

Report from Equatorial Guinea



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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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 (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2001	28 051 .46	214	28 265 .46	La superficie total del país viene recogida en diversas fuentes de documentos nacionales validados como el Atlas Forestal Interactivo publicado por el MAB & WRI 2013.
2005	28 051 .46	210	28 261 .46	
2010	28 051 .46	250	28 301 .46	El dato de las Masas de agua ha sido contrastado en el documento fechado del 2007 con enlace: ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/010/ai445b/ai445b00.pdf , p 76.
2015	28 051 .46	250	28 301 .46	
2019	28 051 .46	250	28 301 .46	
2020	28 051 .46	250	28 301 .46	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
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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	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Grasslands	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Croplands	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Wetlands	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Artificial surfaces	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Other Lands	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Water bodies	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000	23 605	11	2 737	402	18	0	214	
2001	23 581	10	2 758	402	21	0	214	
2002	23 562	9	2 774	404	26	0	212	
2003	23 572	9	2 762	403	29	0	211	
2004	23 537	9	2 798	403	30	0	210	
2005	23 537	9	2 795	403	33	0	210	
2006	23 546	9	2 785	402	35	0	210	
2007	23 542	8	2 788	404	39	0	250	
2008	23 534	8	2 796	405	40	0	250	
2009	23 550	9	2 778	405	42	0	250	
2010	23 556	8	2 771	404	45	0	250	
2011	23 546	8	2 779	404	47	0	250	
2012	23 548	8	2 775	404	49	0	250	
2013	23 552	8	2 769	404	51	0	250	
2014	25 000	8	2 759	404	55	0	250	
2015	25 000	8	2 758	404	57	0	250	
2016	25 000	8	2 696	404	57	0	250	
2017	25 000	8	2 659	404	58	0	250	
2018	25 000	8	2 640	404	59	0	250	
2019	25 000	8	2 643	404	61	0	250	
2020	25 000						250	

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	23 394	1	192	0	19	0	0	23 606
Grasslands (km ²)	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	11
Croplands (km ²)	159	0	2 566	0	12	0	0	2 737
Wetlands (km ²)	0	0	0	398	4	0	0	402
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	18
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km ²)	5	0	0	6	1	0	250	262
Total	23 558	8	2 758	404	58	0	250	

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

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km²) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	23 510	0	47	0	1	0	0	23 558
Grasslands (km ²)	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Croplands (km ²)	160	0	2 596	0	2	0	0	2 758
Wetlands (km ²)	0	0	0	404	0	0	0	404
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	57
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250
Total	23 670	8	2 643	404	60	0	250	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	2 301 .4	8 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	22 684 .71	80 .2
Land area with no land cover data	48 .33	0 .2

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	159	0 .6
Land area with stable land cover	26 776	94 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	50	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

La deforestación y la degradación forestal estimadas en los periodos 2004-2014 y 2014-2018 muestra un patrón de perturbación forestal que se mantiene en el tiempo y tiene el mismo orden de magnitud. Se observa cierta tendencia creciente en la perturbación forestal (deforestación más degradación forestal) entre los dos periodos, pero no es estadísticamente significativa considerando los intervalos de confianza. La superficie de degradación forestal es mucho mayor que la de deforestación en el conjunto del país en los dos periodos analizados (MAGBOMA y FAO, 2020; MAGBMA y FAO, 2018).

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	2 446	2 096	14 081	1 625	2 975	170
Grasslands	0	0	7	0	0	0
Croplands	346	272	883	261	760	44
Wetlands	38	30	304	4	12	9
Artificial surfaces	1	0	17	0	0	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	3	7	161	2	5	24

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 (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	4 748	5 078	4 098	2 777	6 534	170
Grasslands	3	2	2	0	0	0
Croplands	180	302	356	418	1 230	38
Wetlands	86	109	84	22	90	9
Artificial surfaces	10	8	13	1	1	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	30	27	96	6	20	24

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	192	23	31	54	16	67
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	159	20	14	76	12	36
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	19	1	0	18	0	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	12	1	0	11	0	0

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.

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	261	8	30	18	42	158
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	120	12	26	17	23	40
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	12	0	1	10	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	11	2	1	7	0	1

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	5 321	19 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	21 226	75 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	224	0 .8

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	8 056	28 .7
Land area with stable land productivity	7 892	28 .1
Land area with degraded land productivity	10 611	37 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	224	0 .8

General comments

Para mayor información sobre la situación forestal de Guinea Ecuatorial, es importante leer el Análisis Histórico de la Deforestación y Degradación Forestal en Guinea Ecuatorial 2004-2014 se sitúa en el marco del proyecto de desarrollo del Plan Nacional de Inversión REDD+ (PNI-REDD+), financiado por la CAFI e implementado con el apoyo técnico de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

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	106	72	90	145	257	0	24
2001	106	76	90	145	215	0	24
2002	106	83	89	145	175	0	24
2003	106	86	90	145	158	0	24
2004	106	86	88	145	152	0	24
2005	106	88	88	145	139	0	24
2006	106	91	89	145	130	0	24
2007	106	93	89	145	119	0	25
2008	106	94	88	145	114	0	25
2009	106	92	89	145	108	0	25
2010	106	93	89	145	103	0	25
2011	106	92	89	145	99	0	25
2012	106	96	89	145	94	0	25
2013	106	98	89	145	90	0	25
2014	106	99	90	145	84	0	25
2015	107	98	86	145	74	0	25
2016	106	98	88	145	74	0	25
2017	106	97	89	145	72	0	25
2018	106	99	90	145	71	0	25
2019	106	98	90	145	70	0	25
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	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	159	86.4	96.5	1 373 094	1 533 627	160 533

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	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	Artificial surfaces	12	107 .1	76 .7	128 478	92 062	-36 416
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	19	115 .0	65 .8	218 519	125 000	-93 519
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	192	84 .4	74 .9	1 621 214	1 438 138	-183 076

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 (km ²)	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	160	83 .2	85 .8	1 331 110	1 372 904	41 794
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	1	128 .6	114 .6	12 862	11 463	-1 399
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2	122 .3	112 .1	24 467	22 425	-2 042
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	47	101 .2	98 .3	475 625	462 072	-13 553

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: National estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	152	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	26 606	94 .8
Land area with no SOC data	13	0 .0

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	26 731	95 .3
Land area with degraded SOC	39	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	13	0 .0

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 (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	230 .1	0 .8
Reporting Period	305 .79	1 .1
Change in degraded extent	75.69	

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:

• El estudio de causas de deforestación y degradación 2004-2014 analiza un periodo de 10 años, entre diciembre de 2004 y diciembre de 2015. El análisis de los niveles de referencia de emisiones forestales analiza un periodo de cinco años, desde enero de 2004 a diciembre de 2018, ya que es necesario un periodo mínimo de cinco años en el caso de que Guinea Ecuatorial decida acceder a pagos por resultados. Ambos análisis utilizan la misma metodología: estimación del área estratificada, basada en un muestreo que usa un mapa para estratificar las muestras (es decir, el mapa nos ayuda a enfocarnos en áreas de interés en materia de deforestación y degradación de bosques, que son características poco comunes en ese territorio). • La estimación de la deforestación y degradación forestal de la isla de Annobón en el periodo 2014-2018 es una extrapolación de la estimación realizada en 2004-2014 para el estudio de causas.

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 (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
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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 (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

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

1. Demographic
2. Cultural
3. Institutions and governance
- 4.
- 5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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 brightspots	0					
Total brightspot area	0					

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

1. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
2. Anthropogenic assets
3. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
4. Social and cultural instruments
5. Economic and financial instruments
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

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 (km ²)	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
Meta 1: Reducir la conversión de los bosques en otros tipos de coberturas en un 40% con respecto a los niveles de 2000-2010, con la mejora de la cobertura vegetal de aquí al año 2030.	2030	Nacional		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Meta 2: Mejorar la productividad y el stock de carbono de los suelos, especialmente las zonas de arbustos y pastizales, las zonas húmedas y áreas artificiales, de aquí al año 2030	2030	Nacional		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Not achieved	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Meta 3: La Noción de NDT está integrada en los textos legales y reglamentarios de aquí al año 2025	2025	Nacional		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas			0			

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	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	
Meta 4: Promover la investigación y los conocimientos sobre la gestión sostenible de suelos, a través de una constante movilización de fondos de aquí al año 2030.	2030	Nacional		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Not achieved	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions 		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
Total			Sum of all targeted areas							
			0							

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	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
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
				<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon		
Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target								
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Meta 1: Reducir la conversión de los bosques en otros tipos de coberturas en un 40% con respecto a los niveles de 2000-2010, con la mejora de la cobertura vegetal de aquí al año 2030. :</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 .00</td> </tr> </table>	Meta 1: Reducir la conversión de los bosques en otros tipos de coberturas en un 40% con respecto a los niveles de 2000-2010, con la mejora de la cobertura vegetal de aquí al año 2030. :	0 .00	
Meta 1: Reducir la conversión de los bosques en otros tipos de coberturas en un 40% con respecto a los niveles de 2000-2010, con la mejora de la cobertura vegetal de aquí al año 2030. :	0 .00							
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Meta 2: Mejorar la productividad y el stock de carbono de los suelos, especialmente las zonas de arbustos y pastizales, las zonas húmedas y áreas artificiales, de aquí al año 2030:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 .00</td> </tr> </table>	Meta 2: Mejorar la productividad y el stock de carbono de los suelos, especialmente las zonas de arbustos y pastizales, las zonas húmedas y áreas artificiales, de aquí al año 2030:	0 .00	
Meta 2: Mejorar la productividad y el stock de carbono de los suelos, especialmente las zonas de arbustos y pastizales, las zonas húmedas y áreas artificiales, de aquí al año 2030:	0 .00							
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Meta 3: La Noción de NDT está integrada en los textos legales y reglamentarios de aquí al año 2025:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 .00</td> </tr> </table>	Meta 3: La Noción de NDT está integrada en los textos legales y reglamentarios de aquí al año 2025:	0 .00	
Meta 3: La Noción de NDT está integrada en los textos legales y reglamentarios de aquí al año 2025:	0 .00							
					<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Meta 4: Promover la investigación y los conocimientos sobre la gestión sostenible de suelos, a través de una constante movilización de fondos de aquí al año 2030.:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0 .00</td> </tr> </table>	Meta 4: Promover la investigación y los conocimientos sobre la gestión sostenible de suelos, a través de una constante movilización de fondos de aquí al año 2030.:	0 .00	
Meta 4: Promover la investigación y los conocimientos sobre la gestión sostenible de suelos, a través de una constante movilización de fondos de aquí al año 2030.:	0 .00							

General comments

El proceso de establecimiento de metas de Neutralidad en la degradación de tierras, ha permitido la consolidación de un grupo multisectorial, que no sólo responderá a las exigencias de este proceso, sino que ha quedado formalizado para otros programas que lo exijan. El proceso de establecimiento de metas de neutralidad en la degradación de tierras en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, ha durado aproximadamente 8 meses, se inició el 02 de febrero y se ha concluido el 30 de septiembre de 2017. Un total de cuatro (4) metas, quince (14) mediadas y once (11) indicadores han sido definidos durante el proceso de establecimiento de metas de neutralidad en la degradación de tierras. Durante el proceso de establecimiento de metas, varios documentos han sido producidos por el grupo de trabajo, destacándose por su importancia: (1) Plan de trabajo y de Apalancamiento, (2) Informe de la línea base y de las causas de deforestación y degradación de los bosques, (3) Propuesta de metas de neutralidad en la degradación de tierras, (4) Nota política de Alto Nivel y (5) el informe final del proceso de establecimiento de metas de neutralidad en la degradación de tierras. El proceso de establecimiento de metas en la neutralidad de tierras en la RGE ha dejado más visible las acciones de la UNCCD en la RGE.

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	76.8
2 005	76.8
2 006	45.3
2 007	45.3
2 008	45.3
2 009	45.3
2 010	45.3
2 011	43.7
2 012	43.7
2 013	43.7
2 014	43.7
2 015	43.7
2 016	43.7
2 017	43.7
2 018	43.7
2 019	43.7
2 020	43.7

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	Los datos sobre el indicador para los años anteriores del 76.8% viene recogidos en el Tomo III: Estudio del Perfil de Pobreza en Guinea Ecuatorial en 2006. Este documento surgió en 2007 cuando fue elaborada la Agenda para la Diversificación de las Fuentes de Crecimiento en el marco del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Económico y Social Horizonte 2020. En 2006, el Banco Mundial situó la brecha de pobreza en Guinea Ecuatorial en un 45.3%, indicador que afectaba más a la población urbana (67%) que a la rural (49.8%). La disparidad estriba en que en las urbes el coste de vida aumenta, El dato 43.9% viene recogido en la Encuesta de Demografía y Salud de Guinea Ecuatorial (EDSGE-I) del 2011
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Increase	El reporte 2015 sobre el alcance de los ODM menciona que Guinea Ecuatorial tiene un coeficiente de Gini de 0.31

