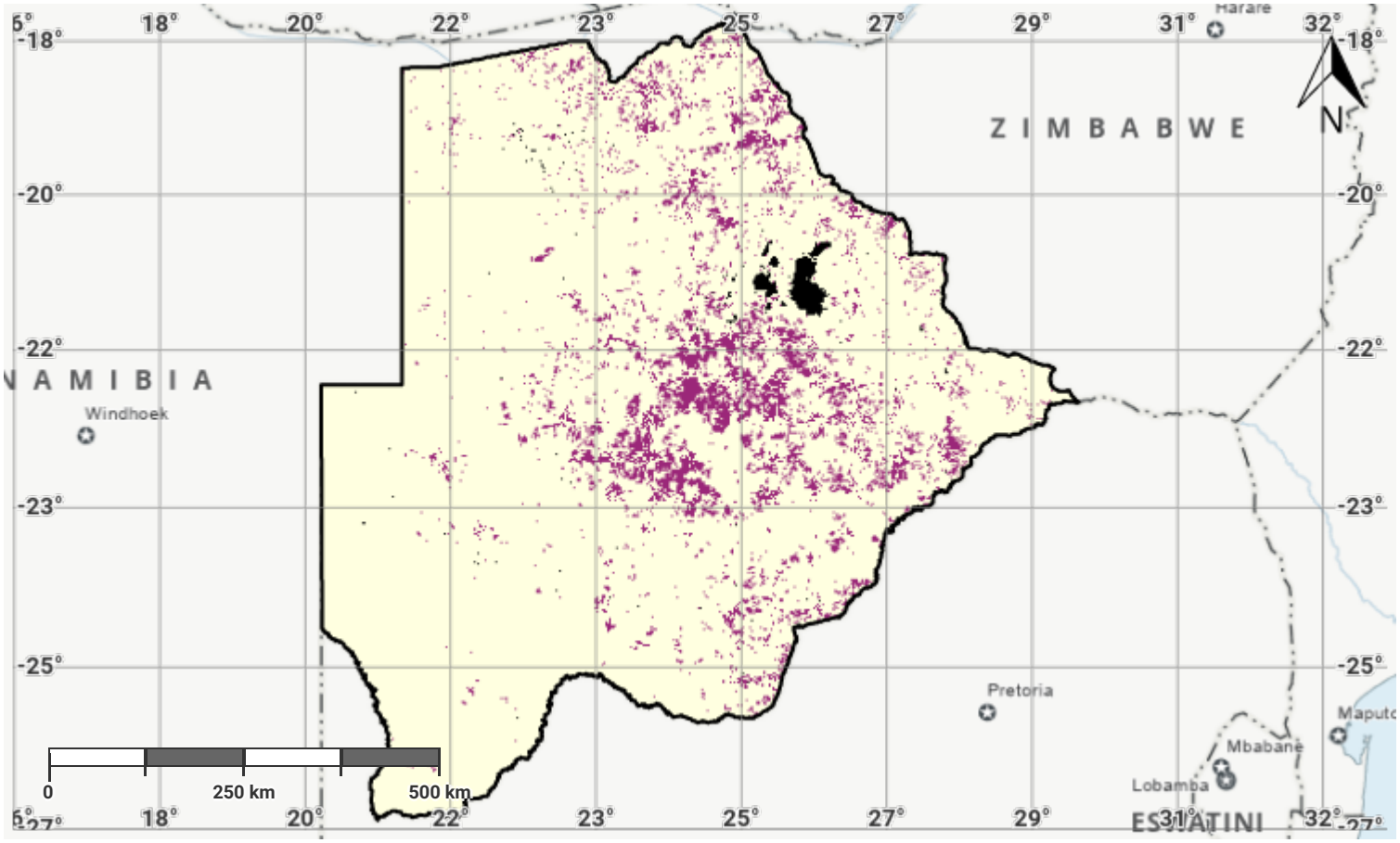
Source Data Credits

- 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

Botswana – SO1-4.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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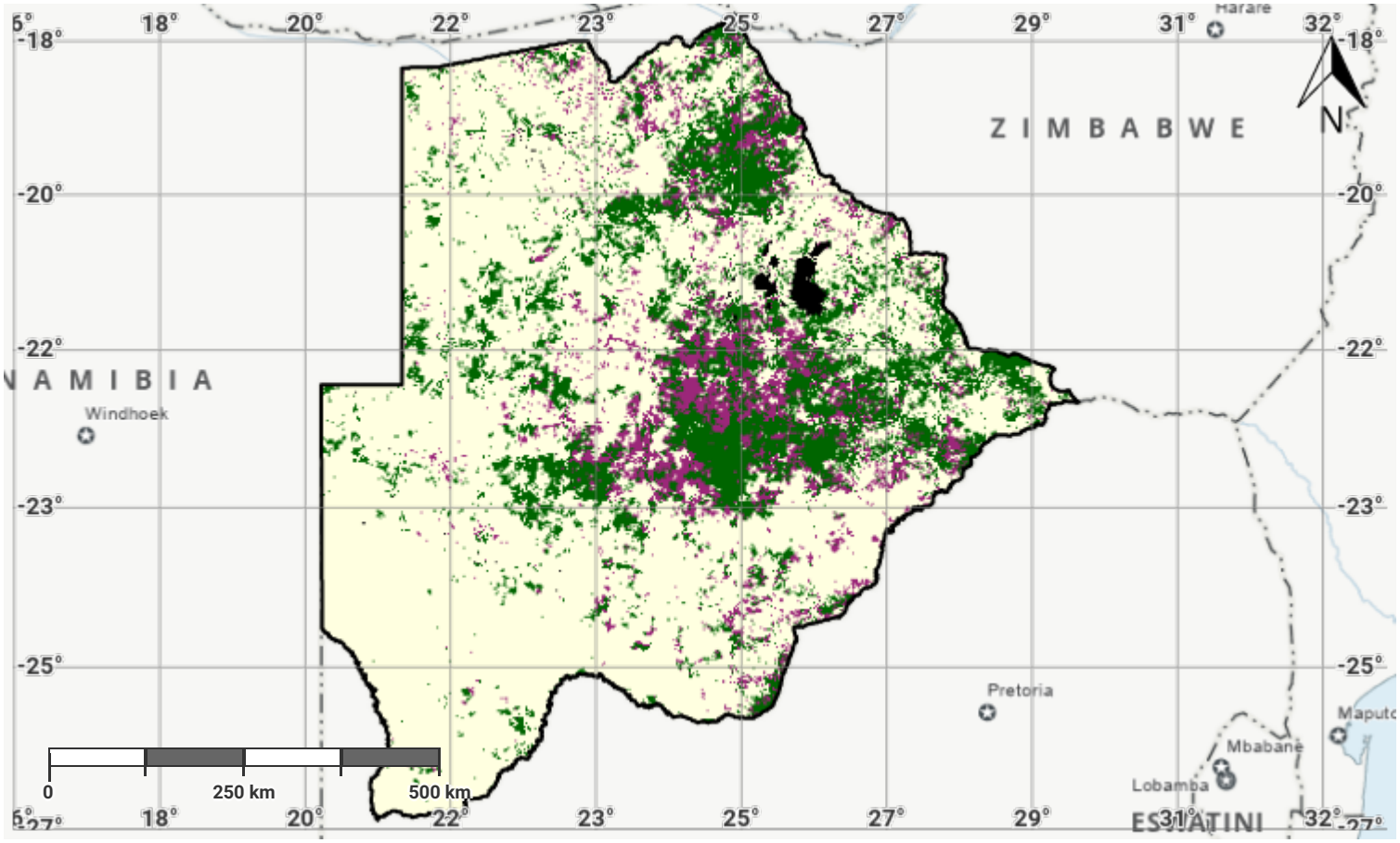
Botswana – SO1-4.M3

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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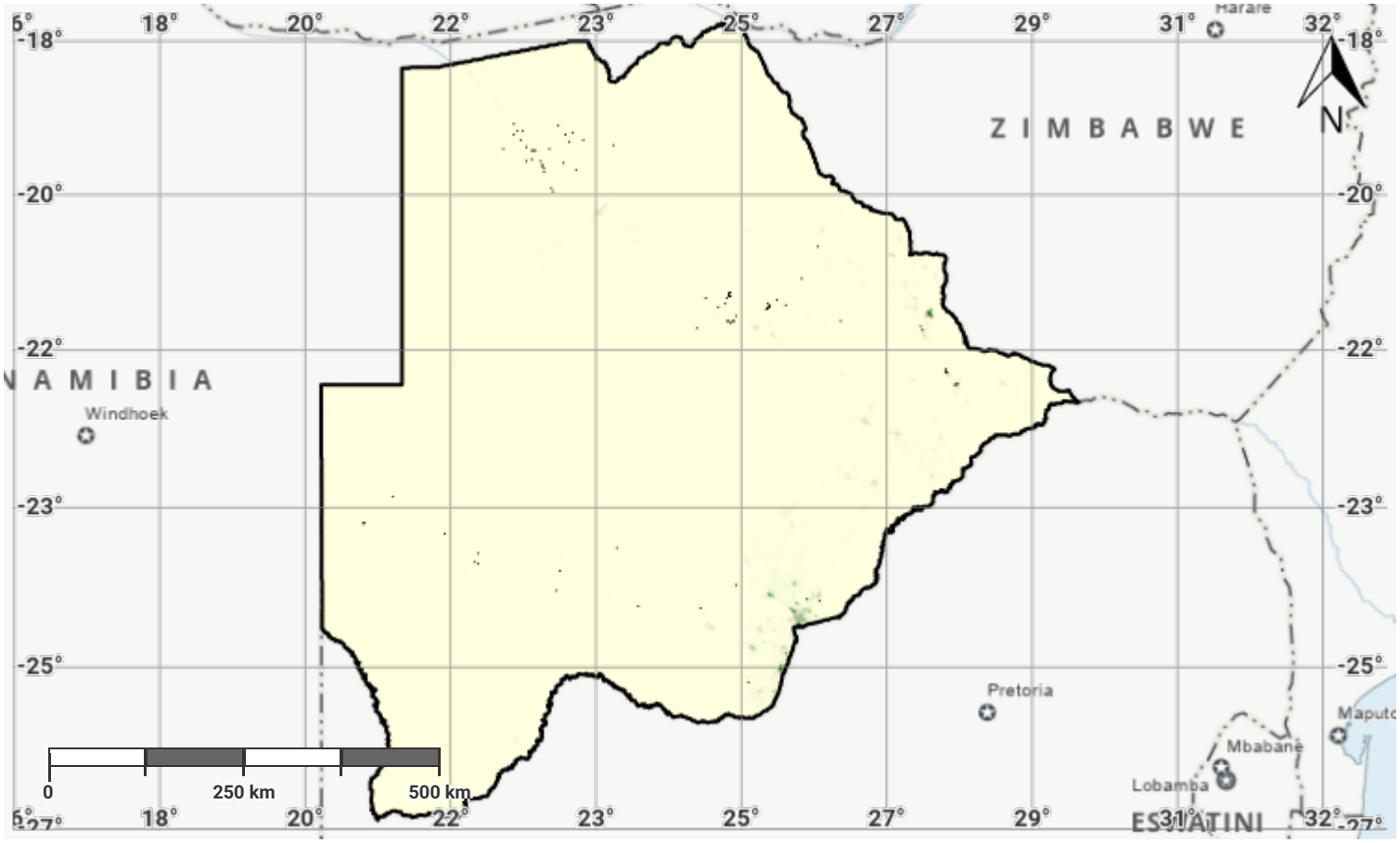
Botswana – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1600
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1600
