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

# Report from Gambia




2 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 | 10 265 | 350 | 10 615 | |
| 2 005 | 10 275 | 340 | 10 615 | |
| 2 010 | 10 283 | 332 | 10 615 | |
| 2 015 | 10 284 | 331 | 10 615 | |
| 2 019 | 10 284 | 331 | 10 615 | |
| 2 020 | 10 284 | 331 | 10 615 | |
| 2 021 | 10 284 | 331 | 10 615 | |

### Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

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

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 | 784 | 1 142 | 6 852 | 1 388 | 81 | 15 | 352 | |
| 2001 | 803 | 1 132 | 6 838 | 1 394 | 83 | 15 | 351 | |
| 2002 | 798 | 1 130 | 6 844 | 1 397 | 84 | 15 | 348 | |
| 2003 | 824 | 1 117 | 6 829 | 1 408 | 85 | 15 | 338 | |
| 2004 | 937 | 1 067 | 6 740 | 1 432 | 86 | 14 | 338 | |
| 2005 | 947 | 1 063 | 6 726 | 1 437 | 88 | 14 | 341 | |
| 2006 | 959 | 1 060 | 6 712 | 1 443 | 89 | 14 | 337 | |
| 2007 | 961 | 1 057 | 6 713 | 1 452 | 89 | 15 | 328 | |
| 2008 | 967 | 1 051 | 6 703 | 1 458 | 91 | 15 | 330 | |
| 2009 | 978 | 1 038 | 6 701 | 1 461 | 93 | 15 | 330 | |
| 2010 | 980 | 1 030 | 6 704 | 1 459 | 95 | 15 | 332 | |
| 2011 | 972 | 1 005 | 6 740 | 1 456 | 96 | 15 | 331 | |
| 2012 | 972 | 998 | 6 745 | 1 456 | 98 | 15 | 331 | |
| 2013 | 973 | 984 | 6 752 | 1 456 | 105 | 15 | 331 | |
| 2014 | 974 | 953 | 6 770 | 1 456 | 115 | 14 | 332 | |
| 2015 | 974 | 953 | 6 766 | 1 456 | 120 | 14 | 332 | |
| 2016 | 990 | 948 | 6 741 | 1 458 | 131 | 14 | 332 | |
| 2017 | 993 | 947 | 6 739 | 1 457 | 132 | 14 | 332 | |
| 2018 | 1 066 | 914 | 6 699 | 1 456 | 132 | 16 | 332 | |
| 2019 | 1 117 | 880 | 6 670 | 1 454 | 146 | 16 | 332 | |
| 2020 | 1 117 | 880 | 6 670 | 1 454 | 146 | 16 | 332 | |

## 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) | 750 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 784 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 79 | 936 | 110 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 142 |
| Croplands (km²) | 145 | 16 | 6 614 | 34 | 37 | 0 | 6 | 6 852 |
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 376 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 389 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 81 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 15 |
| Total | 974 | 953 | 6 767 | 1 456 | 120 | 14 | 332 | |

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water bodies (km²) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 323 | 353 |
| Total | 974 | 953 | 6 767 | 1 456 | 120 | 14 | 332 | |

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) | 963 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 974 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 54 | 877 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 954 |
| Croplands (km²) | 100 | 3 | 6 634 | 4 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 6 766 |
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 447 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 455 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Water bodies (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 331 | 331 |
| Total | 1 117 | 880 | 6 671 | 1 454 | 146 | 15 | 331 | |

## 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 | 148 | 1 .4 |
| Land area with non-degraded land cover | 10 466 | 98 .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 | 173 | 1 .6 |
| Land area with stable land cover | 10 387 | 97 .9 |
| Land area with degraded land cover | 54 | 0 .5 |
| Land area with no land cover data | 0 | 0 .0 |

## General comments

## SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

### Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

| Land cover class | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) | No Data (km²) |
| Tree-covered areas | 0 | 24 | 221 | 330 | 174 | 0 |
| Grasslands | 0 | 23 | 399 | 374 | 140 | 0 |
| Croplands | 0 | 230 | 3 426 | 1 780 | 1 177 | 1 |
| Wetlands | 0 | 8 | 414 | 532 | 403 | 18 |
| Artificial surfaces | 0 | 1 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Other Lands | 0 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 0 | 0 | 146 | 120 | 43 | 13 |

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 | 0 | 197 | 242 | 104 | 370 | 0 |
| Grasslands | 0 | 408 | 206 | 9 | 248 | 0 |
| Croplands | 1 | 2 229 | 2 618 | 252 | 1 402 | 3 |
| Wetlands | 3 | 322 | 340 | 16 | 717 | 19 |
| Artificial surfaces | 0 | 3 | 78 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Other Lands | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 2 | 85 | 144 | 2 | 78 | 13 |

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

| Land Conversion | | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
| Croplands | Tree-covered areas | 145 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 65 | 43 |
| Grasslands | Croplands | 110 | 0 | 5 | 67 | 34 | 4 |
| Grasslands | Tree-covered areas | 79 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 43 | 21 |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 37 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 2 | 2 |

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

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

| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croplands | Tree-covered areas | 137 | 0 | 37 | 15 | 20 | 65 |
| Grasslands | Croplands | 119 | 0 | 75 | 24 | 0 | 20 |
| Grasslands | Tree-covered areas | 66 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 1 | 37 |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 56 | 0 | 2 | 51 | 1 | 3 |

## 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 | 300 | 2 .9 |
| Land area with non-degraded land productivity | 9 942 | 96 .7 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 20 | 0 .2 |

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with improved land productivity | 2 917 | 28 .4 |
| Land area with stable land productivity | 4 021 | 39 .1 |
| Land area with degraded land productivity | 3 322 | 32 .3 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 22 | 0 .2 |

## 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 | 70 | 37 | 41 | 108 | 57 | 100 | 40 |
| 2001 | 68 | 37 | 41 | 107 | 55 | 100 | 40 |
| 2002 | 69 | 37 | 41 | 107 | 54 | 100 | 40 |
| 2003 | 67 | 38 | 41 | 106 | 54 | 100 | 41 |
| 2004 | 59 | 39 | 42 | 105 | 54 | 102 | 41 |
| 2005 | 58 | 39 | 42 | 104 | 52 | 102 | 41 |
| 2006 | 57 | 40 | 42 | 104 | 52 | 102 | 42 |
| 2007 | 57 | 40 | 42 | 103 | 51 | 101 | 43 |
| 2008 | 57 | 40 | 42 | 103 | 50 | 101 | 42 |
| 2009 | 56 | 40 | 42 | 103 | 50 | 101 | 42 |
| 2010 | 56 | 41 | 42 | 103 | 48 | 101 | 42 |
| 2011 | 57 | 42 | 42 | 103 | 48 | 101 | 42 |
| 2012 | 57 | 42 | 42 | 103 | 47 | 102 | 42 |
| 2013 | 57 | 43 | 42 | 103 | 44 | 102 | 42 |
| 2014 | 56 | 44 | 42 | 103 | 40 | 103 | 42 |
| 2015 | 63 | 41 | 41 | 103 | 44 | 108 | 42 |
| 2016 | 61 | 41 | 41 | 103 | 41 | 108 | 42 |
| 2017 | 61 | 41 | 41 | 103 | 40 | 108 | 42 |
| 2018 | 57 | 43 | 41 | 103 | 40 | 98 | 42 |
| 2019 | 55 | 44 | 42 | 103 | 37 | 98 | 42 |
| 2020 | 55 | 44 | 42 | 103 | 37 | 98 | 42 |

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 | 145 | 52 .1 | 58 .9 | 755 292 | 854 403 | 99 111 |

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Initial SOC stock (t/ha) | Final SOC stock (t/ha) | Initial SOC stock total (t) | Final SOC stock total (t) | SOC stock change (t) |
| Grasslands | Tree-covered areas | 79 | 51 .5 | 51 .5 | 407 183 | 407 183 | 0 |
| Grasslands | Croplands | 110 | 35 .9 | 33 .6 | 394 614 | 369 189 | -25 425 |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 37 | 42 .0 | 31 .9 | 155 382 | 118 142 | -37 240 |

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 | 100 | 41 .8 | 42 .3 | 417 955 | 422 761 | 4 806 |
| Grasslands | Tree-covered areas | 54 | 39 .7 | 39 .7 | 214 352 | 214 382 | 30 |
| Grasslands | Croplands | 20 | 36 .1 | 35 .2 | 72 130 | 70 483 | -1 647 |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 25 | 43 .9 | 38 .6 | 109 753 | 96 586 | -13 167 |

## 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) | 46 | 0 .4 |
| Land area with non-degraded SOC | 10 178 | 99 .0 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 37 | 0 .4 |

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with improved SOC | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with stable SOC | 10 195 | 99 .1 |
| Land area with degraded SOC | 51 | 0 .5 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 36 | 0 .4 |

## 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 | 453 | 4 .4 |
| Reporting Period | 3 574 | 34 .8 |
| Change in degraded extent | 3121 | |

### 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:

Generally based on the default data provided which is partial and the lack of capacity and data processing for reporting.

### False positives/ False negatives

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

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

### Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

| Hotspots | Location | Area (km²) | Assessment Process | Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots | Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy | Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sami Hotspot | Sami District, CRRN | 58 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Fire regime change<br>3. Climate change<br>4. Cropland and agroforestry management | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Increase protected areas<br>◦ Increase protected area extent<br>• Restore/improve croplands<br>◦ Practise sustainable land management<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Fulladu Hotspot | Fulladu District, CRRS | 95 .5 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Cropland and agroforestry management<br>3. Fire regime change<br>4. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization<br>5. Climate change | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Manage artificial surfaces<br>◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Total no. of hotspots | 7 | | | | | | |
| Total hotspot area | 1 939 .7 | | | | | | |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jarra Central Hotspot | Jarra Central, LRR | 52 .9 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Cropland and agroforestry management<br>3. Fire regime change<br>4. Climate change<br>5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Manage artificial surfaces<br>  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Kerewan LGA Hotspot | North Bank Region | 1 089 .2 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Cropland and agroforestry management<br>3. Fire regime change<br>4. Climate change<br>5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Total no. of hotspots | 7 | | | | | | |
| Total hotspot area | 1 939 .7 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jimara Hotspot | Jimara District, URR | 167 .4 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Cropland and agroforestry management<br>3. Fire regime change<br>4. Climate change<br>5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Njau/Saloum Hotspot | Saloum District, CRRN | 459 .7 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Cropland and agroforestry management<br>3. Fire regime change<br>4. Climate change | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve croplands<br>◦ Practise sustainable land management<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Total no. of hotspots | 7 | | | | | | |
| Total hotspot area | 1 939 .7 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kombo South Hotspot | Kombo South District, WCR | 17 | Site-based data | 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation<br>2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Manage artificial surfaces<br>  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces<br>• Restore/improve multiple functions<br>• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses | |
| Total no. of hotspots | 7 | | | | | | |
| Total hotspot area | 1 939 .7 | | | | | | |

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

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

## SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

| Brightspots | Location | Area (km²) | Assessment Process | What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy? | Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total no. of brightpots | | 6 | | | | |
| Total brightspot area | | 340 .2 | | | | |

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

| Brightspots | Location | Area (km²) | Assessment Process | What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy? | Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Janjanbureh Bright Spot | Upper Fulladu District, Central River Region South | 42 .1 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Increase protected areas<br>◦ Increase protected area extent<br>• Restore/improve protected areas<br>◦ Improve management of protected areas<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Kantora Bright Spot | Kantora District, Upper River Region | 37 .8 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Niamina Bright Spot | Central River Region South | 149 .7 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve multiple land uses<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Total no. of brightpots | | 6 | | | | |
| Total brightspot area | | 340 .2 | | | | |

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

| Brightspots | Location | Area (km²) | Assessment Process | What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy? | Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Niumi Bright Spot | North Bank Region | 18 .6 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Sami Bright Spot | Sami District, Central River Region North | 38 .6 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • Restore/improve protected areas<br>◦ Improve management of protected areas<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | |
| Wuli Bright Spot | Wuli District Upper River Region | 53 .4 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Increase protected areas<br>◦ Increase protected area extent<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | Polygon |
| Total no. of brightpots | | 6 | | | | |
| Total brightspot area | | 340 .2 | | | | |

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

1. Protected areas

Climate change adaptation planning

3. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
4. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
5. Social and cultural instruments
6. Legal and regulatory instruments
7. Institutional and policy reform

## General comments

## SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

| Target | Year | Location(s) | Total Target Area (km²) | Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention | Targeted action(s) | Status of target achievement | Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted? | Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target? | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 | 2030 | The Gambia | 1 099 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve croplands<br>◦ Practise sustainable land management<br>• Restore/improve grasslands<br>◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>◦ Restore/improve grasslands<br>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Bonn Challenge<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>10 472 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | 2030 | The Gambia | 423 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Increase protected areas<br>  ◦ Increase protected area extent<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent<br>  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock<br>  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Bonn Challenge<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>10 472 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | 2025 | The Gambia | 1 400 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve wetlands<br>  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands<br>  ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)<br>• Increase protected areas<br>  ◦ Increase protected area extent<br>• Restore/improve protected areas<br>  ◦ Restore protected areas<br>  ◦ Improve management of protected areas<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)<br>  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Bonn Challenge<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>10 472 | | | | | | |

| Target | Year | Location(s) | Total Target Area (km²) | Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention | Targeted action(s) | Status of target achievement | Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted? | Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target? | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improve productivity and SOC stocks by 50% in cropland and grasslands by 2030 | 2030 | The Gambia | 7 550 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Restore/improve croplands<br>◦ Practise sustainable land management<br>◦ Improve water use for irrigation<br>◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types<br>◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas<br>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production<br>• Restore/improve grasslands<br>◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)<br>◦ Restore and improve pastures<br>◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types<br>◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock<br>◦ Reduce soil erosion<br>◦ Reduce sand encroachment<br>◦ Maintain the current level of SOC<br>◦ Improve watershed/landscape management<br>◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land<br>◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Bonn Challenge<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>10 472 | | | | | | |

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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Dobo Forest park in Central Badibu District | 2020-08-18 | 5 .7 | 16 .70 | |
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Pakala Forest Park in Upper Badibu District | 2016-08-10 | 11 | 16 .70 | |

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Balengo, Upper Badibu District | 2017-03-01 | 0 .6 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Chamen Bai Dam, Lower Niumi District | 2017-03-01 | 0 .4 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Chessy Majaw, Jokadu District | 2017-03-01 | 0 .6 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kubandar, Upper Badibu District | 2017-03-01 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Batelling, Kiang West District | 2019-01-01 | 2 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Geniere, Kiang East District | 2016-02-02 | 0 .8 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jabisa, Jarra Central District | 2017-02-01 | 0 .8 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jali, Kiang West District | 2016-06-01 | 4 .4 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jassong, Jarra East District | 2020-03-11 | 3 .8 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jula Kunda, Kiang West District | 2017-05-03 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kani Kunda Suba, Sabach Sanjal District | 2019-01-01 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kani Kunda Tenda, Sabach Sanjal District | 2019-01-01 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kantong Kunda, Kiang West District | 2019-01-03 | 1 .8 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Keneba, Kiang West District | 2019-02-01 | 0 .2 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kunjata, Sabach Sanjal District | 2019-03-02 | 1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kussi, Wuli District | 2019-03-04 | 0 .6 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kwinella Nya Kunda, Kiang Central | 2019-05-02 | 2 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Mandina, Kiang West District | 2016-04-02 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | sare Legay and Koro Numu Kunda, Jimara District | 2019-02-02 | 2 .7 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Sare Sambel and Sare Sambaru, Jimara District | 2019-02-02 | 1 .2 | 37 .90 | |

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

| | |
|---|---|
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 : | 16 .70 |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030: | 37 .90 |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 : | 410 .30 |
| Improve productivity and SOC stocks by 50% in cropland and grasslands by 2030 : | 15 .00 |

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Sare Sarjo and Jatta Kunda, Kiang Central | 2019-02-04 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Tambana, Jokadu District | 2019-01-03 | 0 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Tuba Wuli, Wuli District | 2019-05-06 | 0 .9 | 37 .90 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Along the Bintang Bolong Tributary | 2012-08-15 | 9 | 410 .30 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Nana Cluster, Niamina West District | 2019-06-04 | 5 .4 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Bayaba | 2019-07-17 | 0 .2 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Fittu Fula | 2019-04-05 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Gounta | 2019-06-10 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jallow Kunda Sering | 2018-05-07 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jallube Tukulor | 2019-05-14 | 0 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jamwelly Pere Gimiss | 2019-11-20 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Jimbala Falingho | 2019-08-09 | 0 .4 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Katamina | 2018-09-10 | 0 .5 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kumbanye | 2019-02-11 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Lamin Koto | 2019-03-13 | 0 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Macca saderr | 2019-07-11 | 0 .1 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Mori Kunda | 2005-06-14 | 0 .4 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Niamina Sotokoi | 2013-06-12 | 2 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Njoben Fula | 2019-01-24 | 0 .3 | 37 .90 | |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030 | Same As Targeted Actions | Pallang Mandinka | 2019-06-11 | 0 .2 | 37 .90 | |

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

| | |
|---|---|
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 : | 16 .70 |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030: | 37 .90 |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 : | 410 .30 |
| Improve productivity and SOC stocks by 50% in cropland and grasslands by 2030 : | 15 .00 |

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Tanbi Wetland Reserve | | 75 .6 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Bao Bolong Wetland Reserve | | 295 .7 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Bamba Forest Park | | 4 .2 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Bijilo Forest Park | | 0 .4 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Fintong Manareg Forest Park | | 11 .4 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Furuya Forest Park | | 4 .8 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Kabafita Forest Park | | 2 .3 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Nyambai Forest Park | | 2 .1 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Bolong Fenyo Wetland Reserve | | 1 .7 | 410 .30 | |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 | Same As Targeted Actions | Salagi Forest Park | | 3 .1 | 410 .30 | Polygon |
| Improve productivity and SOC stocks by 50% in cropland and grasslands by 2030 | Other<br>Agro Forestry Farms and New Pastures | West Coast Region, Lower River Region, Central River Region, North Bank Region and Upper River Region | 2016-06-08 | 15 | 15 .00 | |

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

| | |
|---|---|
| Rehabilitate 1099 sq km of degraded grassland and cropland with declining productivity and early signs of decline for crop production and forestry by 2030 : | 16 .70 |
| Increase Forest Cover by 10% by 2030: | 37 .90 |
| Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2025 : | 410 .30 |
| Improve productivity and SOC stocks by 50% in cropland and grasslands by 2030 : | 15 .00 |

General comments

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

### Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

| Year | Proportion of population below international poverty line (%) |
|---|---|
| 2 000 | |
| 2 001 | |
| 2 002 | |
| 2 003 | 46.1 |
| 2 004 | |
| 2 005 | |
| 2 006 | |
| 2 007 | |
| 2 008 | |
| 2 009 | |
| 2 010 | 25.4 |
| 2 011 | |
| 2 012 | |
| 2 013 | |
| 2 014 | |
| 2 015 | 10.3 |
| 2 016 | |
| 2 017 | |
| 2 018 | |
| 2 019 | |
| 2 020 | 17.24 |

### 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 | The international poverty rate for 2020 was 17.24 based on the US$2.15/ per day based on 2017 Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) |

### General comments

## 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 | 44 | 4 | 23 |
| 2001 | 46 | 4 | 25 |
| 2002 | 47 | 5 | 26 |
| 2003 | 48 | 5 | 27 |
| 2004 | 49 | 5 | 28 |
| 2005 | 50 | 5 | 29 |
| 2006 | 51 | 5 | 30 |
| 2007 | 52 | 5 | 31 |
| 2008 | 54 | 6 | 32 |
| 2009 | 55 | 6 | 33 |
| 2010 | 56 | 6 | 34 |
| 2011 | 57 | 6 | 35 |
| 2012 | 58 | 6 | 36 |
| 2013 | 59 | 6 | 37 |
| 2014 | 61 | 7 | 38 |
| 2015 | 62 | 7 | 39 |
| 2016 | 63 | 7 | 40 |
| 2017 | 64 | 7 | 42 |
| 2018 | 65 | 7 | 43 |
| 2019 | 66 | 7 | 44 |
| 2020 | 67 | 8 | 45 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|
| Increase | Due to Government's efforts and commitment by partners to provide clean drinkable water to the population. |

### General comments

## SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

### Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

| Time period | Population exposed (count) | Percentage of total population exposed (%) | Female population exposed (count) | Percentage of total female population exposed (%) | Male population exposed (count) | Percentage of total male population exposed (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline period | 164998 | 8 .2 | 83873 | 8 .1 | 81125 | 8 .3 |
| Reporting period | 405951 | 17 .4 | 211577 | 17 .6 | 194374 | 17 .1 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|
| Increase | Due to population growth and increase in land expansion for Agriculture. |

### General comments

## SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for the Gambian population | 2030 | National | Ongoing | More projects needed to complement Government efforts in attaining SDG 6 |

### General comments

## 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 | 2 835 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 781 |
| 2001 | 3 886 | 813 | 1 103 | 0 | 4 813 |
| 2002 | 0 | 1 010 | 8 733 | 873 | 0 |
| 2003 | 3 547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 069 |
| 2004 | 8 699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 916 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 615 |
| 2006 | 1 162 | 1 254 | 0 | 0 | 8 200 |
| 2007 | 6 925 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 691 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 615 |
| 2009 | 4 345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 270 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 615 |
| 2011 | 7 309 | 1 132 | 1 556 | 0 | 618 |
| 2012 | 1 635 | 964 | 470 | 1 401 | 6 145 |
| 2013 | 8 561 | 473 | 21 | 0 | 1 560 |
| 2014 | 3 957 | 2 700 | 2 662 | 1 296 | 0 |
| 2015 | 3 336 | 1 507 | 0 | 0 | 5 772 |
| 2016 | 3 383 | 635 | 795 | 5 121 | 680 |
| 2017 | 3 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 615 |
| 2018 | 5 812 | 2 652 | 0 | 0 | 2 151 |
| 2019 | 3 855 | 1 515 | 964 | 1 870 | 2 411 |
| 2020 | 8 000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 600 |
| 2021 | 8 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 300 |

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 | 2 835 | 27 .6 |
| 2001 | 5 802 | 56 .5 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2003 | 3 547 | 34 .5 |
| 2004 | 8 699 | 84 .7 |

| | Total area under drought (km²) | Proportion of land under drought (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 2005 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2006 | 2 416 | 23 .5 |
| 2007 | 6 925 | 67 .4 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2009 | 4 345 | 42 .3 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2011 | 9 997 | 97 .2 |
| 2012 | 4 470 | 43 .5 |
| 2013 | 9 055 | 88 .0 |
| 2014 | | 0 .0 |
| 2015 | 4 843 | 47 .1 |
| 2016 | 9 935 | 96 .6 |
| 2017 | 3 000 | 29 .2 |
| 2018 | 8 464 | 82 .3 |
| 2019 | 8 204 | 79 .8 |
| 2020 | 8 000 | 77 .8 |
| 2021 | 8 300 | 80 .7 |

## Qualitative assessment:

Dry spell was experienced in the past two years resulting to poor germination of crops after planting.