General comments

La Brecha de Pobreza se situó en un 45,3% en el año 2006 (Banco Mundial, 2014), indicador que afectaba más a la población urbana (67,0%) que a la rural (49,8%). Esta disparidad estriba en que en las urbes el coste de vida aumenta. A falta de datos de años anteriores y posteriores a 2006, es difícil analizar su evolución. Según la información disponible (Guinea Ecuatorial, informe balance país, 2006), el porcentaje de la población en extrema pobreza bajó de 64% en 1990, 60% en 2000, 32,7% en 2006 (Encuesta perfil de pobreza, 2006) y a 13,5% en el año 2011 (EDSGE, 2001), con una reducción del 19,2 puntos porcentuales en 5 años. El descubrimiento y explotación del petróleo ha traído la dinamización de la actividad económica y la creación de puestos de trabajo en el país, sobre todo en la construcción y servicios. Según el Banco Mundial⁸, el promedio de desempleo entre 1991 a 2013 se situó en un 6,4%. En cuanto a la población activa, el Banco Africano de Desarrollo (BAD) la estima en 369.000 en 2011, dedicándose el 48% a la agricultura. La población activa está en aumento tanto por el crecimiento vegetativo de la población, como por el retorno de emigrantes guineanos del extranjero. El sector de la construcción es el mayor empleador del país, seguido del de la función pública y la industria del petróleo. En los últimos años, la mayor parte del empleo se ha generado en las principales ciudades (Malabo y Bata), lo que ha motivado un fuerte éxodo rural y abandono de actividades agrícolas. La falta de capital humano cualificado es un problema generalizado en el mercado laboral del país. Según el Instituto Nacional de Seguridad Social (INSESO), la proporción de personas que trabaja por cuenta propia y empresas familiares es de 0'3% en el periodo enero 2011/diciembre 2012 y 0'2% en el periodo enero 2013/diciembre 2014 (afiliados a la Seguridad Social en Malabo y parte de Bata). Se observa la tendencia a la baja de afiliaciones a la Seguridad Social de autónomos, sin embargo estos datos no son representativos para todo el país. La evolución de las condiciones de vida de la población ha sido positiva en los últimos cinco años, ya que la población bajo el umbral de pobreza pasó de 76,8 % en 2006 a 43,7% en el año 2011. Por lo que se puede deducir que el país cumplió, en el año 2011, la meta de reducir a la mitad la proporción de población con ingresos inferiores a 2\$ USA al día. La Brecha de Pobreza en línea de pobreza nacional se situó en un 45,3% en el año 2006, indicador que afectaba más a la población urbana (67%) que la rural (49,8%). A falta de datos para los años posteriores y anteriores a 2006, es difícil analizar la evolución del coeficiente de la brecha de la pobreza en el país. El decreto N.º 30/2016, de fecha 29 de enero, proroga la vigencia del decreto 121/2011, de fecha 5 de diciembre establece el salario mínimo interprofesional de Guinea Ecuatorial en 117.304 francos CFA al mes, que es la cantidad mínima de dinero que se le puede pagar a un trabajador en Guinea Ecuatorial por sus labores. El lanzamiento de la Encuesta de Demografía y de Salud en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial tuvo lugar en Enero del 2009 y lo presidieron los Ministros de Sanidad y Bienestar Social y el de Economía, Planificación, e Inversiones Públicas, desde donde se instituyó la puesta en marcha de un equipo técnico, un Comité de Pilotaje, un Comité Técnico y un Comité de Ética que se encargarían de elaborar el cronograma y presupuesto de las actividades y el control de calidad de los trabajos, con el apoyo técnico de la Agencia ICF International, especializada en Encuestas de Demografía y de Salud en el mundo. Tras el lanzamiento de la EDSGE-I 2011, tuvo lugar en la ciudad de Bata del 23 al 30 de Enero del 2009 la Reunión de validación de los cuestionarios para la encuesta y su adaptación al contexto ecuatoguineano para la obtención de indicadores sociodemográficos fiables y actualizados. Los preparativos de la Cumbre del Comité Regional de la OMS/Afro (Agosto-Sep. 2010) y la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de la Unión Africana (Junio-Julio 2011) retrasaron el inicio de las actividades de terreno de la EDSGE-I 2011), y una vez finalizados dichos eventos, los trabajos de terreno de la encuesta dieron inicio a finales de Julio del 2011 y culminaron a mediados de Noviembre del 2011, con los mismos términos de referencia que fueron ya recogidos en los trabajos de la Cartografía y la Encuesta Piloto llevados a cabo entre Septiembre y Diciembre del 2010. La primera Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud en Guinea Ecuatorial de 2011 (EDSGE-I 2011) ha sido realizada por el Ministerio de Sanidad y Bienestar Social, en colaboración con el Ministerio de Planificación, Desarrollo Económico e Inversiones Públicas. La EDSGE-I 2011, iniciado por el Gobierno ecuatoguineano, a beneficiado de la asistencia técnica del programa mundial de las Encuestas Demográficas y de Salud (Demographic and Health Surveys - MEASURE DHS) de ICF Internacional, cuyo objetivo es recolectar, analizar y difundir los datos demográficos y de salud en particular los relativos a la fecundidad, la planificación familiar, la salud y la nutrición de la madre y el niño, y el VIH/sida. La encuesta ha sido financiada por el Gobierno ecuatoguineano, el Fondo de Población de las Naciones Unidas (UNFPA), la Comisión Europea y el Banco Africano de Desarrollo (BAD). La República de Guinea Ecuatorial está situada en la parte occidental del Continente Africano (Golfo de Guinea) y limita al Norte con la República del Camerún, al Este y al Sur con la República de Gabón y al Oeste con el Océano Atlántico. Tiene una frontera marítima con la República Federal de Nigeria y Sao Tomé y Príncipe, y tiene una extensión superficial de 28.051,46 Km². El clima es tropical y húmedo, con una temperatura que se mantiene con poca variación anual, alrededor de los 25° C, la humedad relativa es de 90%. La pluviometría está marcada por fuertes y frecuentes precipitaciones, con una media de 2.000 a 3.000 mm. por año. El bosque ecuatoguineano ocupa cerca del 86% del territorio y cuenta con más de 800 especies vegetales diferentes. Estas características favorecen estancamientos de aguas, lo que facilita la propagación de enfermedades, como el paludismo y otras. Un índice de Gini de 0 representa la perfecta igualdad, mientras un índice de 1 implica la perfecta desigualdad. Podemos comparar este índice de Gini con información equivalente proveniente de Banco Mundial sobre República Centroafricana, 00.56 (2008), Ruanda, 00.51 (2010), Guinea Bissau, 0.50 (2010), Benín, 0.43 (2011) o Angola, 0.42 (2008). (Index Mundi, 2017) 189. El Índice de Desarrollo Humano de UNDP (IDH) es una medida aceptada de desarrollo humano. Es un índice compuesto que comprende ingreso bruto (GNI per cápita), salud (medida por expectativa de vida) y educación. Los países obtienen puntuaciones entre 1 y 0, donde 1 es el más alto desarrollo humano y 0 el más bajo. Para el año 2014 en África Central y del Oeste sólo Gabón, Cabo Verde, Ghana, Congo, Sao Tome y Guinea Ecuatorial están entre los países clasificados como de mediano desarrollo humano. Hay que destacar que Guinea Ecuatorial es el primero en GNI per cápita, pero el sexto en IDH.

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	41	42.5
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			59.4
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015	72.5	31.5	67.73
2016	79	71	72.5
2017	79	71	72.5
2018	79	71	72.5
2019	79	71	72.5
2020	79	71	72.5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Debido a la mejora de las condiciones de vida de la población, mediante el programa político del Plan Horizonte 2020 trazado por el gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial.

General comments

Como signatario de la Declaración del Milenio, el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial se comprometió, para el año 2020, a aumentar al menos al 90% el número de personas que tienen acceso al agua potable. Vale destacar los esfuerzos del país para mejorar su cobertura en agua y los avances conseguidos en cuanto a la implementación de los proyectos de la primera fase, habiendo culminado 14 proyectos ya operativos para el abastecimiento de agua potable, lo cual representa el 58,4% de la ejecución de esta fase (MEPIP-ANGE 2020, 2015). En lo concerniente a la proporción de la población con acceso a fuentes mejoradas de abastecimiento de agua potable, se han alcanzado importantes logros, aumentando la proporción de la población urbana con acceso a fuentes mejoradas de abastecimiento de agua potable de 59,4% en 2009 a 67,73% en 2014. El Programa Agua para Todos cuenta con 154 proyectos que ascienden a un valor de 1,555 billones de CFA. Actualmente, 81 proyectos están terminados o en ejecución con un costo de a 1.157.927 millones de CFA. El Programa presenta un positivo porcentaje de ejecución del 76.1%. Pero hasta la fecha no es suficiente para cubrir la demanda insatisfecha. Proporción de la población con acceso a agua potable en Guinea Ecuatorial asciende a 72.5% según la publicación en el avance del Informe del Plan Nacional Horizonte 2020, en 2016

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	284411	23 .4	143299	23 .5	141112	23 .4
Reporting period	475008	37 .5	235786	37 .1	239222	37 .8

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Ley de tenencia de las tierras; Ley Número 4/2009: del 18 de mayo, Sobre el Régimen de la Propiedad de Tierras en Guinea Ecuatorial. Promovida por el Ministerio de Infraestructuras, cuando en realidad es el Ministerio del Interior y corporaciones locales quien regenta las tierras. Pero otras disposiciones legales y reglamentarias, relativas a la gestión de los recursos naturales, cuya implementación tiene una incidencia en la gestión de las tierras, han sido tomadas, entre ellas podemos destacar. Colectividades locales y municipales, desempeñan igualmente un gran papel en la gestión de los recursos terrestres, ayudando a diseminar la información sobre la gestión en las zonas más remotas del país. Las cámaras agrícolas de Rio Muni y Bioko, creadas en el año 1936, tienen como misión, facilitar la información y la formación a los agricultores y todos los operadores económicos localizados en el país, mediar entre éstos y el Gobierno a fin de fomentar el desarrollo, mejorando la gestión comercial. Las organizaciones de Sociedad Civil, la Sociedad Civil, el conjunto de las ONGs y asociaciones del Sector Bosque Medio Ambiente de Guinea Ecuatorial, contribuye en la realización de las actividades, ofreciendo su apoyo en la sensibilización y educación en el marco de la concientización de la población sobre la protección de las tierras. Las asociaciones profesionales y las plataformas de ONG que intervienen en el sector, regidas por la Ley Numero 1/1999, sobre las Organizaciones no Gubernamentales. En este sector notamos las acciones de organizaciones tales como: ANDEGE, fundada el 09 de agosto de 2007, también se destaca las acciones de: ECOGUINEA, ADELO, ASAMA, AMIGOS DEL BOSQUE, ADICOR, ADMAD, etc. El conjunto de estos actores, interviene en la Unidad de Manejo Sostenible de tierras (UMST), estructura creada en 2012, para la gestión de las tierras en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Elaborar el Plan Hidrológico Nacional	2020	National	Not achieved	Por cuestiones de financiación y disponibilidad de personal cualificado
Hacer un Inventario de la Capa Freática para la perforación de pozos para el abastecimiento de agua potable a los Consejos de Poblados	2020	National	Not achieved	Por cuestiones de financiación y disponibilidad de personal cualificado

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 (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	18 027	2 485	0	0	6 461
2001	5 738	2 538	0	0	18 696
2002	0	0	0	0	26 973
2003	7 672	5 715	37	0	13 548
2004	6 045	0	0	0	20 928
2005	25 033	0	0	0	1 939
2006	3 695	0	0	0	23 277
2007	0	0	0	0	26 973
2008	19 942	4 540	40	0	2 451
2009	12 849	2 855	7 672	3 597	0
2010	20 698	0	0	0	6 275
2011	19 606	5 427	0	0	1 939
2012	0	0	0	0	26 973
2013	11 754	780	260	0	14 178
2014	218	0	0	0	26 754
2015	20	12 416	8 093	6 444	0
2016	5 177	0	0	0	21 796
2017	3 688	0	0	0	23 285
2018	2 517	0	0	0	24 455
2019	1 939	0	57	24 976	0
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	20 512	73 .1
2001	8 276	29 .5
2002	0	0 .0
2003	13 424	47 .9
2004	6 045	21 .5
2005	25 033	89 .2

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	3 695	13 .2
2007	0	0 .0
2008	24 522	87 .4
2009	26 973	96 .2
2010	20 698	73 .8
2011	25 033	89 .2
2012	0	0 .0
2013	12 794	45 .6
2014	218	0 .8
2015	26 973	96 .2
2016	5 177	18 .5
2017	3 688	13 .1
2018	2 517	9 .0
2019	26 973	96 .2
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de información meteorológica y climática suficiente para realizar estudios relacionados con variabilidad y cambio climático, por lo tanto fue necesario acudir a los datos de temperatura y precipitación mensuales correspondientes a la base de datos del Climatic Research Unit School of Environmental Sciences University of East Anglia. Estos datos son los comúnmente conocidos como CRUTS2.1, según Mitchel and Jones (2005). Según el Plan de Acción Nacional De Adaptación al Cambio Climático del 2013, el clima de Guinea Ecuatorial transita hacia un clima más cálido, con una disminución de las precipitaciones sobre todo en la parte insular, lo cual reduce la disponibilidad de agua. Tal situación puede influir de manera negativa sobre los ecosistemas humanos y naturales en un futuro inmediato.

General comments

La temperatura es una de las variables meteorológicas que mejor caracteriza la variabilidad del clima de una localidad o país. En Guinea Ecuatorial, los valores mensuales de temperatura superficial del aire para el período 1951-2009, permiten apreciar una gran variabilidad con alternancia de períodos en los que predominan anomalías positivas o negativas,

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.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	228118	23.4	675165	69.3	71195	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	746360	76.6
2001	631635	64.6	218700	22.4	126943	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	345643	35.4
2002	994260	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	399977	39.6	179861	17.8	401573	39.8	28508	2.8	0	0.0	609942	60.4
2004	675147	65.7	353203	34.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	353203	34.3
2005	272322	26.3	761878	73.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	761878	73.7
2006	901367	85.3	155036	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	155036	14.7
2007	1063482	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	106270	9.9	817506	75.8	153220	14.2	846	0.1	0	0.0	971572	90.1
2009	0	0.0	660162	59.9	64536	5.9	262385	23.8	115010	10.4	1102093	100.0
2010	456708	40.9	659656	59.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	659656	59.1
2011	301384	26.8	686468	61.0	137899	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	824367	73.2
2012	1139045	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	753349	65.1	358194	31.0	32640	2.8	12178	1.1	0	0.0	403012	34.9
2014	1142928	97.6	27959	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27959	2.4
2015	0	0.0	14238	1.2	668085	55.7	286434	23.9	230296	19.2	1199053	100.0
2016	978308	81.5	222486	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	222486	18.5
2017	783267	64.2	436209	35.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	436209	35.8
2018	875283	70.6	364116	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	364116	29.4
2019	0	0.0	345564	27.6	0	0.0	6597	0.5	900319	71.9	1252480	100.0
2020	863313	70.6	359126	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	359126	29.4
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: National estimates of the percentage of the female population within each drought intensity class.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	113494	23.4	335806	69.1	36463	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	372 269	76.6
2001	314733	64.4	109571	22.4	64595	13.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	174 166	35.6
2002	497416	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	199149	39.4	92518	18.3	200484	39.6	13897	2.7	0	0.0	306 899	60.6
2004	341037	66.3	173368	33.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	173 368	33.7
2005	132177	25.5	386050	74.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	386 050	74.5
2006	452082	85.3	77604	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77 604	14.7
2007	532861	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	52762	9.8	409724	75.8	77541	14.3	422	0.1	0	0.0	487 687	90.2
2009	0	0.0	324869	58.8	32517	5.9	135169	24.5	60002	10.9	552 557	100.0
2010	226613	40.5	332752	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	332 752	59.5
2011	146566	25.9	346221	61.3	72308	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	418 529	74.1
2012	571285	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	375023	64.7	181621	31.3	16900	2.9	6356	1.1	0	0.0	204 877	35.3
2014	573822	97.7	13662	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13 662	2.3
2015	0	0.0	6930	1.2	329598	54.7	145679	24.2	120238	20.0	602 445	100.0
2016	492111	81.7	110387	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	110 387	18.3
2017	396600	64.8	215162	35.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	215 162	35.2
2018	444064	71.4	177656	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	177 656	28.6
2019	0	0.0	167874	26.7	0	0.0	3276	0.5	456769	72.7	627 919	100.0
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	114624	23.5	339359	69.4	34732	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	374 091	76.5
2001	316902	64.9	109129	22.3	62348	12.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	171 477	35.1
2002	496844	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	200828	39.9	87343	17.3	201089	39.9	14611	2.9	0	0.0	303 043	60.1
2004	334110	65.0	179835	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	179 835	35.0