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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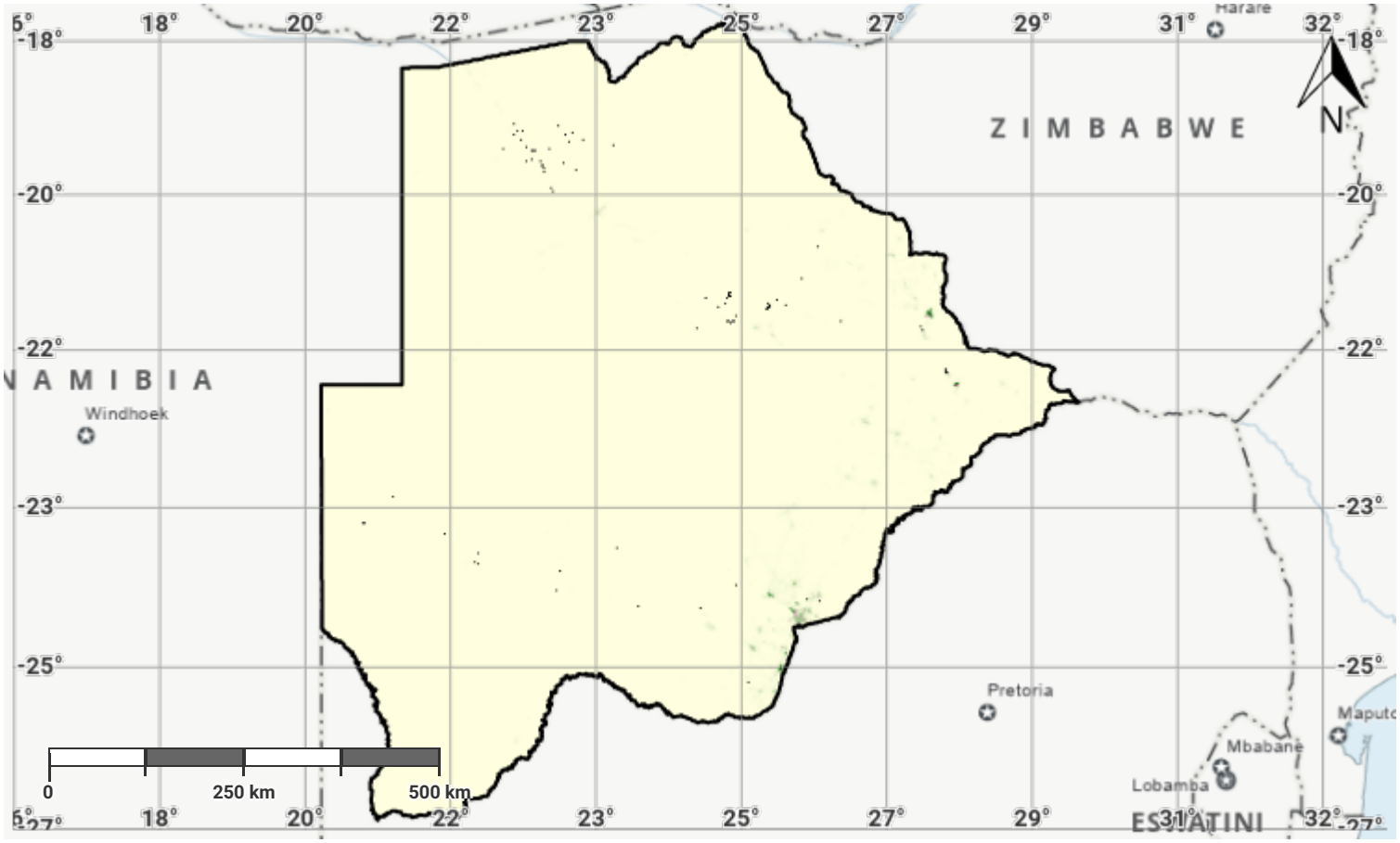
Source Data Credits

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

Botswana – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 800
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 800
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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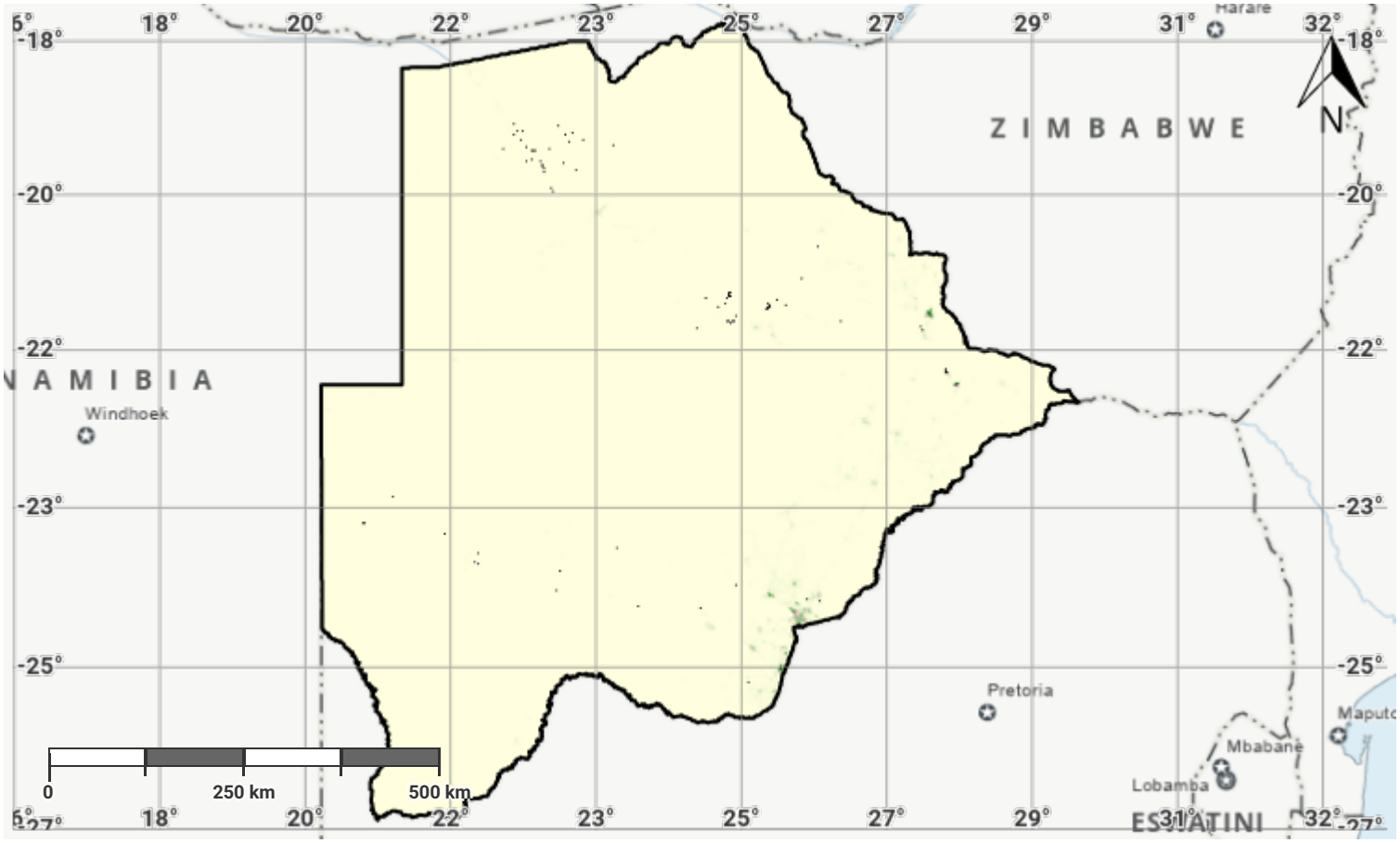
