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

Report from Zimbabwe

1 March 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	386 595	4 449	391 044	Verified as correct
2 005	386 605	4 439	391 044	Verified as correct
2 010	386 613	4 431	391 044	Verified as correct
2 015	386 605	4 439	391 044	Verified as correct
2 019	386 518	4 526	391 044	Verified as correct

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
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Croplands
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Croplands

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	113 354	129 112	142 475	288	414	952	4 450	
2001	113 368	128 732	142 837	290	416	952	4 449	
2002	113 300	127 308	144 323	293	421	953	4 447	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2003	113 299	126 632	144 997	293	424	952	4 447	
2004	113 797	125 936	145 192	294	427	953	4 446	
2005	113 719	125 869	145 305	297	461	954	4 440	
2006	114 083	125 547	145 256	297	470	953	4 439	
2007	113 644	125 165	146 068	297	480	951	4 439	
2008	114 341	124 365	146 162	294	492	949	4 441	
2009	115 786	123 413	145 674	284	503	944	4 441	
2010	115 872	123 325	145 667	285	519	944	4 432	
2011	115 917	123 252	145 686	285	529	943	4 434	
2012	115 725	123 229	145 883	287	551	942	4 429	
2013	115 803	123 120	145 868	286	598	940	4 429	
2014	116 184	122 857	145 713	287	627	938	4 439	
2015	116 180	122 853	145 711	287	637	938	4 439	
2016	118 180	121 610	144 939	286	664	927	4 439	
2017	119 221	121 026	144 391	283	679	921	4 523	
2018	119 602	120 724	144 309	283	687	913	4 527	
2019	119 627	120 622	144 334	283	739	911	4 527	
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)	109 491	2 020	1 679	18	136	6	3	113 353
Grasslands (km²)	3 497	120 613	4 921	0	72	1	7	129 111
Croplands (km²)	3 149	209	139 097	0	13	0	6	142 474
Wetlands (km²)	22	0	0	265	0	0	2	289
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	414	0	0	414
Other Lands (km²)	12	1	8	0	1	929	0	951
Water bodies (km²)	8	10	6	3	0	1	4 422	4 450
Total	116 179	122 853	145 711	286	636	937	4 440	

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)	115 663	251	180	4	46	1	35	116 180
Grasslands (km²)	2 335	120 186	285	0	34	4	9	122 853
Croplands (km²)	1 613	183	143 858	0	12	1	44	145 711
Wetlands (km²)	7	0	0	279	1	0	0	287
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	637	0	0	637
Other Lands (km²)	11	1	11	0	9	905	0	937
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 439	4 439
Total	119 629	120 621	144 334	283	739	911	4 527	

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	4 179	1 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	386 864	98 .9
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	4 254	1 .1
Land area with stable land cover	386 056	98 .7
Land area with degraded land cover	733	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Area with improved landcover increased due to cropland turning fallow, consequently experiencing regenerative forest growth throughout the rural areas of the country. This occurred particularly in cotton-growing regions due to the abandonment of cotton growing in response to the poor market prices of seed cotton.

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	9	9 660	46 704	19 703	33 406	9
Grasslands	7	11 795	43 422	21 258	44 104	28
Croplands	8	7 842	49 433	30 664	51 136	14
Wetlands	0	14	63	42	143	3
Artificial surfaces	0	14	115	139	146	0
Other Lands	0	23	230	289	387	0
Water bodies	2	85	697	549	611	2 477

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	4	6 803	29 486	30 703	44 030	14
Grasslands	6	7 186	37 855	37 376	36 409	17
Croplands	4	6 200	40 667	35 748	58 422	11
Wetlands	1	9	56	73	125	3
Artificial surfaces	0	14	223	82	142	0
Other Lands	1	56	234	173	439	0
Water bodies	57	194	892	320	483	2 477

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)
Grasslands	Croplands	4 921	0	383	1 565	1 016	1 956
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	3 497	0	192	713	704	1 888
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 149	0	117	688	746	1 599
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	2 020	1	258	1 322	187	252

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	4 672	0	220	803	1 761	1 887
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 862	0	128	621	1 282	1 832
Grasslands	Croplands	2 235	0	75	566	387	1 207
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	1 448	0	140	614	337	357

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	30 445	7 .9
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	356 094	92 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	54	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	145 276	37 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	220 314	57 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	20 968	5 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	46	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	47	38	34	63	63	50	9
2001	47	38	34	63	62	50	9
2002	47	39	33	62	62	50	9
2003	47	39	33	62	61	50	9
2004	46	39	33	62	61	50	9
2005	47	39	33	61	56	50	9
2006	46	39	33	61	55	50	9
2007	47	39	33	61	54	50	9
2008	46	40	33	62	53	50	9
2009	46	40	33	64	52	51	9
2010	46	40	33	64	50	51	9
2011	46	40	33	64	49	51	9
2012	46	40	33	63	47	51	9
2013	46	40	33	63	43	51	9
2014	46	40	33	63	41	51	9
2015	47	39	33	62	43	50	10
2016	46	40	33	63	42	50	10
2017	46	40	33	63	41	51	9
2018	45	40	33	63	40	51	9
2019	45	40	33	63	37	51	9
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	3 149	43 .8	48 .1	13 800 230	15 136 103	1 335 873

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	2 020	43 .5	43 .5	8 789 516	8 789 516	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	3 497	44 .7	44 .7	15 622 521	15 622 378	-143
Grasslands	Croplands	4 921	26 .8	23 .3	13 201 459	11 462 270	-1 739 189

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	1 613	38 .6	39 .6	6 230 424	6 393 542	163 118
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	251	49 .3	49 .3	1 237 820	1 238 032	212
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 335	39 .3	39 .3	9 171 481	9 171 642	161
Grasslands	Croplands	285	36 .4	35 .3	1 037 144	1 005 072	-32 072

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)	4 126	1 .1
Land area with non-degraded SOC	382 271	98 .9
Land area with no SOC data	195	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	38	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	386 094	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	267	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	204	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	37 127	9 .6
Reporting Period	35 656	9 .2
Change in degraded extent	-1471	

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:

We validated the World SOC data with field data for Zimbabwe.

False positives/ False negatives

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

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

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

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

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. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Protected areas
3. Integrated landscape planning
4. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
5. Legal and regulatory instruments
6. Institutional and policy reform
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

National programmes like Tobacco wood energy contributed significantly. Tobacco farmers are growing woodlots.

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
Reforestation with local and exotic species on 6 455 250 hectares of forest converted to shrubs and on 215 050 hectares of forest converted to cropland	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	66 703	☐ 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/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Avoid further decline of forest through economic incentives (rehabilitation) of 2 820 hectares of land showing early signs of decline and having a declining productivity	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	28 .2	☒ 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/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 75 387 .9						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Improve sustainable land management practices to avoid soil and gully erosion, encourage and enforce appropriate stoking rates on 175 250 hectares of shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas showing early signs of decline	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	1 752 .5	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple land uses	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Use conservation farming and agro-forestry practices to improve cropland productivity on 361 250 hectares of cropland showing stable but stressed productivity and early signs of decline	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	3 612 .5	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Embark on land/catchment reclamation/restoration on 5 580 hectares of grazing and cropland affected by gully erosion	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	55 .8	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Enforce laws and regulations, embark on awareness programmes targeting illegal miners and rehabilitate 3 798.60 hectares affected by illegal mining	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	37 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 75 387 .9						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Reduce the 8 857.92 hectares of land affected by alien species through chemical and mechanical control methods	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	88 .5	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple functions • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Maintain and improve land productivity on 137 545 hectares of forests that are currently stable but stressed	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	137 .5	☐ 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/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Provide alternatives such as rural electrification, renewable energy sources, expanded energy for tobacco programme, provide sustainable fencing materials for fencing arable lands and for brick burning , enforce regulations on tree cutting for fuel wood sale and reduce deforestation to protect 297 000 hectares of forest land	2030	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2 970	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Improve wetland management and restoration of 270 080 hectares of the country's severely degraded wetlands	2045	whole country	2	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 75 387 .9						

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
Reforestation with local and exotic species on 6 455 250 hectares of forest converted to shrubs and on 215 050 hectares of forest converted to cropland	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	66 703	66 703 .00	
Avoid further decline of forest through economic incentives (rehabilitation) of 2 820 hectares of land showing early signs of decline and having a declining productivity	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	28 .2	28 .20	
Improve sustainable land management practices to avoid soil and gully erosion, encourage and enforce appropriate stoking rates on 175 250 hectares of shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas showing early signs of decline	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	1 752 .5	1 752 .50	
Use conservation farming and agro-forestry practices to improve cropland productivity on 361 250 hectares of cropland showing stable but stressed productivity and early signs of decline	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	3 612 .5	3 612 .50	
Embark on land/catchment reclamation/restoration on 5 580 hectares of grazing and cropland affected by gully erosion	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	55 .8	55 .80	
Enforce laws and regulations, embark on awareness programmes targeting illegal miners and rehabilitate 3 798.60 hectares affected by illegal mining	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	37 .9	37 .90	
Reduce the 8 857.92 hectares of land affected by alien species through chemical and mechanical control methods	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	88 .5	88 .50	
Maintain and improve land productivity on 137 545 hectares of forests that are currently stable but stressed	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	137 .5	137 .50	
Provide alternatives such as rural electrification, renewable energy sources, expanded energy for tobacco programme, provide sustainable fencing materials for fencing arable lands and for brick burning , enforce regulations on tree cutting for fuel wood sale and reduce deforestation to protect 297 000 hectares of forest land	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	2 970	2 970 .00	
Improve wetland management and restoration of 270 080 hectares of the country's severely degraded wetlands	Same As Targeted Actions	Mhondoro, Chivi, Shamva, Hwange, Umzingwane, Chipinge and Zvishavane districts	2018-01-01	2	2 .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	
					Reforestation with local and exotic species on 6 455 250 hectares of forest converted to shrubs and on 215 050 hectares of forest converted to cropland: 66 703 .00	
					Avoid further decline of forest through economic incentives (rehabilitation) of 2 820 hectares of land showing early signs of decline and having a declining productivity: 28 .20	
					Improve sustainable land management practices to avoid soil and gully erosion, encourage and enforce appropriate stoking rates on 175 250 hectares of shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas showing early signs of decline : 1 752 .50	
					Use conservation farming and agro-forestry practices to improve cropland productivity on 361 250 hectares of cropland showing stable but stressed productivity and early signs of decline: 3 612 .50	
					Embark on land/catchment reclamation/restoration on 5 580 hectares of grazing and cropland affected by gully erosion: 55 .80	
					Enforce laws and regulations, embark on awareness programmes targeting illegal miners and rehabilitate 3 798.60 hectares affected by illegal mining: 37 .90	
					Reduce the 8 857.92 hectares of land affected by alien species through chemical and mechanical control methods: 88 .50	
					Maintain and improve land productivity on 137 545 hectares of forests that are currently stable but stressed: 137 .50	
					Provide alternatives such as rural electrification, renewable energy sources, expanded energy for tobacco programme, provide sustainable fencing materials for fencing arable lands and for brick burning , enforce regulations on tree cutting for fuel wood sale and reduce deforestation to protect 297 000 hectares of forest land: 2 970 .00	
					Improve wetland management and restoration of 270 080 hectares of the country's severely degraded wetlands: 2 .00	

General comments

The implementation started when the LDN targets were adopted by the Government of Zimbabwe.

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	
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	21.4
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	33.9
2 018	
2 019	39.5
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	climate change resulted in increased drought leading to inflation during the reporting period.

General comments

The annual Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) reports on the Food Poverty Line, which hints at the International Poverty Line, without giving percentages of the population. The Food Poverty Line reported in the ZimVac reports indicates a progressively (2016-2019) increasing population living below the International Poverty Line.

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	64	17	33
2001	64	17	33
2002	64	17	33
2003	64	17	33
2004	64	17	33
2005	64	16	33
2006	64	16	33
2007	64	16	32
2008	64	16	32
2009	64	15	32
2010	64	15	32
2011	65	15	31
2012	65	15	31
2013	65	14	31
2014	65	14	31
2015	65	14	30
2016	65	14	30
2017	65	14	30
2018	65	13	30
2019	65	13	30
2020	65	13	30

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
No change	There was no change in the indicator over the reporting period.

General comments

The figures are correct as confirmed with data available at http://154.120.240.158/rwims/Account/Login?returnUrl=~%2FHouseholdWater%2FIndex

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	1611097	12 .5	791212	12 .4	819885	12 .7
Reporting period	1420196	10 .4	688832	10 .3	731364	10 .6

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	The percentage of the total population exposed to land degradation decreased by approximately 2.0 percentage points during the reporting period.

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Vision 2030 seeks to fundamentally transform Zimbabwe to an upper middle income economy,with a per capita Gross National Income of over US$5000 in real terms by 2030, from the current US$1 440	2030	National	Ongoing	
Employment Rates will be raised upwards by 80 percent, defined to cover all those in formal employment	2030	National	Ongoing	
Further, there will be a progressive reduction in the Poverty Rate, initially to under 25 percent of the population by 2030, from 62.5 percent in 2012, consistent with upper middle income economies. The country will have achieved the SDGs, well on its way to achieving Agenda 2063	2030	National	Ongoing	
Vision 2030 targets increasing the number of households accessing electricity from 52.2 percent in 2017 to over 72 percent by 2030. Rural households' access to electricity will increase to 60 percent from 27.7 percent, while urban households' access will increase to 95 percent from 86 percent.	2030	National	Ongoing	
By 2030, it is envisaged that Zimbabwean households will have universal access to improved sources of water, up from 81 percent in 2017.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Further, it strives for an average Life Expectancy of over 65 years from the current 60 years, and scoring in the upper echelons of the Happiness and Prosperity Indices.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Noticeable improvements will also be in the areas of awareness, knowledge adoption, food security, affordable and accessible education and health services, infrastructure development, and economic empowerment	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

Source: http://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/government-documents/category/1-vision-2030

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	0	0	0	0	391 044
2001	4 618	0	0	0	386 427
2002	69 786	107 183	144 682	69 304	90
2003	188 308	75 454	1 988	0	125 295
2004	35 416	0	0	0	355 629
2005	198 813	58 965	30 779	4 840	97 648
2006	129 642	12 239	4 620	1	244 542
2007	56 829	15 576	8 883	0	309 756
2008	154 790	31 621	0	0	204 633
2009	190 168	59 139	11 366	308	130 063
2010	163 563	0	0	0	227 481
2011	72 505	0	0	0	318 539
2012	136 340	60 597	68 421	56 520	69 166
2013	123 377	0	0	0	267 668
2014	7 533	10	0	0	383 501
2015	163 993	105 581	83 062	17 288	21 121
2016	289 951	28 865	2 310	0	69 918
2017	8 829	0	0	0	382 216
2018	69 187	14 038	5 105	0	302 714
2019	104 834	74 163	62 884	122 954	26 210
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	0	0 .0
2001	4 618	1 .2
2002	386 595	100 .0
2003	265 750	68 .7
2004	35 416	9 .2
2005	293 397	75 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	146 502	37 .9
2007	81 288	21 .0
2008	186 411	48 .2
2009	260 982	67 .5
2010	163 563	42 .3
2011	72 505	18 .8
2012	321 879	83 .3
2013	123 377	31 .9
2014	7 543	2 .0
2015	369 923	95 .7
2016	321 126	83 .1
2017	8 829	2 .3
2018	88 331	22 .9
2019	364 835	94 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The trends in the area affected by drought during the reporting period can best be described as fluctuation.

General comments

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	10423487	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	10597445	99.7	27520	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27 520	0.3
2002	0	0.0	1245842	11.5	2587891	23.8	5973222	55.0	1050077	9.7	10 857 032	100.0
2003	2808826	25.6	4309095	39.3	3751849	34.2	97921	0.9	0	0.0	8 158 865	74.4
2004	9909786	88.5	1287472	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 287 472	11.5
2005	2419461	21.4	6979155	61.7	1402347	12.4	410374	3.6	92317	0.8	8 884 193	78.6
2006	4403811	38.5	4366827	38.2	2490955	21.8	169871	1.5	0	0.0	7 027 653	61.5
2007	9844047	84.8	1627808	14.0	109442	0.9	33828	0.3	0	0.0	1 771 078	15.2
2008	7353869	62.6	3718649	31.7	674892	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 393 541	37.4
2009	2260592	19.0	5035018	42.2	4152949	34.8	470688	3.9	2167	0.0	9 660 822	81.0
2010	4860759	40.2	7235237	59.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 235 237	59.8
2011	11088296	90.8	1120545	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 120 545	9.2
2012	1152271	9.3	6827227	55.0	2035498	16.4	1595208	12.9	800967	6.5	11 258 900	90.7
2013	9380821	74.5	3216645	25.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 216 645	25.5
2014	12512353	99.0	130735	1.0	34	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130 769	1.0
2015	530973	4.1	4656353	36.3	3171812	24.7	3982933	31.0	500673	3.9	12 311 771	95.9
2016	2425252	18.6	9910721	75.9	717674	5.5	2579	0.0	0	0.0	10 630 974	81.4
2017	12828048	97.0	392592	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	392 592	3.0
2018	8463519	63.1	3867470	28.8	828681	6.2	251776	1.9	0	0.0	4 947 927	36.9
2019	744413	5.5	3227922	23.8	3307889	24.4	2168529	16.0	4124661	30.4	12 829 001	94.5
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	5274588	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	5360613	99.7	14104	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 104	0.3
2002	0	0.0	638250	11.6	1330174	24.2	2992783	54.4	538036	9.8	5 499 243	100.0
2003	1461924	26.2	2183724	39.1	1886389	33.8	49678	0.9	0	0.0	4 119 791	73.8
2004	5067582	88.5	657819	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	657 819	11.5
2005	1266395	21.8	3570139	61.3	722233	12.4	214707	3.7	47962	0.8	4 555 041	78.2
2006	2319487	39.1	2263626	38.2	1259335	21.2	88272	1.5	0	0.0	3 611 233	60.9
2007	5139369	84.6	857144	14.1	58942	1.0	19072	0.3	0	0.0	935 158	15.4
2008	3835544	61.9	1993368	32.2	367229	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 360 597	38.1
2009	1202846	19.1	2697869	42.8	2155929	34.2	245215	3.9	1248	0.0	5 100 261	80.9
2010	2597146	40.8	3763168	59.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 763 168	59.2
2011	5754954	90.7	589912	9.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	589 912	9.3
2012	593118	9.3	3443214	54.1	1055169	16.6	845561	13.3	425447	6.7	5 769 391	90.7
2013	4731185	74.3	1640287	25.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 640 287	25.7
2014	6255828	99.0	64935	1.0	15	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64 950	1.0
2015	266777	4.2	2320282	36.4	1565946	24.5	1965887	30.8	262280	4.1	6 114 395	95.8
2016	1202797	18.6	4894174	75.7	366541	5.7	1316	0.0	0	0.0	5 262 031	81.4
2017	6337662	97.1	188806	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	188 806	2.9
2018	4189679	63.3	1885483	28.5	416098	6.3	126308	1.9	0	0.0	2 427 889	36.7
2019	379865	5.7	1611944	24.1	1592439	23.8	1076282	16.1	2034090	30.4	6 314 755	94.3
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	5148899	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	5236832	99.7	13416	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13 416	0.3
2002	0	0.0	607592	11.3	1257717	23.5	2980439	55.6	512041	9.6	5 357 789	100.0
2003	1346902	25.0	2125371	39.5	1865460	34.6	48243	0.9	0	0.0	4 039 074	75.0
2004	4842204	88.5	629653	11.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	629 653	11.5
2005	1153066	21.0	3409016	62.2	680114	12.4	195667	3.6	44355	0.8	4 329 152	79.0

	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	2084324	37.9	2103201	38.2	1231620	22.4	81599	1.5	0	0.0	3 416 420	62.1
2007	4704678	84.9	770664	13.9	50500	0.9	14756	0.3	0	0.0	835 920	15.1
2008	3518325	63.4	1725281	31.1	307663	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 032 944	36.6
2009	1057746	18.8	2337149	41.6	1997020	35.5	225473	4.0	919	0.0	4 560 561	81.2
2010	2263613	39.5	3472069	60.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 472 069	60.5
2011	5333342	91.0	530633	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	530 633	9.0
2012	559153	9.2	3384013	55.9	980329	16.2	749647	12.4	375520	6.2	5 489 509	90.8
2013	4649636	74.7	1576358	25.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 576 358	25.3
2014	6256525	99.0	65800	1.0	19	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65 819	1.0
2015	264196	4.1	2336071	36.2	1605866	24.9	2017046	31.2	238393	3.7	6 197 376	95.9
2016	1222455	18.5	5016547	76.1	351133	5.3	1263	0.0	0	0.0	5 368 943	81.5
2017	6490386	97.0	203786	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203 786	3.0
2018	4273840	62.9	1981987	29.2	412583	6.1	125468	1.8	0	0.0	2 520 038	37.1
2019	364548	5.3	1615978	23.5	1715450	24.9	1092247	15.9	2090571	30.4	6 514 246	94.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The percentage of the population exposed to drought in Zimbabwe fluctuated over the reporting period.

