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

Report from Malawi

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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	94 012	24 459	118 471	
2 005	94 036	24 435	118 471	
2 010	94 052	24 419	118 471	
2 015	94 110	24 361	118 471	
2 019	94 200	24 271	118 471	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands

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	-	-	Unlikely Transition	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Grasslands	+	0	-	Unlikely Transition	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Croplands	+	+	0	Unlikely Transition	-	-	Unlikely Transition
Wetlands	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	-	0	Unlikely Transition	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	Unlikely Transition	0	+	Unlikely Transition
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	Unlikely Transition
Water bodies	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	0	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	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	23 461	5 428	62 581	2 251	176	130	24 445	
2001	23 609	5 351	62 503	2 242	177	130	24 460	
2002	23 760	5 231	62 500	2 208	177	130	24 465	
2003	23 956	5 106	62 419	2 207	179	130	24 474	
2004	23 995	5 023	62 455	2 238	180	130	24 452	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2005	24 095	4 988	62 380	2 254	189	129	24 435	
2006	24 160	4 977	62 309	2 261	202	130	24 432	
2007	24 349	4 955	62 129	2 266	212	130	24 431	
2008	24 453	5 004	61 962	2 269	222	130	24 431	
2009	24 539	4 998	61 867	2 273	234	130	24 430	
2010	24 485	4 994	61 911	2 287	246	130	24 419	
2011	24 518	4 982	61 876	2 302	256	130	24 407	
2012	24 508	4 981	61 863	2 320	276	130	24 393	
2013	24 527	4 963	61 836	2 341	306	128	24 370	
2014	24 695	4 940	61 661	2 346	343	125	24 362	
2015	24 685	4 936	61 654	2 346	364	125	24 362	
2016	25 341	4 861	61 081	2 338	388	125	24 337	
2017	25 440	4 848	60 999	2 347	392	125	24 320	
2018	25 613	4 795	60 891	2 384	393	125	24 272	
2019	25 743	4 740	60 792	2 385	415	125	24 271	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	22 246	81	928	63	111	2	29	23 460
Grasslands (km²)	642	4 684	56	2	37	0	7	5 428
Croplands (km²)	1 717	166	60 653	3	39	0	3	62 581
Wetlands (km²)	71	2	7	2 161	0	0	9	2 250
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	176	0	0	176
Other Lands (km²)	5	0	1	0	0	123	0	129
Water bodies (km²)	3	2	9	116	1	0	24 313	24 444
Total	24 684	4 935	61 654	2 345	364	125	24 361	

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)	24 618	3	44	6	14	0	0	24 685
Total	25 743	4 740	60 791	2 386	415	125	24 271	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	175	4 730	24	1	6	0	0	4 936
Croplands (km²)	898	4	60 721	1	29	0	0	61 653
Wetlands (km²)	42	0	0	2 302	2	0	0	2 346
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	364	0	0	364
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	125	0	125
Water bodies (km²)	10	3	2	76	0	0	24 271	24 362
Total	25 743	4 740	60 791	2 386	415	125	24 271	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 512	1 .3
Land area with non-degraded land cover	116 958	98 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	1 096	0 .9
Land area with stable land cover	117 221	98 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	152	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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	0	1 066	6 507	6 974	7 692	7
Grasslands	0	228	1 606	1 637	1 211	2
Croplands	0	3 227	33 259	16 512	7 650	4
Wetlands	5	235	1 076	450	391	4
Artificial surfaces	0	5	119	30	23	0
Other Lands	0	5	41	42	35	0
Water bodies	0	16	928	227	84	23 059

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	2	4 289	3 880	2 117	13 196	8
Grasslands	0	990	911	326	2 313	1
Croplands	2	16 742	19 381	4 204	20 020	6
Wetlands	4	245	1 140	174	628	3
Artificial surfaces	0	33	93	9	55	0
Other Lands	0	31	28	2	62	0
Water bodies	16	191	717	54	263	23 024

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 717	0	47	556	580	534
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	928	0	101	524	129	173
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	642	0	26	111	228	277
Croplands	Grasslands	166	0	6	94	51	15

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

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 799	0	435	434	136	793
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	406	0	91	105	21	188
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	381	0	69	37	26	249
Croplands	Grasslands	155	0	28	67	18	43

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	4 981	5 .3
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	89 023	94 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	21	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	37 699	40 .0
Land area with stable land productivity	33 358	35 .4
Land area with degraded land productivity	23 028	24 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	22	0 .0

General comments

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	74	73	52	77	110	137	0
2001	73	74	52	77	110	137	0
2002	73	76	52	78	110	137	0
2003	72	78	52	78	109	137	0
2004	72	79	52	77	108	138	0
2005	72	80	52	77	103	138	0
2006	72	80	53	77	96	137	0
2007	71	80	53	76	92	137	0
2008	71	79	53	76	88	137	0
2009	71	79	53	76	83	137	0
2010	71	79	53	76	79	137	0
2011	71	80	53	75	76	137	0
2012	71	80	53	75	71	137	0
2013	71	80	53	74	64	139	0
2014	70	80	53	74	57	143	0
2015	73	77	52	73	54	142	0
2016	71	78	53	73	51	142	0
2017	71	78	53	73	50	142	0
2018	71	79	53	72	50	142	0
2019	70	80	53	72	47	142	0
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 717	64 .0	71 .5	10 996 287	12 279 793	1 283 506

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Grasslands	166	58 .8	64 .2	976 826	1 065 644	88 818
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	642	74 .6	74 .6	4 788 777	4 788 777	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	928	64 .2	56 .9	5 953 156	5 277 441	-675 715

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	898	60 .0	61 .8	5 386 667	5 553 995	167 328
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	175	97 .6	97 .6	1 707 711	1 707 748	37
Water bodies	Wetlands	76	6 .9	6 .9	52 631	52 631	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	44	78 .3	76 .5	344 691	336 749	-7 942

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)	769	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	93 168	99 .0
Land area with no SOC data	87	0 .1

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	6	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	93 759	99 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	215	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	127	0 .1

General comments

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	6 400	6 .8
Reporting Period	25 200	26 .8
Change in degraded extent	18800	

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 level of confidence is high because Global Data sets were used according to the "Final Country Report of LDN Target Setting Programme -Malawi. https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Malawi LDN country committment.pdf

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

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
Mwakaboko (Karonga District)	Northing 33.83682747 Easting -9.70674347	160 .083	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Mpherembe and Mtwalo	Northing 33.63822468 Easting -11.28103154	889 .736	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Native and planted forest management 5. Climate change 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Kabunduli (Nkhata Bay District	Northing 33.84738389 Easting -11.63055634	201 .022102	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Mwadzama, Khombedza, Kuluunda and Msosa (Nkhotakota and Salima Districts)	Northing 34.31629679 Easting -13.48627454	303 .045	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Climate change 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Land abandonment 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Makanjira (Mangochi District)	Northing 34.96354399 Easting -13.66224023	269 .599	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Mineral resource extraction 5. Climate change 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Kachindamoto, Goodson Ganya and Nankumba (Dedza, Ntcheu and Mangochi Districts)	Northing 34.6855845 Easting -14.37451393	476 .751	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Chigaru, Msamala, Symon and Mlumbe (Blantyre, Machinga, Mwanza and Zomba Districts	Northing 34.98711944 Easting -15.29611186	343 .829	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Juma and Mkando (Mulanje District)	Northing 35.4262659 Easting -15.78528337	170 .283	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
Kunthembwe, Kuntaja, Somba, Chapananga, Ngabu, Lundu, Makhwira, Katunga, Kasisi, Maseya, Changata, Mbawela, Thomas and Mabuka (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Thyolo and Mulanje Districts)	Northing 34.79370169 Easting -16.15179596	2 940 .51	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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
						◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Tengani, Malemia, Ndamera, Makoko & Chimombo (Nsanje District)	Northing 35.19259055 Easting -16.98028197	249 .027	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	10						
Total hotspot area	6 003 .89						

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

1.

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		0				
Total brightspot area		0				

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

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

General comments

The LDN target setting programme for Malawi just mentioned in general the bright spot as the Rift Valley ridges in central (Dedza and Ntcheu) and in south (Zomba, Machinga and Neno). The exact location and area covered are not available. The bright spots are due to efforts to reduce land degradation and promote restoration. These efforts are supported by bilateral and multilateral agreements with Government of Malawi like FAO, GEF, GIZ, World Bank, EU, UNDP. There is also integrated approach to avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation through joint planning and implementation of activities.

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
Improve productivity of crop land	2030	Malawi	7 543 .2	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Bonn Challenge • AFR100	
Protect area of natural forest	2035	Malawi	24 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 33 283 .2						

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
Sustainably manage area of plantation forest	2025	Malawi	1 380	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ 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	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Restore degraded stream banks	2030	Malawi	360	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 33 283 .2						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Protect area of natural forest	Same As Targeted Actions	Forest Reserves in Malawi	2016-01-01	9 400	9 400 .00	
Sustainably manage area of plantation forest	Same As Targeted Actions	Viphya Plantations	2017-01-12	240	240 .00	

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target Improve productivity of crop land: 0.00 Protect area of natural forest: 9 400.00 Sustainably manage area of plantation forest: 240.00 Restore degraded stream banks: 0.00	

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	72.5
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	71.1
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	69.2
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	70.1
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Increase	Malawi's economy depends on rainfed agriculture and due to climate change the country has experienced low agricultural productivity due to floods and droughts. the floods damaged infrastructure, household possessions making people more vulnerable and increasing poverty levels. Exports of products has decreased. Many people lost jobs due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

General comments

Proportion of population below international poverty line (%) for 2019 is from Poverty and inequality Portal, World Bank.

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005	85.1	63.9	66.4
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012	78.8	78.7	78.7
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	93.1	85.7	87.1
2019			
2020	97.1	86.5	88.3

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	There are many multilateral and bilateral donors and NGOs supporting access to safe drinking water services

General comments

The figures have been gotten from Integrated Household Surveys by the Malawi National Statistical Office: 1. Integrated Household Survey (2004/05). Household socio-economic characteristics Report (2005) 2. Integrated Household Survey (2010/11). Household socio-economic characteristics Report (2012). 3. Integrated Household Survey (2016/17). Household socio-economic characteristics Report (2017) 4. Integrated Household Survey (2019/20). Household socio-economic characteristics Report (2020)

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	1328958	8 .4	652227	8 .2	676731	8 .5
Reporting period	5202303	29 .1	2592293	28 .9	2610010	29 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Increase in population resulting into over-utilization of land, deforestation, severe soil loss, reduced vegetative cover, poor agricultural production methods, climate change.

General comments

Malawi has been severely degraded due to climate change where the intensity and frequency of floods have increased in the recent years.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Resotre 4.5million ha of degraded land	2030	National	Ongoing	Commitment to the Bonn Challenge
attain Land Degradation Neutrality on Plateaus ecological zones'	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	LDN target for Malawi
Inprove productivity of 754320 hectares of cropland	2030	National	Ongoing	LDN target for Malawi

General comments

Malawi committed to restoring 4.5 million hectares of degraded land through the Bonn Challenge. This will be done through promotion of agriculture technologies (Agroforestry, Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, Conservation agriculture), Creation of woodlots and Village Forest Areas, Tree planting and Soil and water Conservation.

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	42 744	452	9	0	75 265
2001	39 386	9 109	0	0	69 976
2002	38 842	1 249	0	0	78 380
2003	40 812	8 597	1 493	0	67 569
2004	10 795	0	0	0	107 677
2005	5 522	43 758	57 809	11 383	0
2006	22 448	0	0	0	96 024
2007	10 672	4 031	3 937	1 233	98 598
2008	72 861	4 146	0	0	41 464
2009	72 854	2 684	0	0	42 933
2010	55 399	4 194	1 346	0	57 533
2011	53 048	17 232	0	0	48 191
2012	66 552	11 210	0	0	40 709
2013	67 357	20 288	7 549	2 317	20 961
2014	44 461	7 996	0	0	66 014
2015	71 156	25 243	12 641	9 431	0
2016	48 717	26 279	12 783	15 580	15 112
2017	48 341	3 258	0	0	66 872
2018	54 684	13 321	522	0	49 944
2019	0	0	0	0	118 471
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	43 206	46 .0
2001	48 495	51 .6
2002	40 091	42 .6
2003	50 902	54 .1
2004	10 795	11 .5
2005	118 471	126 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	22 448	23 .9
2007	19 873	21 .1
2008	77 007	81 .9
2009	75 538	80 .3
2010	60 938	64 .8
2011	70 280	74 .7
2012	77 762	82 .7
2013	97 510	103 .6
2014	52 457	55 .7
2015	118 471	125 .9
2016	103 359	109 .8
2017	51 599	54 .8
2018	68 527	72 .7
2019	0	0 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

Due to climate change some areas like the Lower Shire and Lake Shore and rain shadow zones experience drought more often than before.

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	7244553	69.7	3130735	30.1	15015	0.1	660	0.0	0	0.0	3 146 410	30.3
2001	8654282	81.0	1772738	16.6	257205	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 029 943	19.0
2002	5036223	45.9	5846081	53.3	89210	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 935 291	54.1
2003	6684224	59.3	4094600	36.3	452033	4.0	41377	0.4	0	0.0	4 588 010	40.7
2004	9895982	85.4	1687742	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 687 742	14.6
2005	0	0.0	488267	4.1	5135625	43.2	5577549	46.9	695301	5.8	11 896 742	100.0
2006	9219277	75.3	3016511	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 016 511	24.7
2007	11936154	94.9	417327	3.3	83463	0.7	141127	1.1	0	0.0	641 917	5.1
2008	4661491	36.0	7798760	60.3	470562	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 269 322	64.0
2009	5056912	38.1	7957178	59.9	265752	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 222 930	61.9
2010	8749555	64.0	4622695	33.8	232028	1.7	63380	0.5	0	0.0	4 918 103	36.0
2011	2818755	20.0	7805909	55.5	3437789	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 243 698	80.0
2012	7172707	49.7	6738248	46.7	531594	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 269 842	50.3
2013	4594025	31.0	8371266	56.4	1268218	8.5	517649	3.5	91360	0.6	10 248 493	69.0
2014	3946548	25.9	8935645	58.6	2364165	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 299 810	74.1
2015	0	0.0	8987627	57.3	2080183	13.3	1434147	9.1	3190346	20.3	15 692 303	100.0
2016	1055593	6.5	6167752	38.1	2927045	18.1	1716561	10.6	4306893	26.6	15 118 251	93.5
2017	5403149	32.3	9886310	59.1	1449640	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 335 950	67.7
2018	2952441	17.2	10711257	62.4	3449219	20.1	55105	0.3	0	0.0	14 215 581	82.8
2019	17685864	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	3676406	70.2	1554890	29.7	7662	0.1	338	0.0	0	0.0	1 562 890	29.8

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	4367018	81.1	888298	16.5	129845	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 018 143	18.9
2002	2539257	45.9	2943925	53.3	44649	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 988 574	54.1
2003	3358962	59.2	2068133	36.4	228668	4.0	21293	0.4	0	0.0	2 318 094	40.8
2004	4962037	85.1	869343	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	869 343	14.9
2005	0	0.0	242164	4.0	2581617	43.1	2809013	46.9	352978	5.9	5 985 772	100.0
2006	4652381	75.6	1501369	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 501 369	24.4
2007	5997551	94.8	212349	3.4	42198	0.7	71215	1.1	0	0.0	325 762	5.2
2008	2331568	35.9	3934572	60.6	231832	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 166 404	64.1
2009	2557315	38.3	3978293	59.6	135171	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 113 464	61.7
2010	4404493	64.2	2309479	33.6	117454	1.7	32189	0.5	0	0.0	2 459 122	35.8
2011	1422997	20.2	3932006	55.7	1704233	24.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 636 239	79.8
2012	3575420	49.3	3408169	47.0	264458	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 672 627	50.7
2013	2304478	30.9	4197777	56.4	636713	8.6	262044	3.5	45684	0.6	5 142 218	69.1
2014	1966546	25.7	4498581	58.8	1182126	15.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 680 707	74.3
2015	0	0.0	4534971	57.6	1049458	13.3	714810	9.1	1569679	19.9	7 868 918	100.0
2016	534571	6.6	3104005	38.3	1482574	18.3	859759	10.6	2126790	26.2	7 573 128	93.4
2017	2697655	32.2	4975942	59.3	715108	8.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 691 050	67.8
2018	1483947	17.3	5381551	62.6	1707222	19.8	28239	0.3	0	0.0	7 117 012	82.7
2019	8858603	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	3568147	69.3	1575845	30.6	7353	0.1	322	0.0	0	0.0	1 583 520	30.7
2001	4287264	80.9	884440	16.7	127360	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 011 800	19.1
2002	2496966	45.9	2902156	53.3	44561	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 946 717	54.1
2003	3325262	59.4	2026467	36.2	223365	4.0	20084	0.4	0	0.0	2 269 916	40.6
2004	4933945	85.8	818399	14.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	818 399	14.2
2005	0	0.0	246103	4.2	2554008	43.2	2768536	46.8	342323	5.8	5 910 970	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	4566896	75.1	1515142	24.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 515 142	24.9
2007	5938603	94.9	204978	3.3	41265	0.7	69912	1.1	0	0.0	316 155	5.1
2008	2329923	36.2	3864188	60.1	238730	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 102 918	63.8
2009	2499597	37.8	3978885	60.2	130581	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 109 466	62.2
2010	4345062	63.9	2313216	34.0	114574	1.7	31191	0.5	0	0.0	2 458 981	36.1
2011	1395758	19.9	3873903	55.3	1733556	24.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 607 459	80.1
2012	3597287	50.0	3330079	46.3	267136	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 597 215	50.0
2013	2289547	31.0	4173489	56.4	631505	8.5	255605	3.5	45676	0.6	5 106 275	69.0
2014	1980002	26.1	4437064	58.4	1182039	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 619 103	73.9
2015	0	0.0	4452656	56.9	1030725	13.2	719337	9.2	1620667	20.7	7 823 385	100.0
2016	521022	6.5	3063747	38.0	1444471	17.9	856802	10.6	2180103	27.0	7 545 123	93.5
2017	2705494	32.4	4910368	58.8	734532	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 644 900	67.6
2018	1468494	17.1	5329706	62.2	1741997	20.3	26866	0.3	0	0.0	7 098 569	82.9
2019	8827261	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .83		
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

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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 .80644	0 .79552	0 .80812	
2001	0 .80639	0 .79575	0 .80811	
2002	0 .80642	0 .79573	0 .8081	
2003	0 .80651	0 .79511	0 .8081	
2004	0 .80667	0 .79486	0 .80809	
2005	0 .80673	0 .7933	0 .80808	
2006	0 .80686	0 .79186	0 .80807	
2007	0 .80706	0 .7922	0 .80824	
2008	0 .80715	0 .79172	0 .8088	
2009	0 .80732	0 .79069	0 .80987	
2010	0 .80736	0 .78885	0 .81011	
2011	0 .8074	0 .78938	0 .81137	
2012	0 .80734	0 .78789	0 .81212	
2013	0 .80748	0 .7874	0 .81295	
2014	0 .80743	0 .78589	0 .81363	
2015	0 .80748	0 .78521	0 .81483	
2016	0 .80746	0 .78545	0 .81548	
2017	0 .80752	0 .78273	0 .81673	
2018	0 .8075	0 .78202	0 .81747	
2019	0 .80757	0 .78118	0 .81821	
2020	0 .80759	0 .78084	0 .81888	

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

SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

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
Positive				1. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 2. Legal & Policy Frameworks 3. Awareness Raising 4. Species Management 5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 6. Land / Water Management 7. Conservation Designation & Planning 8. Education & Training 9. Research & Monitoring 10. Institutional Development	Changes in RLI has remained constant. Most species are not extinct but threatened.

General comments

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	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2001	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2002	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2003	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2004	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2005	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2006	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2007	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2008	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2009	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2010	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2011	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2012	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2013	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2014	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2015	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2016	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2017	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2018	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2019	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	
2020	70.77	70 .77	70 .77	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	There has been no change in protected areas in the country

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Protect about 18,515 Km2 of forest reserves, national parks and wildlife reserves.	2030	National	Ongoing	These areas are rich in biodiversity

Complementary information

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 ∾

1.The Malawi 2063 whose objective is to have a wealthy and an all inclusive country. The Malawi 2063 recognizes the importance of environmental stability as an enabler in achieving its aspirations. 2.The Malawi National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy which aims at restoring all the degraded land in the country

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 13 882 970 .14	Received 27 082 328 .44
Received	2017	Committed 81 646 238 .30	Received 31 828 797 .70
Received	2018	Committed 6 181 562 .97	Received 21 992 533 .12
Received	2019	Committed 5 526 853 .20	Received 7 022 876 .76
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		107 237 624 .61	87 926 536 .02

Documentation box

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

	Explanation
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
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			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

The government has initiated reforms that promote and encourage private sector, individuals, Civil Society and others to participate the restoration of forests

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

1. Revision of land and natural resources management policies and laws to include current issues 2. Development of strategies such as the Malawi National Forest Landscape Restoration Strategy, National Charcoal Strategy

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?