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Botswana – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 840
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 840
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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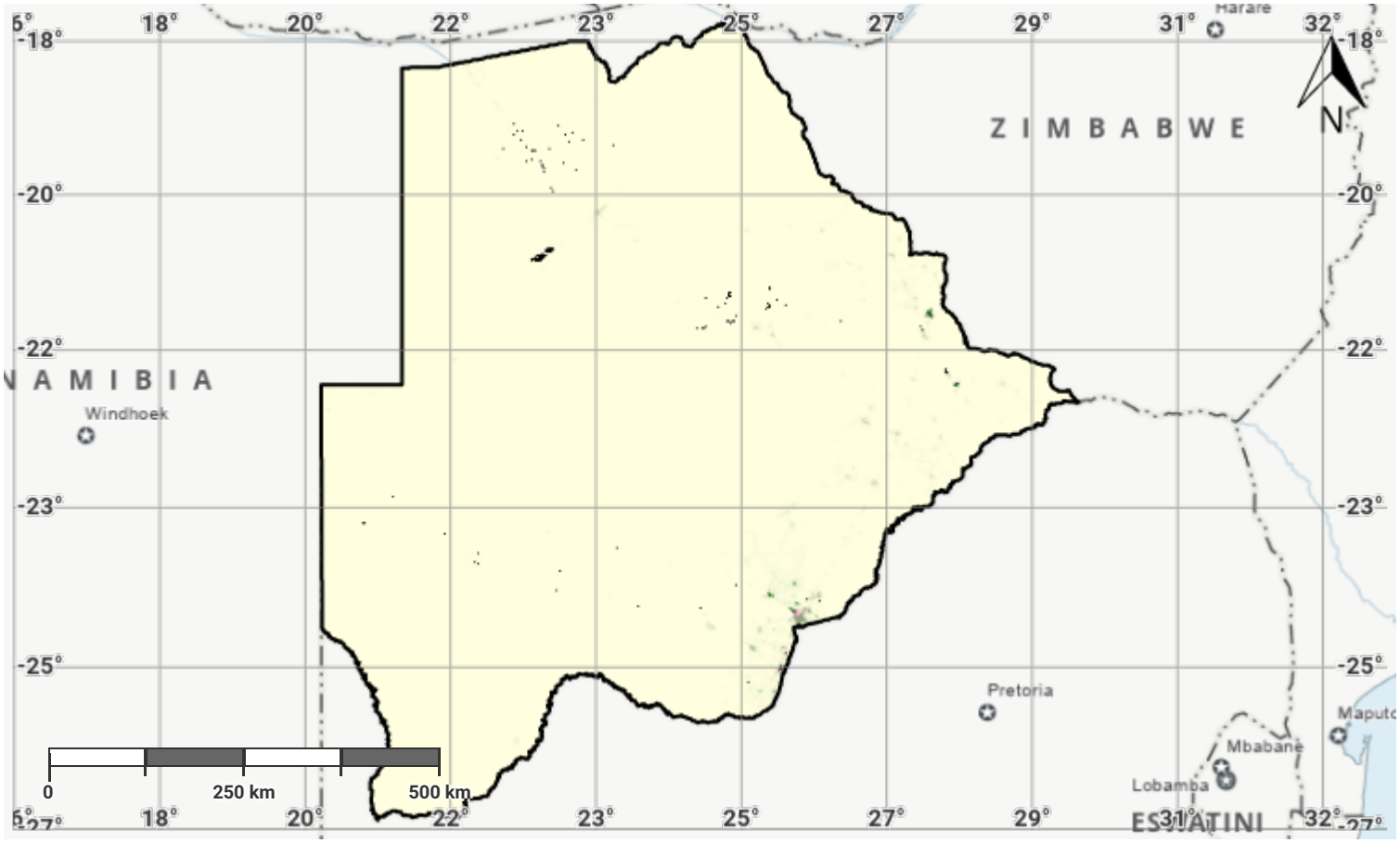
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Botswana – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1310
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1310
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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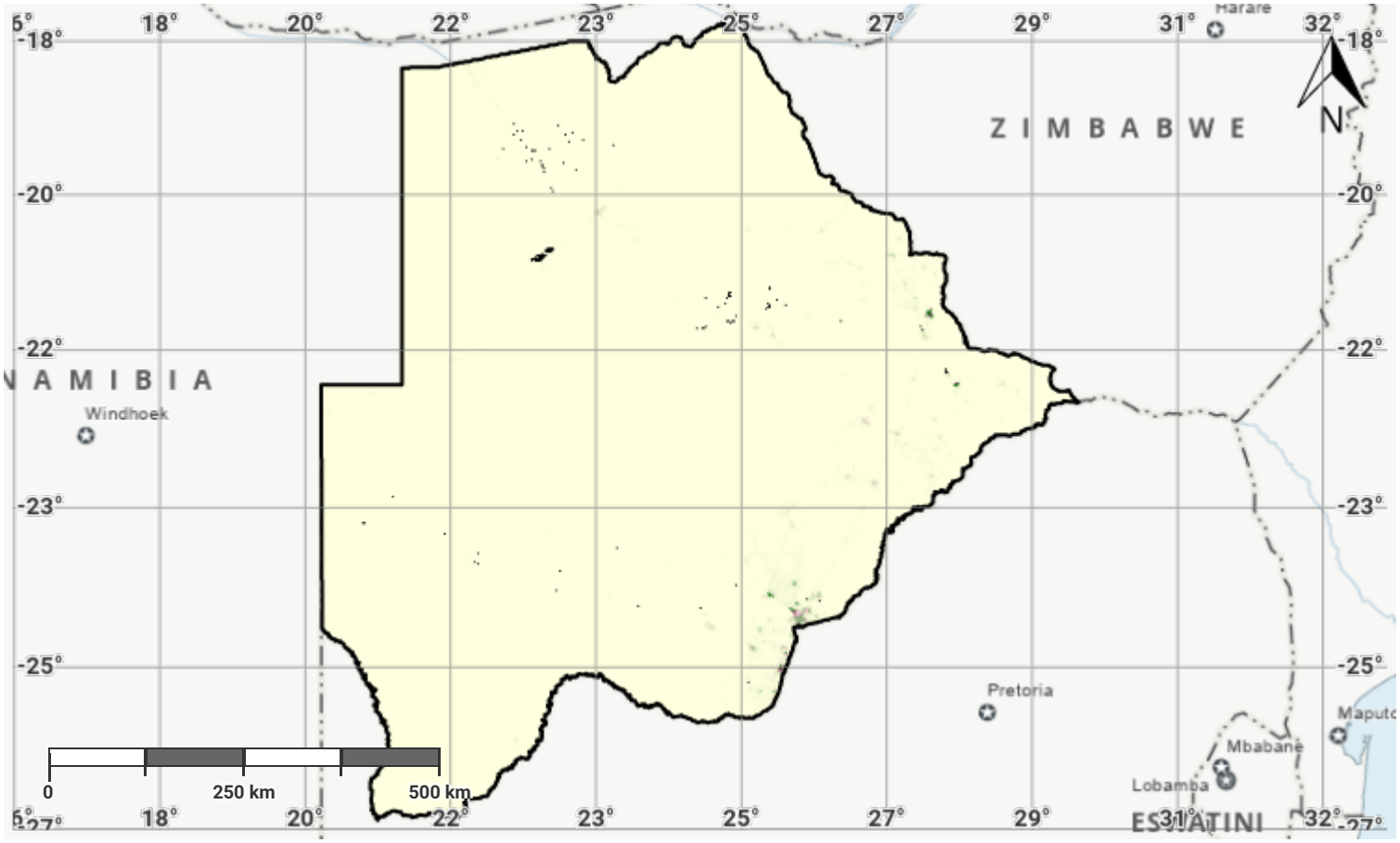
