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

Report from Eritrea

22 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	119 824	592	120 416	
2 005	119 879	537	120 416	
2 010	119 957	459	120 416	
2 015	119 957	459	120 416	
2 019	119 956	460	120 416	
2 020	119 954 .278	461 .596409	120 415 .87440900001	
2 021	119 954 .278	461 .596409	120 415 .87440900001	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Water bodies

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
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	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	2 690	42 462	24 714	283	134	49 541	592	
2001	2 685	42 545	24 755	284	134	49 422	592	
2002	2 684	42 558	24 772	284	134	49 394	590	
2003	2 684	42 617	24 761	284	134	49 357	580	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	2 690	43 272	24 769	284	134	48 688	579	
2005	2 690	43 324	24 768	284	134	48 678	538	
2006	2 690	43 335	24 771	285	134	48 673	528	
2007	2 698	43 343	24 782	285	135	48 704	469	
2008	2 749	43 359	24 733	287	135	48 694	460	
2009	2 749	43 414	24 754	287	135	48 618	459	
2010	2 750	43 537	24 761	287	136	48 486	459	
2011	2 751	43 574	24 742	287	137	48 466	459	
2012	2 753	43 589	24 732	287	138	48 458	459	
2013	2 766	43 639	24 683	287	141	48 442	459	
2014	2 852	43 547	24 848	287	147	48 277	459	
2015	2 851	43 536	24 843	287	163	48 276	459	
2016	3 021	43 541	24 762	287	165	48 181	459	
2017	3 061	43 596	24 690	287	165	48 158	459	
2018	3 364	44 496	24 398	290	165	47 244	460	
2019	3 477	45 209	24 235	293	177	46 565	460	
2020	3 489 .5	45 207 .4036	29 215 .2	293	177	46 565	461 .596409	

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)	2 693 .5	4	3	0	1	0	0	2 701 .5
Grasslands (km²)	107	41 740	361	0	18	236	0	42 462
Croplands (km²)	60	164	29 215 .2	0	8	2	0	29 449 .2
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	283	0	0	0	283
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	134	0	0	134
Other Lands (km²)	1	1 628	0	0	2	47 908	1	49 540
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	4	0	130	458	592
Total	2 861 .5	43 536	29 579 .2	287	163	48 276	459	

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)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	2 859 .5	3	0	1	0	0	0	2 863 .5
Grasslands (km²)	379	45 207 .4036	145	4	5	44	0	45 784 .4
Croplands (km²)	247	496	29 215 .2	1	8	15	0	29 982 .2
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	287	0	0	0	287
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	163	0	0	163
Other Lands (km²)	5	1 750	13	0	1	46 506	1	48 276
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	461 .596409	461 .6
Total	3 490 .5	47 456 .4	29 373 .2	293	177	46 565	462 .6	

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	439	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded land cover	119 977	99 .6
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	2 549 .5	2 .1
Land area with stable land cover	117 300	97 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	578	0 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

No assessment was conducted all data were filled based on expert's experience point of view. The fund "Eritrea: Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting" for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the necessary field assessment. Finally, person to person training is highly recommended in a acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection to attend the webinar and fill the platform as well.

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	14	168	1 682	543	274	0
Grasslands	697	1 133	19 914	13 437	2 466	4 092
Croplands	112	828	15 445	6 282	1 783	29
Wetlands	2	8	103	18	30	122
Artificial surfaces	15	4	60	32	18	5
Other Lands	666	758	16 035	5 502	2 428	22 519
Water bodies	0	2	22	5	9	420

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	463	689	114	191	1 238 .5	0
Grasslands	7 975 .40359	8 950	4 066	6 013	11 090	4 146
Croplands	3 741	8 140	990	1 672	14 225 .2	27
Wetlands	4	46	54	8	49	123
Artificial surfaces	16	13	11	43	45	5
Other Lands	1 313	6 814	8 613	2 128	5 608	21 834
Water bodies	2	8	15	3	11 .596409	421

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 628	21	22	419	904	152
Grasslands	Croplands	361	5	8	112	171	65
Grasslands	Other Lands	236	17	9	149	31	8
Croplands	Grasslands	164	0	1	83	44	36

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	2 344	110	404	332	325	381
Croplands	Grasslands	619	84	164	49	14	308
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	483	62	134	9	20	259
Grasslands	Croplands	407	86	36	16	138	131
Grasslands	Water bodies	1 .596409	0	0	0	0	1 .596409

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: National estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	4 508	3 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	88 414	73 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	26 900	22 .4

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	28 485 .5964	23 .7
Land area with stable land productivity	24 915	20 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	39 555	33 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	27 002	22 .5

General comments

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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	48	31	43	57	46	29	18
2001	48	31	43	57	46	29	18
2002	48	31	43	57	46	29	18
2003	48	31	43	57	46	29	18
2004	48	30	43	57	46	30	18
2005	48	30	43	57	46	30	20
2006	48	30	43	57	46	30	20
2007	48	30	43	57	46	30	23
2008	47	30	43	57	46	30	23
2009	47	30	43	57	46	30	23
2010	47	30	43	57	46	30	23
2011	47	30	43	57	45	30	23
2012	47	30	43	57	45	30	23
2013	47	30	43	57	44	30	23
2014	46	30	43	57	42	30	23
2015	55	31	41	58	39	29	23
2016	52	31	42	58	39	30	23
2017	52	31	42	58	39	30	23
2018	47	30	42	57	39	30	23
2019	45	30	42	57	36	31	23
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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 628	19 .3	28 .3	3 137 439	4 608 593	1 471 154

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Grasslands	164	41 .3	44 .2	677 875	724 131	46 256
Grasslands	Croplands	361	38 .7	35 .7	1 395 295	1 287 153	-108 142
Grasslands	Other Lands	236	26 .2	13 .4	619 342	317 180	-302 162

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 750	14 .6	15 .5	2 552 401	2 712 208	159 807
Croplands	Grasslands	496	48 .0	48 .5	2 380 483	2 403 945	23 462
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	247	40 .2	40 .9	991 953	1 011 273	19 320
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	379	46 .2	46 .2	1 749 916	1 750 370	454

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)	346	0 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	119 437	99 .6
Land area with no SOC data	40	0 .0

SO1-3.T5: National estimates of SOC stock degradation in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	2 297	1 .9
Land area with stable SOC	117 351	97 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	265	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	43	0 .0

General comments

No assessment was conducted all data were filled based on expert's experience point of view. The fund "Eritrea: Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting." for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the necessary field assessment. Finally, person to person training is highly recommended in a acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection to attend the webinar and fill the platform as well.

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

SO1-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	4 991	4 .2
Reporting Period	40 453	33 .7
Change in degraded extent	35462	

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:

No assessment was conducted all data's were filled based on experts experience point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the necessary field assessment. Finally person to person training is highly recommended in a acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection to attend the webinar and fill the platform as well.

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						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

No assessment was conducted all data were filled based on expert's experience point of view. The fund "Eritrea: Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting" for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the necessary field assessment. Finally, person to person training is highly recommended in a acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection to attend the webinar and fill the platform as well.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

No assessment was conducted all data's were filled based on experts experience point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the necessary field assessment. Finally person to person training is highly recommended in a acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection to attend the webinar and fill the platform as well.

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	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019	93	75.5	80.6
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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	314427	8 .6	156919	8 .6	157508	8 .6
Reporting period	1628647	41 .9	812077	41 .9	816570	41 .9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Safe Drinking Water	2030	National	Ongoing	at National Level everyone in the country in would get access to safe water
Land Degradation Neutrality	2030	National	Ongoing	by the end of 2030 LDN will be achieved at national level.

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts' point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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	63 323	6 246	0	0	50 846
2001	37 068	0	0	0	83 346
2002	60 825	42 390	7 889	168	9 143
2003	48 964	11	0	0	71 441
2004	84 080	13 693	0	0	22 642
2005	14 025	385	0	0	106 004
2006	51 192	0	0	0	69 223
2007	14 243	1 817	2 728	2 071	99 556
2008	52 023	30 689	11 684	25 175	843
2009	10 350	52 175	55 276	4	2 611
2010	63 464	19 695	0	0	37 255
2011	24 280	56 730	16 653	899	21 853
2012	29 784	13 688	26 214	26 571	24 157
2013	44 251	45 993	0	0	30 171
2014	54 116	0	0	0	66 299
2015	63 735	0	0	0	56 679
2016	51 675	0	0	0	68 740
2017	101 922	7 067	0	0	11 426
2018	20 184	0	0	0	100 231
2019	21 903	0	0	0	98 512
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	69 569	58 .1
2001	37 068	30 .9
2002	111 271	92 .9
2003	48 974	40 .9
2004	97 773	81 .6
2005	14 410	12 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	51 192	42 .7
2007	20 859	17 .4
2008	119 571	99 .7
2009	117 804	98 .2
2010	83 160	69 .3
2011	98 561	82 .2
2012	96 258	80 .2
2013	90 244	75 .2
2014	54 116	45 .1
2015	63 735	53 .1
2016	51 675	43 .1
2017	108 989	90 .9
2018	20 184	16 .8
2019	21 903	18 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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	2058774	73.4	633376	22.6	113567	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	746 943	26.6
2001	2456800	85.5	417357	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	417 357	14.5
2002	25447	0.9	1338636	45.9	1390821	47.6	160410	5.5	3970	0.1	2 893 837	99.1
2003	2504729	84.3	467890	15.7	70	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	467 960	15.7
2004	325123	10.7	2610257	86.2	92689	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 702 946	89.3
2005	3000498	97.9	63052	2.1	65	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63 117	2.1
2006	2141141	68.5	985348	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	985 348	31.5
2007	3145893	98.5	36044	1.1	7145	0.2	5795	0.2	30	0.0	49 014	1.5
2008	1591	0.0	885877	27.4	646805	20.0	918113	28.4	775575	24.0	3 226 370	100.0
2009	7800	0.2	101628	3.1	2023071	61.2	1173709	35.5	0	0.0	3 298 408	99.8
2010	616360	18.4	2173767	64.9	559783	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 733 550	81.6
2011	64813	1.9	1880682	55.3	1221934	35.9	232001	6.8	844	0.0	3 335 461	98.1
2012	663480	19.0	1162140	33.3	416717	12.0	683080	19.6	561744	16.1	2 823 681	81.0
2013	162139	4.6	2371144	66.9	1012842	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 383 986	95.4
2014	2392797	66.3	1216372	33.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 216 372	33.7
2015	2540055	69.8	1098150	30.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 098 150	30.2
2016	2697224	73.2	988980	26.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	988 980	26.8
2017	189520	5.1	3340443	89.1	220767	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 561 210	94.9
2018	3774202	99.0	36823	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	36 823	1.0
2019	3785484	97.5	97754	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97 754	2.5
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	1029436	73.4	316718	22.6	56748	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	373 466	26.6

	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	1228388	85.5	208657	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	208 657	14.5
2002	12722	0.9	669229	45.9	695367	47.6	80182	5.5	1985	0.1	1 446 763	99.1
2003	1252155	84.3	233856	15.7	22	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	233 878	15.7
2004	162497	10.7	1304781	86.2	46329	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 351 110	89.3
2005	1499713	97.9	31459	2.1	32	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31 491	2 .1
2006	1069996	68.5	492408	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	492 408	31.5
2007	1571743	98.5	18003	1.1	3570	0.2	2884	0.2	15	0.0	24 472	1 .5
2008	784	0.0	442350	27.4	323134	20.0	458754	28.5	387450	24.0	1 611 688	100.0
2009	3898	0.2	50746	3.1	1010372	61.2	586255	35.5	0	0.0	1 647 373	99.8
2010	308028	18.4	1085222	64.9	279575	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 364 797	81.6
2011	32014	1.9	939489	55.3	609996	35.9	115823	6.8	420	0.0	1 665 728	98.1
2012	331283	19.0	580219	33.3	208034	11.9	341045	19.6	280381	16.1	1 409 679	81.0
2013	80549	4.6	1183819	66.9	505474	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 689 293	95.4
2014	1193951	66.3	606893	33.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	606 893	33.7
2015	1267538	69.9	546957	30.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	546 957	30.1
2016	1345441	73.2	493250	26.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	493 250	26.8
2017	94293	5.0	1665836	89.1	110123	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 775 959	95.0
2018	1882315	99.1	17436	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 436	0 .9
2019	1887531	97.5	48123	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48 123	2 .5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: National estimates of the percentage of the male population within each drought intensity class.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	1029338	73.4	316658	22.6	56819	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	373 477	26.6
2001	1228412	85.5	208700	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	208 700	14.5
2002	12725	0.9	669407	45.9	695454	47.6	80228	5.5	1985	0.1	1 447 074	99.1
2003	1252574	84.3	234034	15.7	48	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	234 082	15.7
2004	162626	10.7	1305476	86.2	46360	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 351 836	89.3
2005	1500785	97.9	31593	2.1	33	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31 626	2 .1

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

	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	1071145	68.5	492940	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	492 940	31.5
2007	1574150	98.5	18041	1.1	3575	0.2	2911	0.2	15	0.0	24 542	1 .5
2008	807	0.0	443527	27.5	323671	20.0	459359	28.4	388125	24.0	1 614 682	100.0
2009	3902	0.2	50882	3.1	1012699	61.2	587454	35.5	0	0.0	1 651 035	99.8
2010	308332	18.4	1088545	64.9	280208	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 368 753	81.6
2011	32799	1.9	941193	55.3	611938	35.9	116178	6.8	424	0.0	1 669 733	98.1
2012	332197	19.0	581921	33.3	208683	12.0	342035	19.6	281363	16.1	1 414 002	81.0
2013	81590	4.6	1187325	66.8	507368	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 694 693	95.4
2014	1198846	66.3	609479	33.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	609 479	33.7
2015	1272517	69.8	551193	30.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	551 193	30.2
2016	1351783	73.2	495730	26.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	495 730	26.8
2017	95227	5.1	1674607	89.1	110644	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 785 251	94.9
2018	1891887	99.0	19387	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19 387	1 .0
2019	1897953	97.5	49631	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	49 631	2 .5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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 .73		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☐ Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
☐ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
National Drought Initiative Plan	2023	National	Ongoing	the National Drought Initiative Plan preparation is on progress by hiring National consultant in close collaboration GM.

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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 .94165	0 .93455	0 .9479	
2001	0 .9393	0 .93208	0 .94562	
2002	0 .93707	0 .92929	0 .94313	
2003	0 .93354	0 .9257	0 .94031	
2004	0 .93119	0 .92319	0 .93826	
2005	0 .92931	0 .9214	0 .93607	
2006	0 .92693	0 .91796	0 .93371	
2007	0 .92391	0 .91448	0 .93123	
2008	0 .92173	0 .91025	0 .92886	
2009	0 .91912	0 .90753	0 .92665	
2010	0 .91699	0 .90201	0 .92515	
2011	0 .91443	0 .89876	0 .92371	
2012	0 .91179	0 .89256	0 .92258	
2013	0 .90977	0 .8901	0 .92169	
2014	0 .90768	0 .88443	0 .92104	
2015	0 .90487	0 .87838	0 .9215	
2016	0 .90237	0 .87343	0 .92109	
2017	0 .89943	0 .86948	0 .92051	
2018	0 .89787	0 .86653	0 .92103	
2019	0 .89442	0 .85987	0 .92049	
2020	0 .89297	0 .85555	0 .92042	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2001	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2002	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2003	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2004	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2005	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2006	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2007	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2008	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2009	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2010	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2011	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2012	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2013	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2014	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2015	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2016	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2017	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2018	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2019	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	
2020	13.34	13 .34	13 .34	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 212 549 .48	Received 10 455 636 .66
Received	2017	Committed 860 000 .00	Received 1 081 444 .90
Received	2018	Committed 87 510 .10	Received 1 724 668 .00
Received	2019	Committed 7 836 .11	Received 1 945 096 .61
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		1 167 895 .69	15 206 846 .17

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts' point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

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

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

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

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

National Greening Campaign since 2006 which includes community mobilization and tree planting and soil and water conservation activities.

General comments

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts' point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts' point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

SO5-5.1: Planned provision and mobilization of domestic public and private resources

Please provide information relevant to the planned provision and mobilization of domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention, including information relevant to indicator SO5-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

Please provide information relevant to the financial resources needed for the implementation of the Convention, including on the projects and regions which needs most support and on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

General comments

No assessment was conducted all the data are filled based on experts' point of view. The fund for assessing and reporting by UNEP was not released to make the required field assessment. Necessary person-person training would be helpful in acquiring the necessary data's since we have limited internet connection.

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:

From International source of Funds, including IFAD, AfDB and UNDP were available for combating DLDD. Community mobilization in National Greening Campagne including, Soil and water conservation and Tree Planting.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

limitation of Human capacity in Monitoring and reporting.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The Community mobilization.

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

Women have equal right to access land like men in our country and they benefit equally.

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

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

The investment based on integrated water shade management in the hotspot areas which were identified during the LDN target program is a good exemplary for the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investment across the water shade.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Some of the achievements of the investment were not monitored properly.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Integrated water shade approached to be upscaled.

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:

lotS of projects have been implemented and are implementing in the country with the support of GEF, but so far, no fund was found from GCF.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

we can't access the GCF so far.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Good practices of IFAD, AfDB and UNDP>

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

The National Greening Day which is celebrated on May 15th annually. On the National Greening Day the achievement on soil and water conservation and tree planting evaluated. The participants all the relevant stakeholders and six regional administrators at ministerial level and senior experts as well as religious leaders and farmers. at the end of the Greening Day ceremony best performing individuals, institutions and zobas evaluated by the technical committee and they receive a national award.

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

Yes, the implementation of the planned activity is based on community mobilization.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Shortage of farm tools and surveying equipment's. Shortage of skilled manpower.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The award given to the best performing individuals, institutions and zobas.

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.

The community has a central role in the achieving the soil and water conservation activities. and the government is promoting organic farming instead of using chemical fertilizers.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

Yes, the soil and water conservation infrastructure's constructed by the community helps to conserve moisture on situ which has direct relation to increase crop production as well as decrease runoff and soil erosion.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Shortage of farm tools and surveying equipment's. Shortage of skilled manpower.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

soil and water conservation accompanied with organic farming boasted production and reduce land degradation.

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Synergies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

The LDN target setting program main streamed in the Ministry of Agriculture strategic plan 2018 - 2023. There is a National technical committee dealing with the Three Rio conversions.

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

Yes, the leverage synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD, biodiversity as well as to adapt and mitigate climate change.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Shortage of farm tools and surveying equipment's. Shortage of skilled manpower.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The establishment of the National technical committee from relevance stakeholders.

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

The majority of the country economy depends on agriculture which covers more than 80% of the total population, the policies and strategies on combating DLDD plays a great role in the economy, environmental, social, gender and agricultural policies.

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

Yes, main streaming DLDD in the strategic plan, projects and plans of the relevant stakeholders.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Shortage of farm tools and surveying equipment's. Shortage of skilled manpower.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Main stream of the DLDD in the national plans.

Drought-related policies:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

The integrated water shade management approach was by in the off-farm activities including, enclosure, terracing and tree planting; in the on-farm Contruction of physical measures of soil water conservation and agronomic measures; along the riverbanks including construction of check dam's riverbank settlement and construction of dams as well as on the down. of the dam's irrigation practices have been implemented.

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

yes, full participation of community.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Experts capacity in the rel;ated field were not as much as it should be.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The Integrated Water Shade Management approach with full participation of the local community and other stake holders.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

the main actors of the activities on the ground were women and youth.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

as aforementioned.

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

as aforementioned.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

as aforementioned.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

as aforementioned.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

as aforementioned.

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

Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes to address DLDD?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

Does your country promote alternative livelihoods practice in the context of DLDD?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☒ Crop diversification
- ☐ Agroforestry practices
- ☒ Rotational grazing
- ☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- ☒ Small vegetable gardens
- ☒ Production of artisanal goods
- ☒ Renewable energy generation
- ☒ Eco-tourism
- ☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
- ☒ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
- ☐ Other (please specify)

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

The country promotes in diversifying household's incomes in addition to the dependency of rain fed agriculture.

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

Yes, the approach is highy accepted by the community.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

as aforementioned.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

as aforementioned.