## 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 | 989976 | 82.7 | 207339 | 17.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 207 339 | 17.3 |
| 2001 | 785242 | 63.8 | 285359 | 23.2 | 50414 | 4.1 | 109923 | 8.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 445 696 | 36.2 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 96737 | 7.6 | 1121697 | 88.4 | 49812 | 3.9 | 1 268 246 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 481509 | 36.9 | 822275 | 63.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 822 275 | 63.1 |
| 2004 | 173947 | 12.9 | 1171666 | 87.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 171 666 | 87.1 |
| 2005 | 1392510 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 1215895 | 84.4 | 92925 | 6.5 | 131454 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 224 379 | 15.6 |
| 2007 | 314283 | 21.1 | 1173559 | 78.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 173 559 | 78.9 |
| 2008 | 1536129 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 1281411 | 80.9 | 303374 | 19.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 303 374 | 19.1 |
| 2010 | 1640302 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 824499 | 48.5 | 682245 | 40.1 | 74386 | 4.4 | 118378 | 7.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 875 009 | 51.5 |
| 2012 | 1352433 | 76.9 | 127335 | 7.2 | 64817 | 3.7 | 52123 | 3.0 | 163012 | 9.3 | 407 287 | 23.1 |
| 2013 | 215462 | 11.8 | 1568110 | 86.2 | 32051 | 1.8 | 3081 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 603 242 | 88.2 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0.0 | 537638 | 28.5 | 989251 | 52.4 | 226823 | 12.0 | 132400 | 7.0 | 1 886 112 | 100.0 |
| 2015 | 1522098 | 77.8 | 309065 | 15.8 | 124295 | 6.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 433 360 | 22.2 |
| 2016 | 237291 | 11.7 | 1143389 | 56.4 | 73465 | 3.6 | 75076 | 3.7 | 499425 | 24.6 | 1 791 355 | 88.3 |
| 2017 | 725573 | 34.4 | 1383631 | 65.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 383 631 | 65.6 |
| 2018 | 1394700 | 63.6 | 575310 | 26.2 | 221729 | 10.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 797 039 | 36.4 |
| 2019 | 1513522 | 66.4 | 294468 | 12.9 | 137442 | 6.0 | 72522 | 3.2 | 261967 | 11.5 | 766 399 | 33.6 |
| 2020 | 1500000 | 76.5 | 460000 | 23.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 460 000 | 23.5 |
| 2021 | 1480000 | 74.7 | 500000 | 25.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 500 000 | 25.3 |

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 | % |

| | 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 | 498155 | 81.8 | 111186 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 111 186 | 18.2 |
| 2001 | 393313 | 62.8 | 146788 | 23.4 | 27112 | 4.3 | 59144 | 9.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 233 044 | 37.2 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 51562 | 8.0 | 567084 | 87.9 | 26274 | 4.1 | 644 920 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 253894 | 38.3 | 409589 | 61.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 409 589 | 61.7 |
| 2004 | 93949 | 13.7 | 591133 | 86.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 591 133 | 86.3 |
| 2005 | 708588 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 612131 | 83.5 | 50018 | 6.8 | 71060 | 9.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 121 078 | 16.5 |
| 2007 | 167946 | 21.9 | 597545 | 78.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 597 545 | 78.1 |
| 2008 | 791886 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 657306 | 80.3 | 161048 | 19.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 161 048 | 19.7 |
| 2010 | 847033 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 417098 | 47.6 | 358449 | 40.9 | 38898 | 4.4 | 62665 | 7.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 460 012 | 52.4 |
| 2012 | 690461 | 76.0 | 67562 | 7.4 | 34222 | 3.8 | 28002 | 3.1 | 87703 | 9.7 | 217 489 | 24.0 |
| 2013 | 109005 | 11.6 | 810312 | 86.4 | 17020 | 1.8 | 1665 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 828 997 | 88.4 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0.0 | 279310 | 28.7 | 503774 | 51.8 | 119929 | 12.3 | 69945 | 7.2 | 972 958 | 100.0 |
| 2015 | 776921 | 77.1 | 164694 | 16.3 | 65903 | 6.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 230 597 | 22.9 |
| 2016 | 118453 | 11.3 | 581685 | 55.7 | 38923 | 3.7 | 39833 | 3.8 | 266336 | 25.5 | 926 777 | 88.7 |
| 2017 | 385669 | 35.5 | 701233 | 64.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 701 233 | 64.5 |
| 2018 | 705219 | 62.4 | 306192 | 27.1 | 118041 | 10.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 424 233 | 37.6 |
| 2019 | 767118 | 65.4 | 153911 | 13.1 | 73063 | 6.2 | 38582 | 3.3 | 141159 | 12.0 | 406 715 | 34.6 |
| 2020 | 825000 | 76.0 | 260000 | 24.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 260 000 | 24.0 |
| 2021 | 785000 | 73.7 | 280000 | 26.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 280 000 | 26.3 |

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 | 491821 | 83.6 | 96153 | 16.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 96 153 | 16.4 |
| 2001 | 391929 | 64.8 | 138571 | 22.9 | 23302 | 3.9 | 50779 | 8.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 212 652 | 35.2 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 45175 | 7.2 | 554613 | 89.0 | 23538 | 3.8 | 623 326 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 227615 | 35.5 | 412686 | 64.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 412 686 | 64.5 |
| 2004 | 79998 | 12.1 | 580533 | 87.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 580 533 | 87.9 |

| | 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 | % |
| 2005 | 683922 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2006 | 603764 | 85.4 | 42907 | 6.1 | 60394 | 8.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 103 301 | 14.6 |
| 2007 | 146337 | 20.3 | 576014 | 79.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 576 014 | 79.7 |
| 2008 | 744243 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2009 | 624105 | 81.4 | 142326 | 18.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 142 326 | 18.6 |
| 2010 | 793269 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2011 | 407401 | 49.5 | 323796 | 39.4 | 35488 | 4.3 | 55713 | 6.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 414 997 | 50.5 |
| 2012 | 661972 | 77.7 | 59773 | 7.0 | 30595 | 3.6 | 24121 | 2.8 | 75309 | 8.8 | 189 798 | 22.3 |
| 2013 | 106457 | 12.1 | 757798 | 86.0 | 15031 | 1.7 | 1416 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 774 245 | 87.9 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 .0 | 258328 | 28.3 | 485477 | 53.2 | 106894 | 11.7 | 62455 | 6.8 | 913 154 | 100.0 |
| 2015 | 745177 | 78.6 | 144371 | 15.2 | 58392 | 6.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 202 763 | 21.4 |
| 2016 | 118838 | 12.1 | 561704 | 57.1 | 34542 | 3.5 | 35243 | 3.6 | 233089 | 23.7 | 864 578 | 87.9 |
| 2017 | 339904 | 33.2 | 682398 | 66.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 682 398 | 66.8 |
| 2018 | 689481 | 64.9 | 269118 | 25.3 | 103688 | 9.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 372 806 | 35.1 |
| 2019 | 746404 | 67.5 | 140557 | 12.7 | 64379 | 5.8 | 33940 | 3.1 | 120808 | 10.9 | 359 684 | 32.5 |
| 2020 | 675000 | 77.1 | 200000 | 22.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 200 000 | 22.9 |
| 2021 | 695000 | 76.0 | 220000 | 24.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 220 000 | 24.0 |

## Qualitative assessment

### Interpretation of the indicator

mild drought occurred in three regions that are not densely populated.

## 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 .72 | | |
| 2019 | | | |
| 2020 | | | |
| 2021 | | | |

## Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

## Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|

## General comments

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

## SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|

General comments

# SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

## Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator SO1-3.

## SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

### SO4-2.T1: National estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

| Year | Red List Index | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 0 .98 | 0 .97934 | 0 .98012 | |
| 2001 | 0 .97997 | 0 .97928 | 0 .9801 | |
| 2002 | 0 .97996 | 0 .97931 | 0 .98009 | |
| 2003 | 0 .97996 | 0 .97928 | 0 .98008 | |
| 2004 | 0 .97995 | 0 .97917 | 0 .98008 | |
| 2005 | 0 .97992 | 0 .97913 | 0 .98007 | |
| 2006 | 0 .97988 | 0 .97903 | 0 .98006 | |
| 2007 | 0 .97983 | 0 .97888 | 0 .98001 | |
| 2008 | 0 .97979 | 0 .97864 | 0 .97997 | |
| 2009 | 0 .97971 | 0 .97842 | 0 .97992 | |
| 2010 | 0 .97962 | 0 .97833 | 0 .97992 | |
| 2011 | 0 .97956 | 0 .97824 | 0 .97989 | |
| 2012 | 0 .97952 | 0 .97801 | 0 .97989 | |
| 2013 | 0 .97948 | 0 .9779 | 0 .97988 | |
| 2014 | 0 .97944 | 0 .97779 | 0 .97992 | |
| 2015 | 0 .9794 | 0 .97768 | 0 .97993 | |
| 2016 | 0 .97937 | 0 .97744 | 0 .97996 | |
| 2017 | 0 .97932 | 0 .97741 | 0 .98002 | |
| 2018 | 0 .9793 | 0 .97734 | 0 .98001 | |
| 2019 | 0 .97926 | 0 .97719 | 0 .98009 | |
| 2020 | 0 .97923 | 0 .97711 | 0 .98011 | |

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Negative | 1. Land-use change<br>2. Overexploitation<br>3. Climate change | 1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends<br>2. Local to Global Governance<br>3. Trade | 1. Environmental Law and Implementation<br>2. Incentives and Capacity-Building<br>3. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation<br>4. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty<br>5. Pre-Emptive Action | | |

### General comments

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

## 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 | 35.43 | 35 .43 | 35 .43 | |
| 2001 | 35.43 | 35 .43 | 35 .43 | |
| 2002 | 35.43 | 35 .43 | 35 .43 | |
| 2003 | 41.4 | 41 .4 | 41 .4 | |
| 2004 | 41.4 | 41 .4 | 41 .4 | |
| 2005 | 41.4 | 41 .4 | 41 .4 | |
| 2006 | 41.4 | 41 .4 | 41 .4 | |
| 2007 | 41.63 | 41 .63 | 41 .63 | |
| 2008 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2009 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2010 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2011 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2012 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2013 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2014 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2015 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2016 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2017 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2018 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2019 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |
| 2020 | 41.71 | 41 .71 | 41 .71 | |

### Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Qualitative Assessment | Comment |
|---|---|
| No Change | Lack of in country data to effect changes to the default data |

### General comments

## SO4 Voluntary Targets

### SO4-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35% of known threatened and rare species has been prevented from extinction and 50% extinct species reintroduced or restocked | 2020 | National | Extended or postponed | extended to 2030 |
| the rate of biodiversity loss, forest fragmentation and land degradation is reduced by 50% | 2020 | National | Extended or postponed | extended to 2030 |

### Complementary information

# SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Adhering to democratic and good governance practices in accordance with the rule of law and international commitments.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

| | | Total Amount USD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provided / Received | Year | Committed | Disbursed / Received |
| Provided | 2016 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2017 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2018 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2019 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Received | 2016 | Committed<br>5 639 036 .00 | Received<br>5 639 036 .00 |
| Received | 2017 | Committed<br>500 000 .00 | Received<br>4 322 628 .00 |
| Received | 2018 | Committed<br>2 411 .19 | Received<br>400 000 .00 |
| Received | 2019 | Committed<br>875 620 .00 | Received<br>10 609 755 .42 |
| Total resources provided: | | 0 | 0 |
| Total resources received: | | 7 017 067 .19 | 20 971 419 .42 |

## Documentation box

| | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Year | The government through MoFEA reports Officials Development Assistance (ODA) through producing Aid Bulletins which highlights the amount of resources received being financial and in kind. this is done by the directorat of aid coordination. it is a periodic review of ODA in flows in to country. this comprise of data received from all facets of the economy and the development partners. |
| Recipient / Provider | On the site of donor, when supports are approved at the level of the board, the recepient country is notified in writing through the minister of finance, where as the financing agreement will be drafted and review to serve as the corner stone document to guide to implementation of the project. it is a legally binded document which specifacally indicate how the funds and it will be signed by minister of finance and a rep from the donor. the recepient country will engage the executing agency for implementation. this will be captured and reported to the public for accountability. |

| | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Title of project, programme, activity or other | statistical data from previous surveys |
| Total Amount USD | |
| Sector | the sector classification depends whether the project is crosscutting |
| Capacity Building | the mentioned project was approved in 2014, which ran for 5 years. it was funded by African Development Bank (AfDB) and government of the Gambia. this project supported agro forestry by providing capacity building to regional forestry workers and other communities on forest management and woodlud/try planting |
| Technology Transfer | |
| Gender Equality | |
| Channel | bilateral resources come through foreign affairs minister and multilateral resources come through the minister of finance |
| Type of flow | Official Development Assistance |
| Financial Instrument | Grant |
| Type of support | |
| Amount mobilised through public interventions | In some instance where donors pledge to support, the amount is estimated. In other cases where government request for support, through analysis are done using statistical data and budgeting which dictates the expected total cost of the project. |
| Additional Information | the exchange rate of donor funds are set and clearly stated in the financing agreements which are usually signed by the Honorable Minister of Finance. |

## General comments

## SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

| | Year | Amounts | Additional Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government expenditures | 2020 | 135 653 .00 | this is government development budget aspect for the sector for environmental protection and policies |
| Directly related to combat DLDD | 2020 | 101 185 .00 | environment protection |
| Indirectly related to combat DLDD | 2020 | 34 468 .00 | this is geared towards other developments of the institution |
| 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 | the source of government revenue is mainly from taxable income and non tax income. This data coupled with ODAs related to DLDD is revenue used for the implementation of the convention's agenda in the Gambia. |
| Subsidies | subsidy is the additional funds or materials provided to individuals or firms to ease a burden of high cost of labor or prices. Eg, Gambia governemtn provides fertilizer as subsidies to farmers and provided subsidy for fuel consumers in order reduce the adverse effects of high fuel prices. in our reporting, the subsidy is quantified for ease of reference. |
| Government revenues | the fees and charges on government revenues is jointly agreed upon by the environment sector and ministry of finance. These are paid through tax agents (banks) |

| | 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 establishment of National Forestry Fund and other Environmental Funds for financing basic activities towards combating desertification

## General comments

## SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

### Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

### General comments

## SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

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

### Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

### General comments

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

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

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

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

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

### SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

### General comments

# Financial and Non-Financial Sources

## Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

# Policy and Planning

## Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

## Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

# Action on the Ground

## Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☒ A drought risk management plan
- ☒ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☒ Safety net programmes

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

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

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☒ Crop diversification
- ☒ Agroforestry practices

☐ Rotational grazing
☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
☒ Small vegetable gardens
☒ Production of artisanal goods
☒ Renewable energy generation
☒ Eco-tourism
☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
☒ Other (please specify)
Commercialiazation of Non Timber Forest Products

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

## Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Please use this space to share/list the established systems available in your country for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

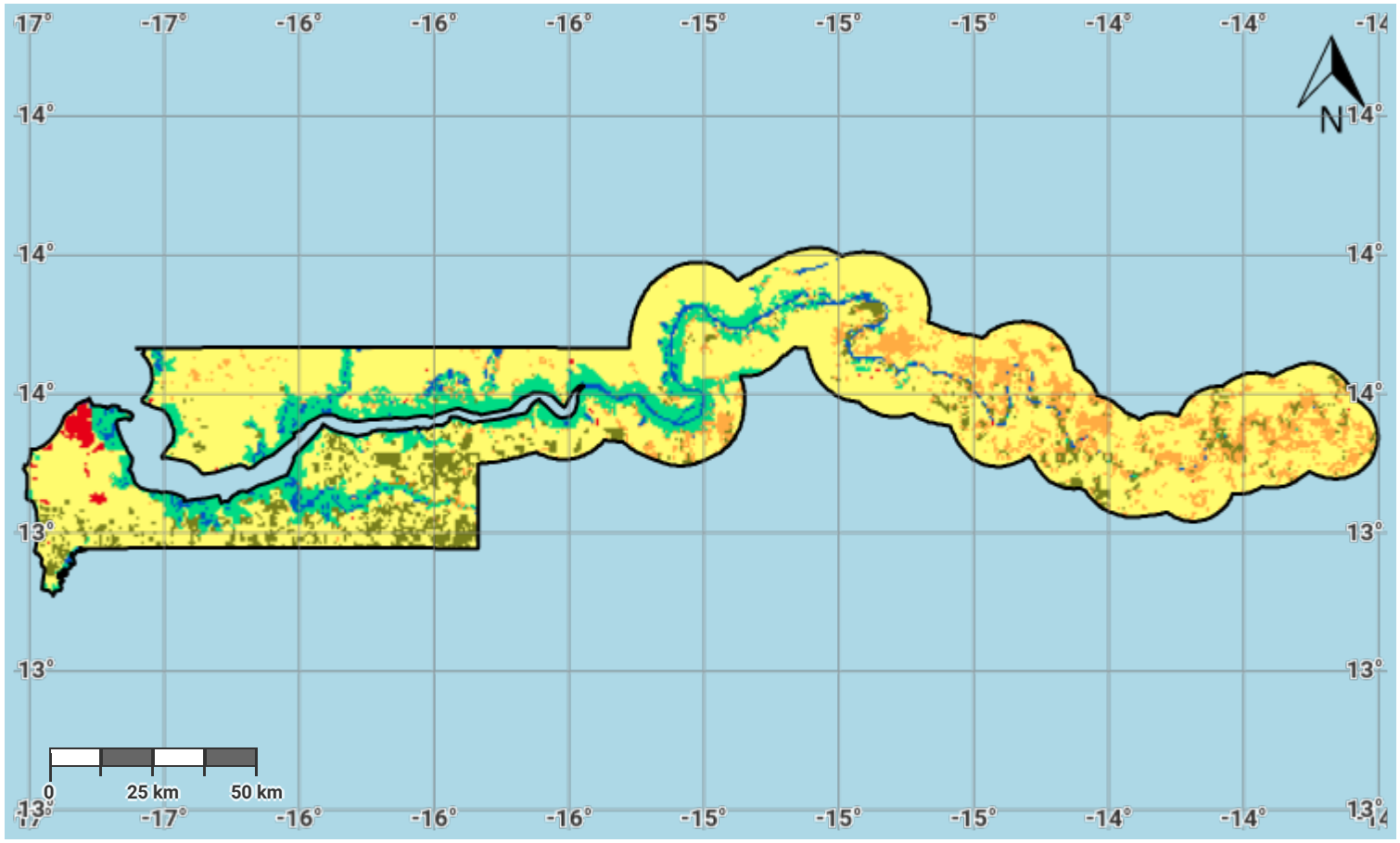
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gambia - SO5-1 recipient | Download | 14.7 KB |

# Gambia – 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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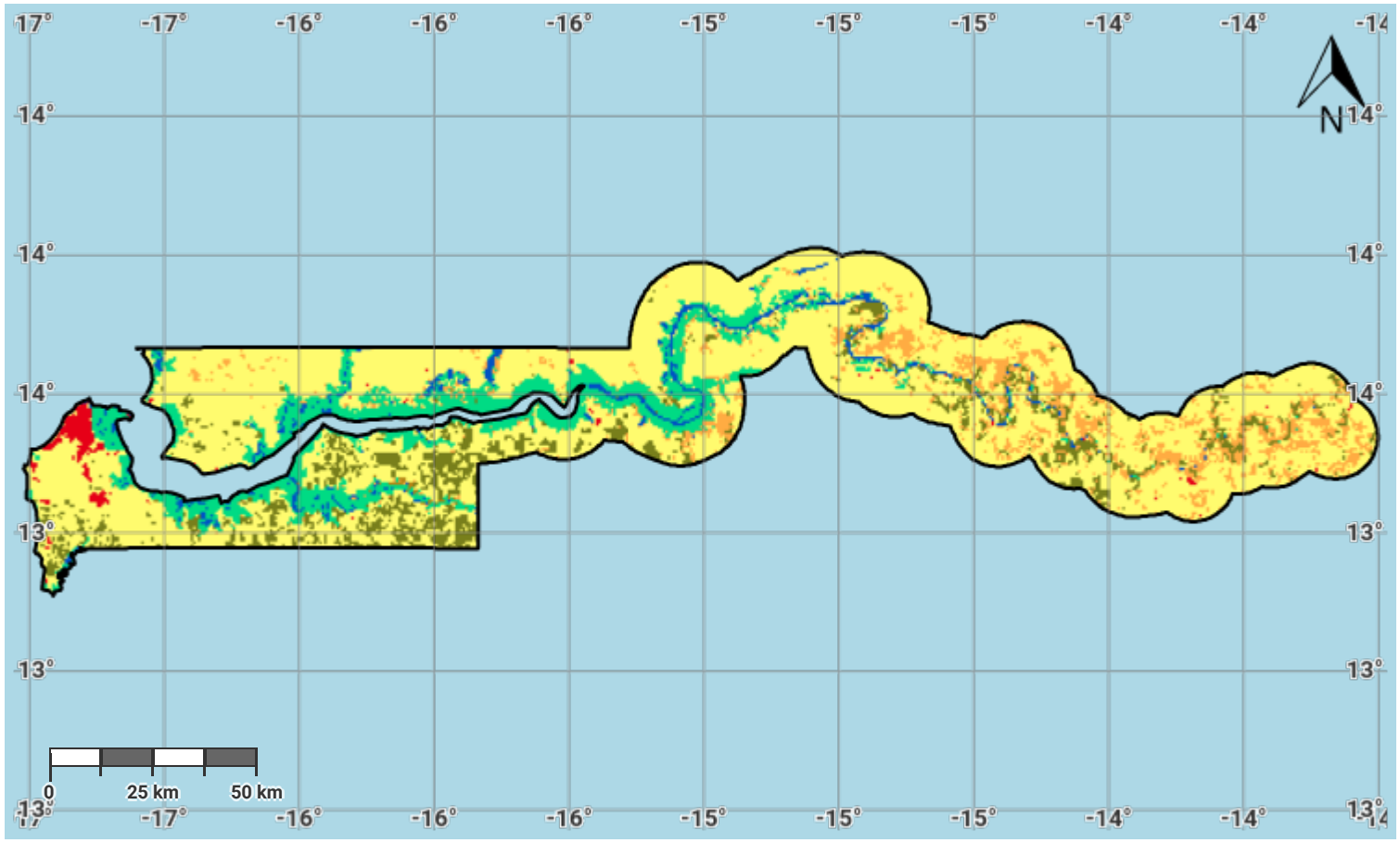
**Source Data Credits**

- 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/

# Gambia – 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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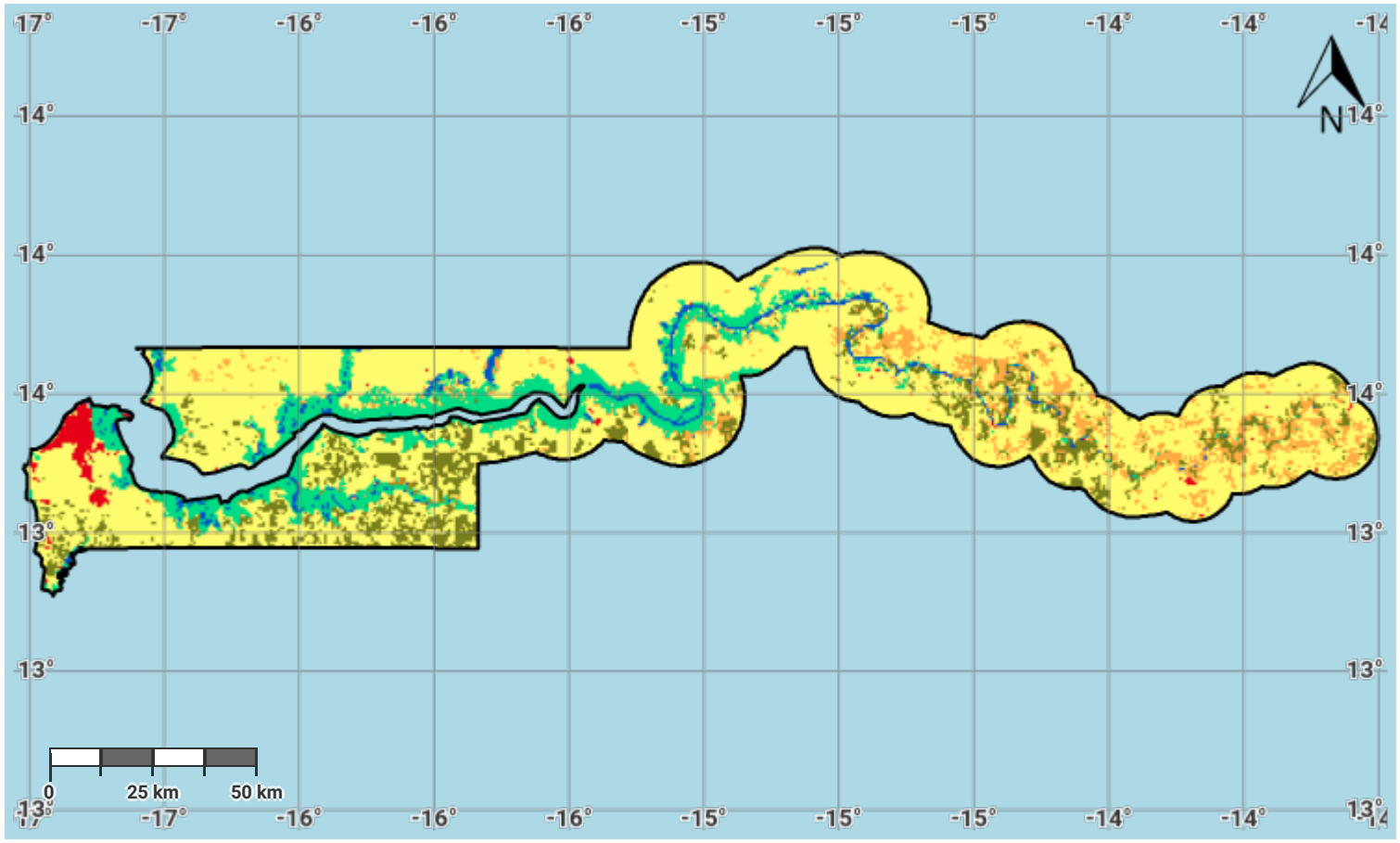
# Gambia – SO1-1.M3