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 .66		
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

Zimbabwe lacks data on this indicator.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Vision 2030 will prioritise improving agricultural productivity through promotion of market based investments in sustainable farm mechanisation programmes that improve farmer access to agricultural equipment and implements, under either purchase or leasing arrangements	2030	National	Ongoing	
The attainment of food security and nutrition will be premised on strong research and development undertakings, coupled with the use of advanced technologies, including at the village level.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Government, in conjunction with development partners, will broaden climate change mitigation and adaptation activities to include critical elements such as water management and harvesting measures to mitigate the effects of drought, respect for biodiversity and wetland management issues.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Government will implement an Irrigation Master Plan to rehabilitate and establish smallholder farmer irrigation facilities covering 200 hectares per Administrative District, per year for the next 10 years.	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

Source: http://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/government-documents/category/1-vision-2030

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 .79986	0 .79771	0 .8009	Verified as correct
2001	0 .79951	0 .79736	0 .80054	Verified as correct
2002	0 .79915	0 .79705	0 .8002	Verified as correct
2003	0 .79881	0 .79677	0 .79983	Verified as correct
2004	0 .7984	0 .79616	0 .79942	Verified as correct
2005	0 .79811	0 .79579	0 .79907	Verified as correct
2006	0 .79769	0 .79488	0 .79869	Verified as correct
2007	0 .79732	0 .79454	0 .79854	Verified as correct
2008	0 .79682	0 .79362	0 .79836	Verified as correct
2009	0 .79638	0 .79245	0 .79833	Verified as correct
2010	0 .79612	0 .79232	0 .79833	Verified as correct
2011	0 .79552	0 .79147	0 .79821	Verified as correct
2012	0 .79509	0 .79066	0 .79818	Verified as correct
2013	0 .79463	0 .79012	0 .79841	Verified as correct
2014	0 .79419	0 .7893	0 .79835	Verified as correct
2015	0 .79376	0 .78872	0 .79844	Verified as correct
2016	0 .79335	0 .78743	0 .79845	Verified as correct
2017	0 .79304	0 .78724	0 .79845	Verified as correct
2018	0 .79264	0 .78621	0 .79847	Verified as correct
2019	0 .79229	0 .78555	0 .79863	Verified as correct
2020	0 .79199	0 .78502	0 .7988	Verified as correct

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
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation 3. Climate change 4. Invasive alien species 5. Pollution	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Trade 3. Production and Consumption Patterns 4. Technological Innovations 5. Local to Global Governance	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 4. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 5. Pre-Emptive Action		

General comments

The Red List Index showed an insignificant decrease in species survival from the year 2015 to the year 2019. Zimbabwe has been and is making concerted efforts to conserve keystone species through the intensification of law enforcement efforts and other management initiatives such as development and updating of Protected Area Management Plans and Species Specific Plans. Key Species Specific Plans include the Lion and Cheetah Action Plan, Elephant Management Plan, Leopard Action Plan. Various partnership models have been entered into with the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and the Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (Zimparks) to conserve species. Such other entities are not limited to UNDP - GEF 6 and GEF 7, UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), African Parks Foundation, PANTHERA, Gonarezhou Trust with Frankfurt Zoological Society, Peace Parks Foundation, Tikki Hywood among others. A lot of work is ongoing within the country and also being strengthened at Regional level through 6 transboundary/ transfrontier initiatives at various stages of implementation. A lot of research and monitoring activities are ongoing more particularly national Elephant Monitoring, National Leopard and Cheetah Survey, Carnivore Monitoring, Fire Monitoring through NASA Firms among others.

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	63.95	53 .8	63 .95	
2001	63.95	53 .8	63 .95	
2002	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2003	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2004	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2005	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2006	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2007	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2008	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2009	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2010	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2011	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2012	76.11	70 .85	76 .11	
2013	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2014	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2015	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2016	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2017	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2018	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2019	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	
2020	81.22	81 .22	81 .22	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	There has been no change in the proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas.

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Improve sustainable land management systems to maintain the current soil organic carbon level beyond 2045, forest at 42.3 tons/ha, shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetated areas at 38.6 tons/ha, cropland at 38.9 tons/ha and wetlands at 52,2 tons/ha	2045	National	Ongoing	Source: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files /ldn_targets /Zimbabwe%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf

Complementary information

Source: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Zimbabwe%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf

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 ∾

The Government of Zimbabwe reached out to the international world following the engagement and re-engagement policy since 2017.

The government made a deliberate effort to attract higher flows of foreign direct investment to Zimbabwe during the reporting period, as explained in ZimbabweVision 2030 http://www.zim.gov.zw/index.php/en/government-documents/category/1-vision-2030

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 652 750 000
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 725 840 026
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 794 510 009
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 842 750 000
Received	2016	Committed 18 340 066 .29	Received 34 291 700 .39
Received	2017	Committed 3 448 238 .23	Received 26 157 964 .04
Received	2018	Committed 63 904 923 .77	Received 15 706 326 .45
Received	2019	Committed 7 771 801 .73	Received 6 524 245 .90
Total resources provided:		0	3 015 850 035
Total resources received:		93 465 030 .02	82 680 236 .78

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	All the information for the reporting period is available here: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.CD?locations=ZW and here https://stats.oecd.org/
Recipient / Provider	All the information for the reporting period is available here: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/DT.ODA.ODAT.CD?locations=ZW and here https://stats.oecd.org/
Title of project, programme, activity or other	One well documented project is GEF 6 which injected $30,849,201 to the conservation of biodiversity and improve livelihoods in the Lower Zambezi Valley

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	$30,849,201
Sector	Environment
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	Official development assistance
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

The GEF 6 funding is/was inclusive focusing on reduction in human -wildlife conflict, woodland and forest management among other natural resources management capacity development interventions.

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 ∾

The Zimbabwe National Budget reports of 2016 to 2019 show an increase of domestic funds allocated to the Ministry of Environment increased from $40,100,000 in 2017 to $85,505,000 in 2018, to $38,136,000 in 2019 of the total annual budgets.

Sources of information are as follows: https://www.dpcorp.co.zw/assets/2016-national-budget.pdf https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/2019%20National%20Budget%20Highlights.pdf https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/2018%20budget%20highlights_0.pdf https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/2017%20Zimbabwe%20National%20Budget%20Highlights.pdf

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2016	40 100 000	Government expenditure within the Ministry responsible for the environment and environmental protection.
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	Expenditure within the ministry is responsible for protecting the environment, as reported in the official annual budgetary statements. For example here: https://www.veritaszim.net/sites/veritas_d/files/2017%20Zimbabwe%20National%20Budget%20Highlights.pdf
Subsidies	
Government revenues	

	Explanation
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

The country set to increasing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention via increases in national budget allocations to the Ministry responsible for the environment.

General comments

The country set to increasing domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention via increases in national budget allocations to the Ministry responsible for the environment.

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
2016	Runde-Tende Dam and Irrigation Project	472 000 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☒ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☐ Other(specify)	Private corporation	☐ Domestic mobilization	
2016	Kudu Irrigation Project	470 000 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☒ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☐ Other(specify)	Private corporation	☐ Domestic mobilization	
Total		942 000 000				
Total per year 2016:		942 000 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Sources of information: https://connextconfindustria.it/kp/uploads/file_aziende/ZIDA%20PUBLIC%20PRIVATE%20PARTNERSHIPS%20IN%20ZIMBABWE%20PAMPHLET.pdf

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?

Section 34, 4 schedule of the ZIDA Act provides a framework for governing PPPs in Zimbabwe. The act indicates the government of Zimbabwe's commitment to promoting an enabling environment for Public-Private Partneships to operate.

General comments

The Government of Zimbabwe supports and encourages Private-Pubic Partnerships as a vehicle for national development.

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 ∾

The most known technology implemented in Zimbabwe during the focal period is the Climate Smart Agriculture, locally known as Pfumvudza, a zero tillage approach, for growing maize/corn and cotton seed among other crops. The approach is also being exported to neighbouring countries.

Smallholder farmers countrywide are empowered and encouraged to use the Pfumvudza approach. Incentives come in the form of seeds and fertilizer as well as extension from the Government.

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.

Sources of information: https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/zimbabwe-pfumvudza-programme

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.

The programme requires Training, seeds and fertilizers, both are produced locally.

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.

The Government of Zimbabwe has promoted Private-Public Partnerships as the vehicle to mobilise both domestic and multilateral investments to find the implementation of the Convention.

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

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

The Government of Zimbabwe promoted Private-Public Partnerships as the vehicle to mobilise both domestic and multilateral investments to find the implementation of the Convention during the reporting period.

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.

Zimbabwe has focused mainly on combating land degradation through Climate Smart Agriculture.

General comments

The experience was affected by the limitation in financial resources.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☐ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Zimbabwe jointly applied

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Scarcity of funds and limited capacity.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Community and stakeholder engagement is key in all interventions

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

The Government of Zimbabwe has a clear guideline on gender mainstreaming. For example, "Gender will be mainstreamed throughout the implementation of all adaptation measures. This will ensure that gender-biases are prevented when planning for their implementation, and that the measures can also directly target gender inequality as an important factor of vulnerability to climate change. Similarly, the measures will also consider the role of the youth as a way to provide opportunities for employment and skills development, and to ensure that youth perspectives are represented when planning for implementation"

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

Source: https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-validates-climate-change-gender-action-plan

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Zimbabwe helped the Democratic Republic of Congo to mobilise funds to implement the Convention in 2019.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited technical expertise, particularly grant proposal writing.

Was part of the funding earmarked for women and/or women led activities/businesses?

Part of the funding was targeted at women. For example, 60% of the GEF Small Grants targeted women-only projects.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Cooperation leads to greater results than working alone.

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☐ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Zimbabwe successfully applied for $10,025,964 to implement the Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

None

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Co-financing is important in applying for grants

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Leveraging from other countries' experience helped Zimbabwe to use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions (such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other newer funds).

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited technical knowhow.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Cooperation is key.

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

The Government of Zimbabwe enacted the policies between 2016 and 2019 1. National Climate Policy (2016) 2. Environmental and Climate Change Policy (2016) 3. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Roadmap for Zimbabwe https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads /2019/04/napgn-en-2019-nap-roadmap-for-zimbabwe.pdf 4. Locahttps://www.ema.co.zw/index.php/agency/downloads/local-environmental-action-planning-leapl Environmental Action Plans

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

There are ongoing programmes.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources and technical know-how.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The bottom-up approach works wonders.

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.

Developing, implementing, revising and regularly monitoring, as appropriate, national, subregional and regional action programmes and/or plans as effective tools for UNCCD implementation.

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?

They are still ongoing

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Synergies are important.

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

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

◉ Yes
○ No

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

Countries in the Southern Africa region learned from Zimbabwe's Climate Smart Agriculture programme during the reporting period.

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

Yes

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

○ Yes
○ No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

Synergies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought-related policies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

The drought preparedness plan can be found here: https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_profile_documents/1%2520FINAL_NDP_Zimbabwe.pdf

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

The National Drought Plan has been developed with the intention of providing a guideline for drought management, appropriate responses, and communication actions for when drought occurs.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

None

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Stakeholder participation is key.

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

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

Zimbabwe led the Monitoring of the Environment for Security in Africa (MESA) Project.

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

Zimbabwe trained cadres from SADC member states on tools for monitoring drought .

What were the challenges faced, if any?

None

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Synergies are important in implementing the Convention.

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:

One example of Zimbabwe's approach to SLM is the Climate-Smart Agriculture, locally known as the Pfumvudza. https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/zimbabwe-pfumvudza-programme

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

The programme is ongoing

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Stakeholder participation is important and guarantees success.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Zimbabwe's involvement of youth and women in SLM activities is guided by the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan. https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-validates-climate-change-gender-action-plan

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Zimbabwe exported its Climate-Smart Agricultural model to Zambia in particular.

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

The practices ate still ongoing.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Synergies are important in development work

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:

Zimbabwe produced a National Wetlands Masterplan and the associated policy document during the reporting period. https://www.ema.co.zw/index.php/agency/downloads/national-wetlands-policy?format=html

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

Ongoing

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Synergies are rudimentary to the success of development work

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Zimbabwe's involvement of youth and women in SLM activities is guided by the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan. https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-validates-climate-change-gender-action-plan

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.

Zimbabwe produced its Drought Risk Management Plan during the reporting period. https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_profile_documents/1%2520FINAL_NDP_Zimbabwe.pdf

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

The activities are on-going

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?

Zimbabwe produced its Drought Risk Management Plan during the reporting period. https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/country_profile_documents/1%2520FINAL_NDP_Zimbabwe.pdf

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Stakeholder participation is important.

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

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

Zimbabwe led the MESA project.

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

Activities are still on-going

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Cooperation brings more positive results than countries working alone.

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.

The Government of Zimbabwe encourages, and incentives crop diversification, agroforestry practices, and irrigated agricultural systems. For example, the Government of Zimbabwe supported the construction of the Tokwe-Mukosi Dam and the subsequent land-use plan, which promotes irrigation with the dammed water.as oulines in the GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE SUPPORT TO NEPAD–CAADP IMPLEMENTATION. https://www.fao.org/3/ae565e/ae565e00.pdf

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

The activities are on-going

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Limited financial resources

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

None

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

Zimbabwe's involvement of youth and women in SLM activities is guided by the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan. https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-validates-climate-change-gender-action-plan

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.

Zimbabwe used Mass SMS to share information regarding drought.

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

The government harnessed the increase in cellular network coverage to help farmers share information via mass SMS.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

There still exist gaps in cellular network coverage across the country of Zimbabwe.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

None

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Zimbabwe's involvement of youth and women in SLM activities is guided by the Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan. https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe/news/zimbabwe-validates-climate-change-gender-action-plan

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

The practices are still on-going

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Cultural traditions.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Community engagement is important to win buy-ins

RC: Recalculations

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

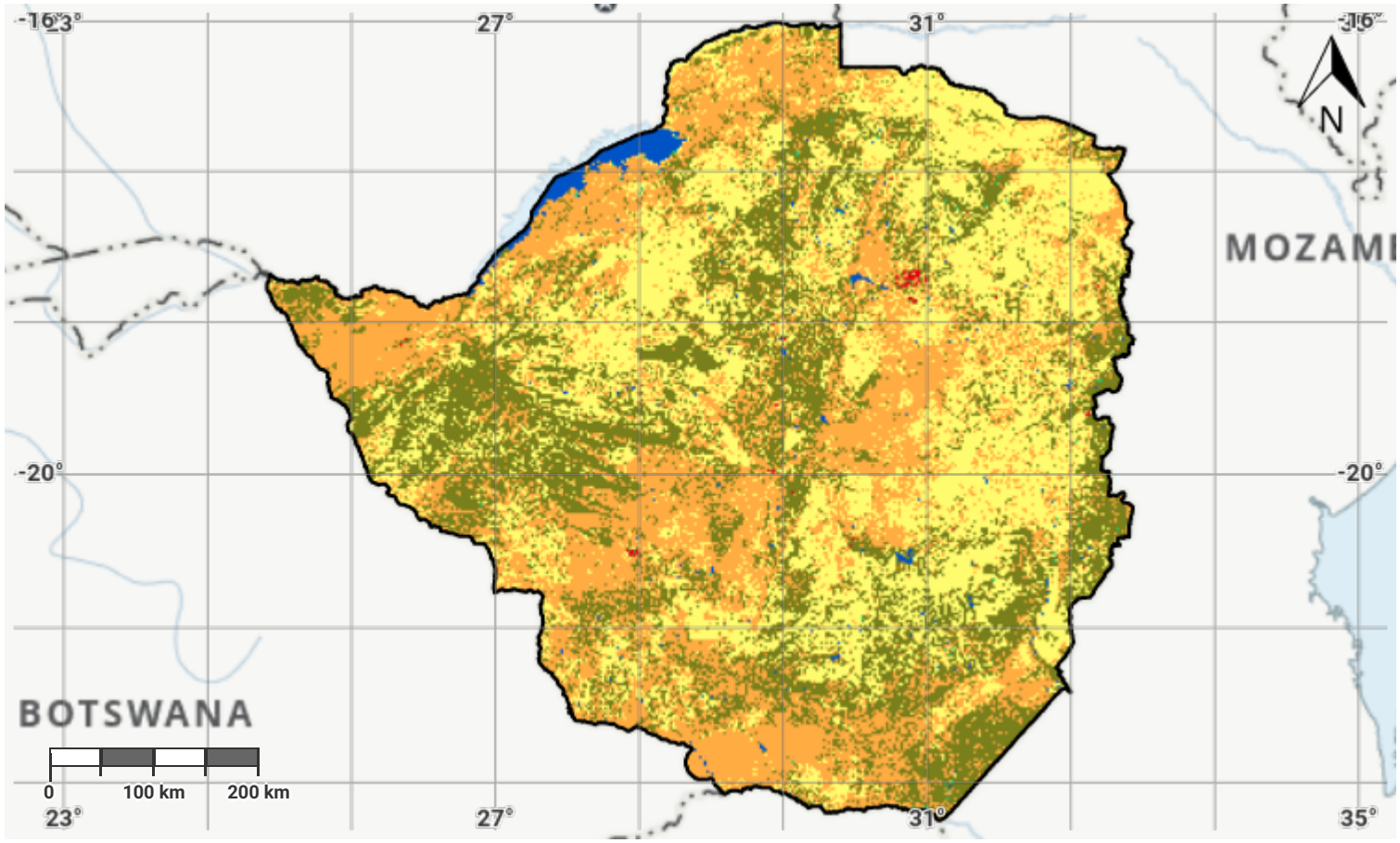
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other files for Reporting

Zimbabwe - SO5-1 recipient	Download	36.6 KB

Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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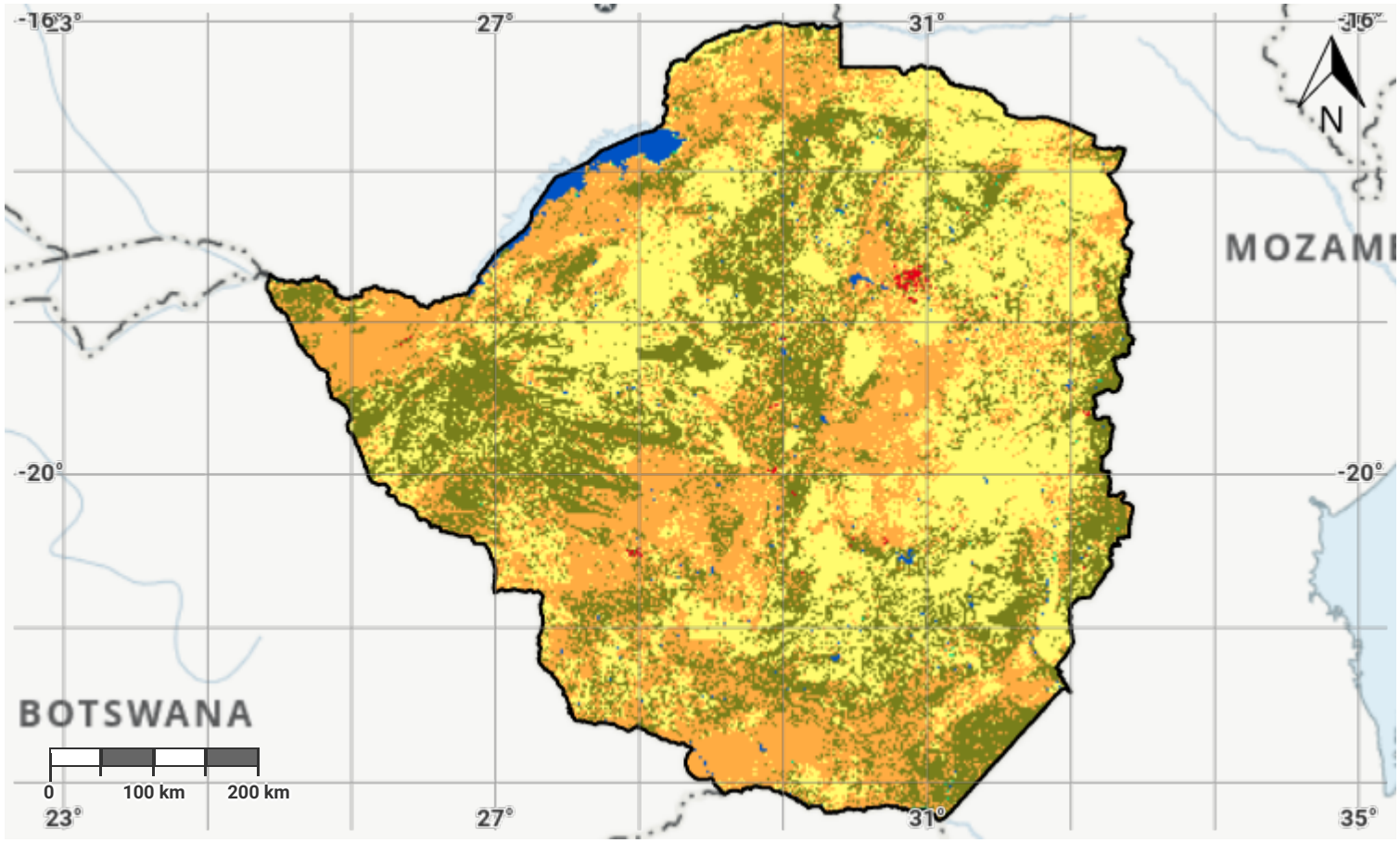
Source Data Credits

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

Zimbabwe – 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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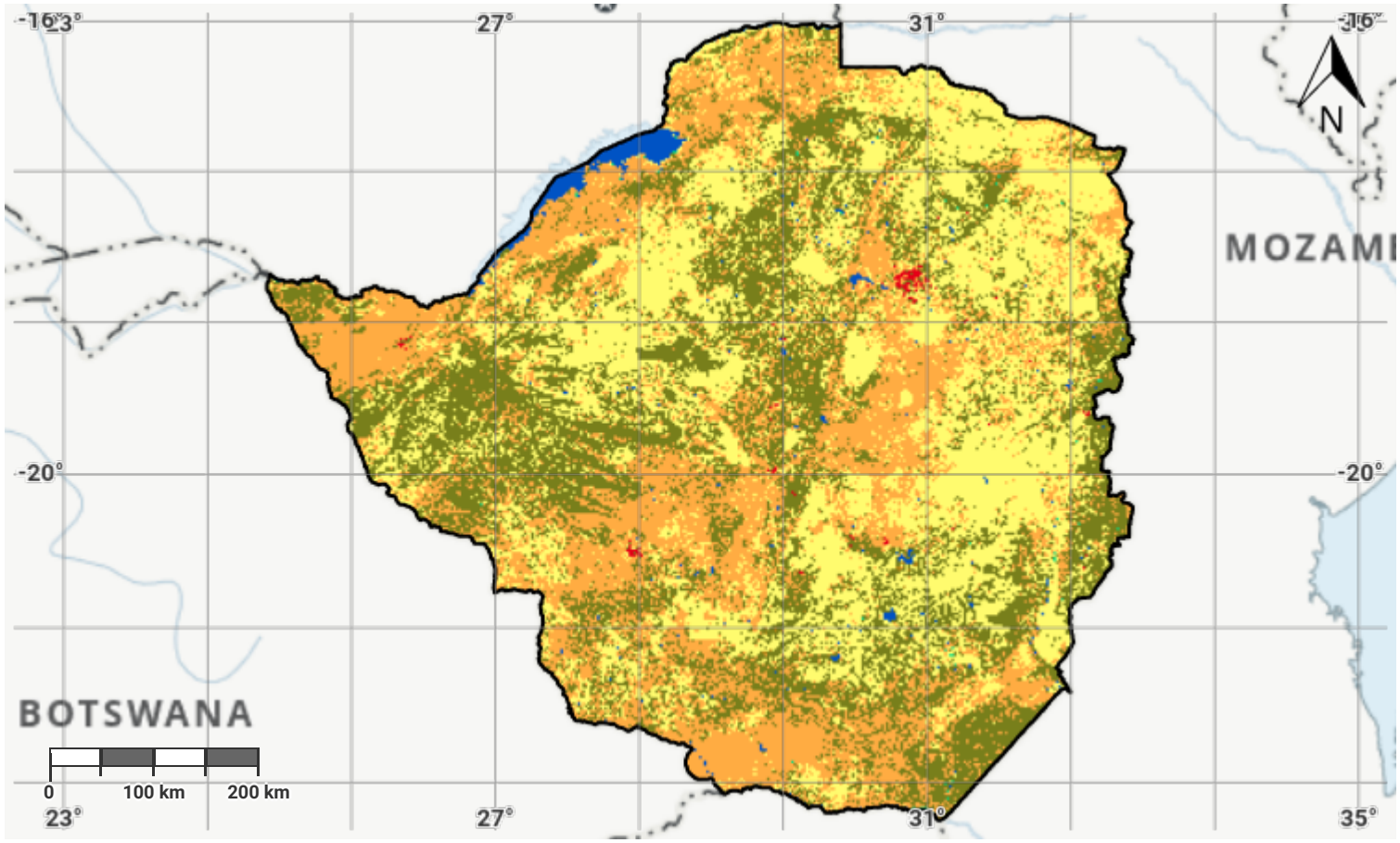
Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M3