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Botswana – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 660
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 660
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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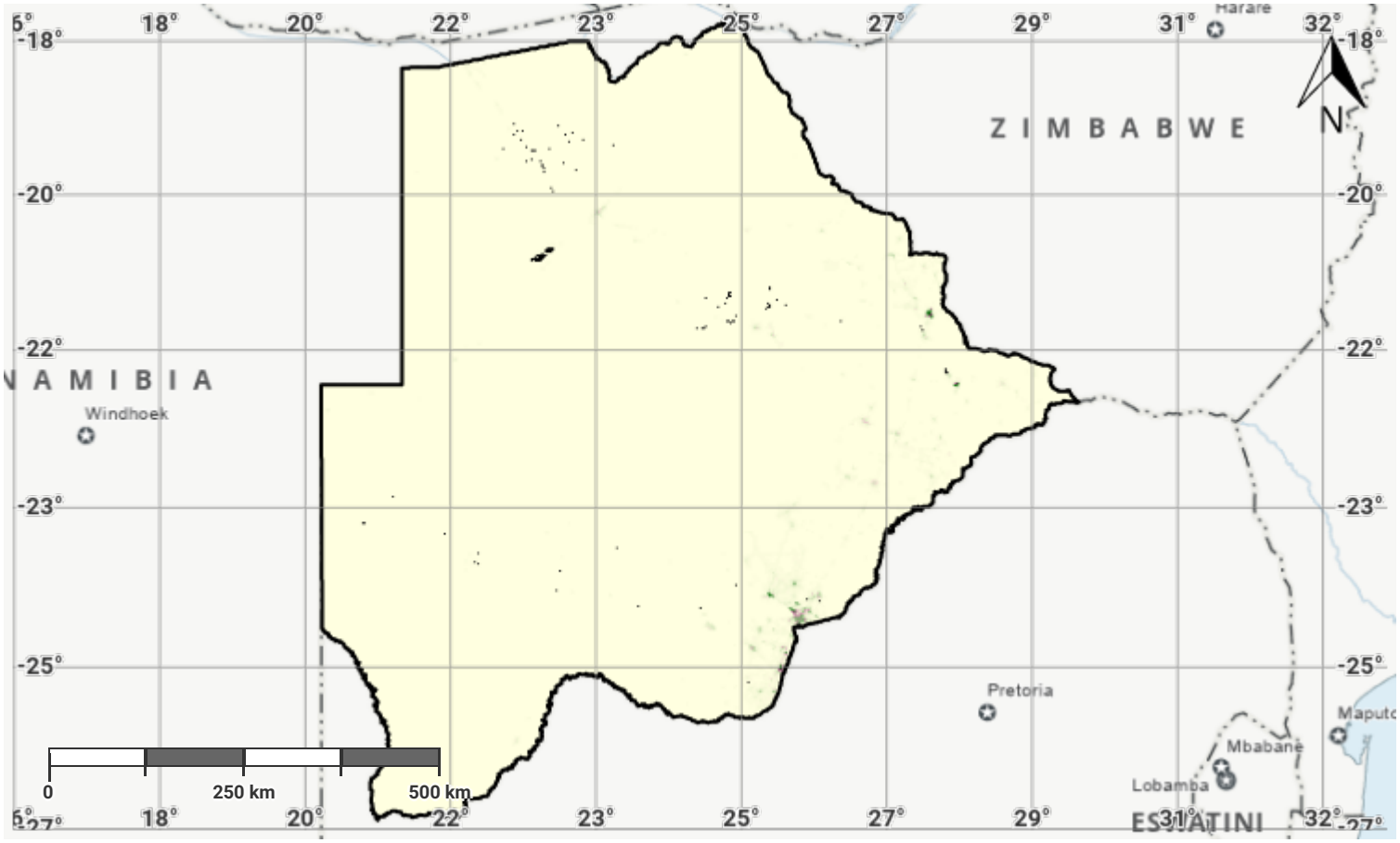
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Botswana – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 700