Yes the policies are successfully promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD. The main factors of success are the adoption of the policies and strategies by various sectors when implementing projects. Most projects are using multi-sectoral approach where issues affecting productivity and livelihoods of the target communities are considered. Most often it is noted that deforestation and land degradation and desertification are negatively affecting the landscapes and livelihoods.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Major challenge is inadequate resources (human and financial) as the issues are enormous.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Multi-sectoral approach is important in solving issues of DLDD.

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

Most of the projects and programmes are gender mainstreamed

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?

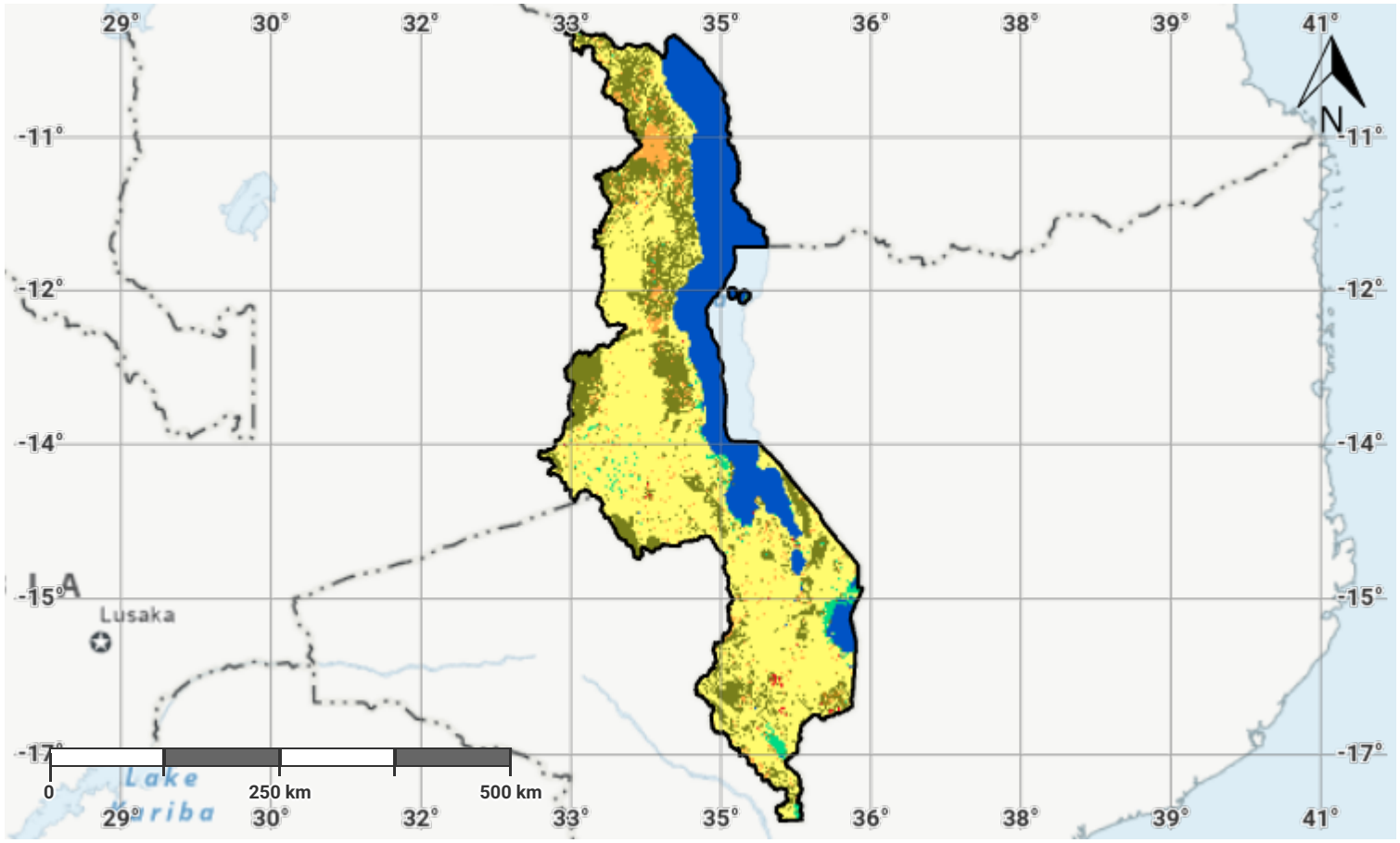
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

Malawi - SO5-1 recipient	Download	56.9 KB

Malawi – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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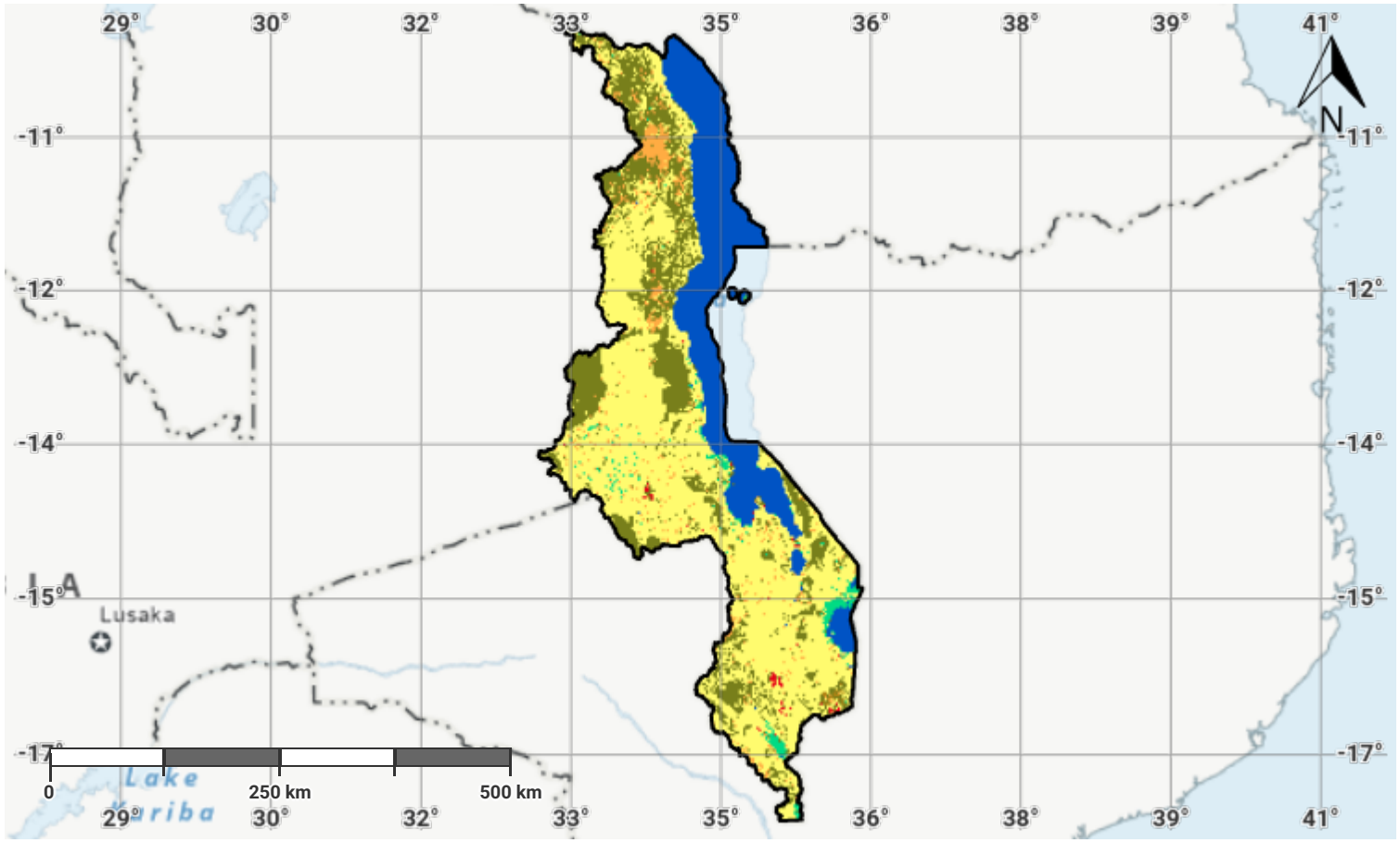
Malawi – SO1-1.M2

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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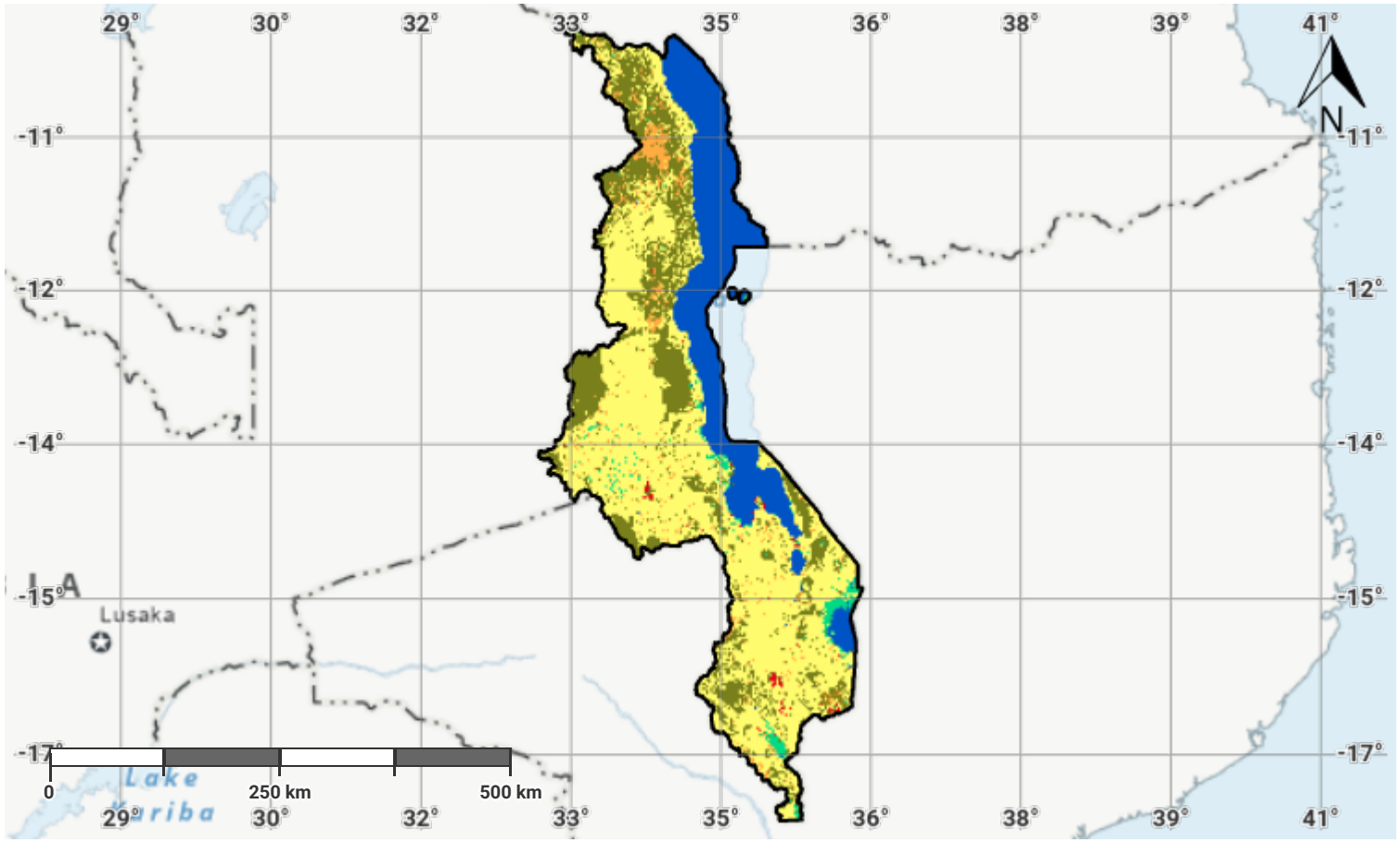
Malawi – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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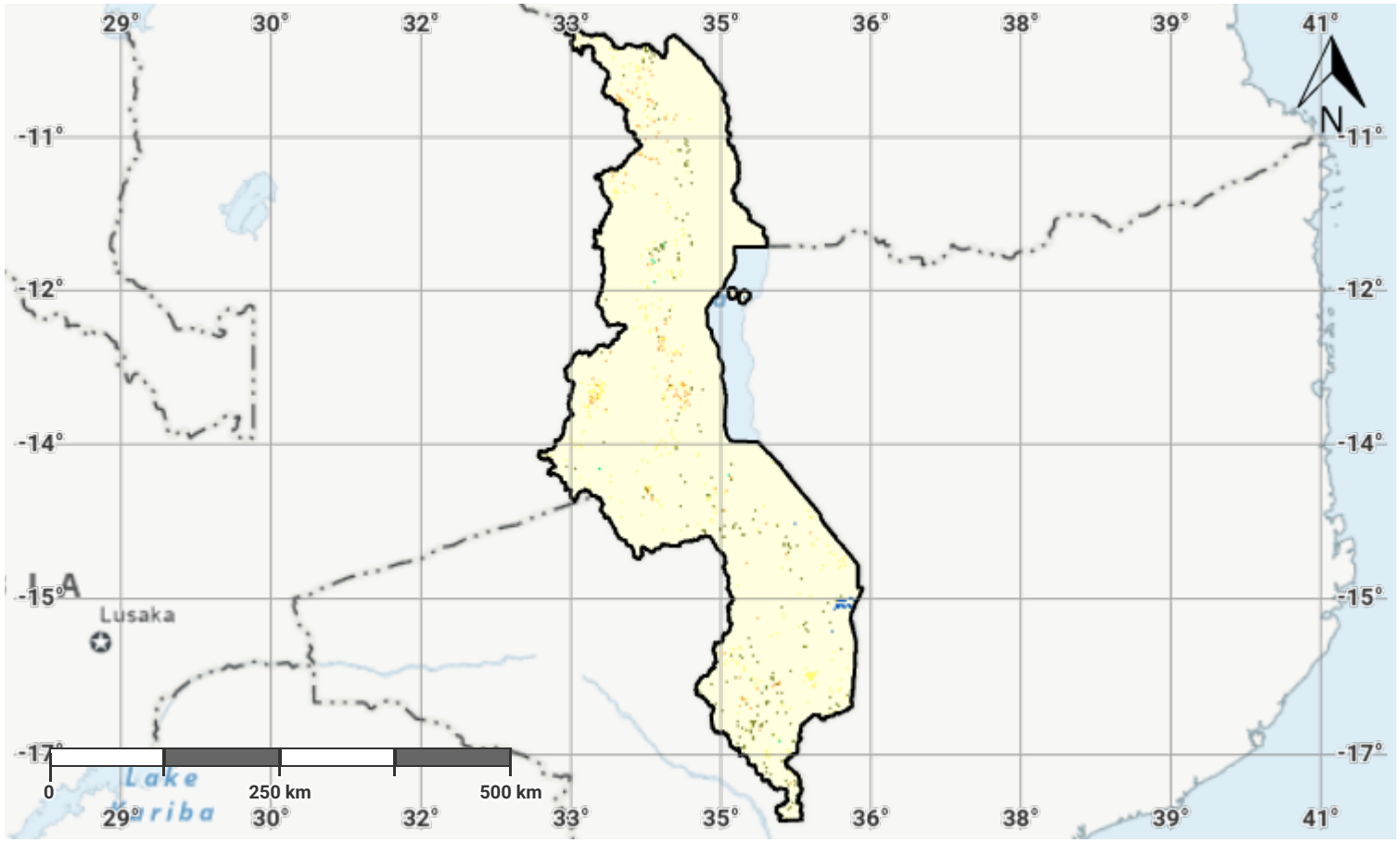
Malawi – SO1-1.M4