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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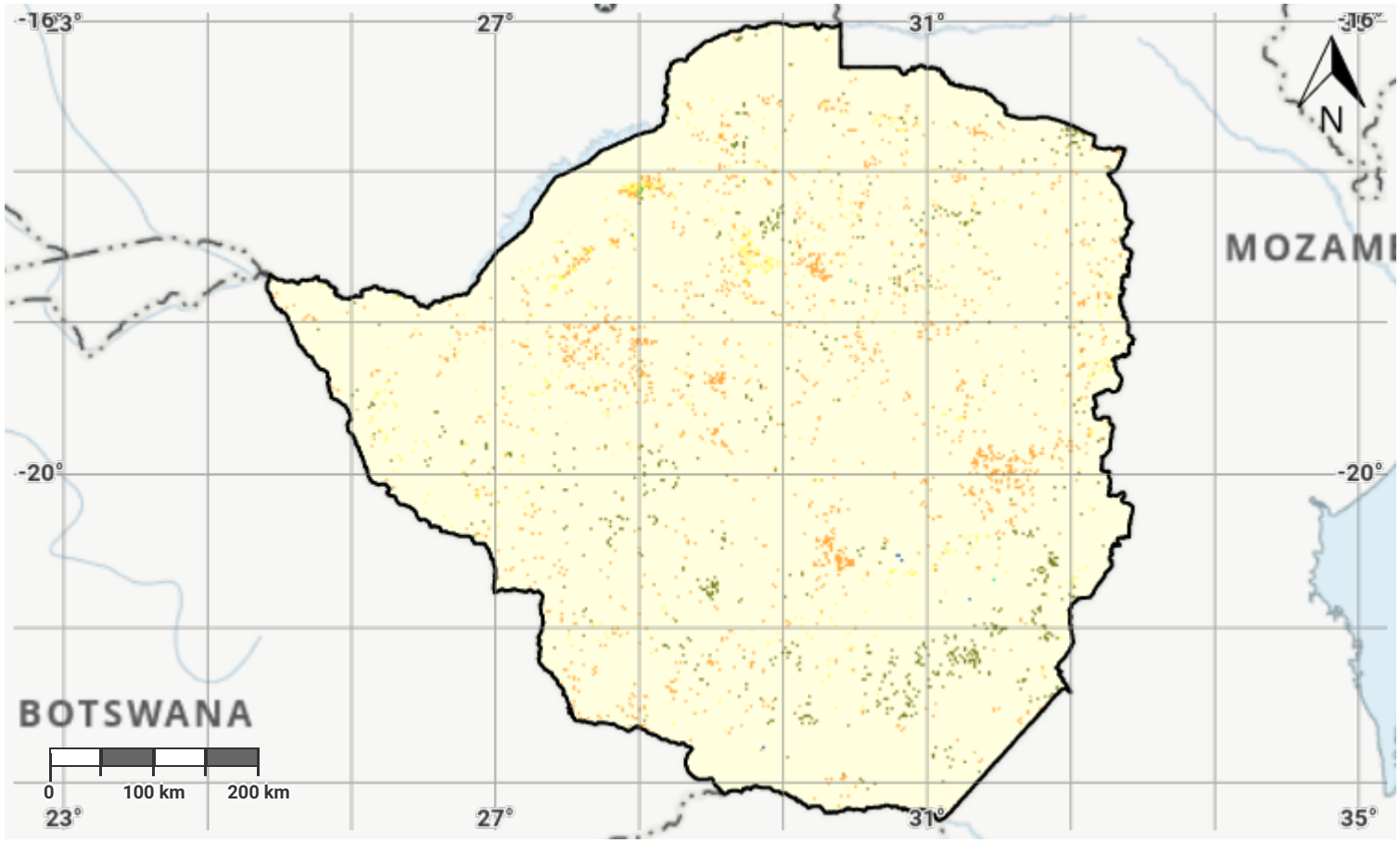
Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M4

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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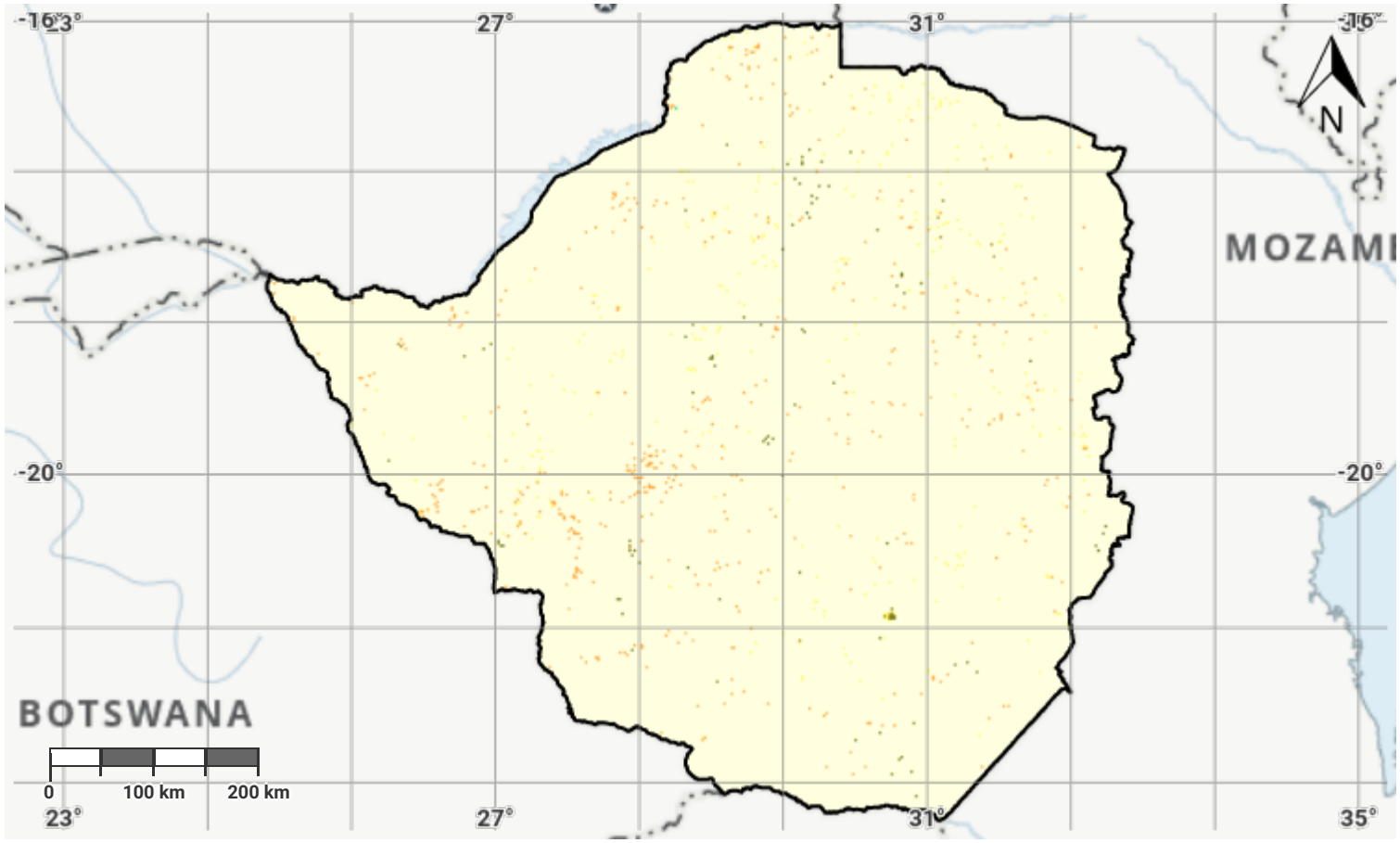
Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M5