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

as aforementioned.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

Has your country established systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

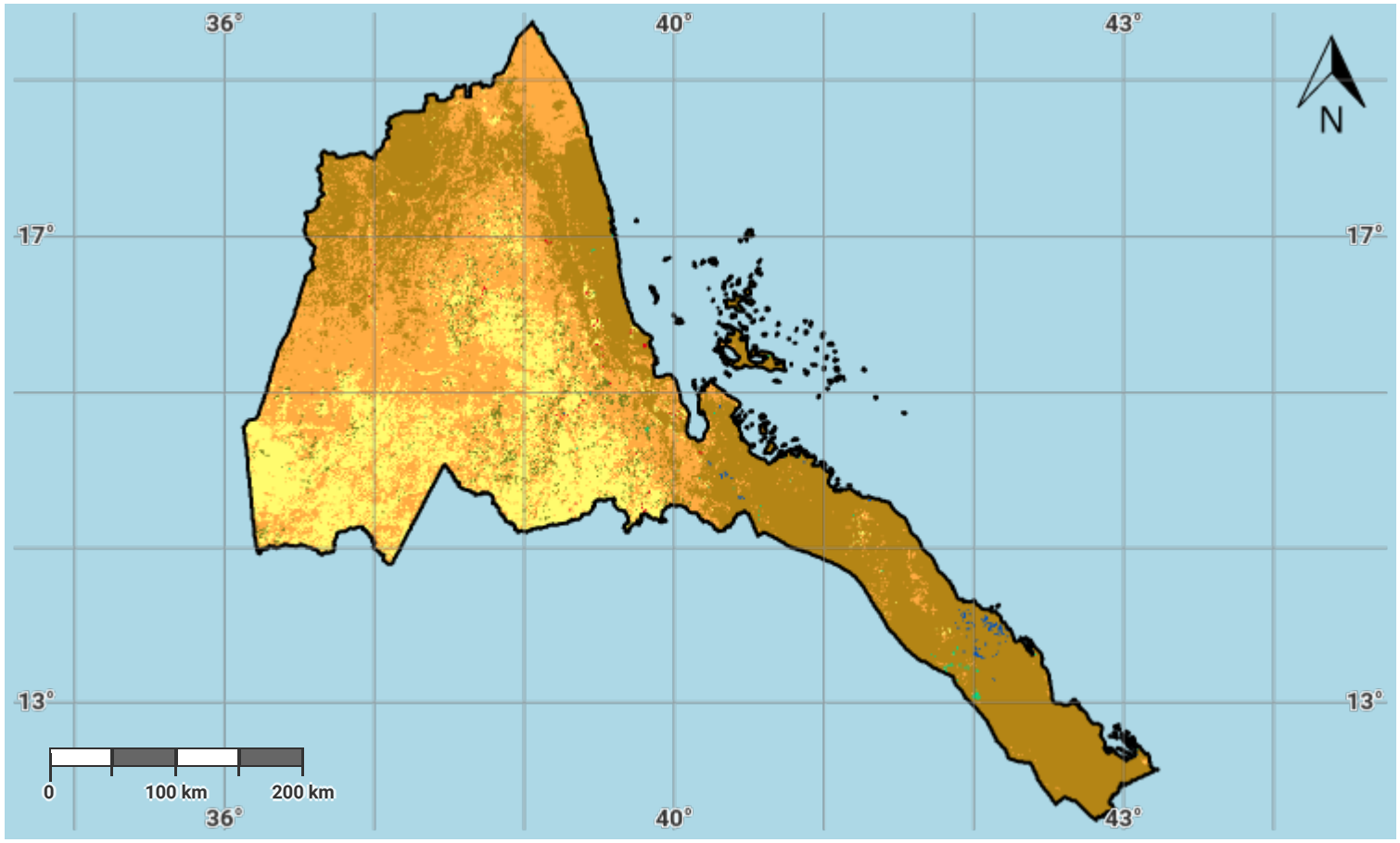
- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Other files for Reporting

Eritrea - SO5-1 recipient	Download	15.1 KB

Eritrea – 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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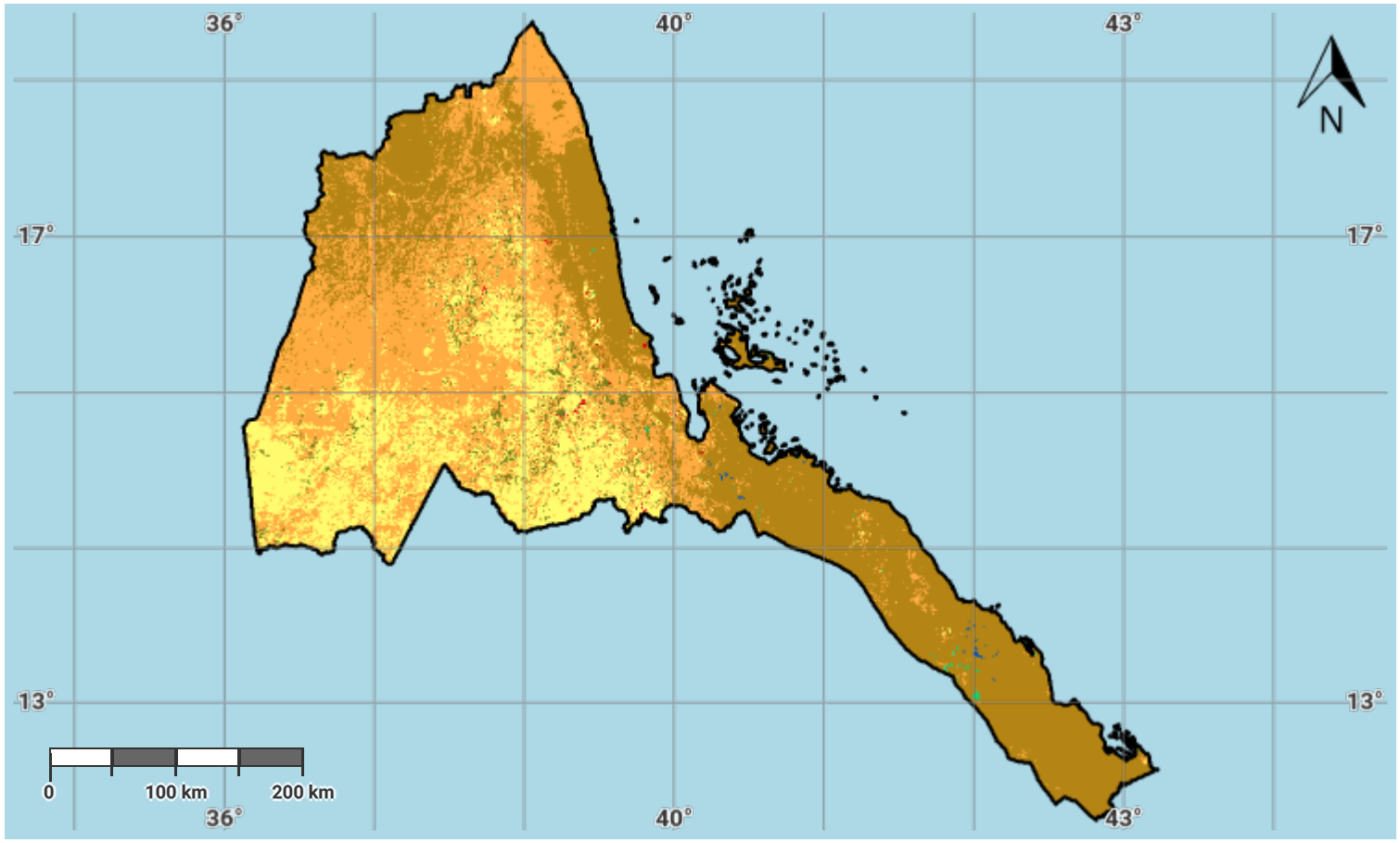
Source Data Credits

- 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/

Eritrea – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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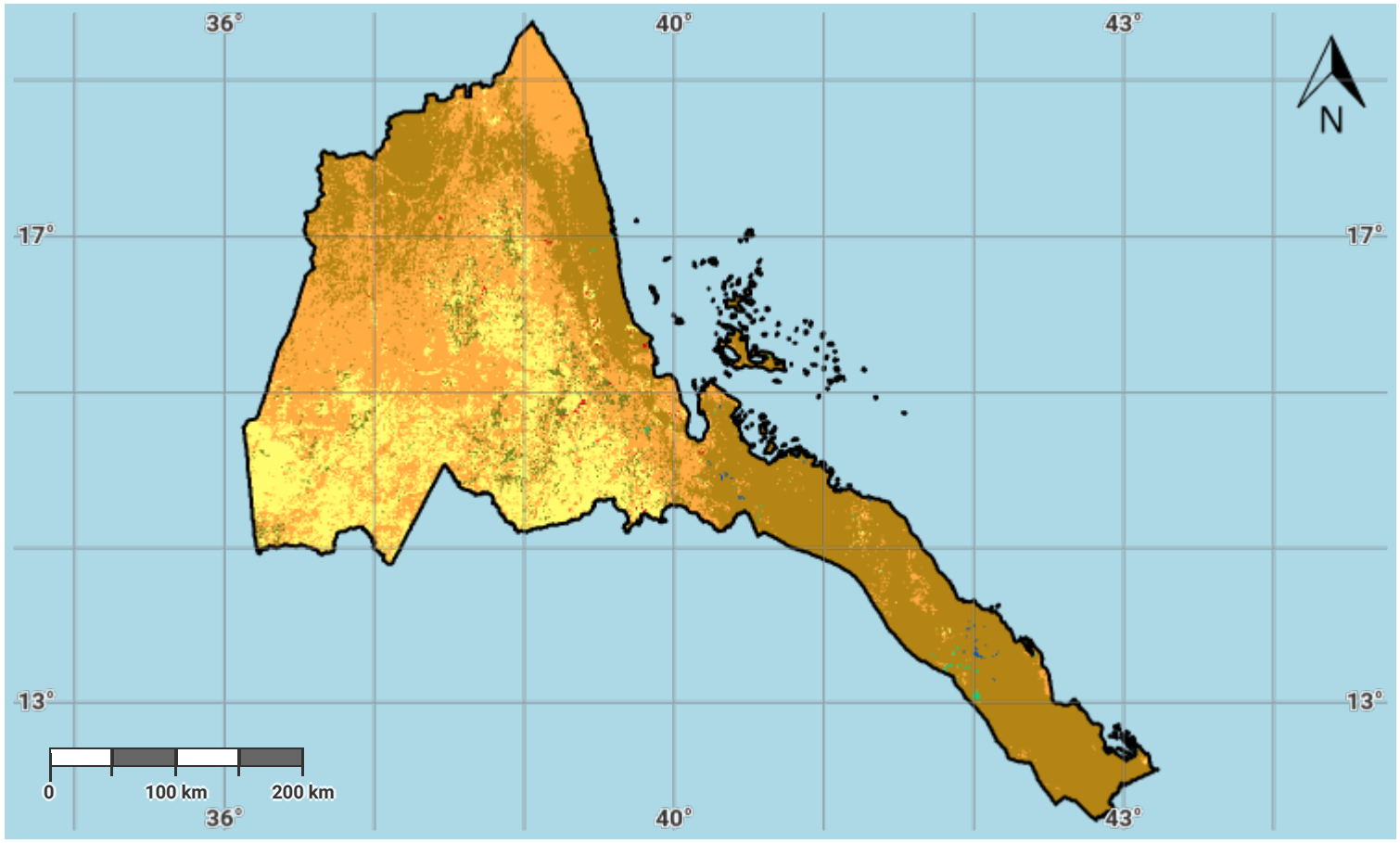
Eritrea – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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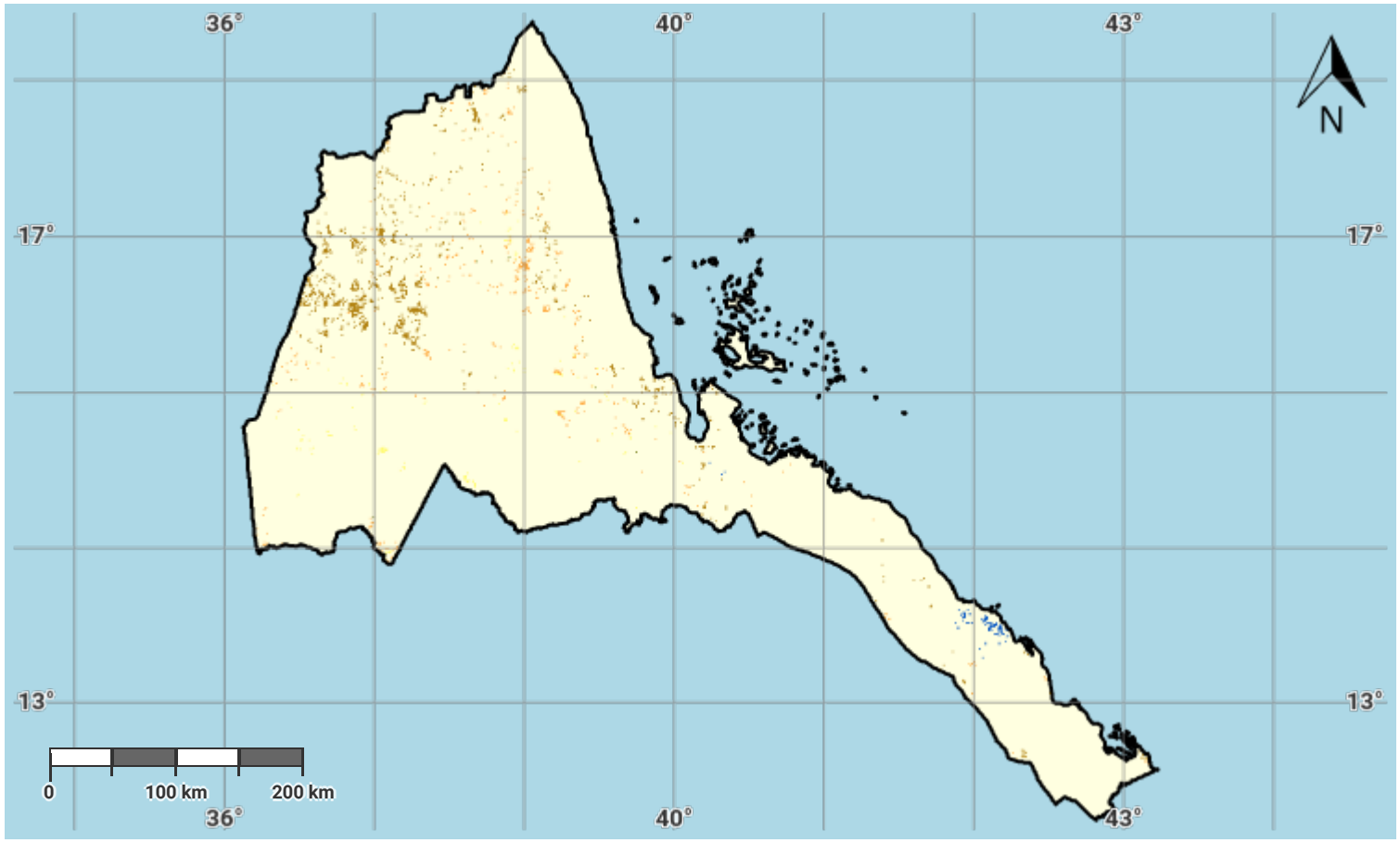
Eritrea – SO1-1.M4

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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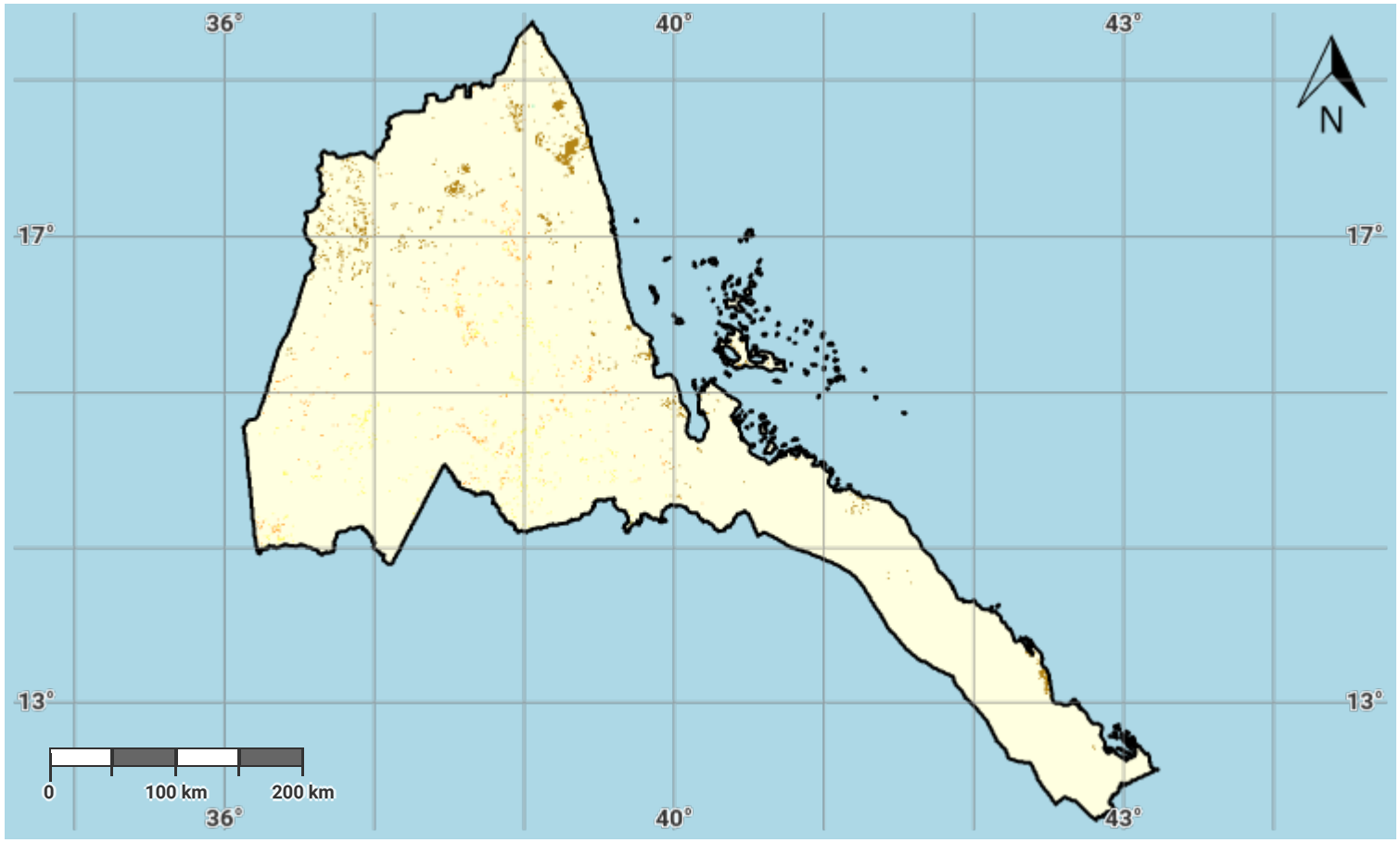
Eritrea – SO1-1.M5