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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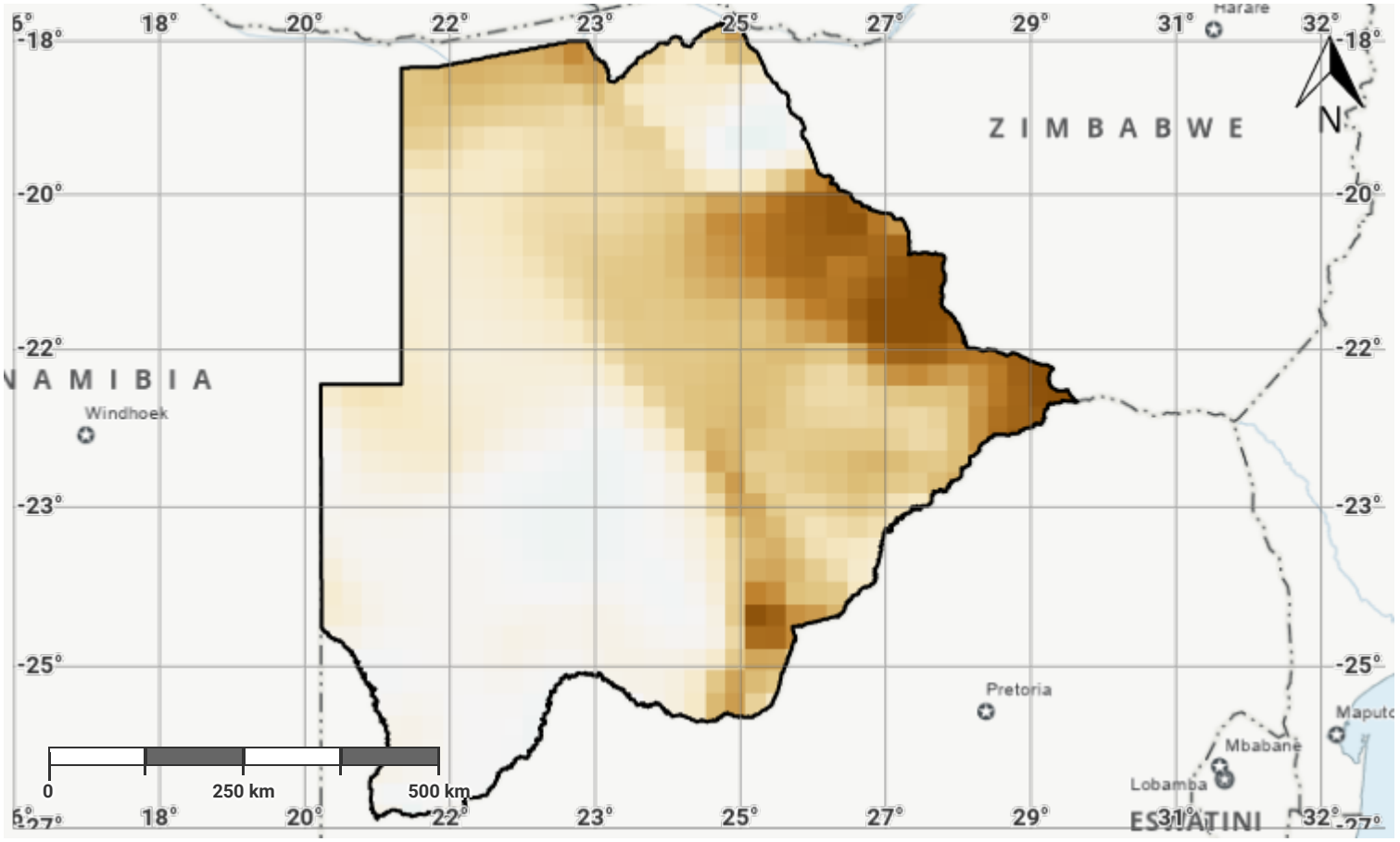
Botswana – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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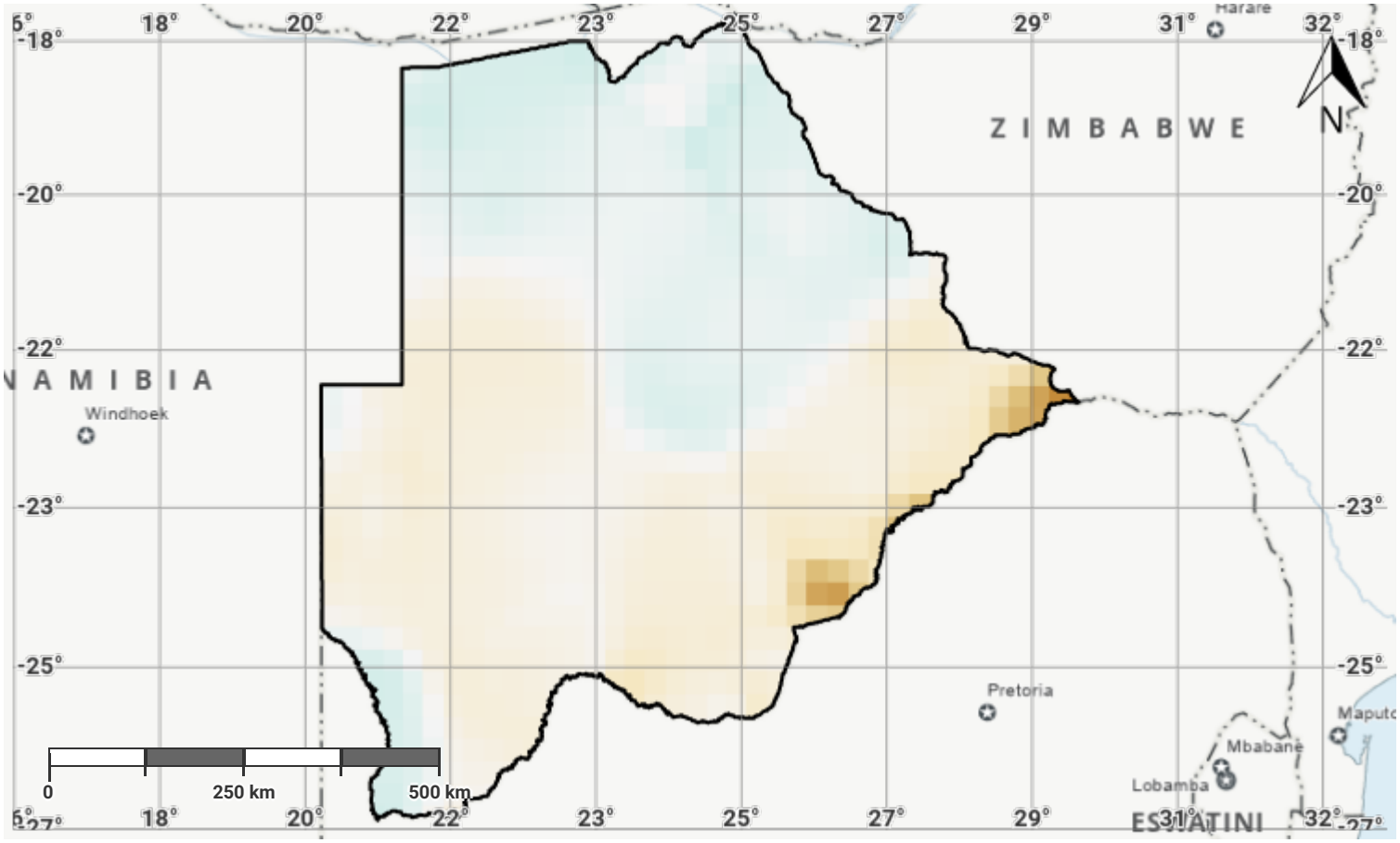
Botswana – SO3-1.M2

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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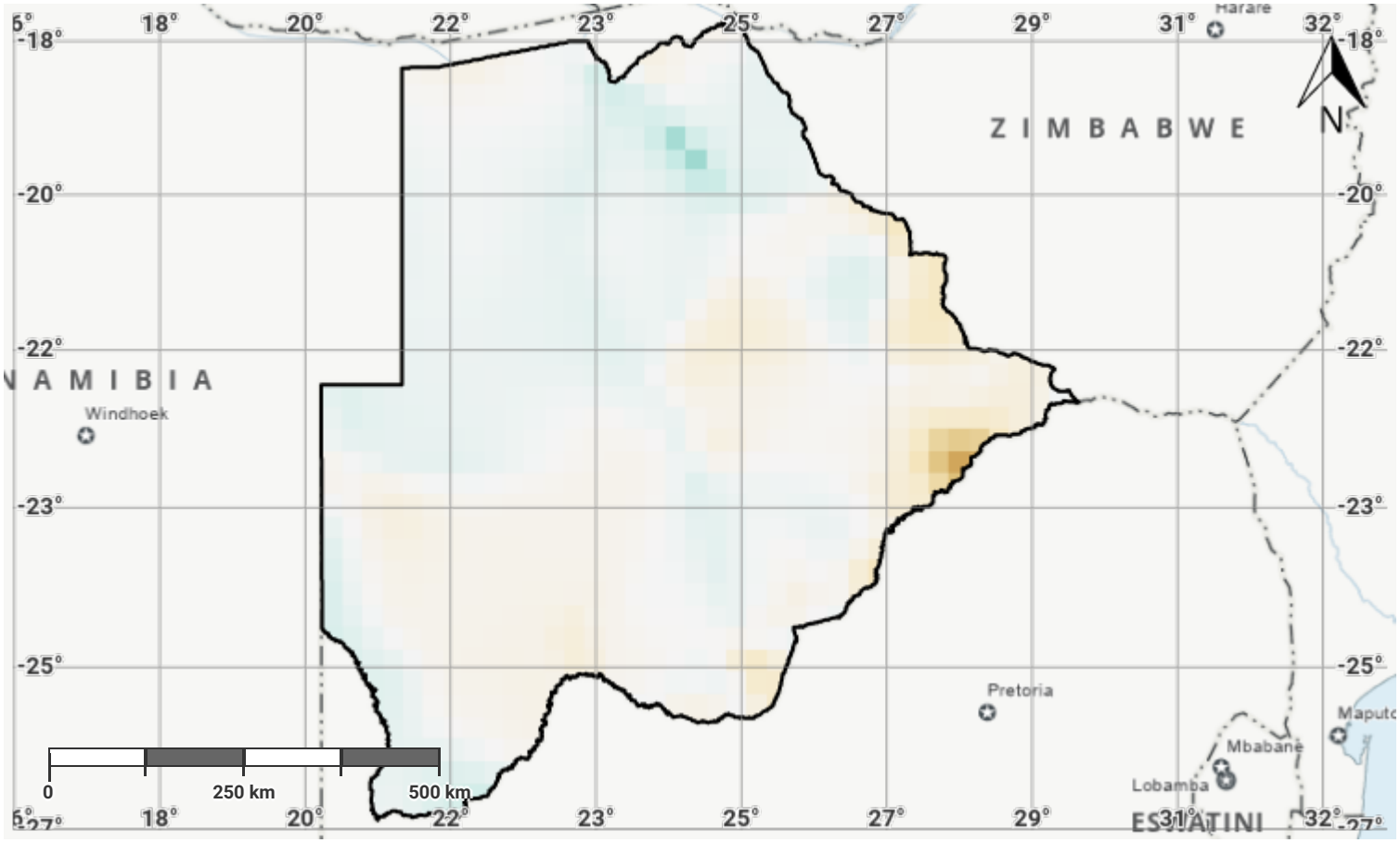
Botswana – SO3-1.M3

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

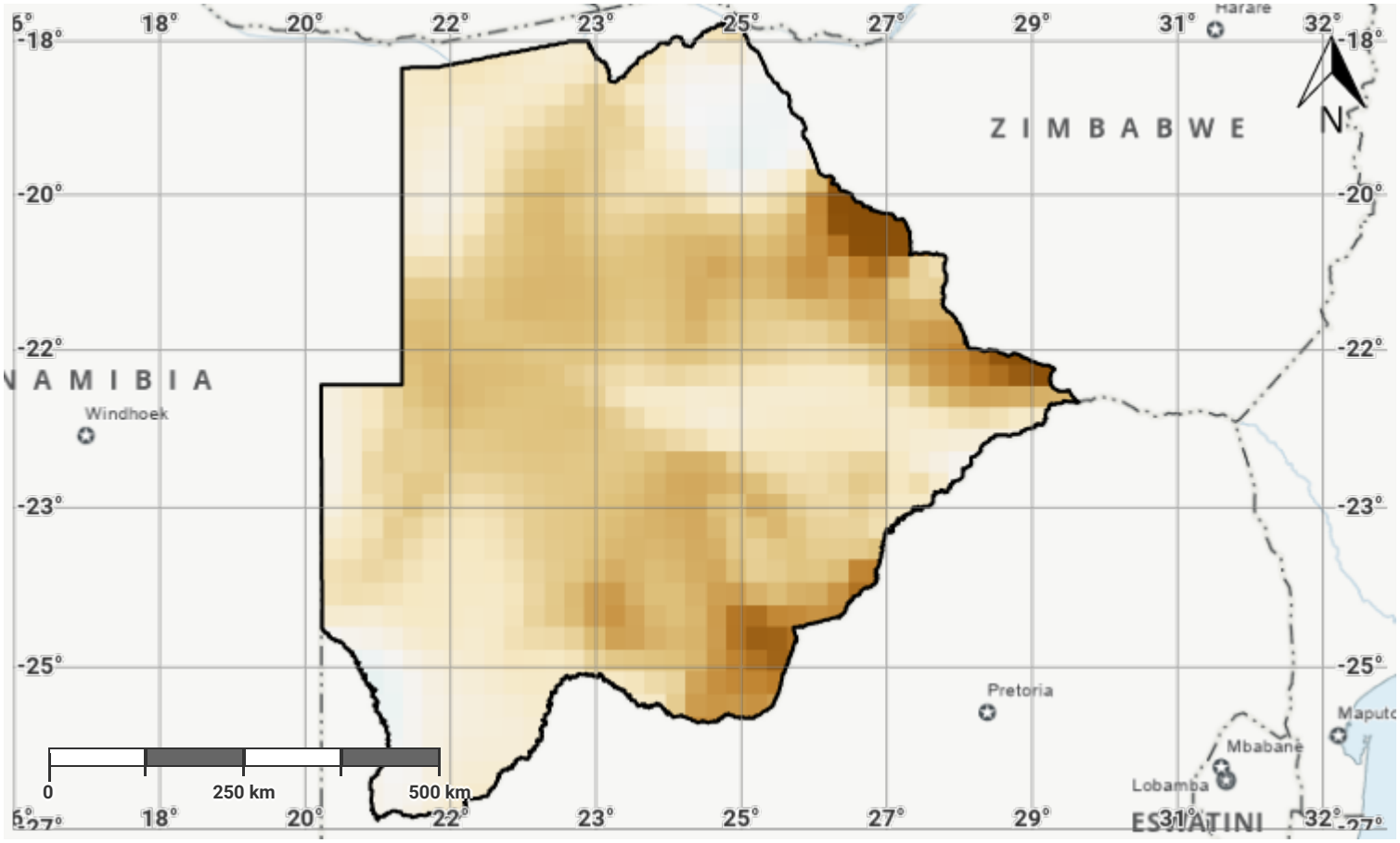