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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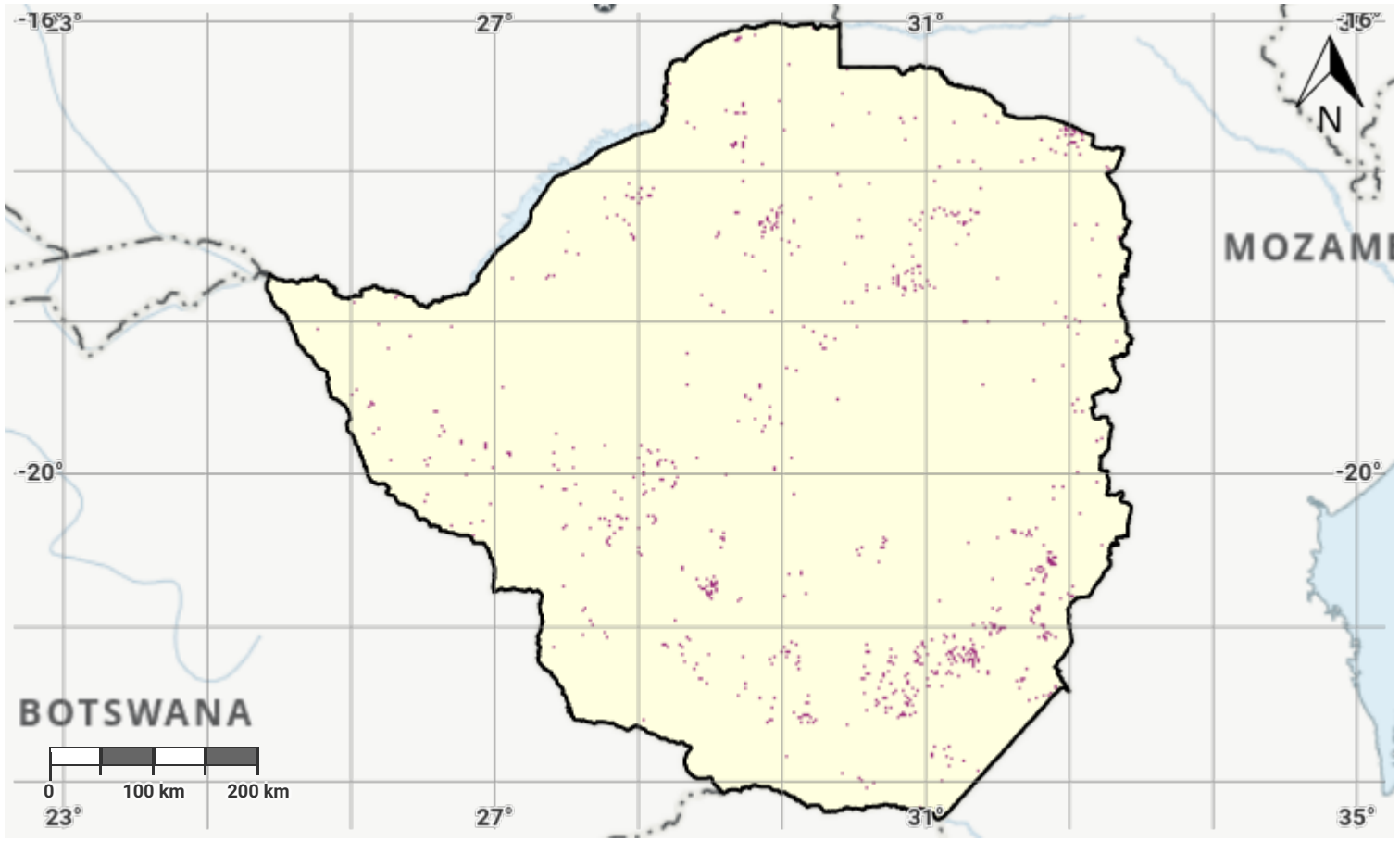
Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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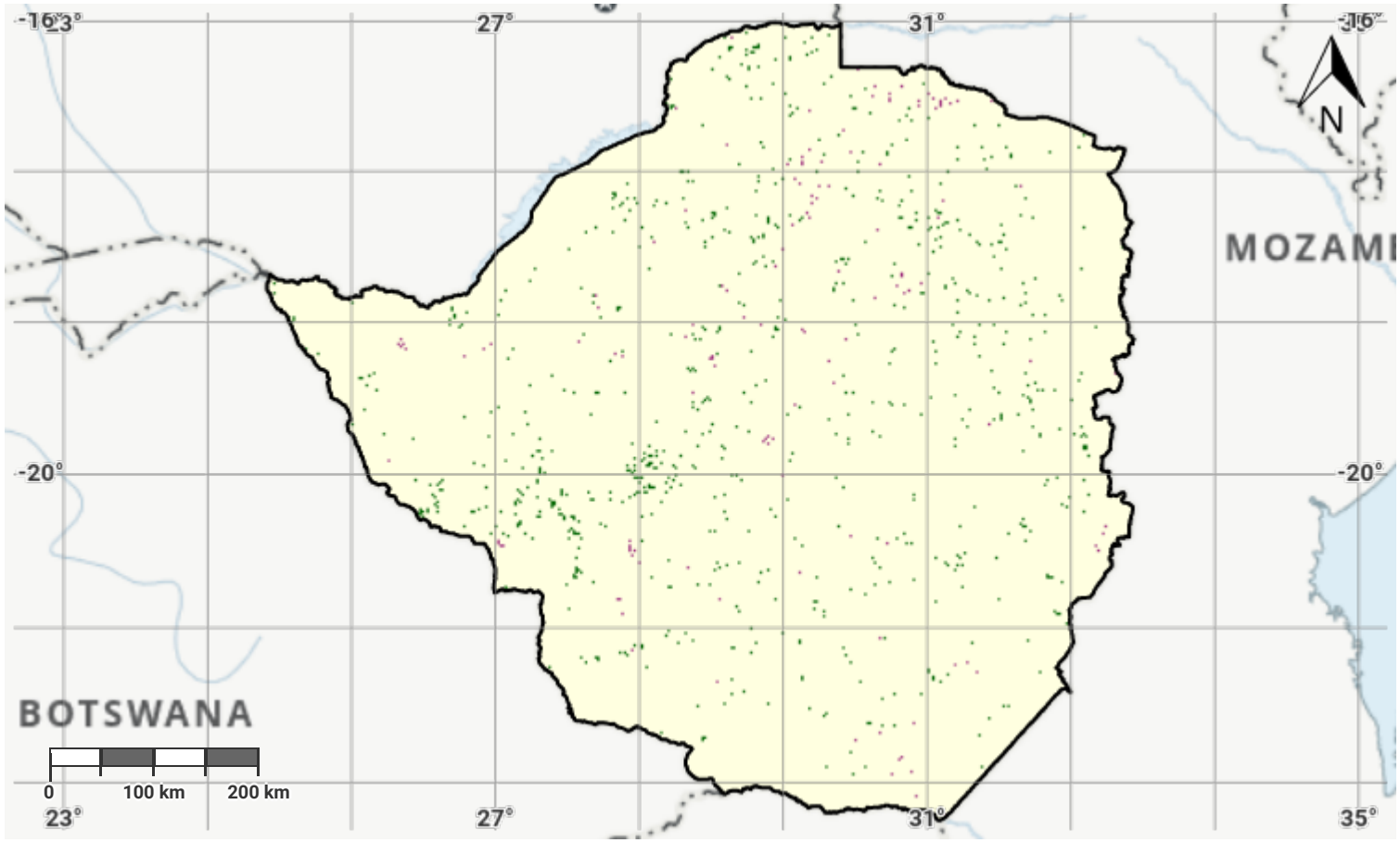
Zimbabwe – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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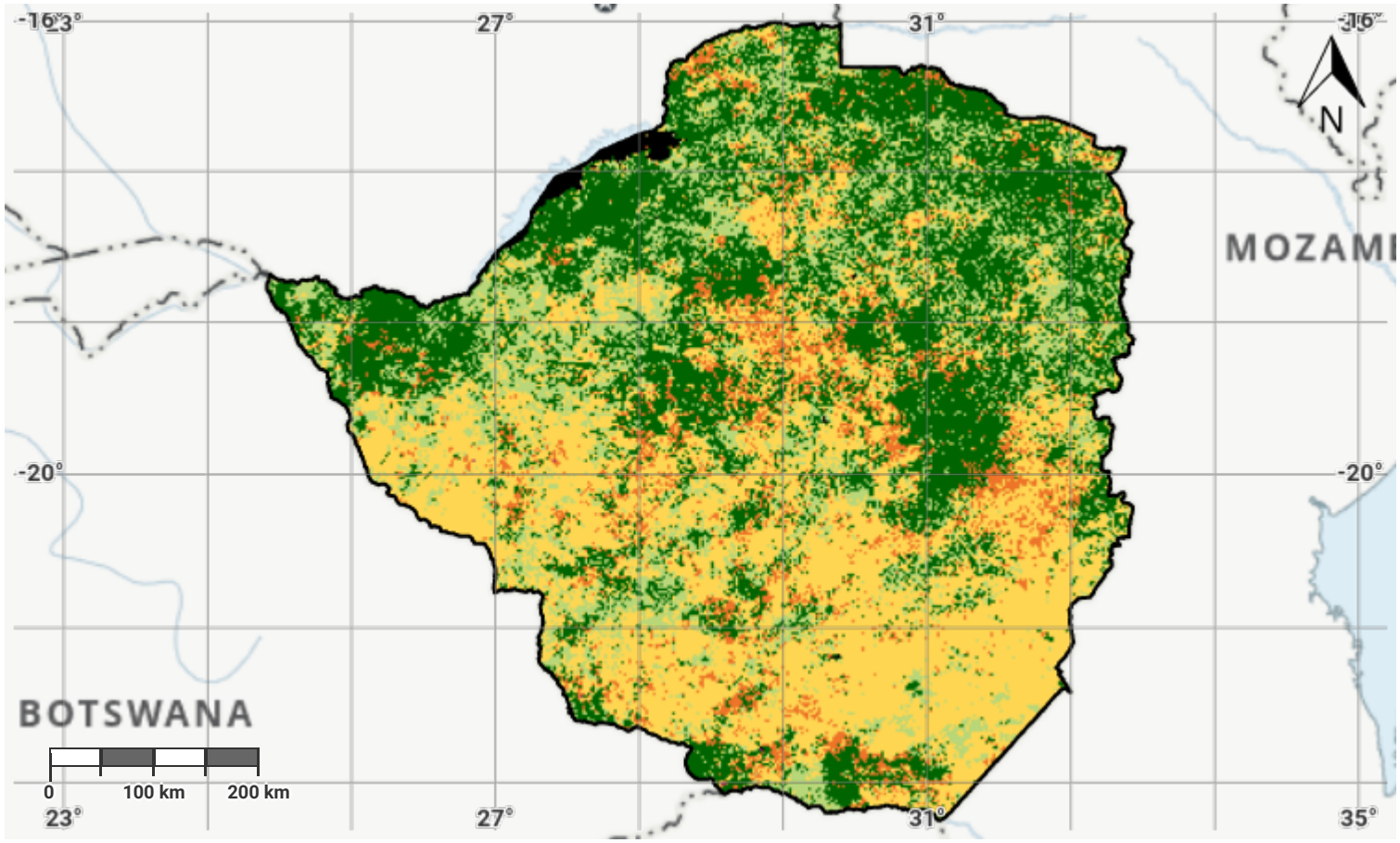
Zimbabwe – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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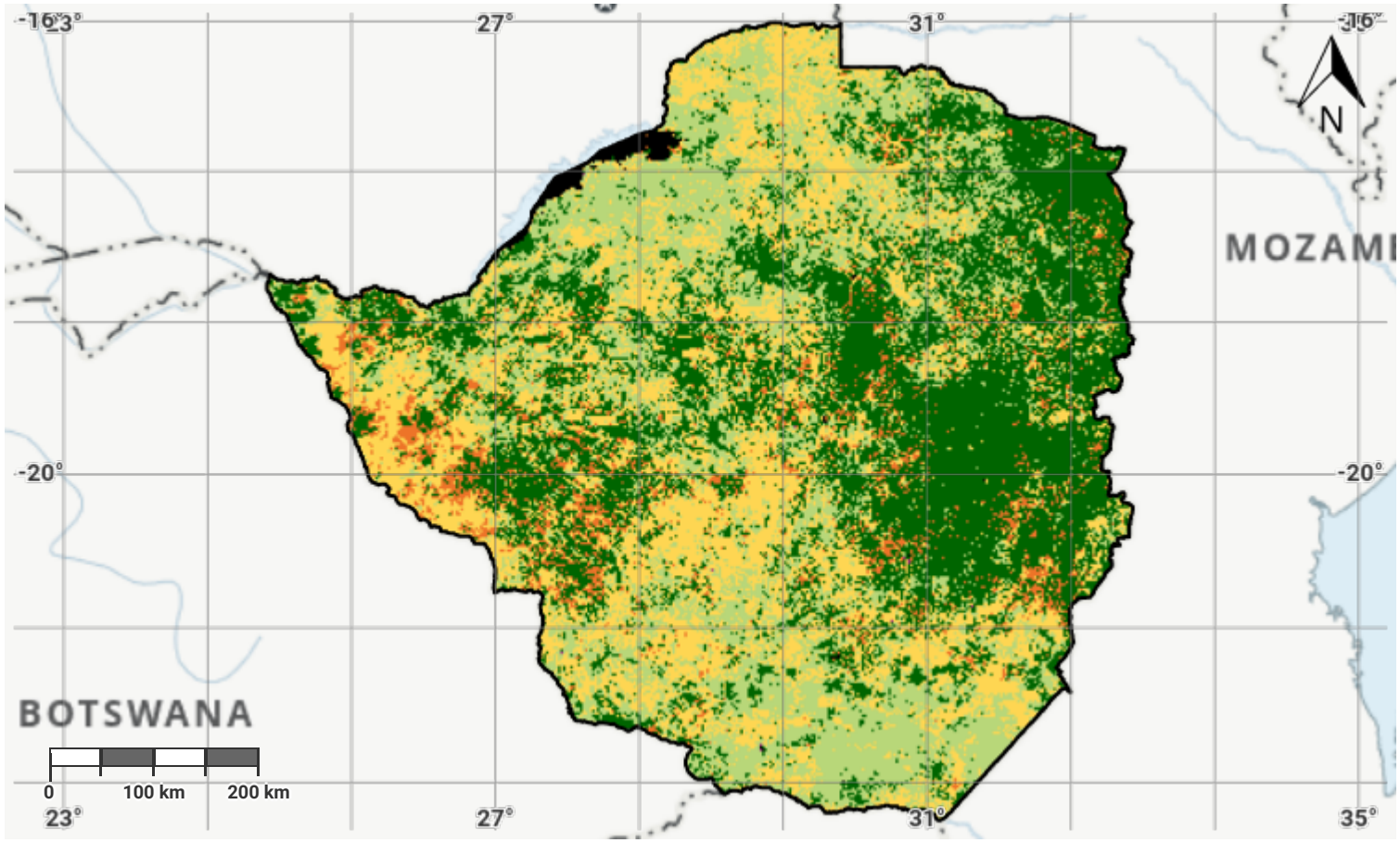
Zimbabwe – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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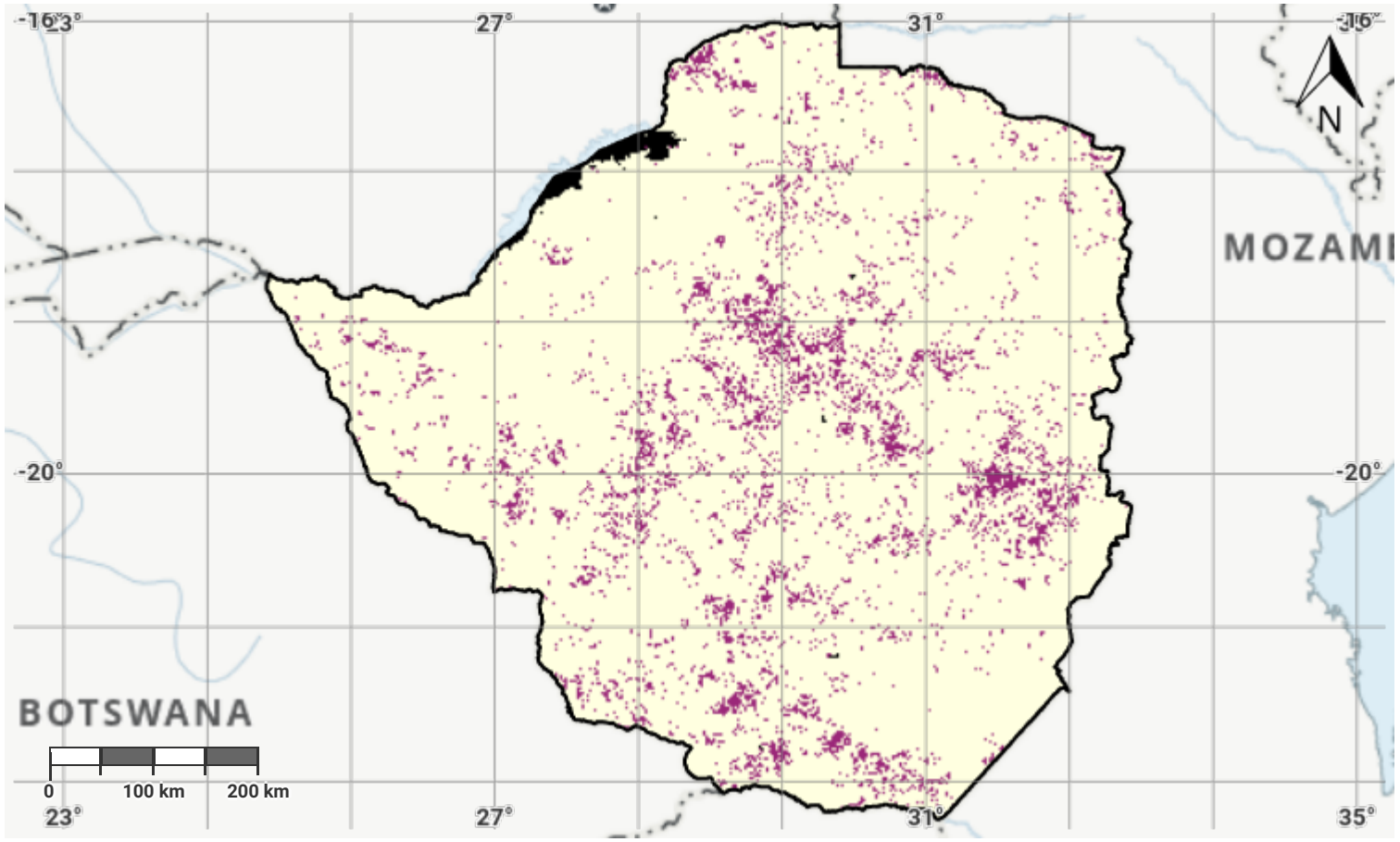
Zimbabwe – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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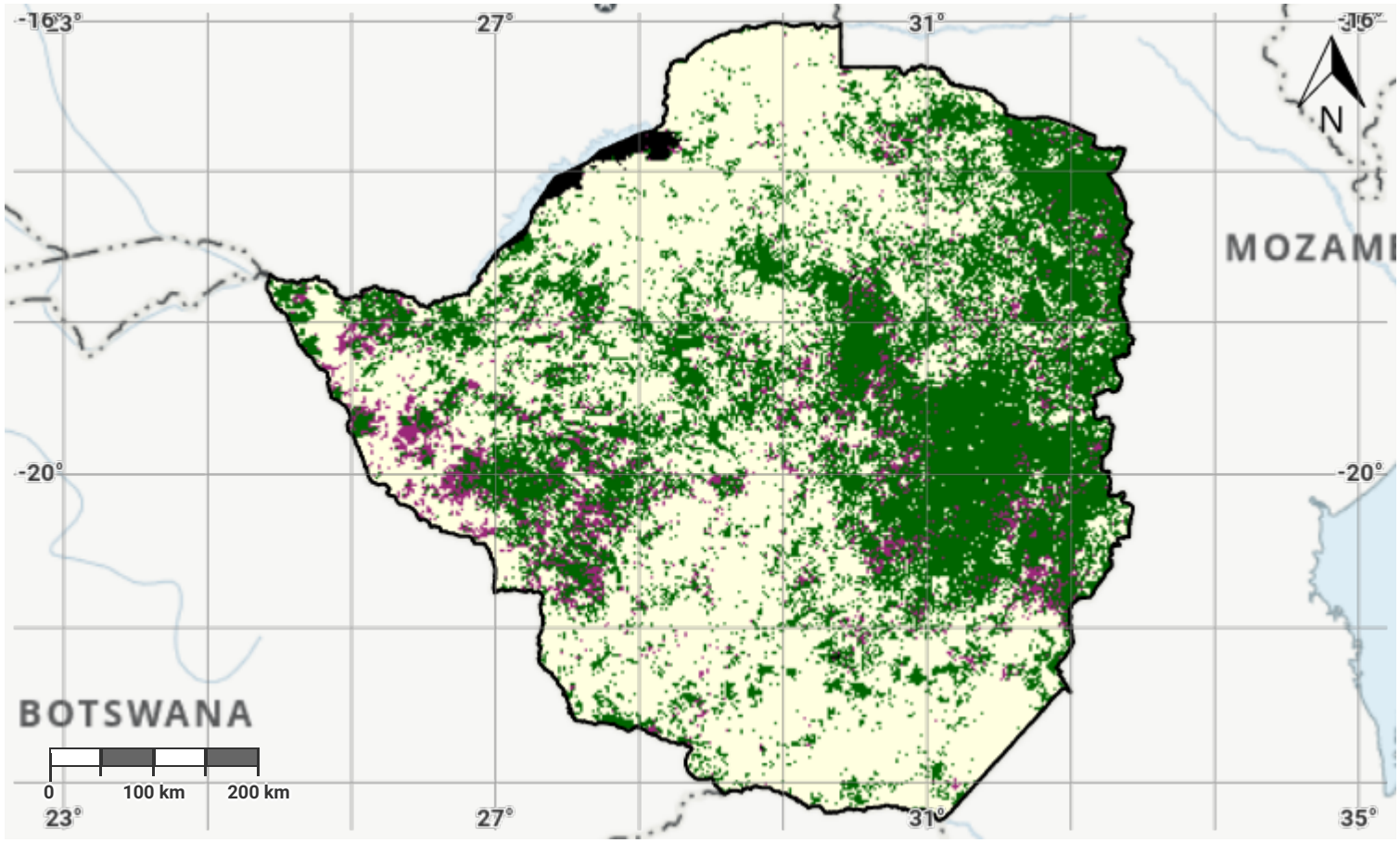