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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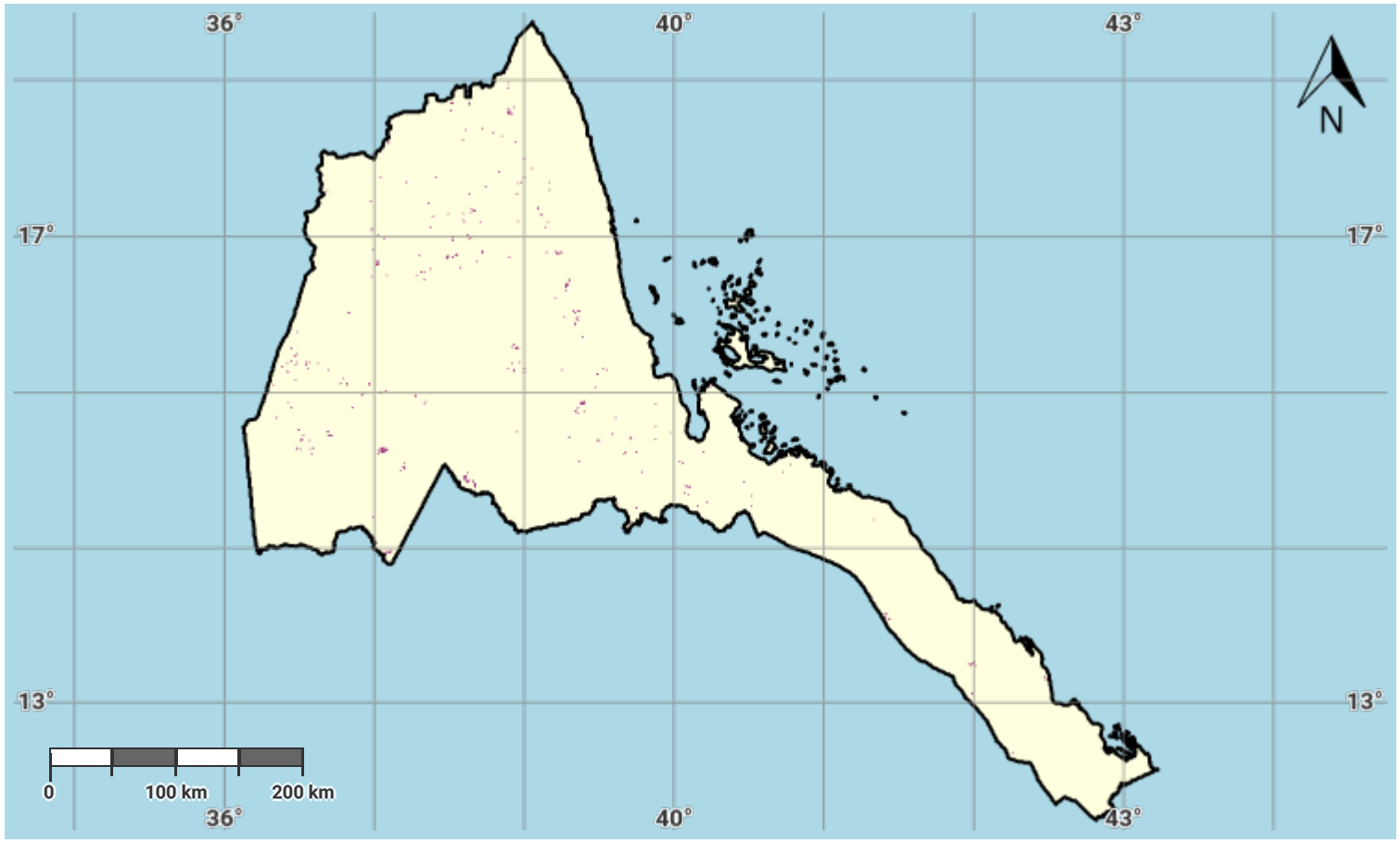
Eritrea – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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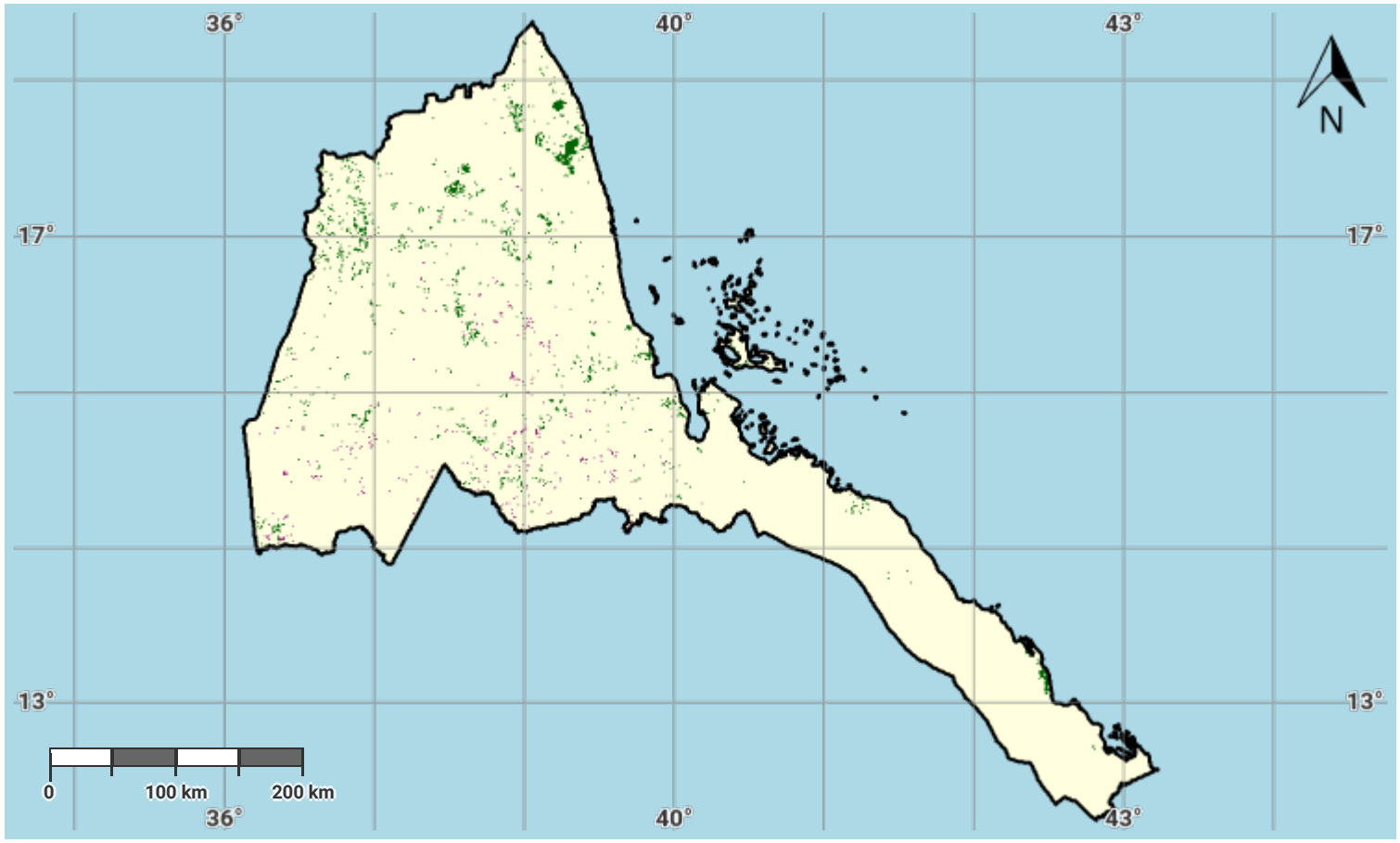
Eritrea – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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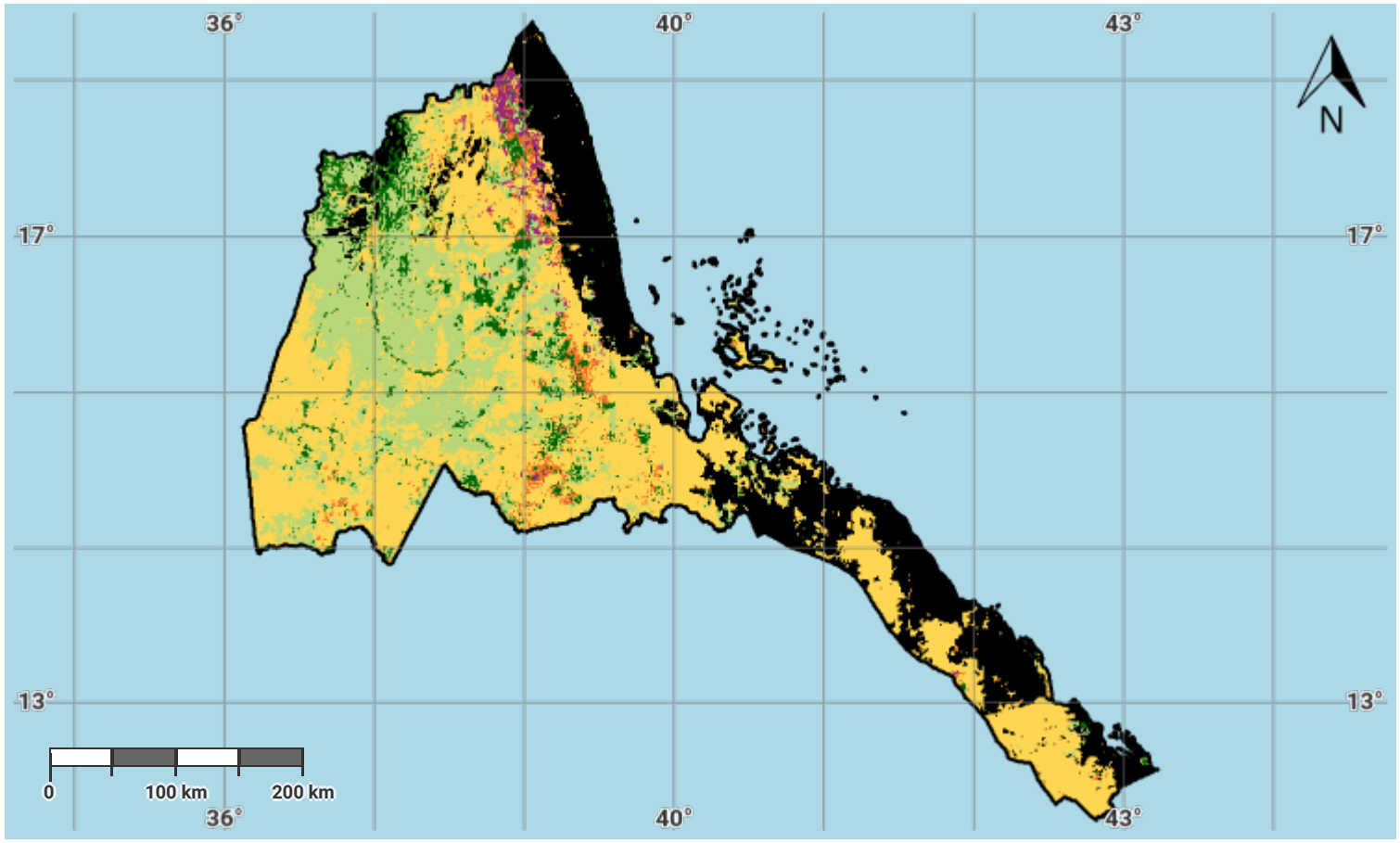
Eritrea – SO1-2.M1

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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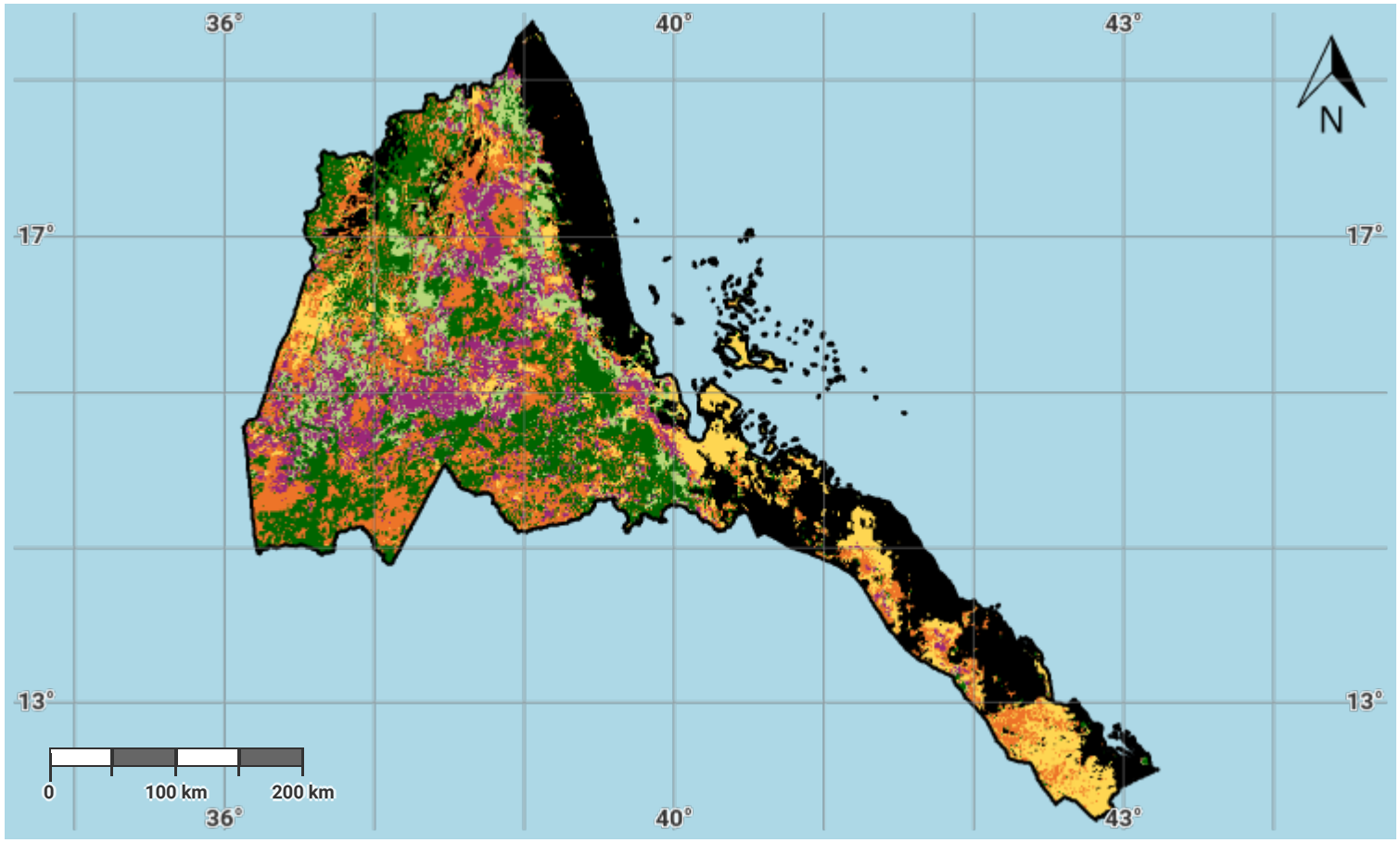
Eritrea – SO1-2.M2

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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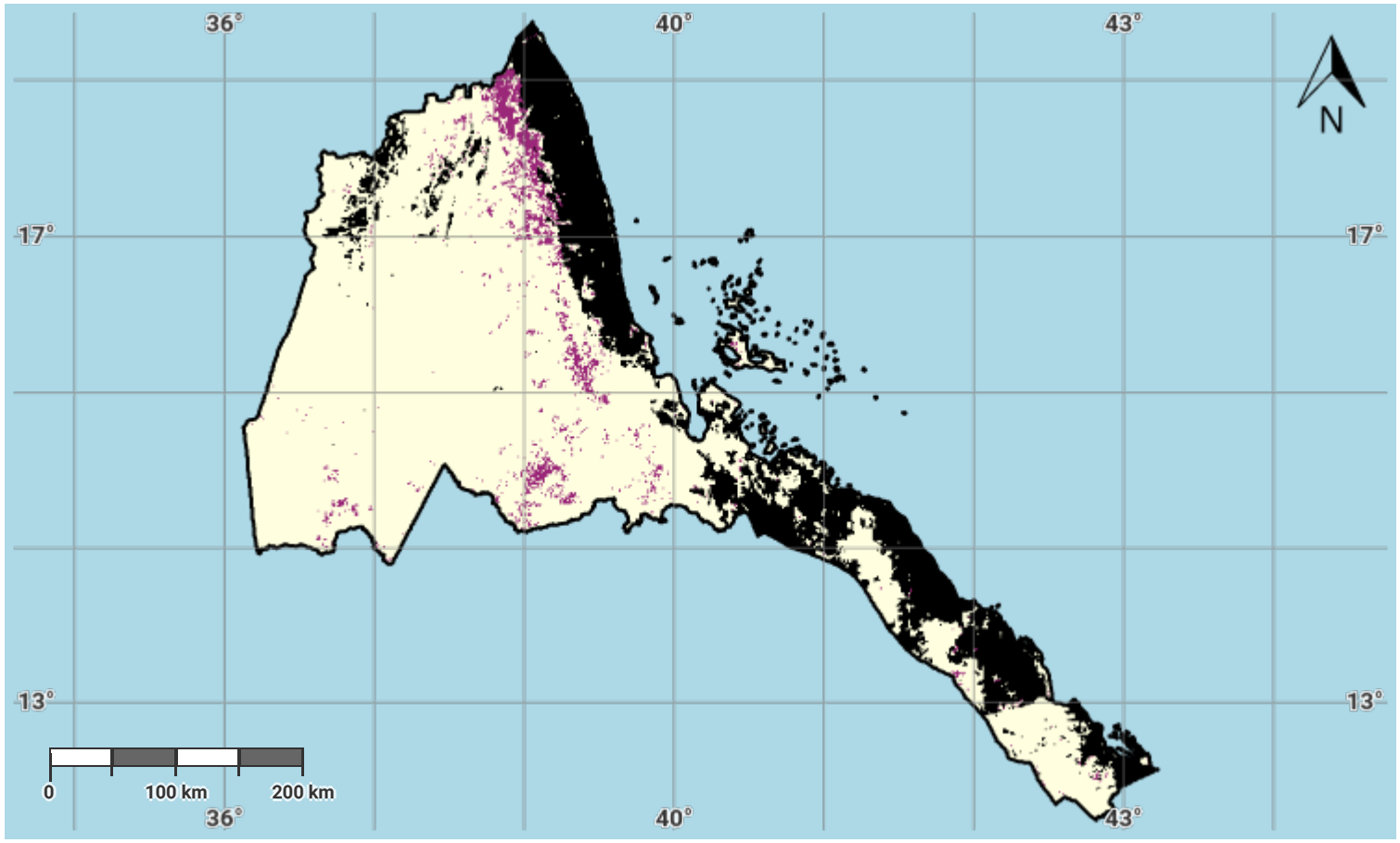
Eritrea – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