## 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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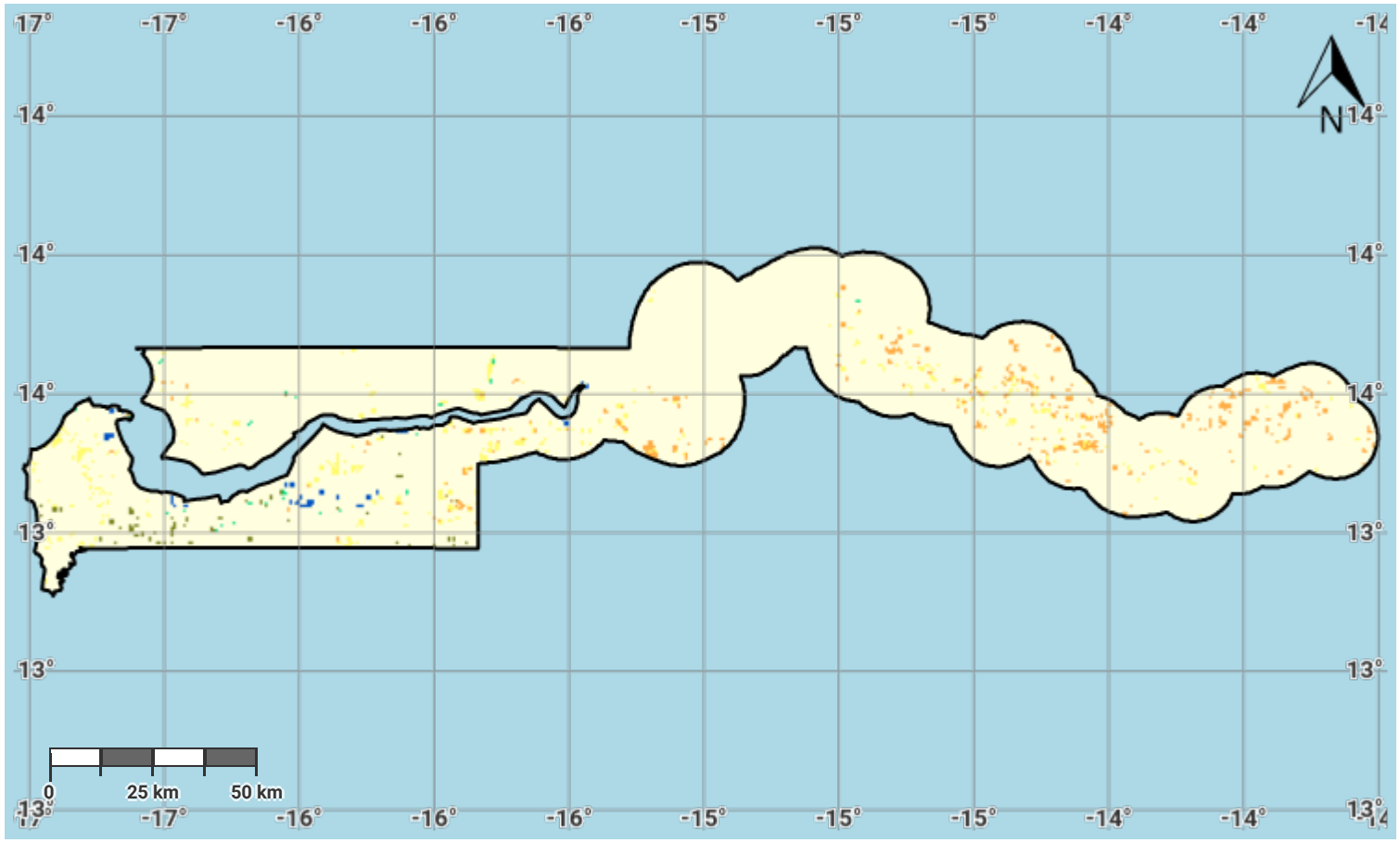
# Gambia – SO1-1.M4

## 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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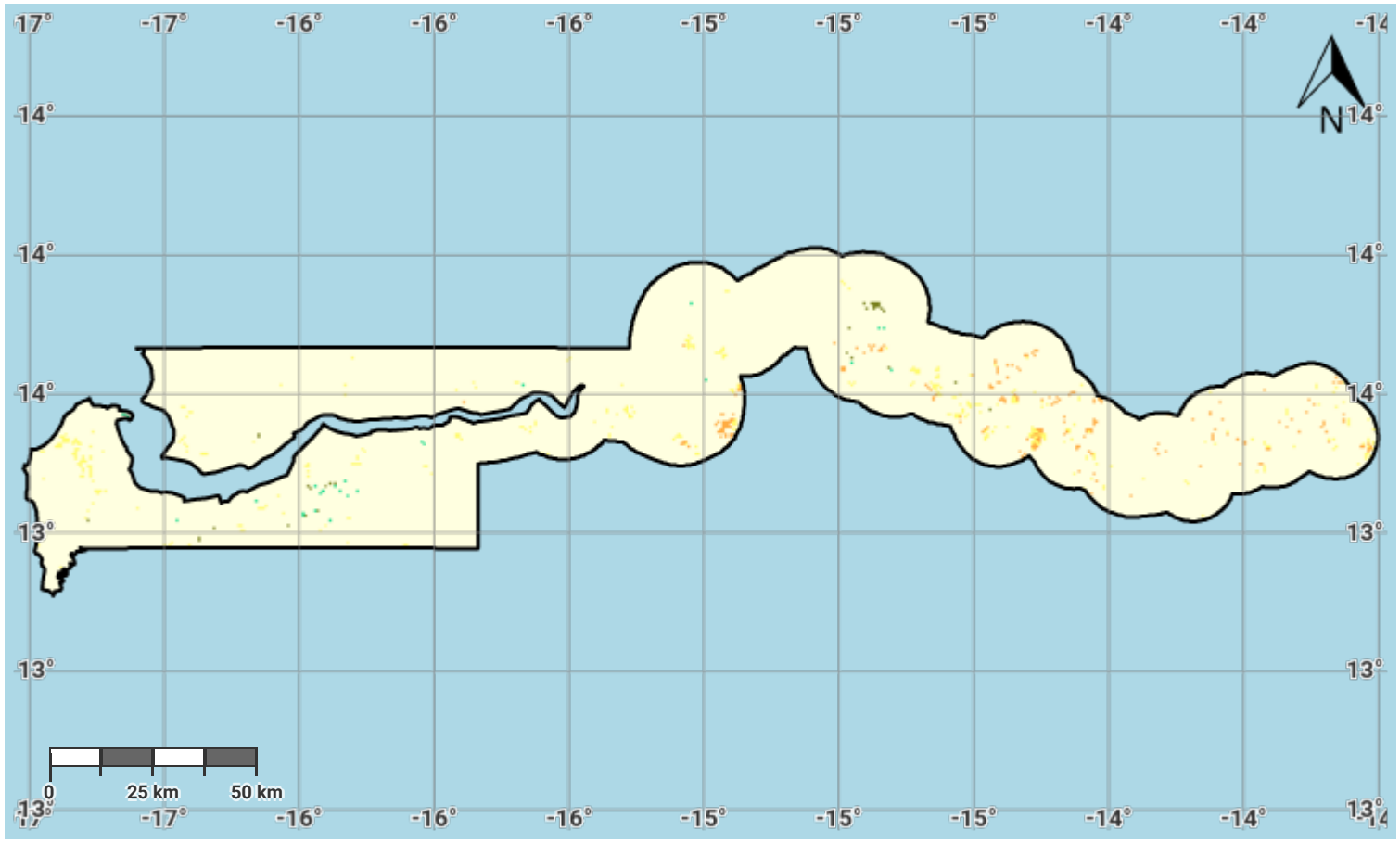
# Gambia – SO1-1.M5

## 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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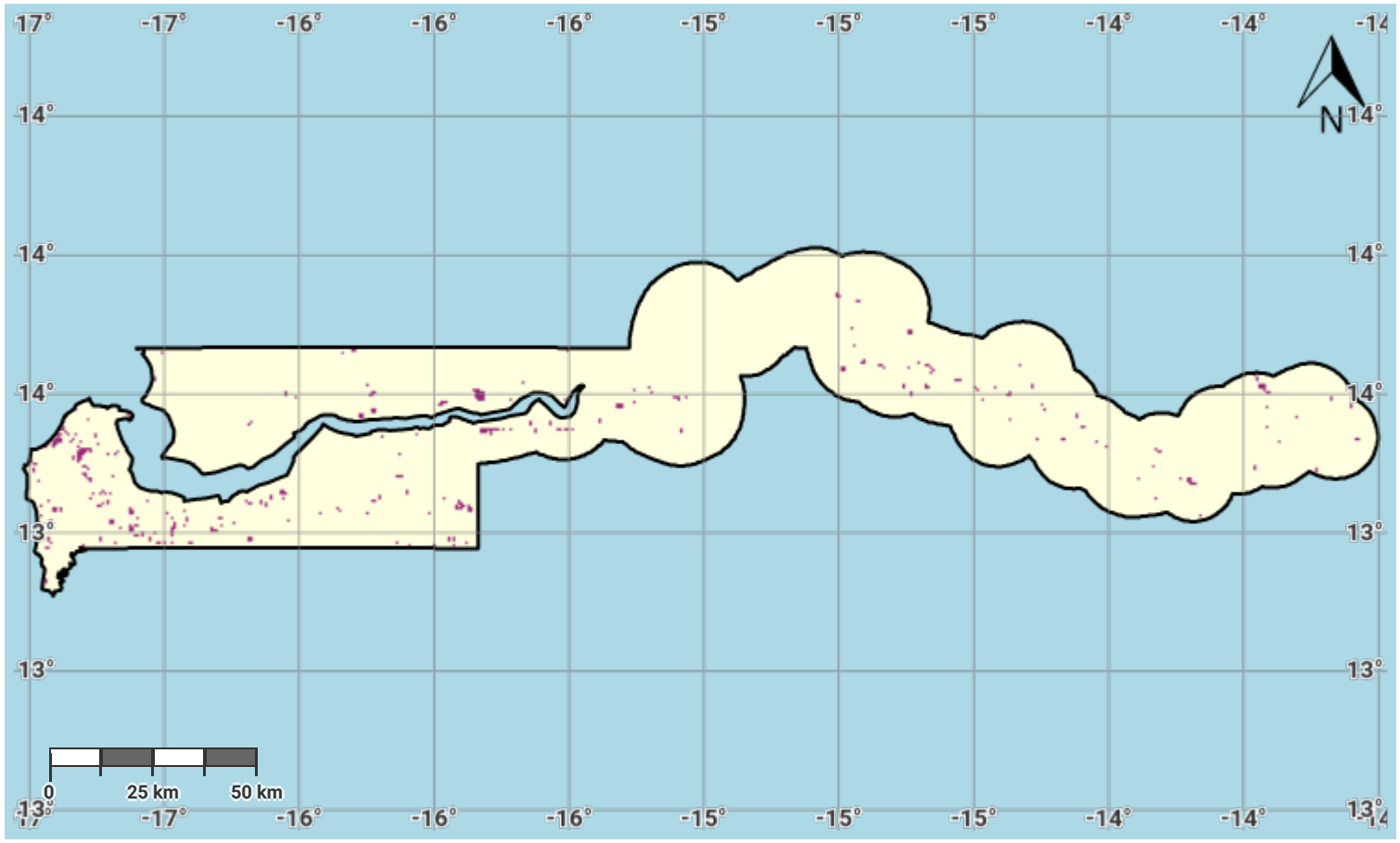
# Gambia – SO1-1.M6

## Land cover degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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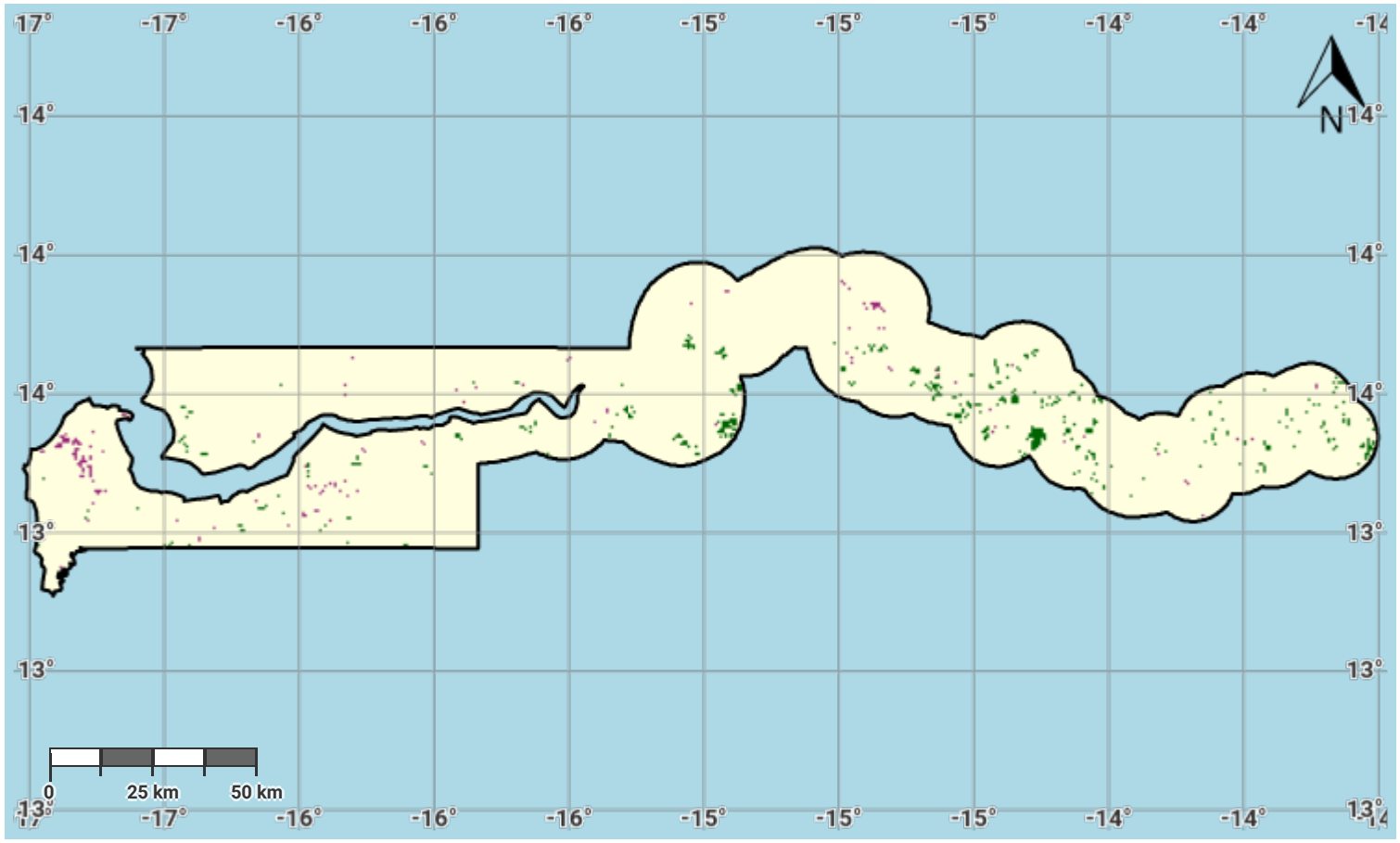
# Gambia – SO1-1.M7

## Land cover degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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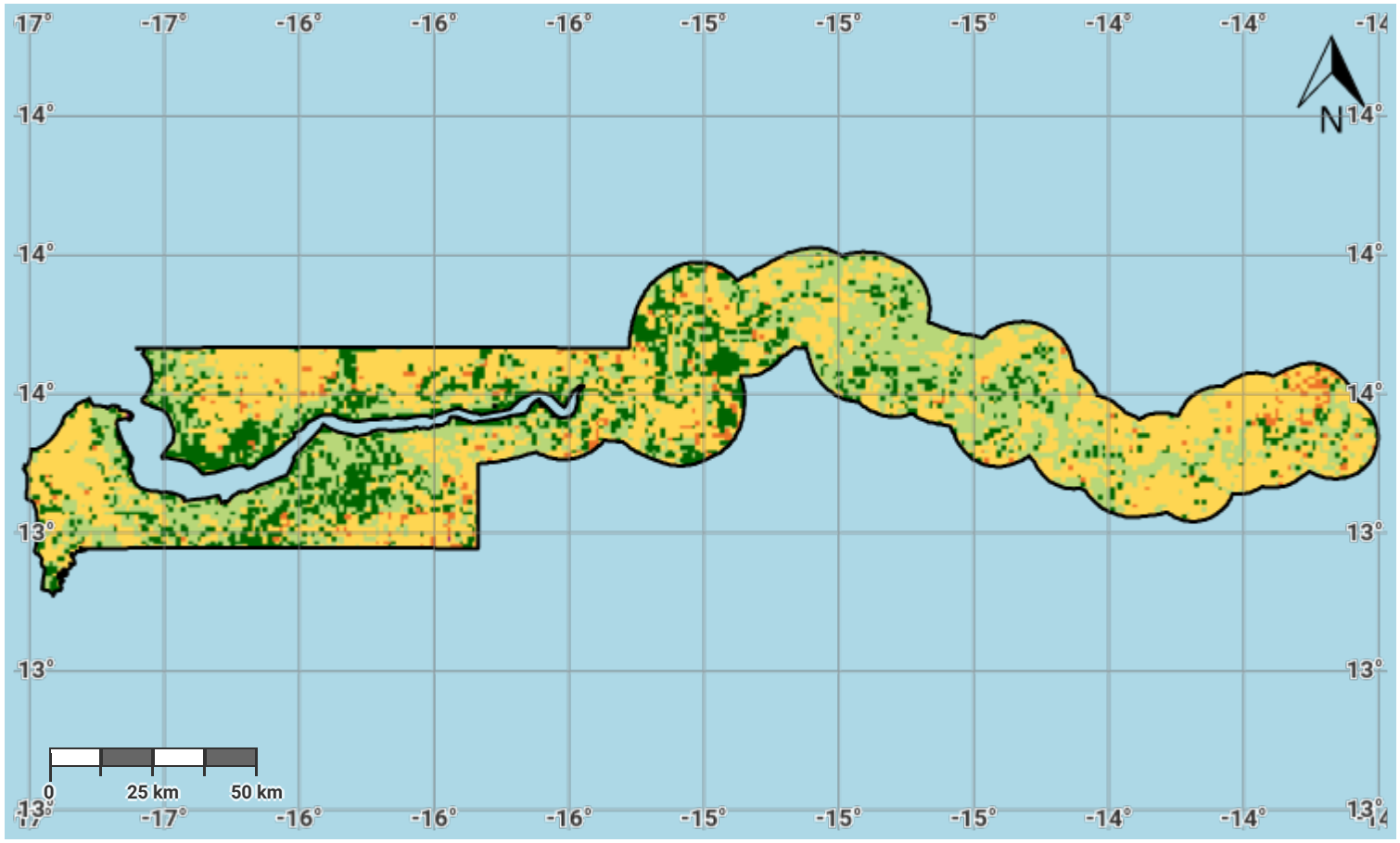
# Gambia – SO1-2.M1

## 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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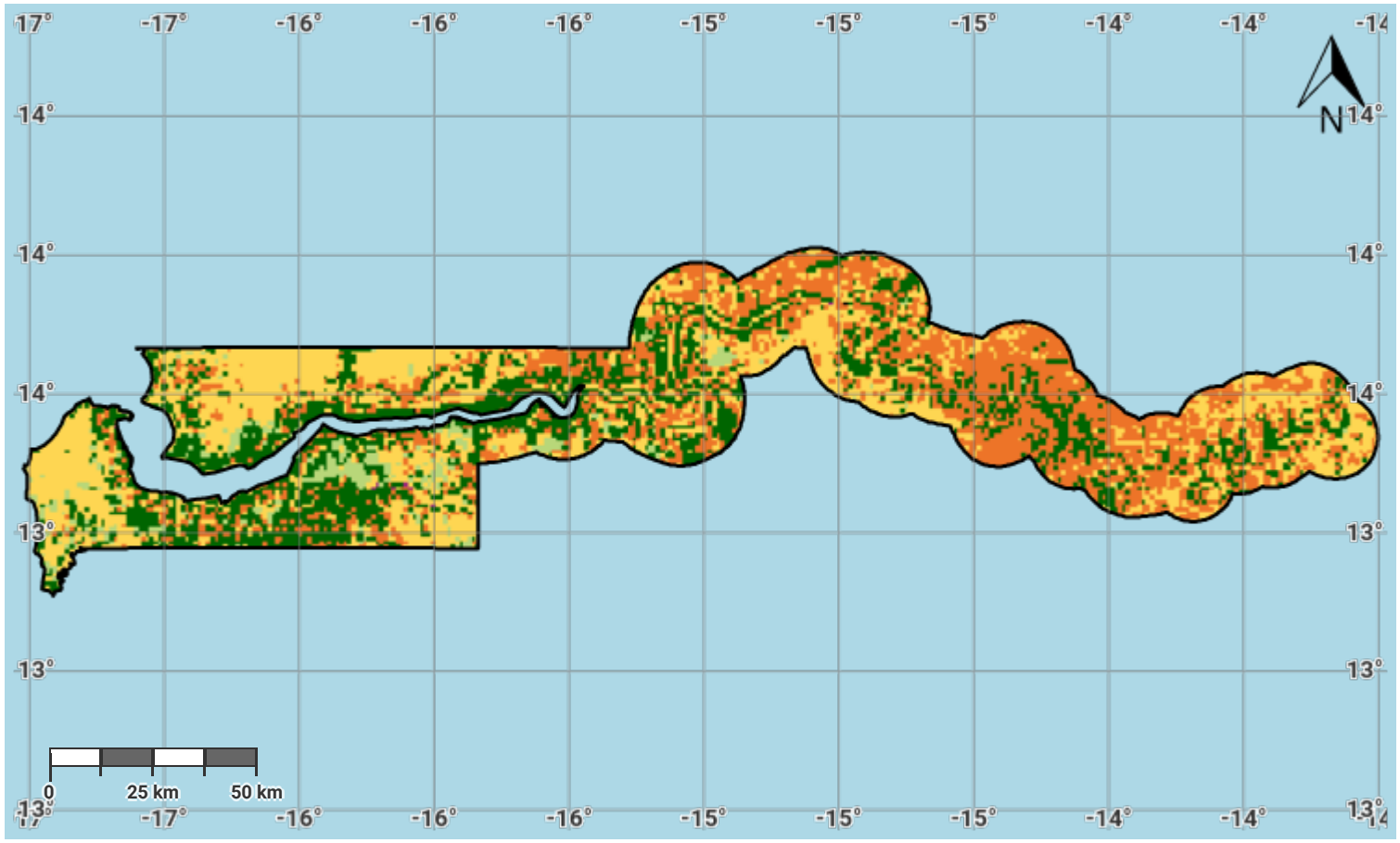
# Gambia – SO1-2.M2