Zimbabwe – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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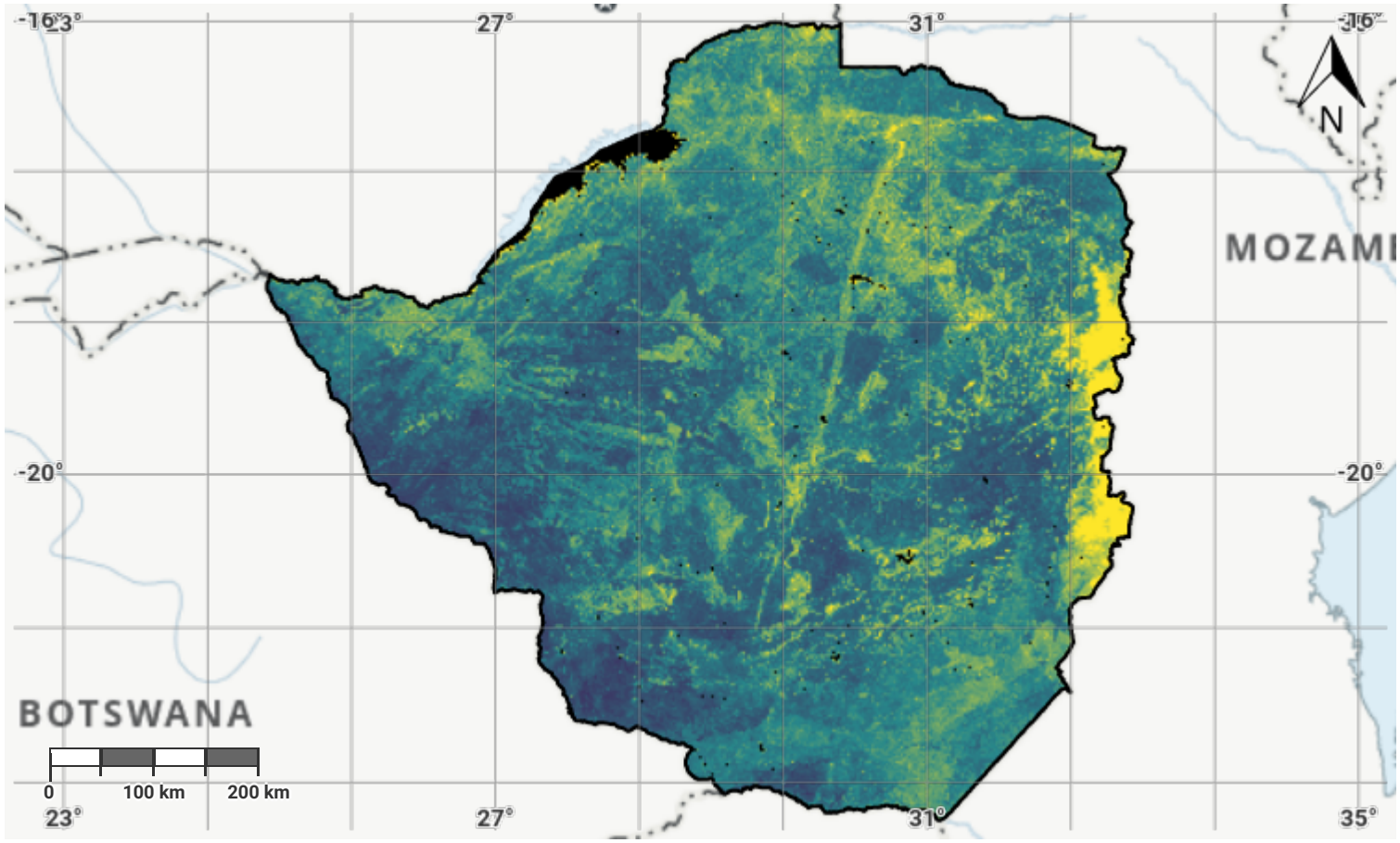
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 40.0 t/ha
- 40.0 - 80.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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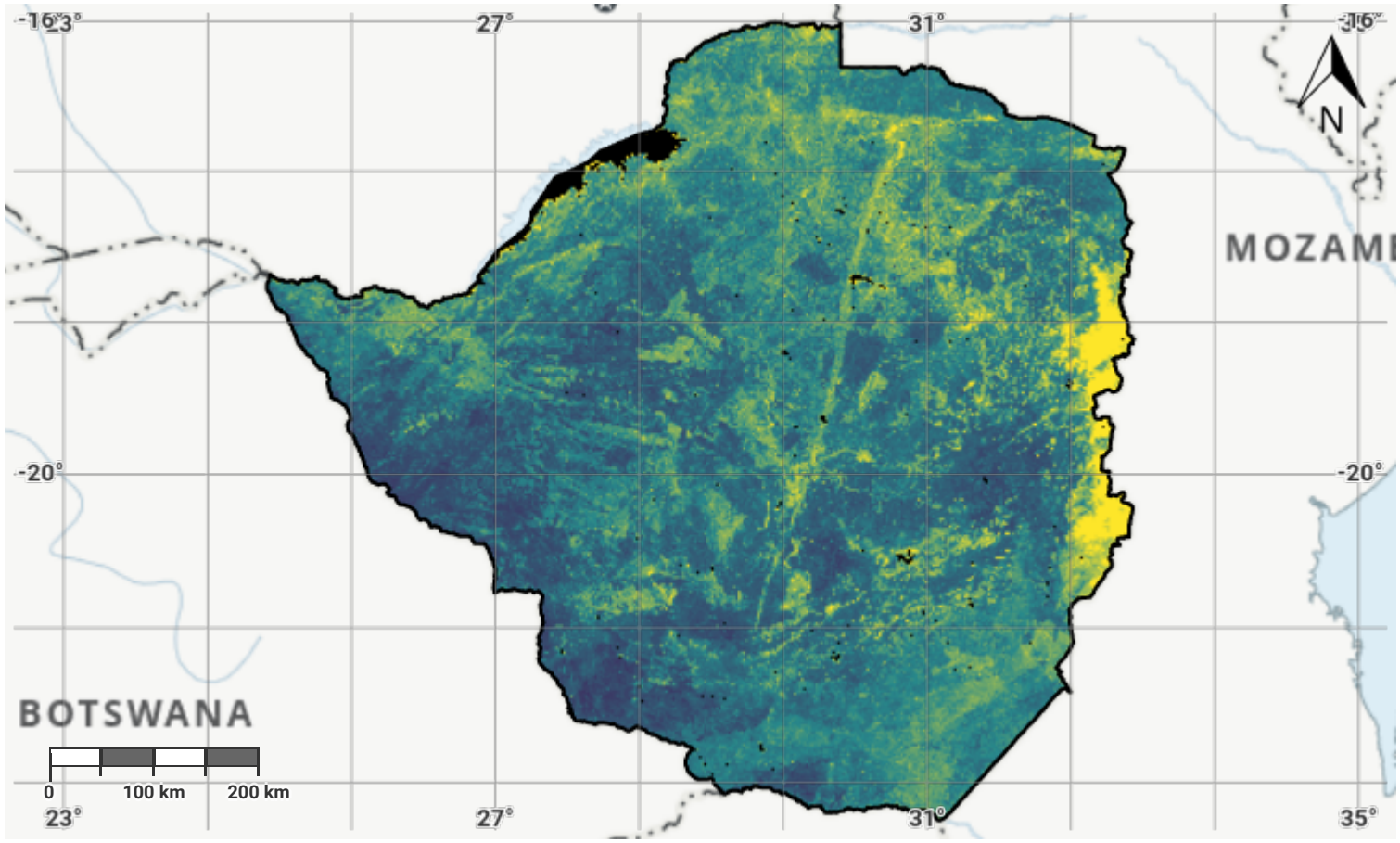
Source Data Credits

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

Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 40.0 t/ha
- 40.0 - 80.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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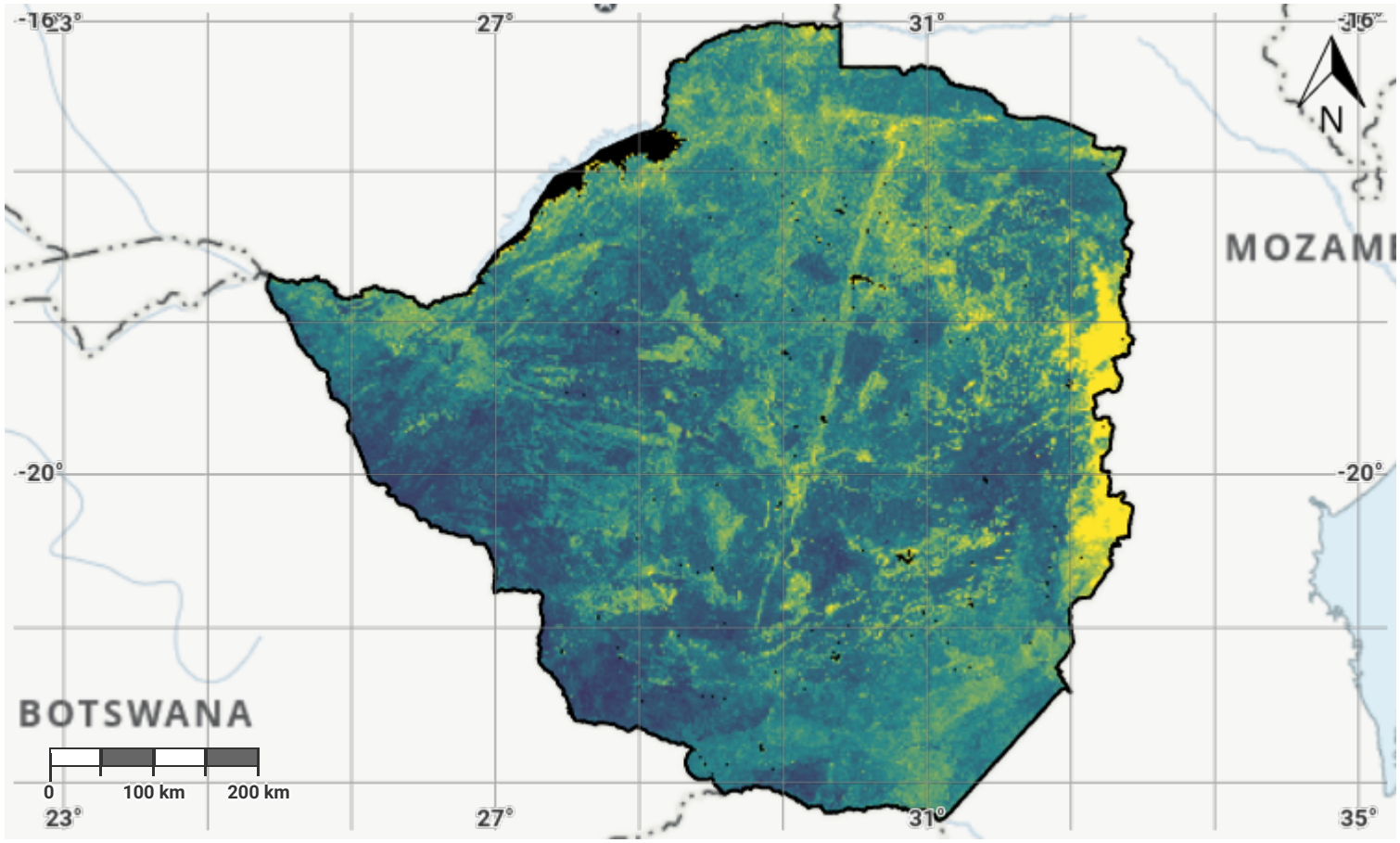
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 40.0 t/ha
- 40.0 - 80.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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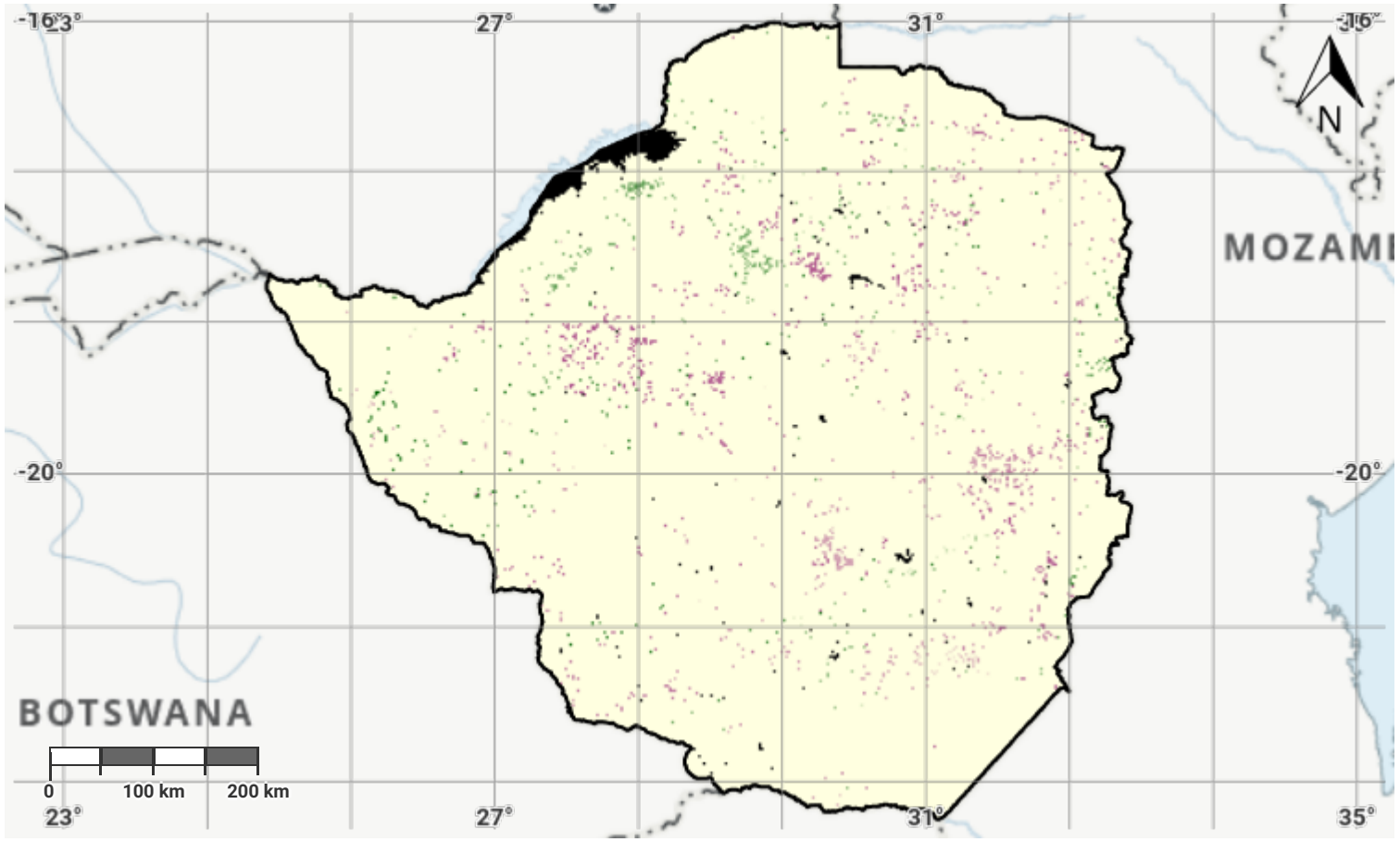
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M4