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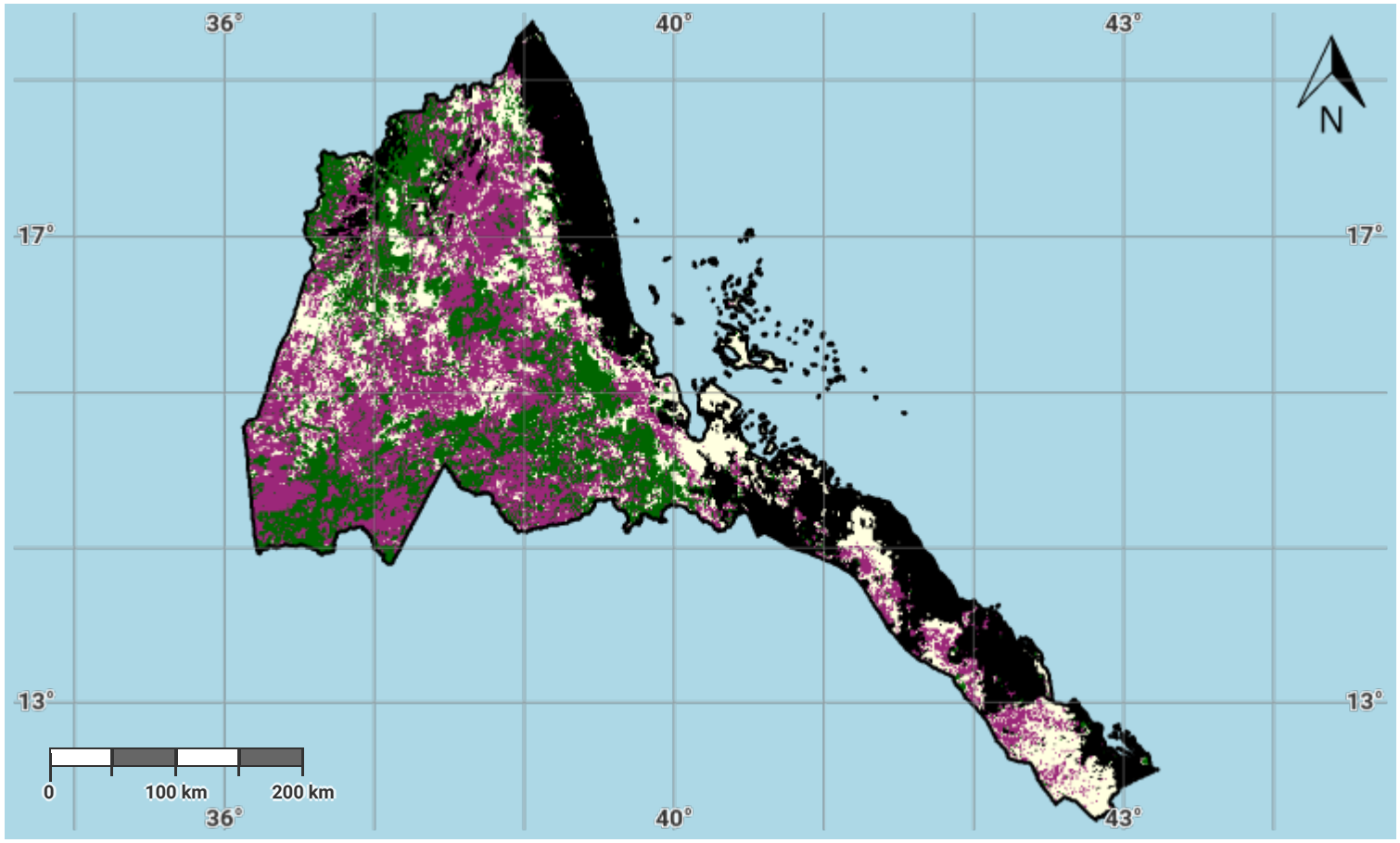
Eritrea – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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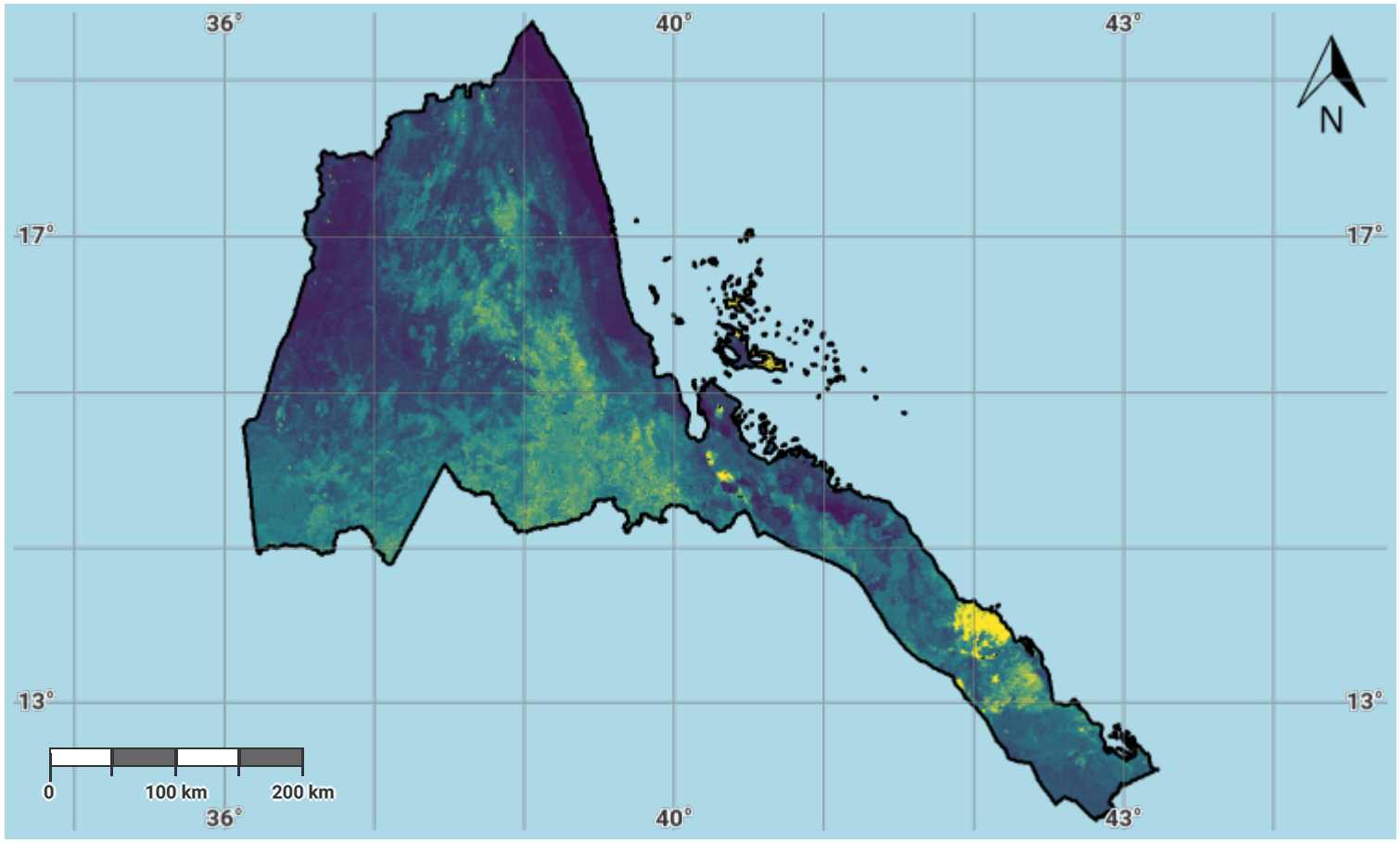
Eritrea – SO1-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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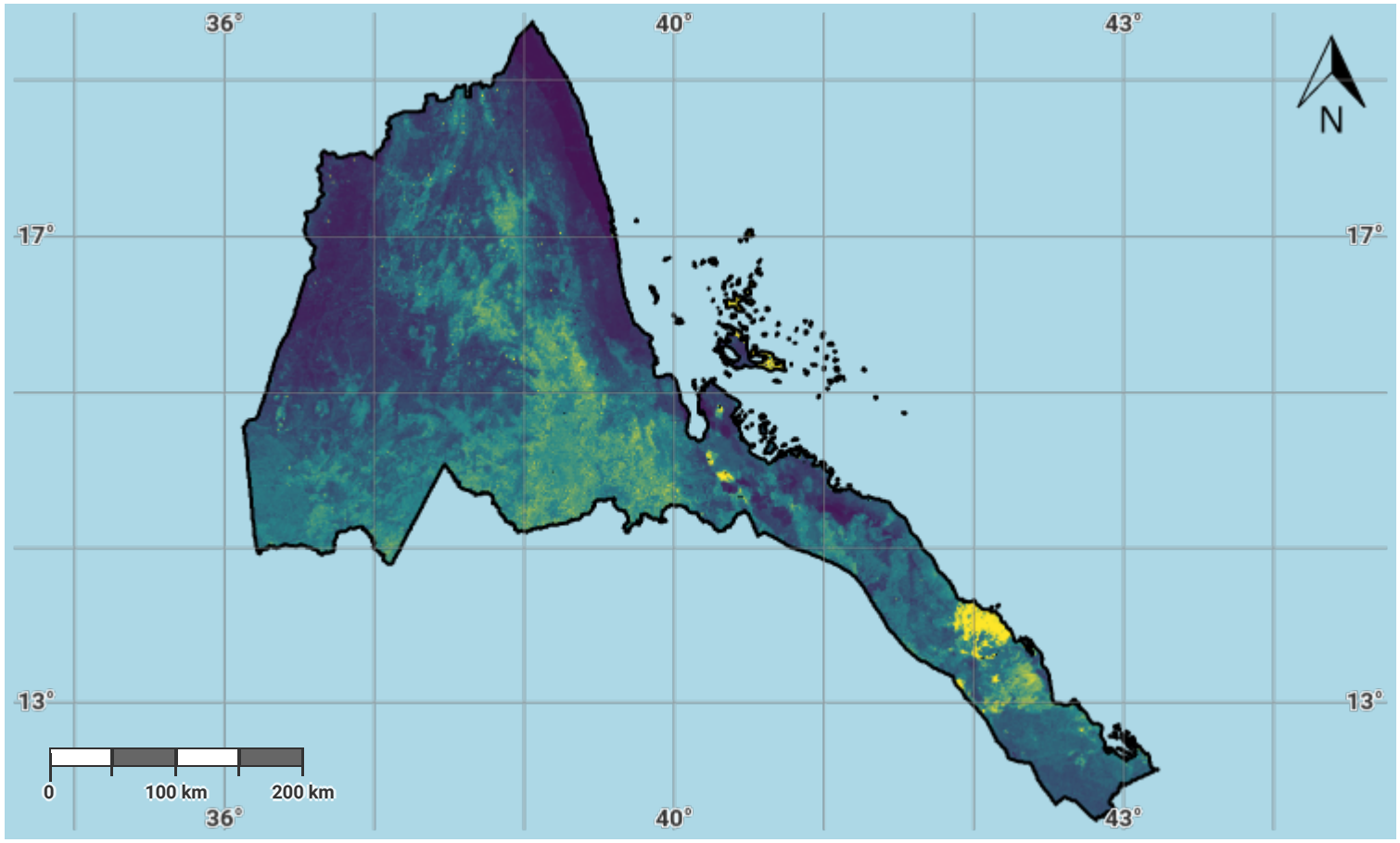
Source Data Credits

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

Eritrea – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 48.0 t/ha
- 48.0 - 96.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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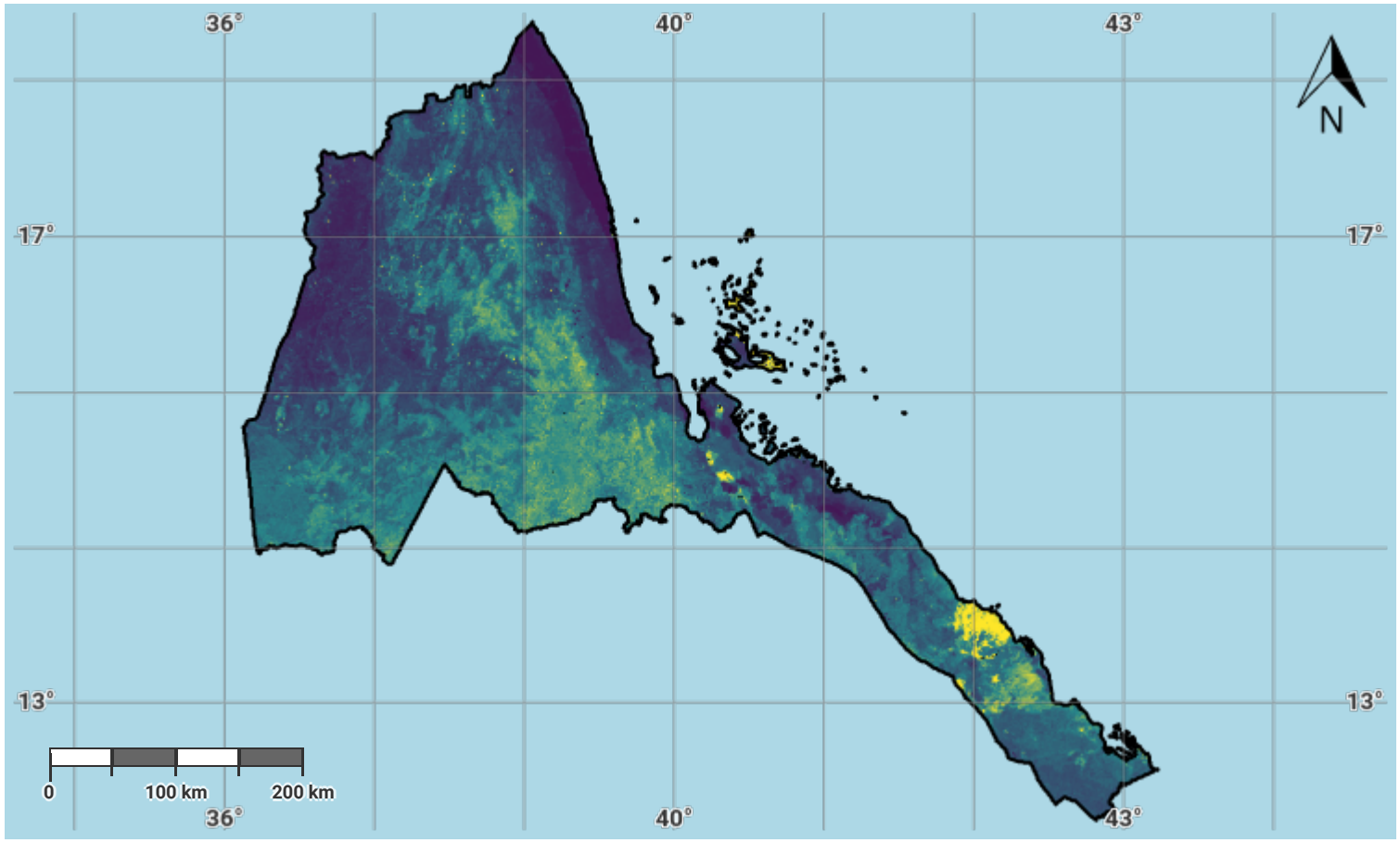
Eritrea – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 48.0 t/ha
- 48.0 - 96.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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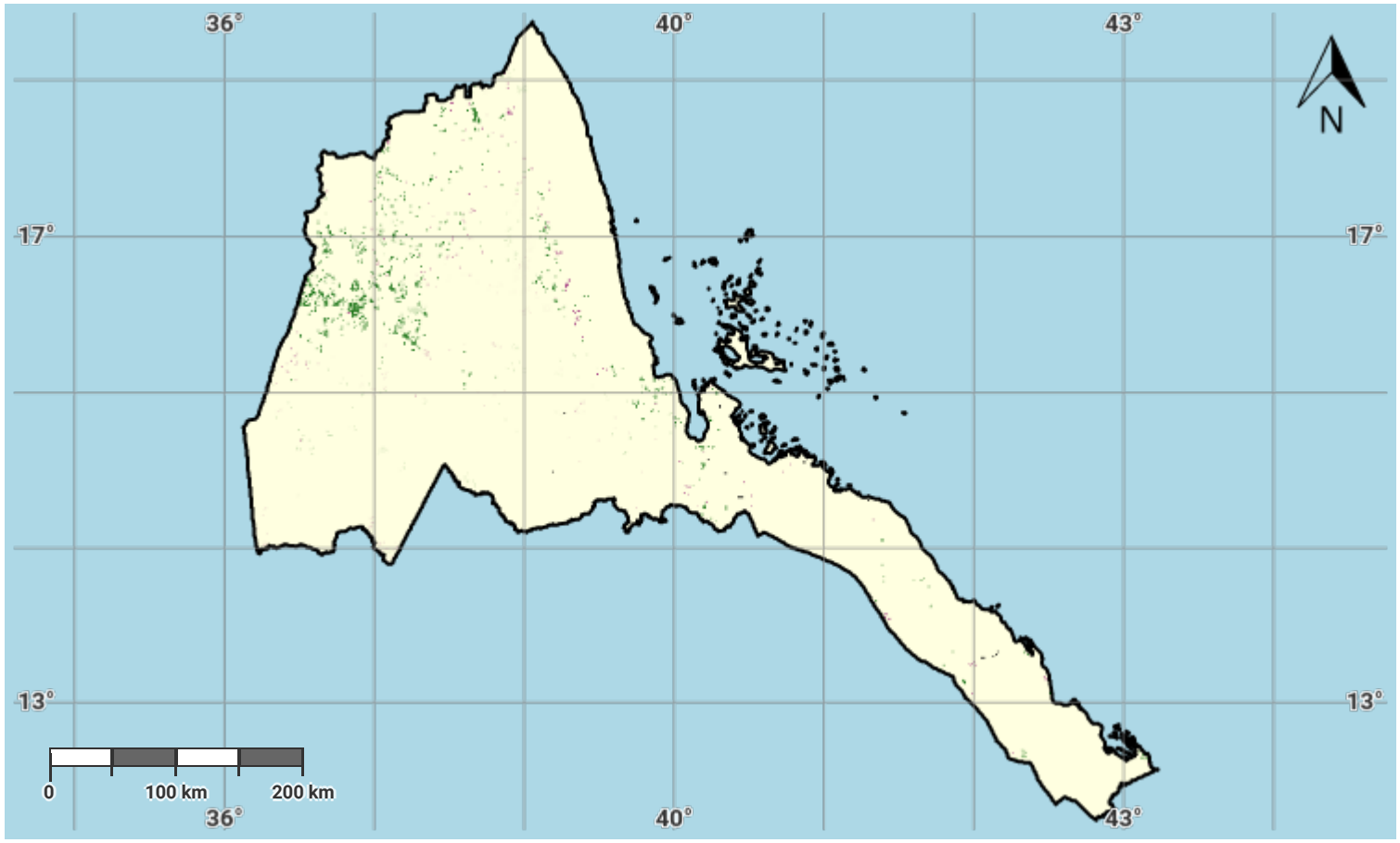
Source Data Credits

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

Eritrea – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -75.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 75.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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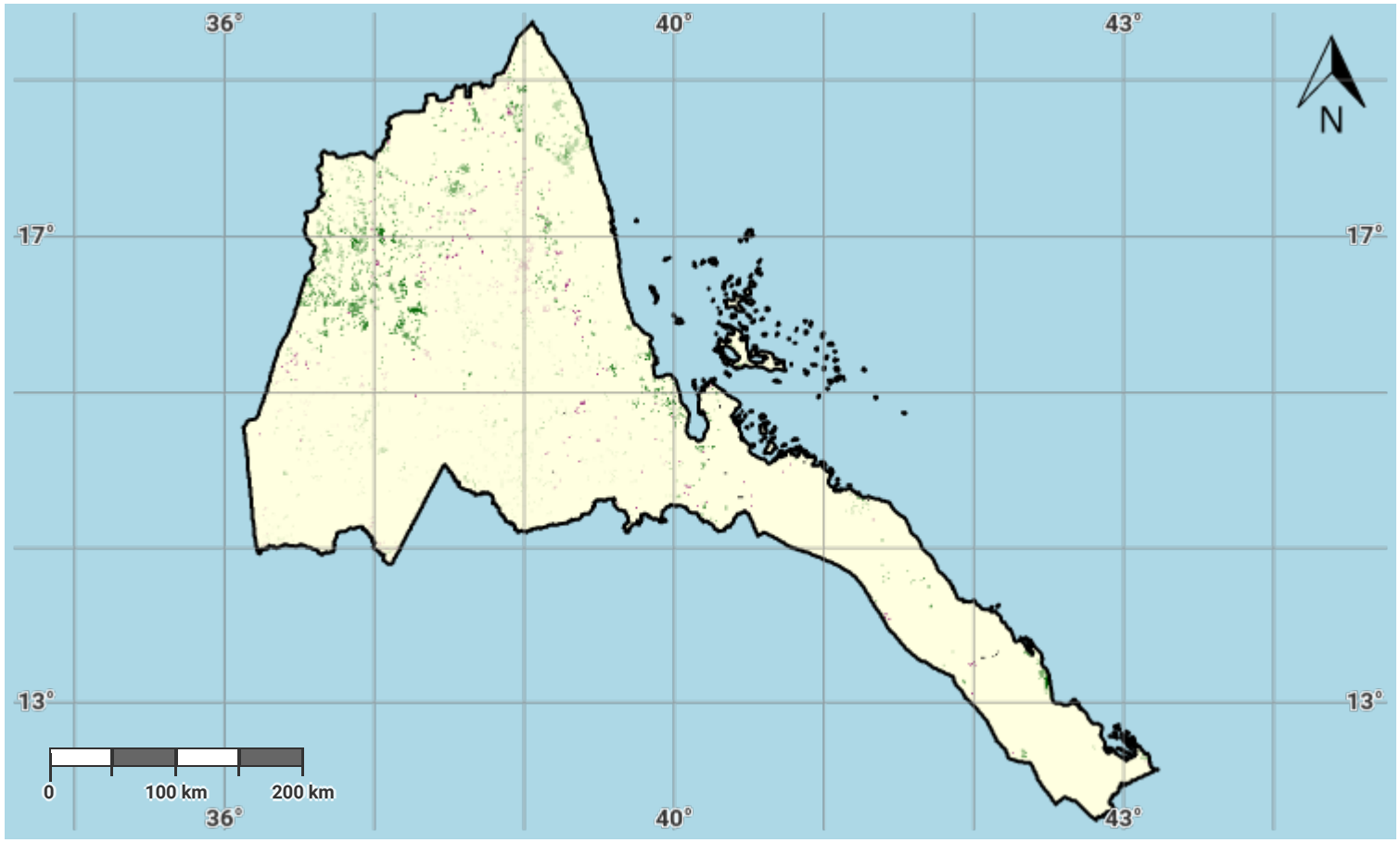
Eritrea – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -19.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 19.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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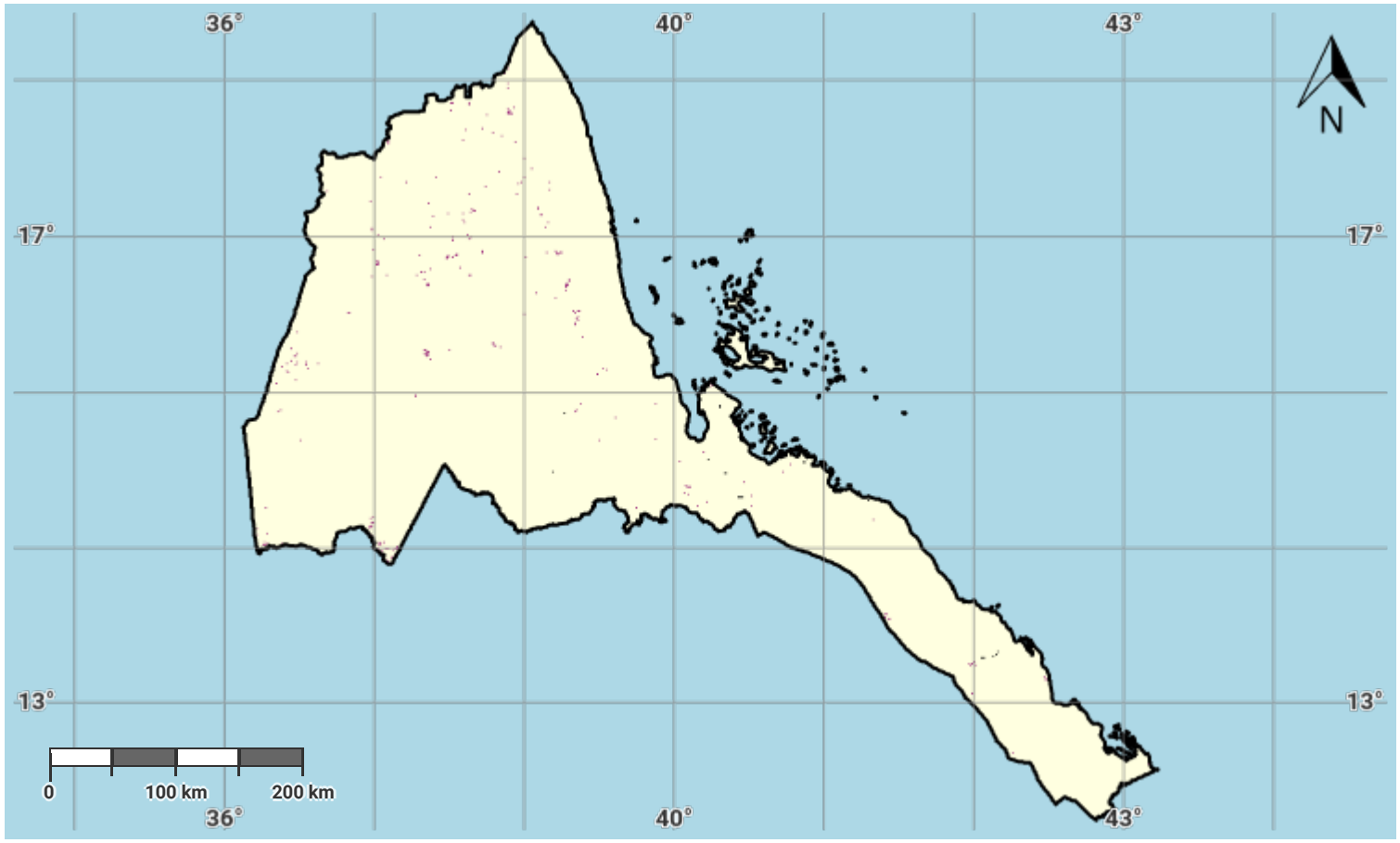
Eritrea – SO1-3.M6