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2005	140145	27.2	375828	72.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	375 828	72.8
2006	449285	85.3	77432	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77 432	14.7
2007	530621	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	53508	10.0	407782	75.9	75679	14.1	424	0.1	0	0.0	483 885	90.0
2009	0	0.0	335293	61.0	32019	5.8	127216	23.1	55008	10.0	549 536	100.0
2010	230095	41.3	326904	58.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	326 904	58.7
2011	154818	27.6	340247	60.7	65591	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	405 838	72.4
2012	567760	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	378326	65.6	176573	30.6	15740	2.7	5822	1.0	0	0.0	198 135	34.4
2014	569106	97.5	14297	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 297	2.5
2015	0	0.0	7308	1.2	338487	56.7	140755	23.6	110058	18.4	596 608	100.0
2016	486197	81.3	112099	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	112 099	18.7
2017	386667	63.6	221047	36.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	221 047	36.4
2018	431219	69.8	186460	30.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	186 460	30.2
2019	0	0.0	177690	28.5	0	0.0	3321	0.5	443550	71.0	624 561	100.0
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

La información de los años 2020, 2021 y 2022 se ha recogido del plan nacional de lucha contra la desertificación y la deforestación en Guinea Ecuatorial, aplicando algunas aproximaciones según el orden lógico establecido en dicho informe.

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	746 360	374 091	372 269
2001	345 643	171 477	174 166
2002	0	0	0
2003	609 942	303 043	306 899
2004	353 203	179 835	173 368
2005	761 878	375 828	386 050
2006	155 036	77 432	77 604
2007	0	0	0
2008	971 572	483 885	487 687
2009	1 102 093	549 536	552 557
2010	659 656	326 904	332 752
2011	824 367	405 838	418 529
2012	0	0	0
2013	403 012	198 135	204 877
2014	27 959	14 297	13 662
2015	1 199 053	596 608	602 445
2016	222 486	112 099	110 387
2017	436 209	221 047	215 162
2018	364 116	186 460	177 656
2019	1 252 480	624 561	627 919
2020	1 312 447	600 434	612 688
2021	1 358 276	665 555	692 .720

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

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

	Change in the indicator	Comments
S03-3 (country DVI)	Increasing	Lógicamente toda la población de nacional está expuesta a la sequía tanto los que viven en las zonas rurales como los de las grandes ciudades como Bata y Malabo, es así que para los años 2020, 2021 y 2022 se ha realizado una estimación de la cantidad total de población restando el porcentaje masculina y femenina que se establece en anuario estadístico publicado en 2019 por INEGE

General comments

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Abordar las causas subyacentes a la pérdida de biodiversidad biológica mediante la incorporación de la diversidad biológica en todos los ámbitos gubernamentales y de la sociedad	2020	National	Partially achieved 50	Las causas directas y subyacentes en Guinea Ecuatorial están intrínsecamente interrelacionadas. Los factores sociodemográficos y culturales resultan reforzados por las fuerzas económicas del mercado, el marco institucional y una gobernanza limitada del sector forestal, así como por las prioridades políticas de desarrollo socioeconómico.
Reducir las presiones directas sobre la diversidad biológica y promover la utilización sostenible	2020	National	Partially achieved 40	

General comments

S04-1 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 S01-3.

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 .80168	0 .78916	0 .80233	El estado actual de las especies de la lista roja está poco documentada en el país, lo que dificulta la obtención de los datos cuantitativos que se requieren en éste indicador.
2001	0 .80154	0 .78884	0 .80211	
2002	0 .80141	0 .78826	0 .80203	
2003	0 .80129	0 .78766	0 .80187	
2004	0 .80116	0 .7868	0 .80176	
2005	0 .80102	0 .78559	0 .80173	
2006	0 .80096	0 .78498	0 .80179	
2007	0 .80088	0 .78446	0 .80249	Desde 1995 se han llevado a cabo inventarios parciales que han servido como base para la realización de estimaciones aproximadas de las especies en peligro de extinción en el país. Según las especies censadas en diferentes estudios, se encontraron un total de 184 mamíferos, 172 aves, 91 reptiles, 29 anfibios, 83 peces continentales y 3250 plantas superiores. De los cuales se concluyó que 23 mamíferos, 4 aves, 8 reptiles, 2 anfibios y 2 peces continentales estaban amenazadas. Los datos del inventario vienen citados en un estudio sobre el perfil medioambiental de Guinea Ecuatorial, 2007. Publicados por la UICN&WRI.
2008	0 .80072	0 .7833	0 .80278	
2009	0 .80058	0 .7827	0 .8037	
2010	0 .80048	0 .78167	0 .80435	
2011	0 .80027	0 .78161	0 .80445	
2012	0 .80011	0 .77951	0 .80499	
2013	0 .80004	0 .77842	0 .80583	En un estudio realizado en el 2013 se descubrió que de las siete especies de primates diurnos que hay en la isla de Bioko, cuatro de las mismas son vulnerables a la caza, y de entre todas el Piliocolobis Pennantii es más vulnerable. También se encontró una relación negativa significativa entre la abundancia de dichos primates y las evidencias de caza con escopeta. Lo cual implica que las tasas de presencia de primates fueron más bajas en las zonas de caza intensiva. Los datos han sido recogidos de un estudio sobre censo de primates en la Reserva Científica de la Caldera de Luba, realizado por el Dr. Drew Cronin en el año 2013.
2014	0 .79984	0 .77838	0 .80661	
2015	0 .79966	0 .77739	0 .80691	Del 2000 al 2015 se notó un descenso significativo en la presencia de las cuatro especies de tortugas marinas que desovan en las playas del sur de Bioko y se cree que dicho descenso está estrechamente relacionada con las drásticas interacciones humanas con la vida silvestre de la zona protegida. Los datos corresponden a un estudio sobre las tortugas marinas en las playas del sur Bioko, realizado por Rader et al. 2006; Fitzgerald et al. 2011; y el BBPP, 2014.

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2016	0 .79959	0 .77651	0 .80815	
2017	0 .79947	0.7759	0 .80786	
2018	0 .79927	0 .77494	0 .80818	
2019	0 .79911	0 .77314	0 .80893	
2020	0 .79903	0 .77416	0 .80938	Según los datos de Cronin, 2017, citados por la UICN en el año 2020 , en la isla de Bioko hay un total de 1000 individuos de Piliocolobus Pennantii (Colobo rojo), 1200 individuos de Mandrillus Peucophaeus Poensis (Drill) y 9500 individuos de Cercopithecus Erythrotis Erythrotis (Mono de la cola roja), los cuales siguen con las respectivas categorizaciones establecidas por la UICN.

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	Los datos del indice superior e inferior son los mismos a los de del porcentaje de la cobertura de las areas protegidas debido a que la misma no ha variado desde el 2000 hasta la actualidad.
2001	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2002	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2003	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2004	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2005	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2006	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2007	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2008	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2009	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2010	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2011	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2012	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2013	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	La cobertura de áreas protegidas de zonas importantes para la biodiversidad viene recogida en el Atlas Forestal Interactivo de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, 2013. Publicado por el MABGMA &WRI
2014	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2015	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	Los datos del índice superior e inferior son los mismos a los de del porcentaje de la cobertura de las areas protegidas debido a que la misma no ha variado desde el 2000 hasta la actualidad.
2016	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2017	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2018	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2019	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	
2020	87.45	87 .45	87 .45	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[Complementary information](#)

S05-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 289 665 .06	Received 289 665 .06
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 1 000 000 .00	Received 0 .00
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		1 289 665 .06	289 665 .06

Documentation box

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

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

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

General comments

S05-2 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 ∞

La Tesorería General es responsable por la liberación de los fondos, mediante solicitudes por parte de los departamentos ministeriales. Es un proceso reciente y que no ha respondido de forma a promover la eficiencia de las políticas públicas. Esto ha provocado que, hasta la fecha, los proyectos ambientales están financiados en su mayor parte por organismos internacionales, con bajos desembolsos de la contrapartida gubernamental.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- Yes
 No

General comments

S05-3 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?

Sí.

General comments

Tras la celebración de la Tercera Conferencia Económica Nacional en 2019, las recomendaciones emanadas de dicho encuentro, tienen la sustancial participación del Sector Privado nacional e internacional.

S05-4 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.

Se precisa de formación específica de los miembros del equipo de trabajo en la elaboración del informe país PRAIS, en el sentido del uso e interpretación de las herramientas y datos para que se pueda llevar a cabo la elaboración eficaz del presente informe. Las tecnologías que se considere necesarias para el correcto funcionamiento de acceso a las herramientas, portales y demás espacios, será suficiente siempre y cuando todos y todas puedan hacer buen uso de las mismas.

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- Yes
 No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes
 No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- Yes
 No

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

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

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)?

Hasta ahora no se ha iniciado con la ejecución del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo, pero todos estos aspectos han sido tenidos en cuenta.

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.

Las propuestas siguen en su fase embrionaria, al estar incluidas dentro de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo del país al 2035

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

Las propuestas siguen en su fase embrionaria, al estar incluidas dentro de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo del país al 2035

What were the challenges faced, if any?

N/D

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.

Las propuestas siguen en su fase embrionaria, al estar incluidas dentro de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo del país al 2035

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:

Las propuestas siguen en su fase embrionaria, al estar incluidas dentro de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo del país al 2035.

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

Se está trabajando en un proyecto con la FAO en Guinea Ecuatorial sobre el "Apoyo a la Formulación del Plan Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial", pero con visión de implementar un piloto en la localidad de Niefang.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

En la primera sesión de campo que se ha desarrollado, se han constatado dificultades como: Disponibilidad de bajos recursos económicos, ausencia de datos espaciales con los que contrastar la realidad de las actividades sobre uso de tierras y sus cambios en los últimos años, así como la necesidad de apoyo en la capacitación del personal del equipo del proyecto.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

La FAO con el gobierno están trabajando la fase inicial de una iniciativa en la parte continental del país, y por general trabaja con las mujeres, jóvenes y agrupaciones.

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

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.

Se está trabajando en un proyecto con la FAO en Guinea Ecuatorial sobre el "Apoyo a la Formulación del Plan Nacional de Ordenamiento Territorial", pero con visión de implementar un piloto en la localidad de Niefang.

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?

Las propuestas siguen en su fase embrionaria, al estar incluidas dentro de la Estrategia Nacional de Desarrollo del país al 2035.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
 No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Las acciones siguen en fase embrionaria y las demás están insertadas dentro de la vida cotidiana de las mujeres y hombres que dedican sus jornadas laborales a trabajar la tierra para producir alimentos.

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

- Yes
 No

Please elaborate

Con la existencia de un Ministerio de Bosques y Medio Ambiente, una Facultad de Medio Ambiente en la Universidad Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial, así como la existencia de un programa de colaboración entre el Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal y Gestión del Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas y el Programa de Protección de la Biodiversidad de Bioko, y otras Organizaciones y Asociaciones que trabajan en el sector; se centra las actividades de los pobladores que habitan en los linderos de las Áreas Protegidas proveyéndoles de actividades sostenibles que les permitan desarrollar su vida sin explotar de forma irracional los recursos naturales y el subsuelo.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- Yes
- No

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

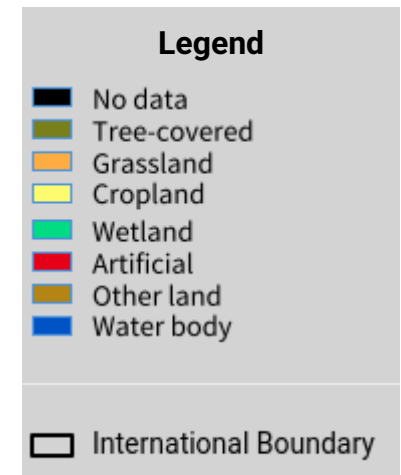
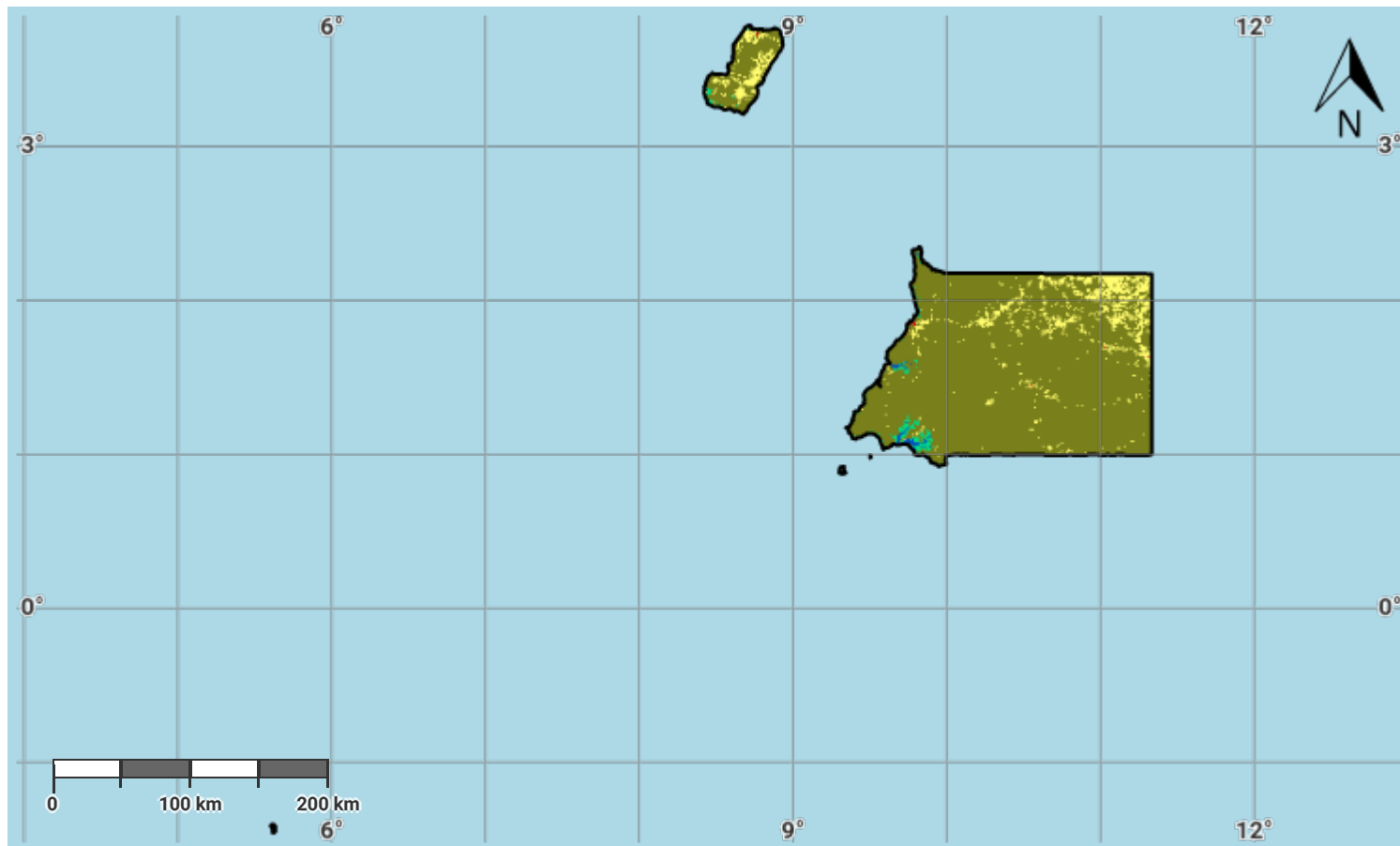
- Yes
- No