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Botswana – 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

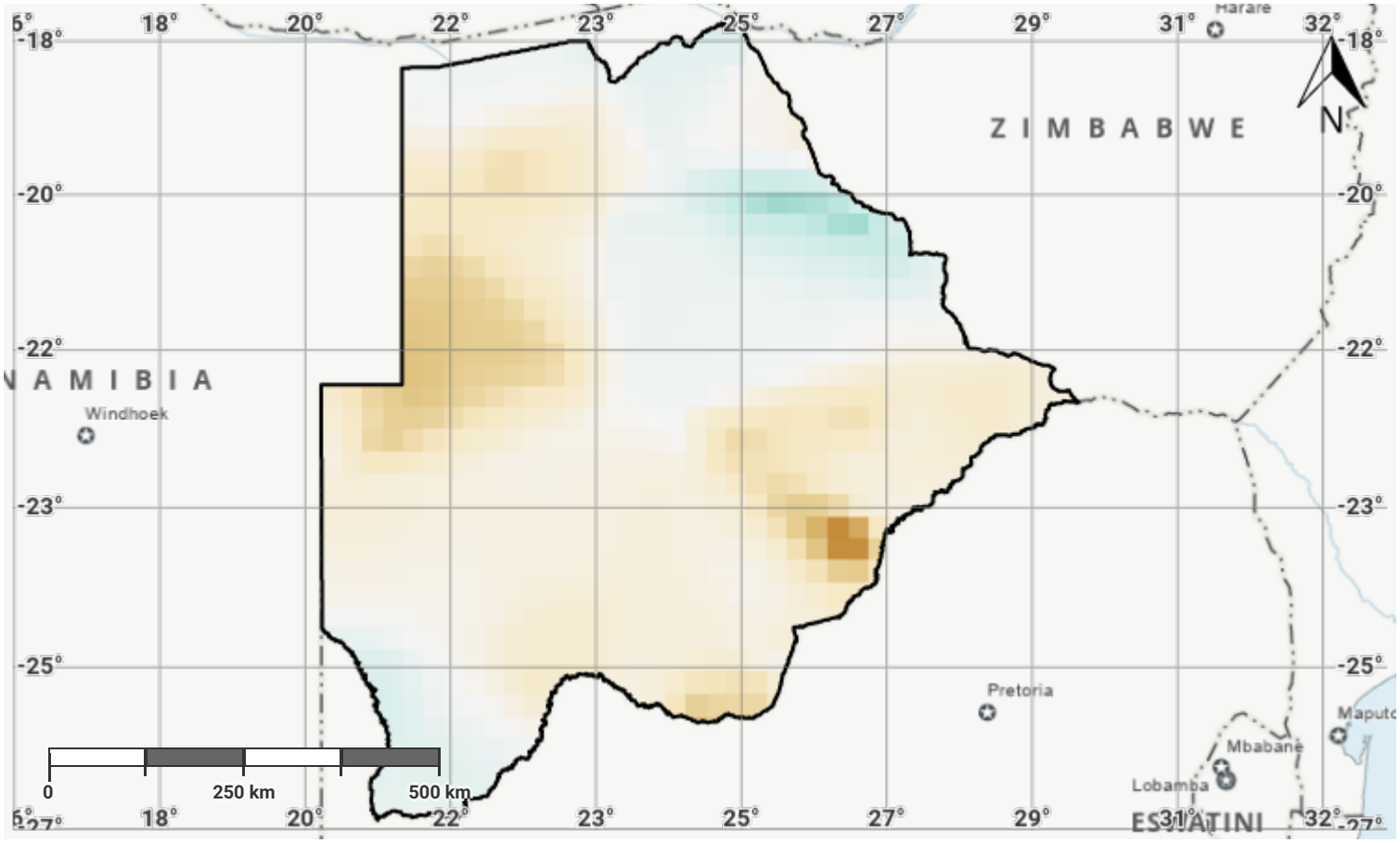
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Botswana – 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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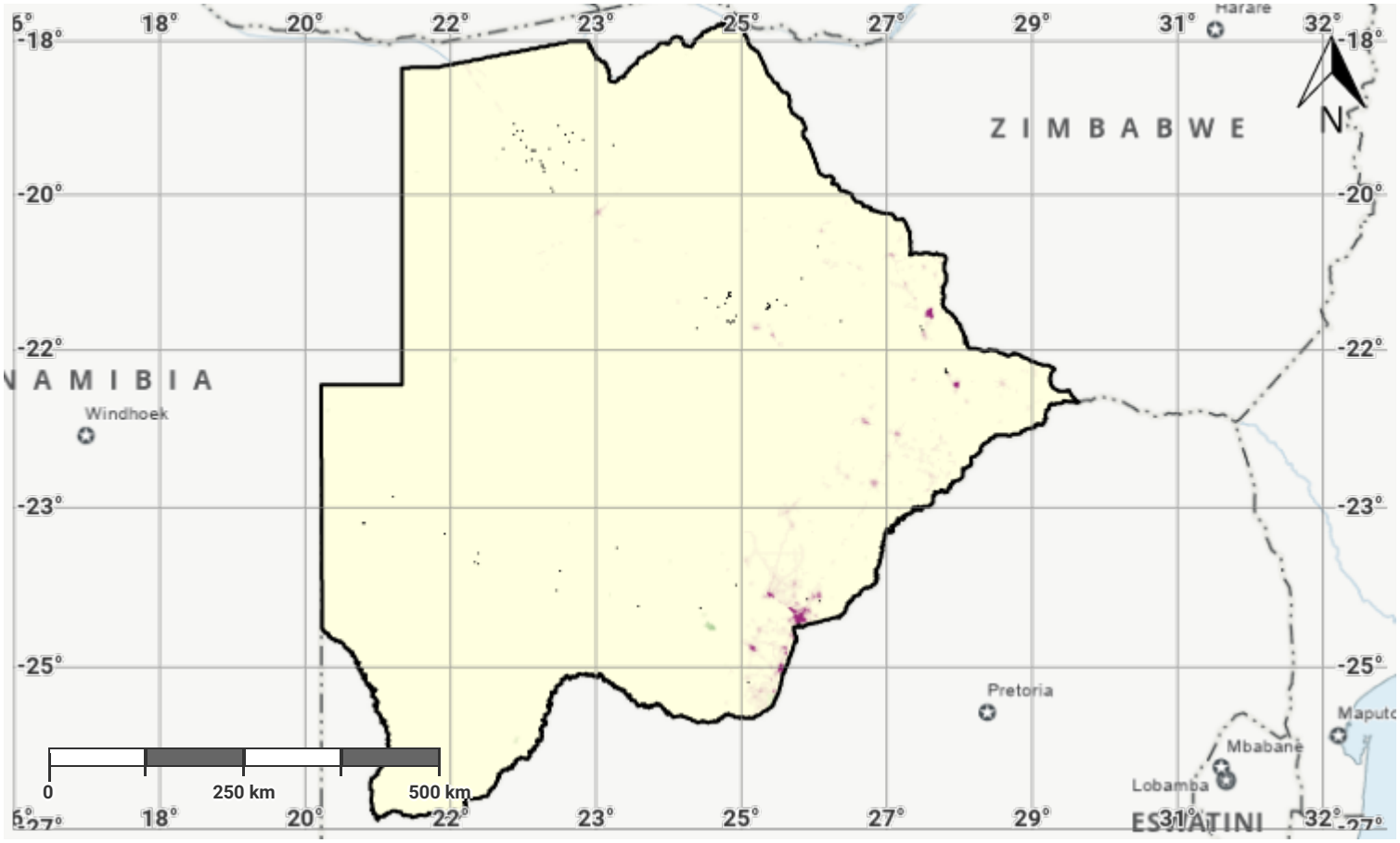
Botswana – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



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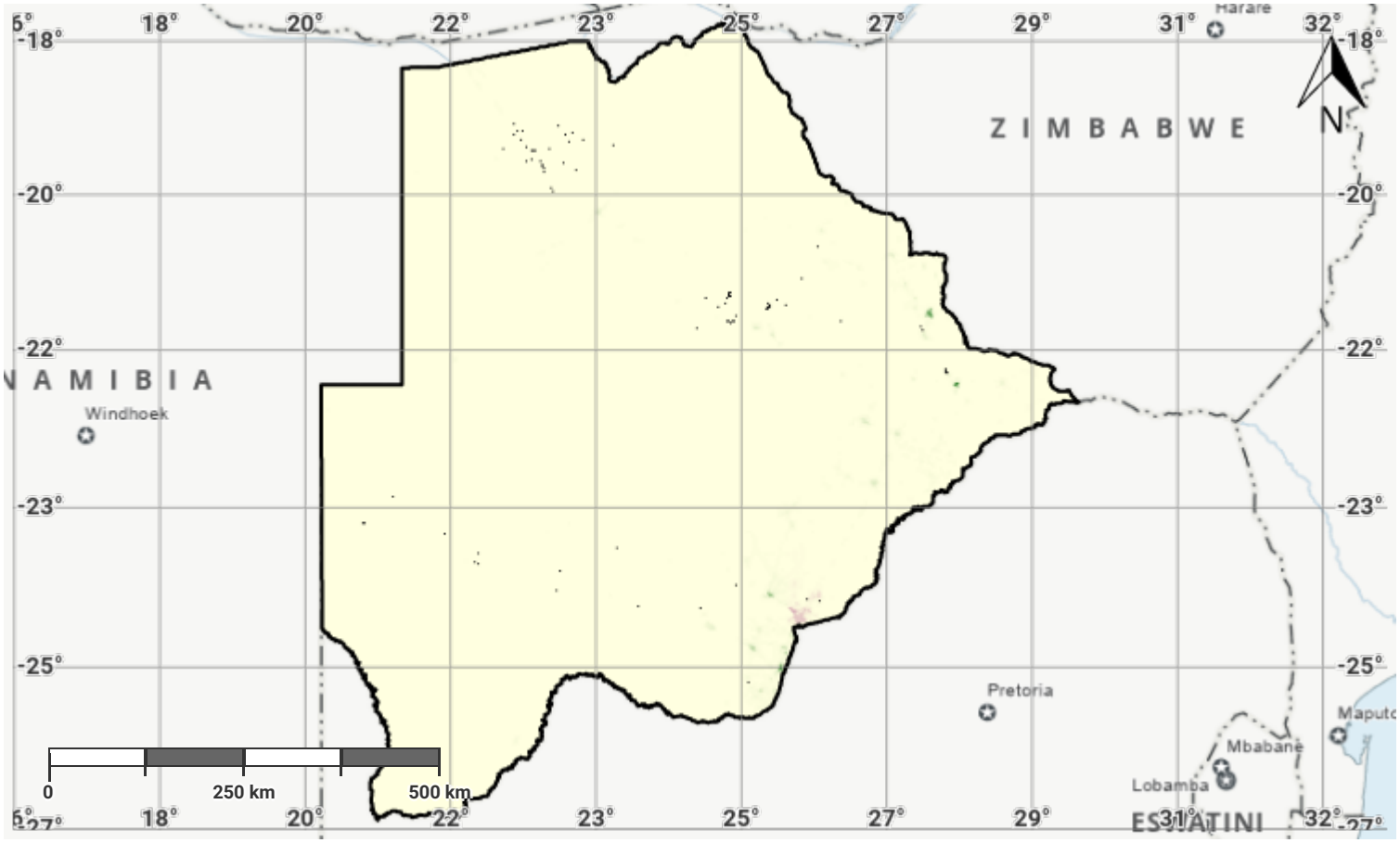