## 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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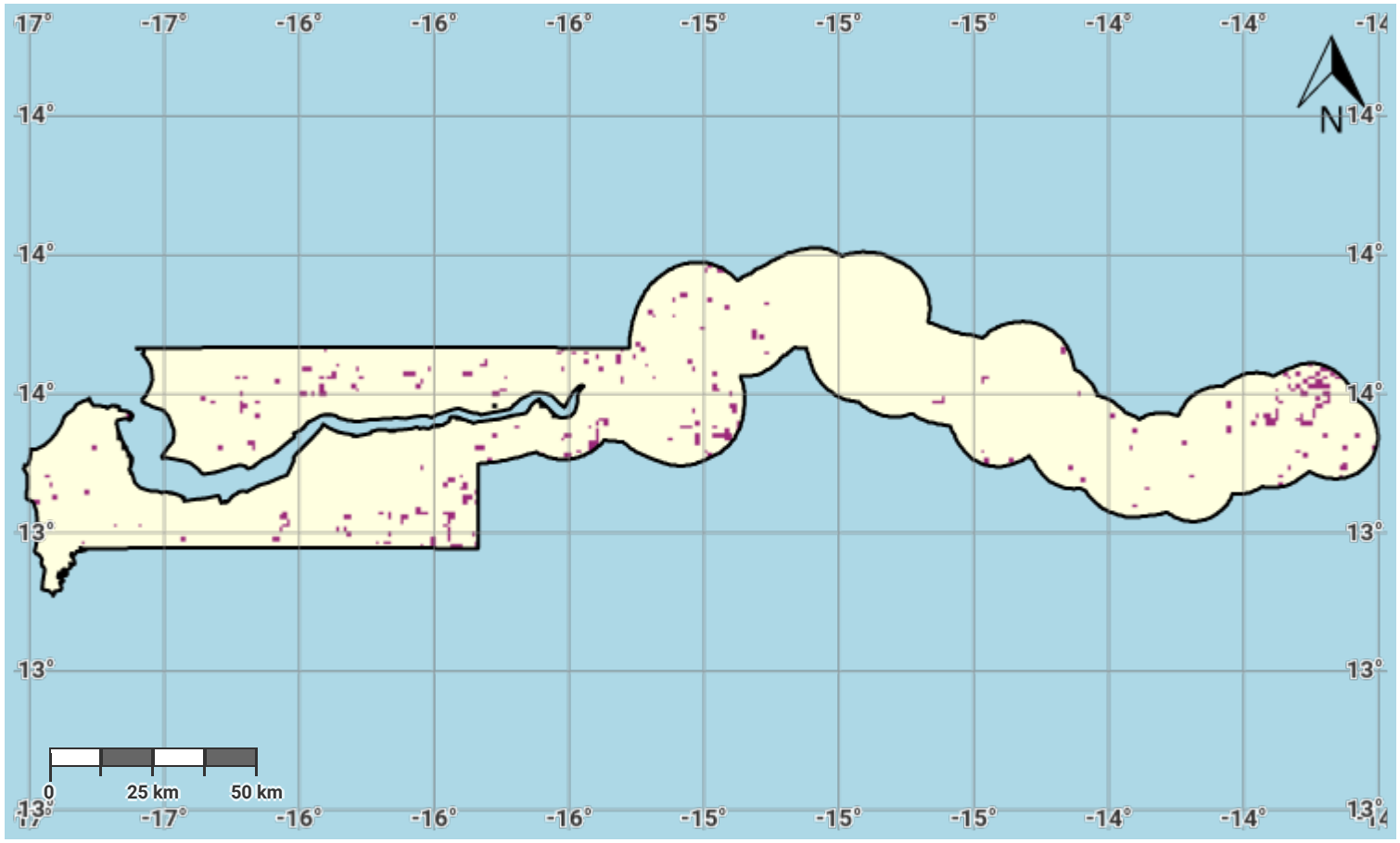
# Gambia – SO1-2.M3

## Land productivity degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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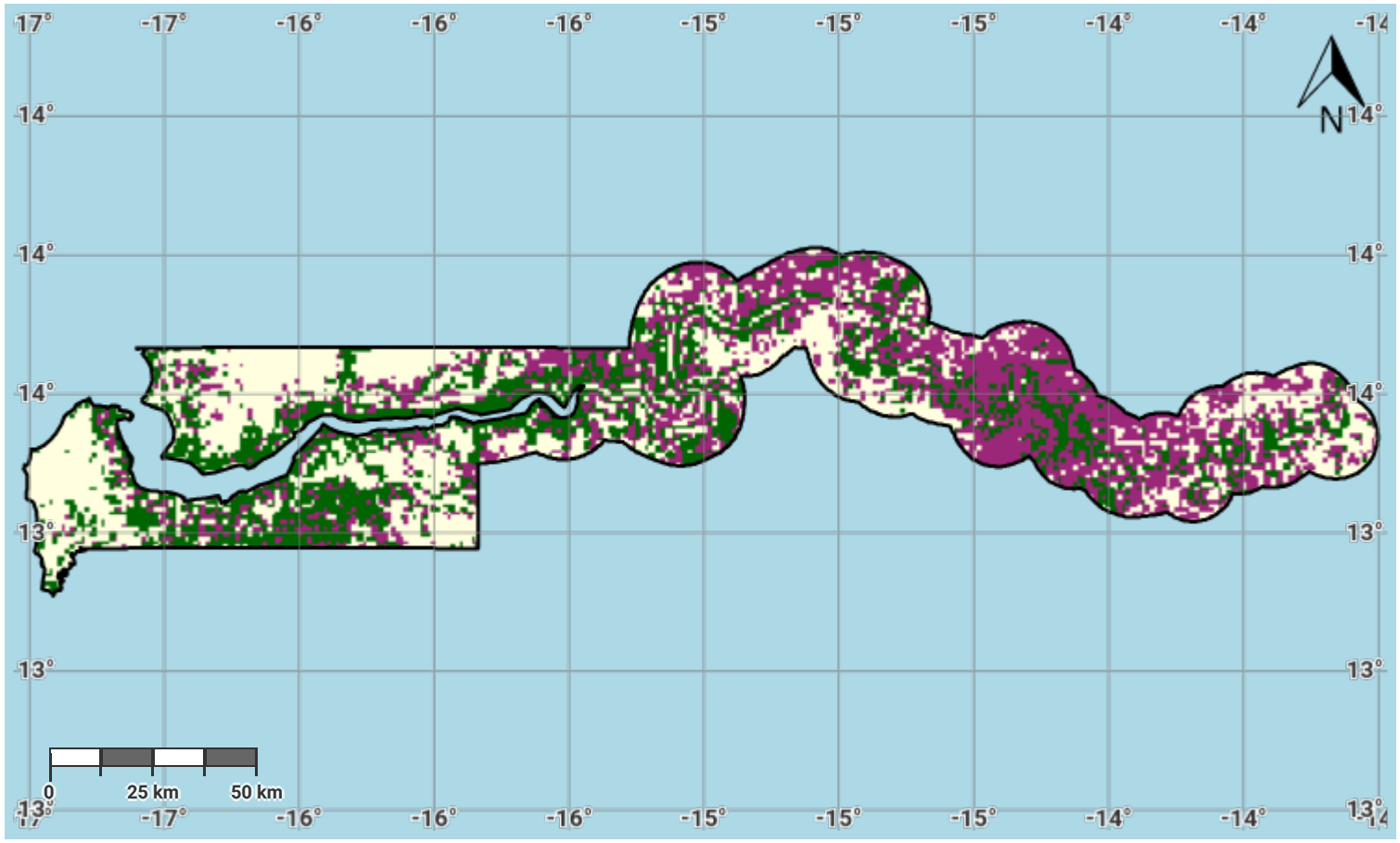
# Gambia – SO1-2.M4

## 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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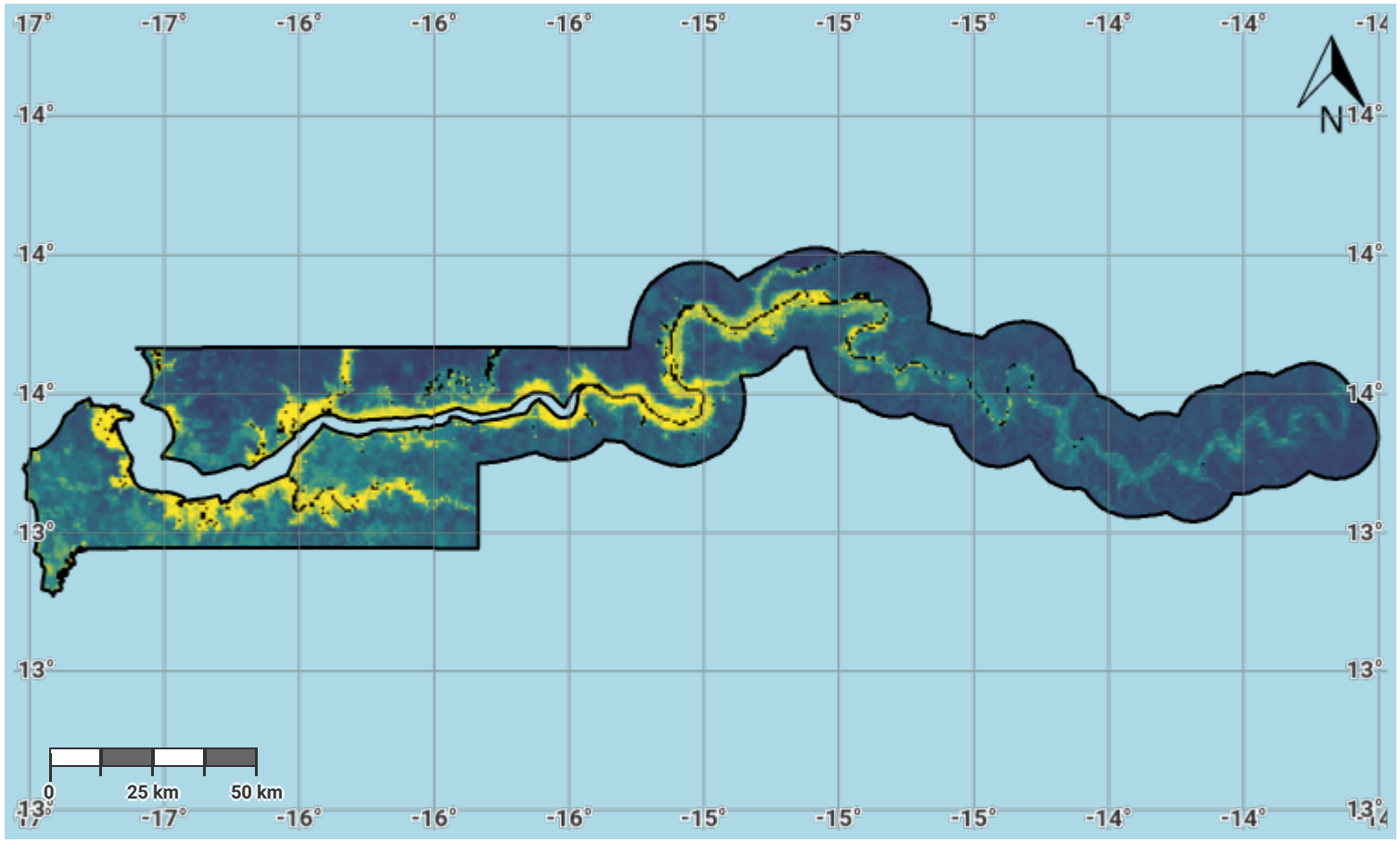
# Gambia – SO1-3.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 64.0 t/ha
- 64.0 - 128.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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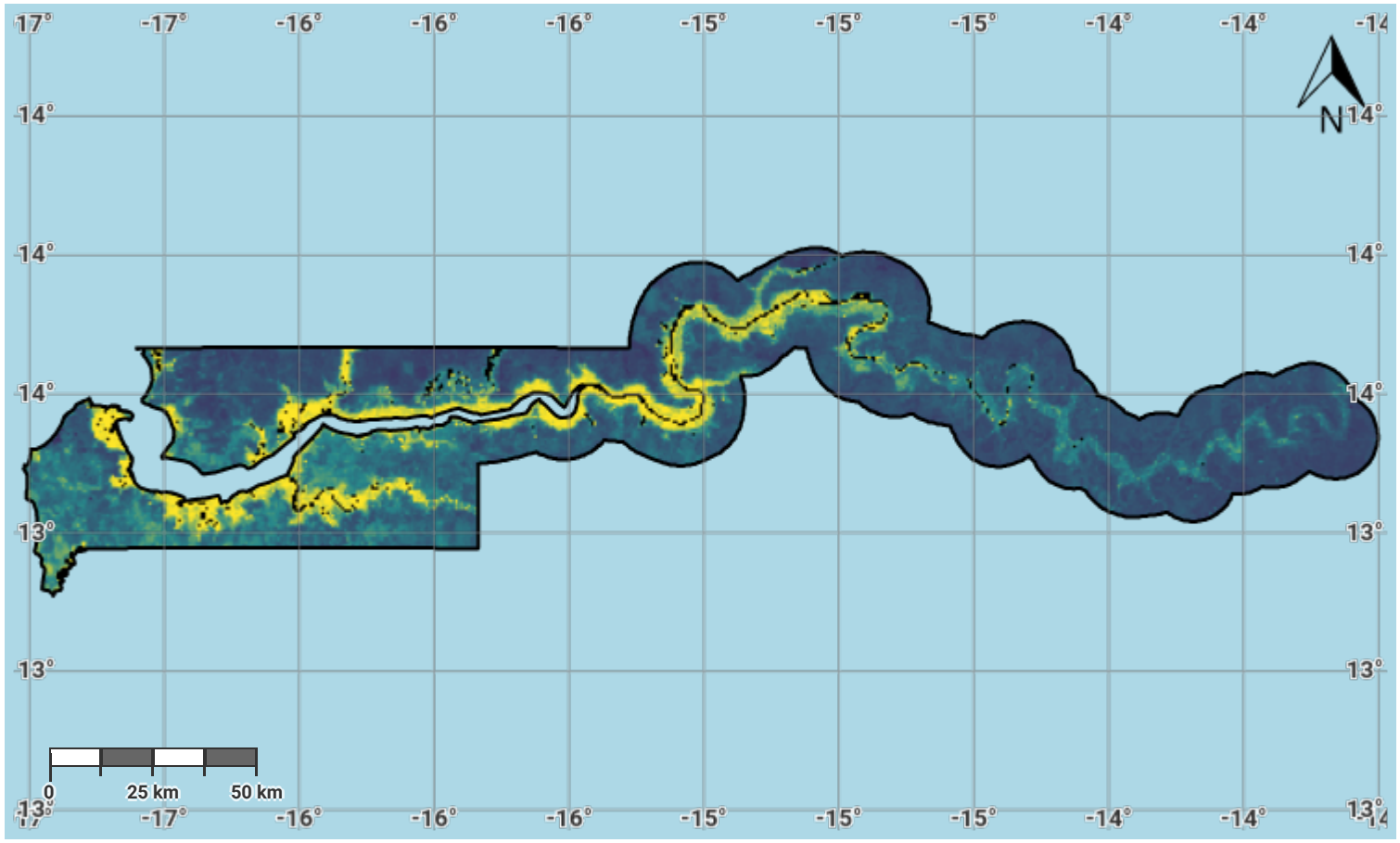
### Source Data Credits

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

# Gambia – SO1-3.M2

## Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 64.0 t/ha
- 64.0 - 128.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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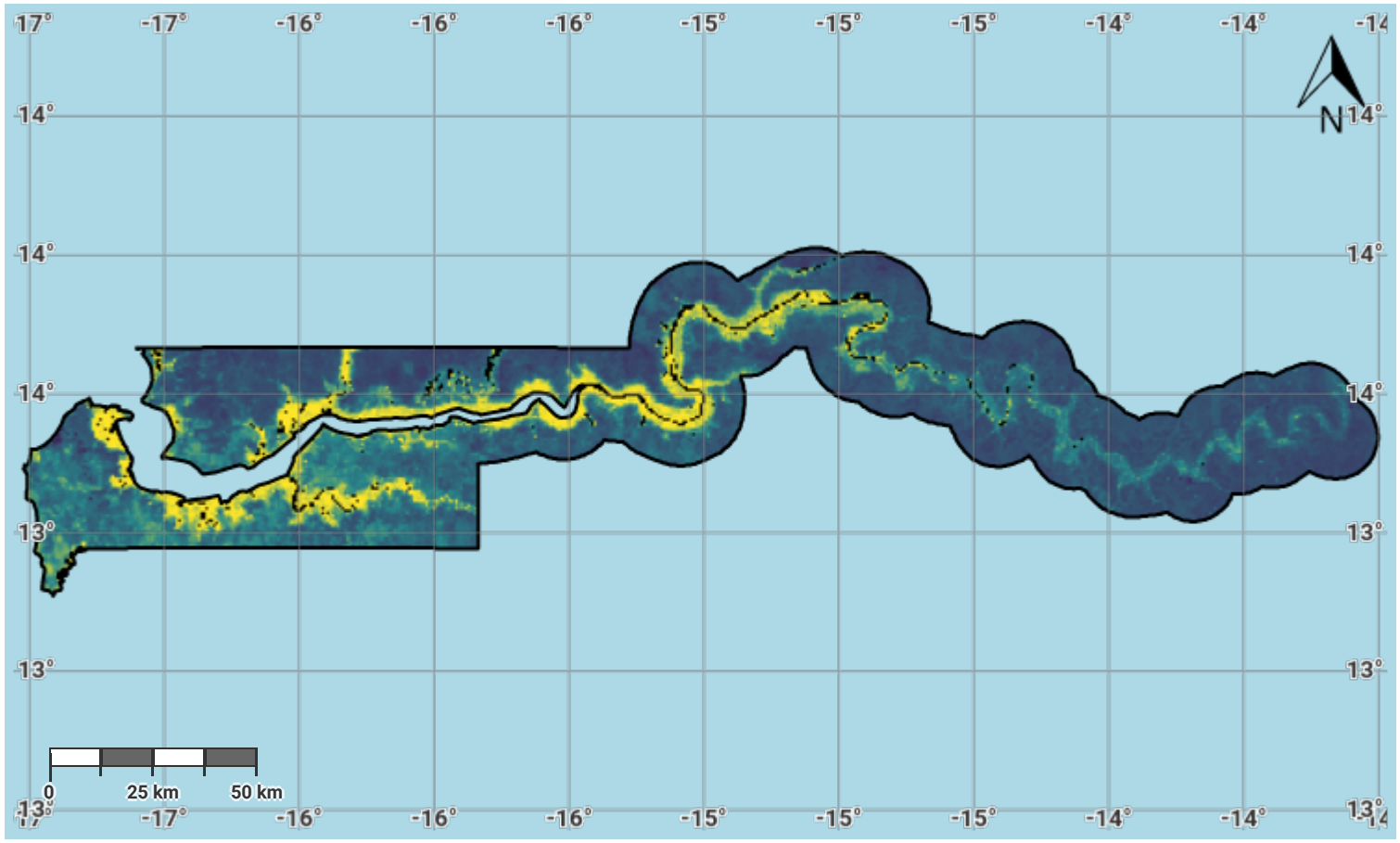
# Gambia – SO1-3.M3

## Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 64.0 t/ha
- 64.0 - 128.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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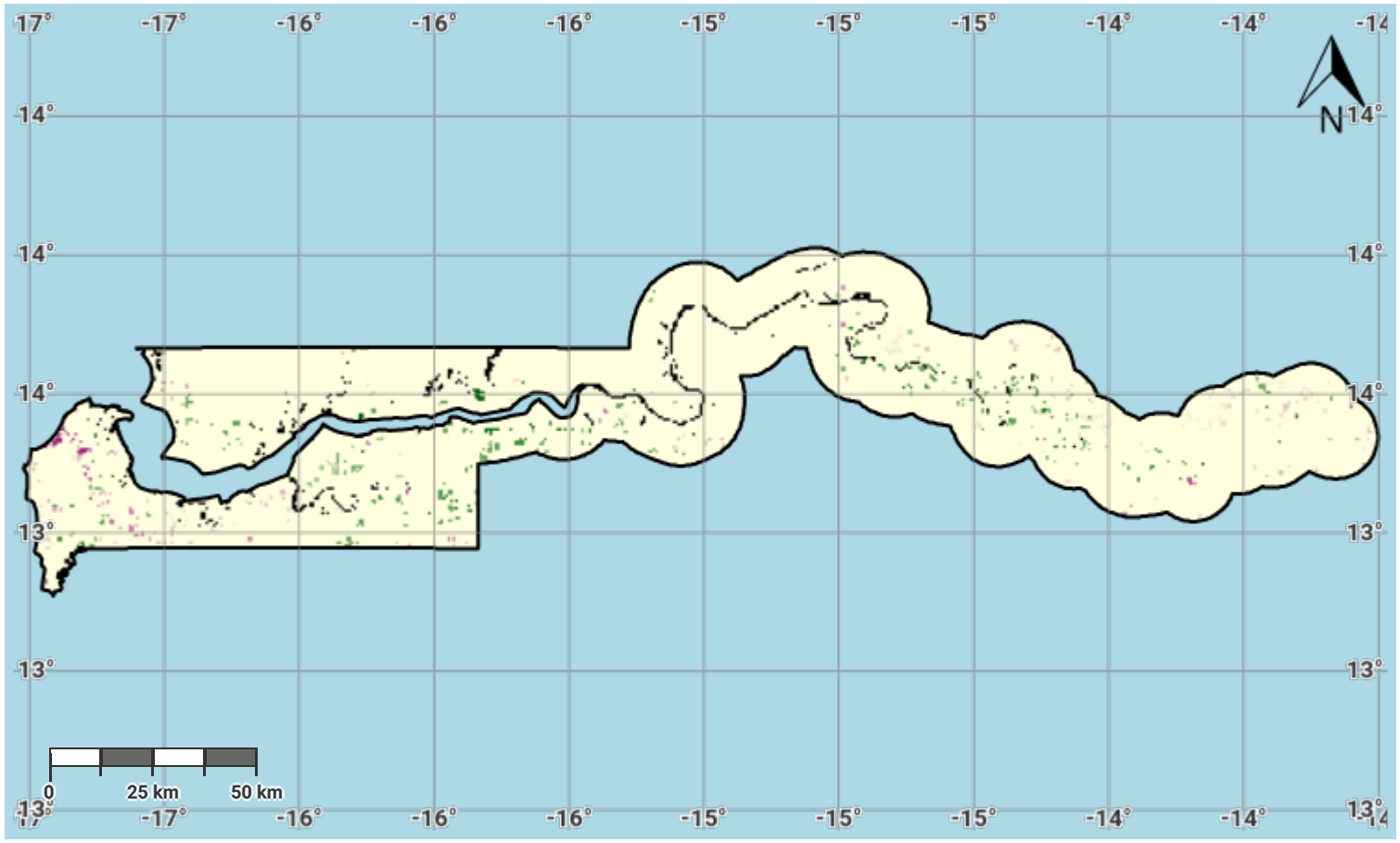
# Gambia – SO1-3.M4

## Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- -24.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 24.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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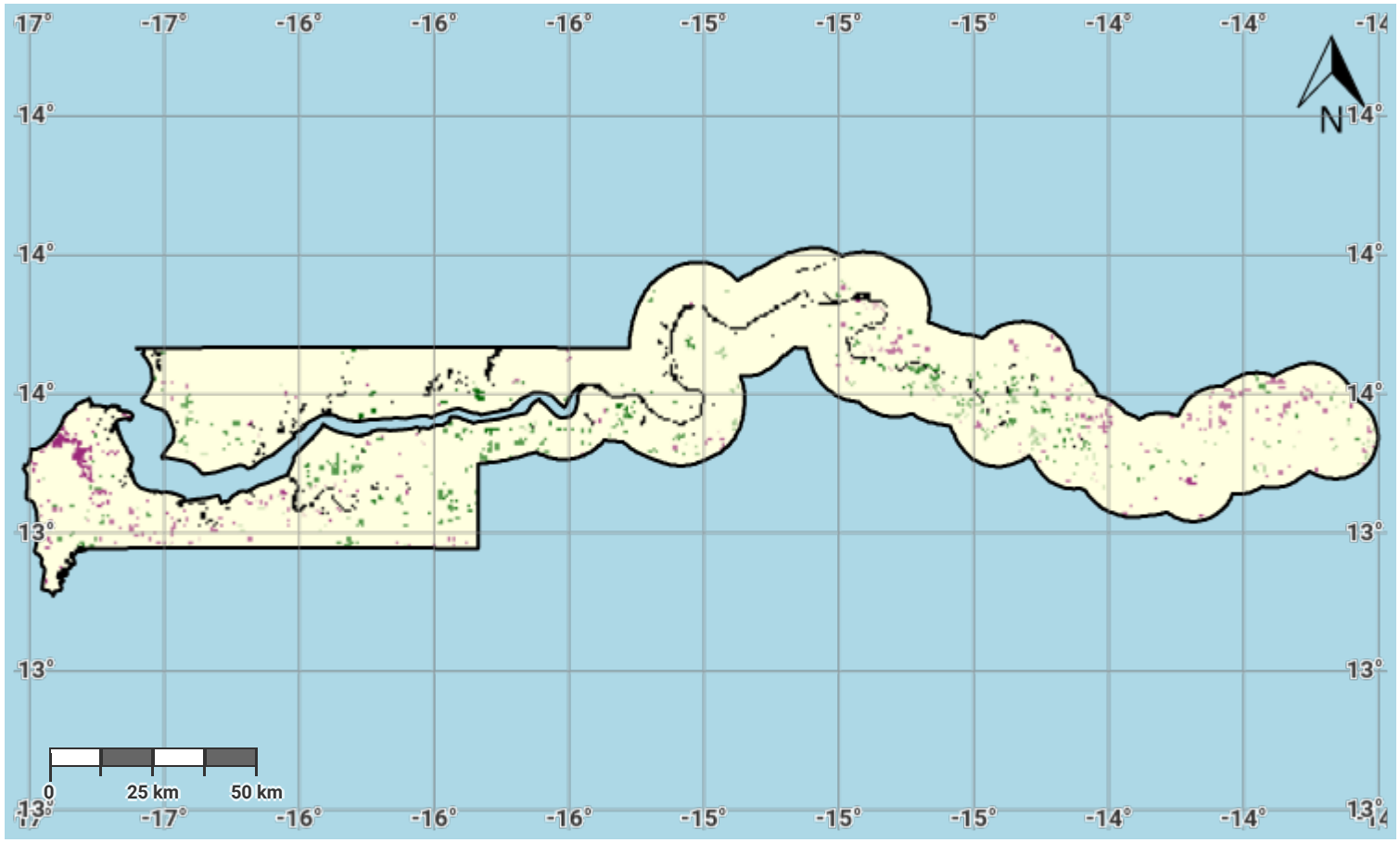
### Source Data Credits