Other files for Reporting

Equatorial Guinea - S05-1 recipient	Download	9.6 KB
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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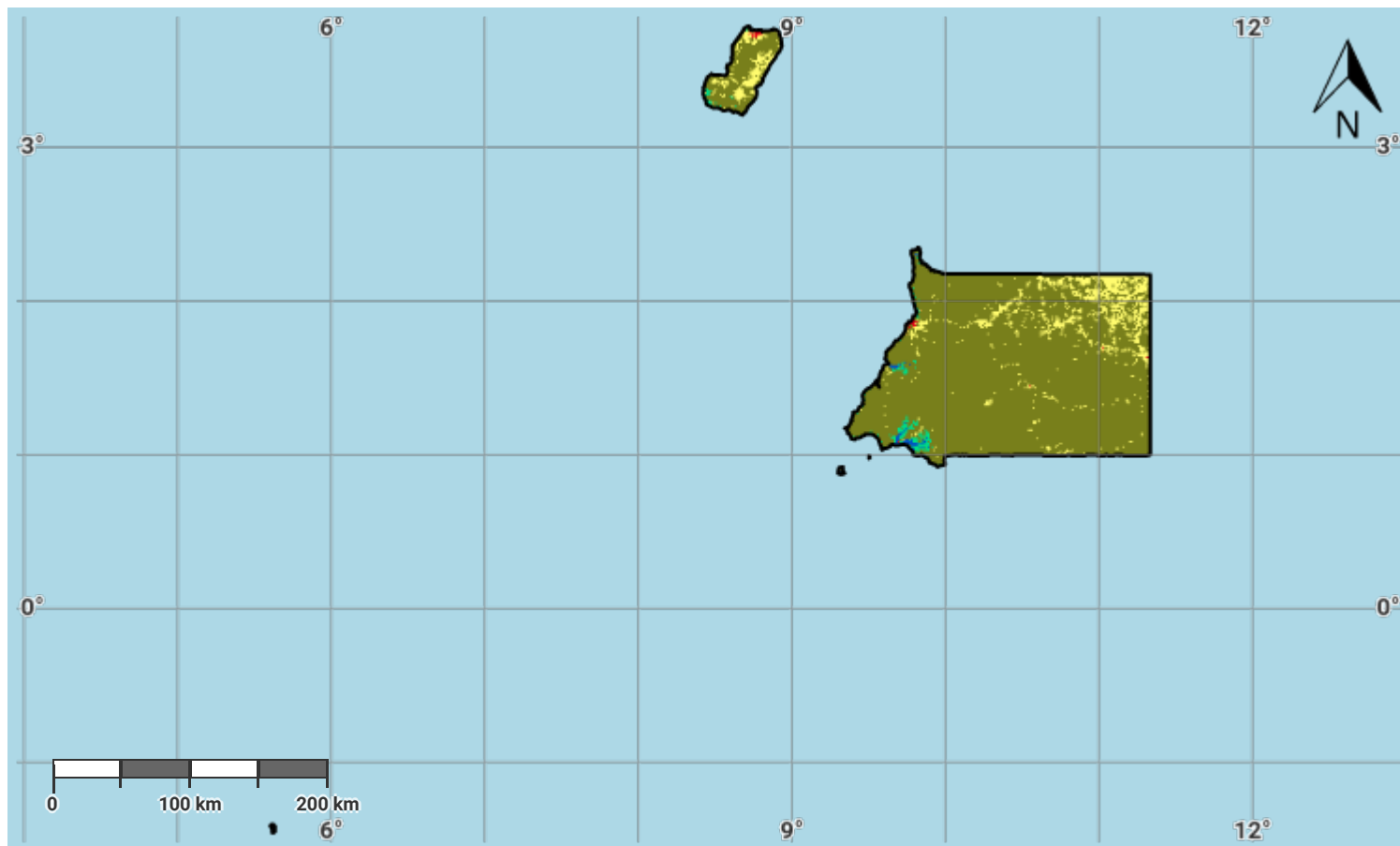
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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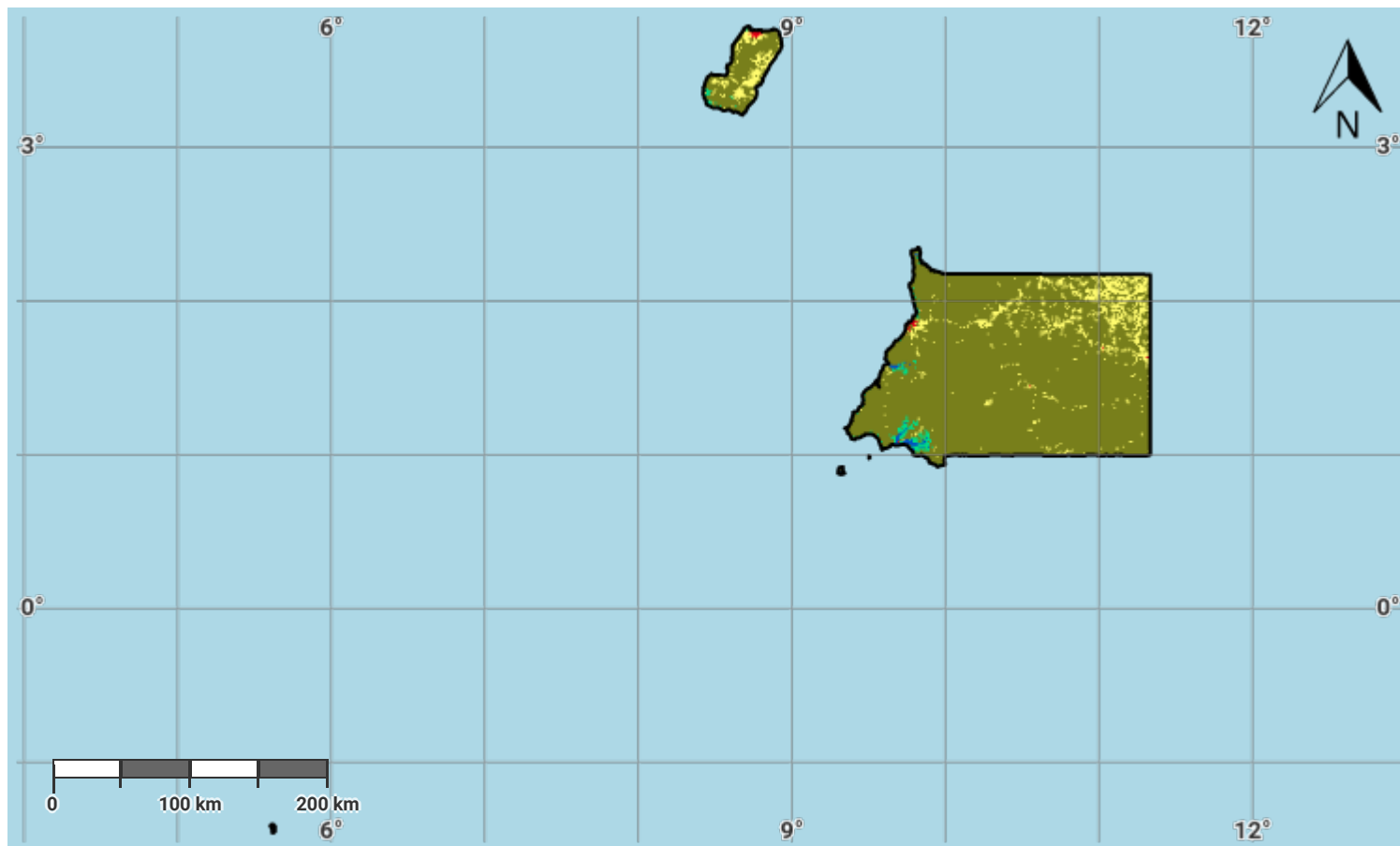
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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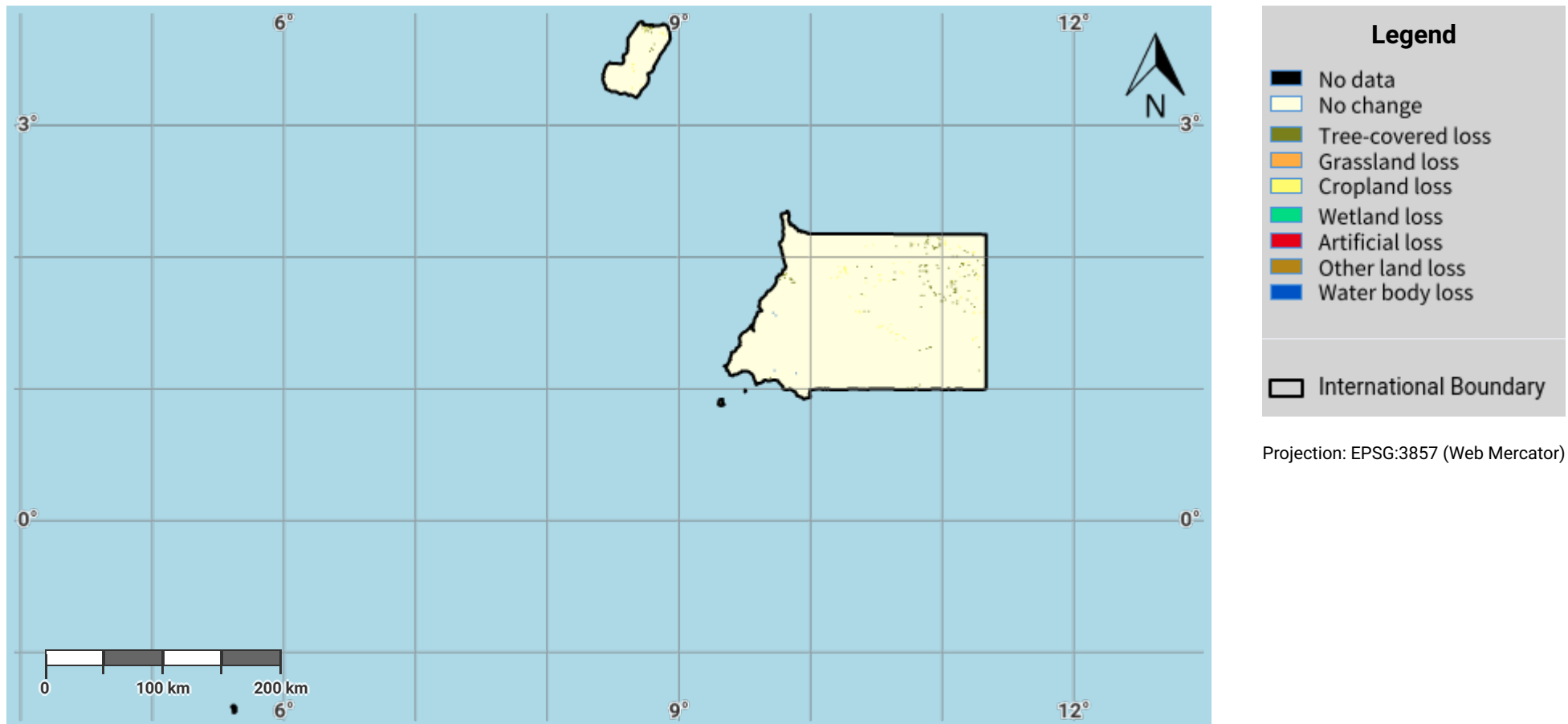
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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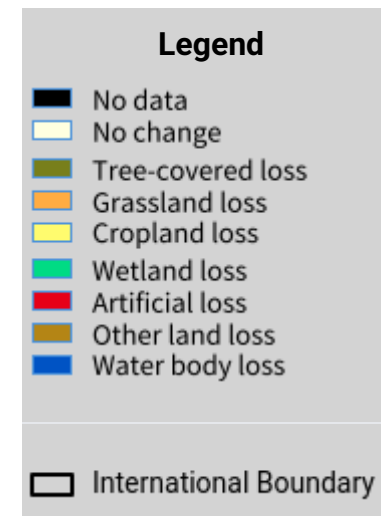
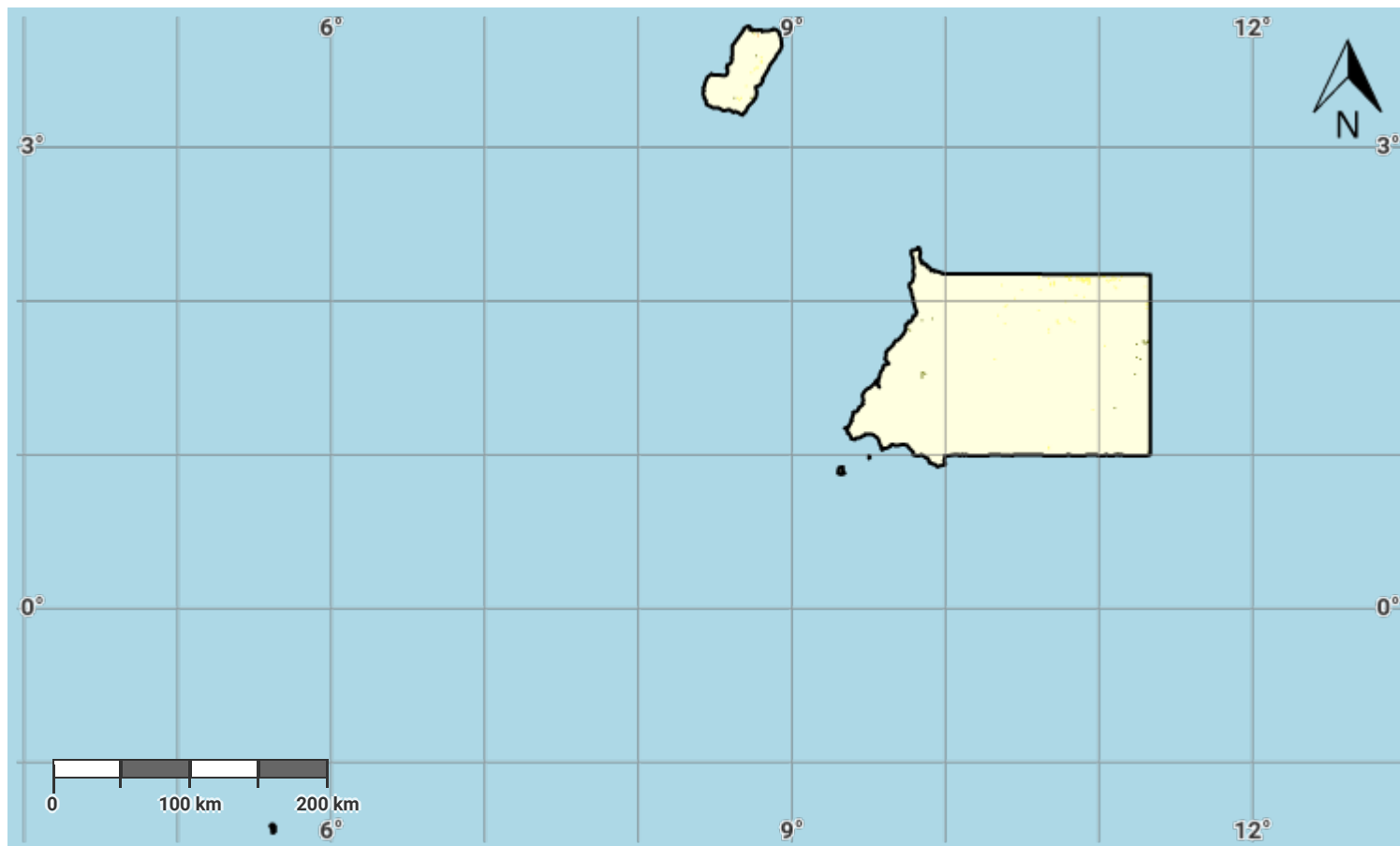
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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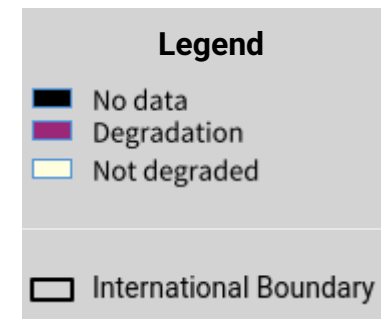
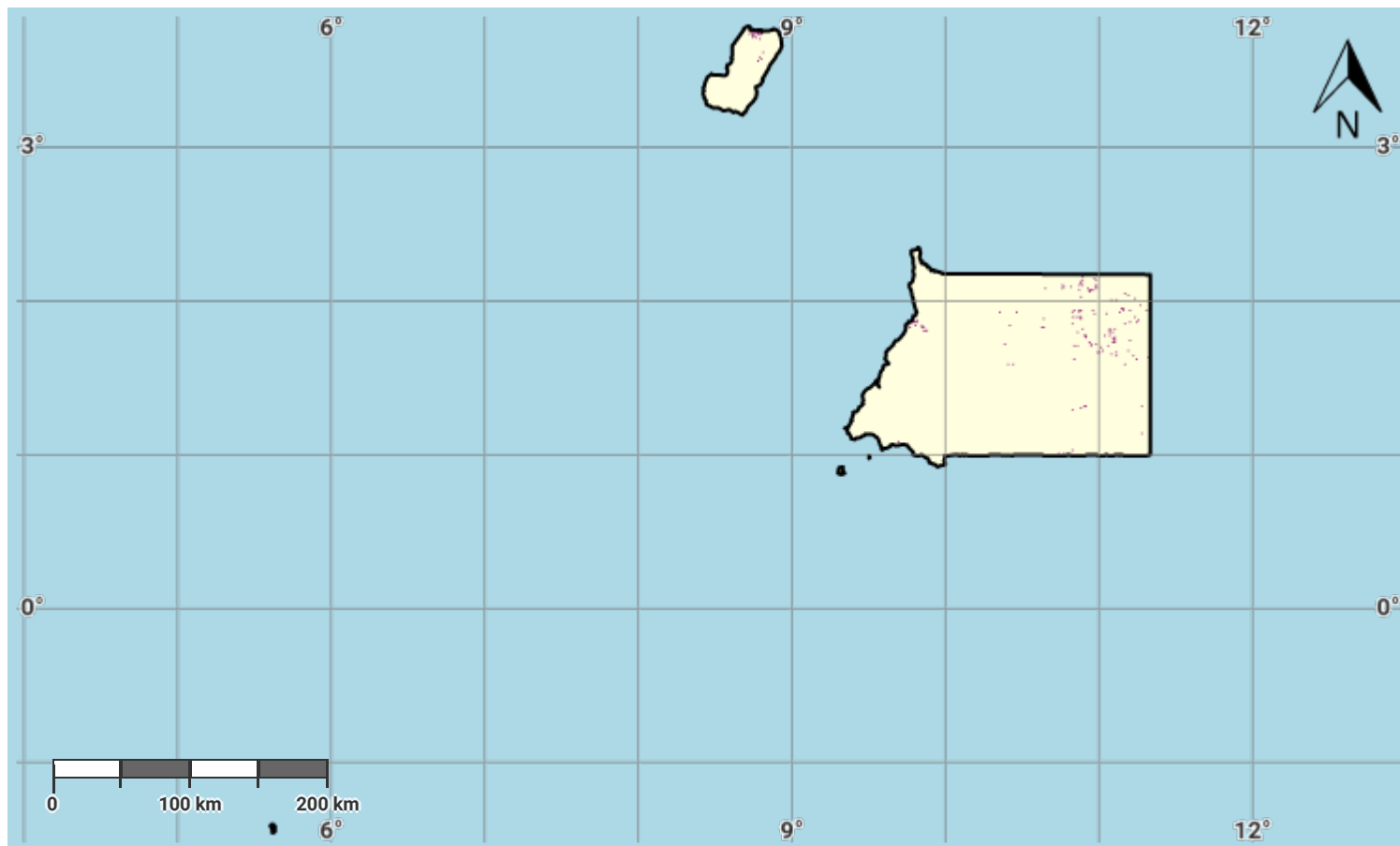
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