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)

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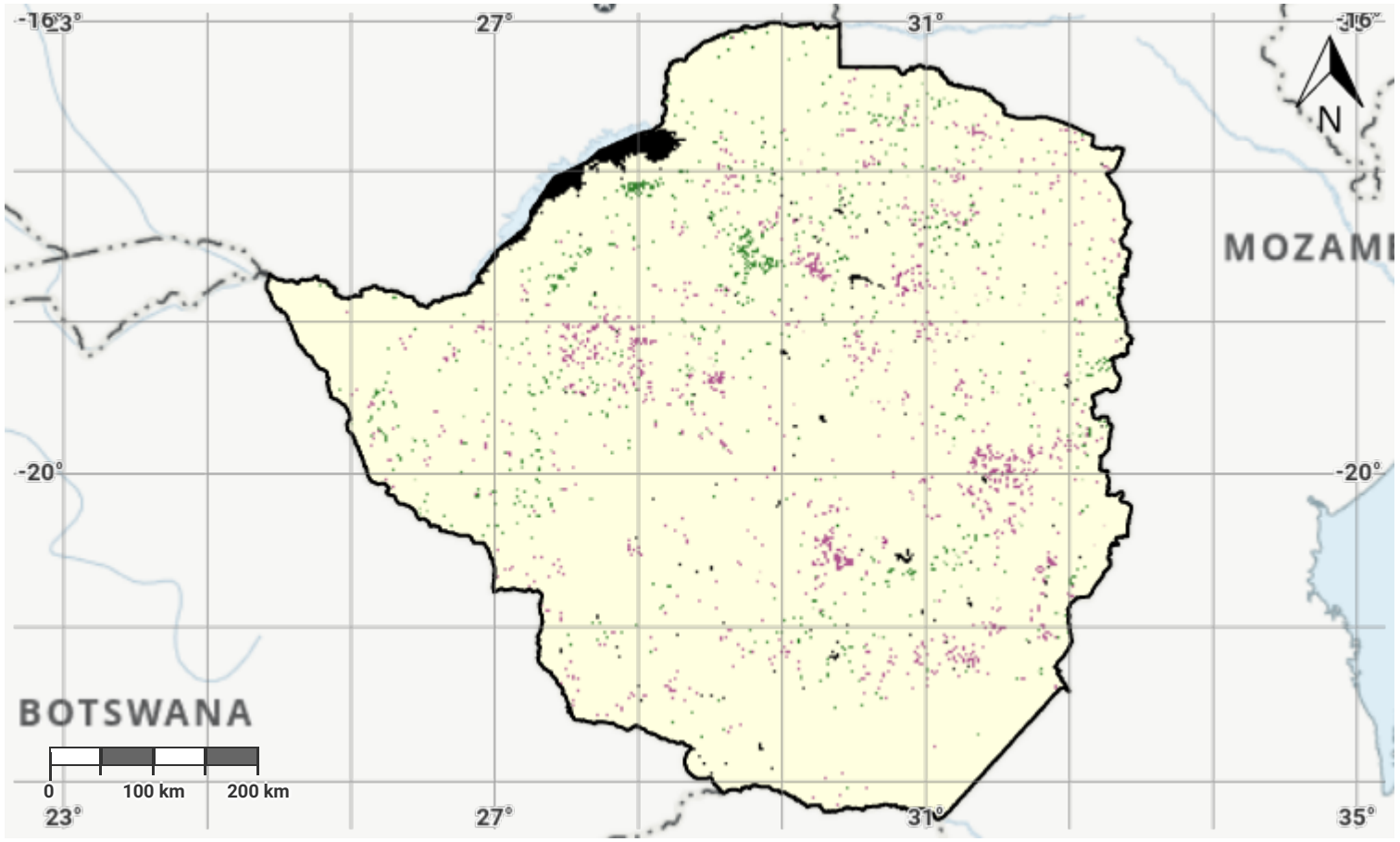
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M5

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)

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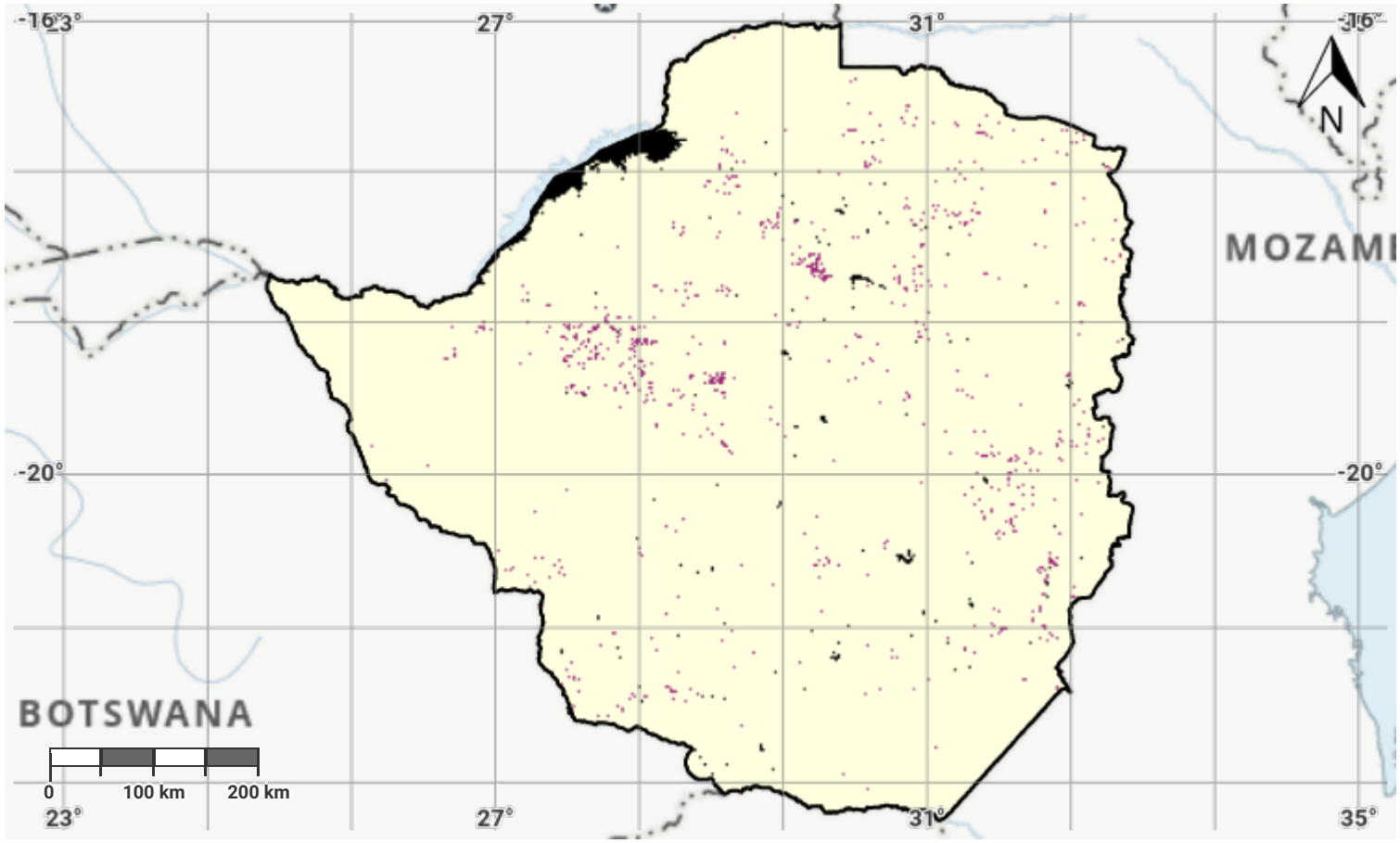
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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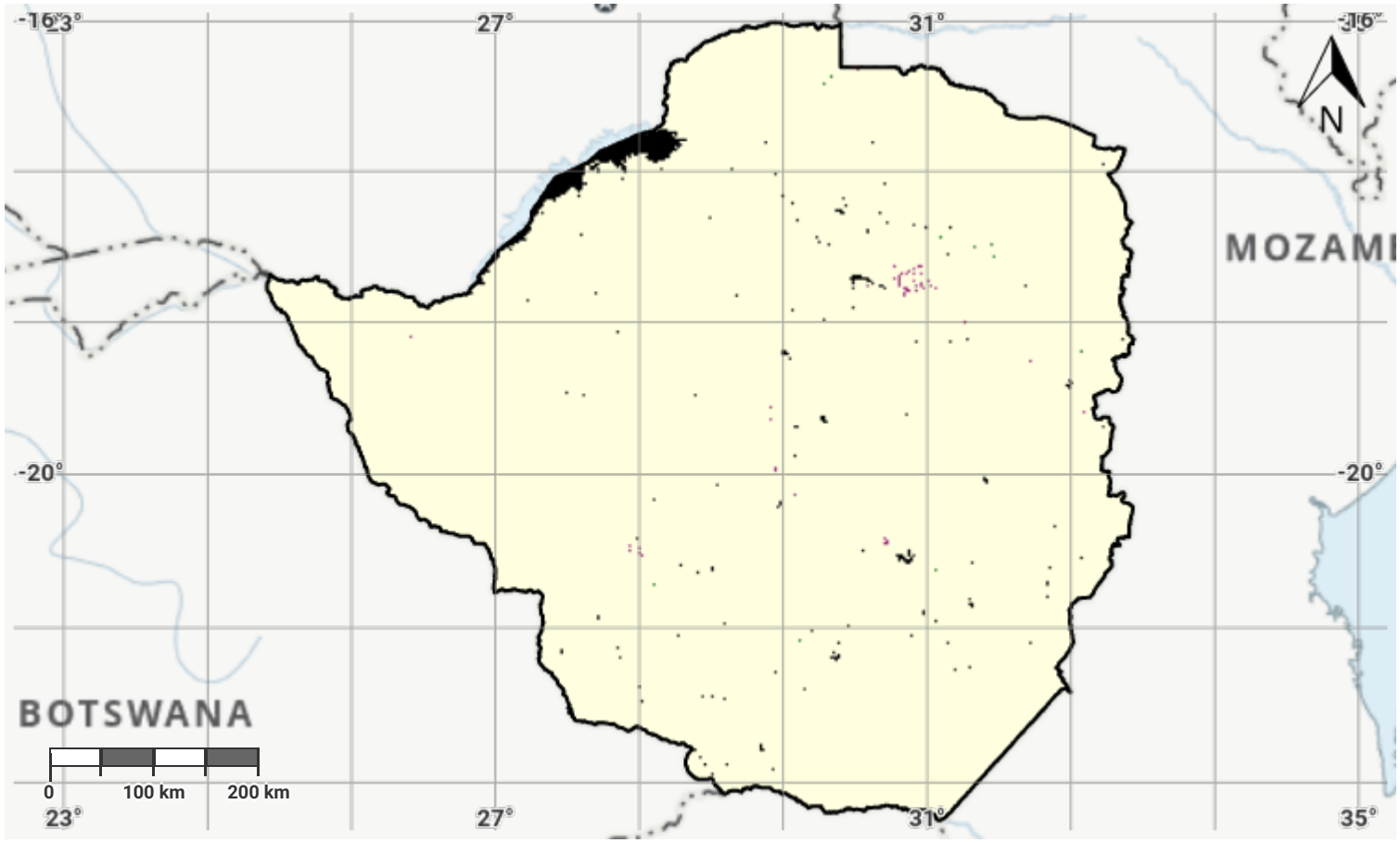
Zimbabwe – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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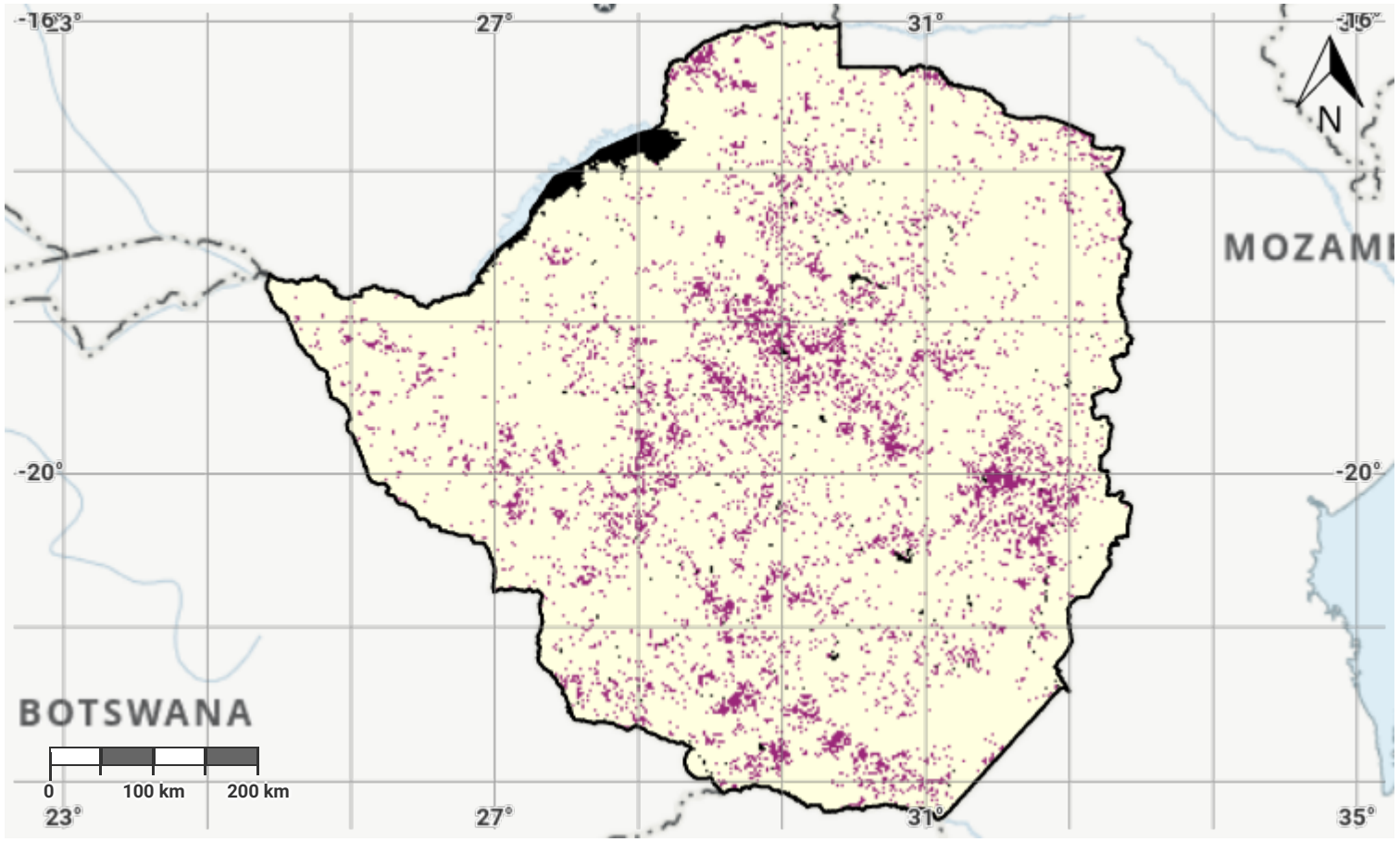
Zimbabwe – SO1-4.M1

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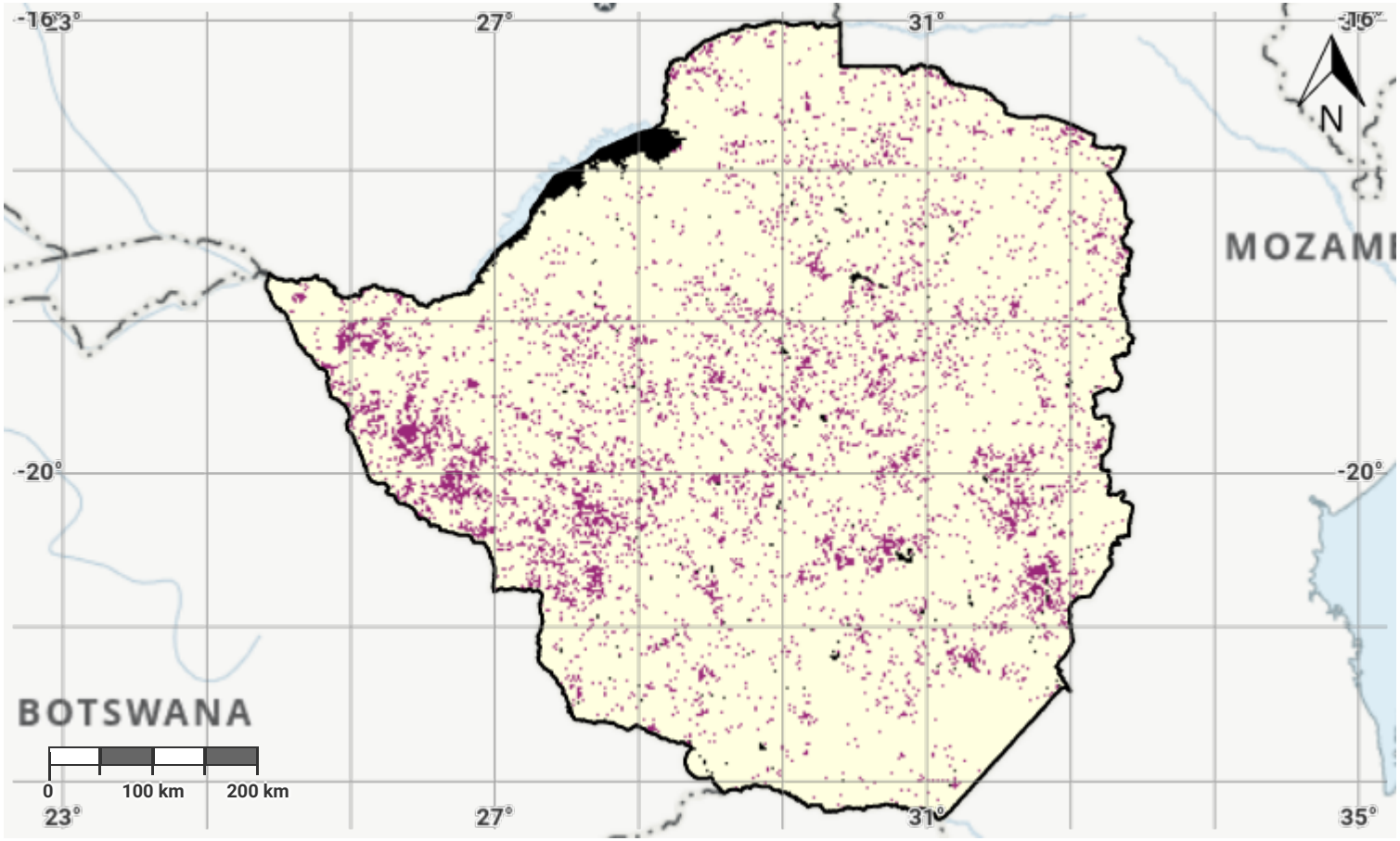
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Zimbabwe – 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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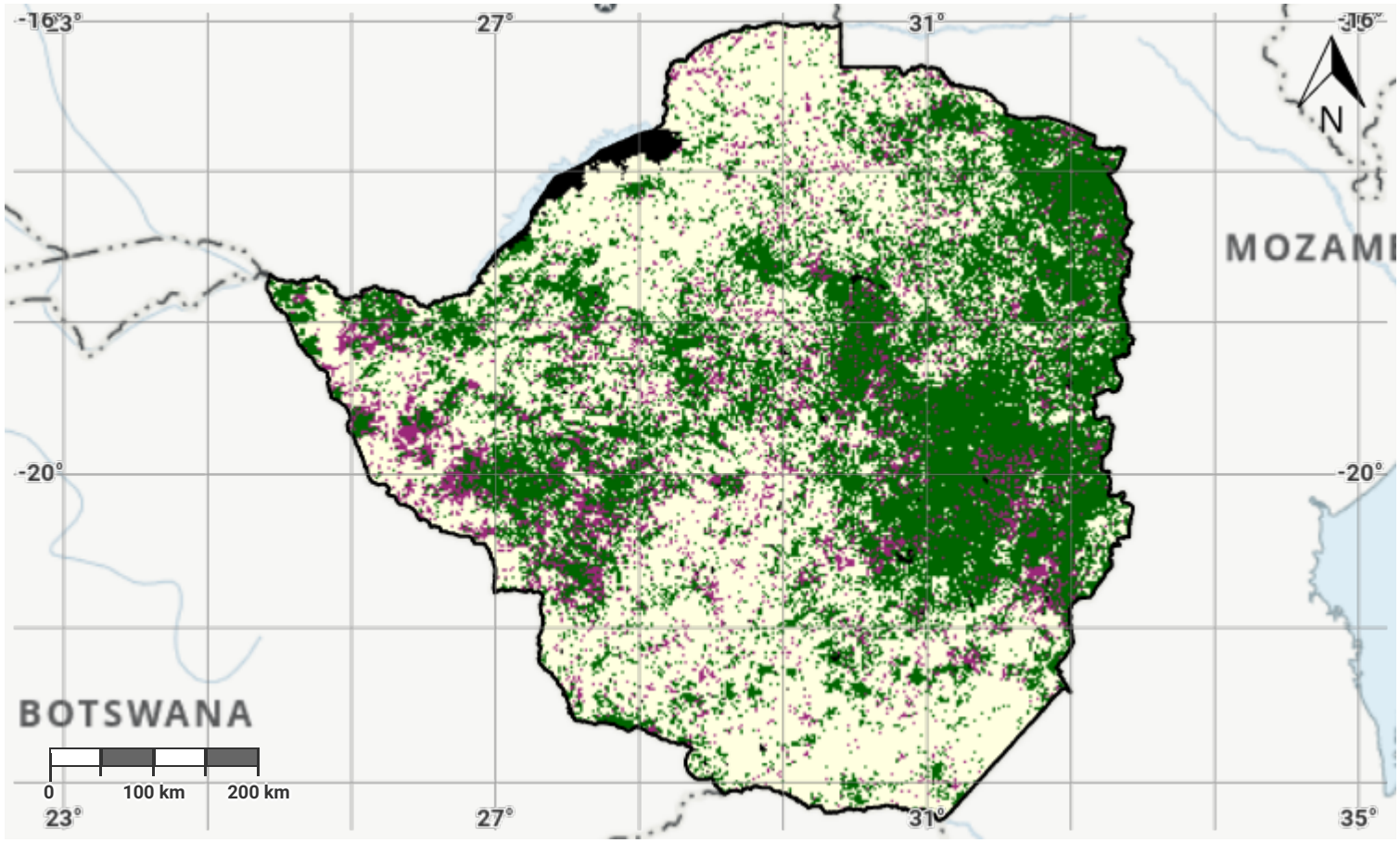
Zimbabwe – SO1-4.M3