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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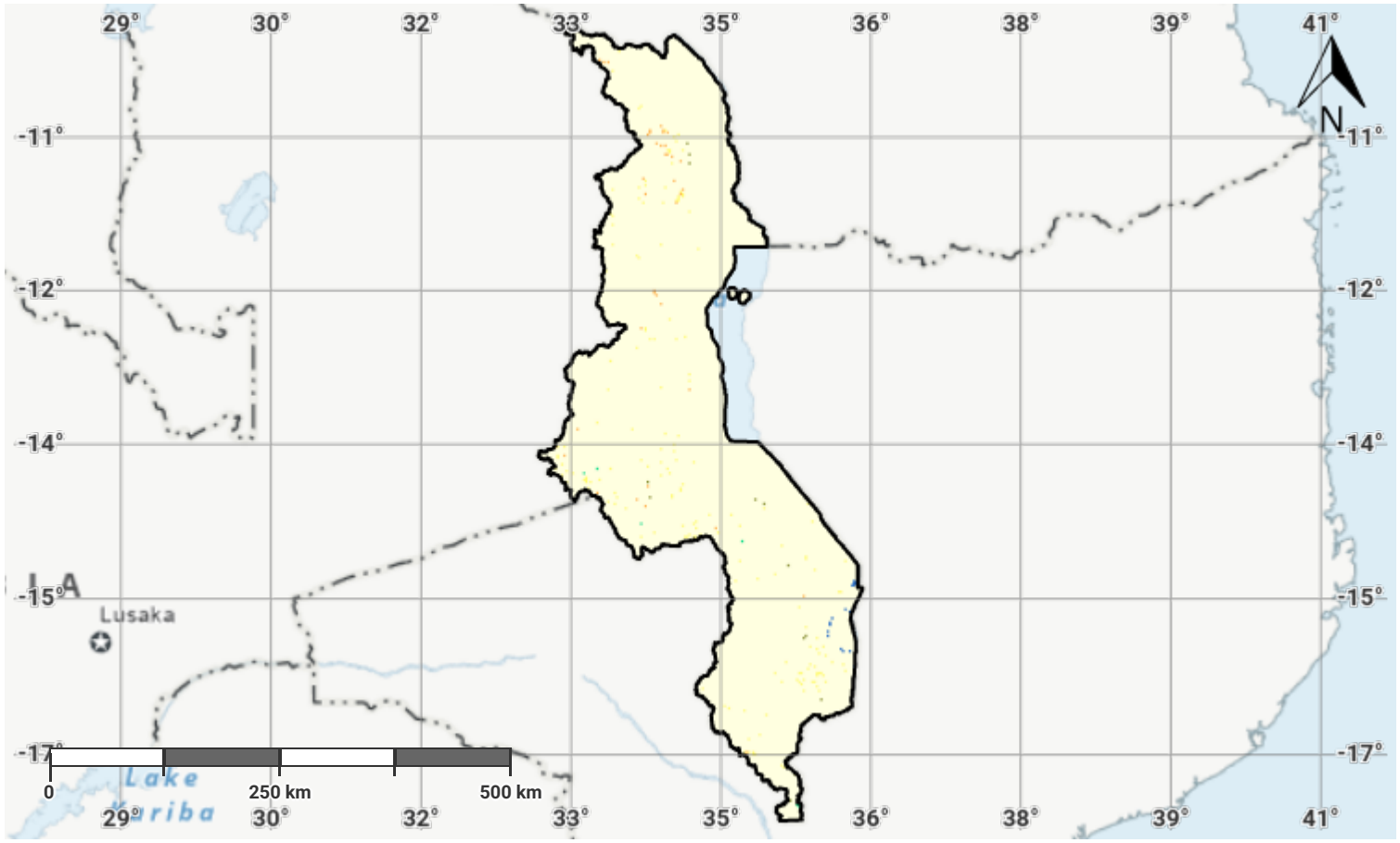
Malawi – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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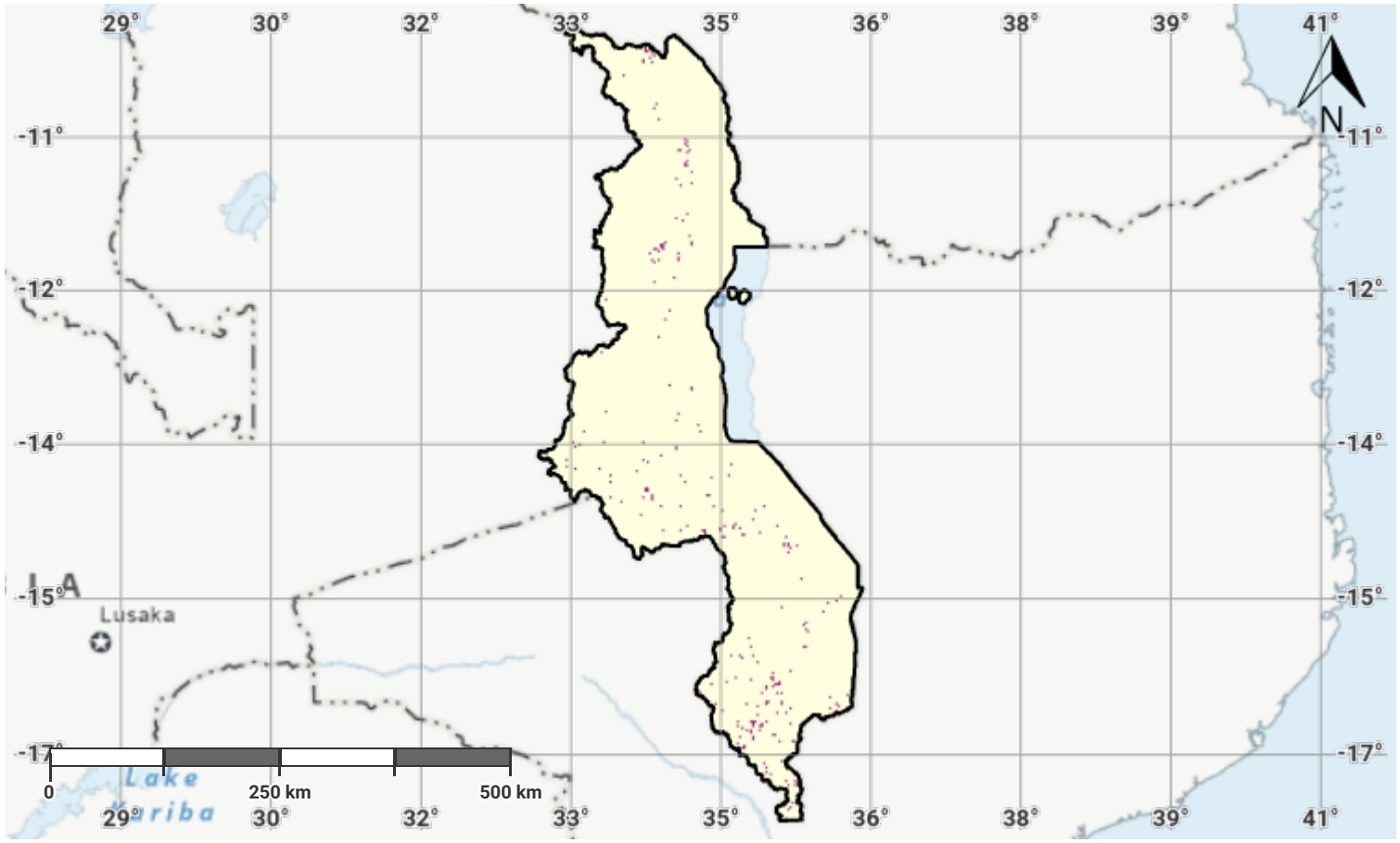
Malawi – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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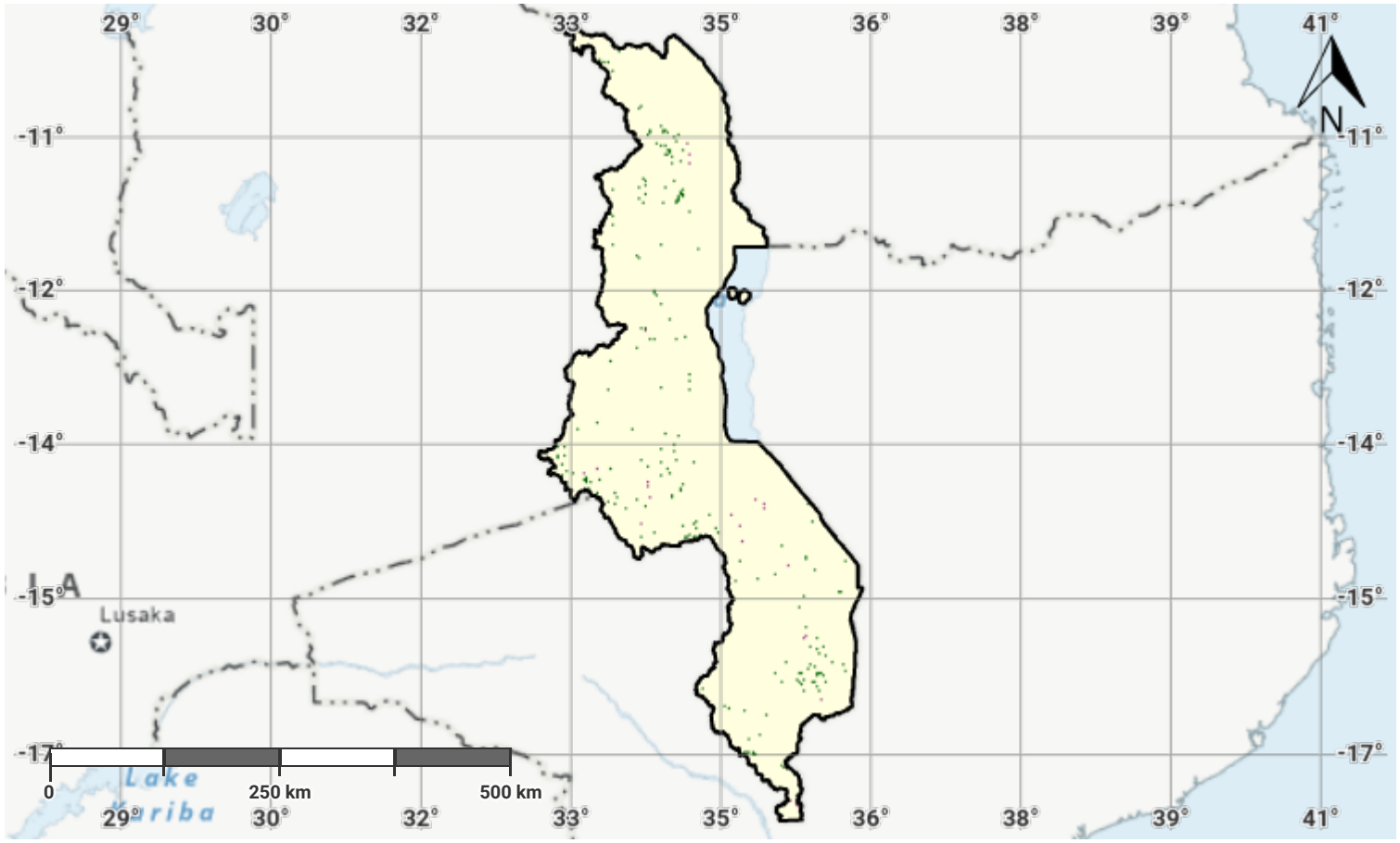
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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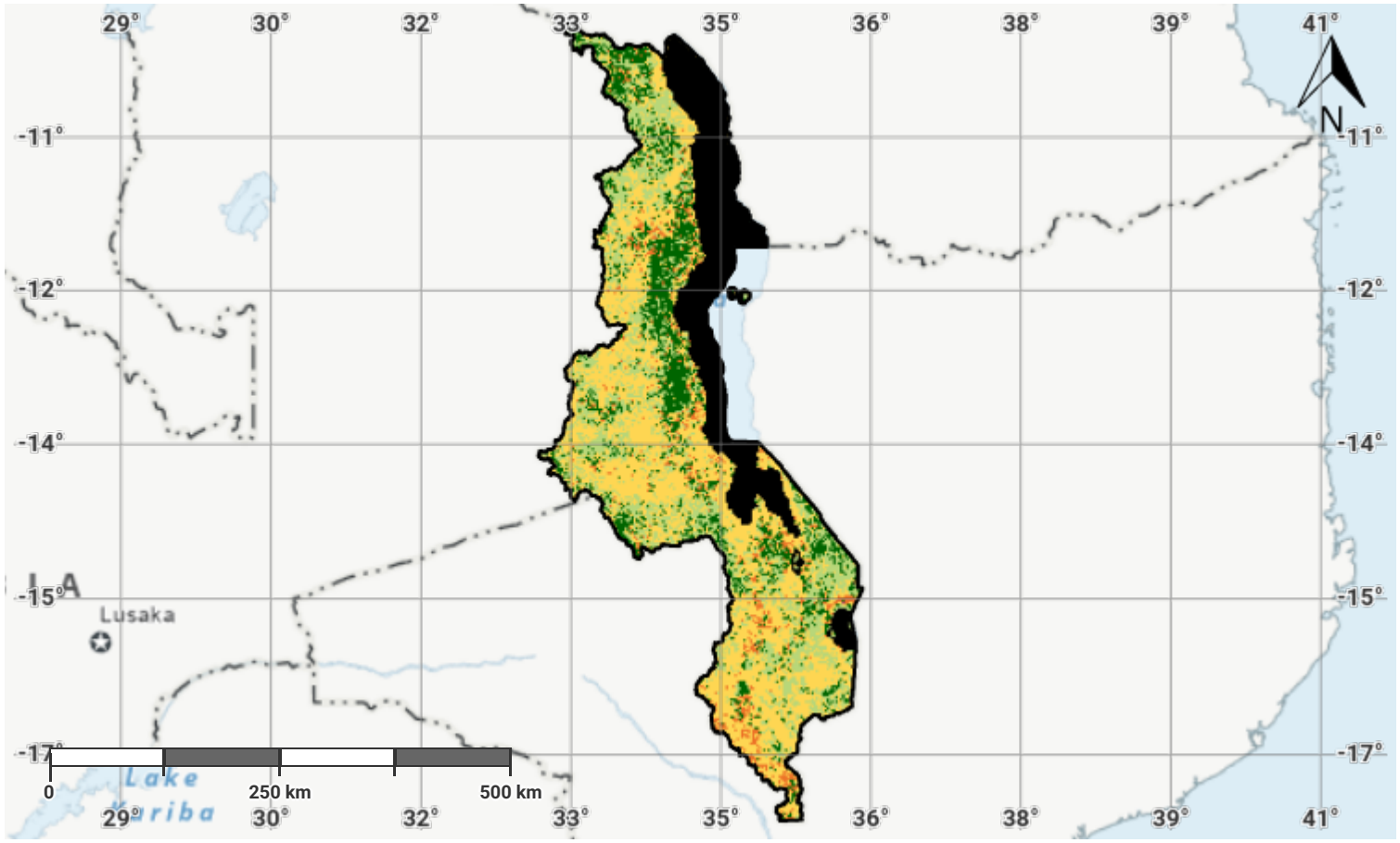
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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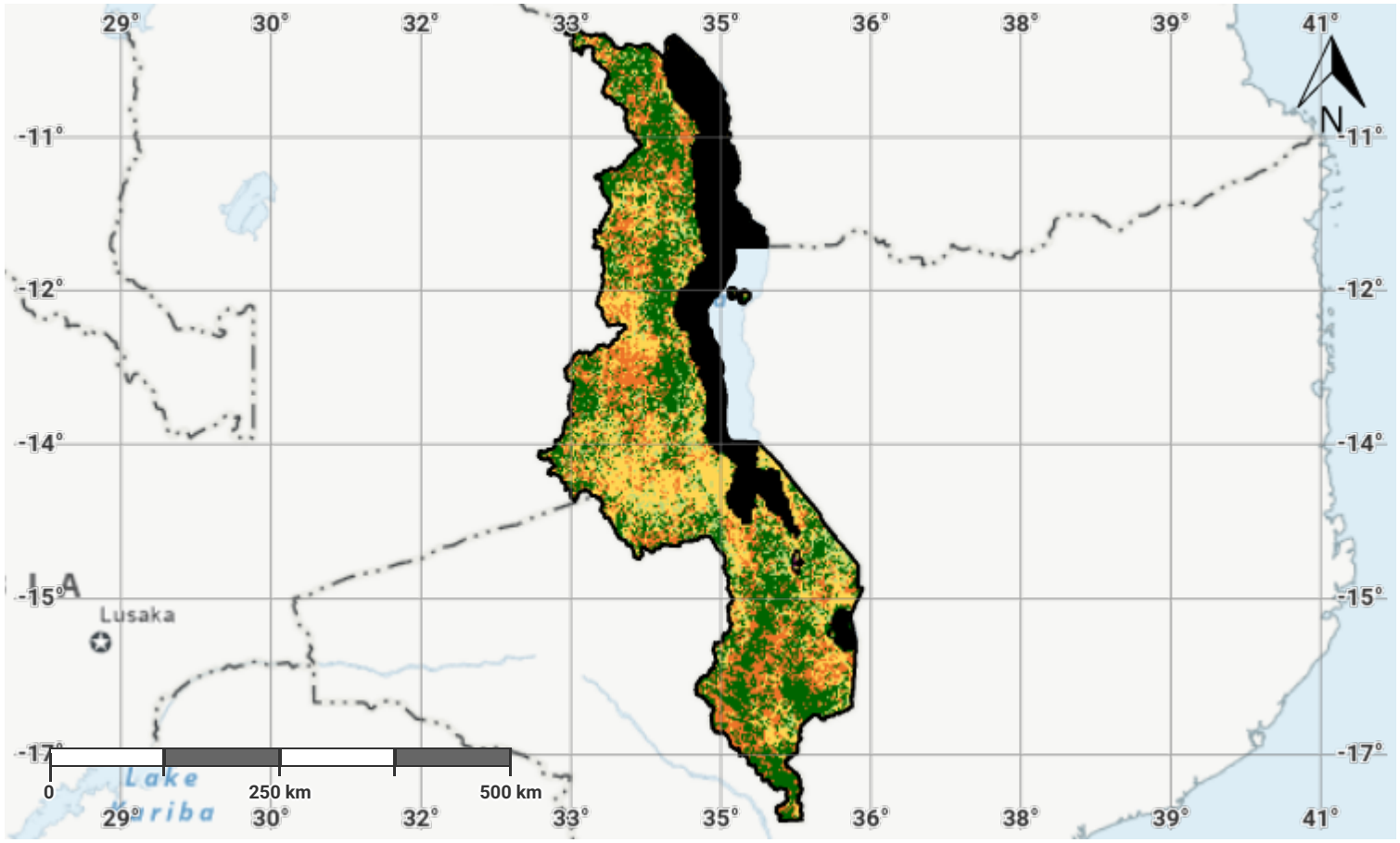
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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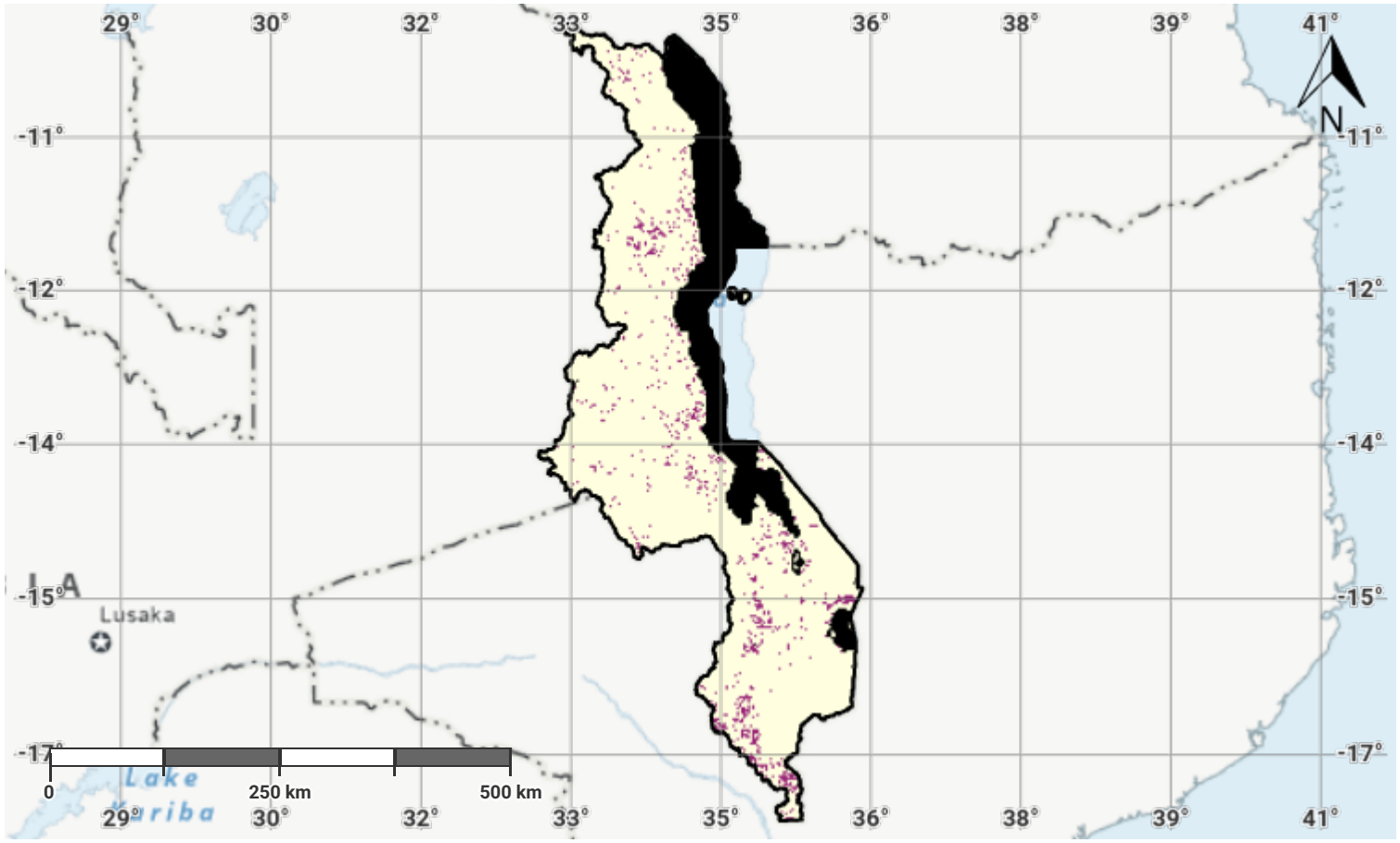
Malawi – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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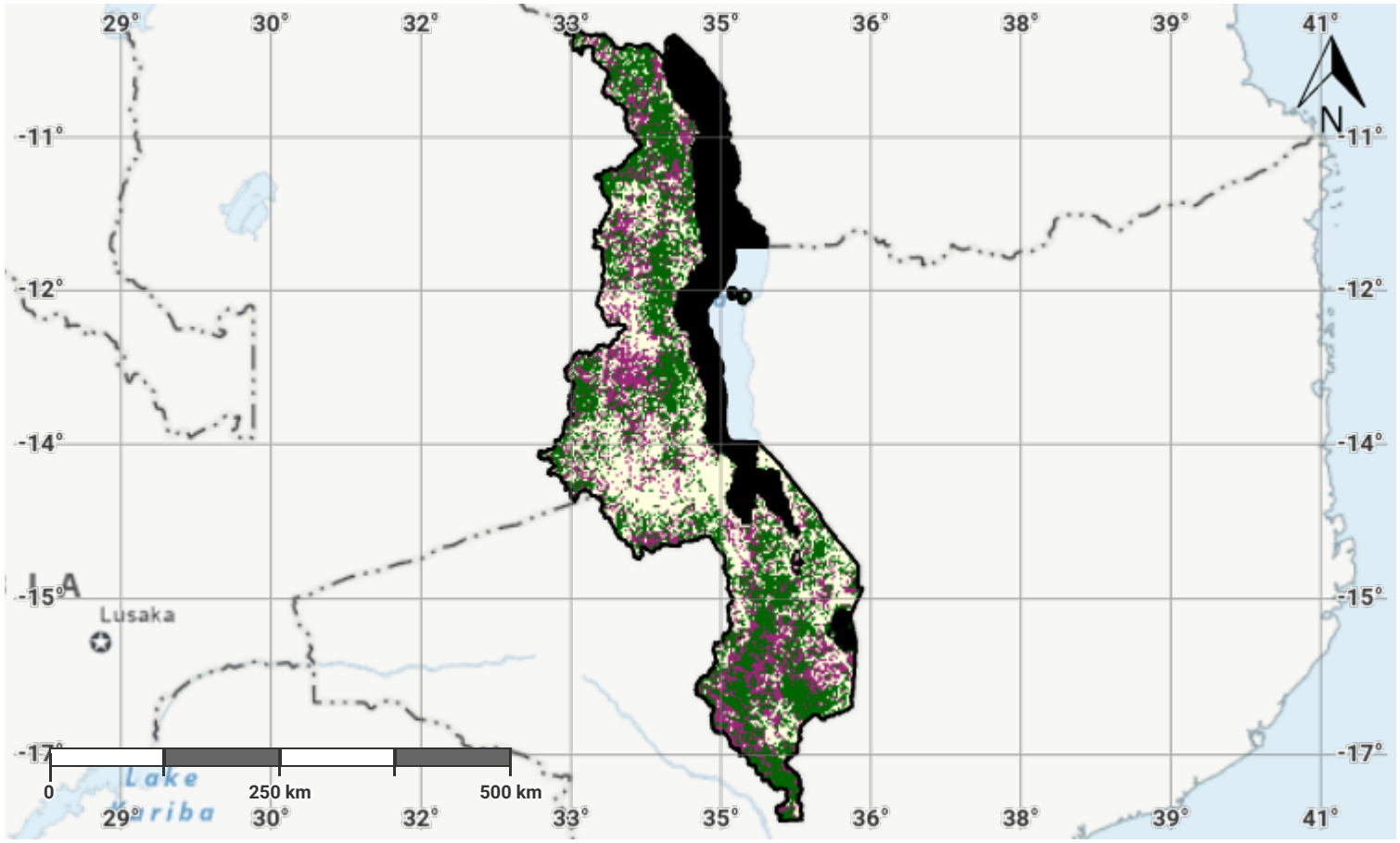
Malawi – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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