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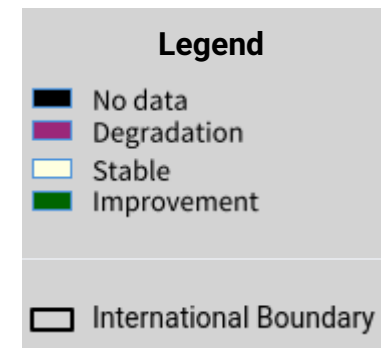
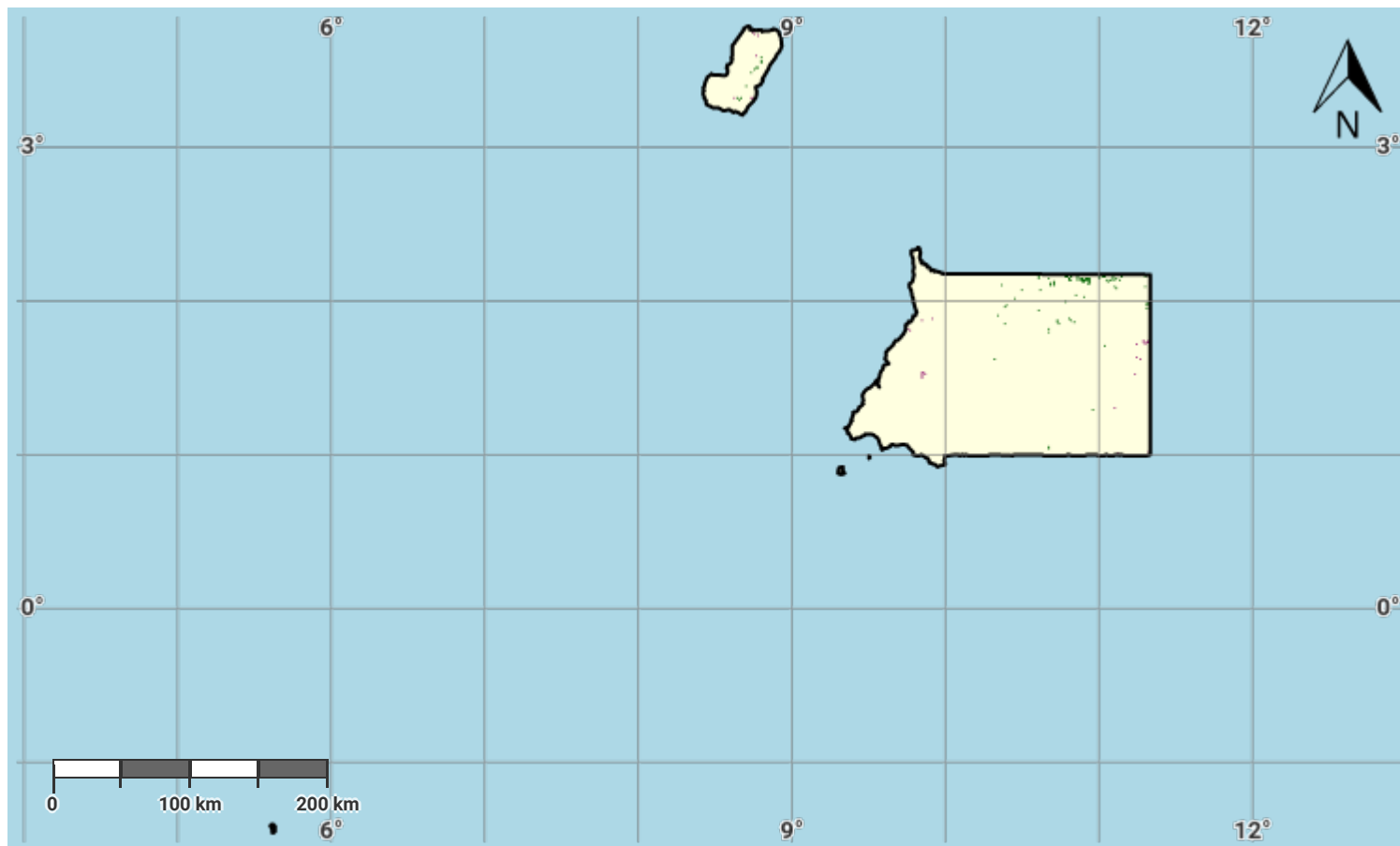
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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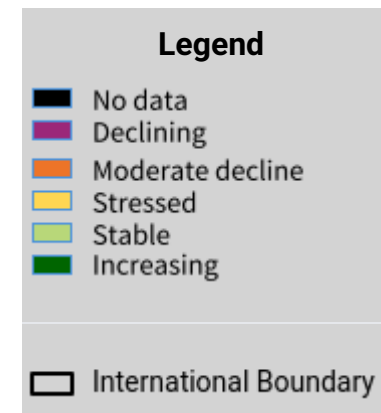
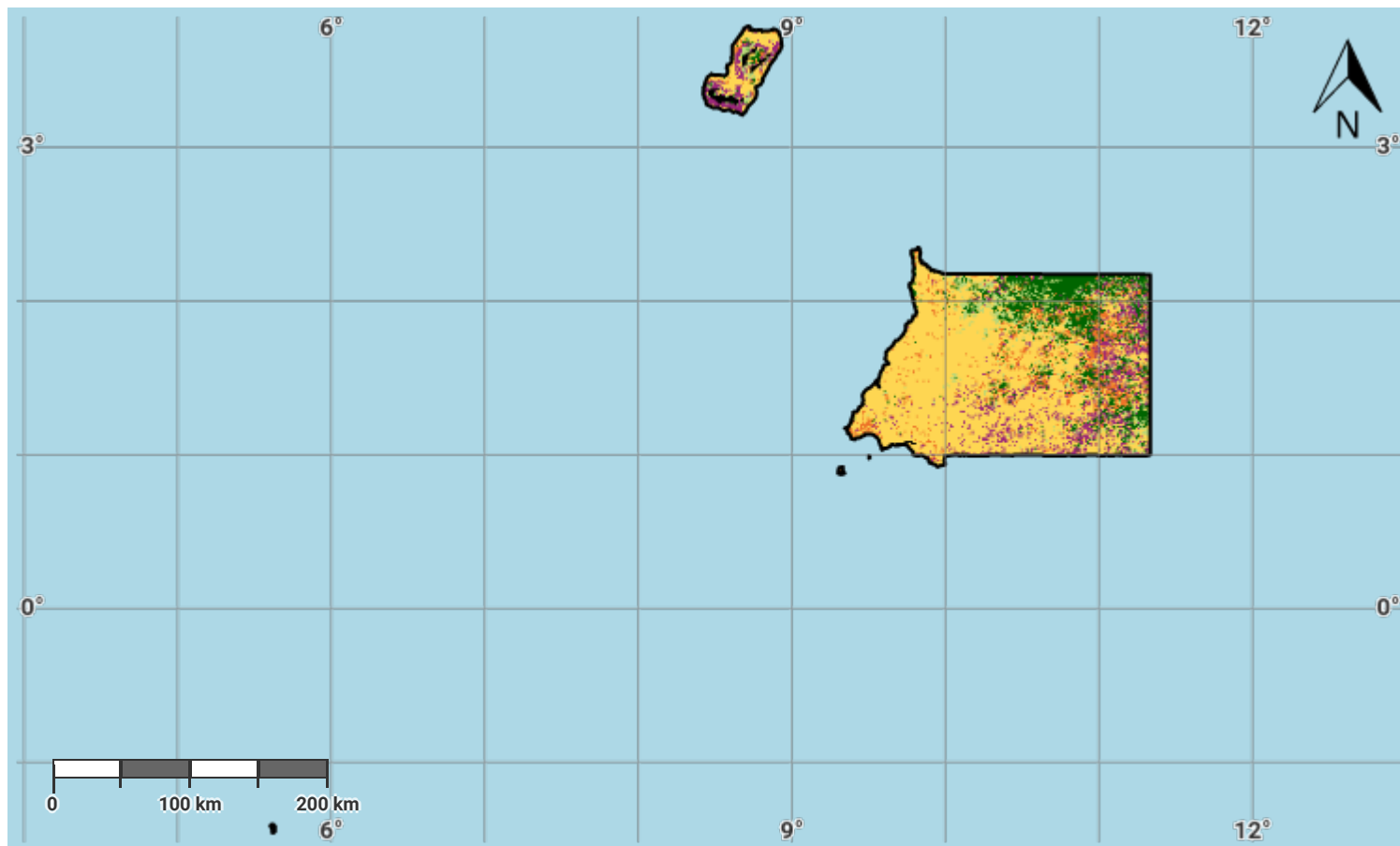
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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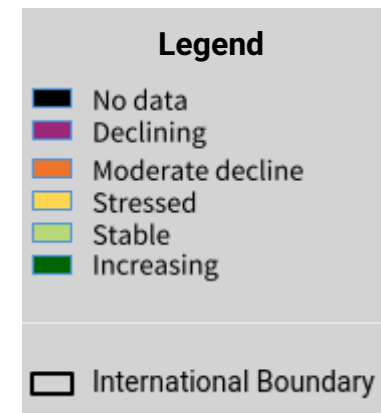
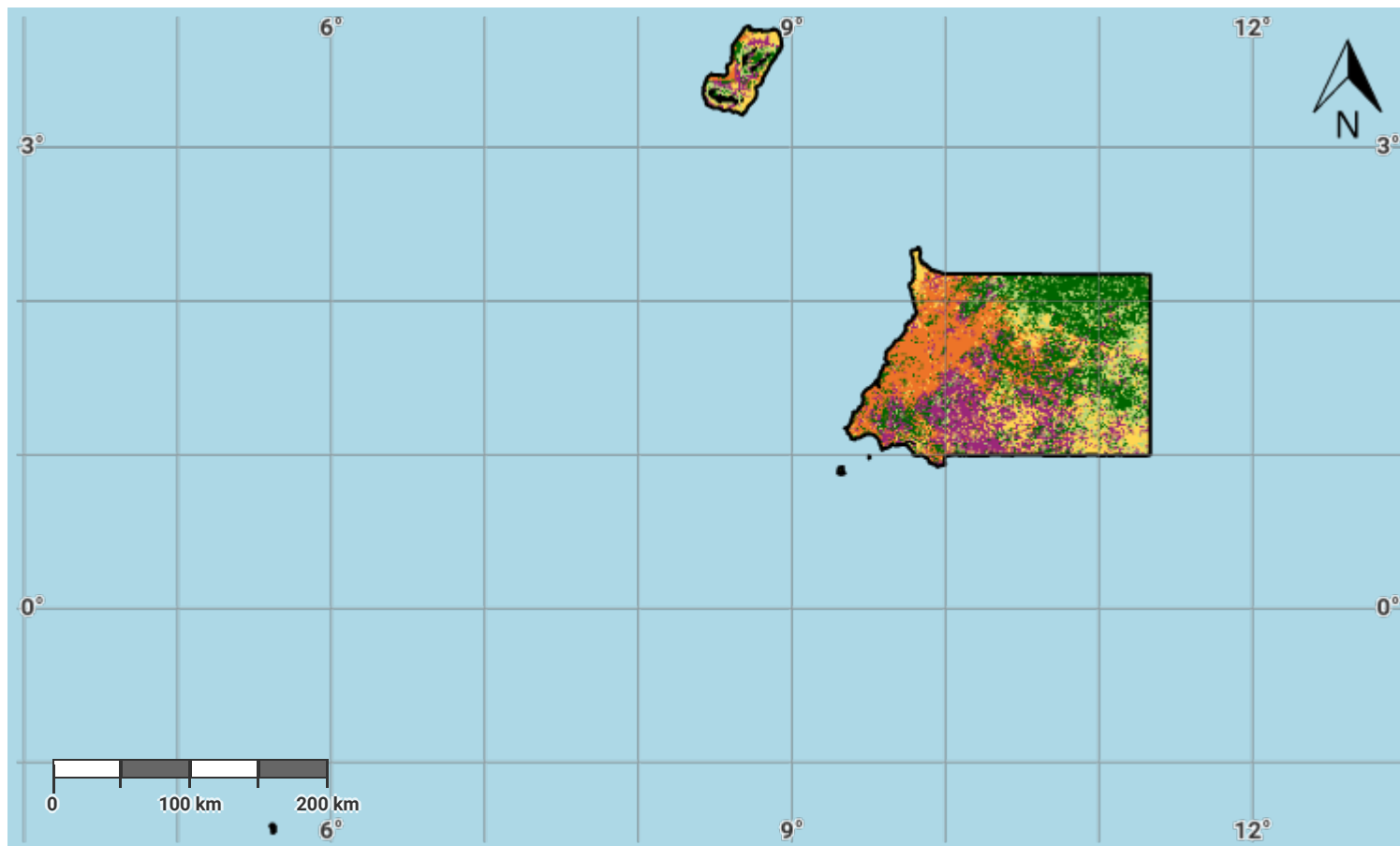
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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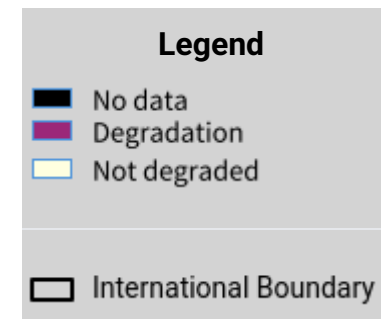
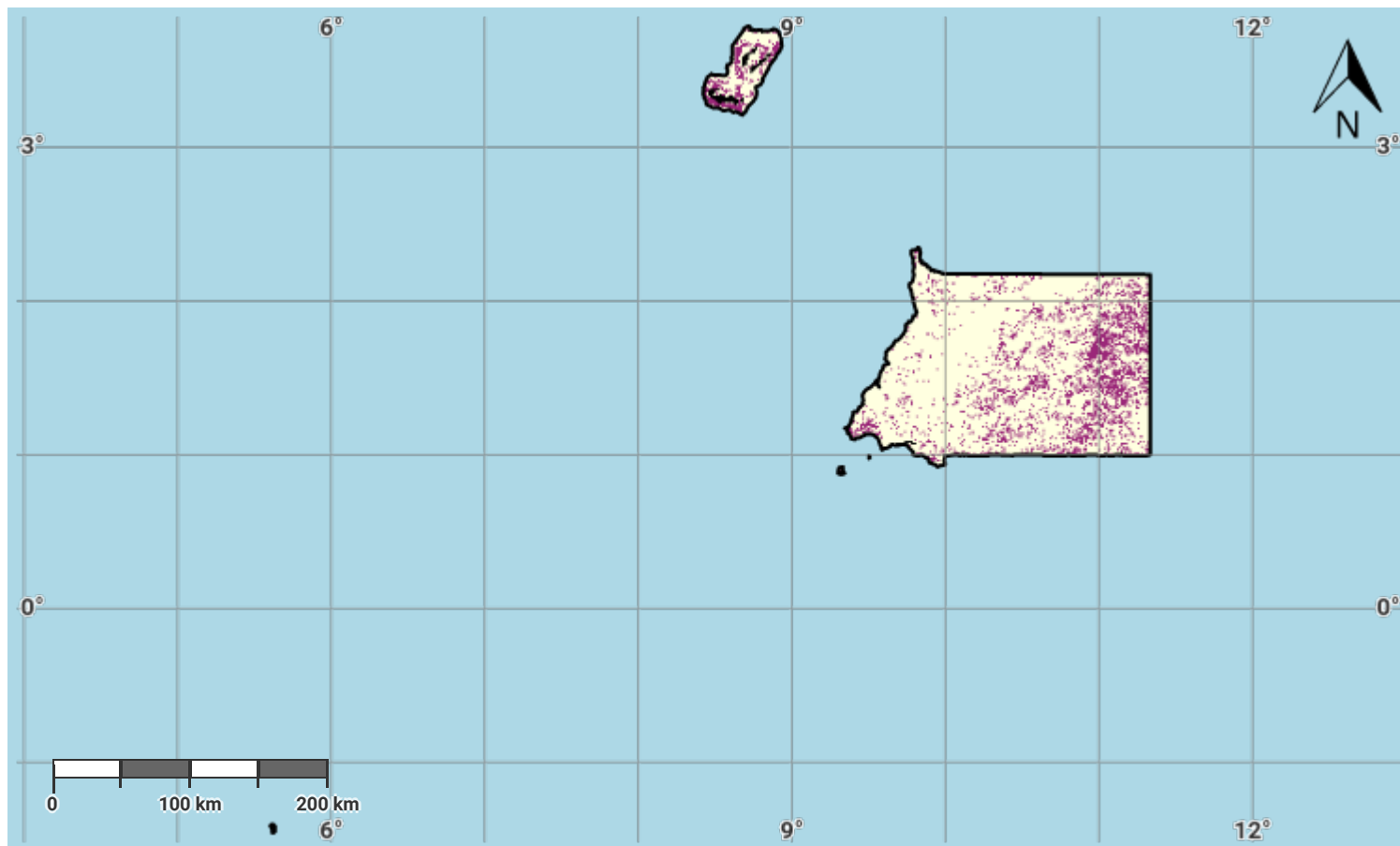
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