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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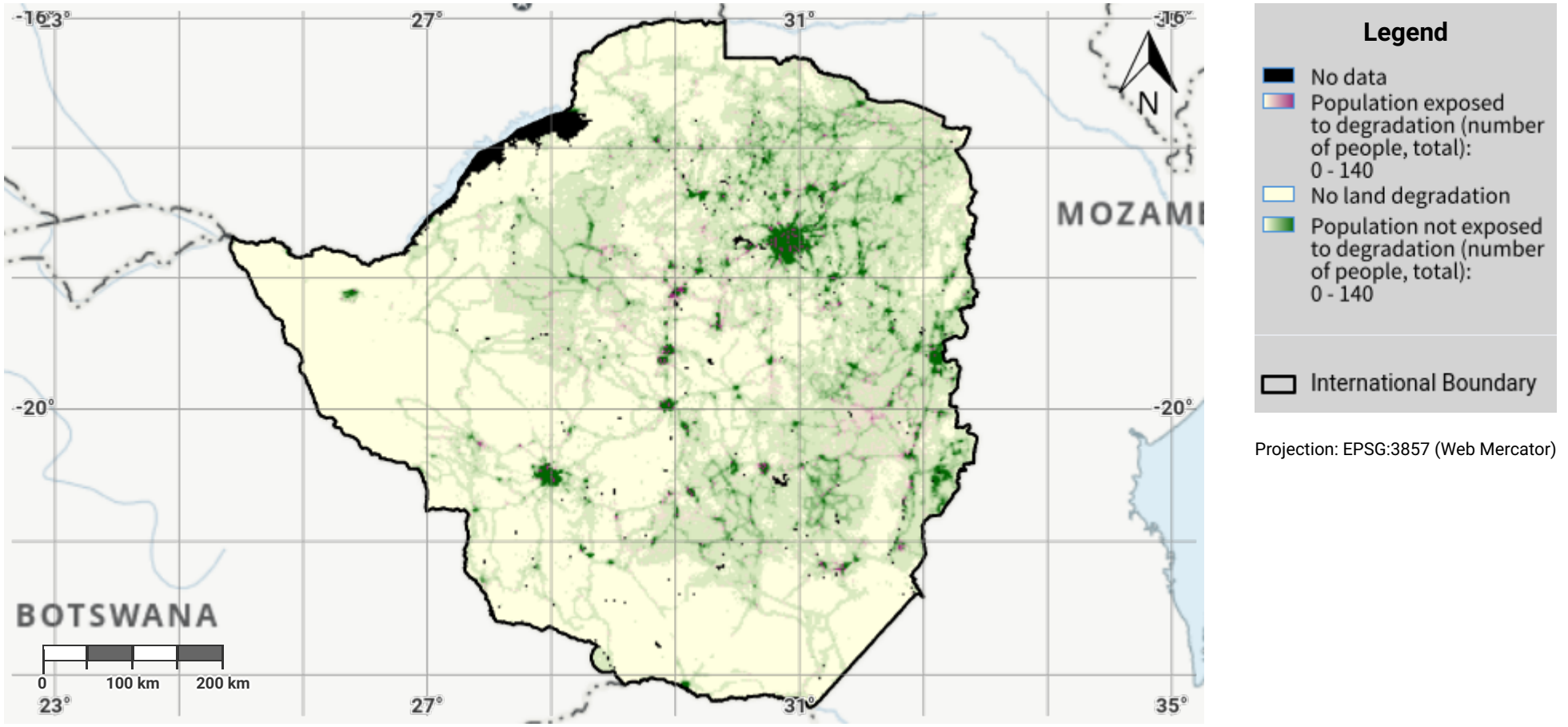
Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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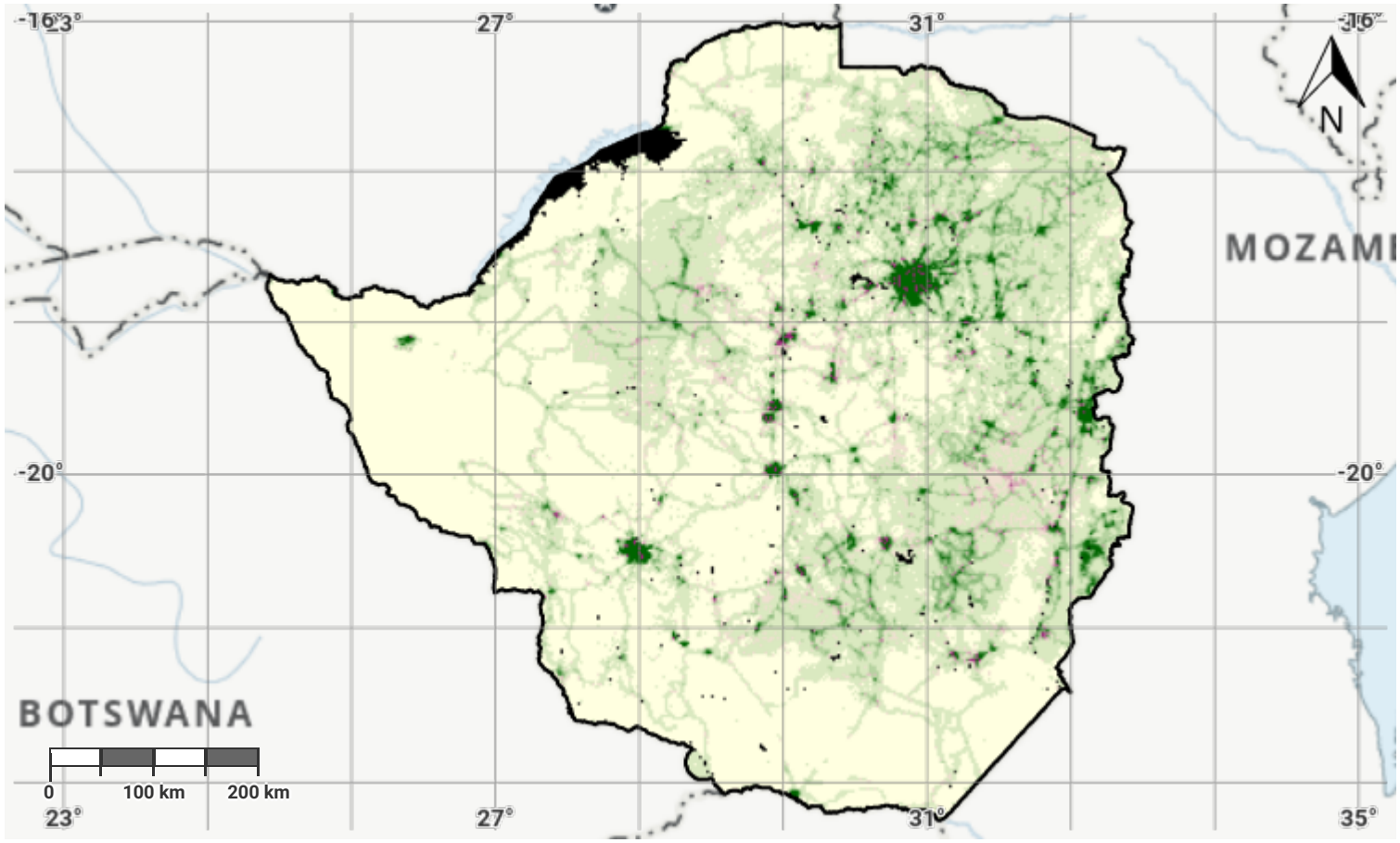
Source Data Credits

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

Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 70
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 70
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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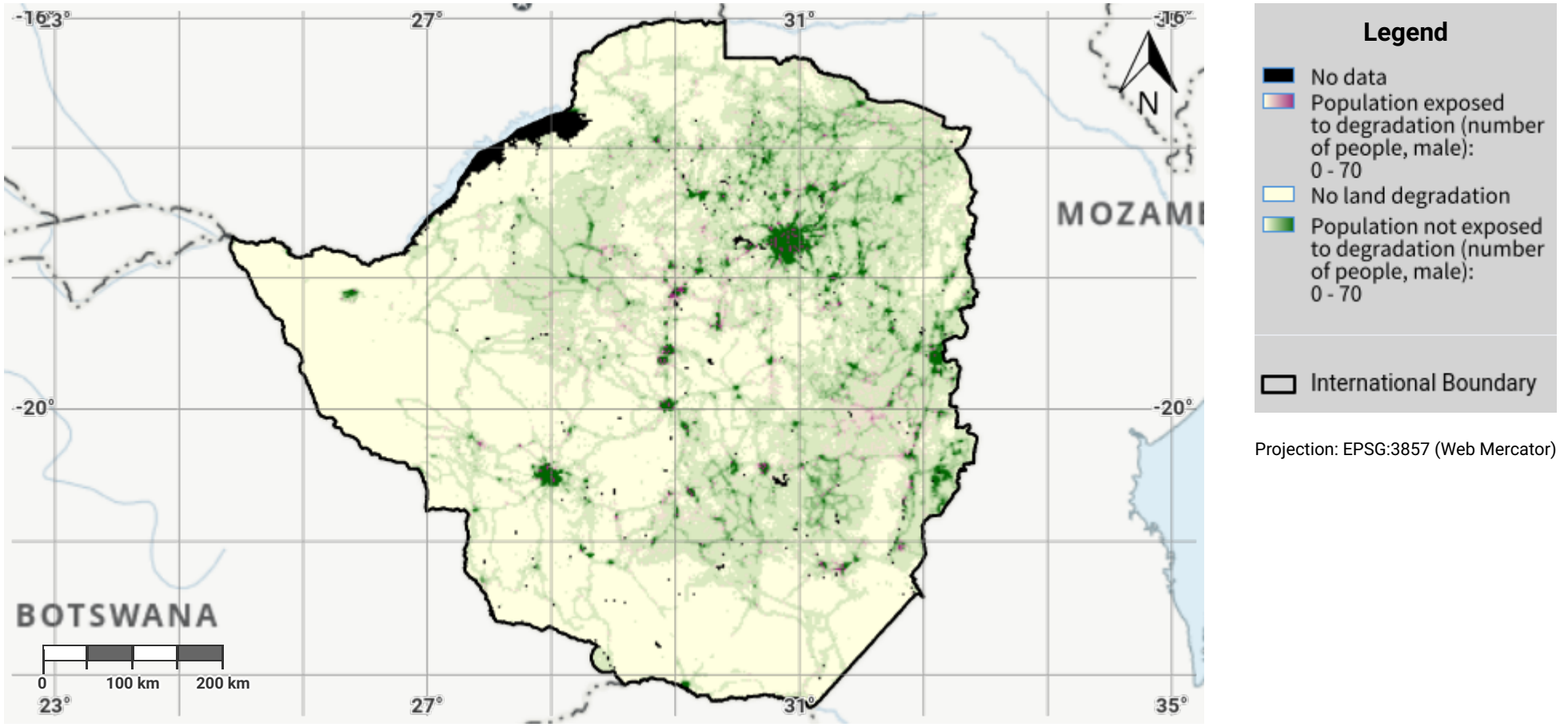
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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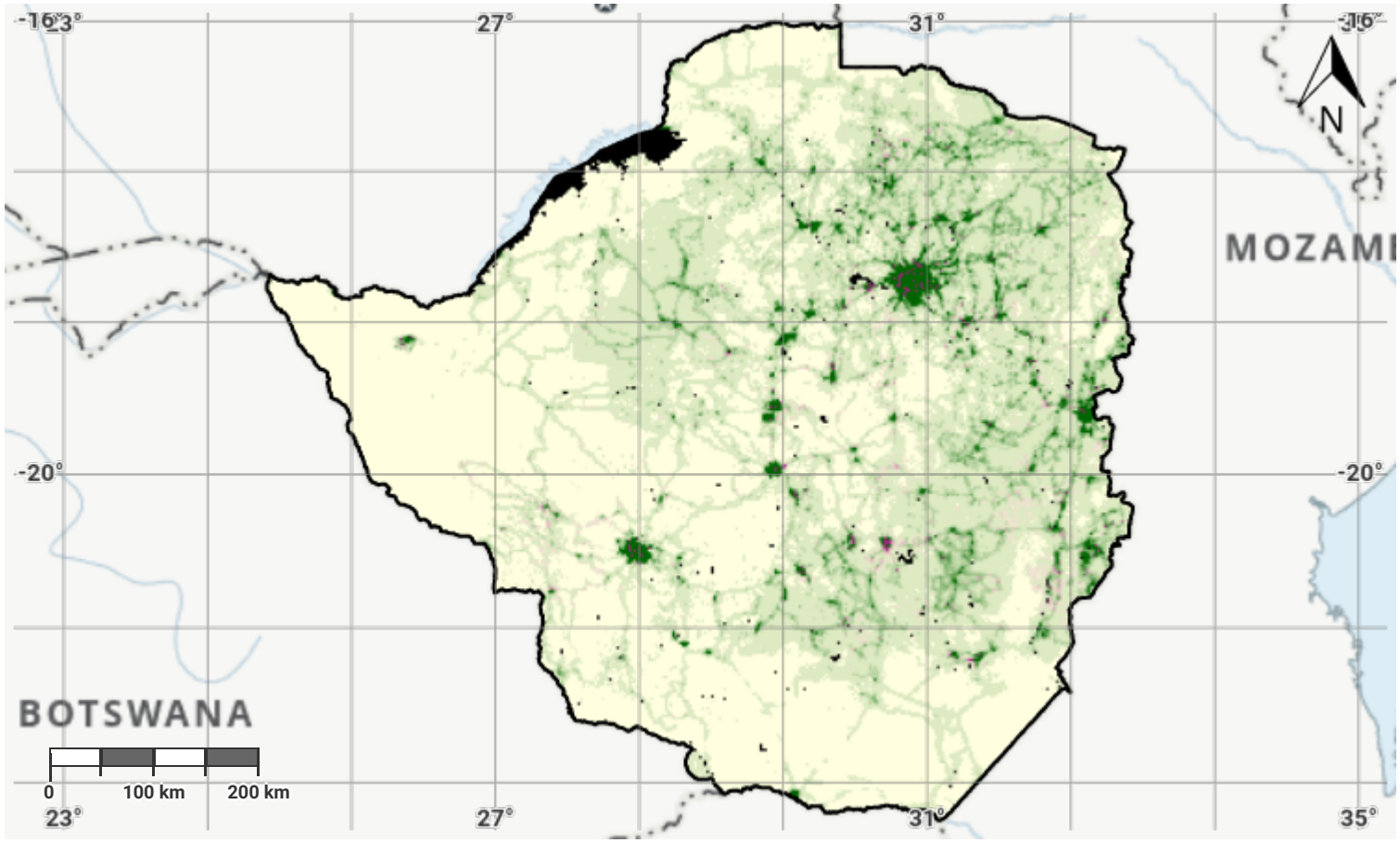
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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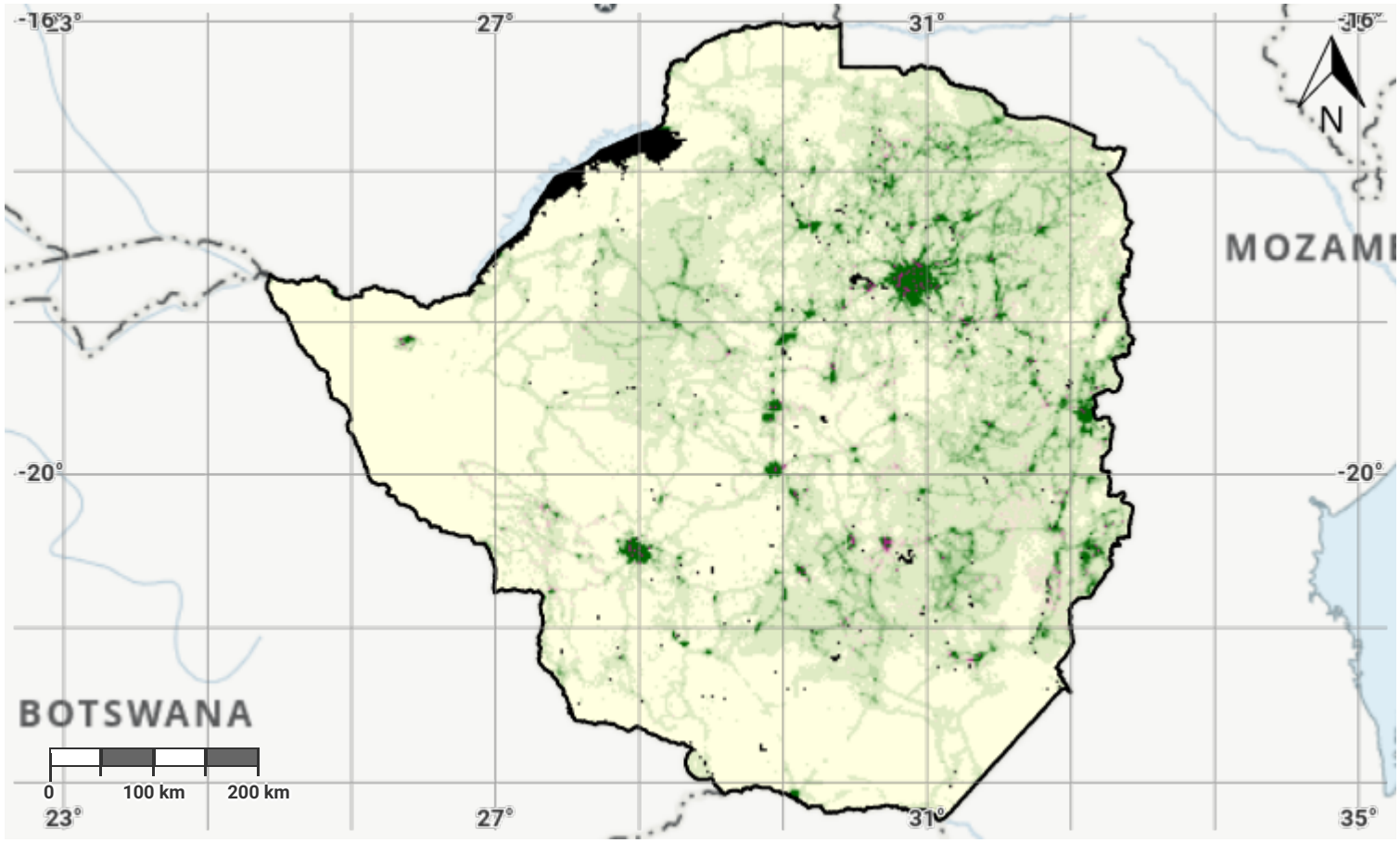
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 80
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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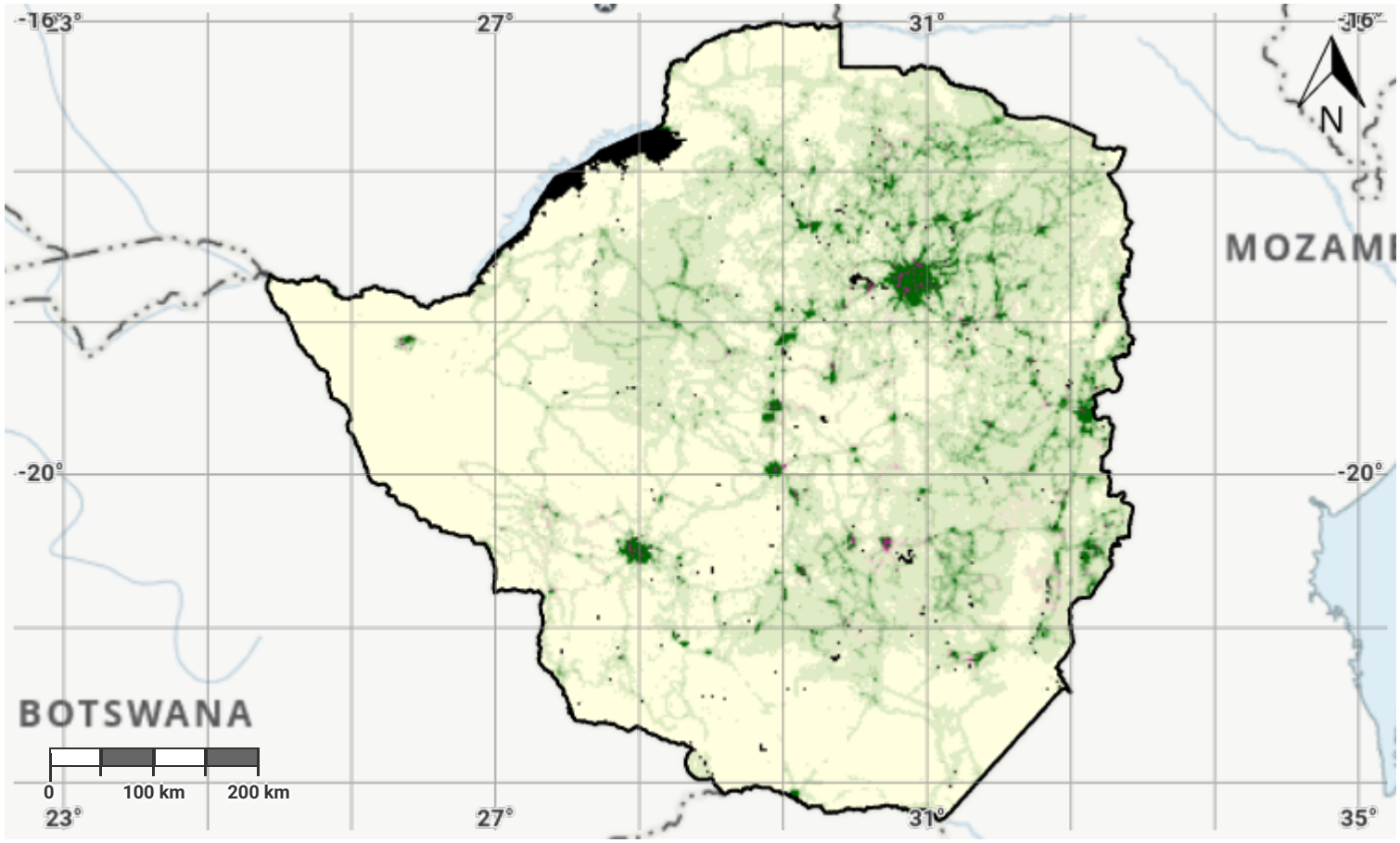
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Zimbabwe – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 80
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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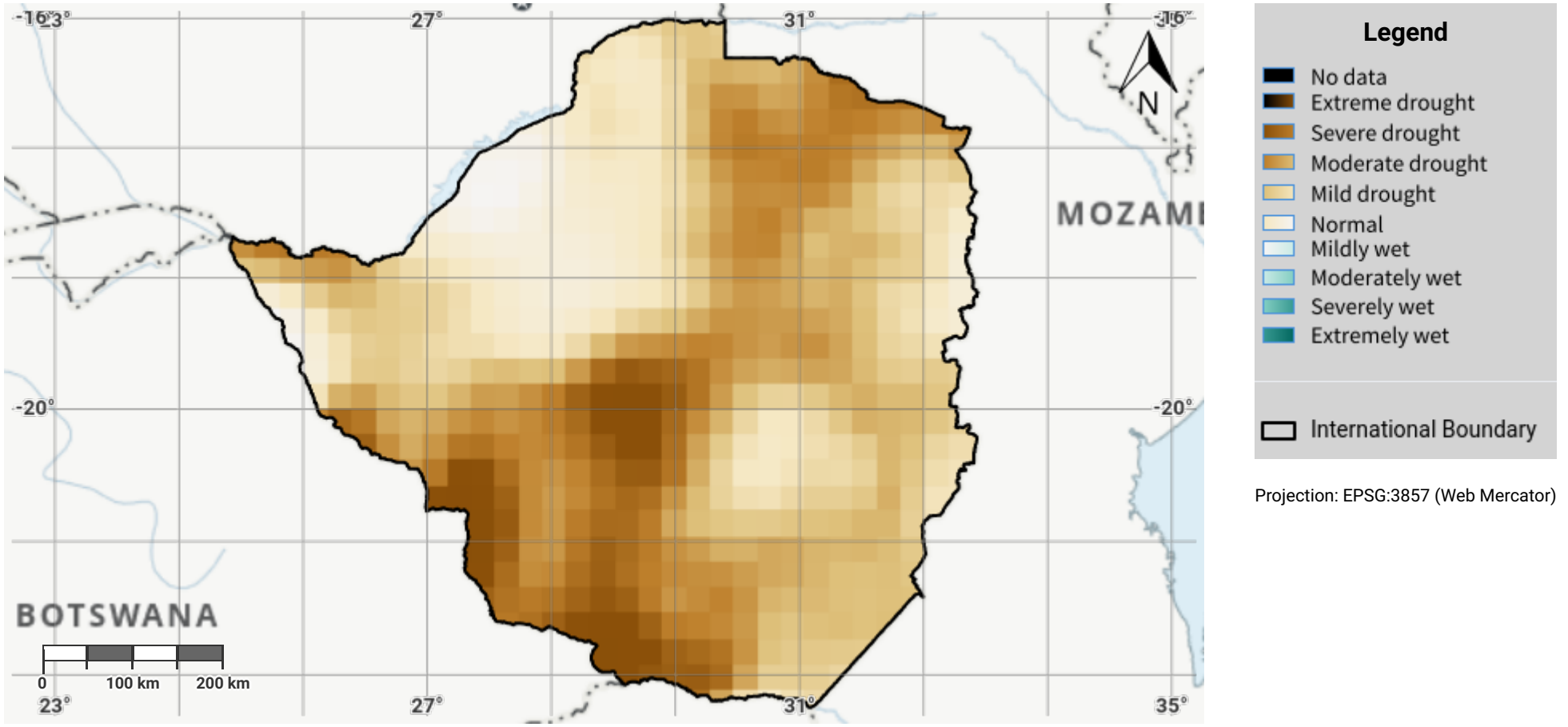
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Zimbabwe – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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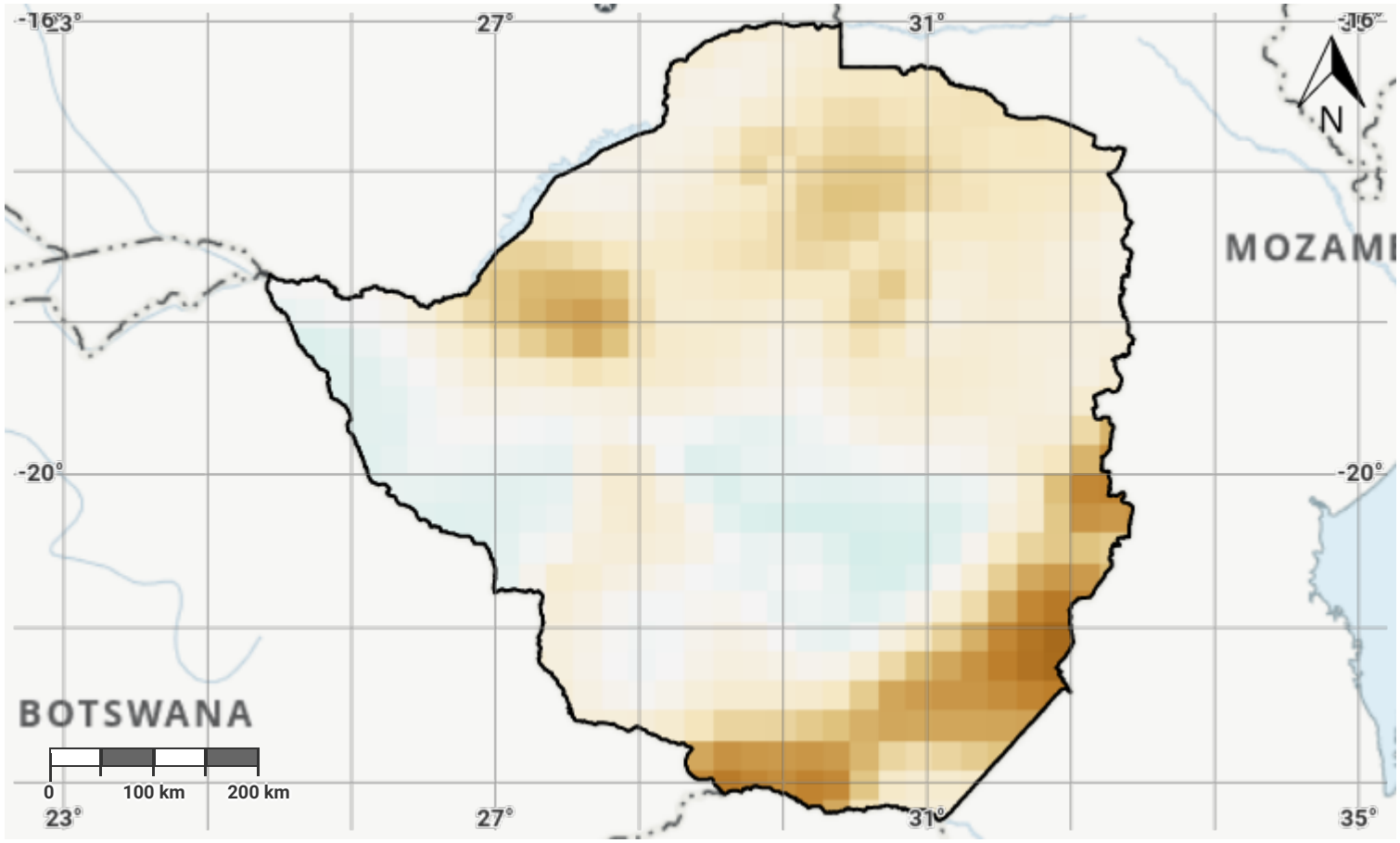
Zimbabwe – SO3-1.M2