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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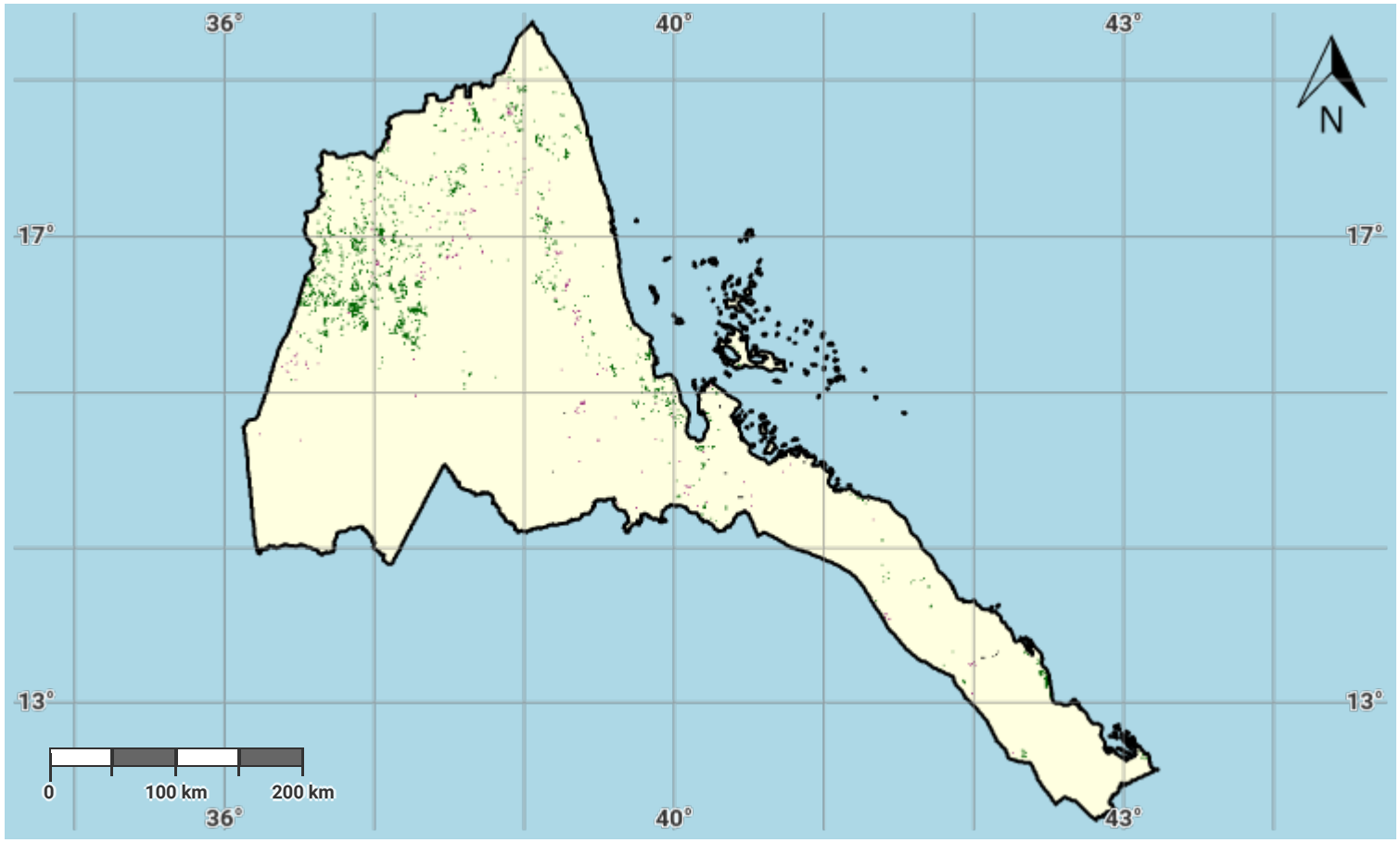
Eritrea – SO1-3.M7

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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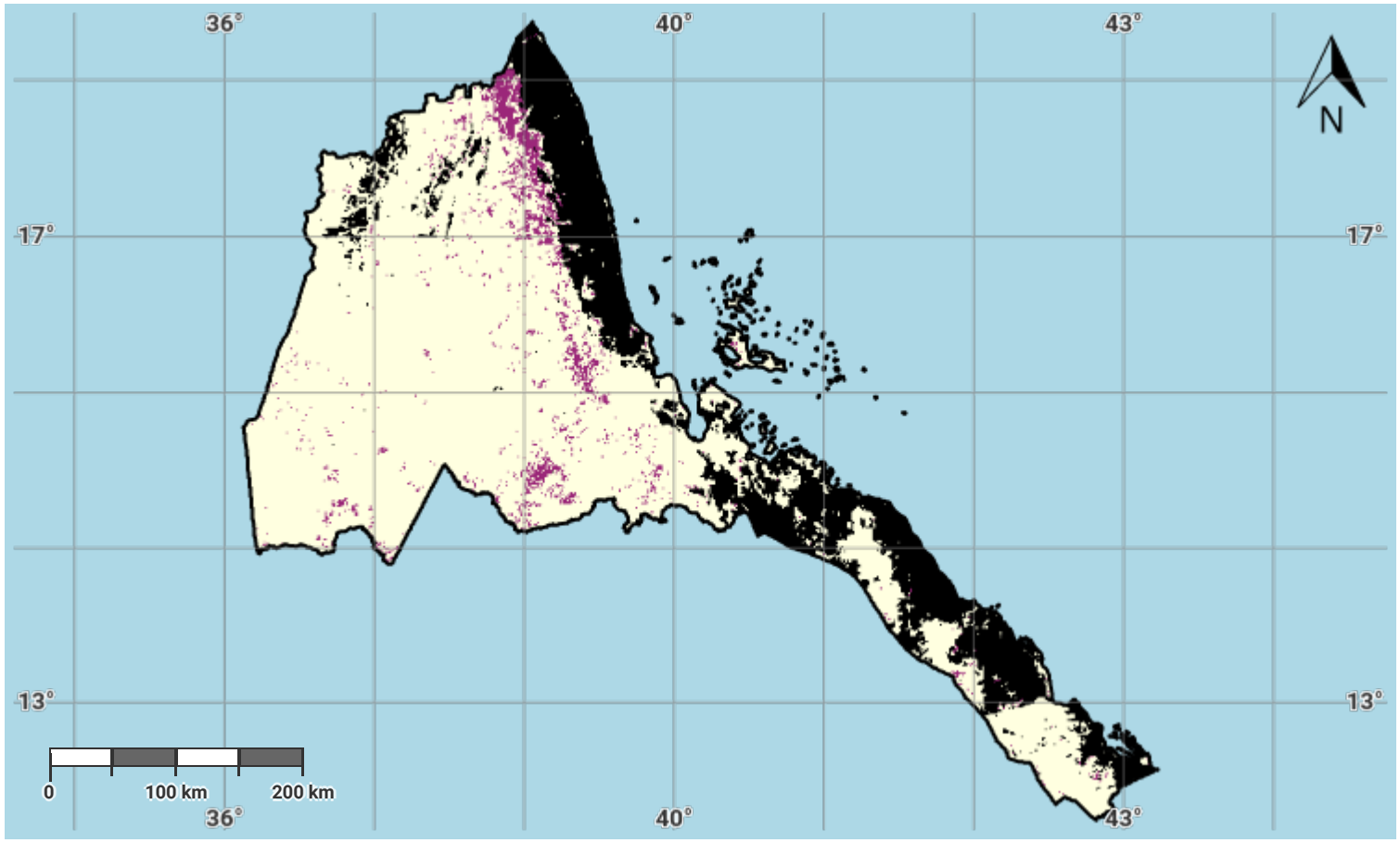
Eritrea – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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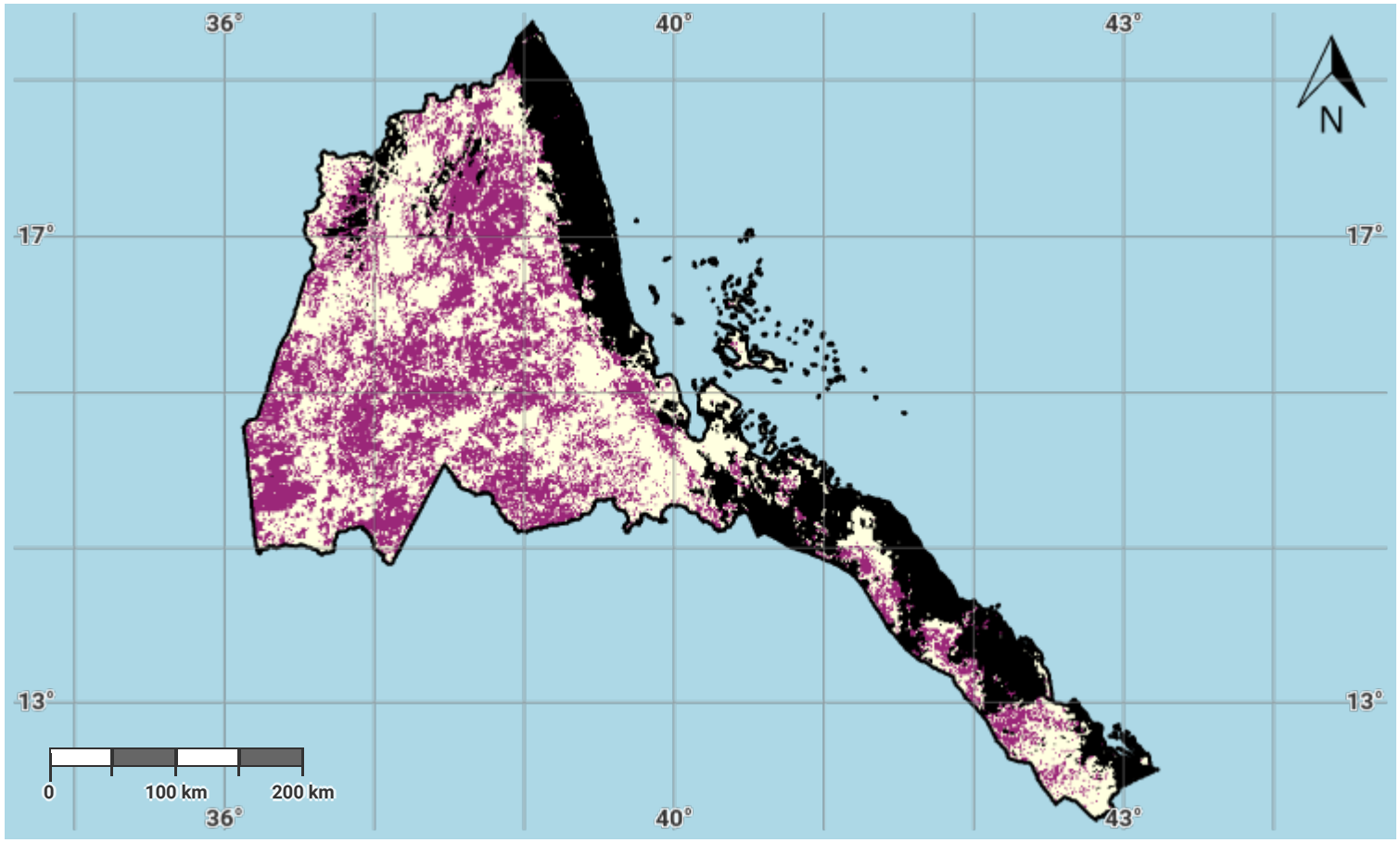
Source Data Credits

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

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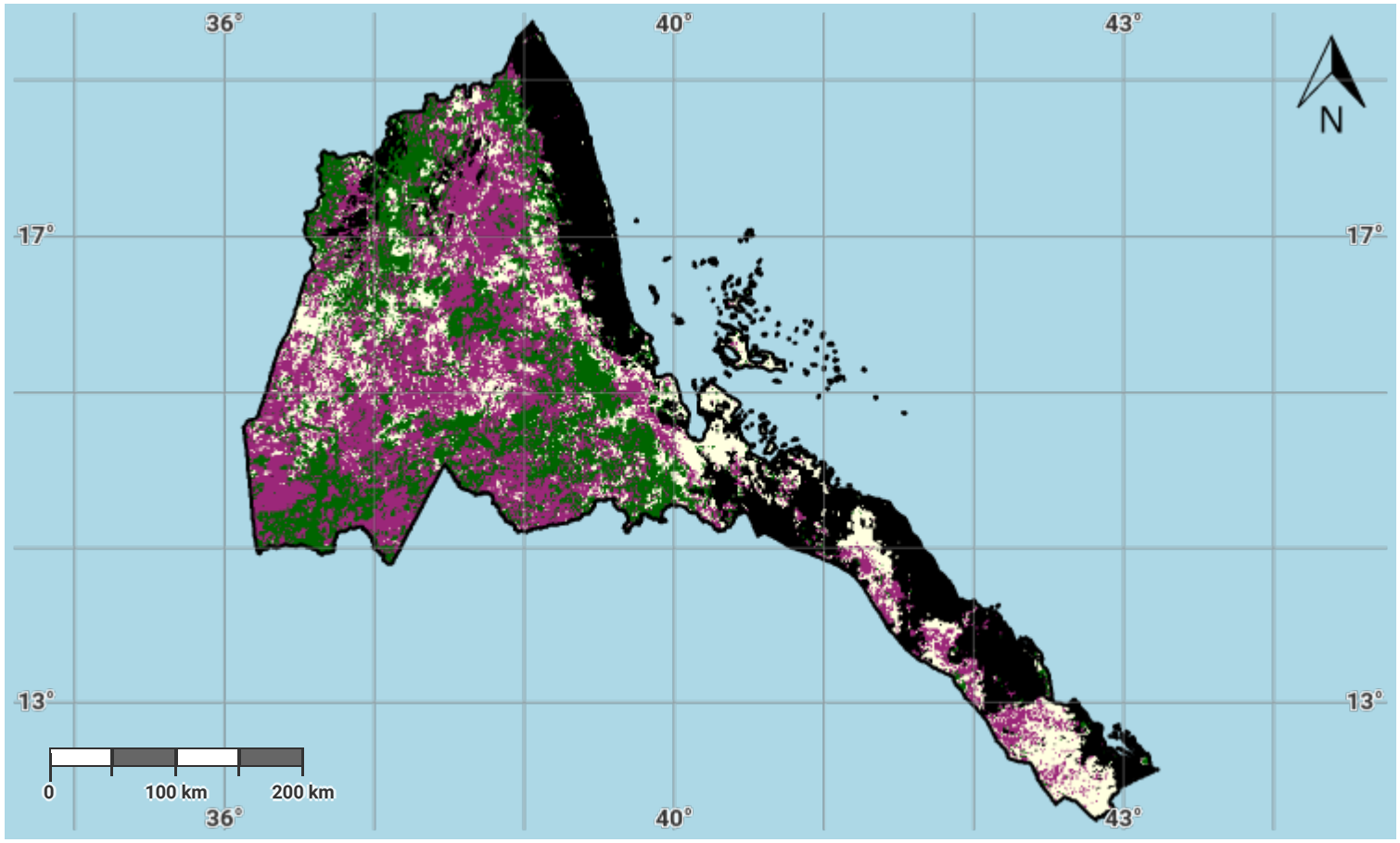
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Eritrea – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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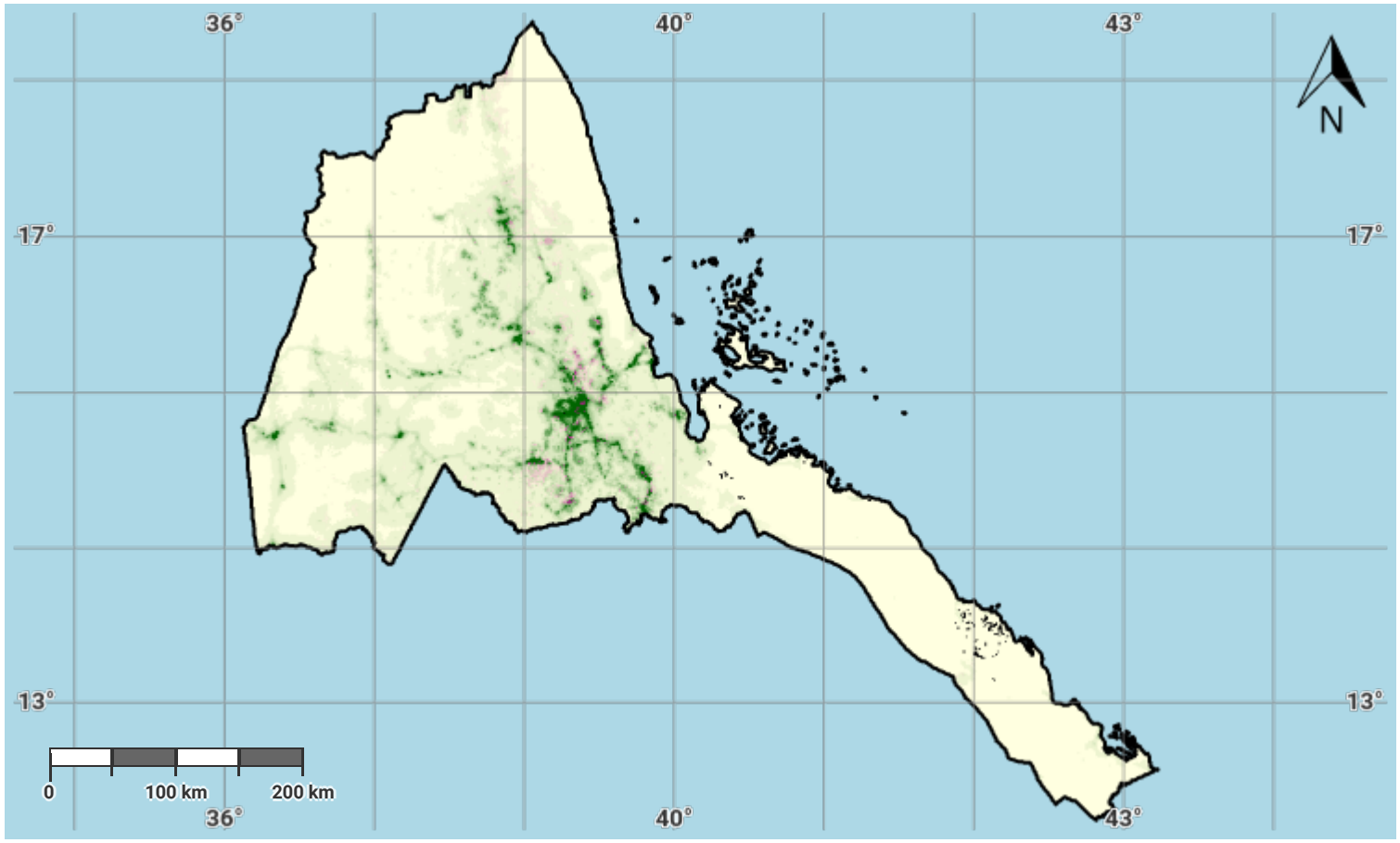
Eritrea – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 290
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 290
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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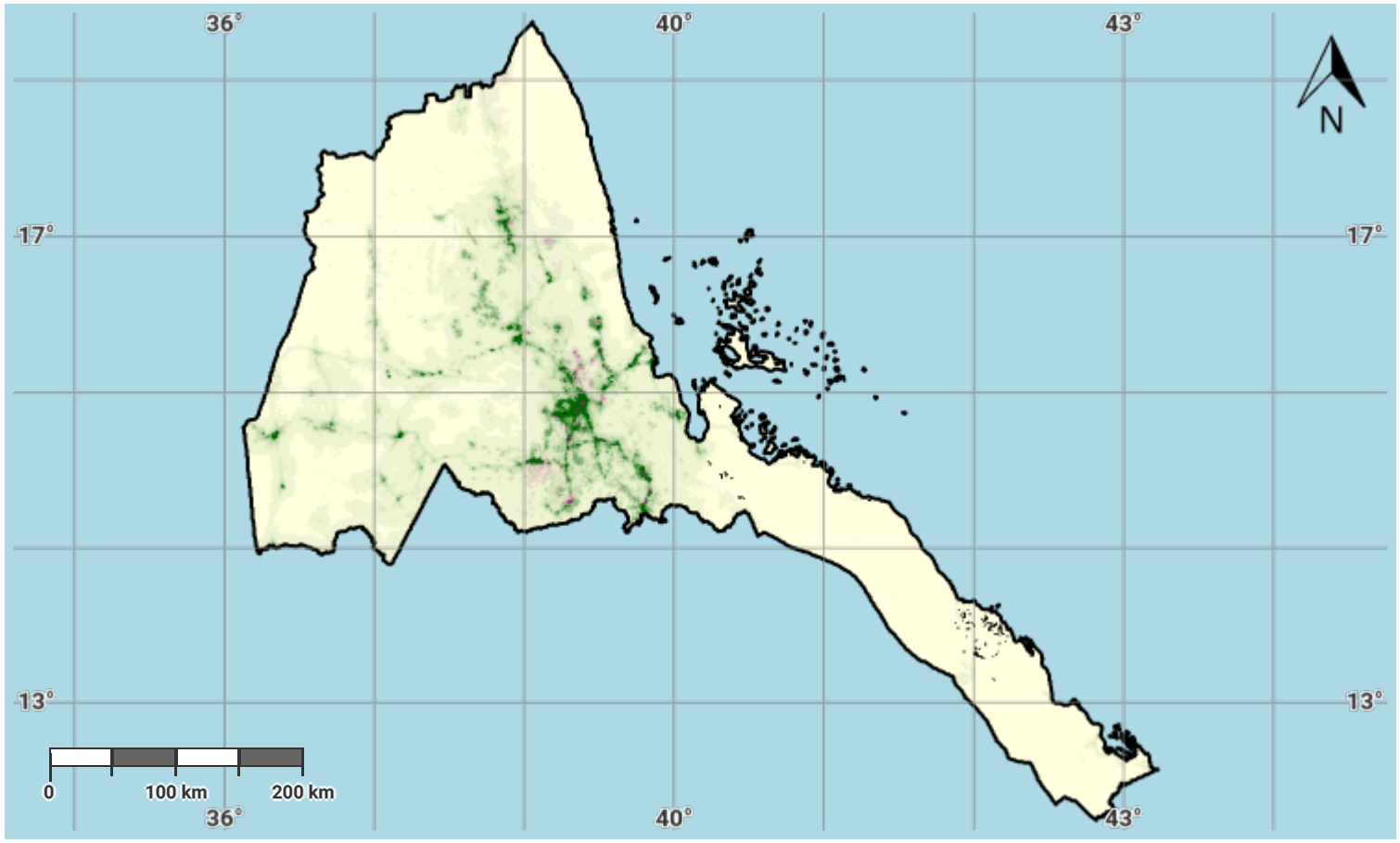
Source Data Credits