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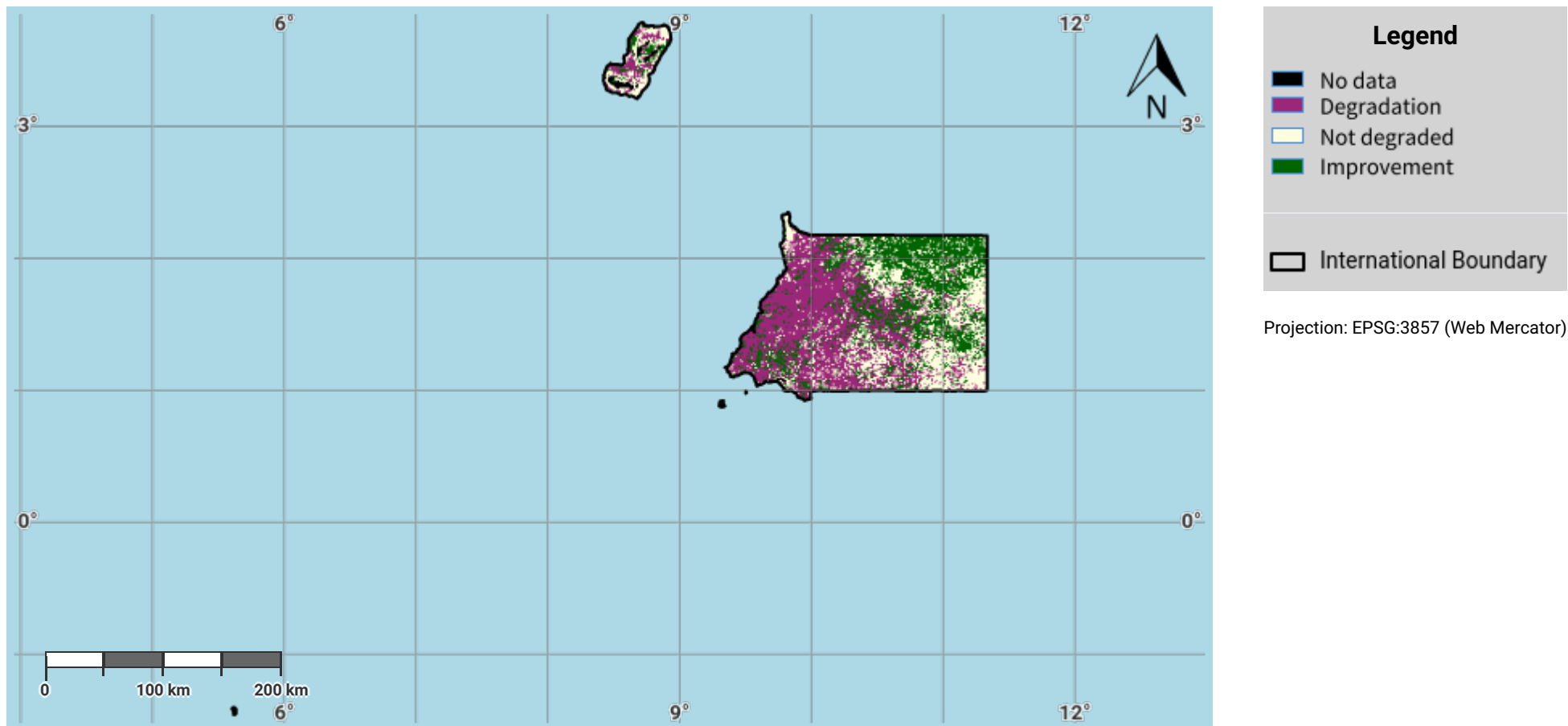
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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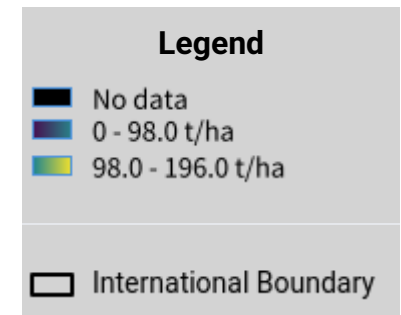
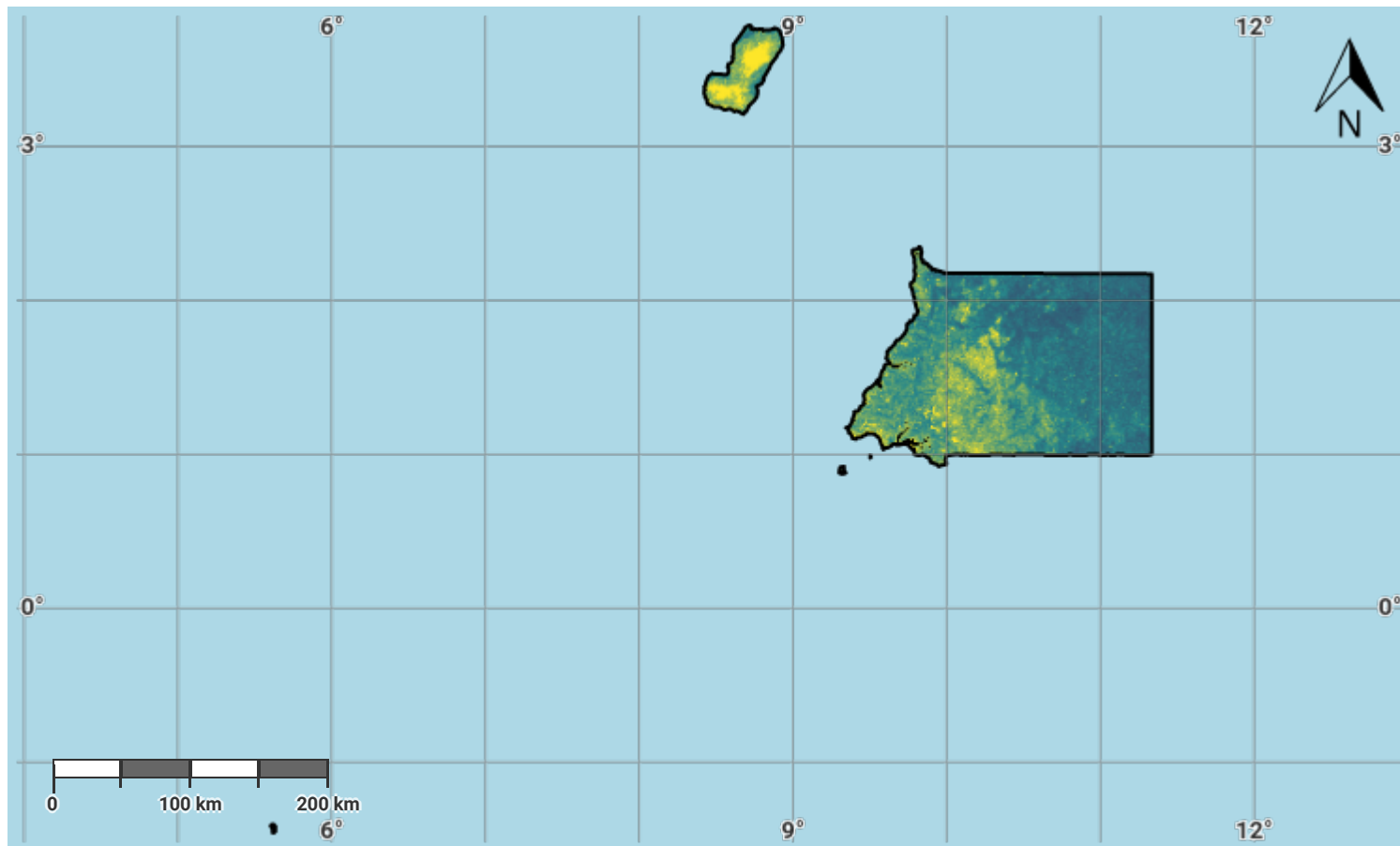
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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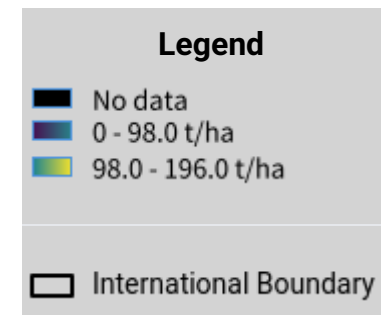
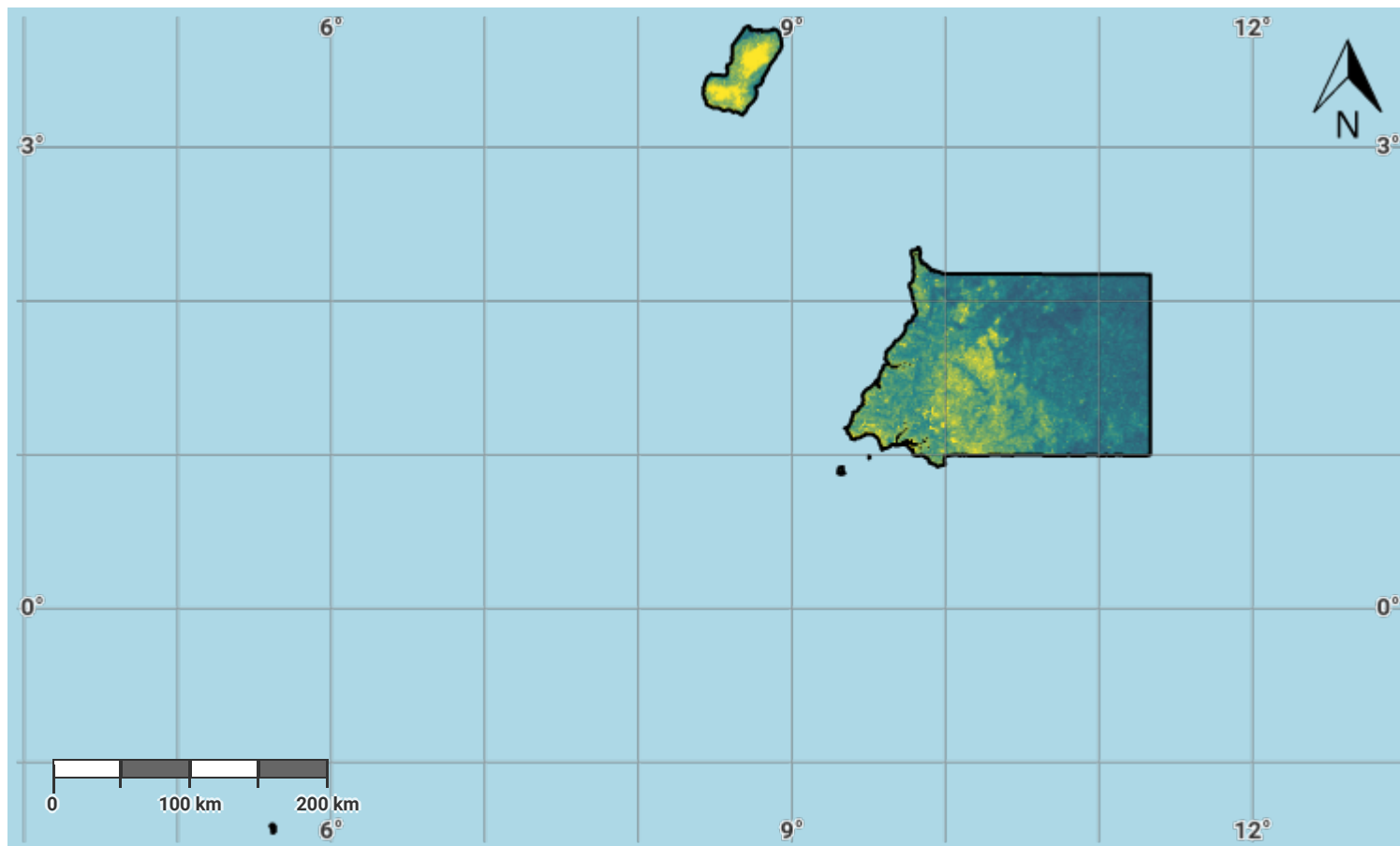
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