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

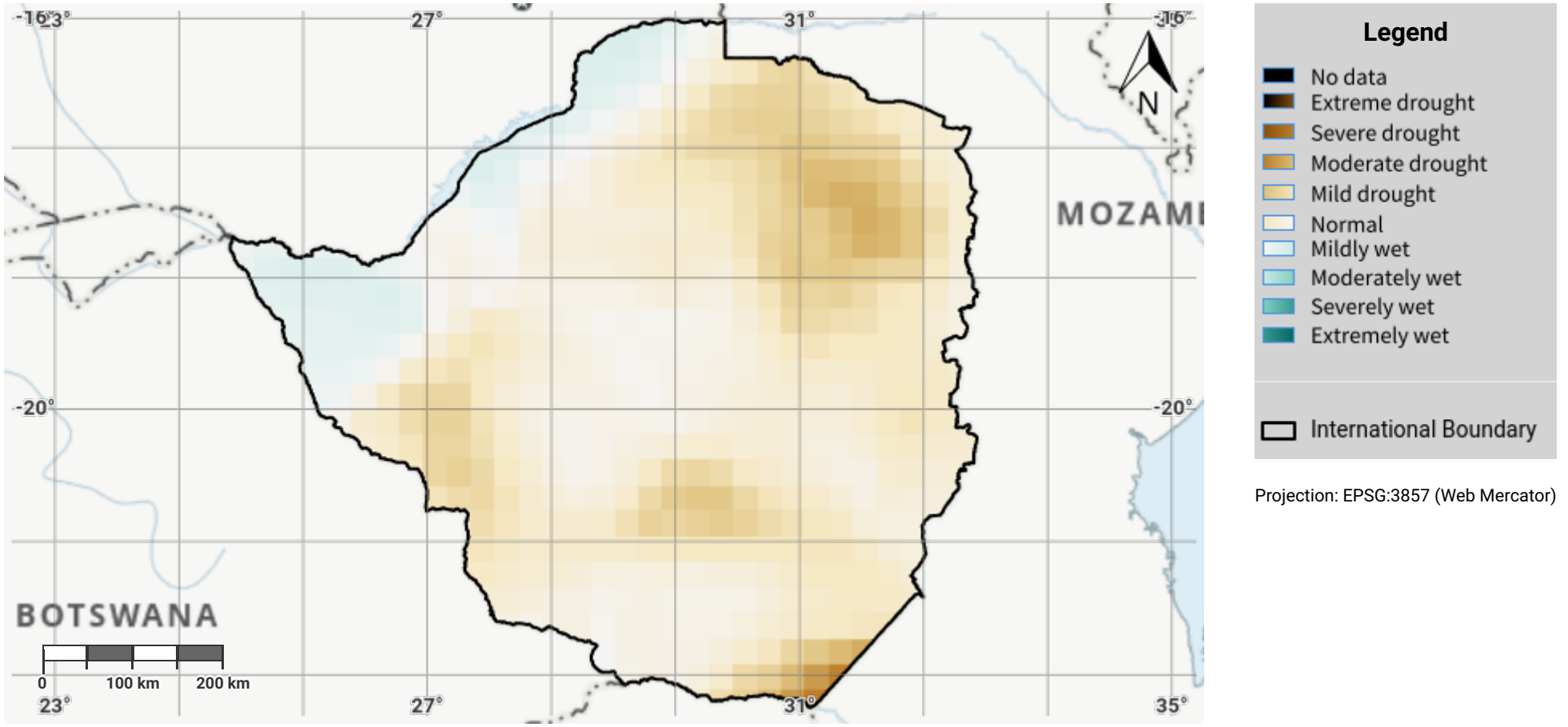
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Zimbabwe – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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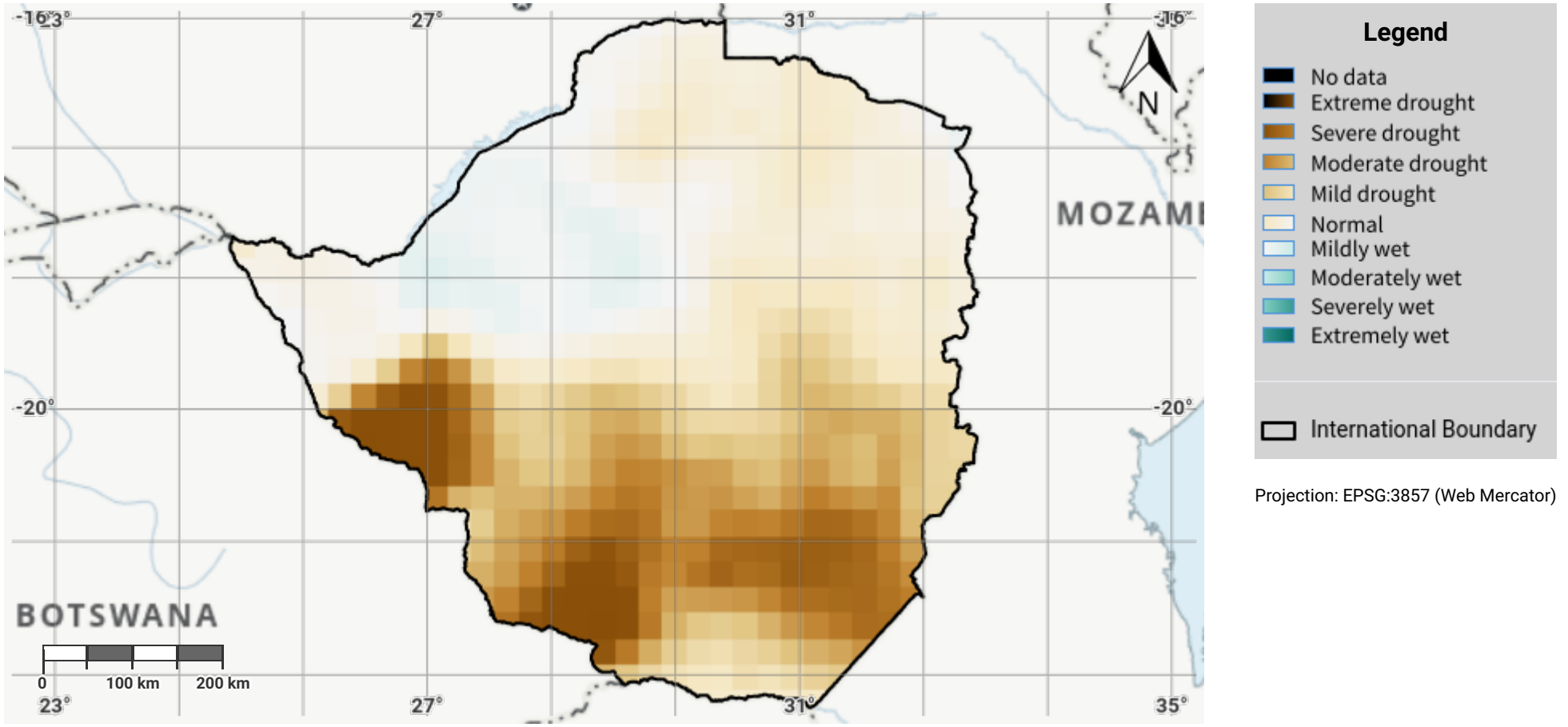
Zimbabwe – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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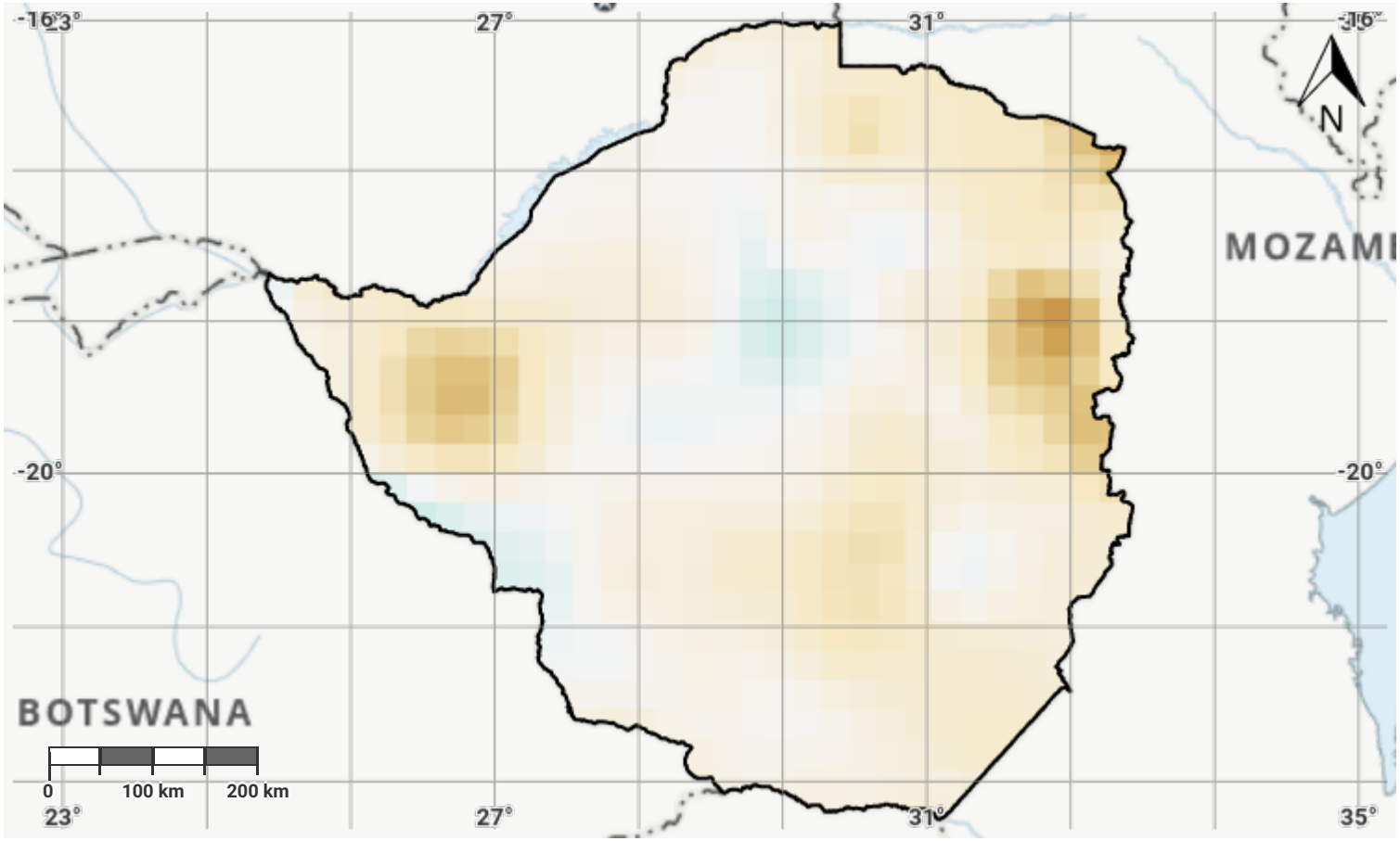
Zimbabwe – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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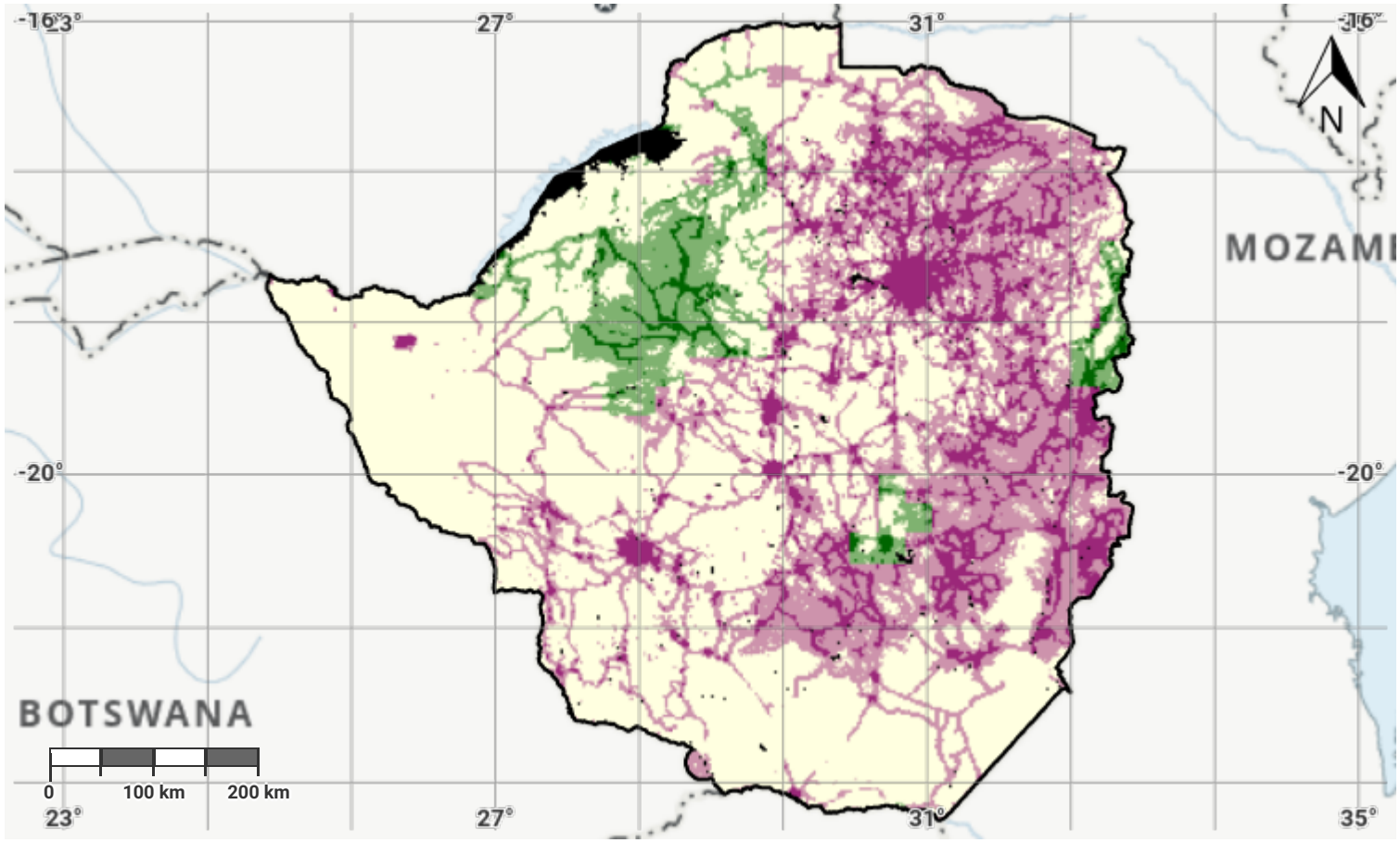
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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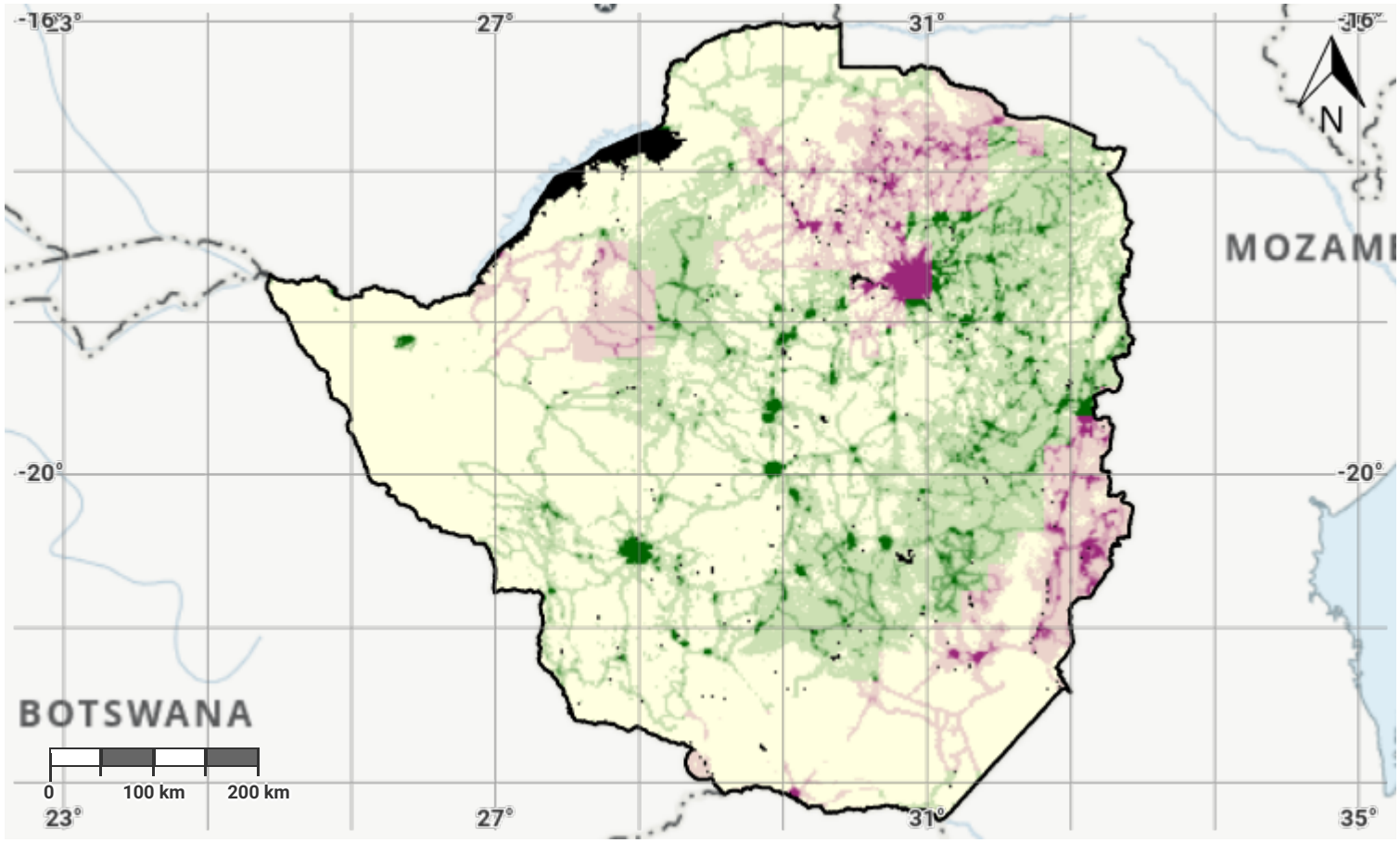
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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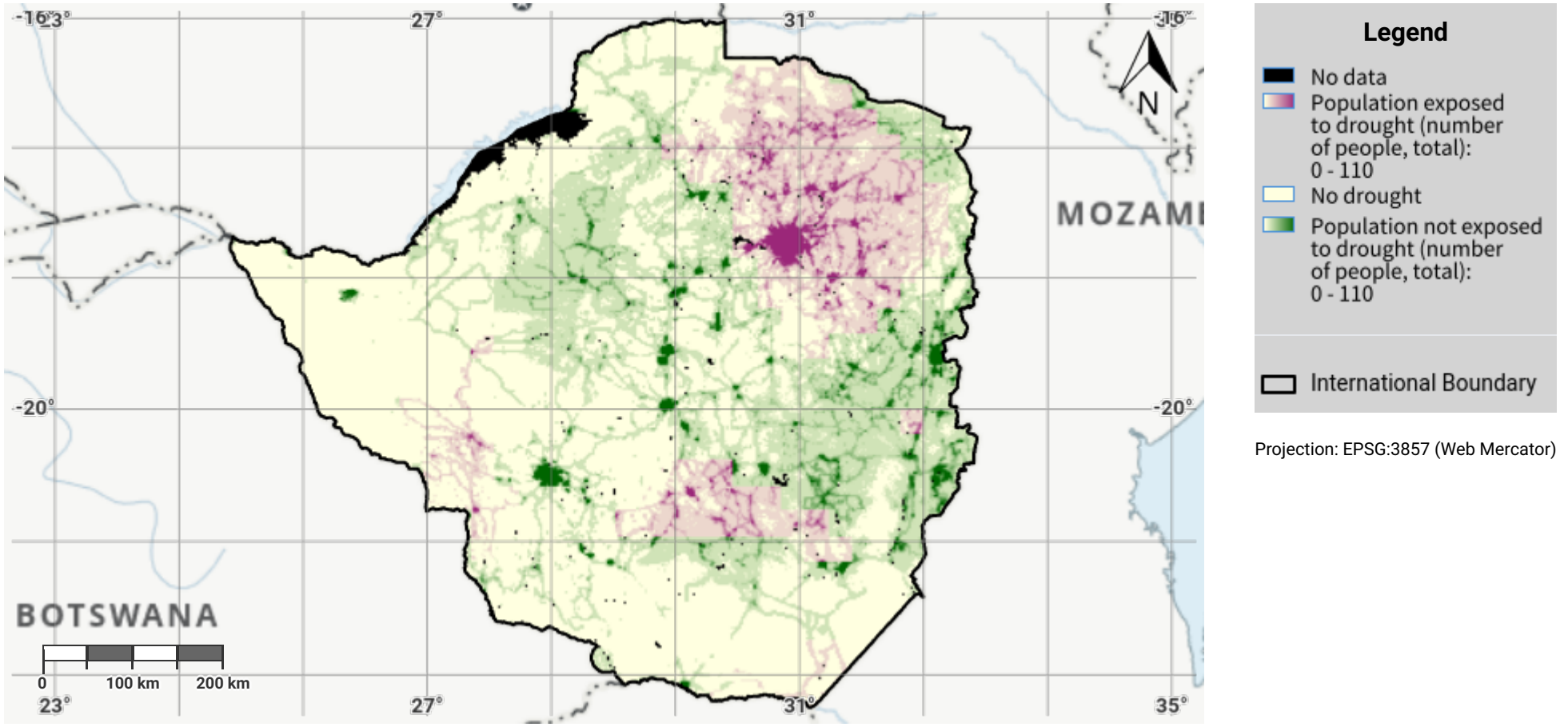
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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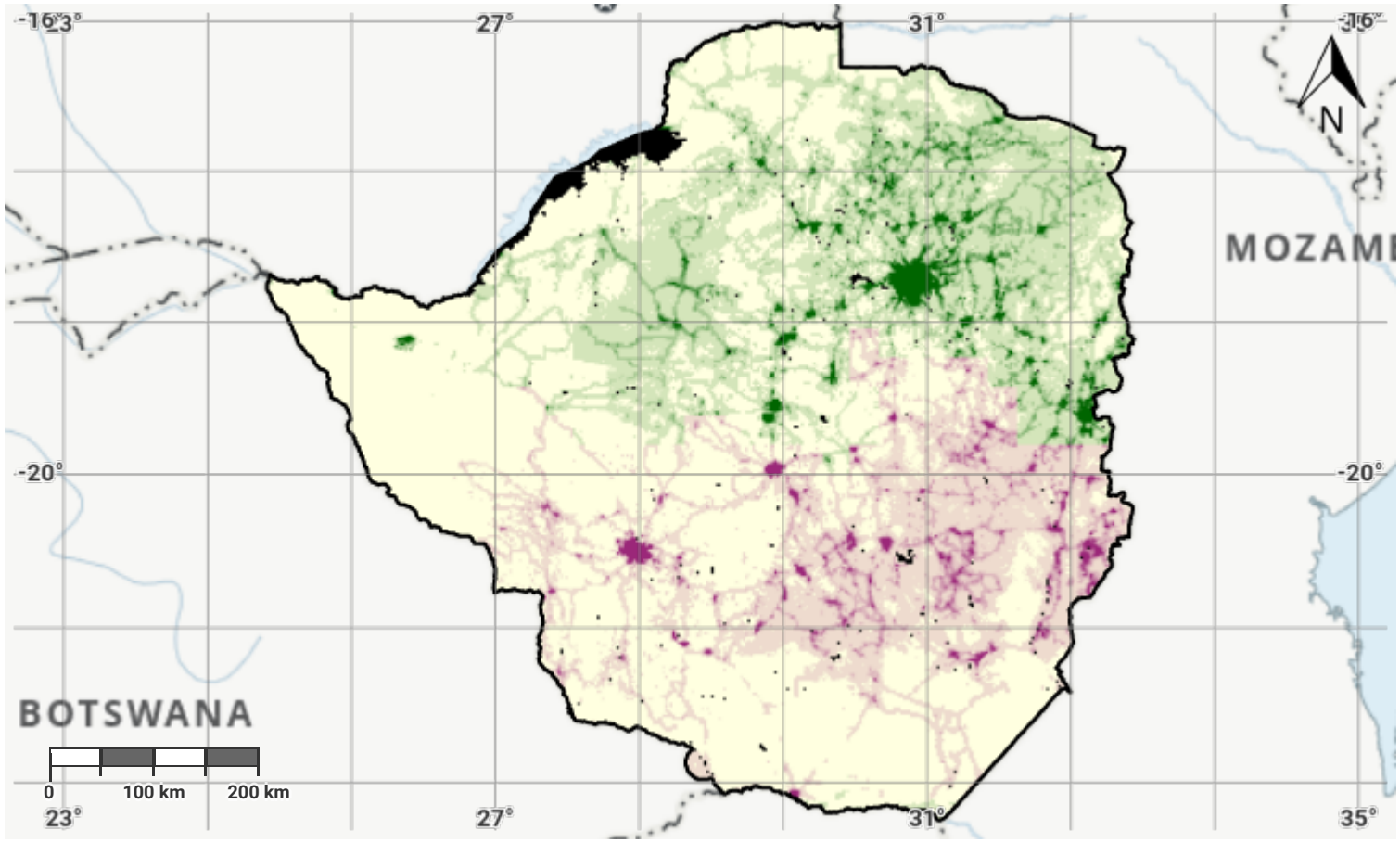
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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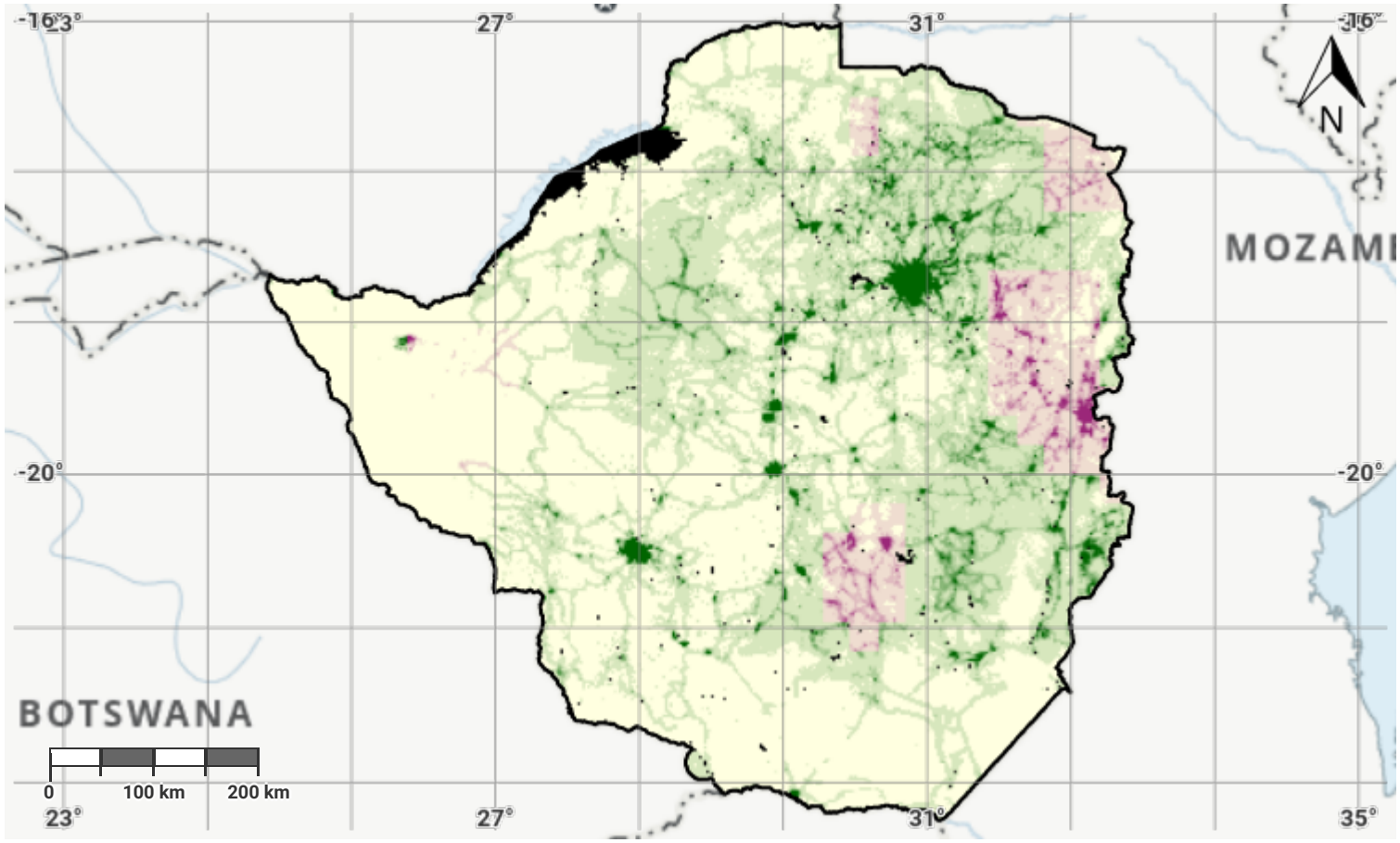
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 130
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 130
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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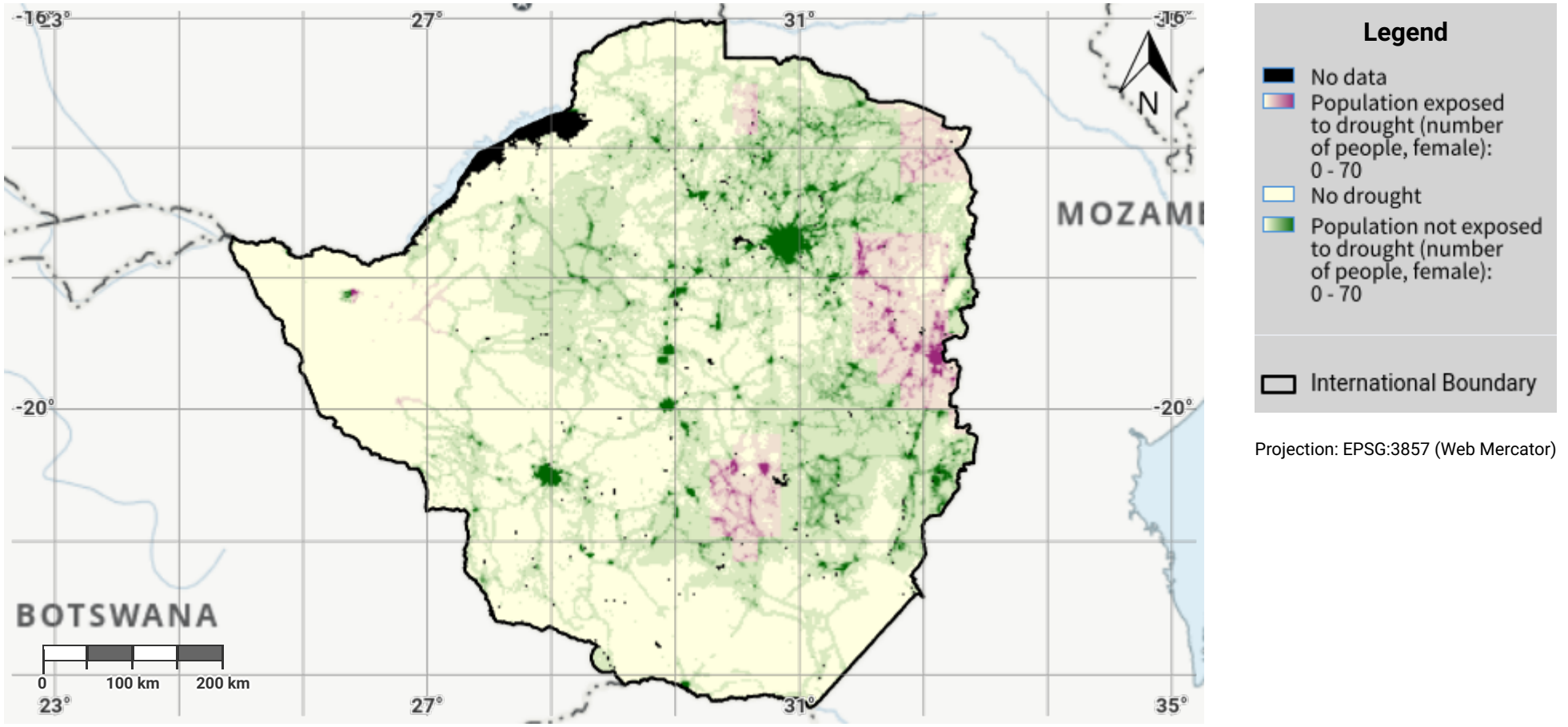
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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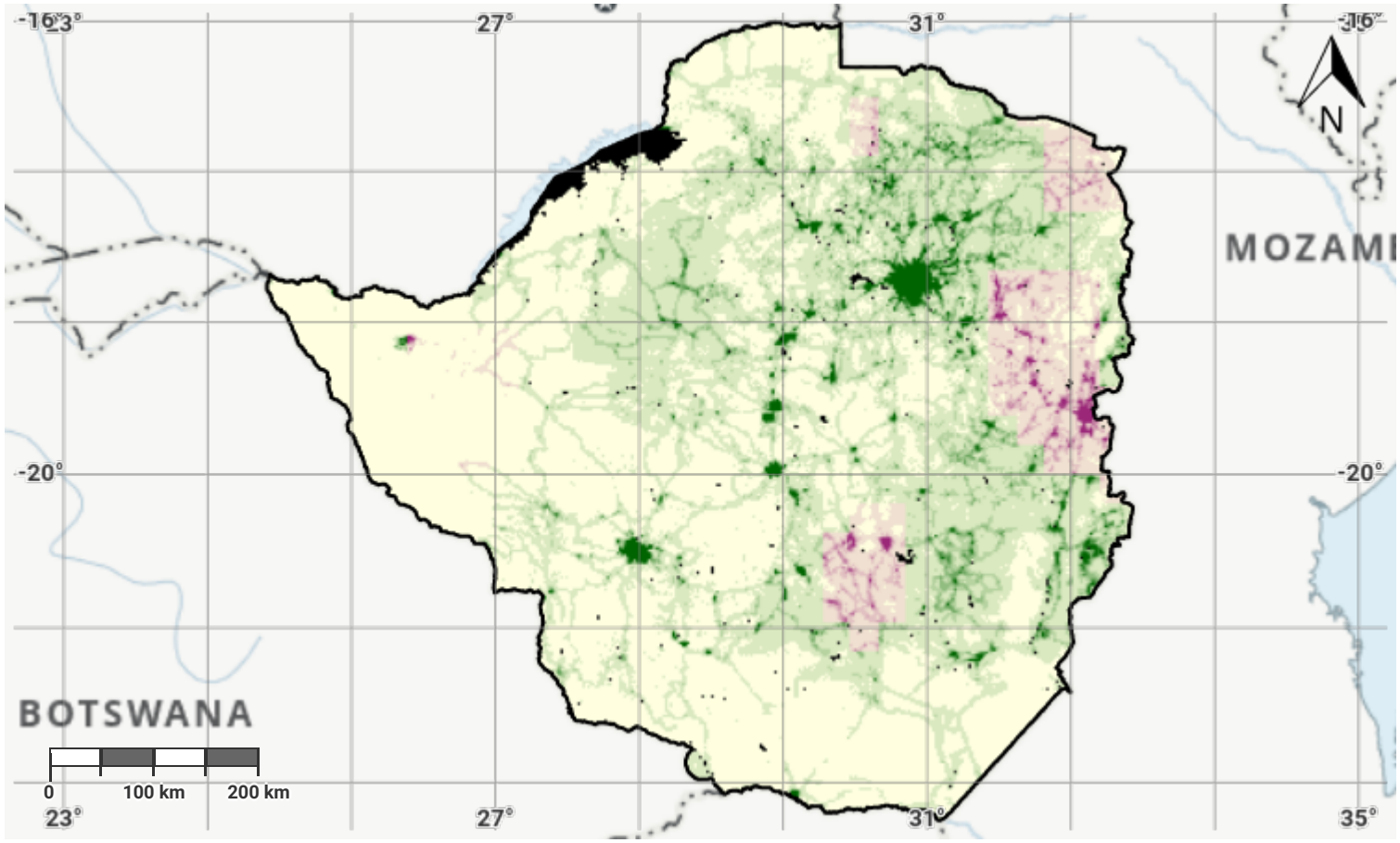
Zimbabwe – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 70
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 70
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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