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

Eritrea – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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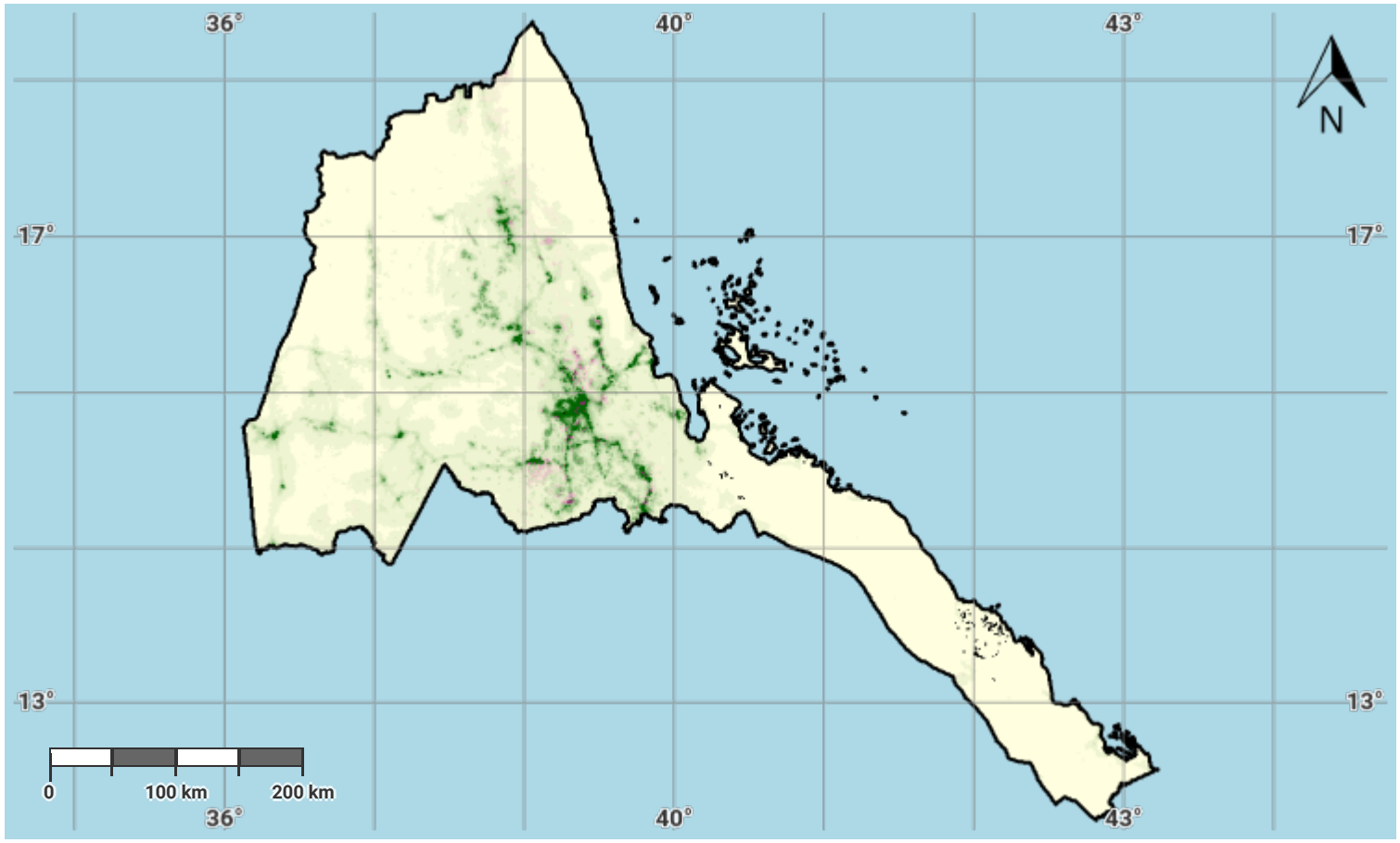
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