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

# Gambia – SO1-3.M5

## Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- -6.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 6.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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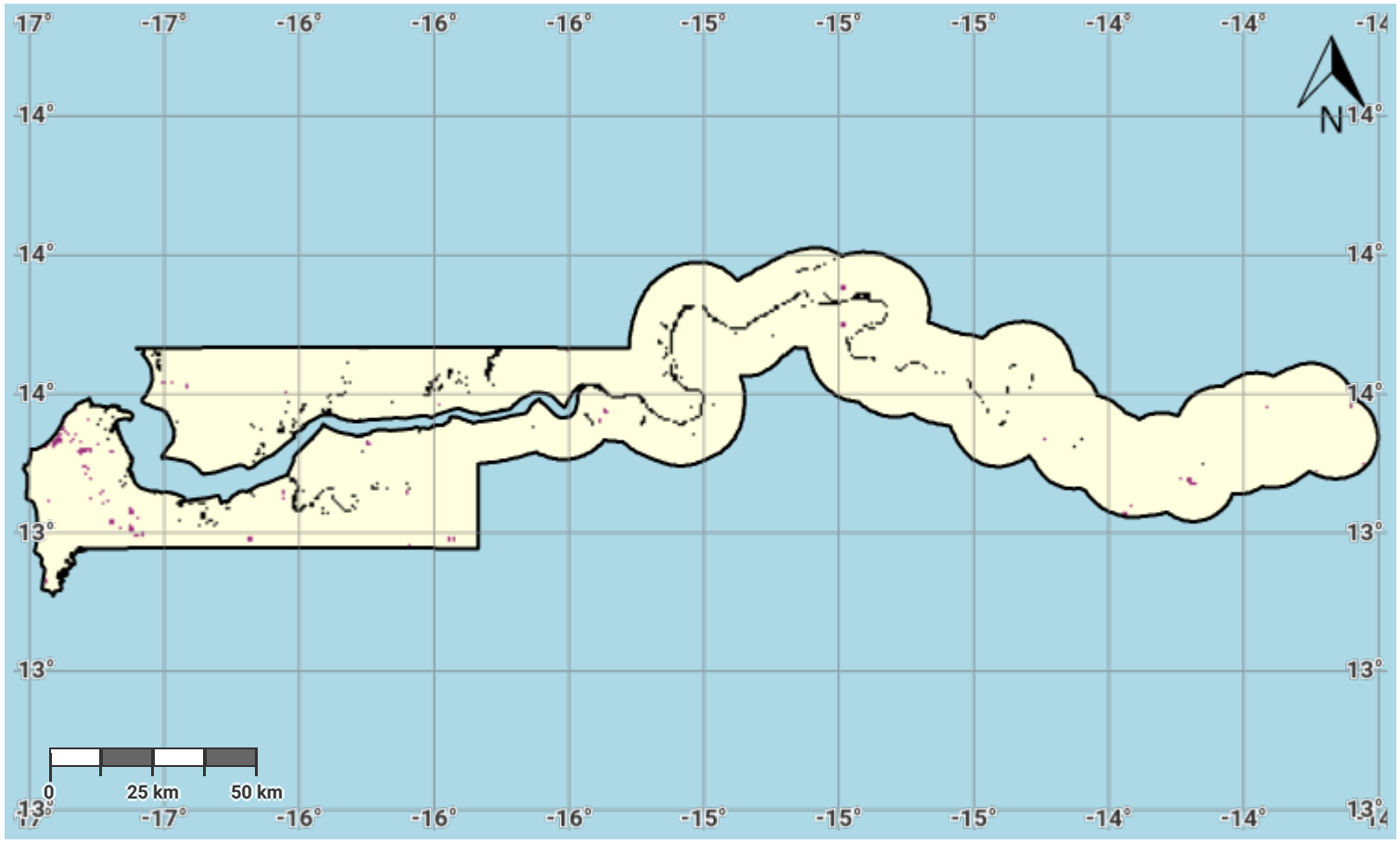
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

# Gambia – SO1-3.M6

## Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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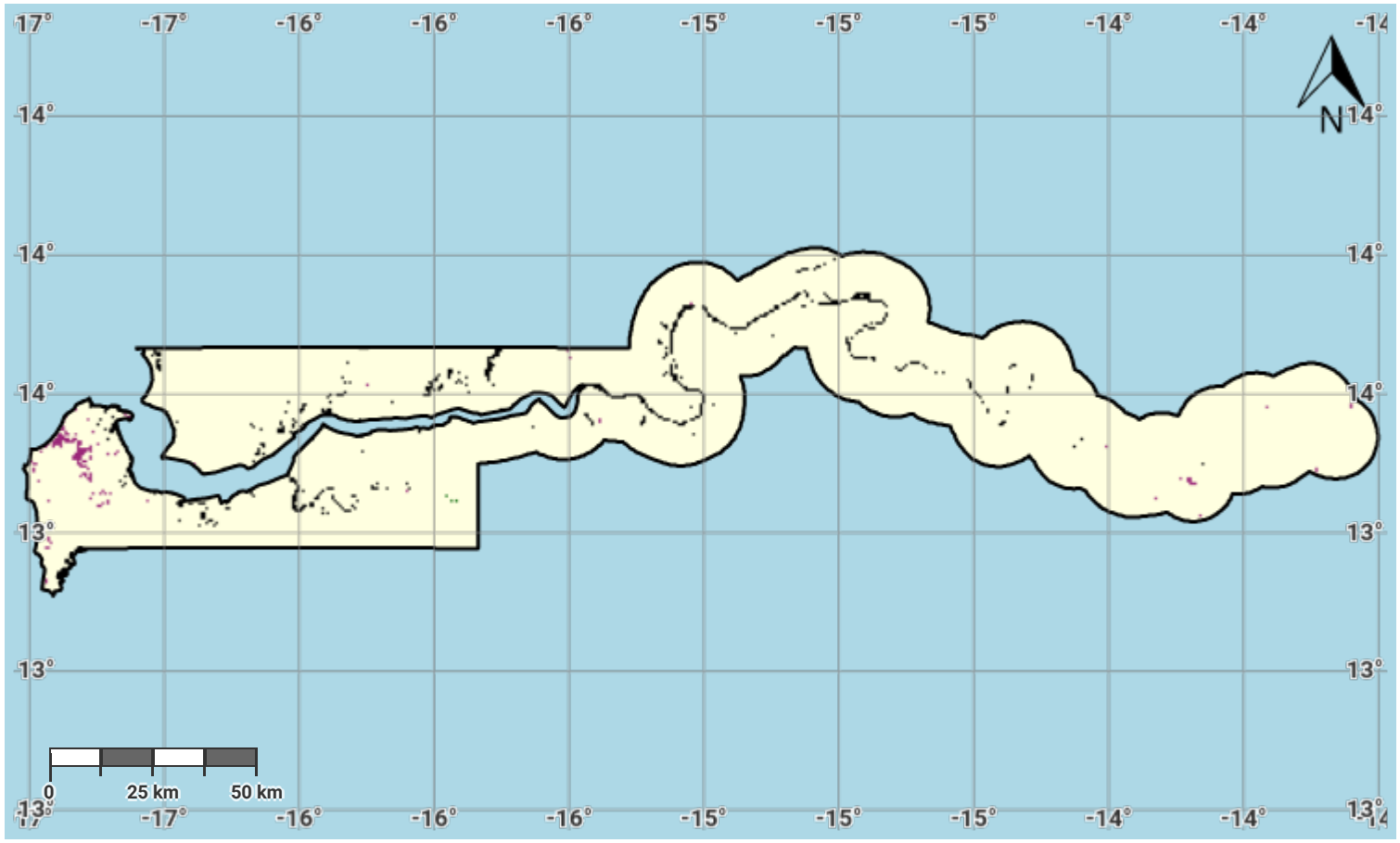
### Source Data Credits

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

# Gambia – SO1-3.M7

## Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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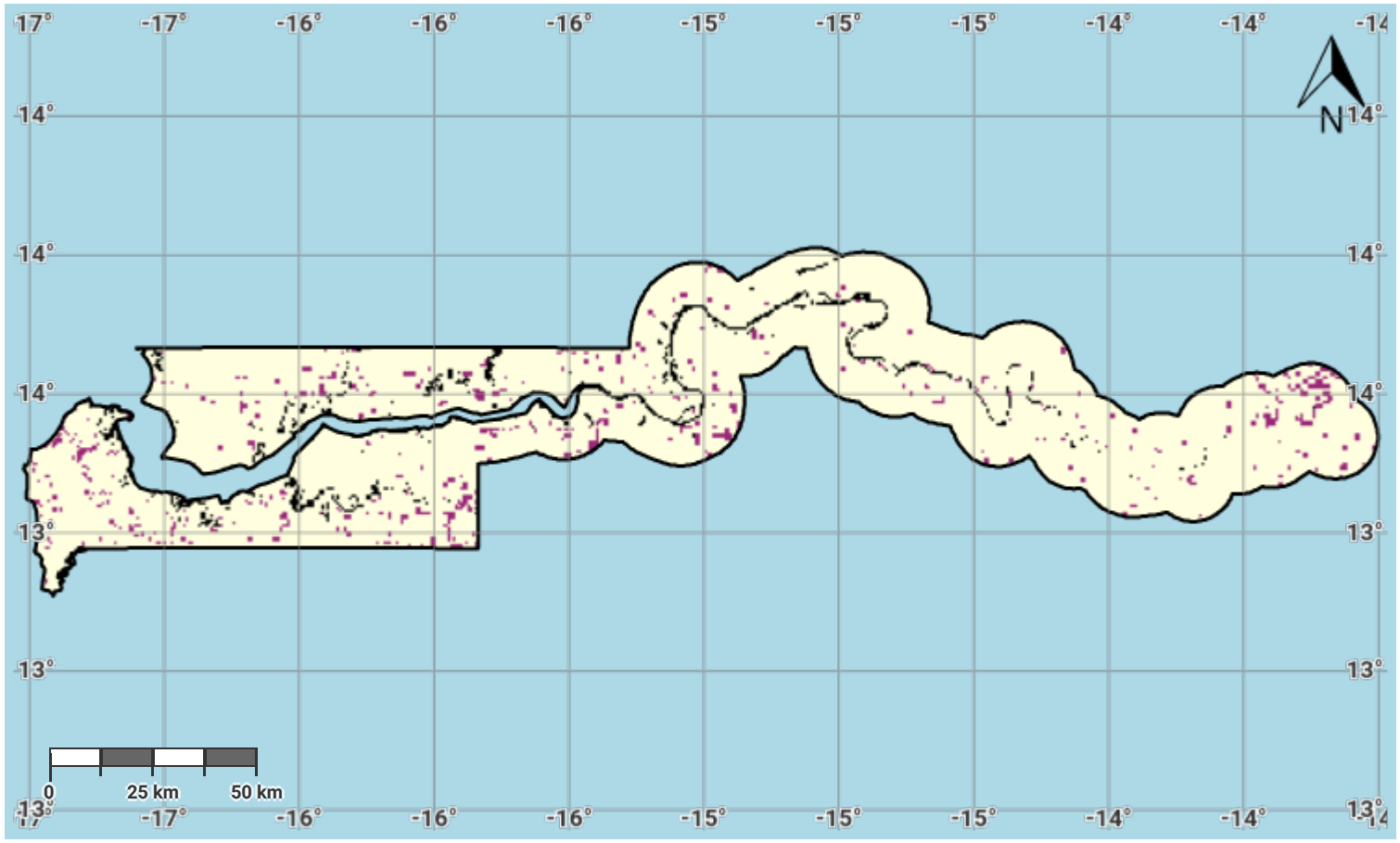
### Source Data Credits

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

# Gambia – SO1-4.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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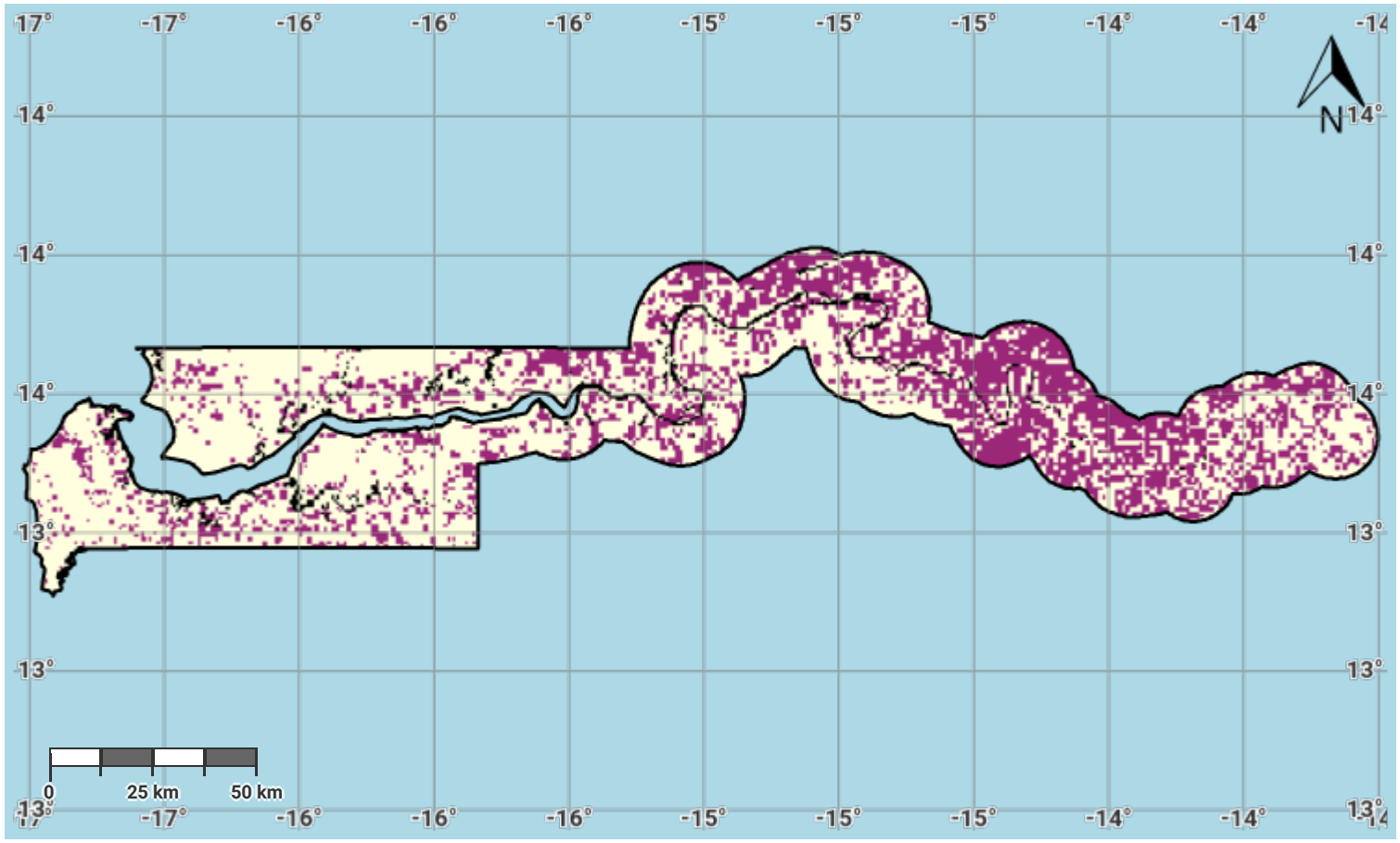
### Source Data Credits

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

# Gambia – 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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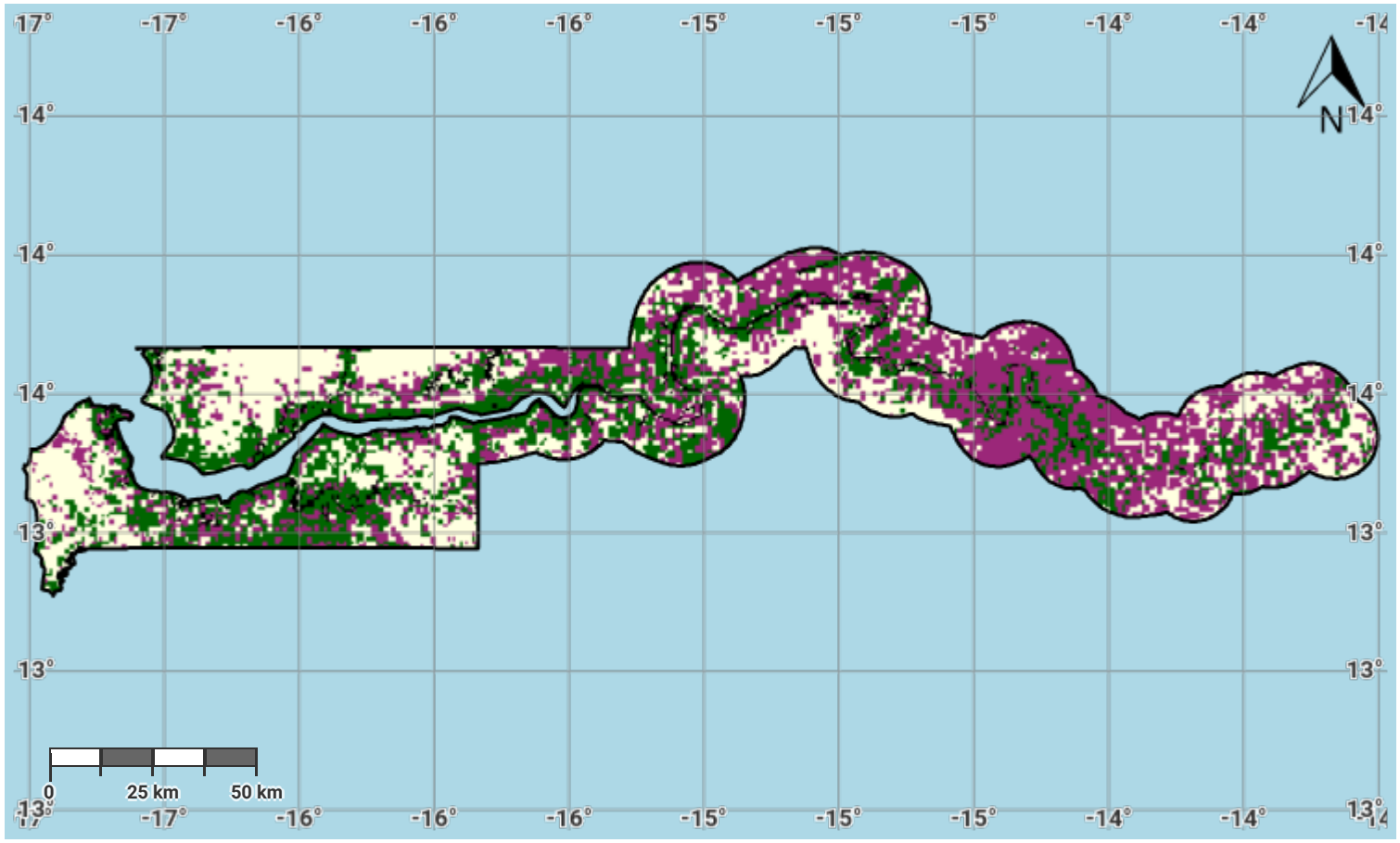
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – SO1-4.M3

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




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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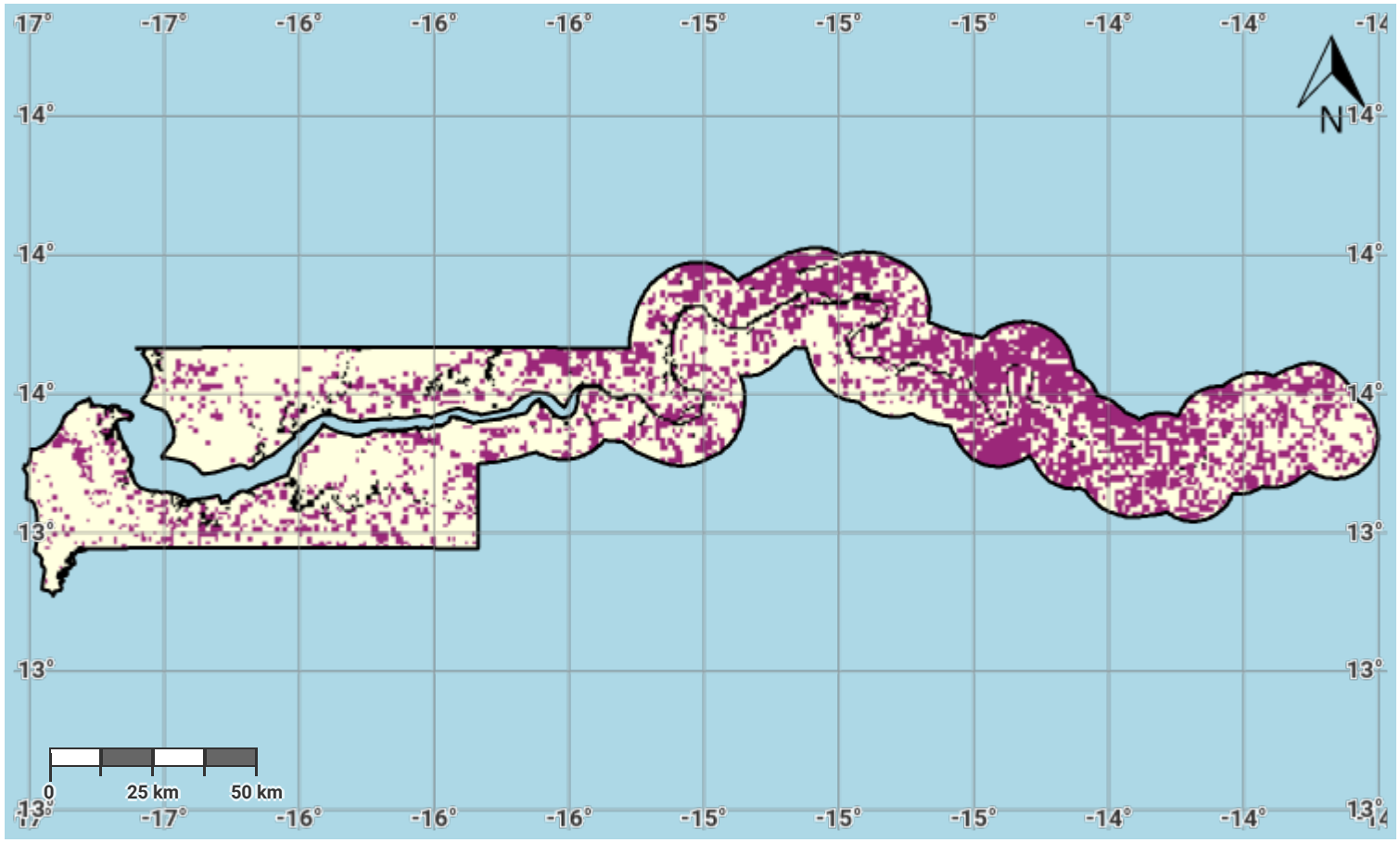
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – SO1-4.M5
## Land Degradation Hotspots