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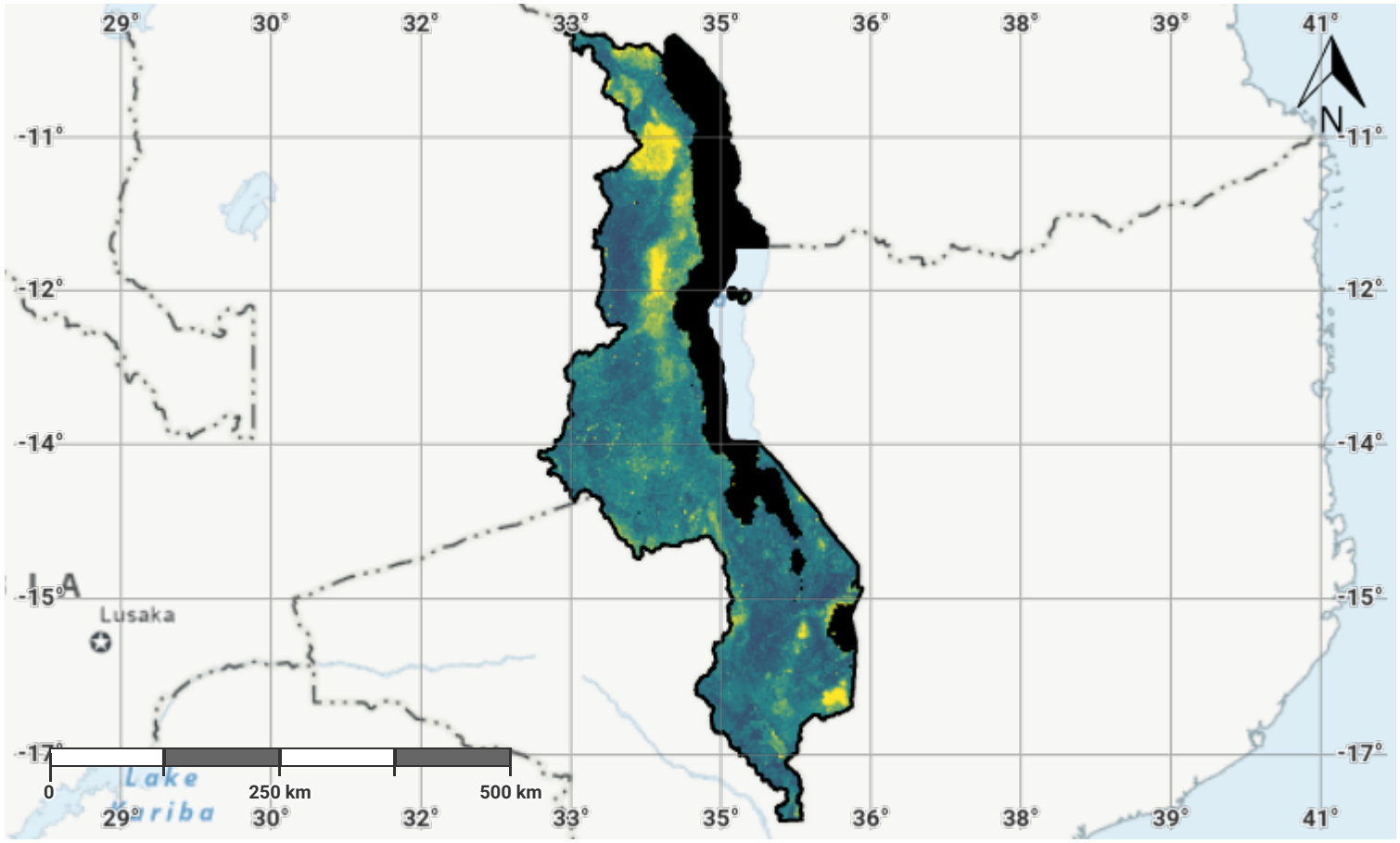
Malawi – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 62.0 t/ha
- 62.0 - 124.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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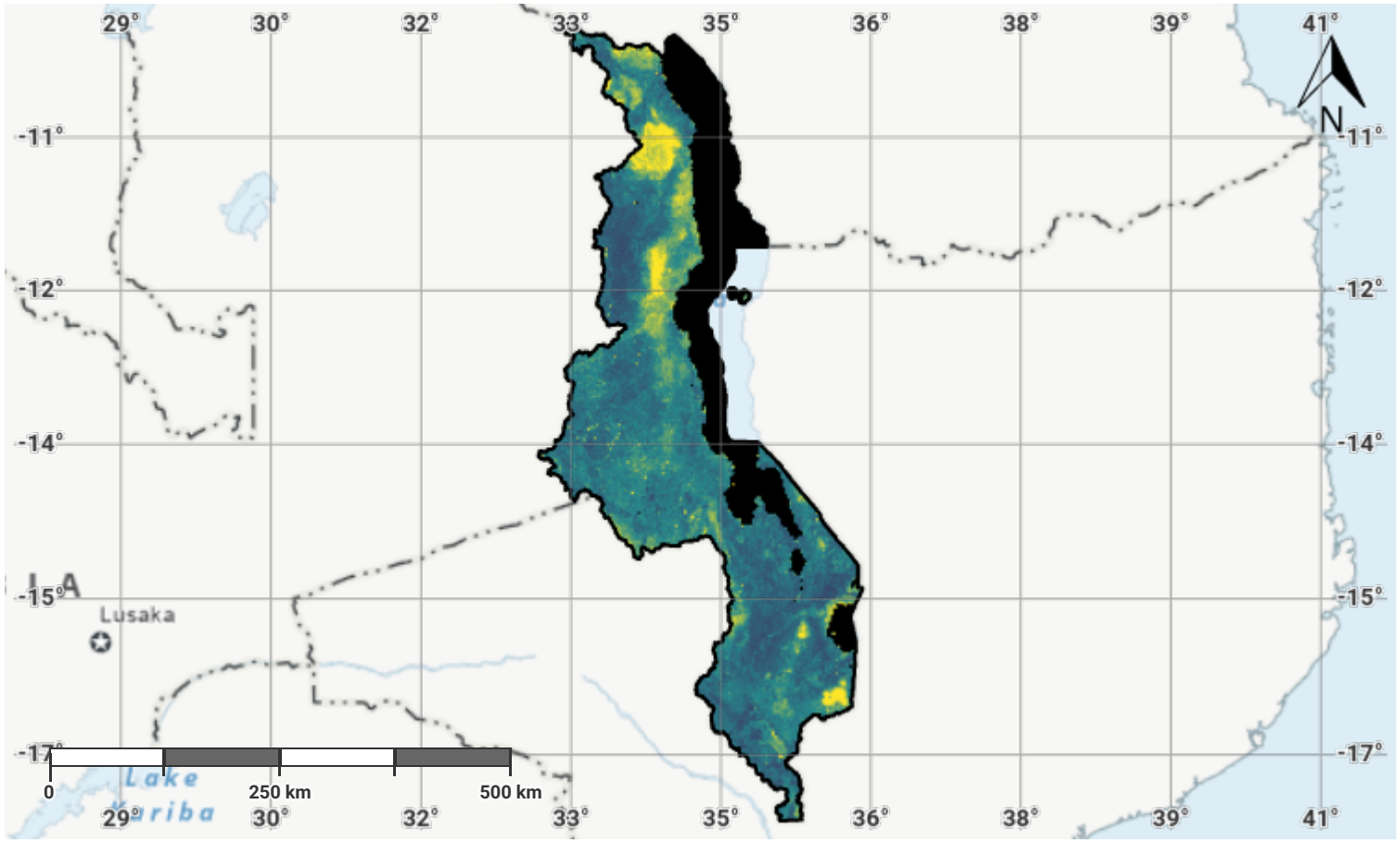
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 62.5 t/ha
- 62.5 - 125.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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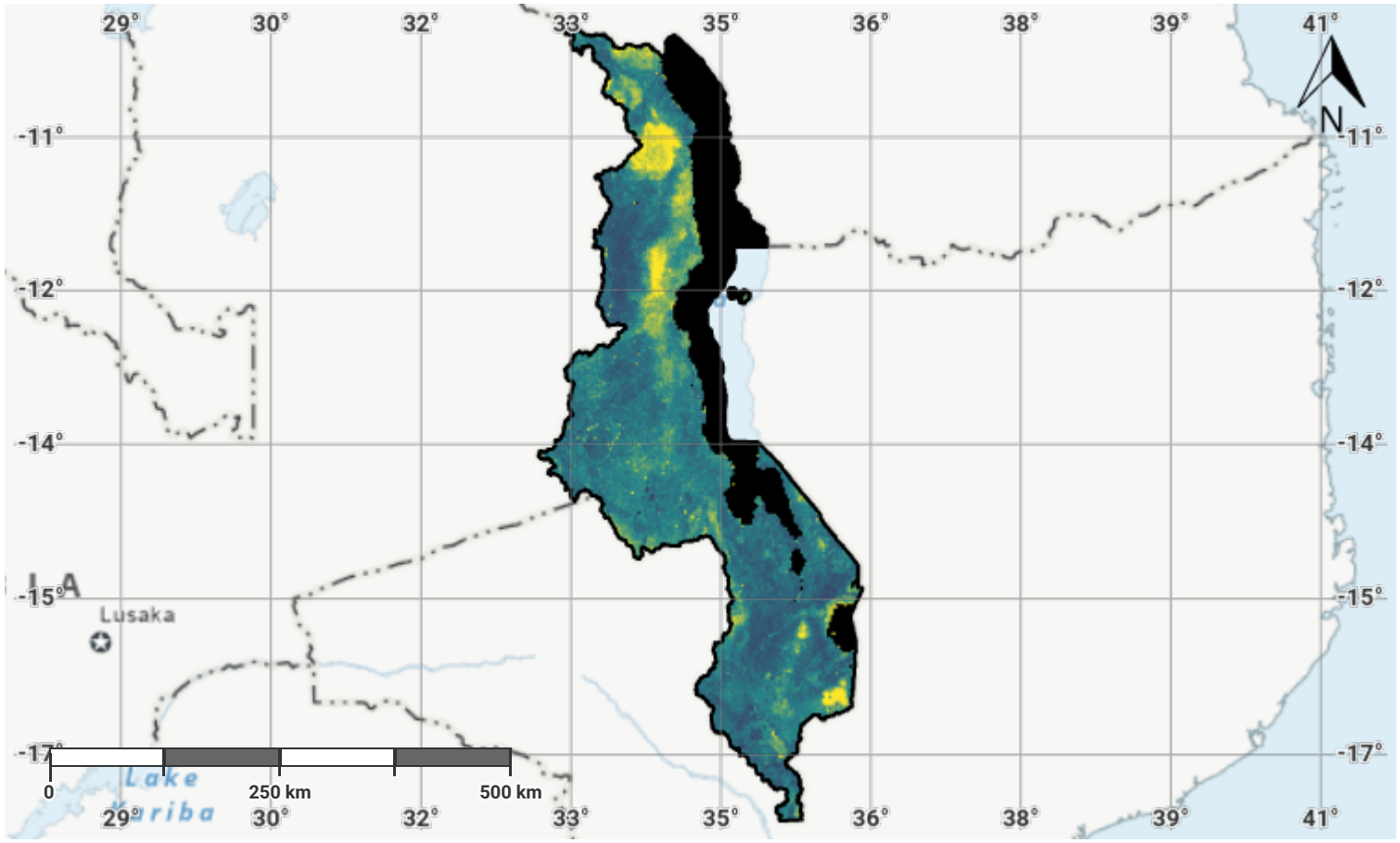
Malawi – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 62.5 t/ha
- 62.5 - 125.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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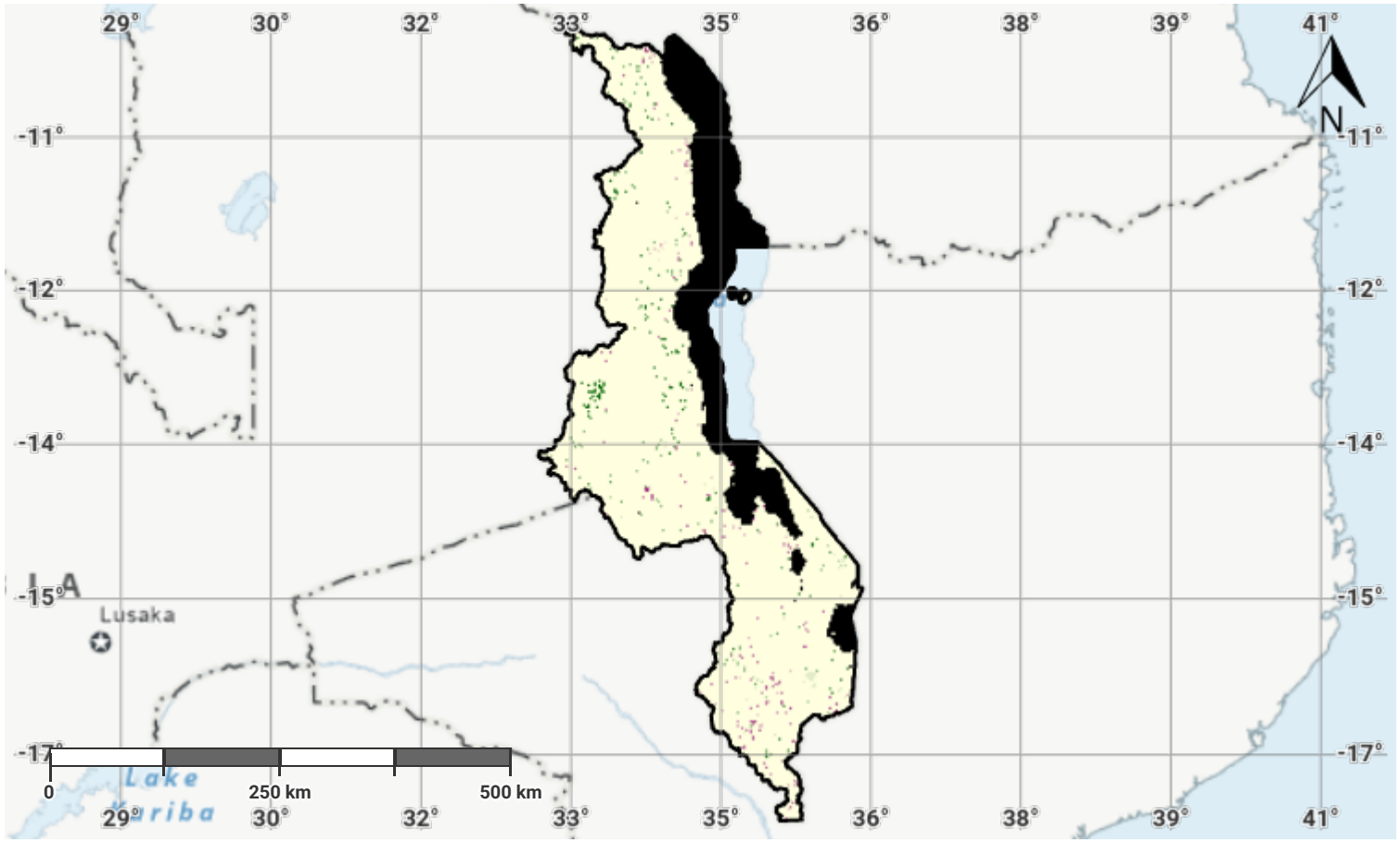
Malawi – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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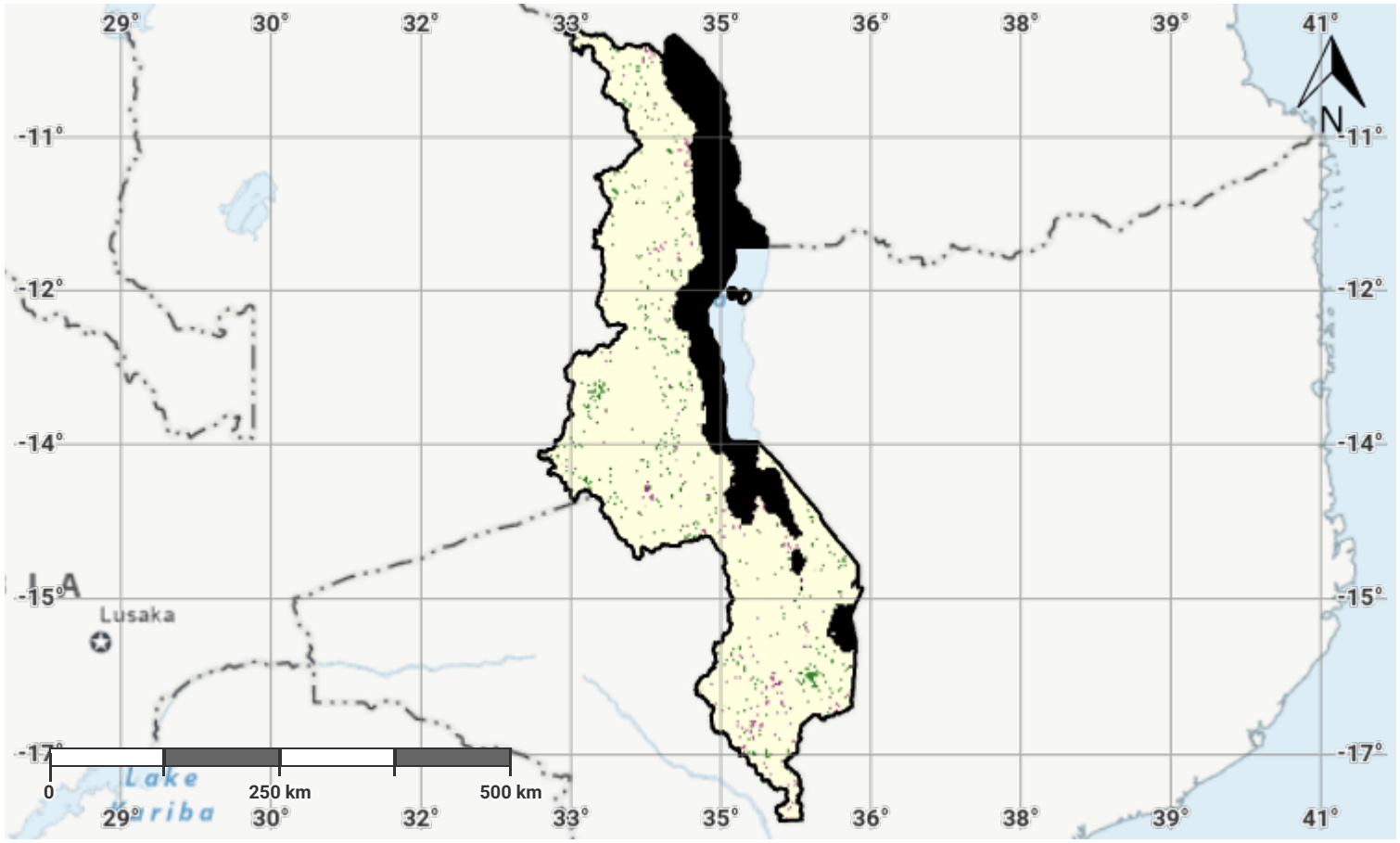
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malawi – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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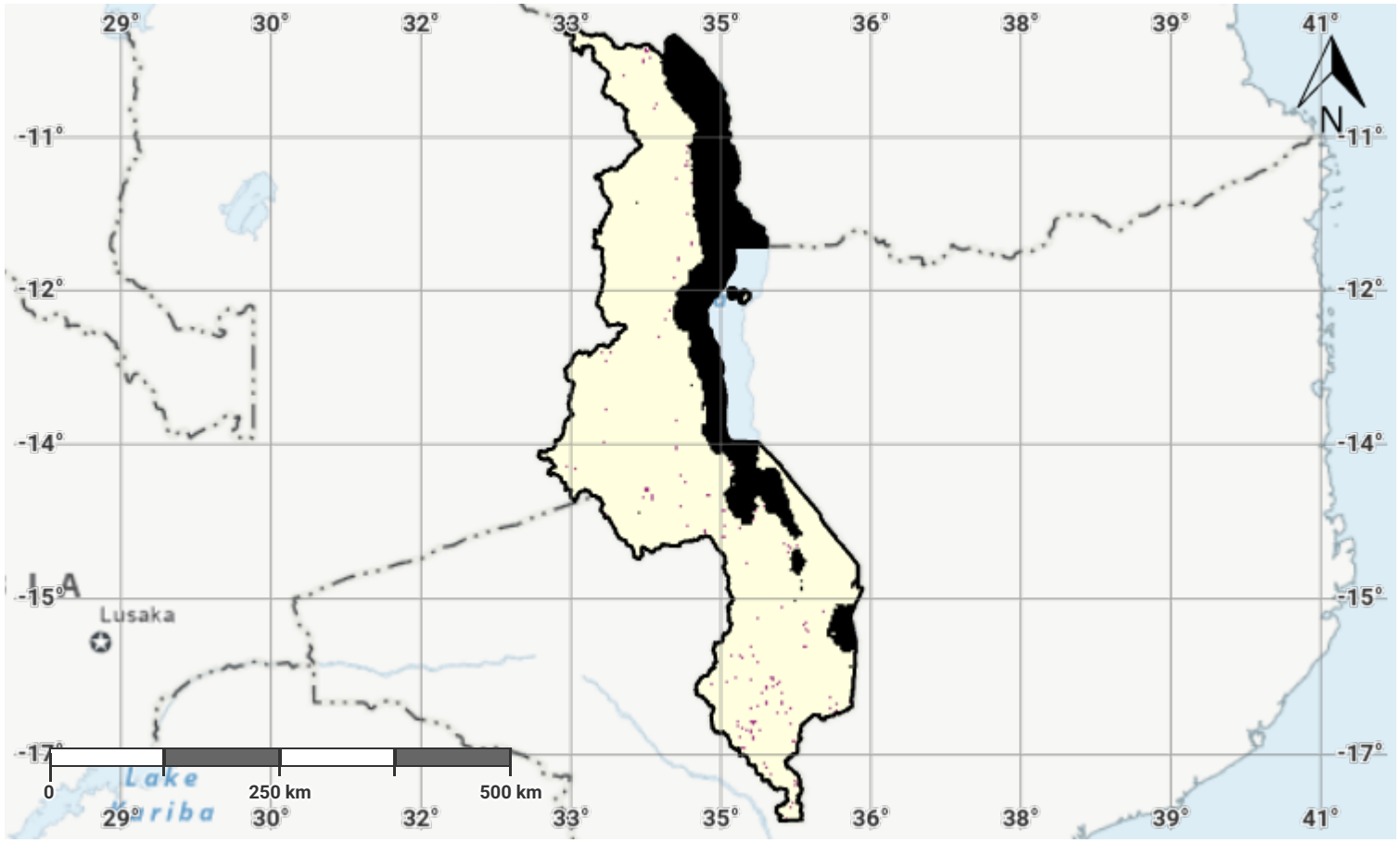
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malawi – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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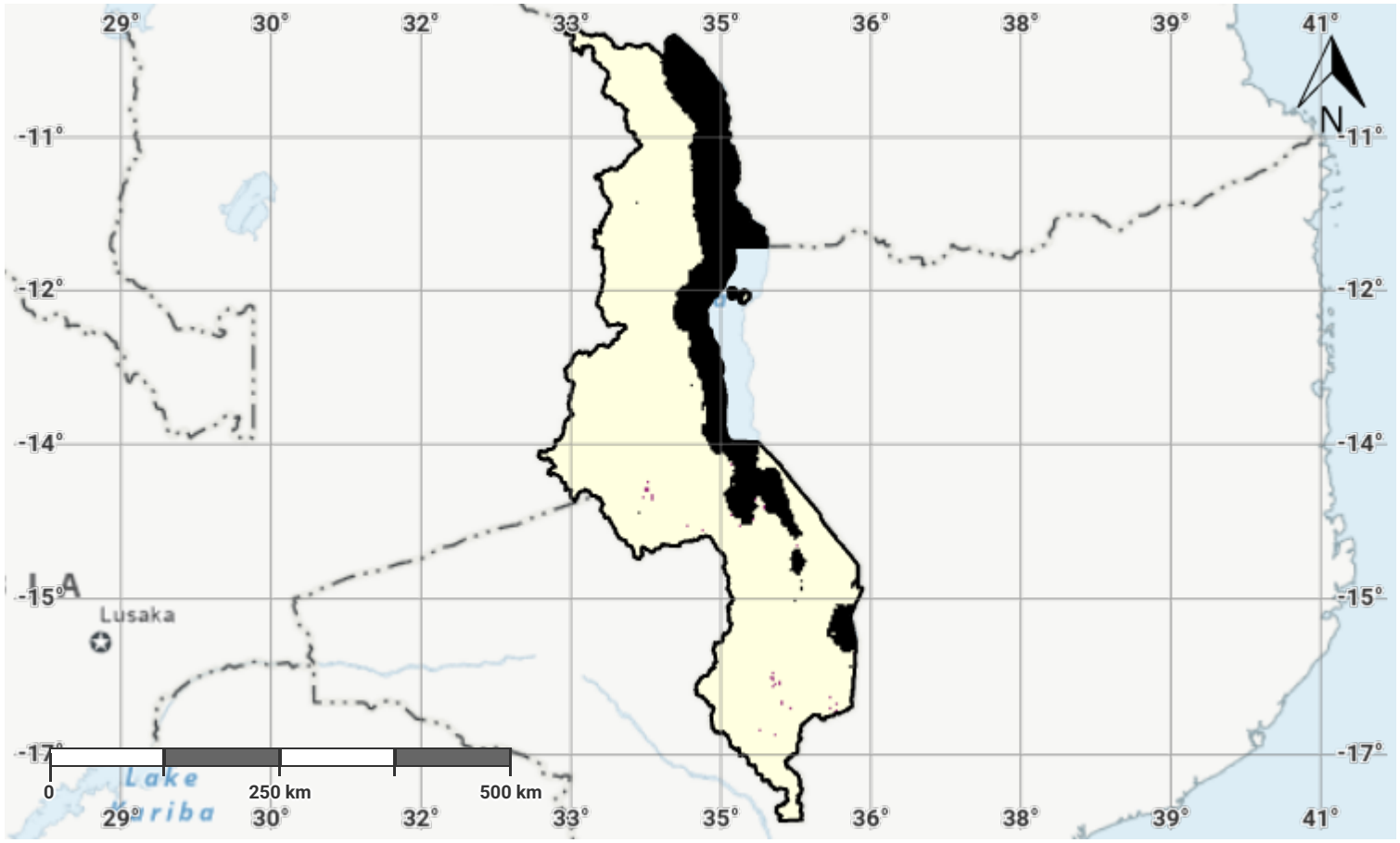