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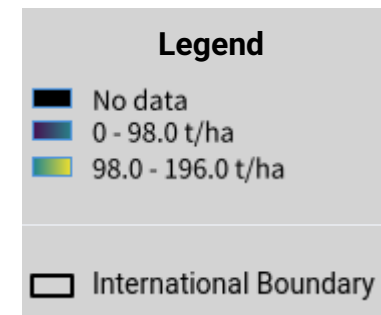
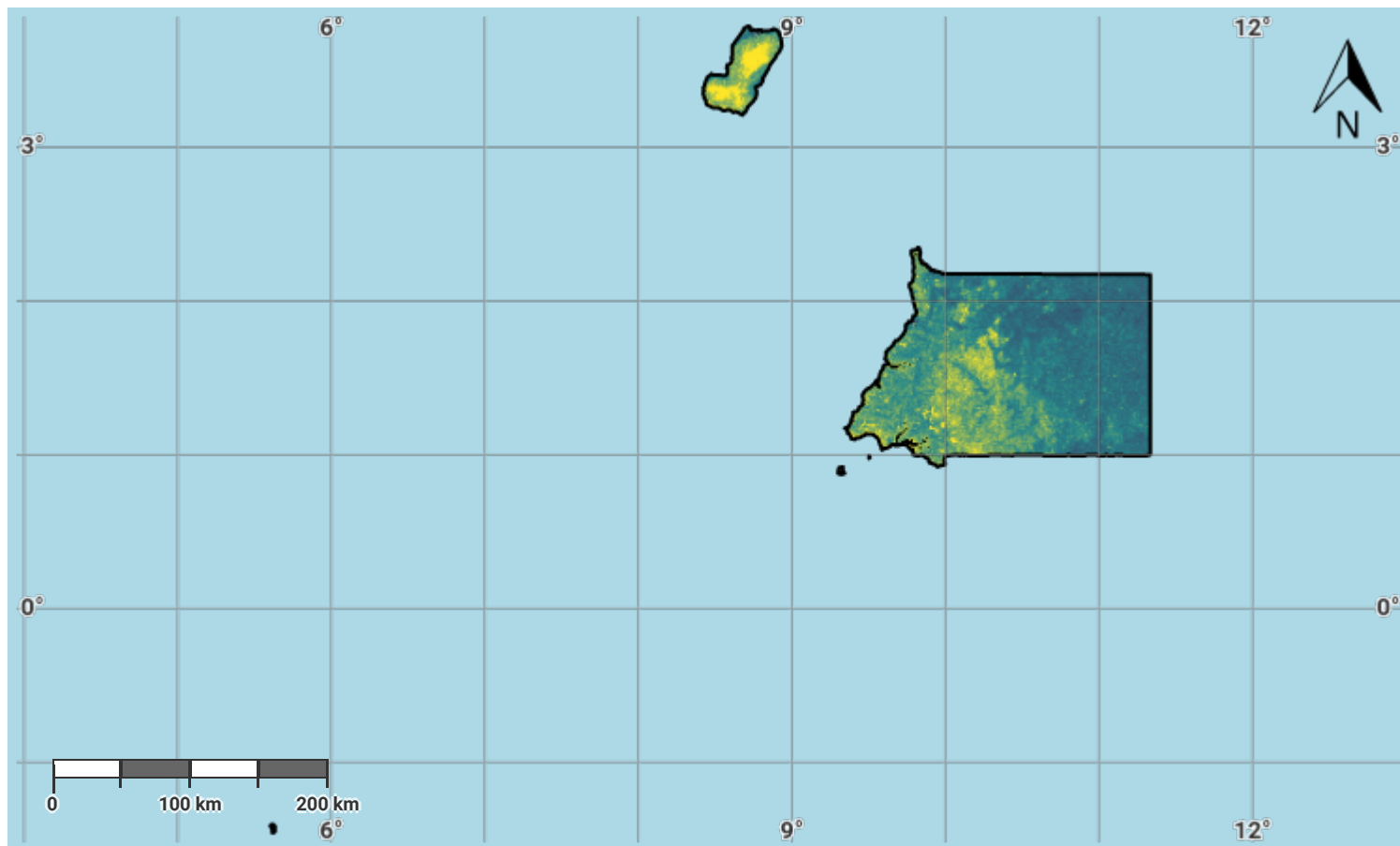
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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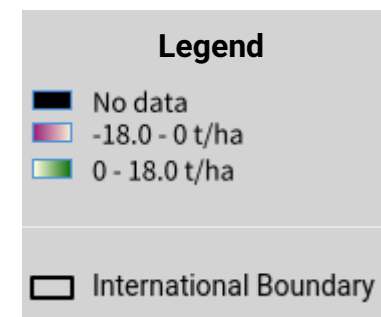
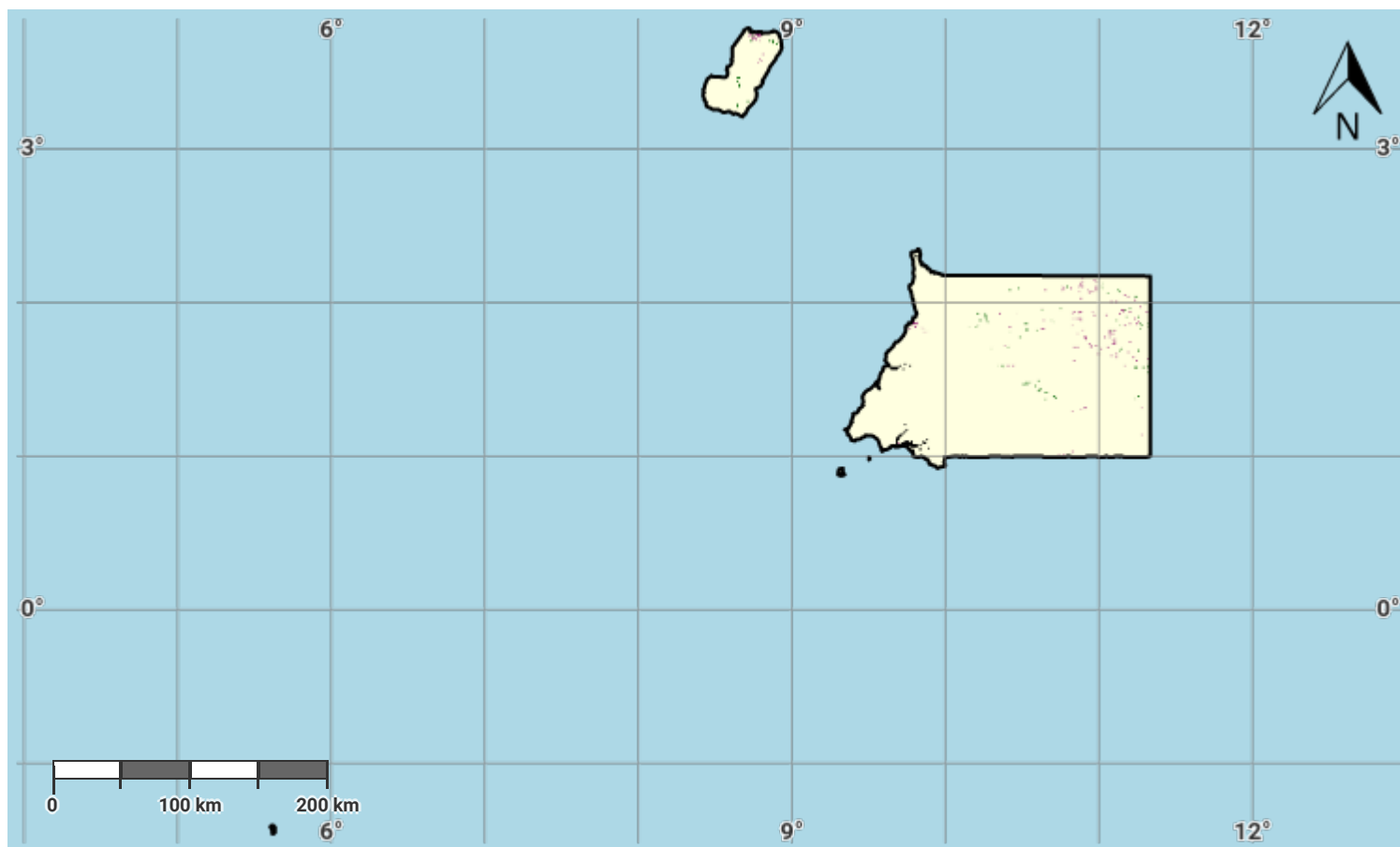
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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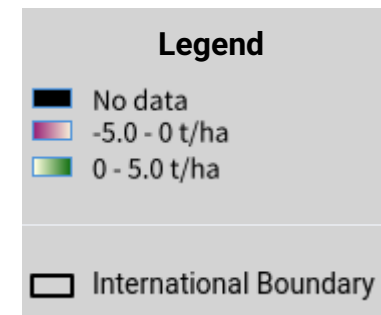
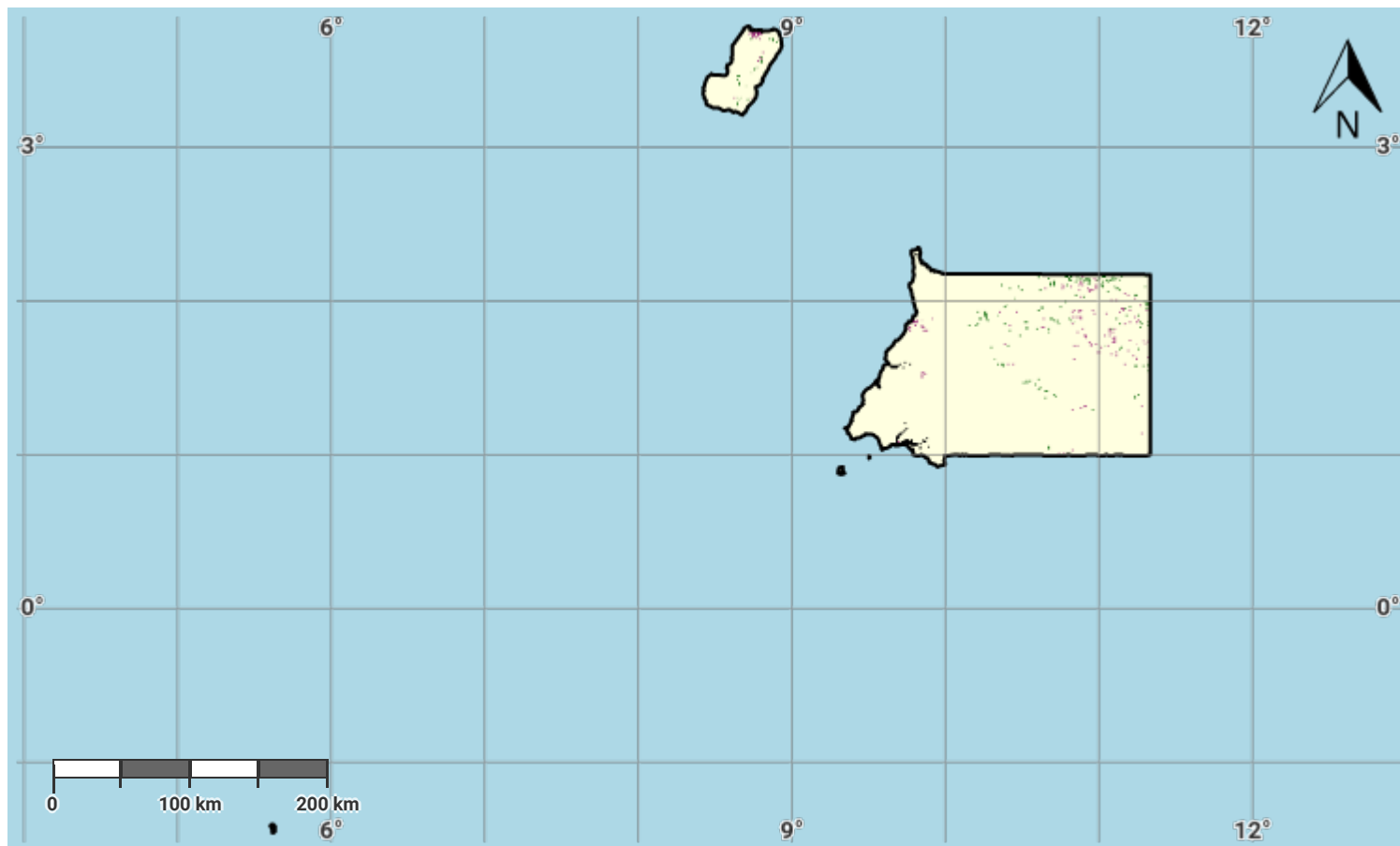
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