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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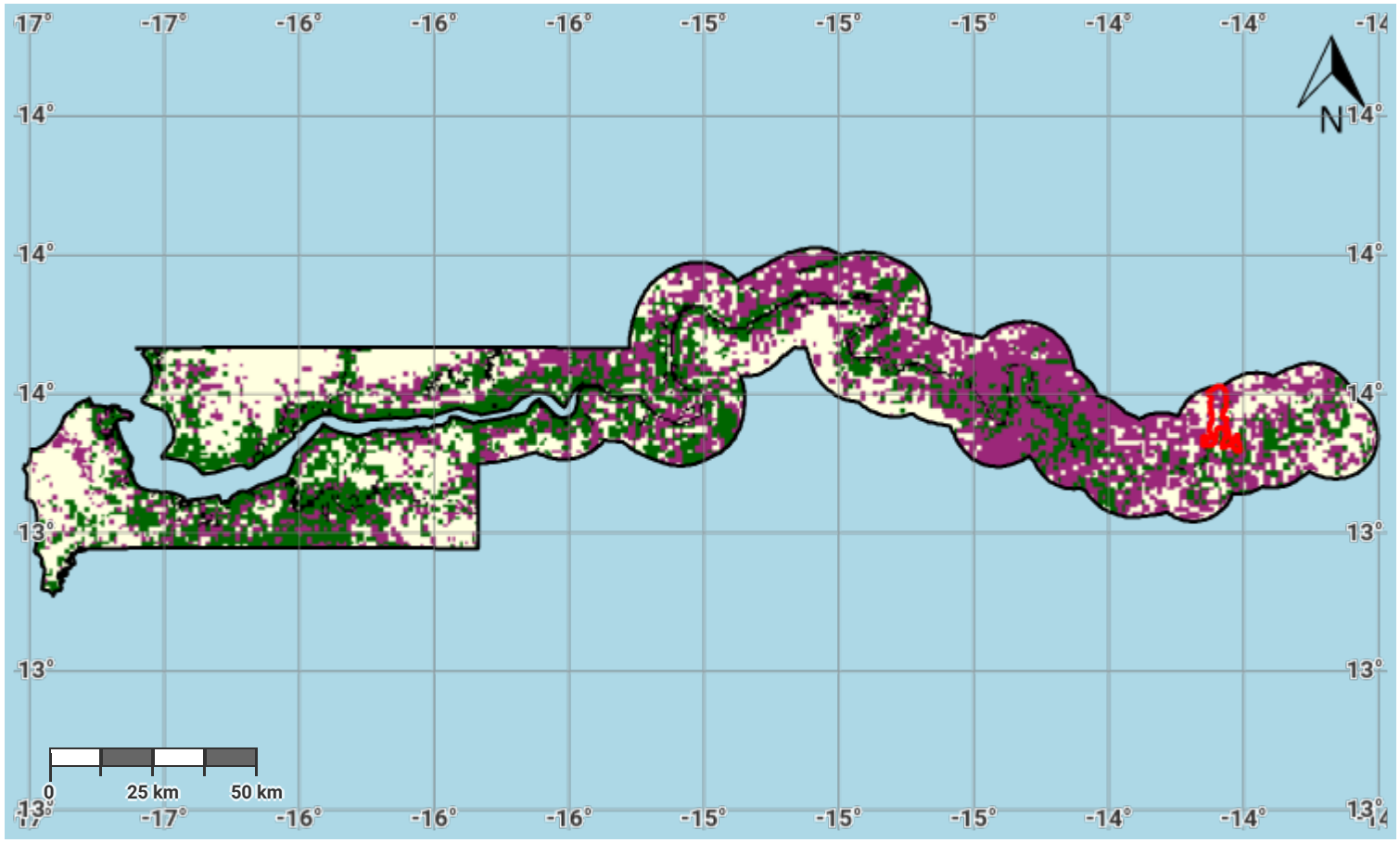
**Source Data Credits**

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Survey Section Forestry Department, The Gambia

# Gambia – SO1-4.M6

## Land Improvement Brightspots




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Bright spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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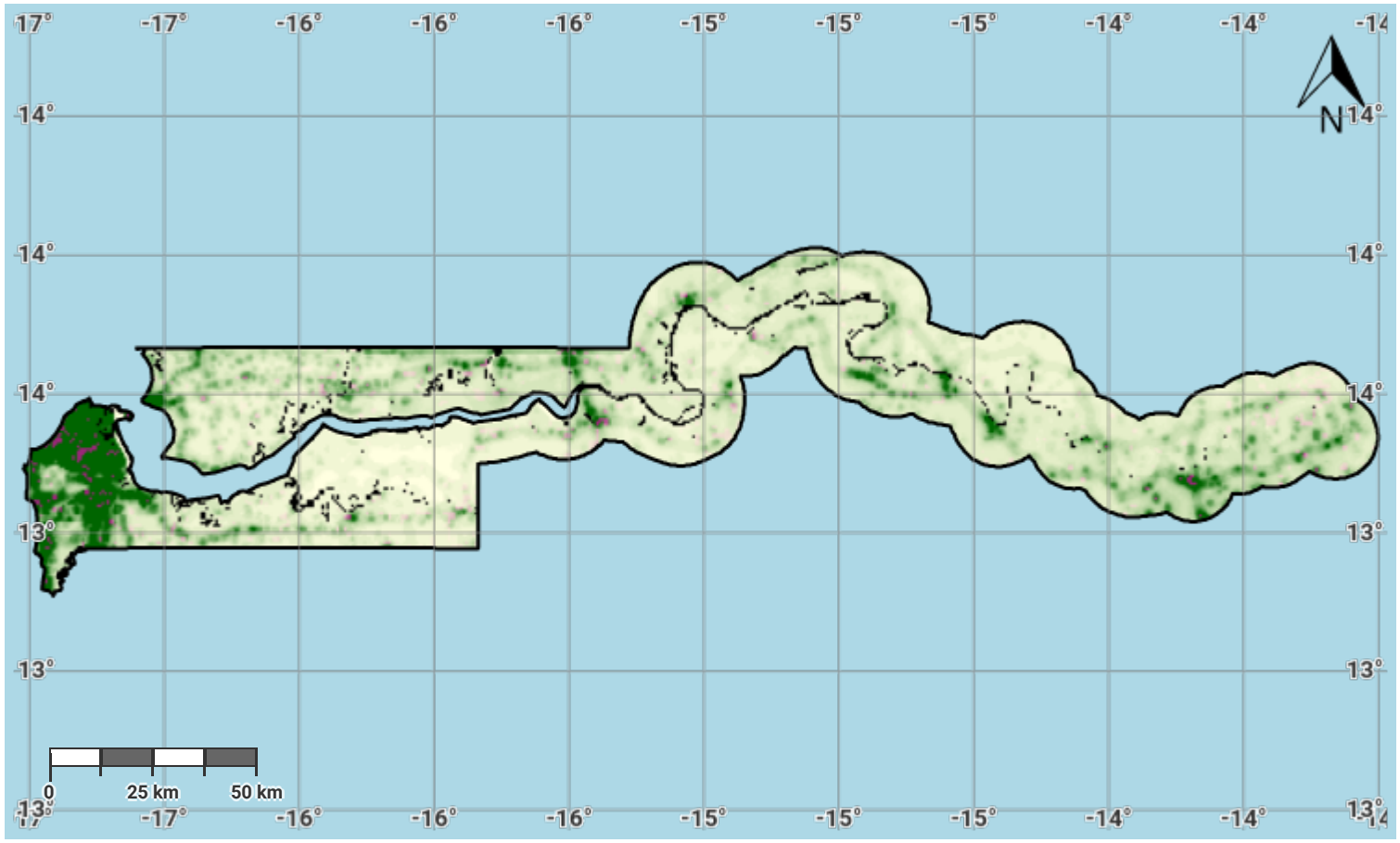
- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Survey Section Forestry Department, The Gambia

# Gambia – SO2-3.M1

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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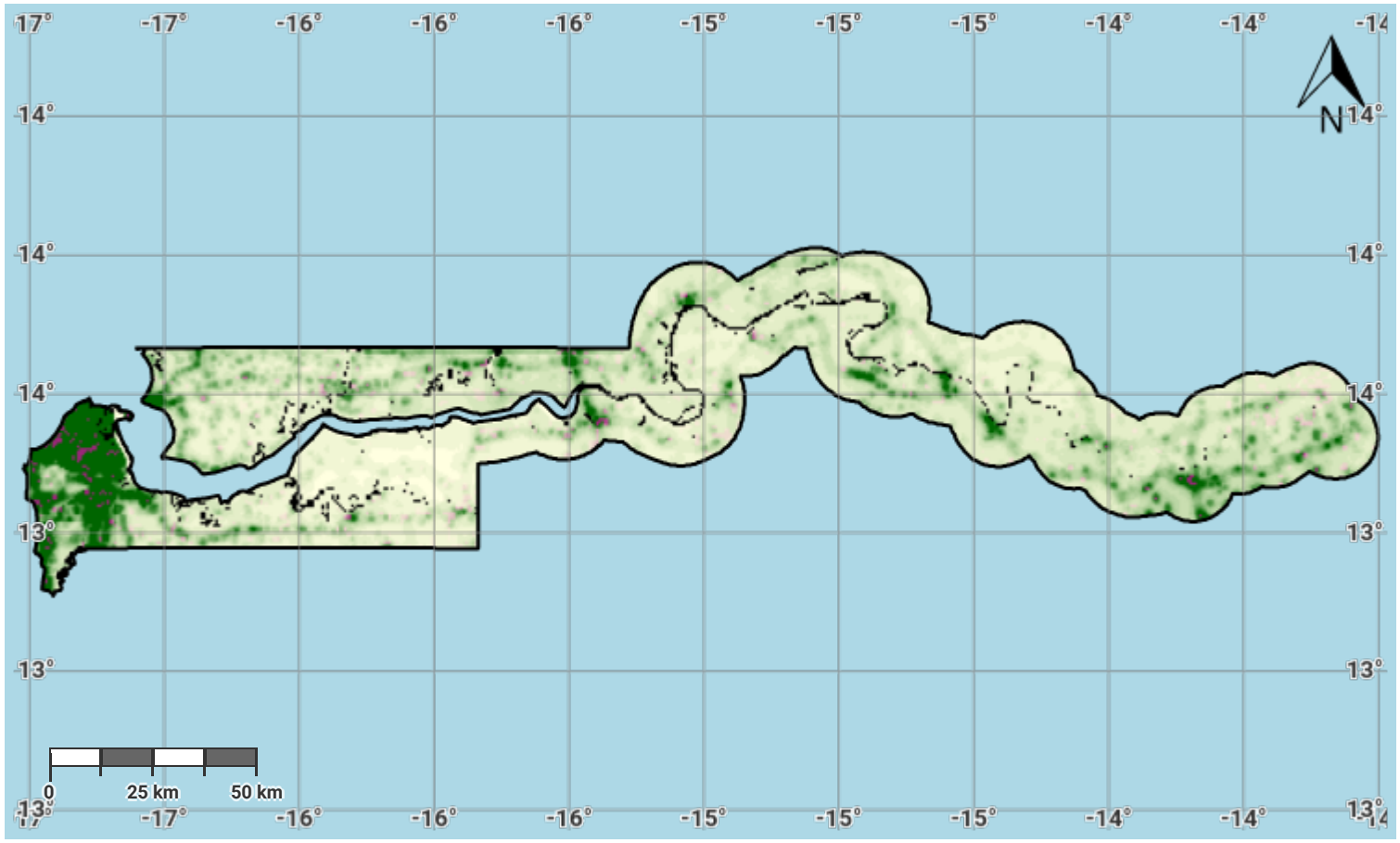
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO2-3.M2

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 190
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 190
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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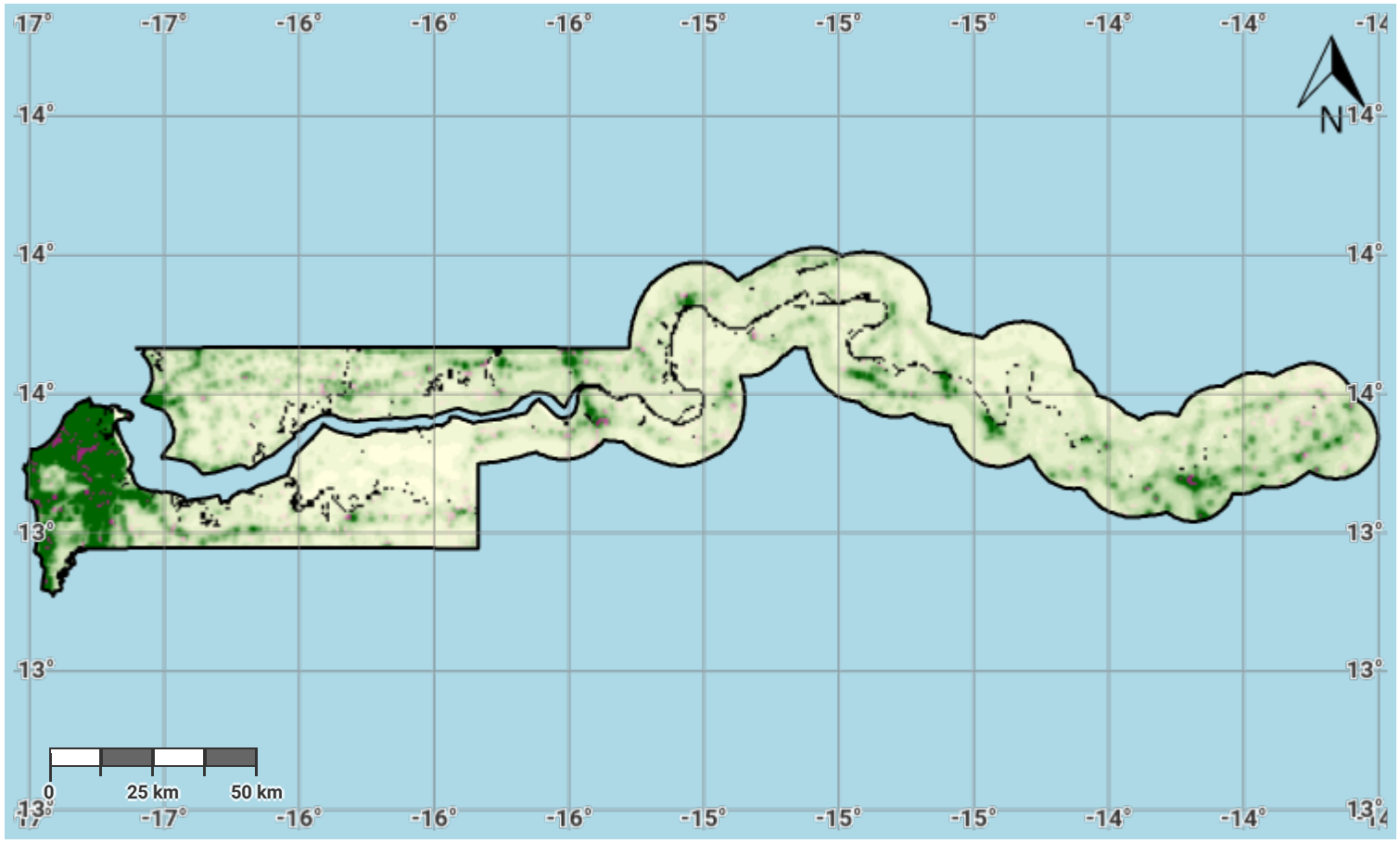
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO2-3.M3

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 190
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 190
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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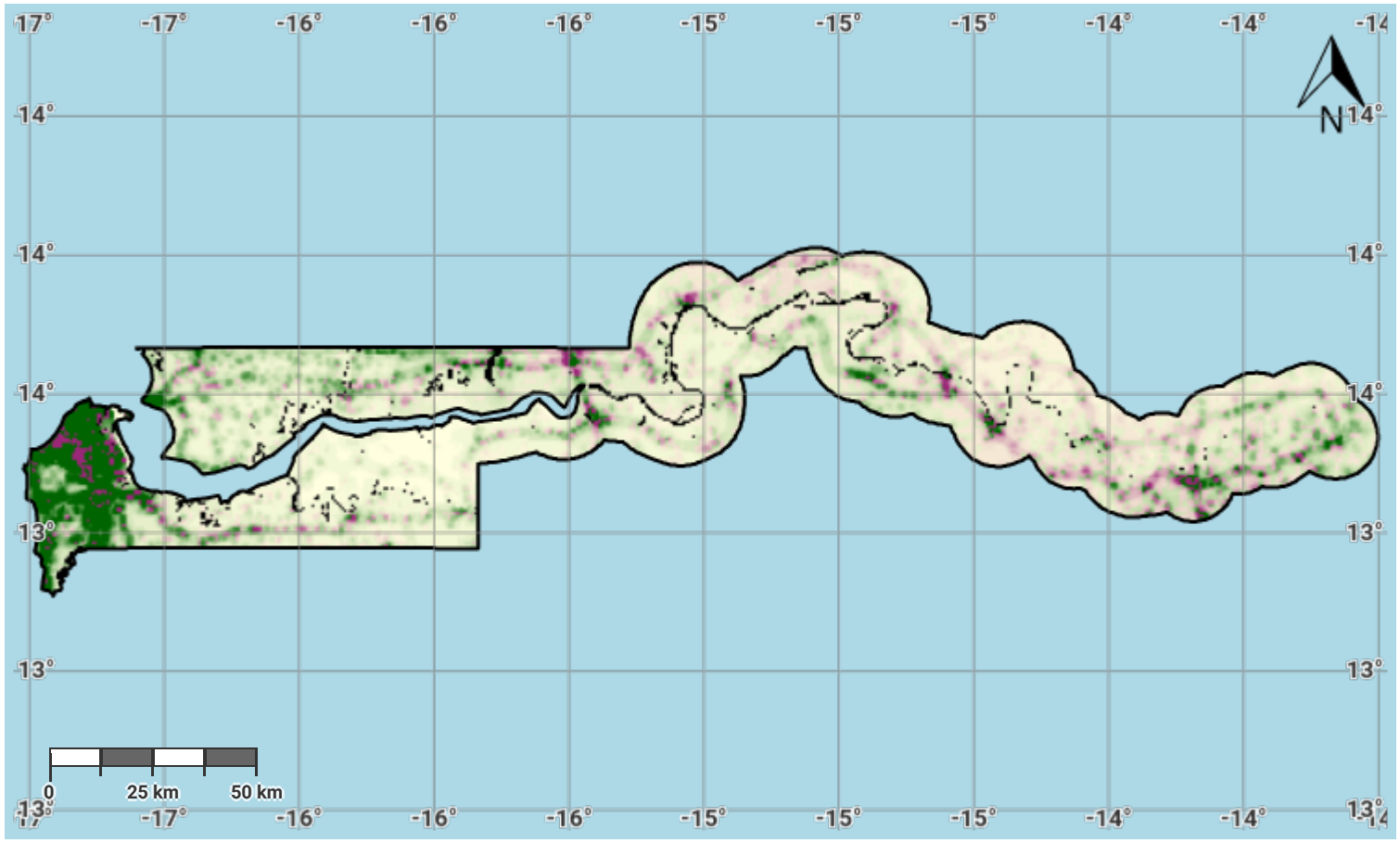
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO2-3.M4

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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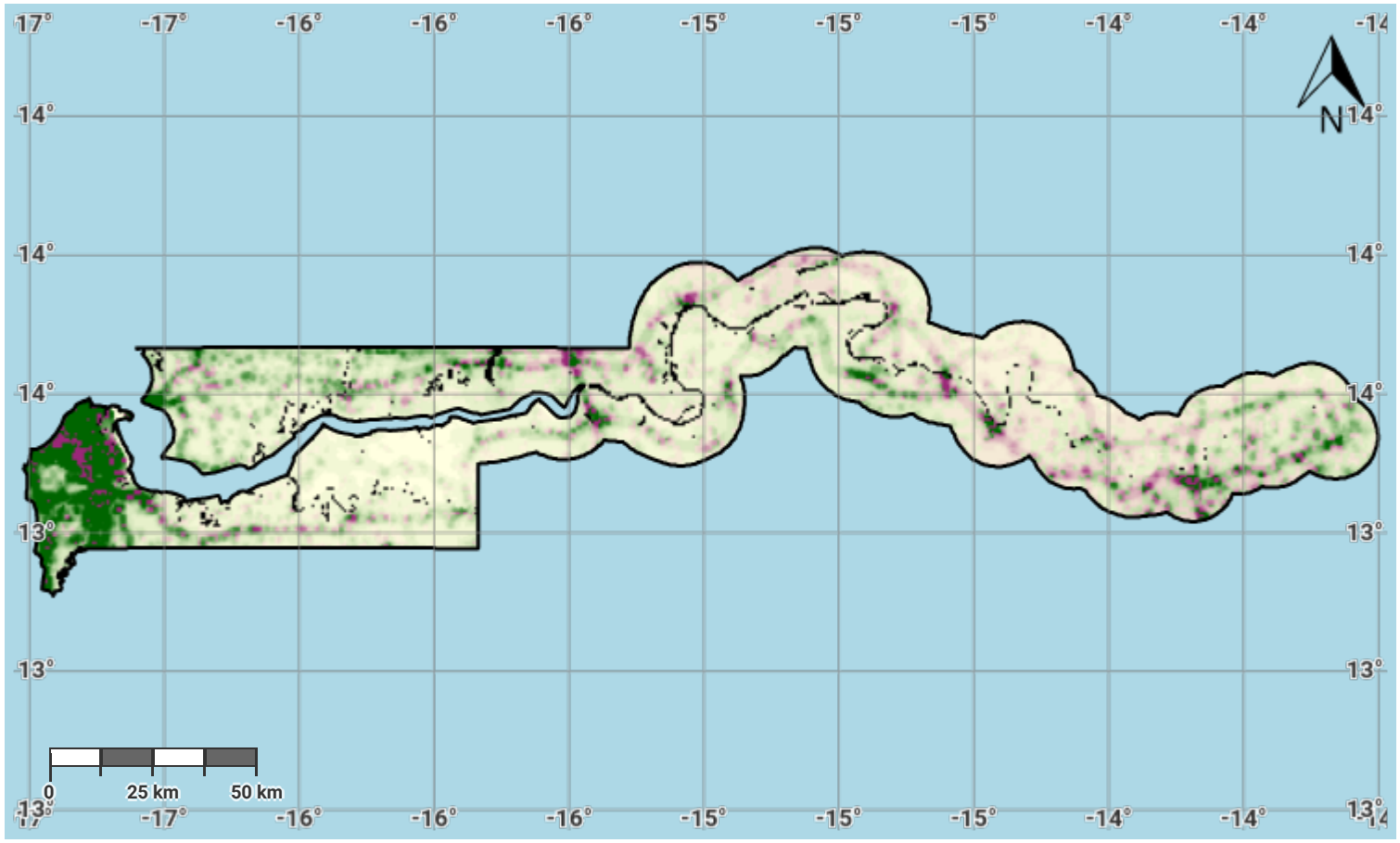
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO2-3.M5