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Malawi – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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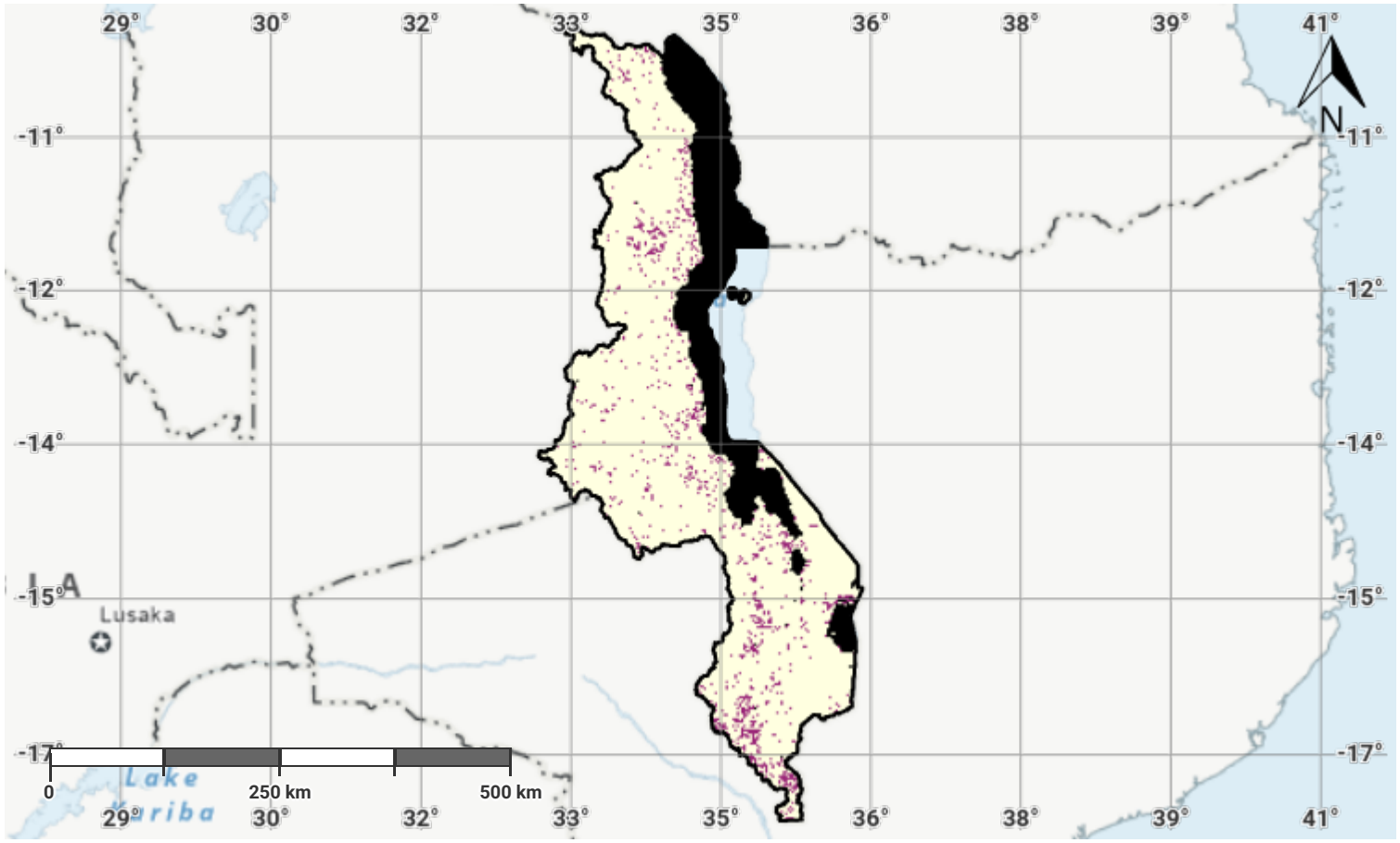
Malawi – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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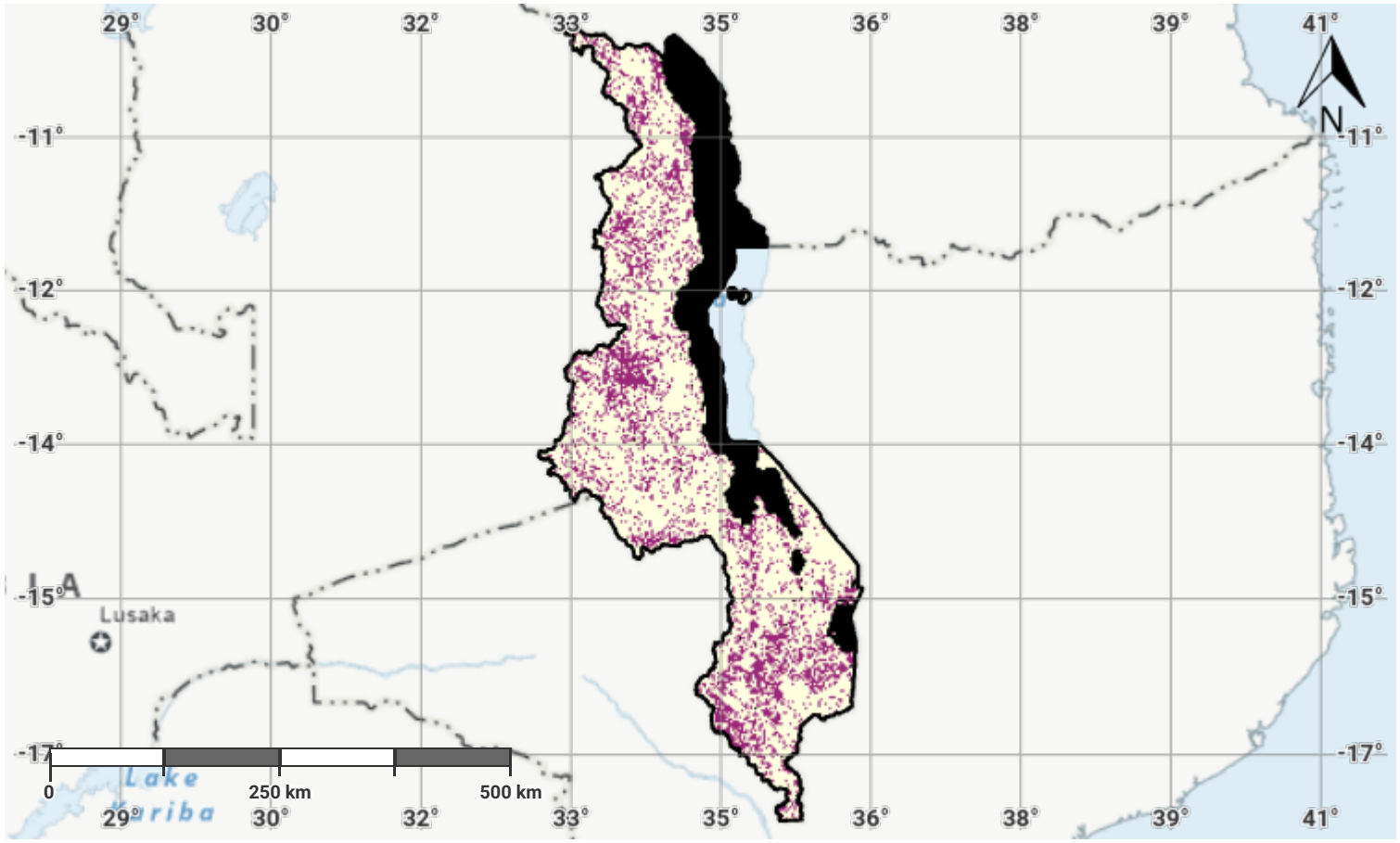
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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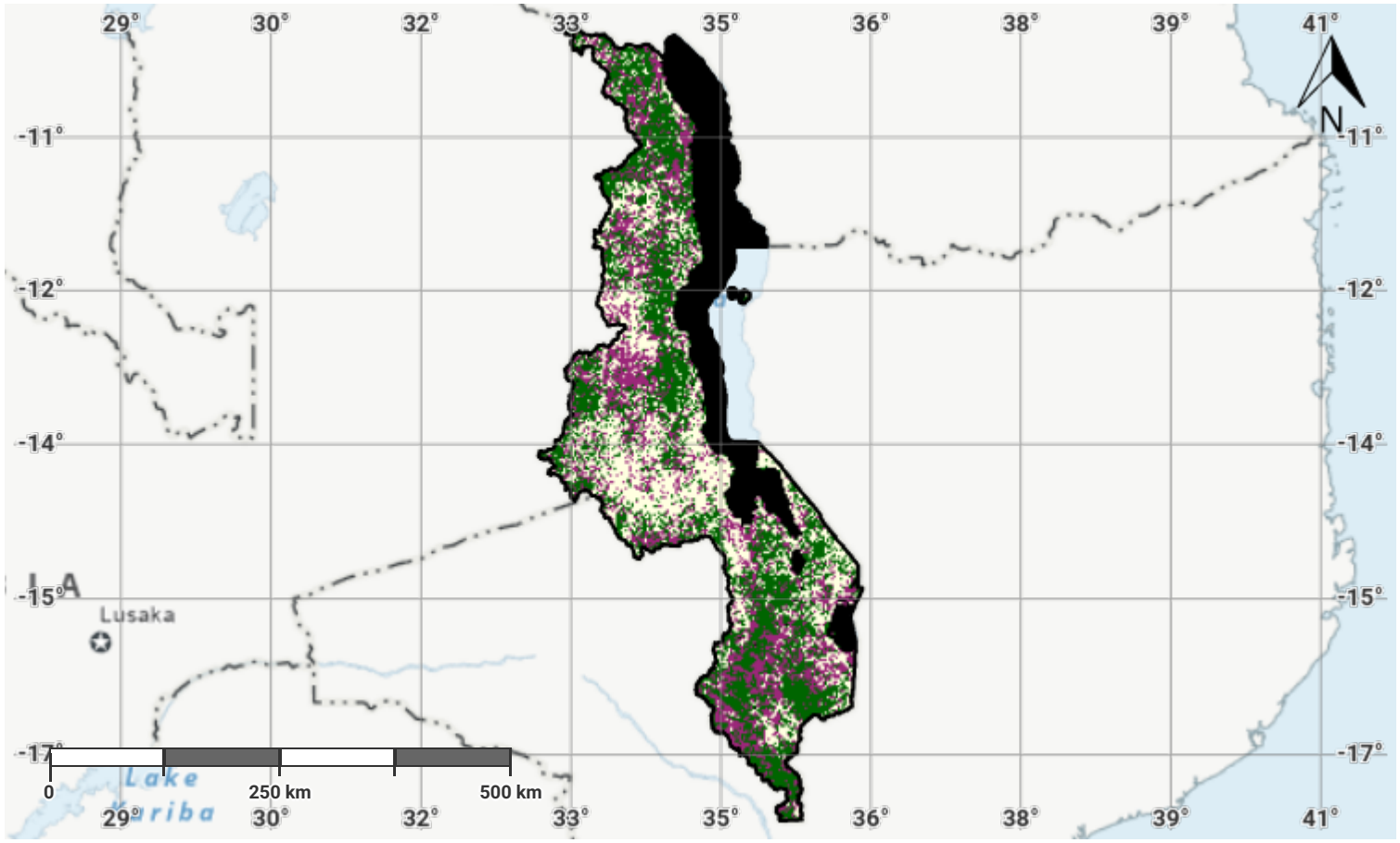
Malawi – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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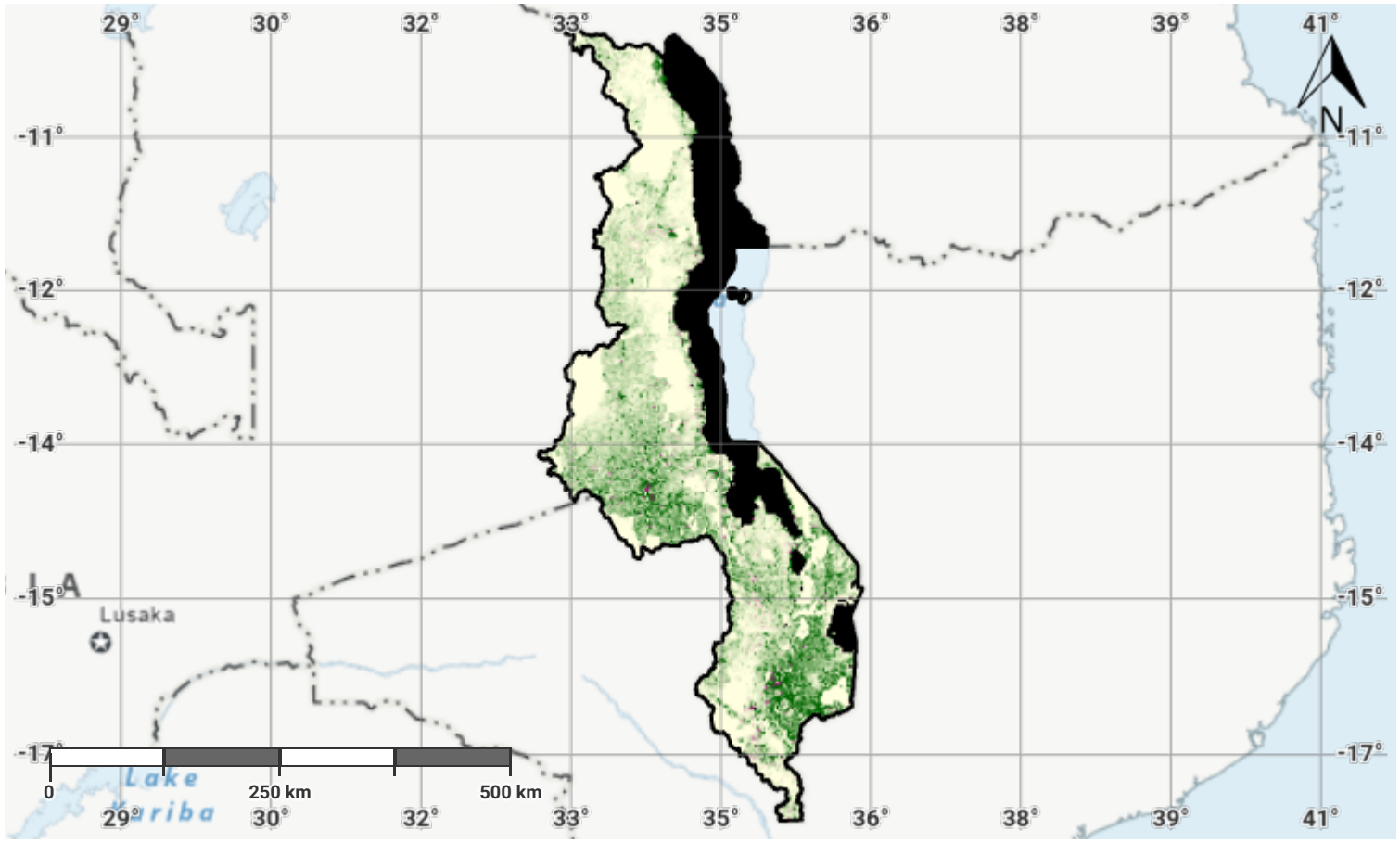
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malawi – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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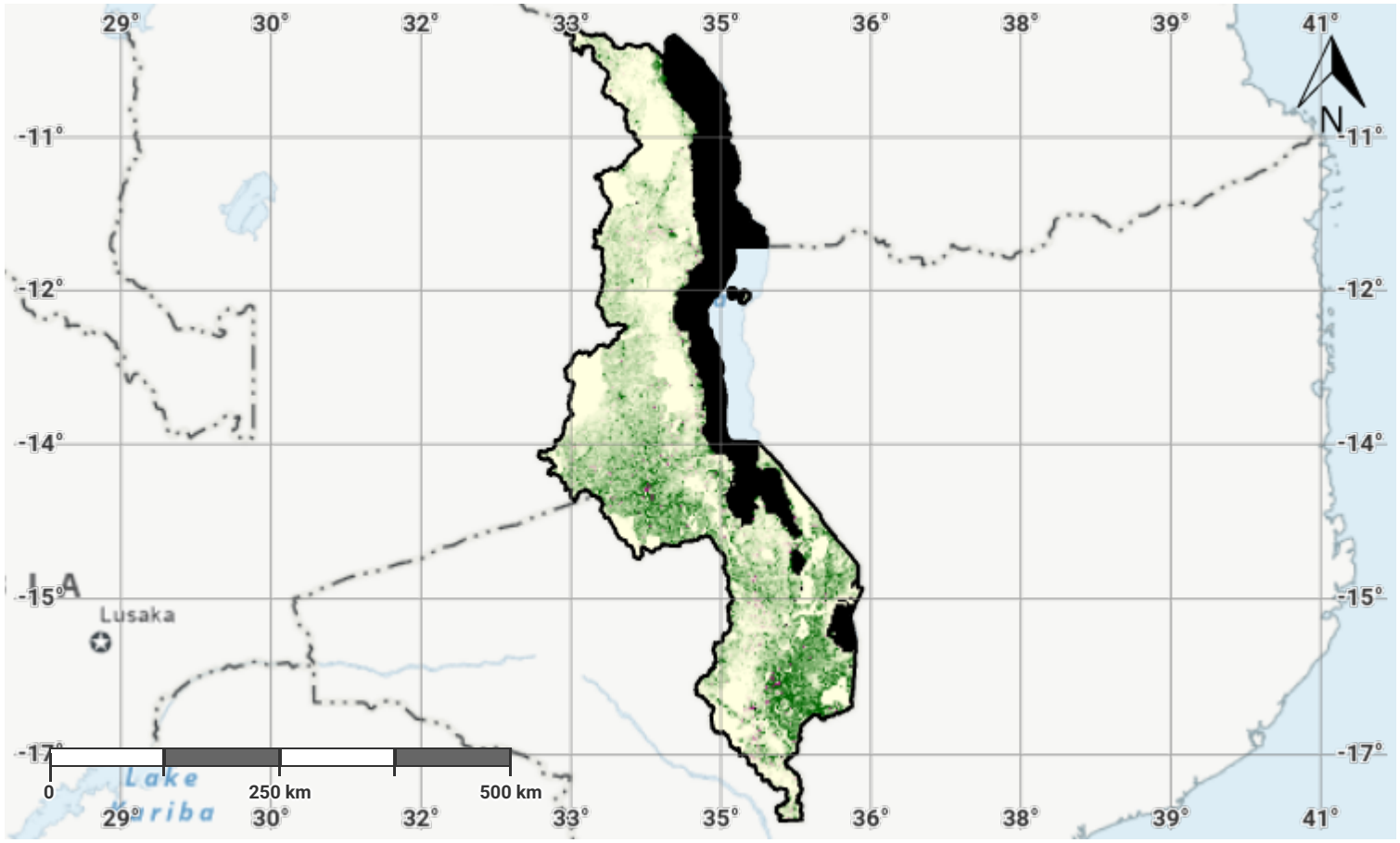
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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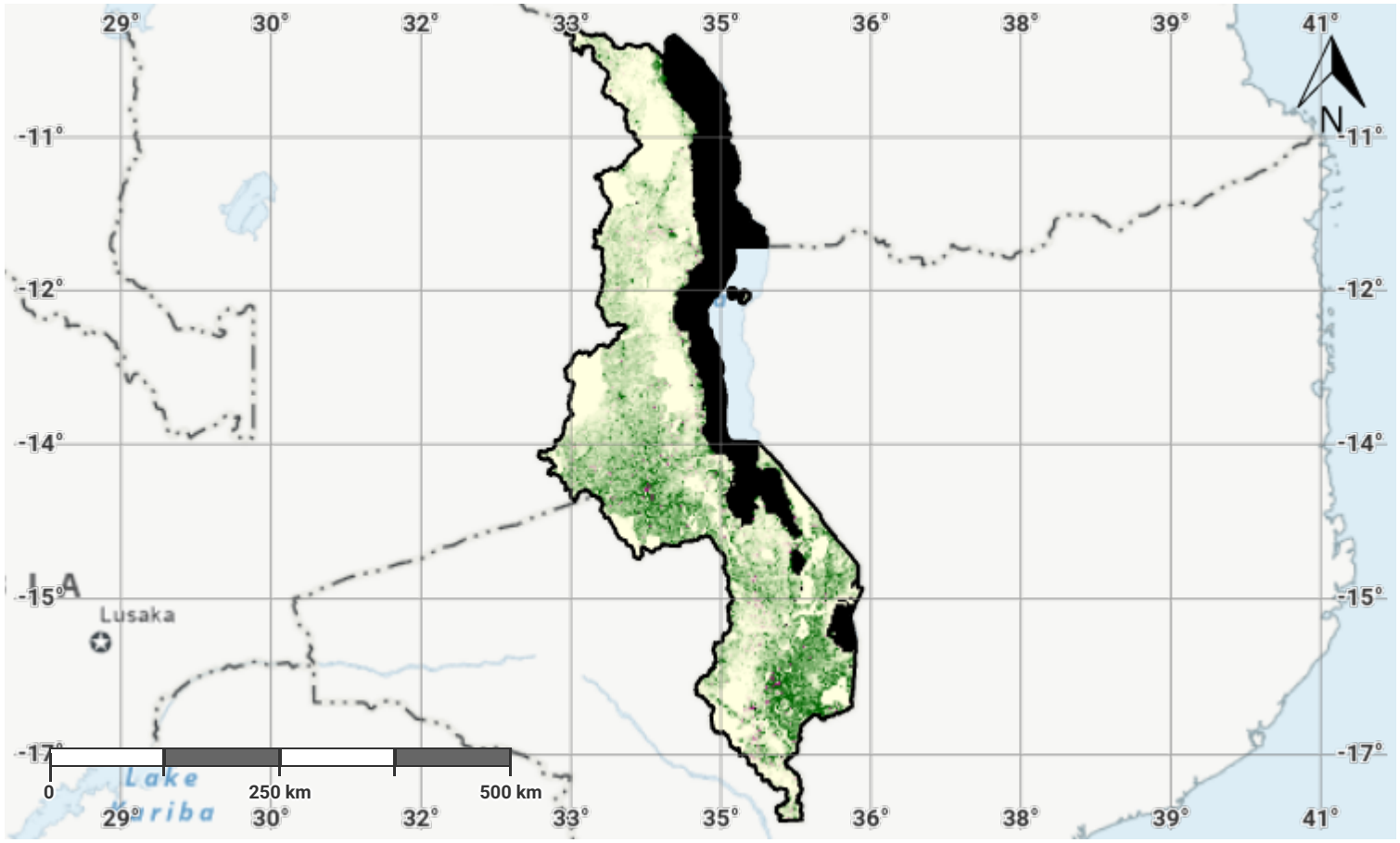
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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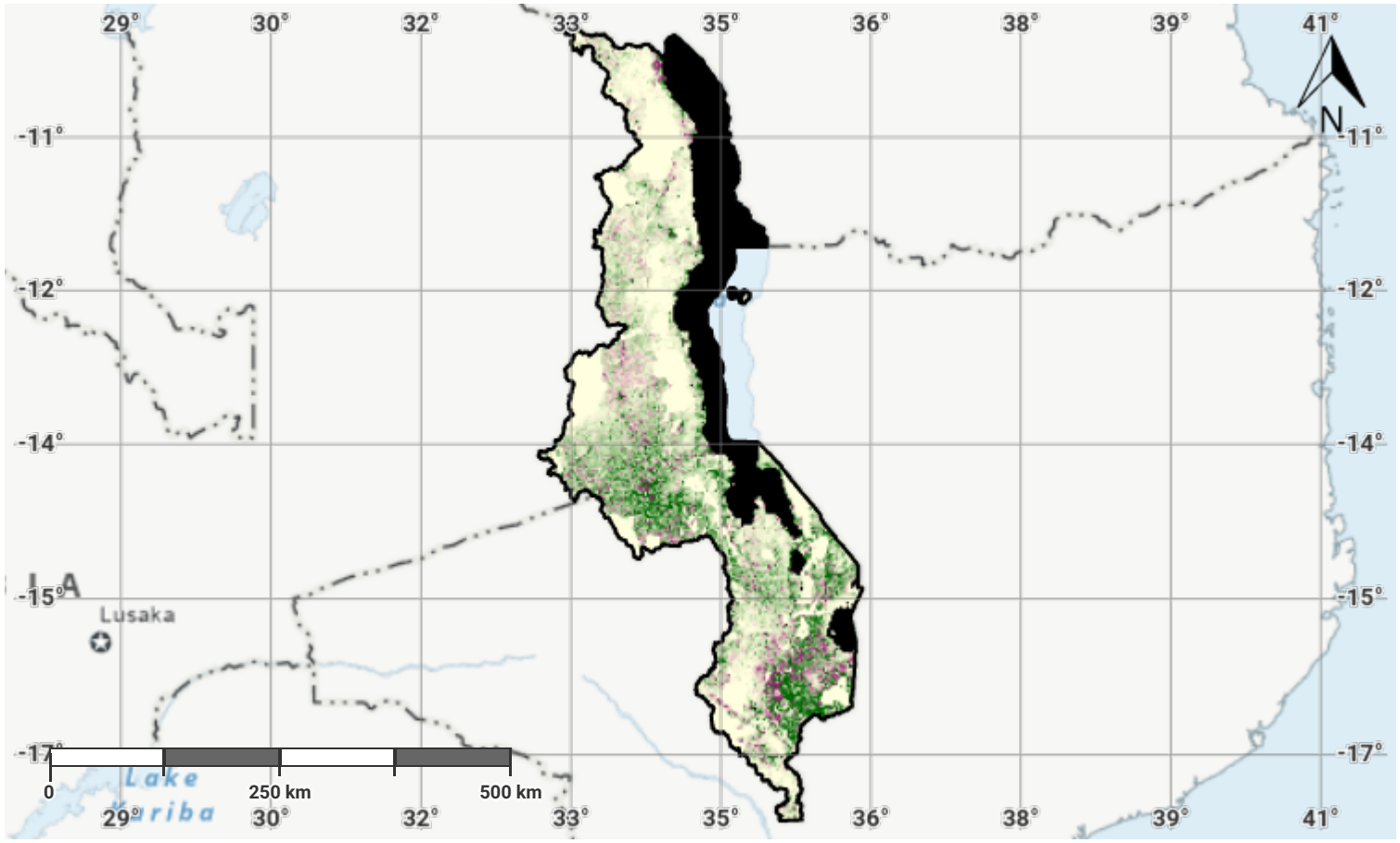
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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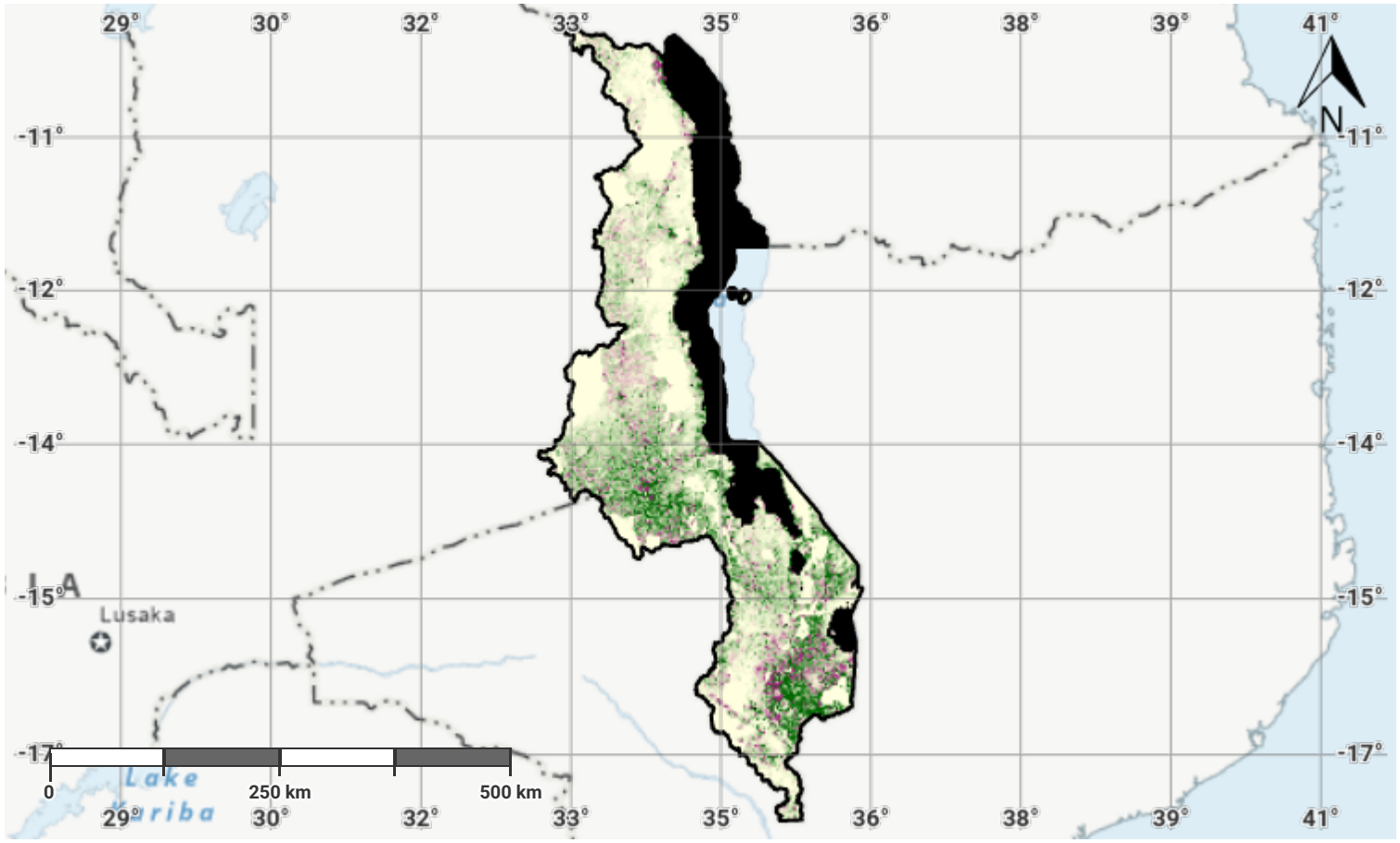
Source Data Credits