Botswana – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



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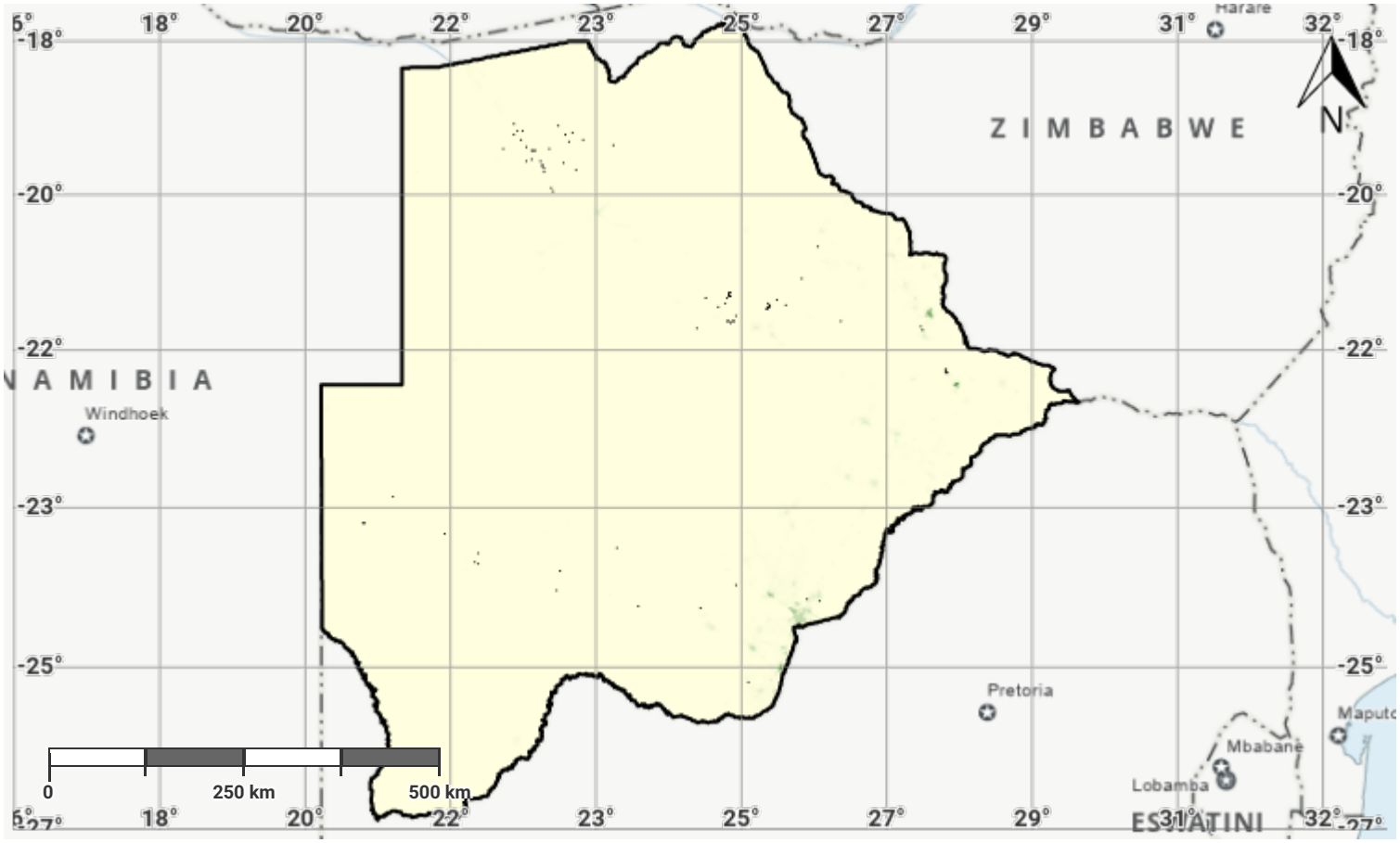
Botswana – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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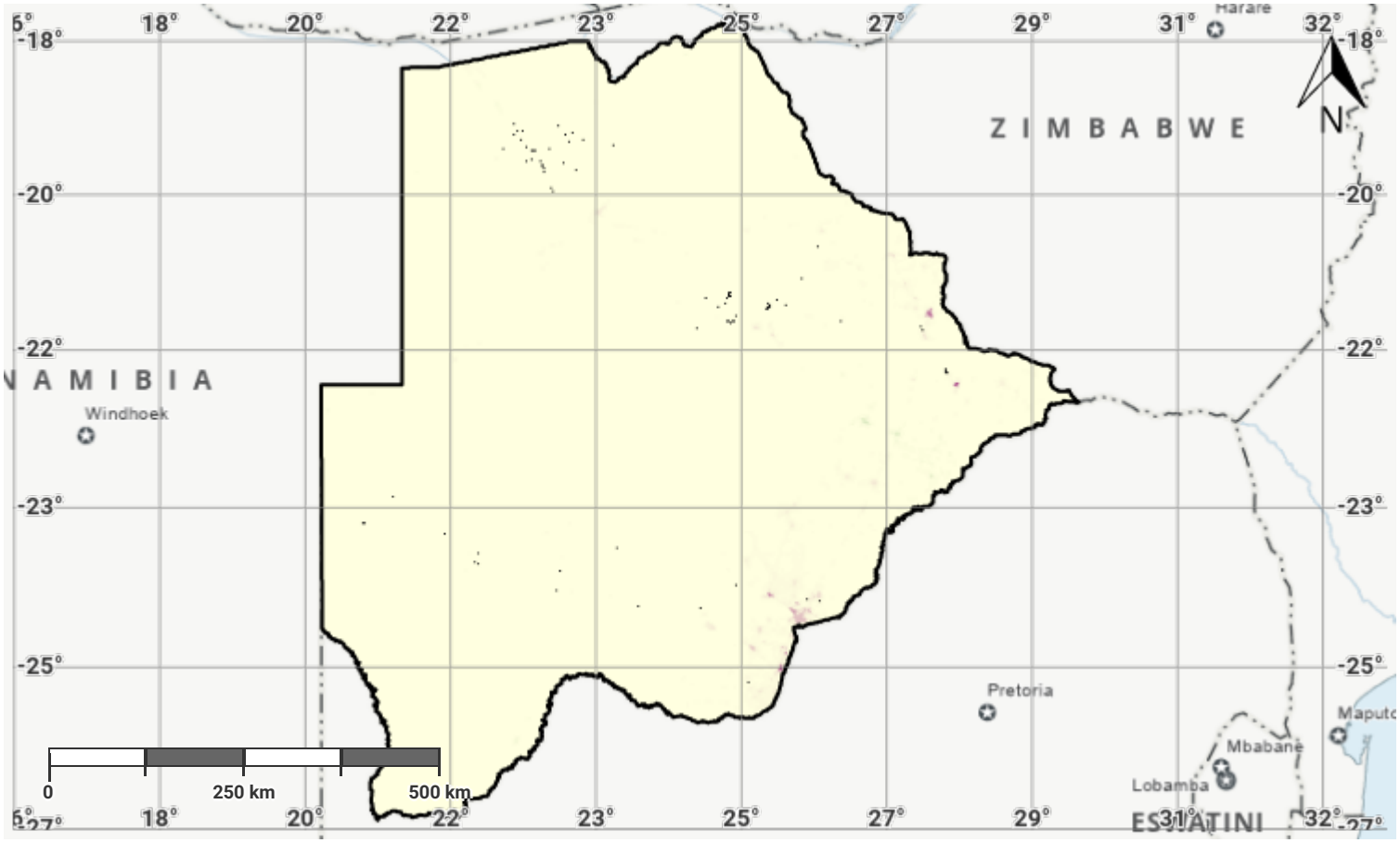
Botswana – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1990
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1990
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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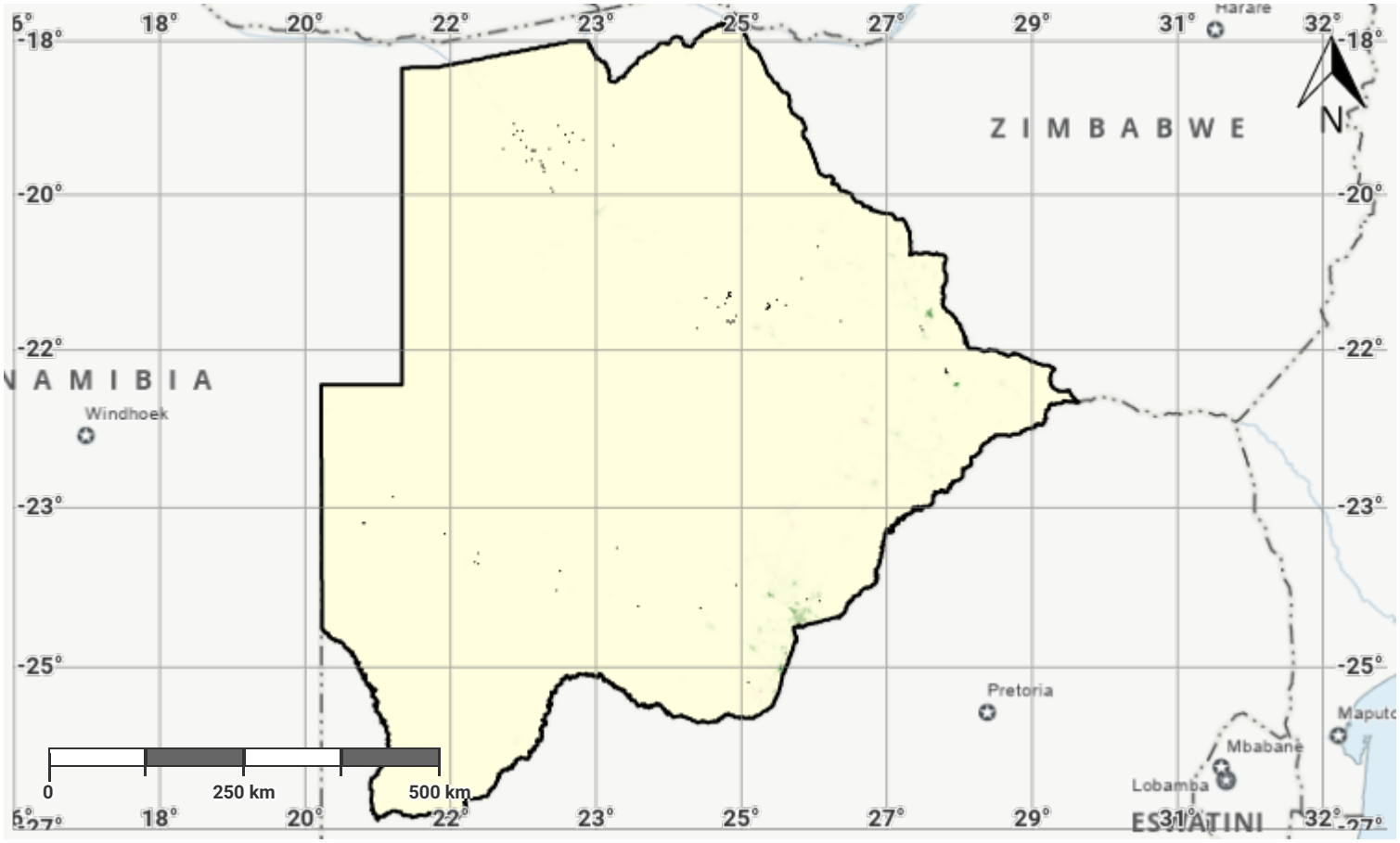