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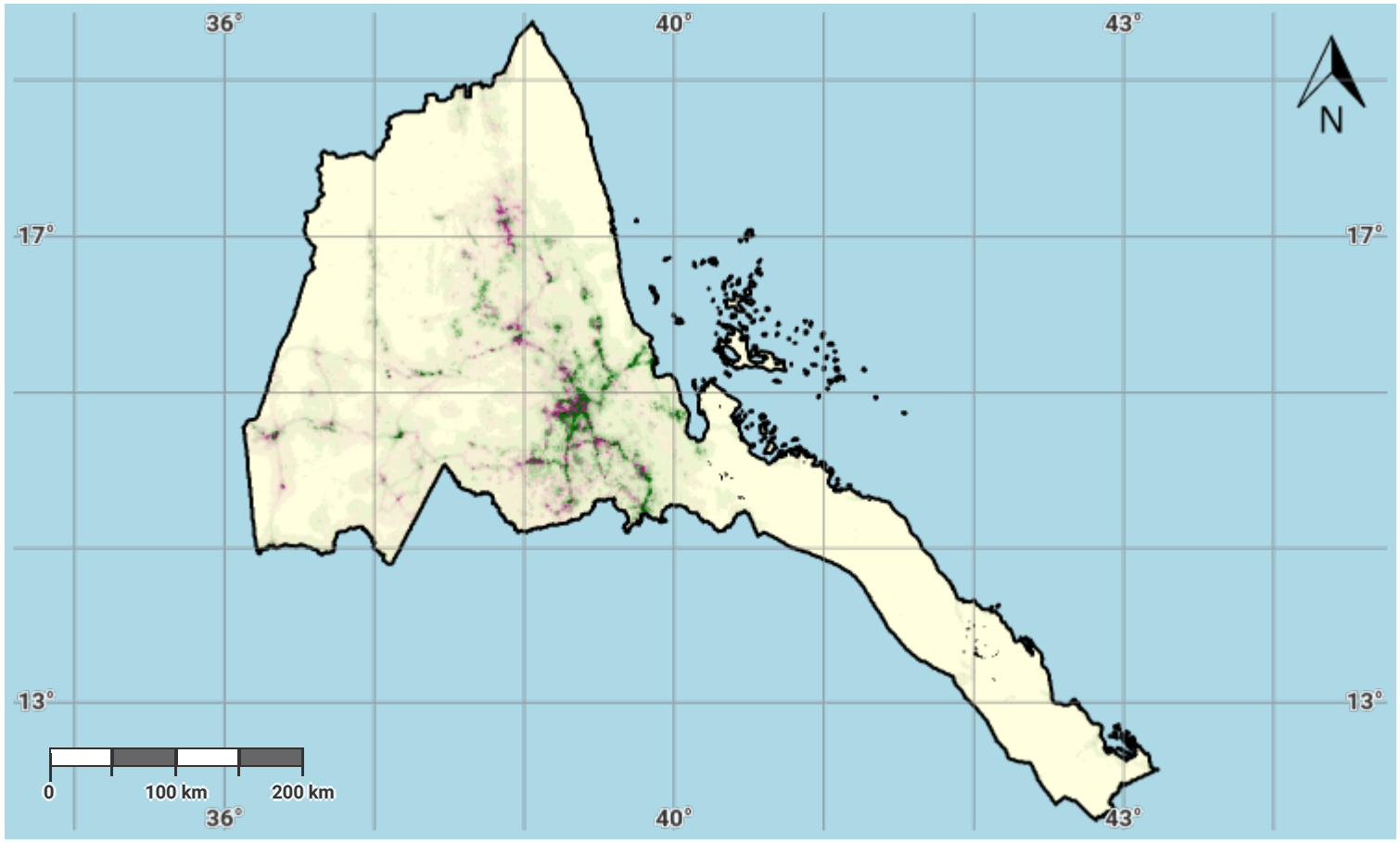
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Eritrea – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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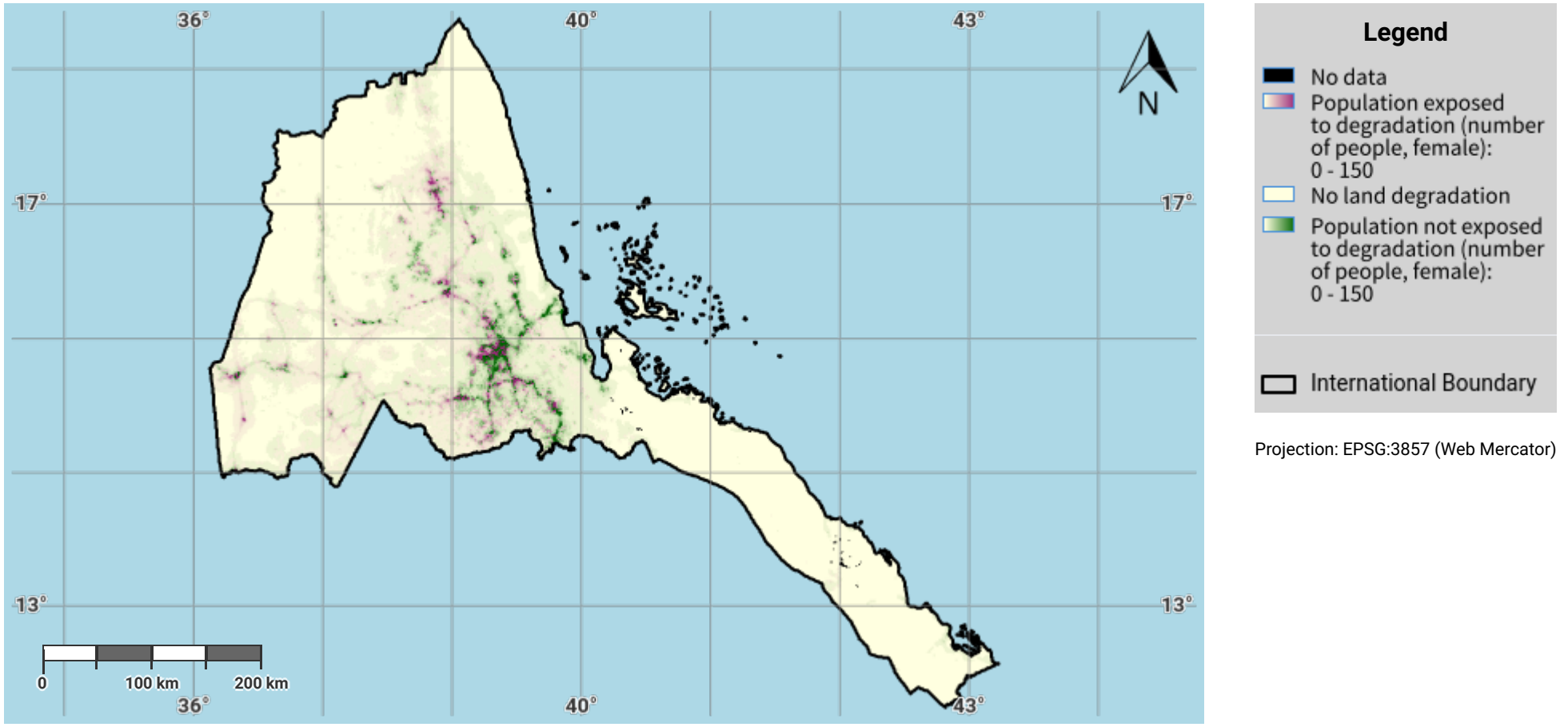
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Eritrea – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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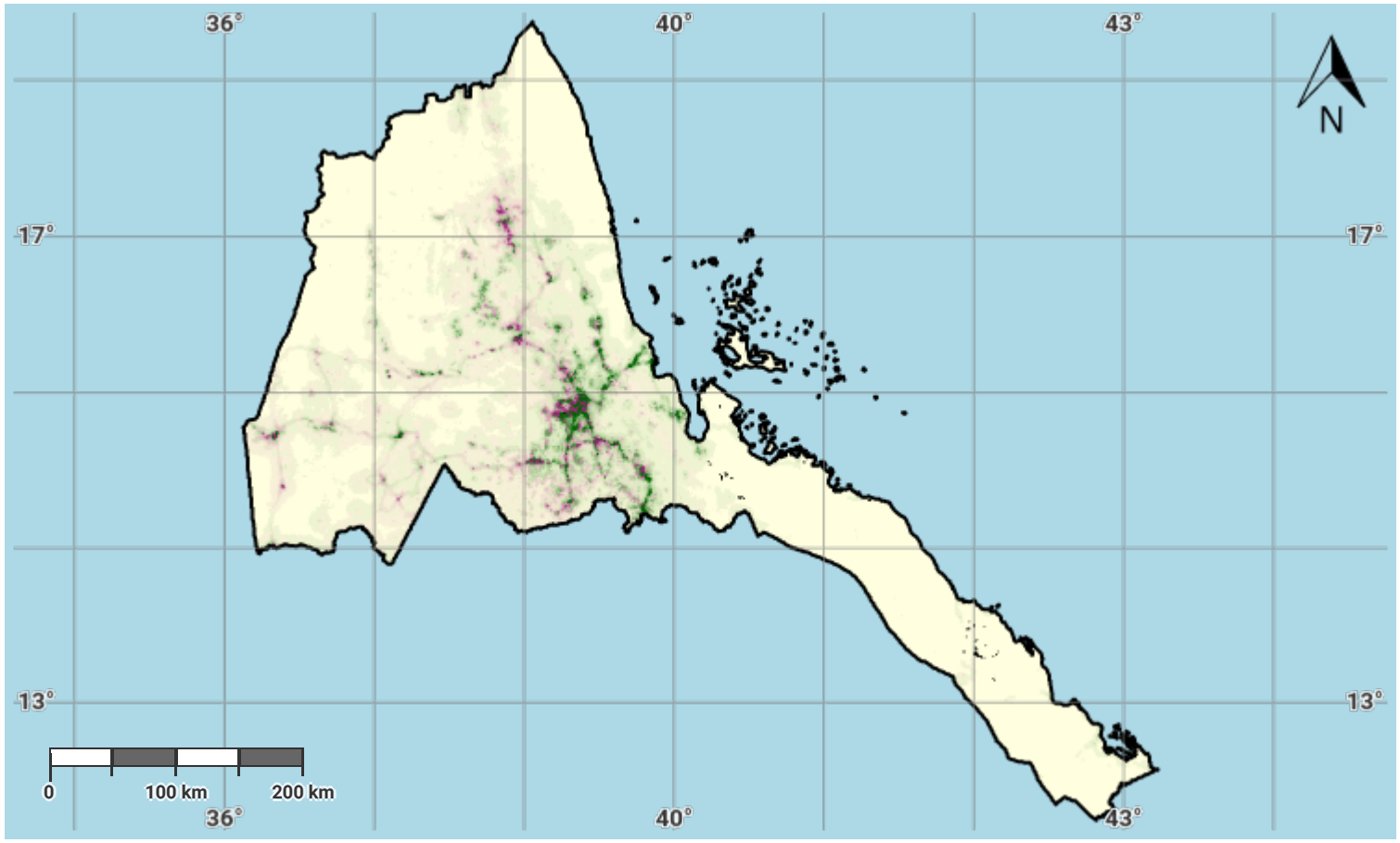
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Eritrea – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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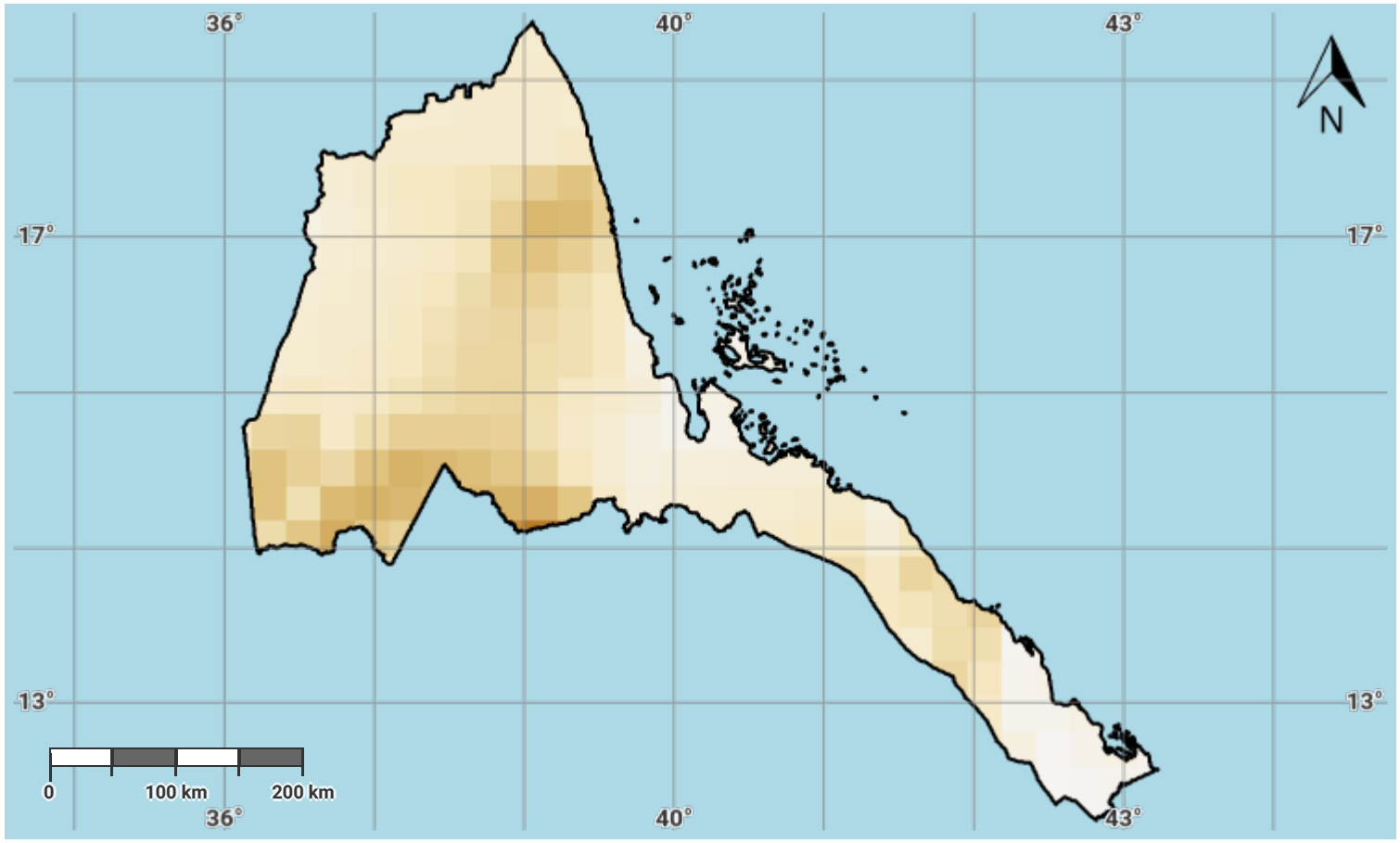
Eritrea – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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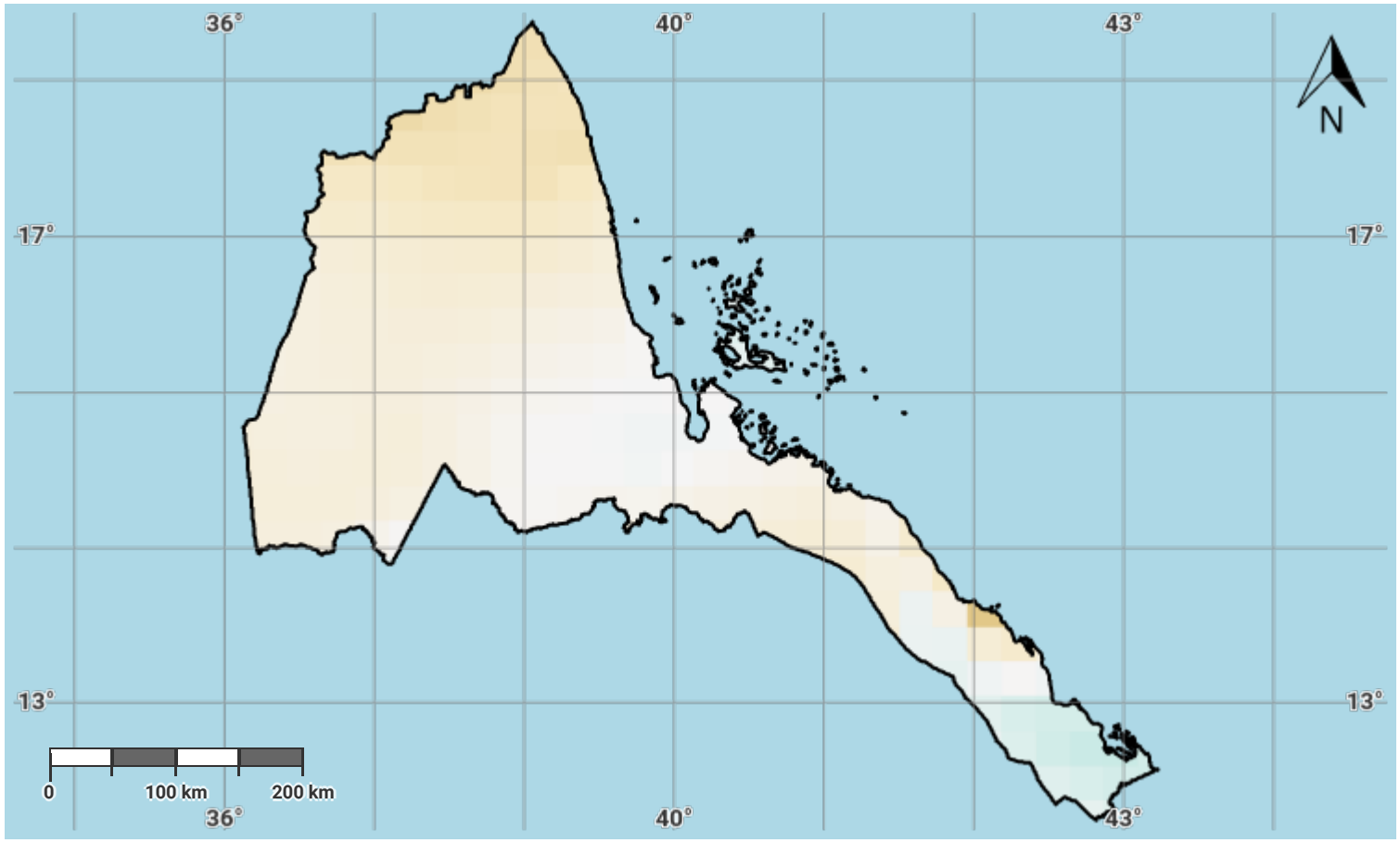
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Eritrea – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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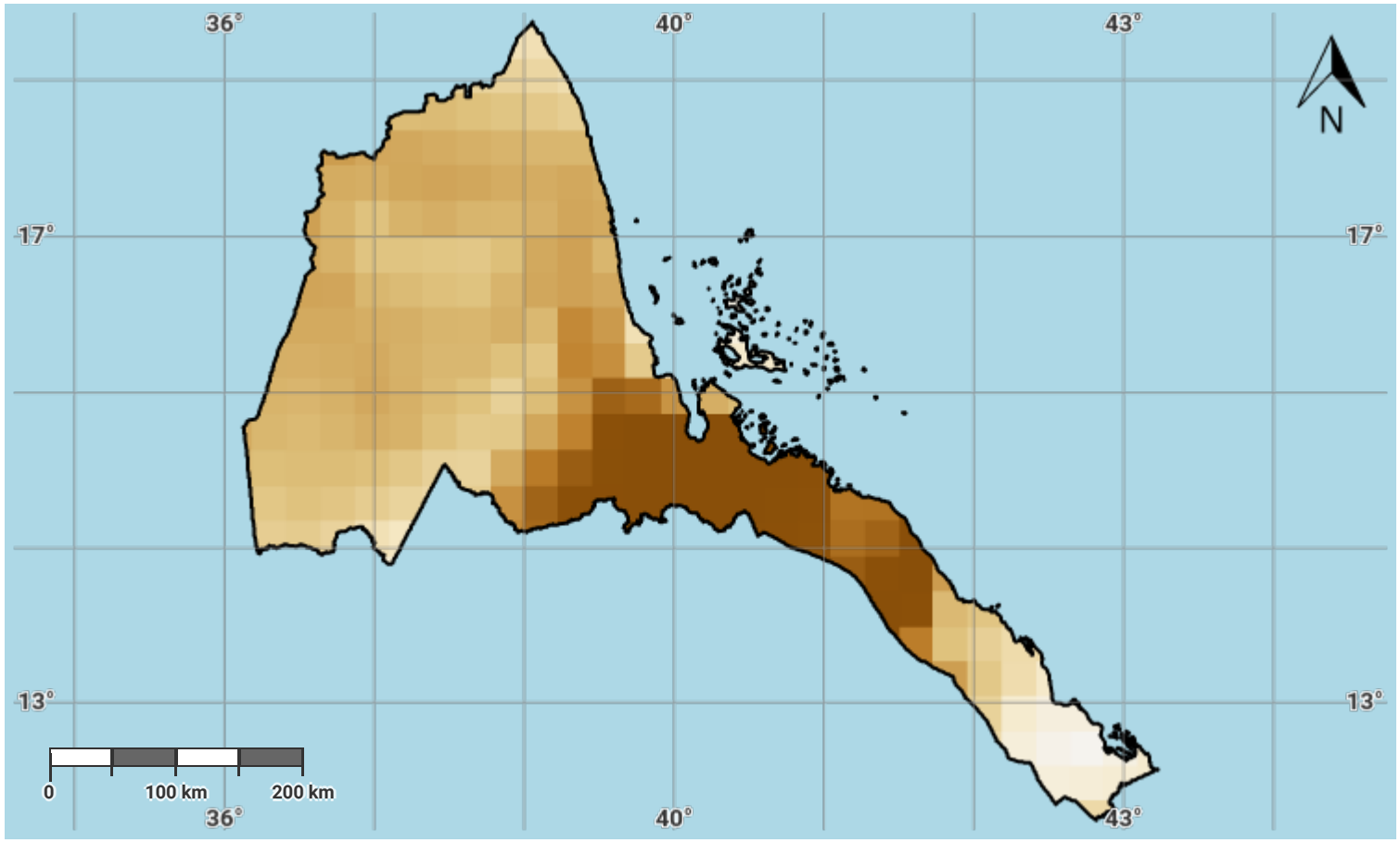
Eritrea – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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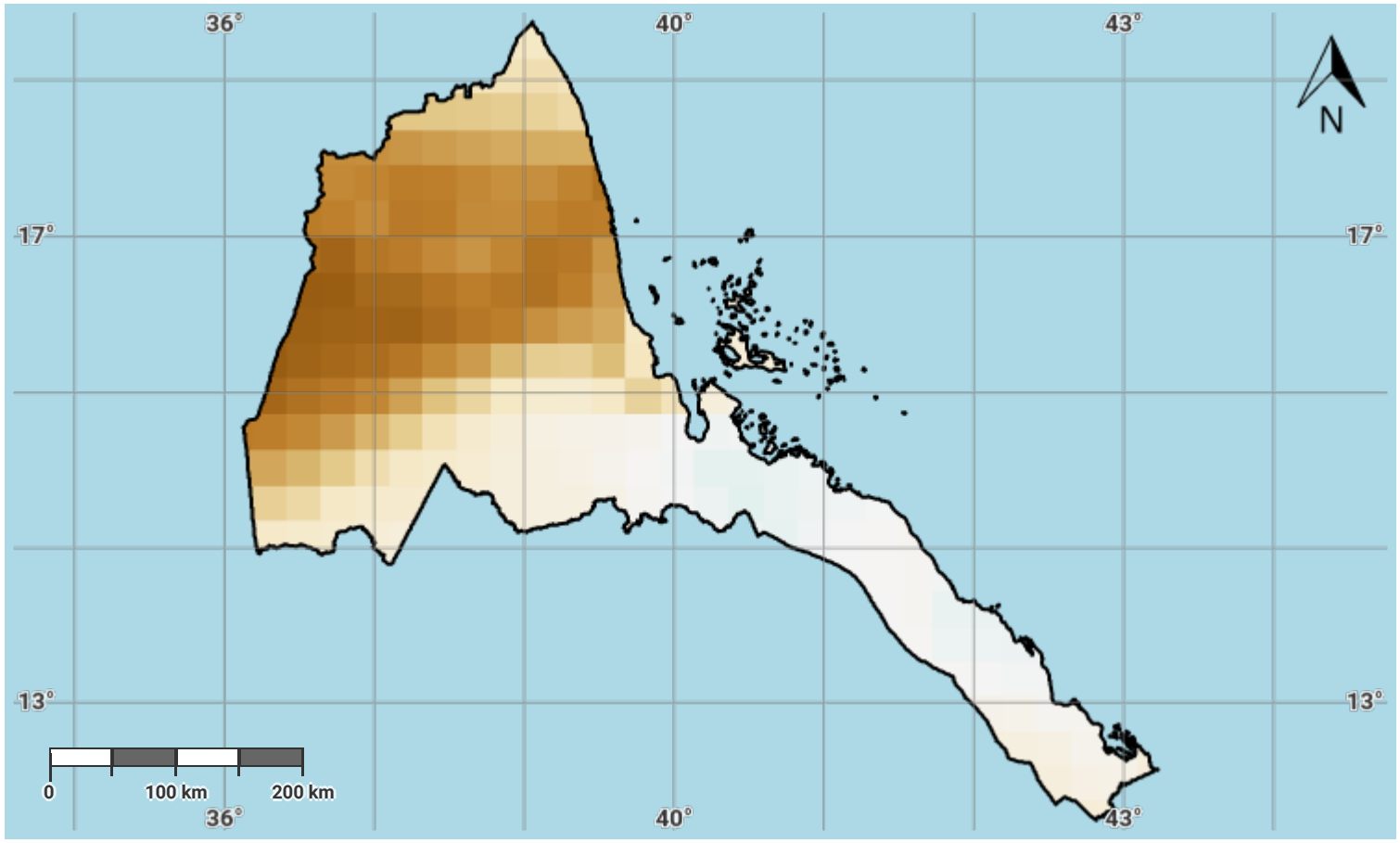
Eritrea – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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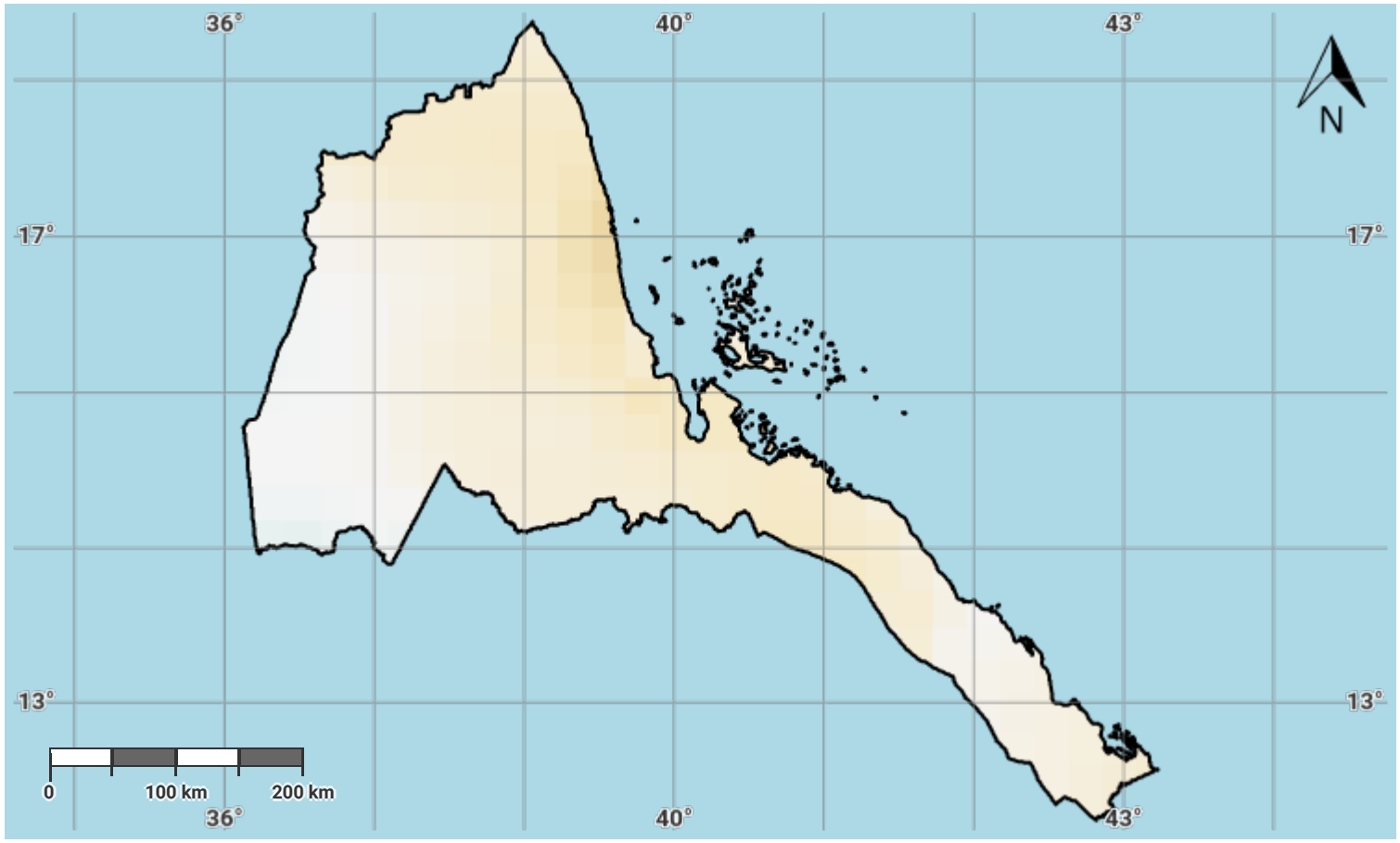
Eritrea – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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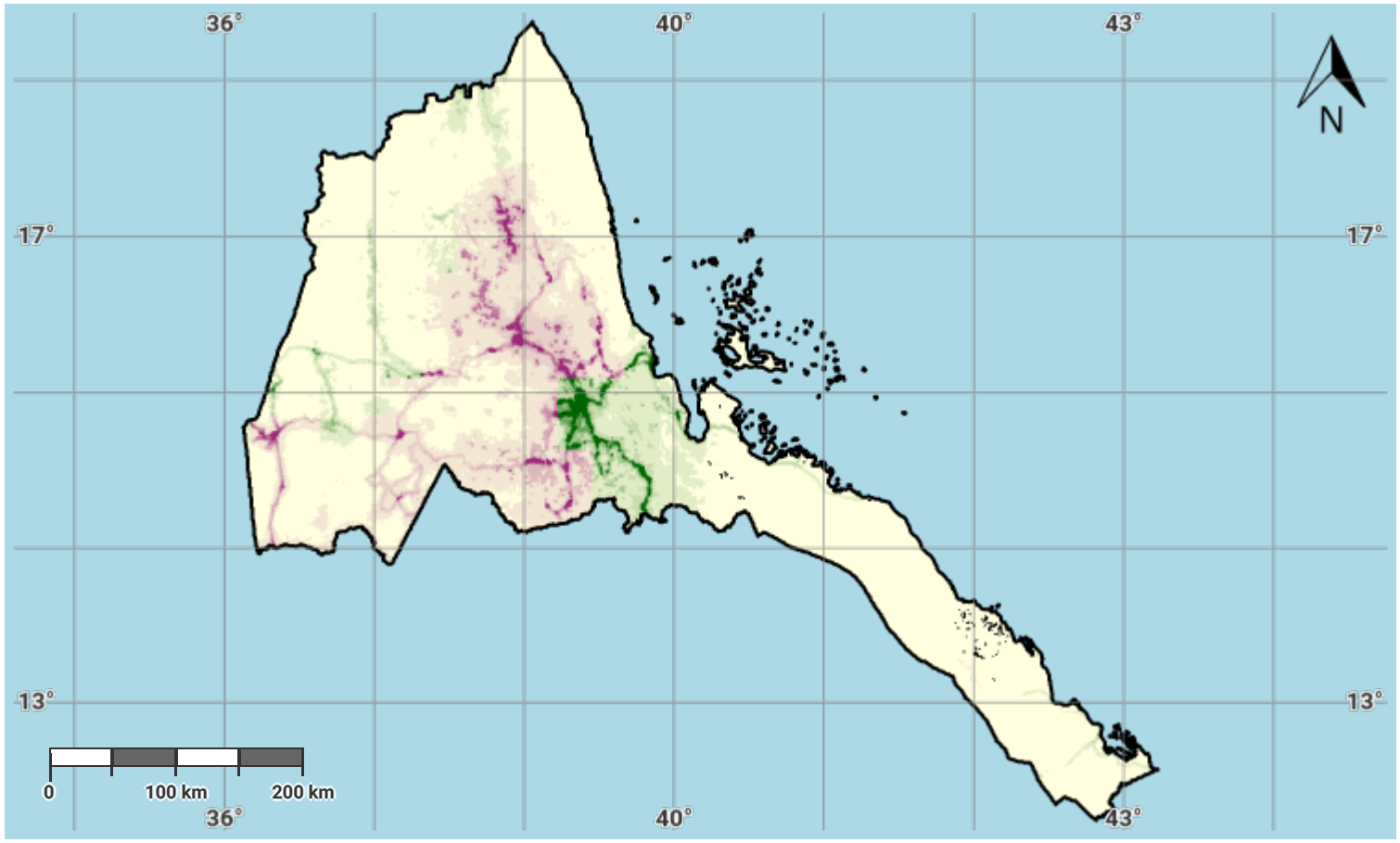
Eritrea – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 180
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 180
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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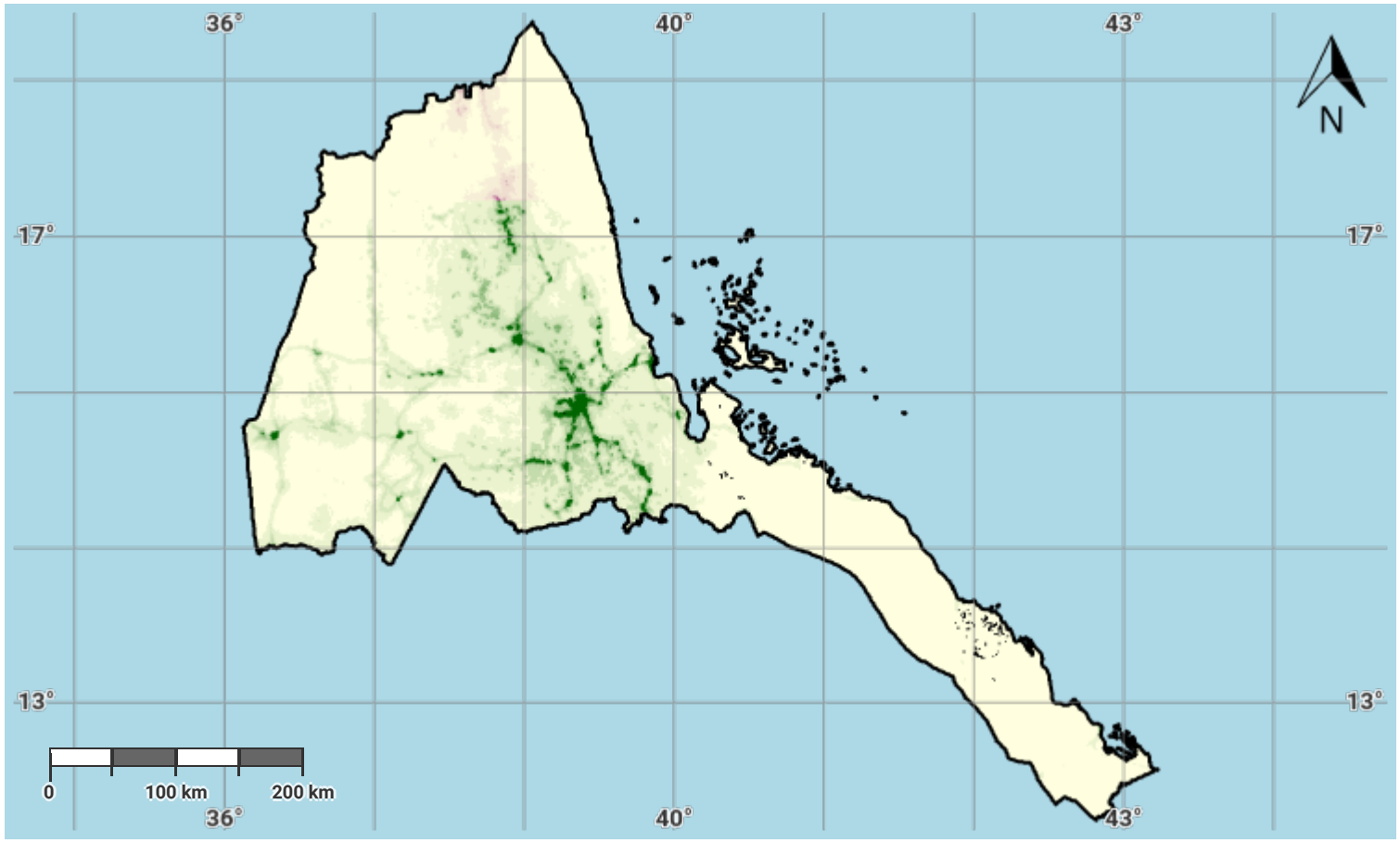
Eritrea – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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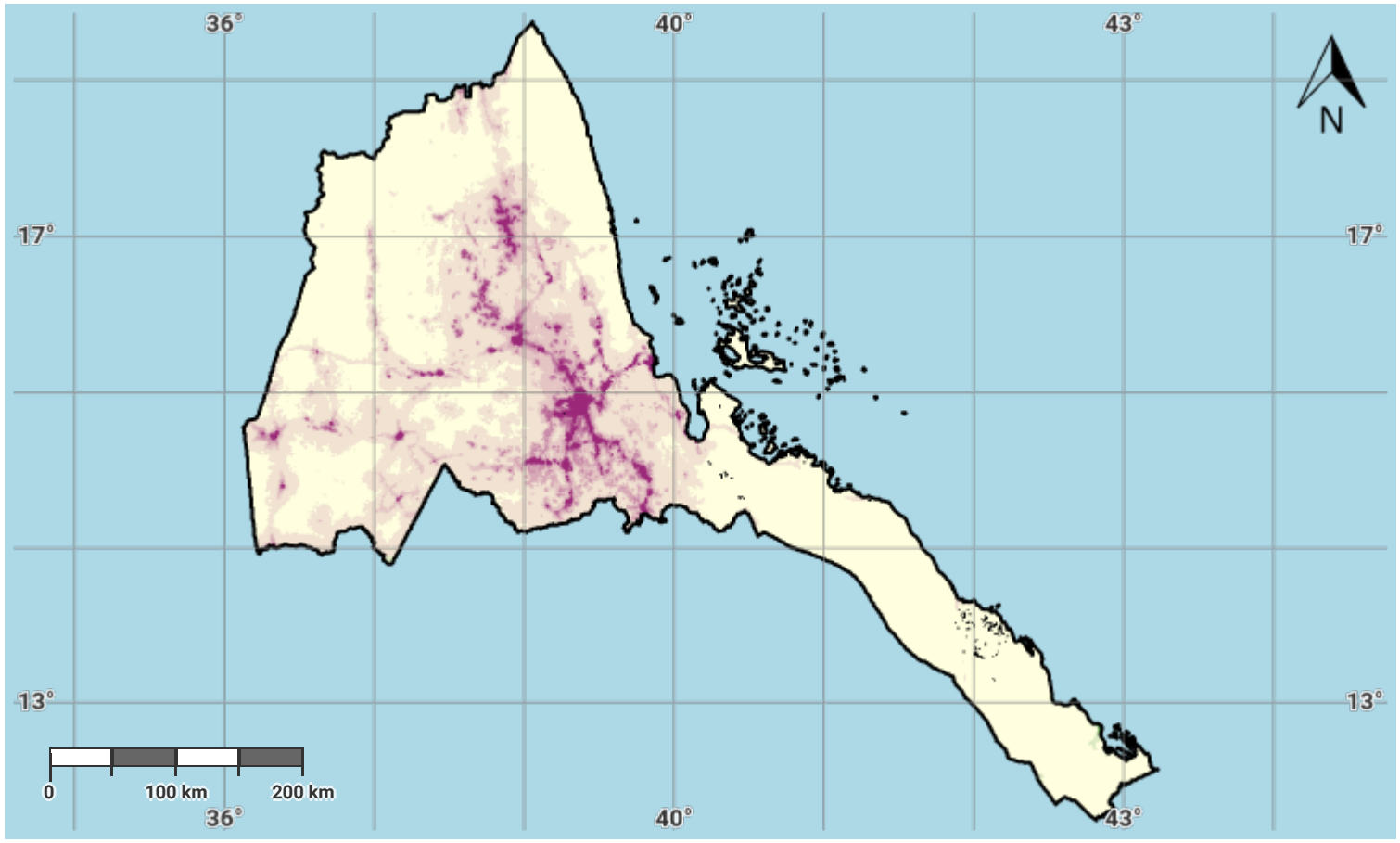
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Eritrea – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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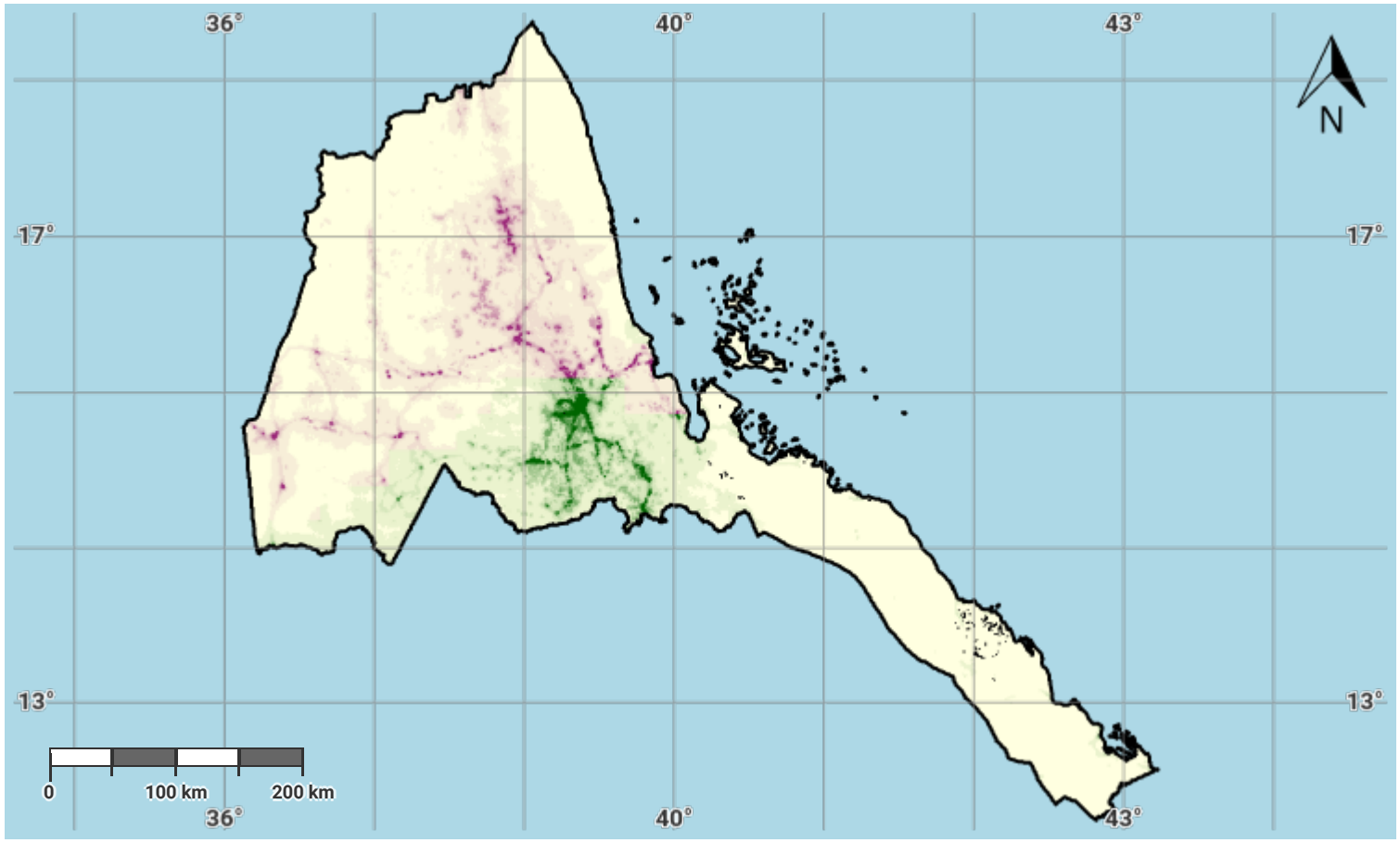
Eritrea – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