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

Malawi – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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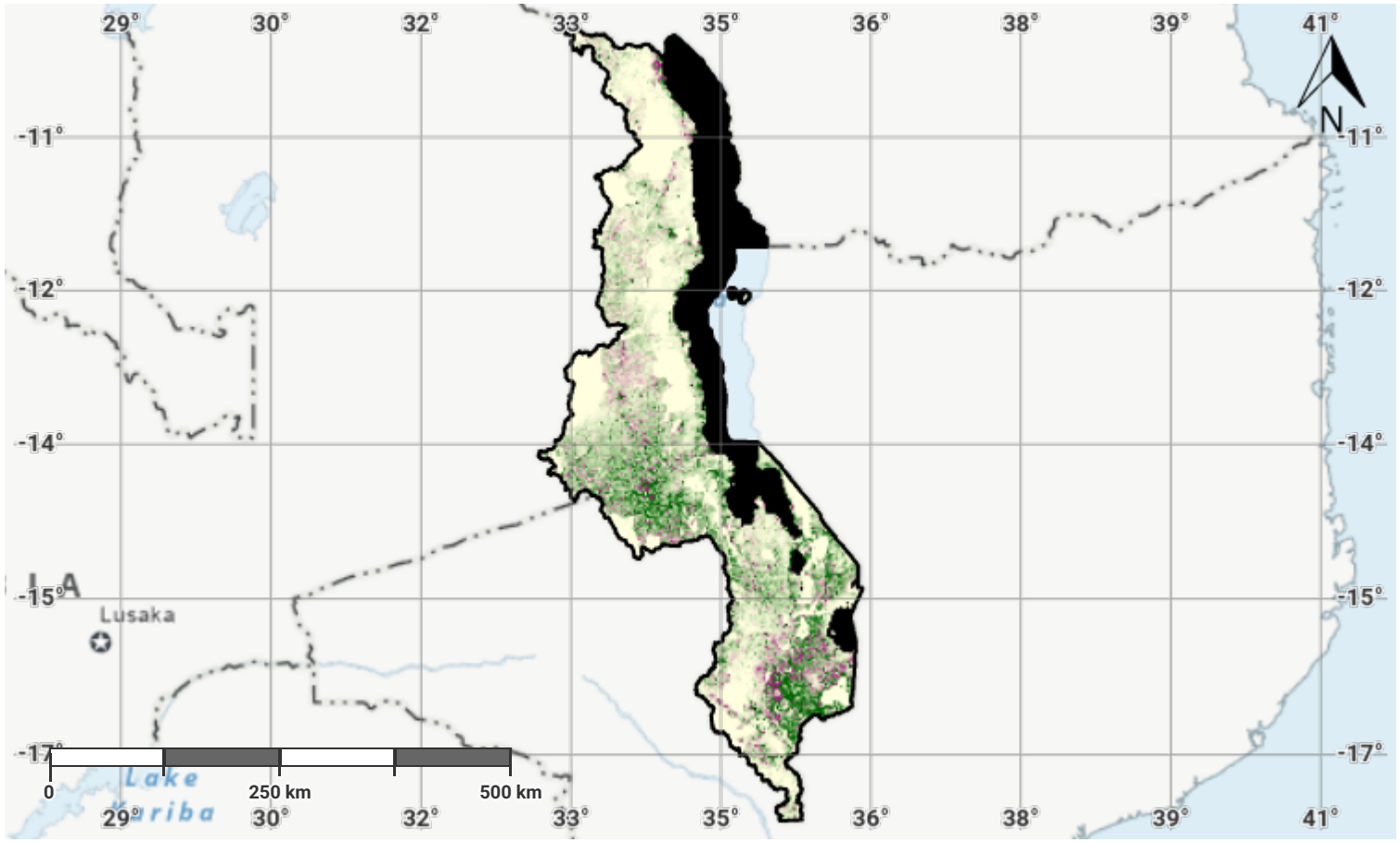
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malawi – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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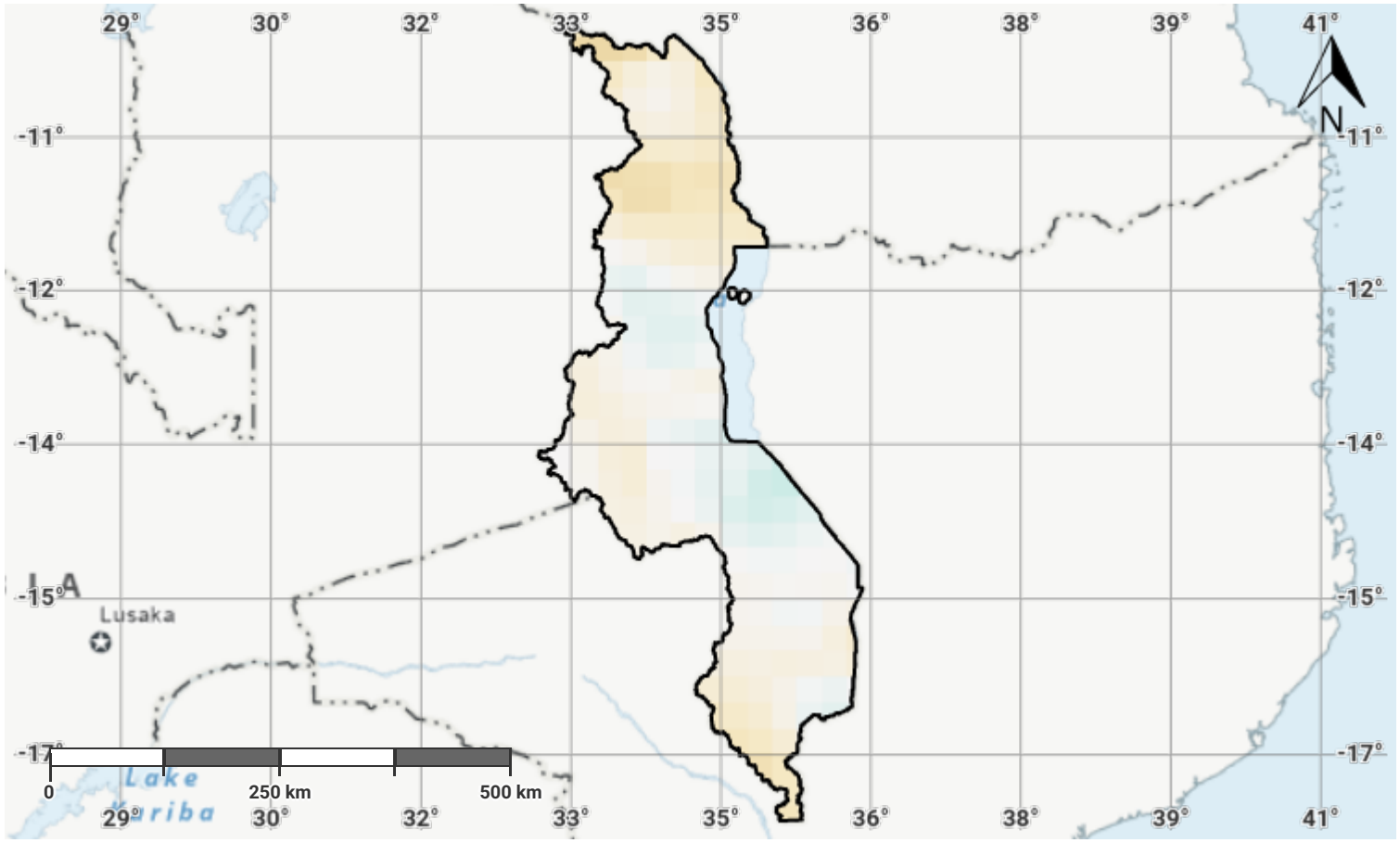
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malawi – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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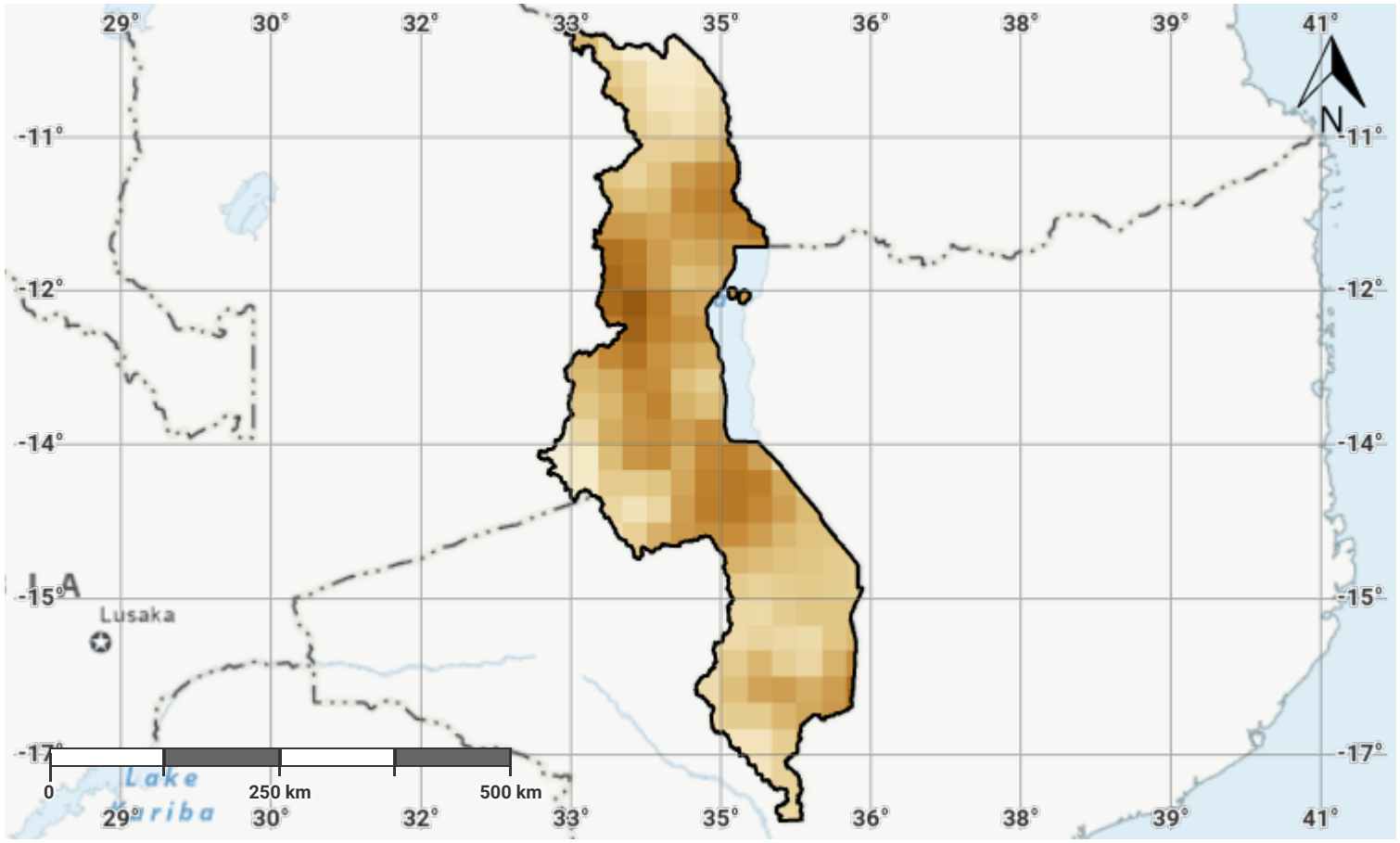
Malawi – SO3-1.M2