Botswana – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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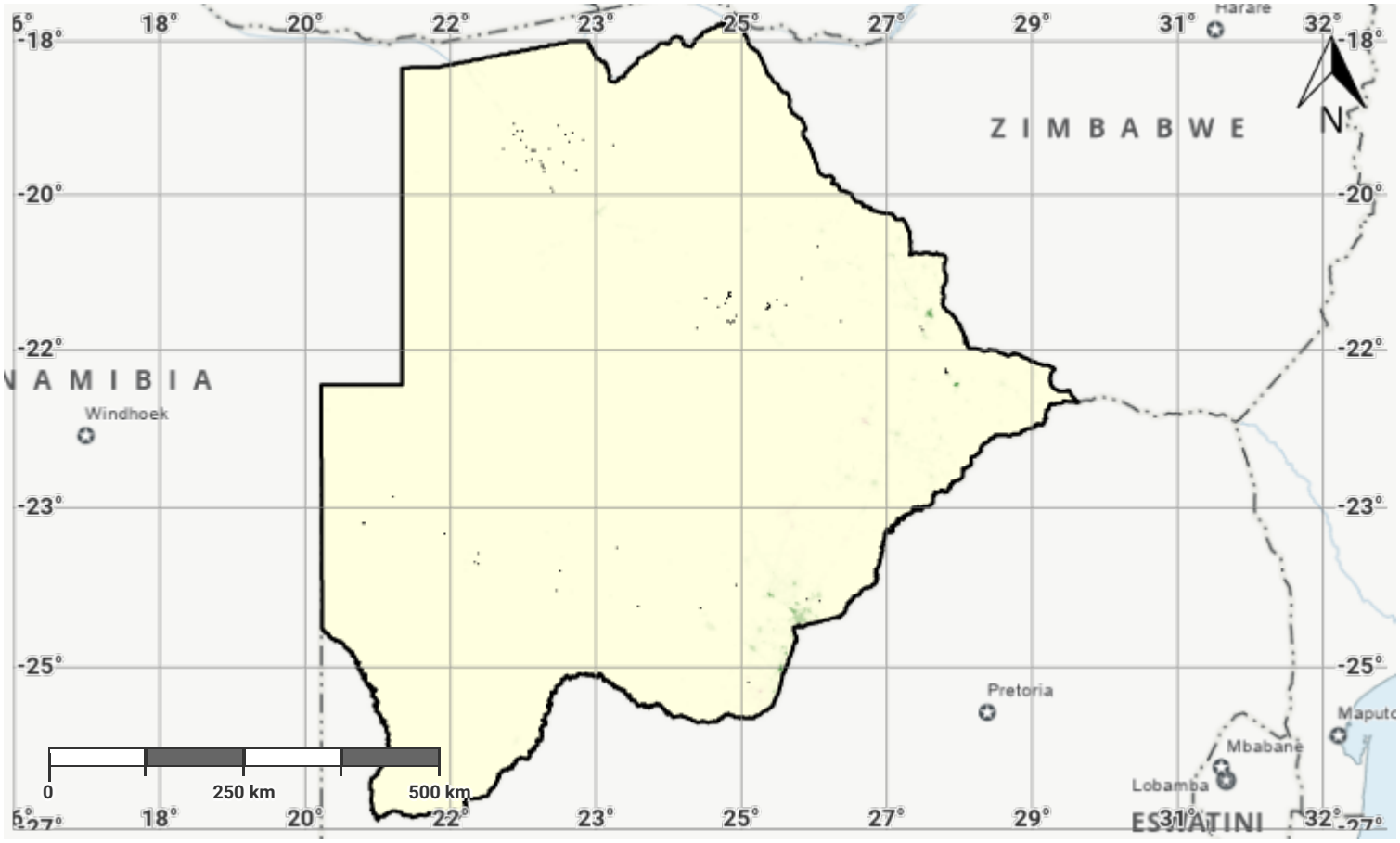
Botswana – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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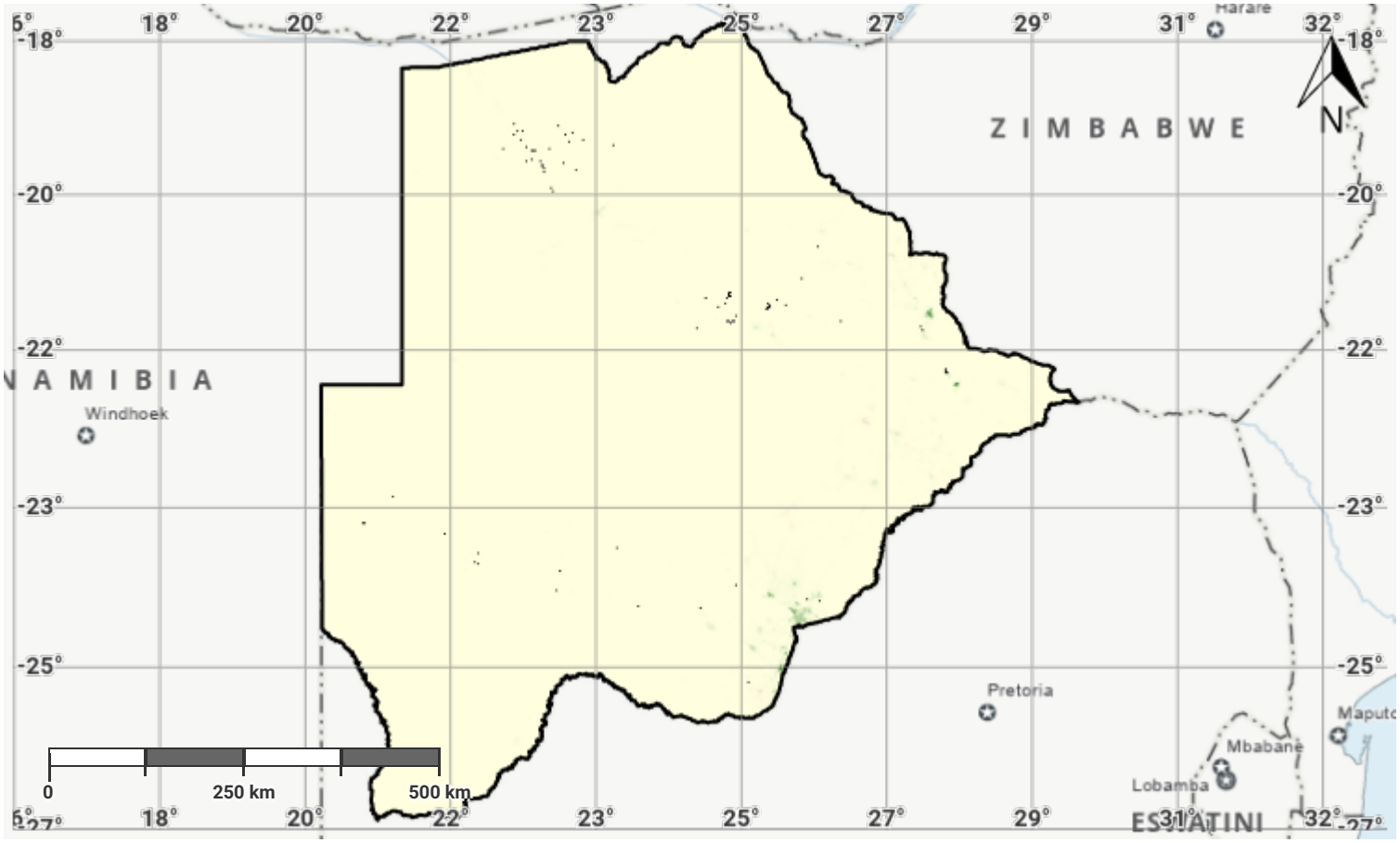
Botswana – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 1160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 1160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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