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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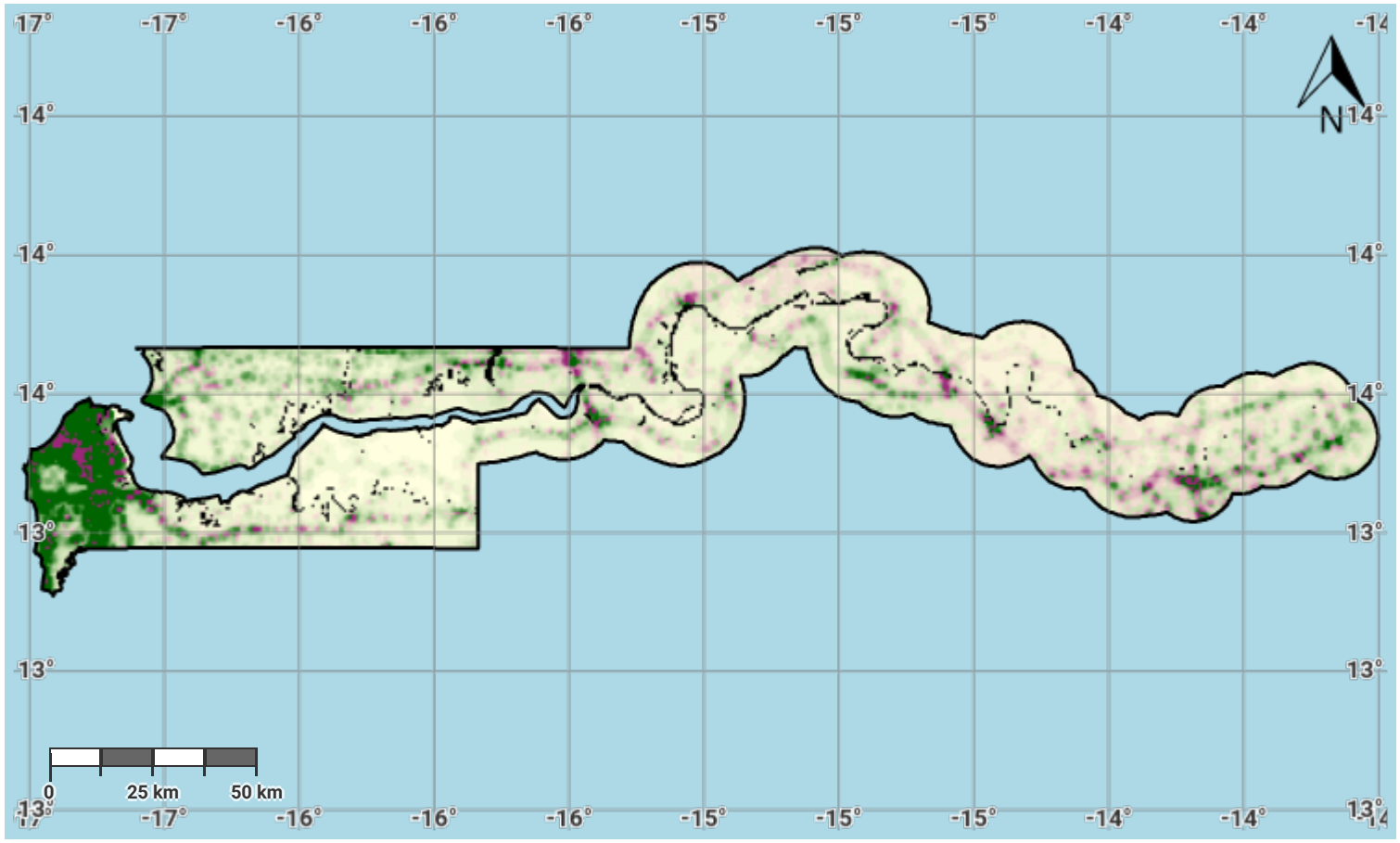
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO2-3.M6

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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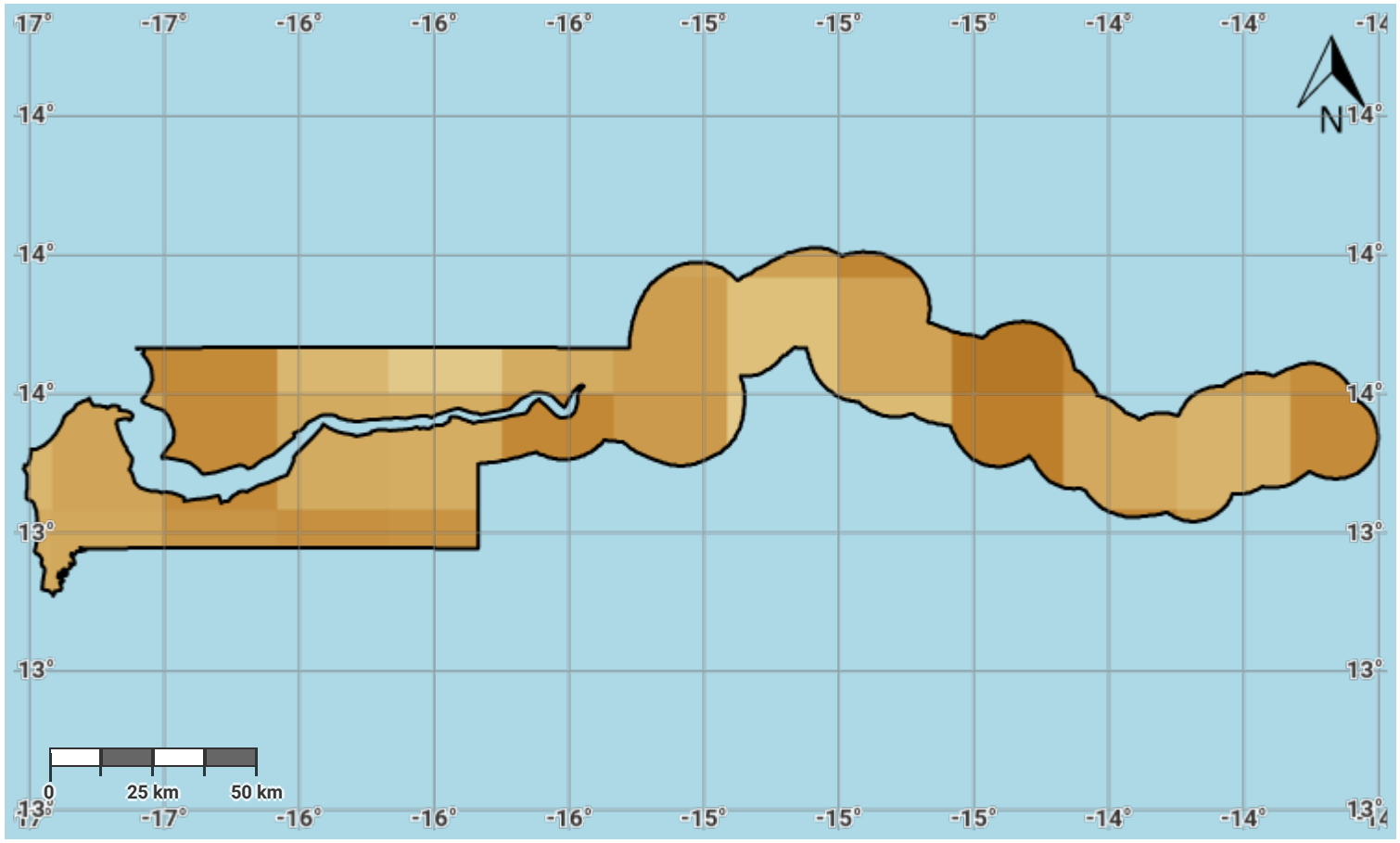
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – 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)

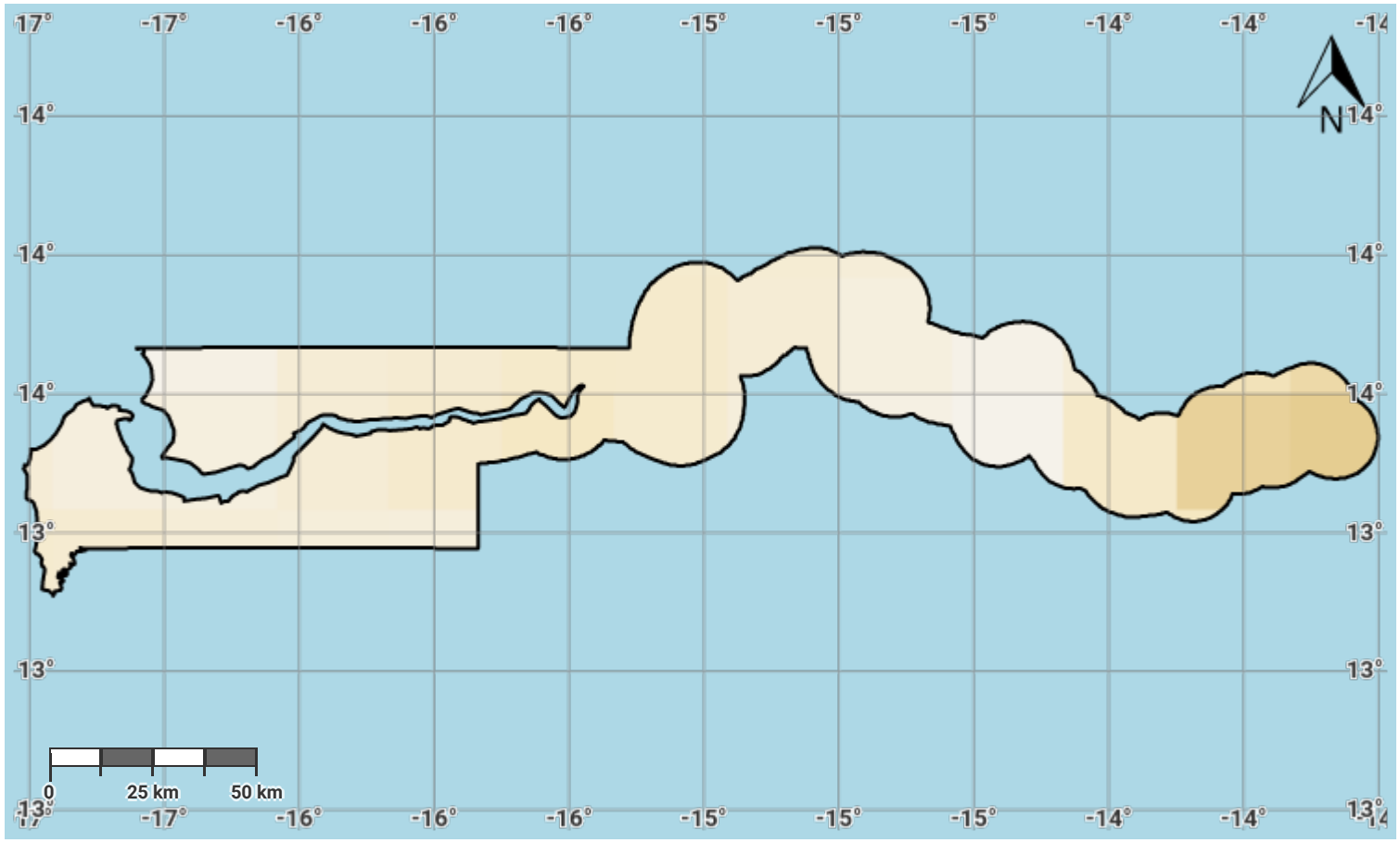


**Source Data Credits**

- 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

# Gambia – 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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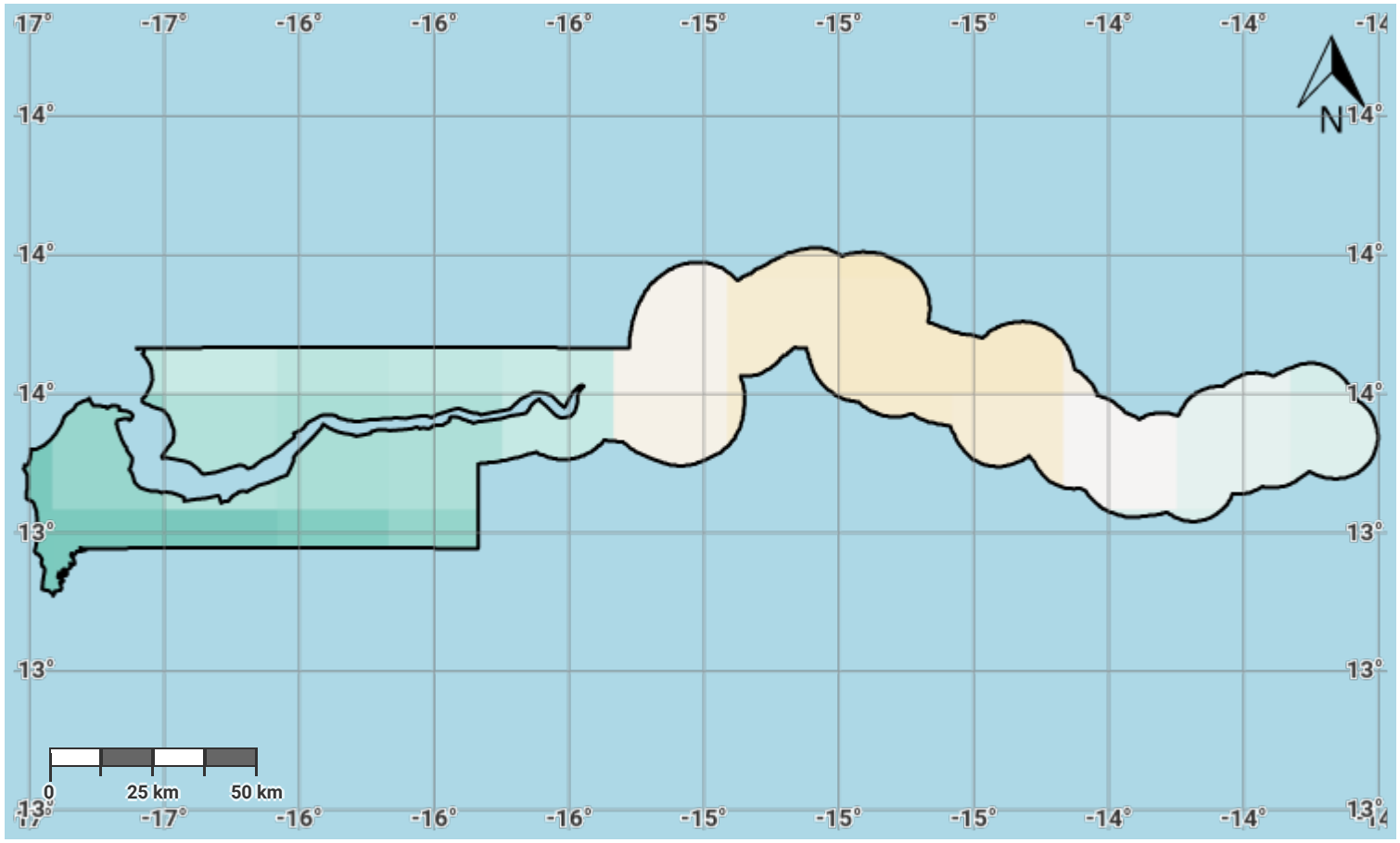
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – SO3-1.M3

## Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

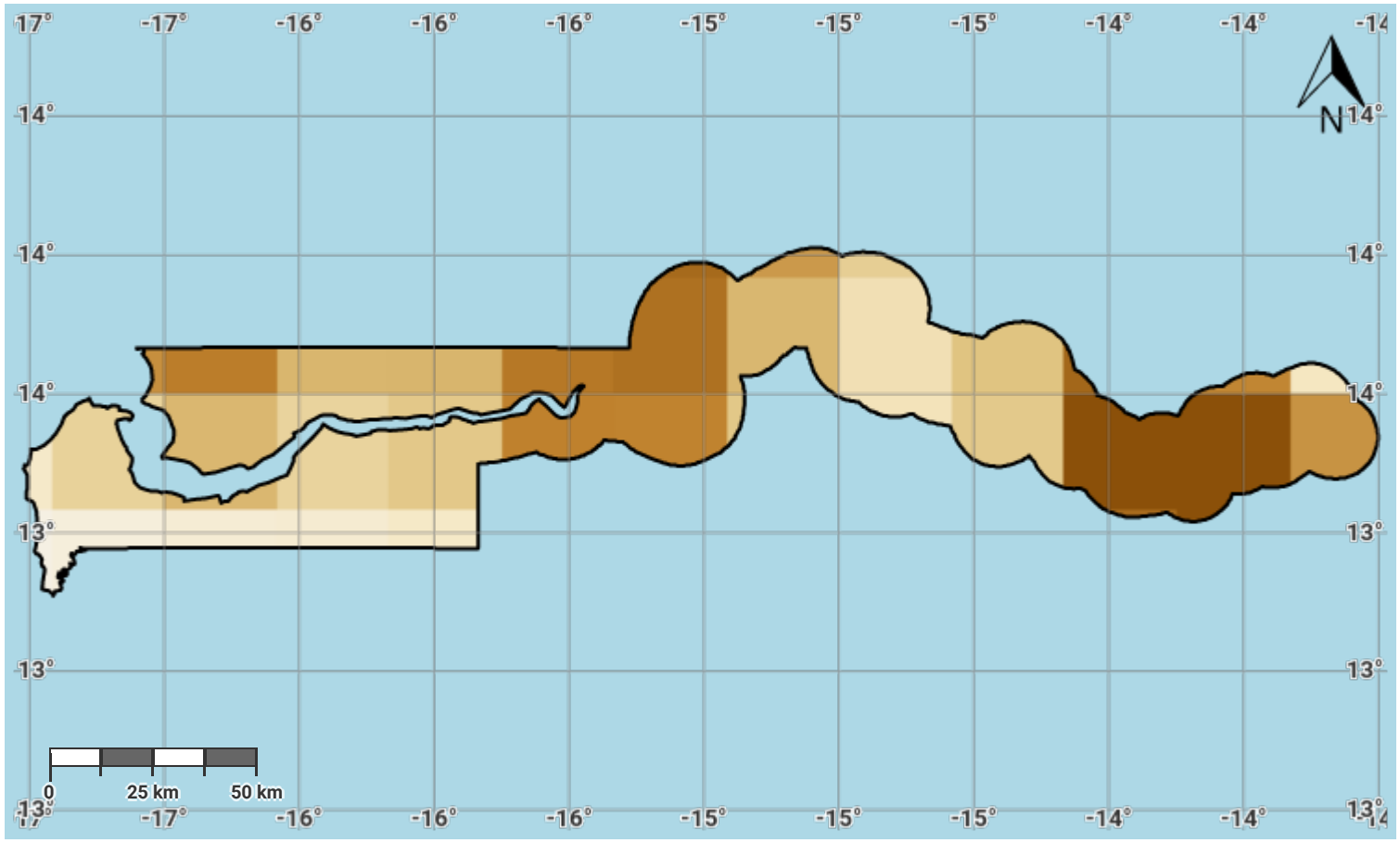


**Source Data Credits**

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

# Gambia – SO3-1.M4

## Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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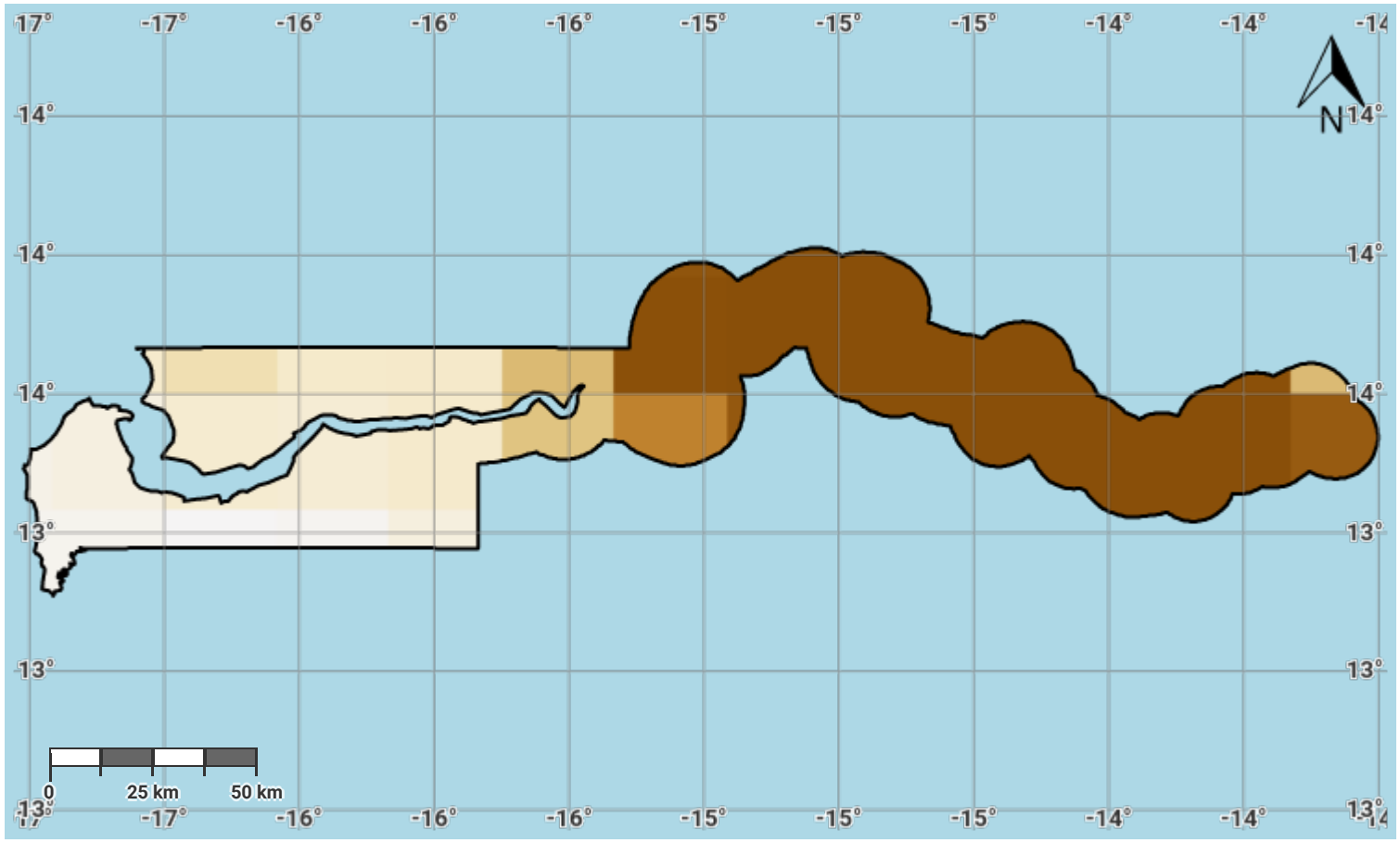
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – 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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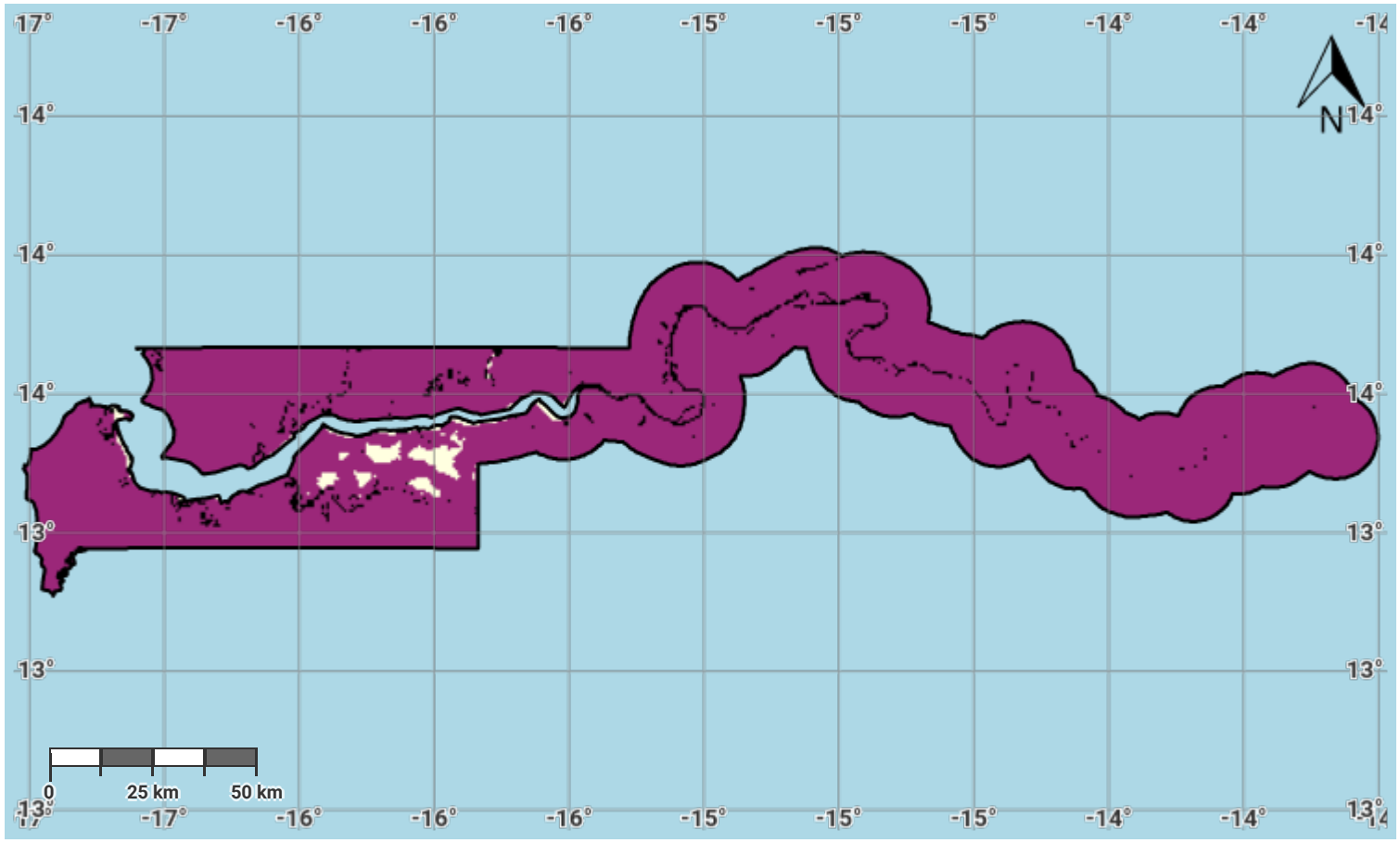
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – SO3-2.M1

## Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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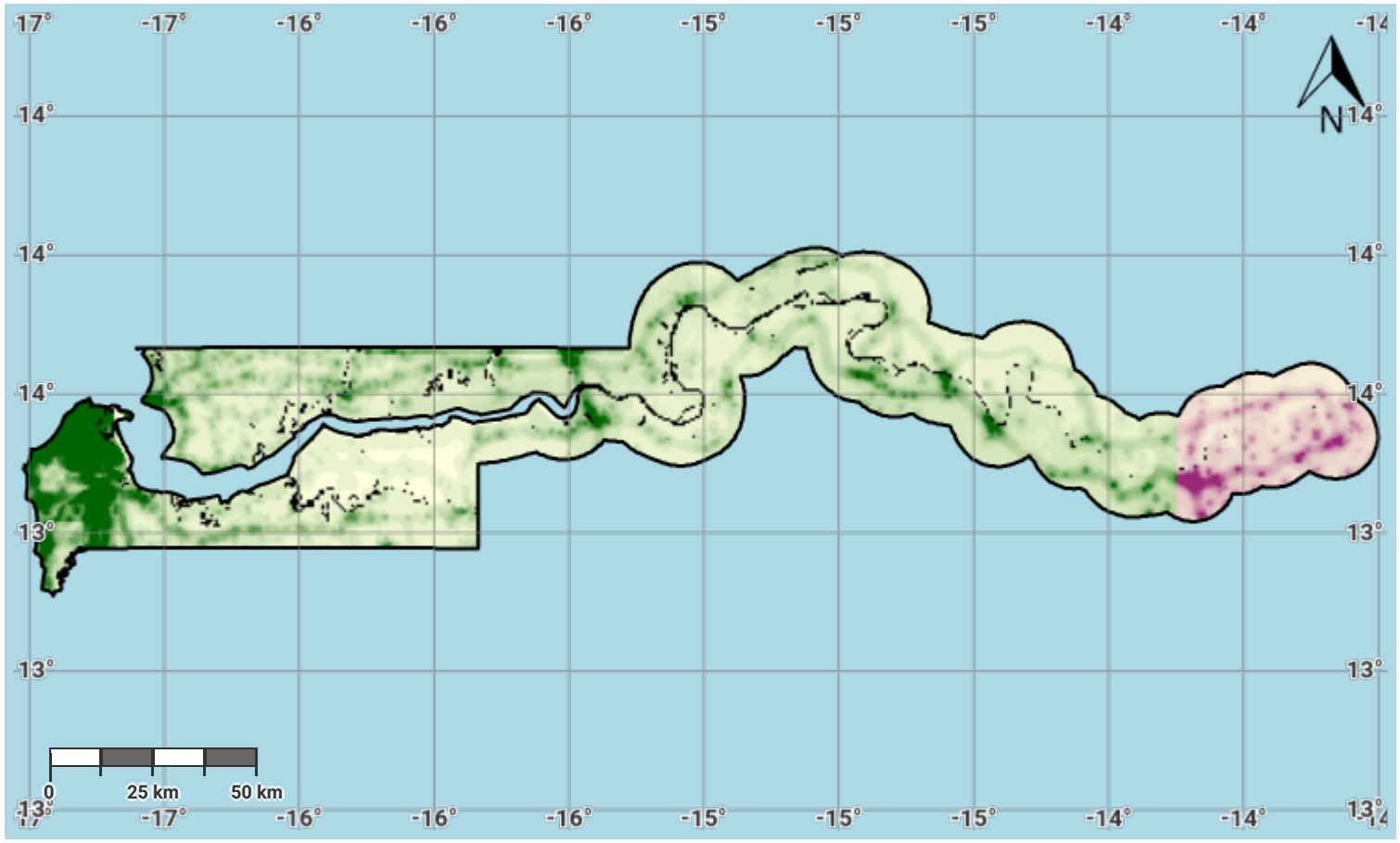
**Source Data Credits**

- 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

# Gambia – 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)

### Disclaimer

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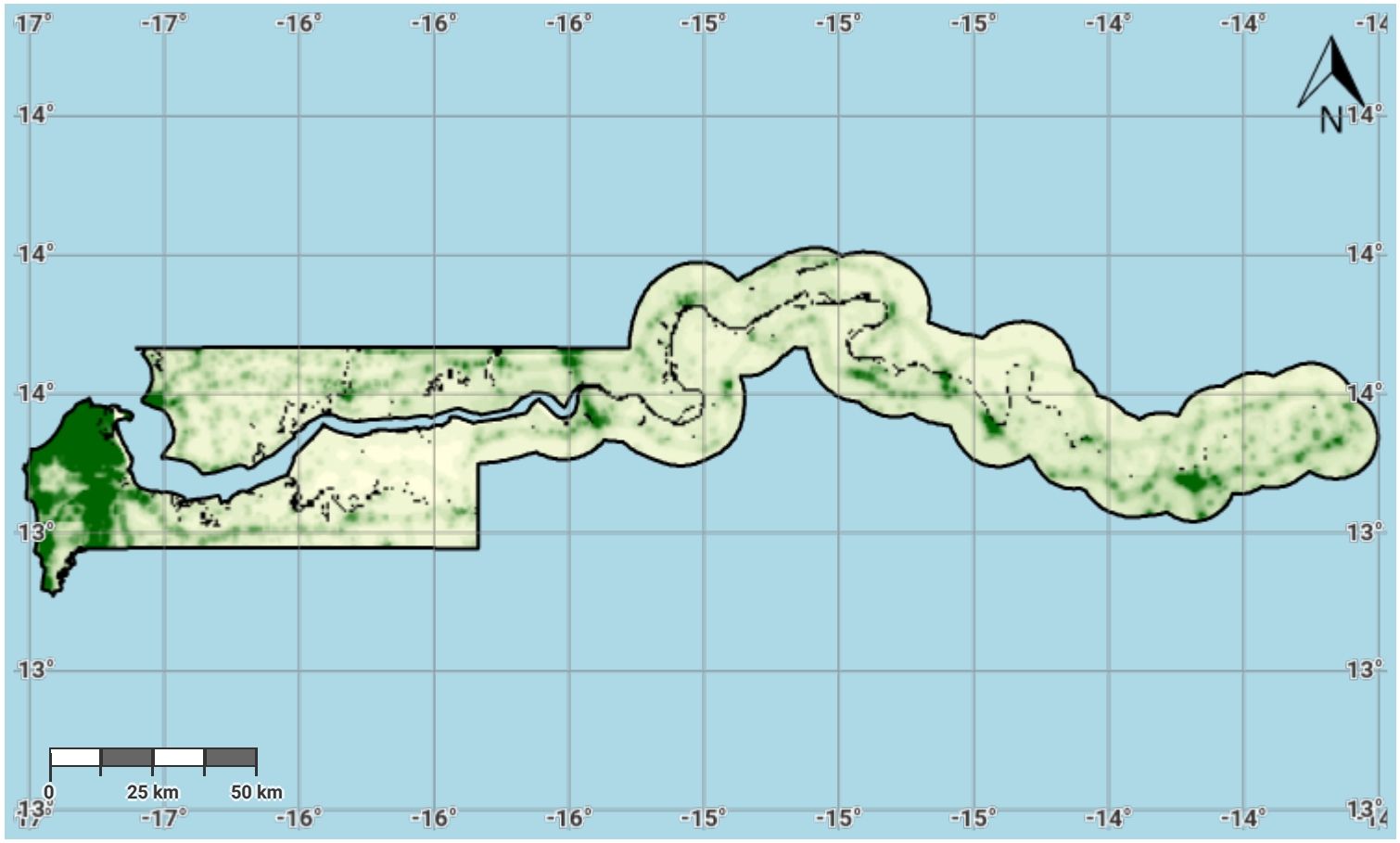
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Gambia – SO3-2.M3

## Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 350
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 350
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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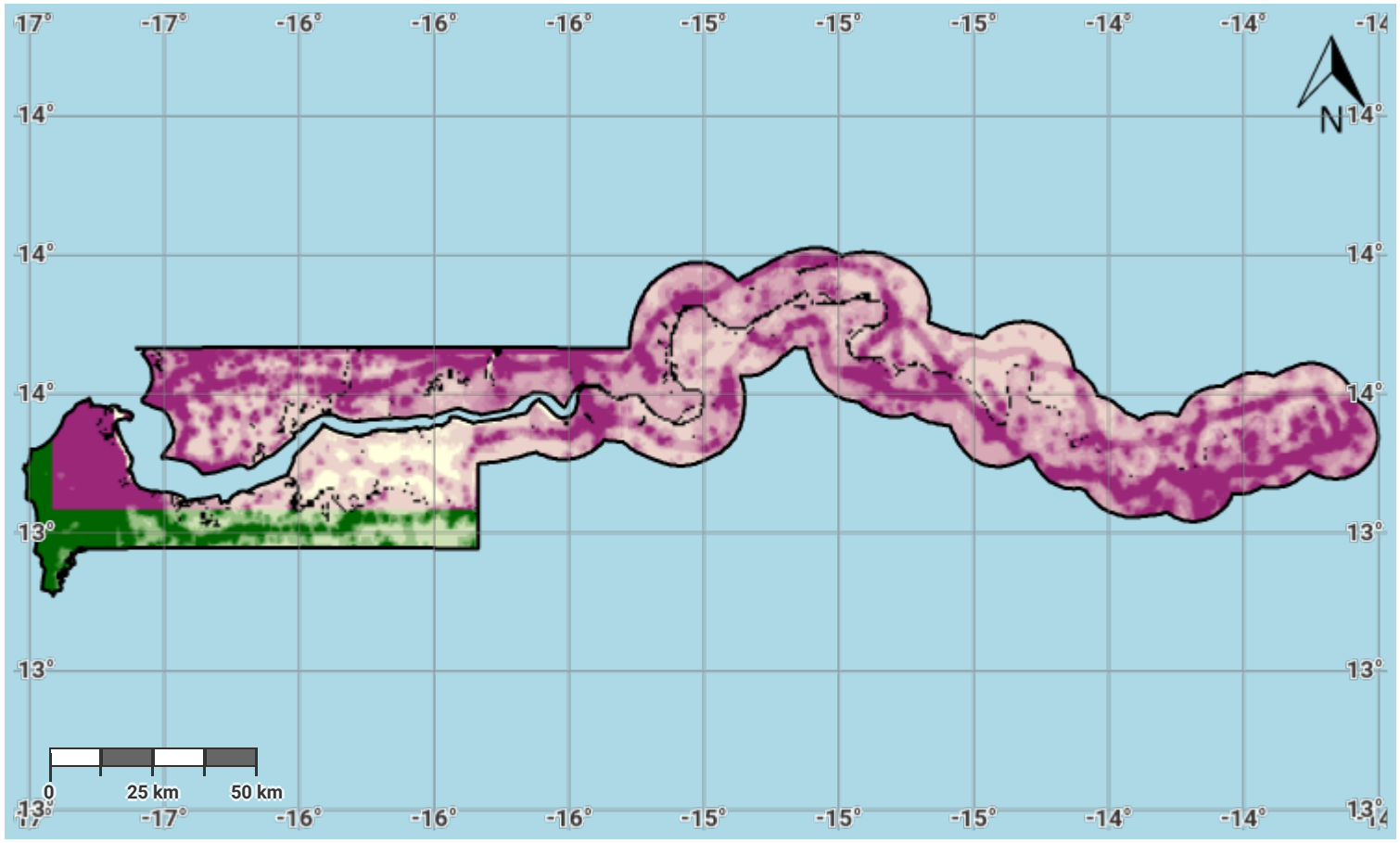
# Gambia – SO3-2.M4

## Drought exposure in fourth 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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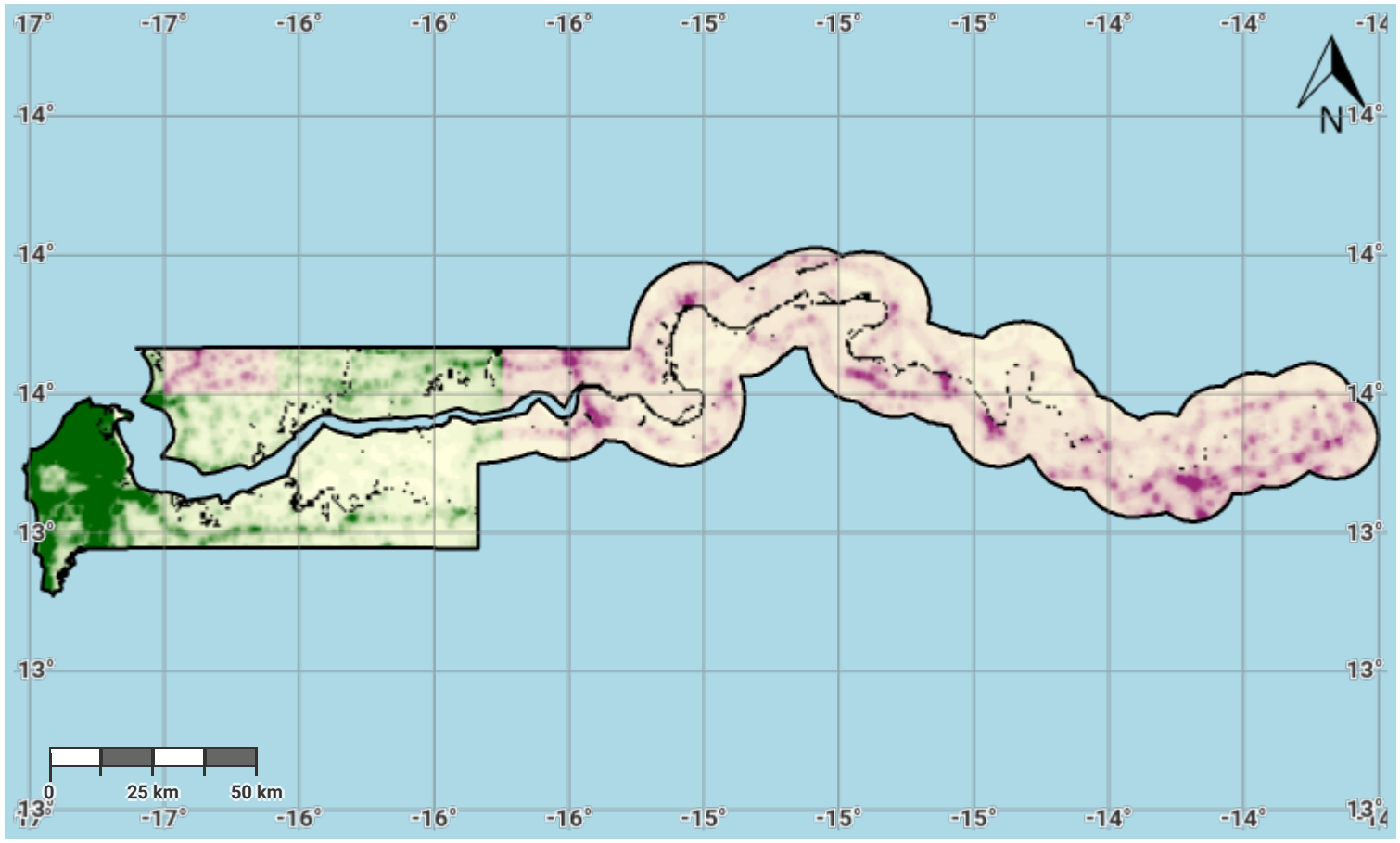
# Gambia – SO3-2.M5

## Drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 400
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 400
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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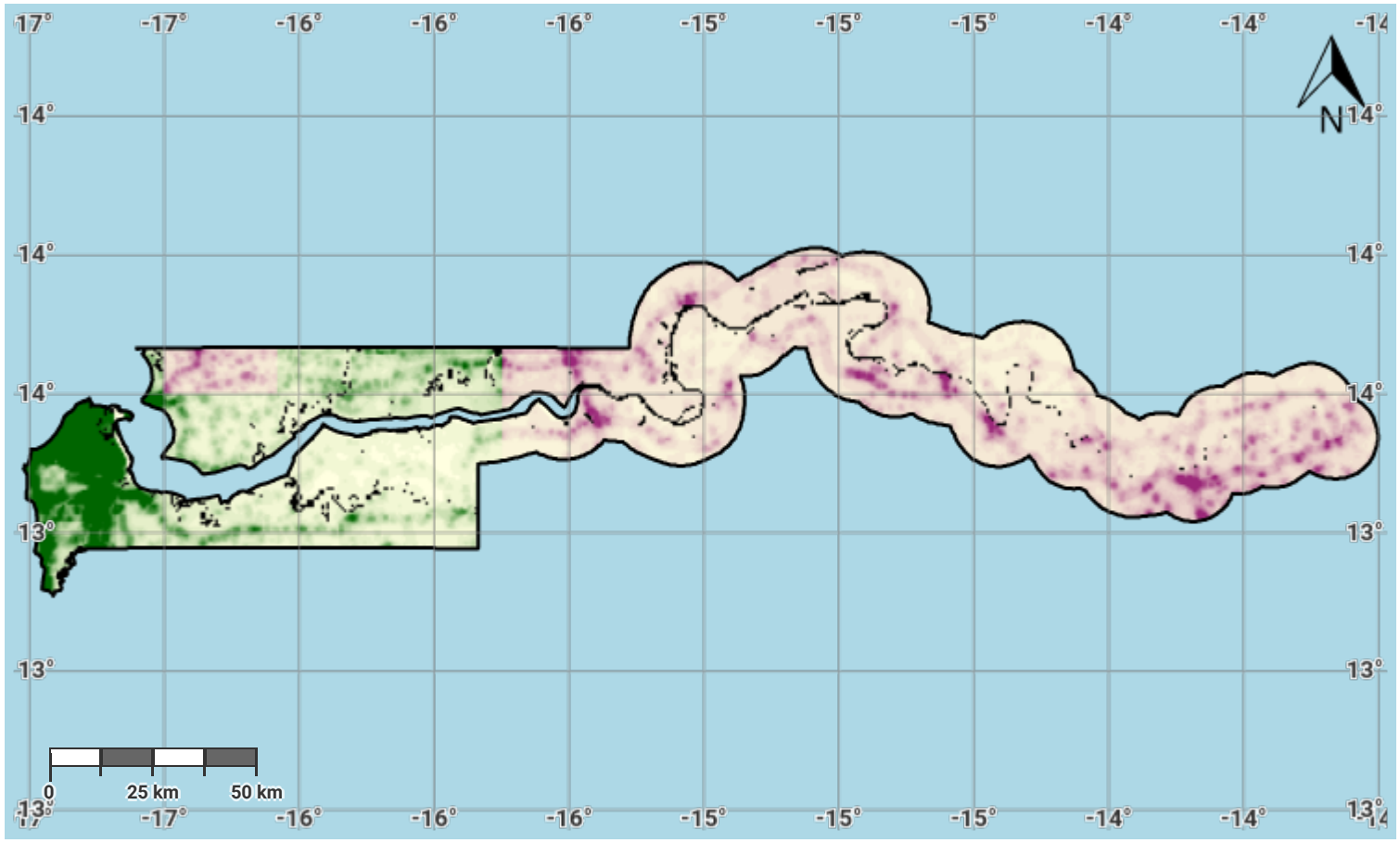
# Gambia – SO3-2.M6

## Female drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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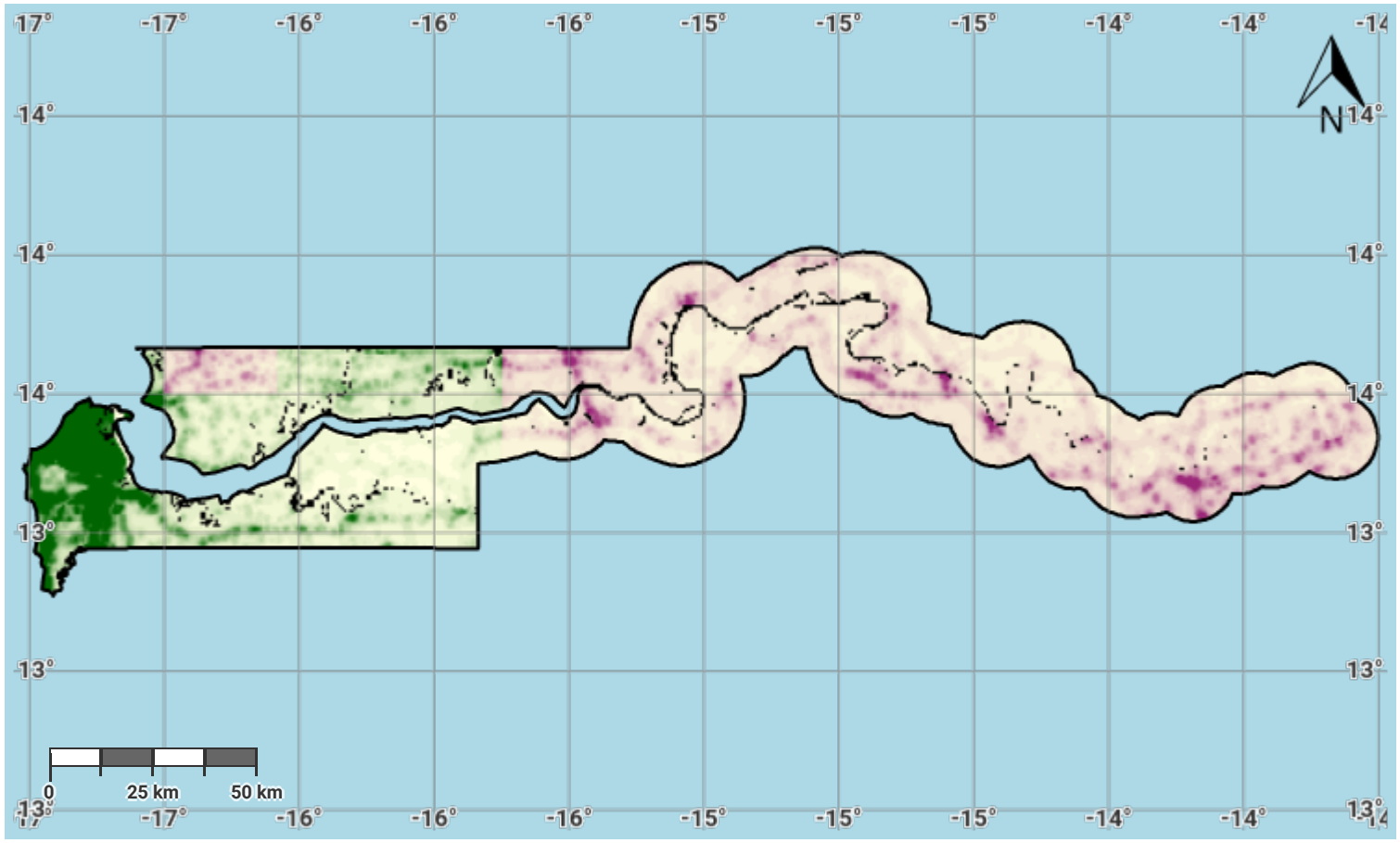
# Gambia – SO3-2.M7

## Male drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 200
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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