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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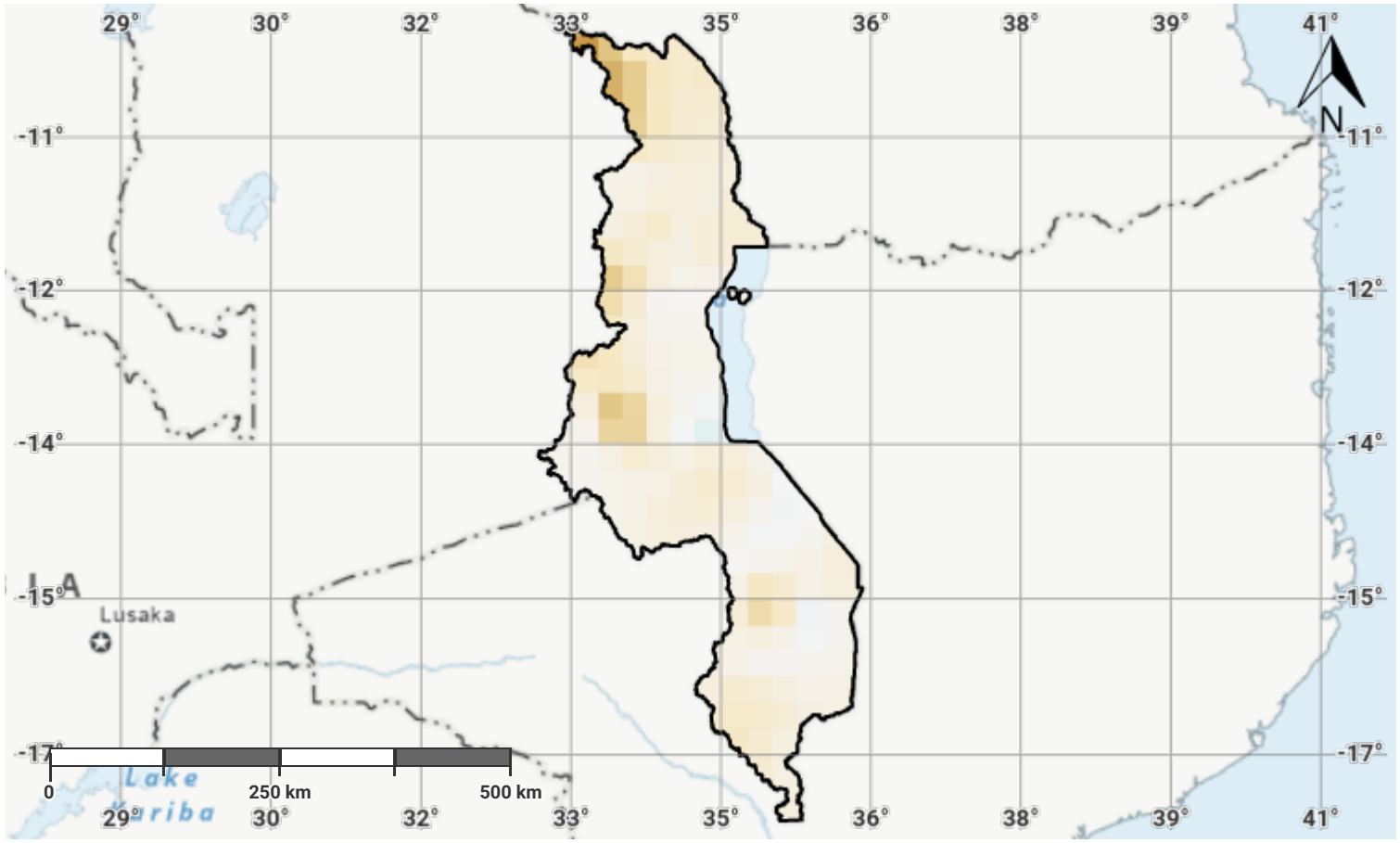
Malawi – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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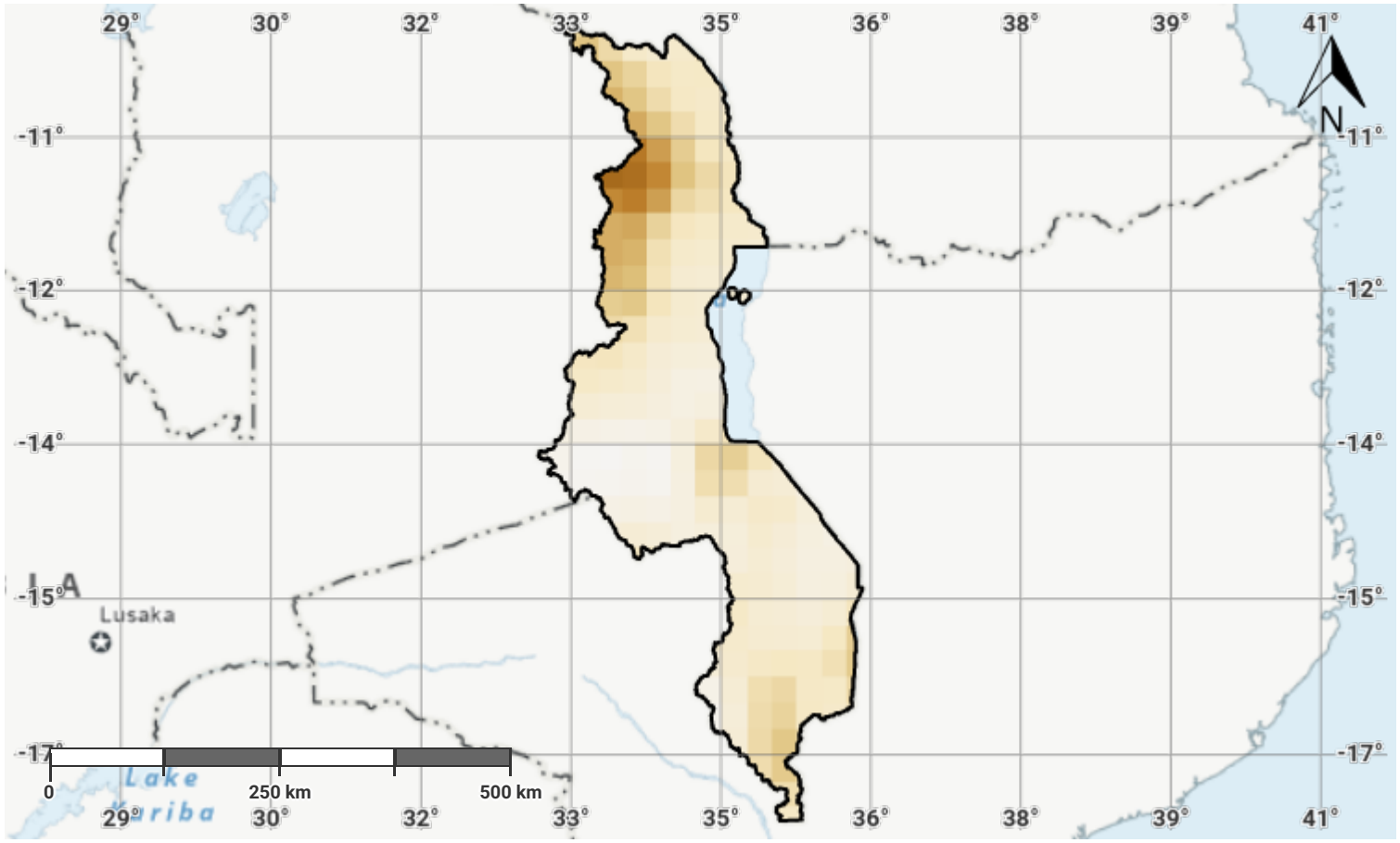
Malawi – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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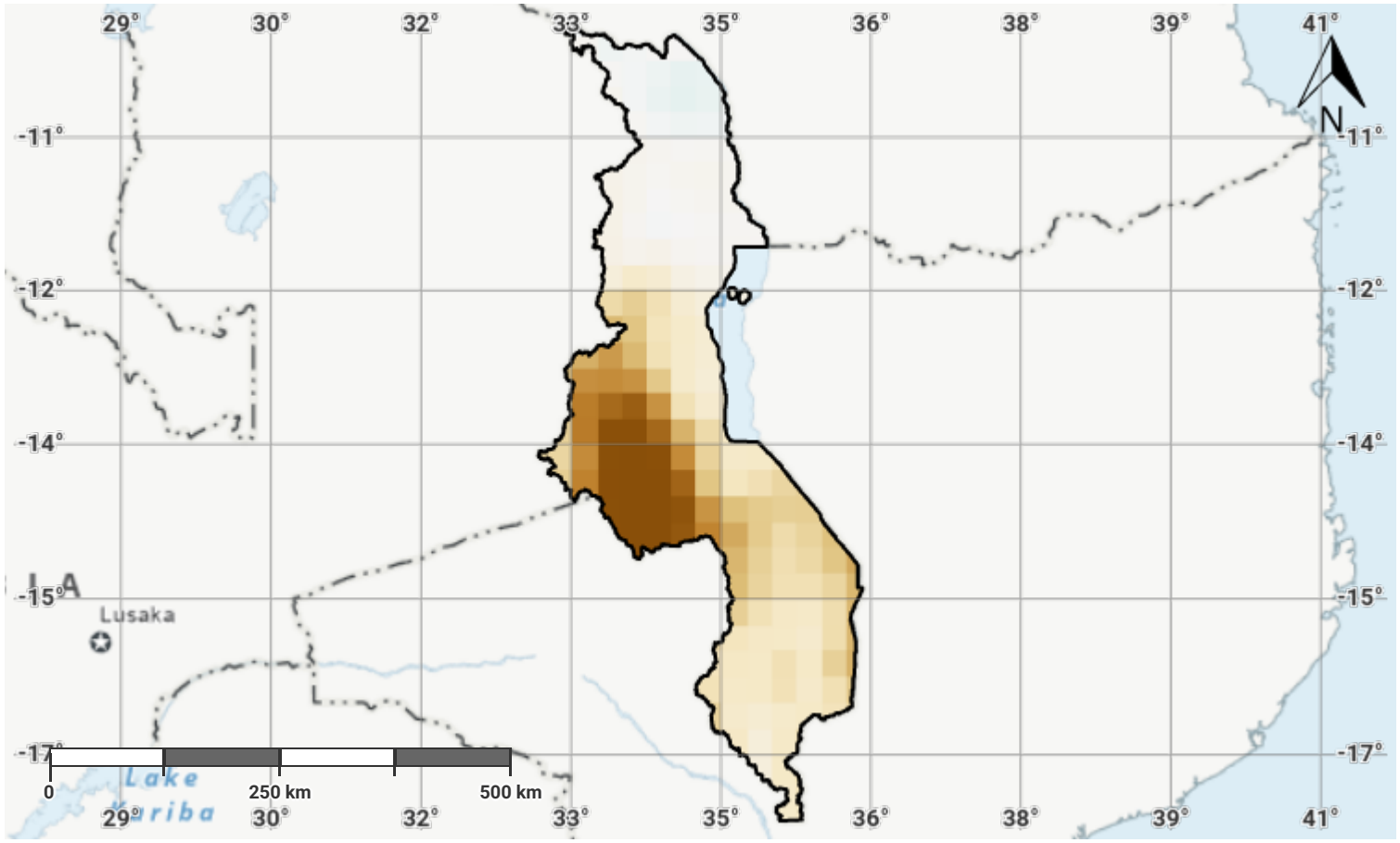
Malawi – SO3-1.M5