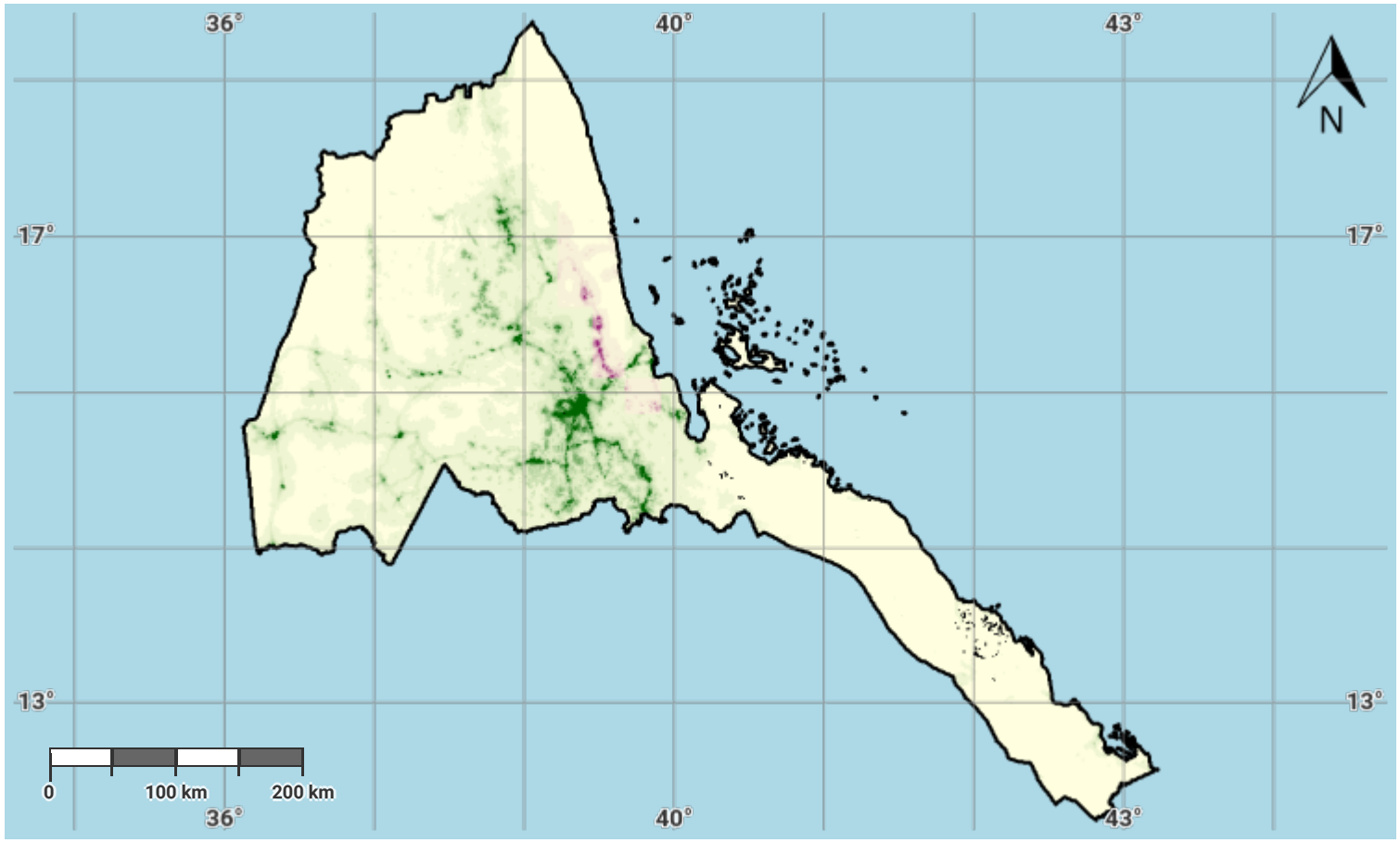
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

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

Eritrea – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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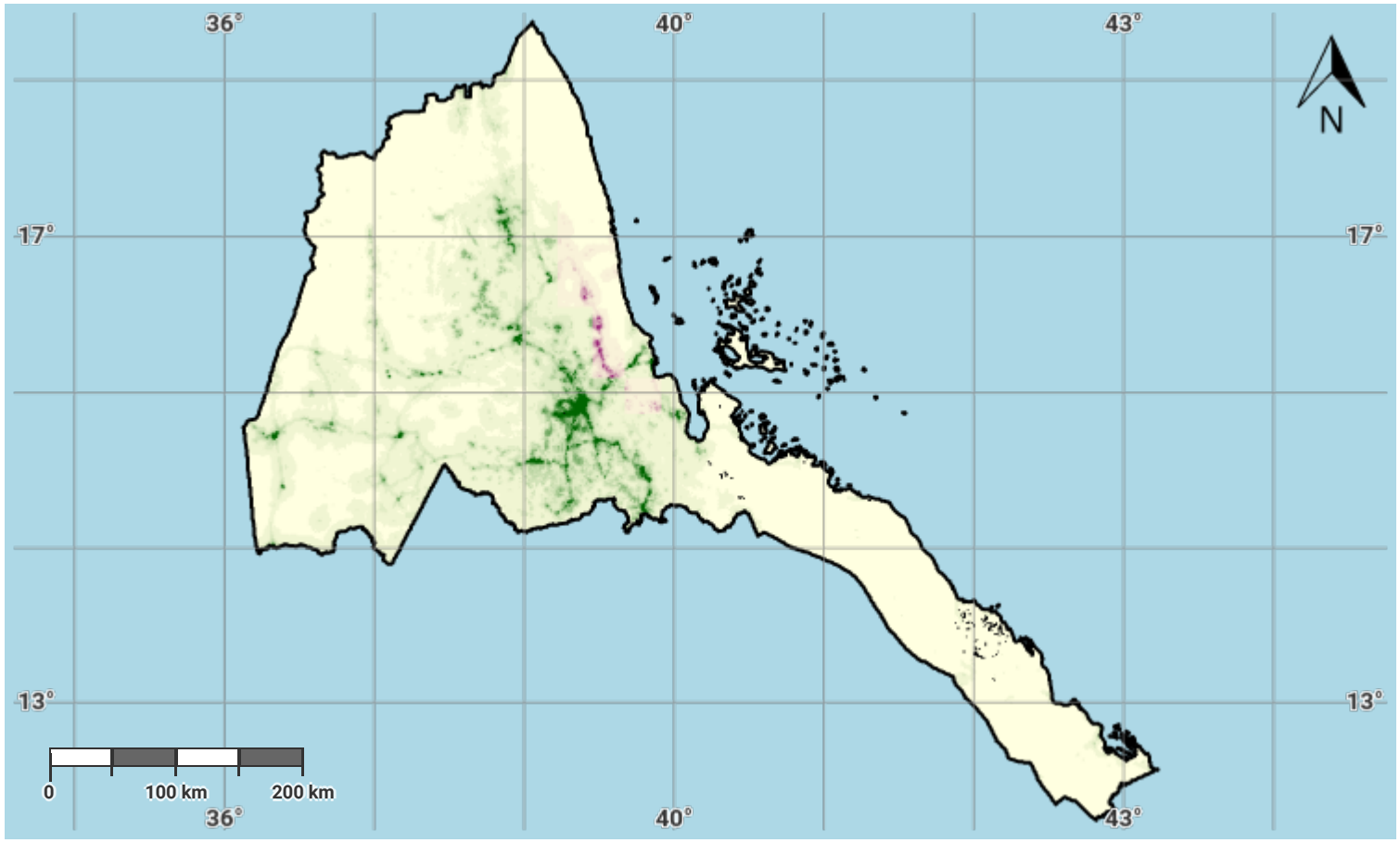
Eritrea – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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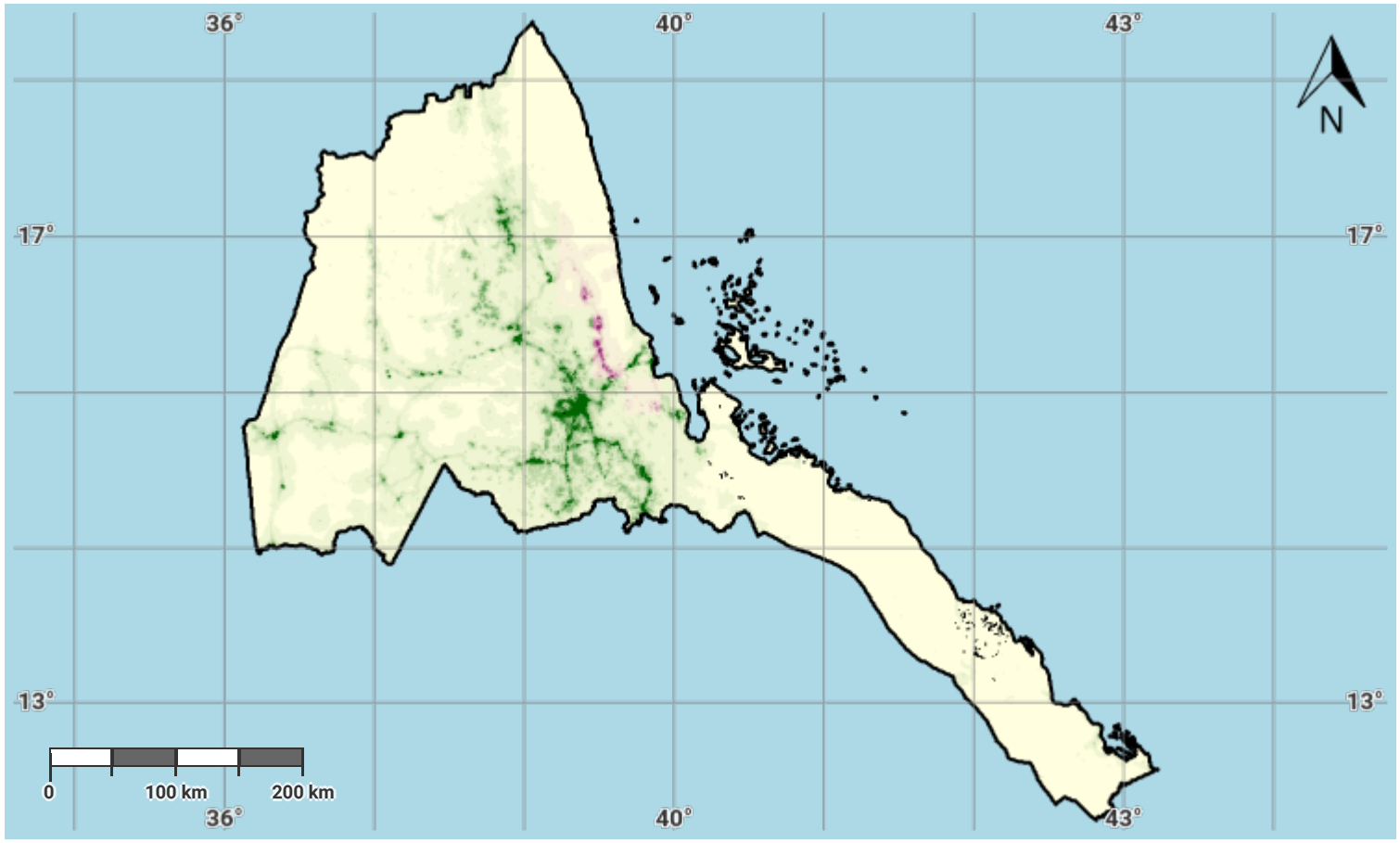
Eritrea – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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