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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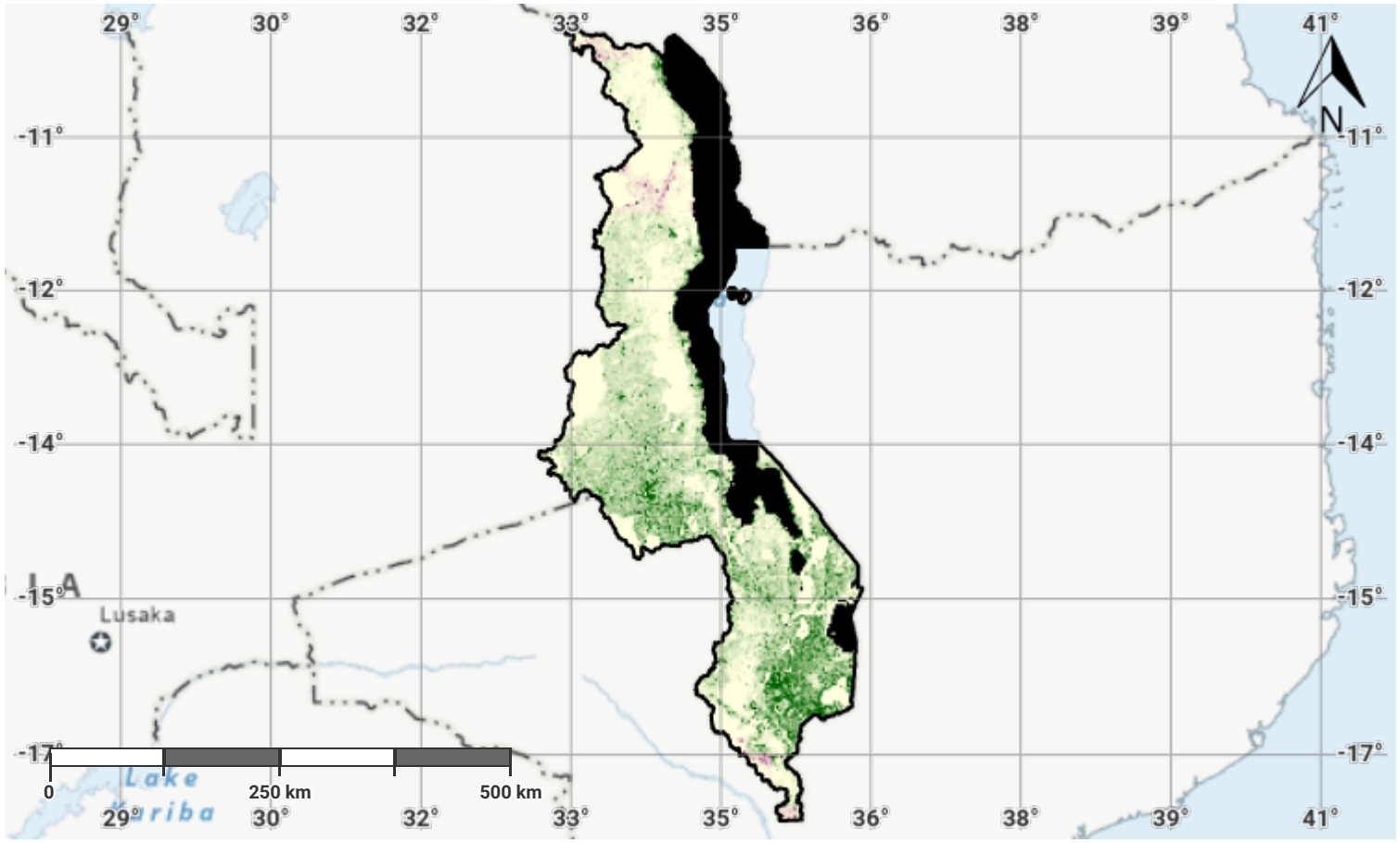
Malawi – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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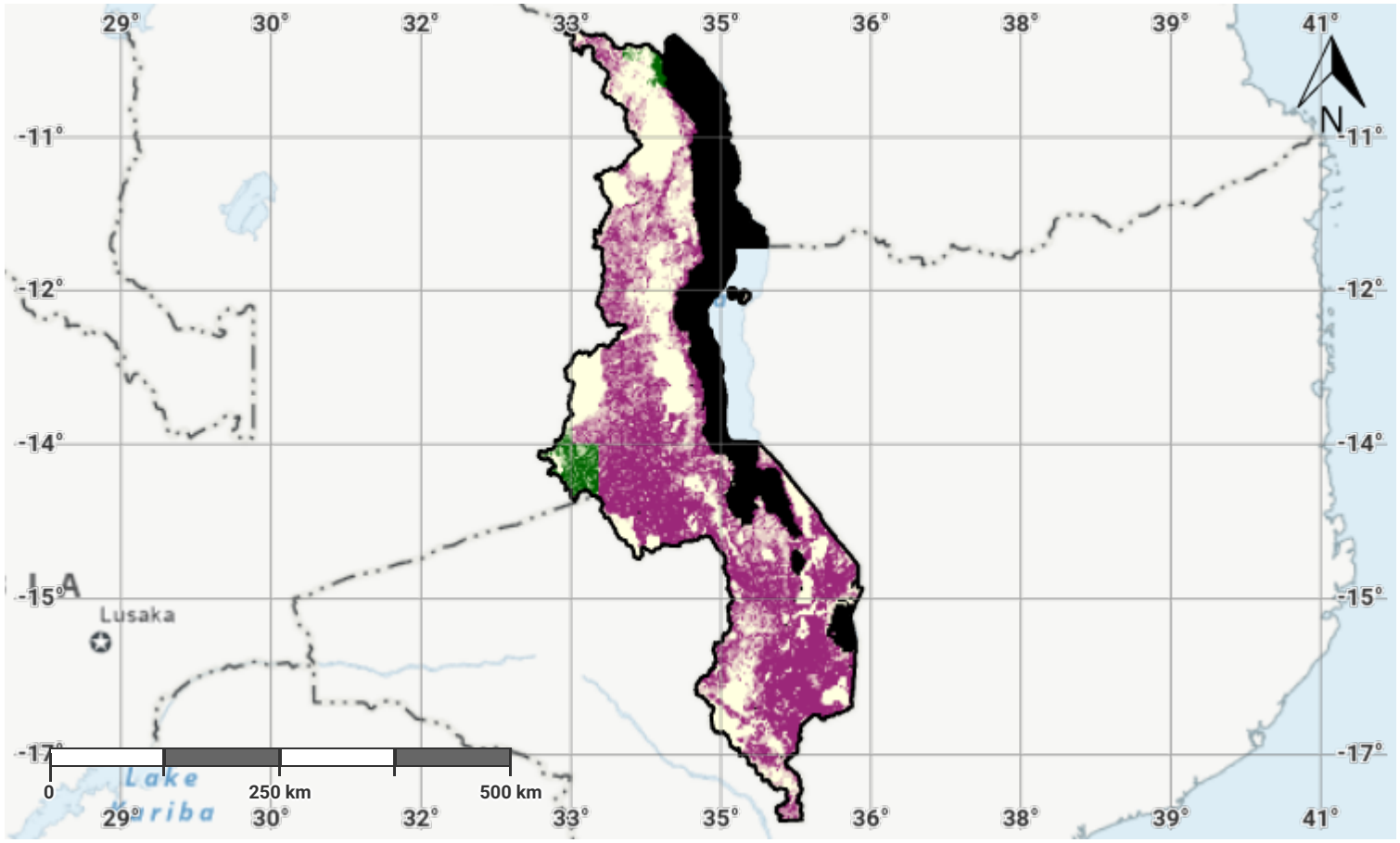
Malawi – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 90
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 90
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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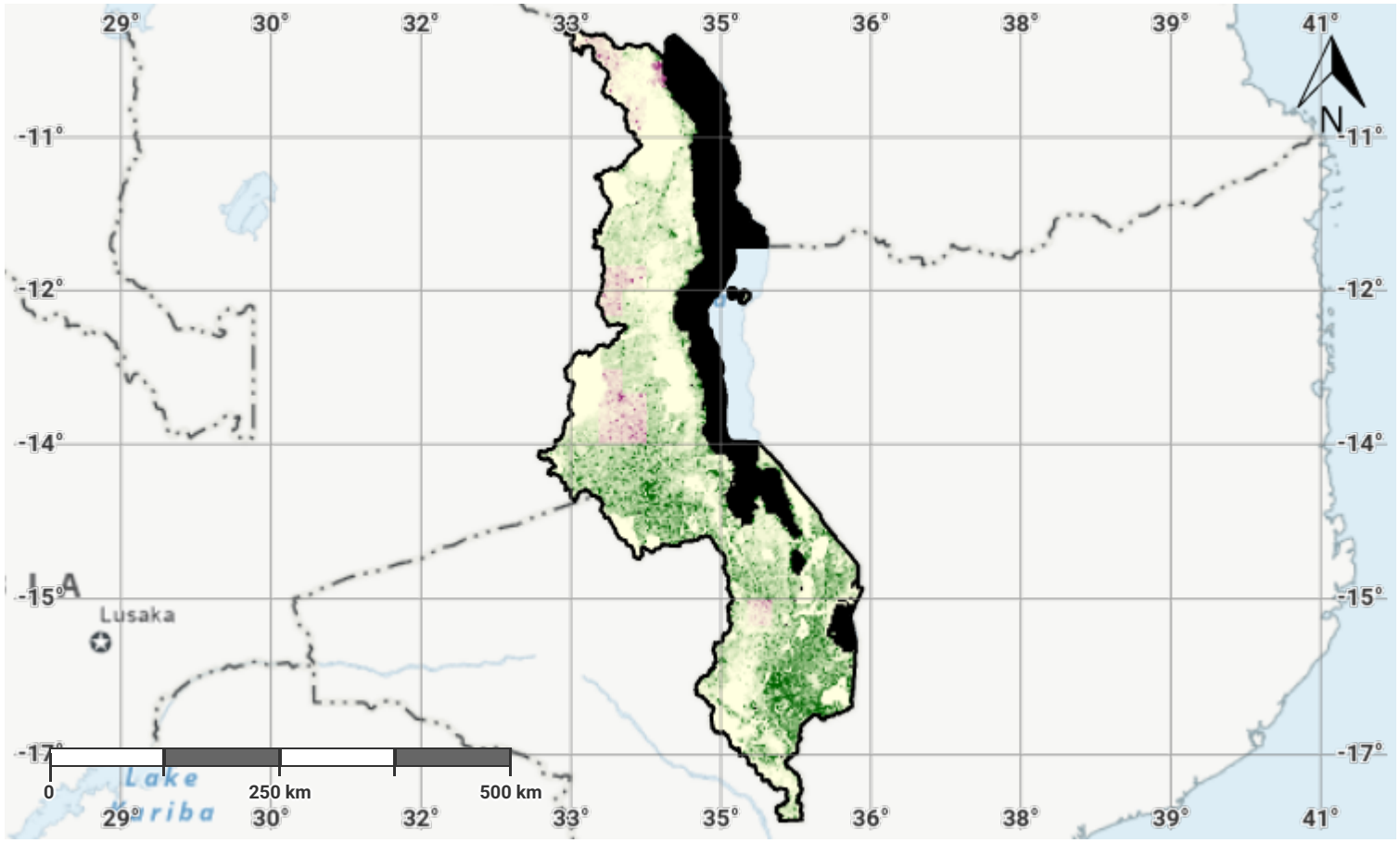
Malawi – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 430
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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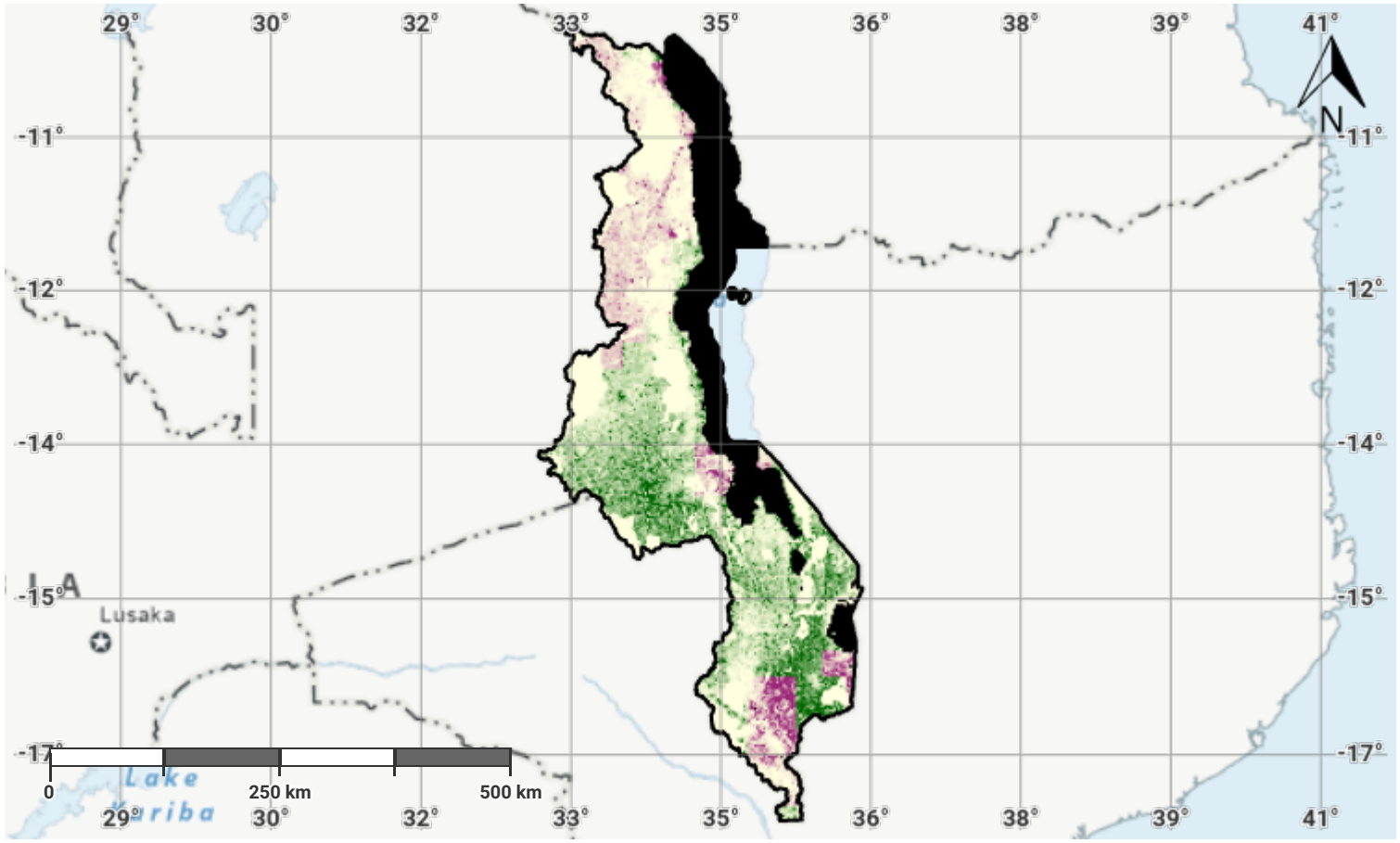
Malawi – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 380
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 380
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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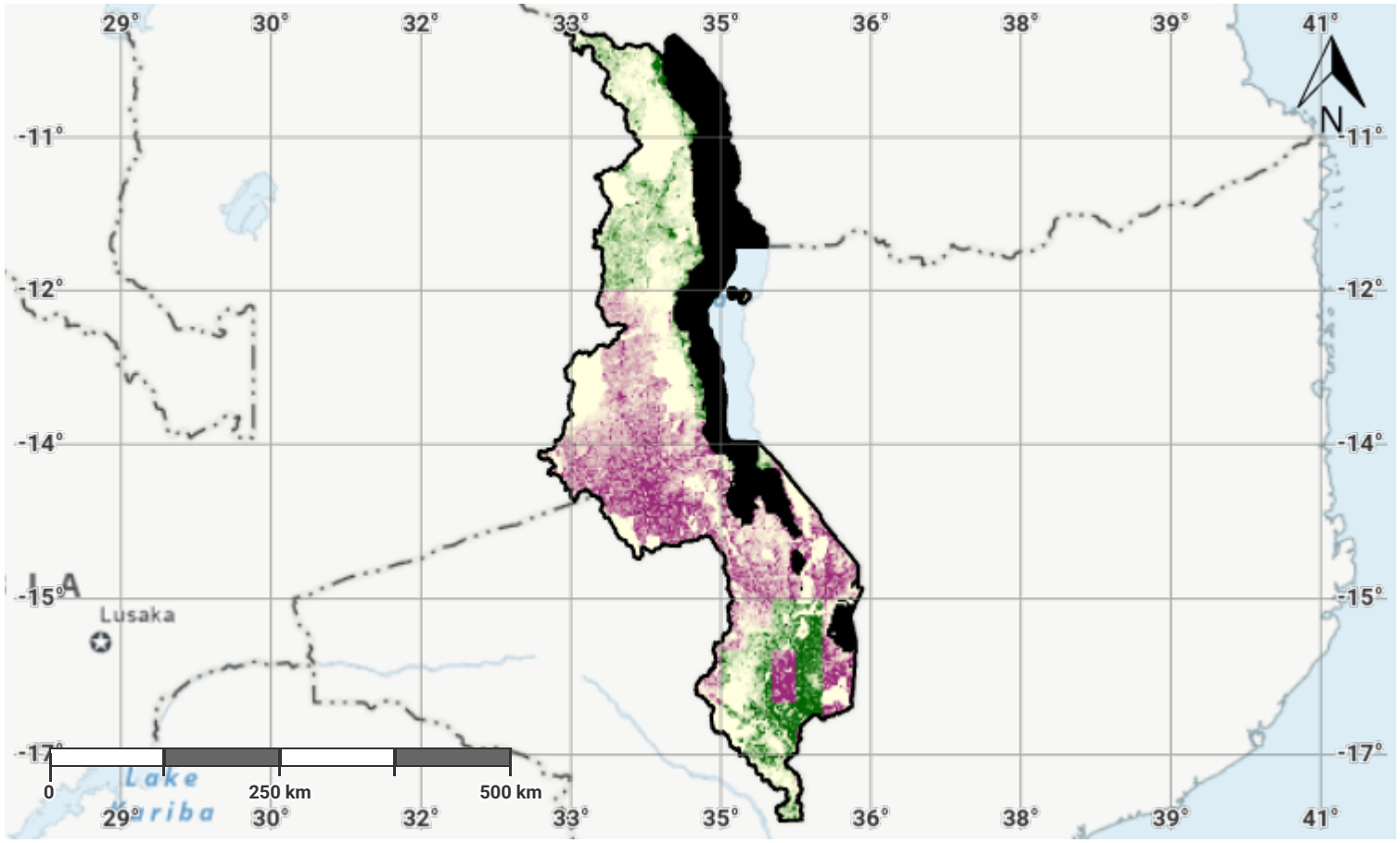
Malawi – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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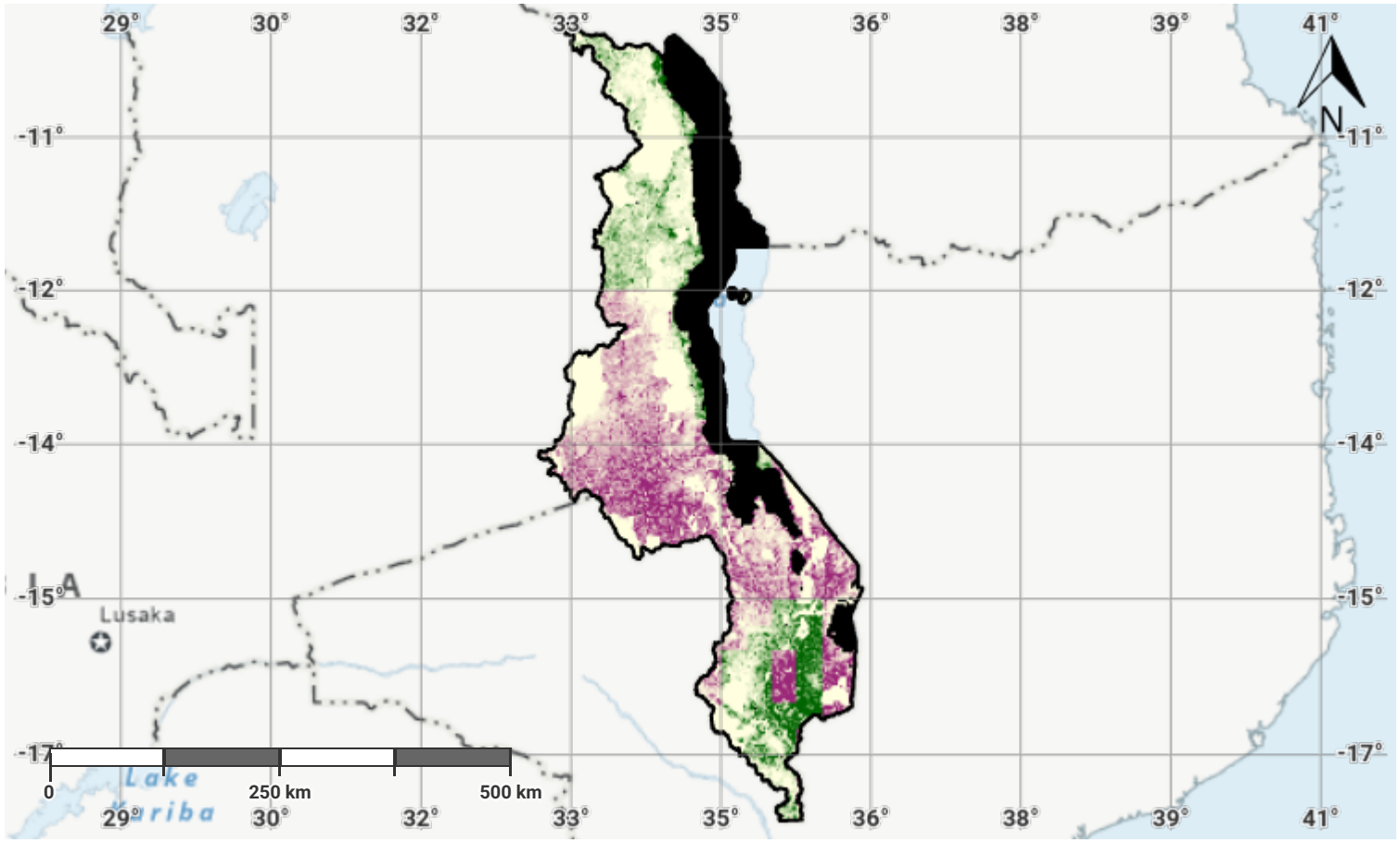
Malawi – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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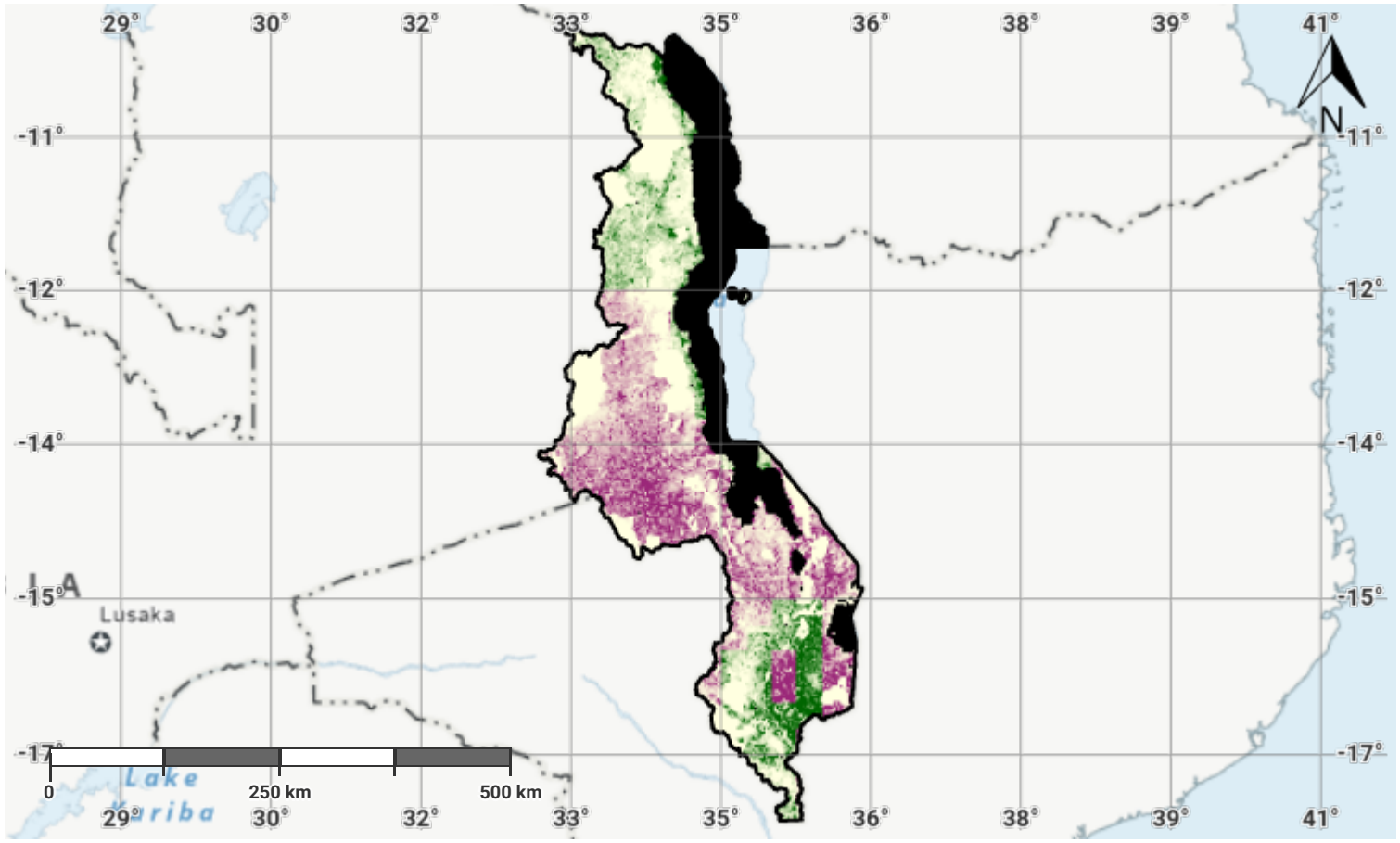
Malawi – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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