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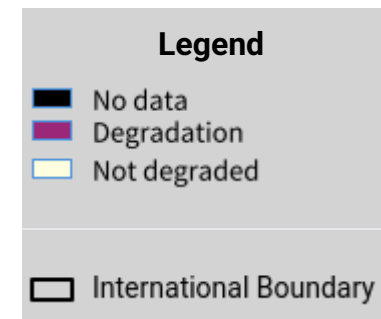
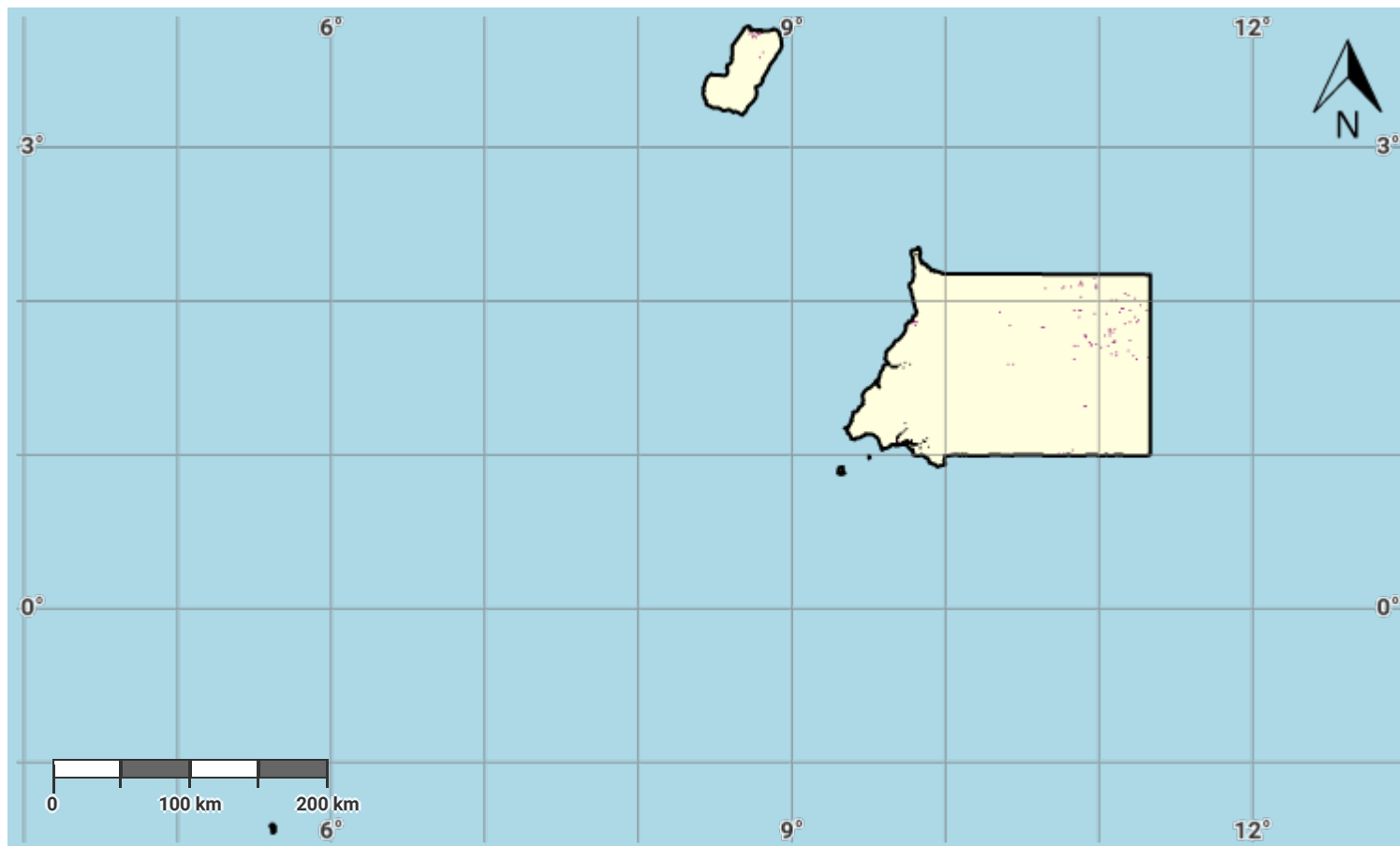
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

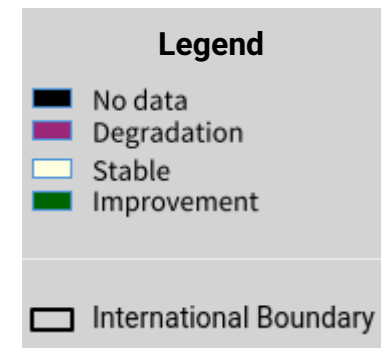
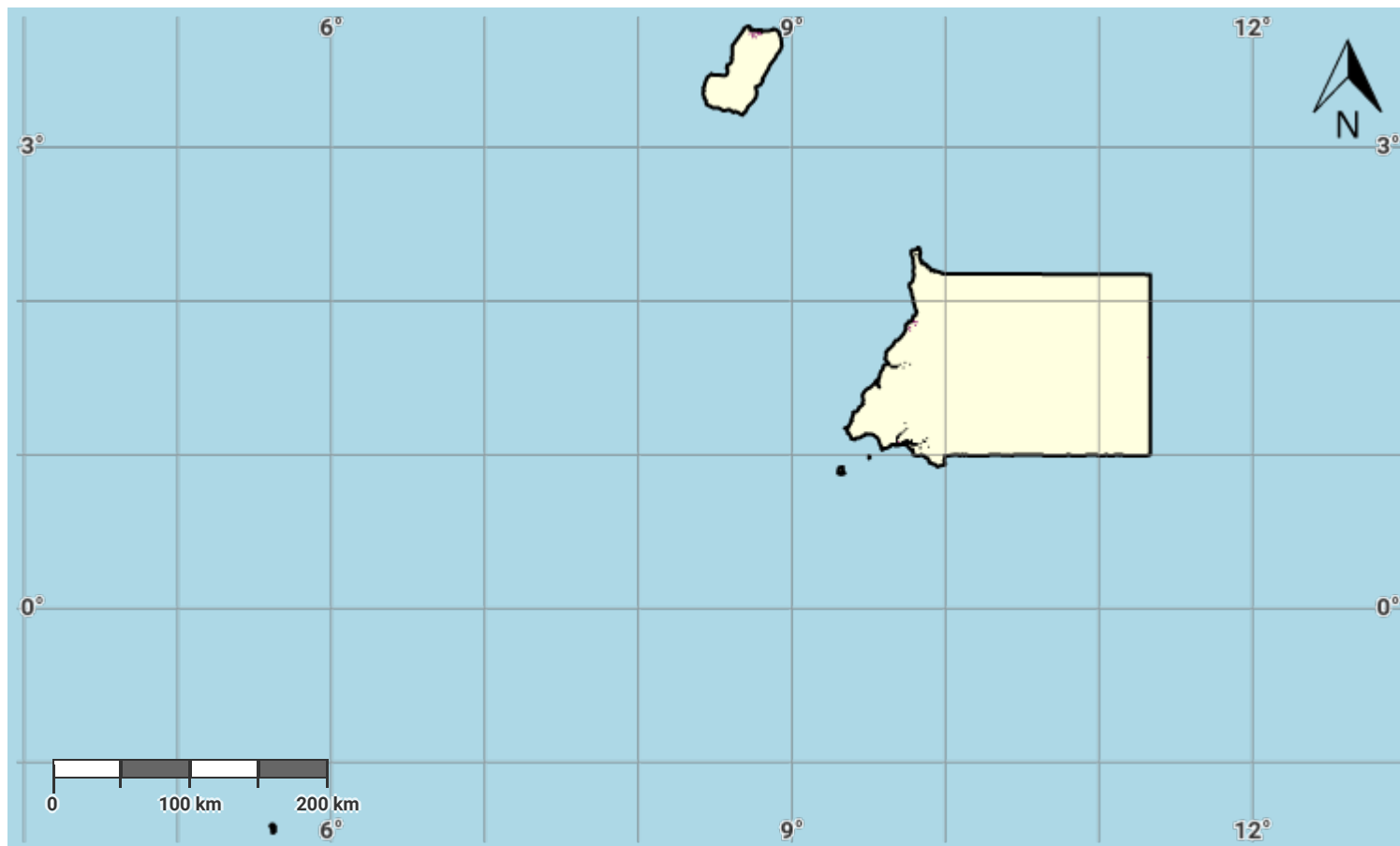
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Source Data Credits

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

Equatorial Guinea – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

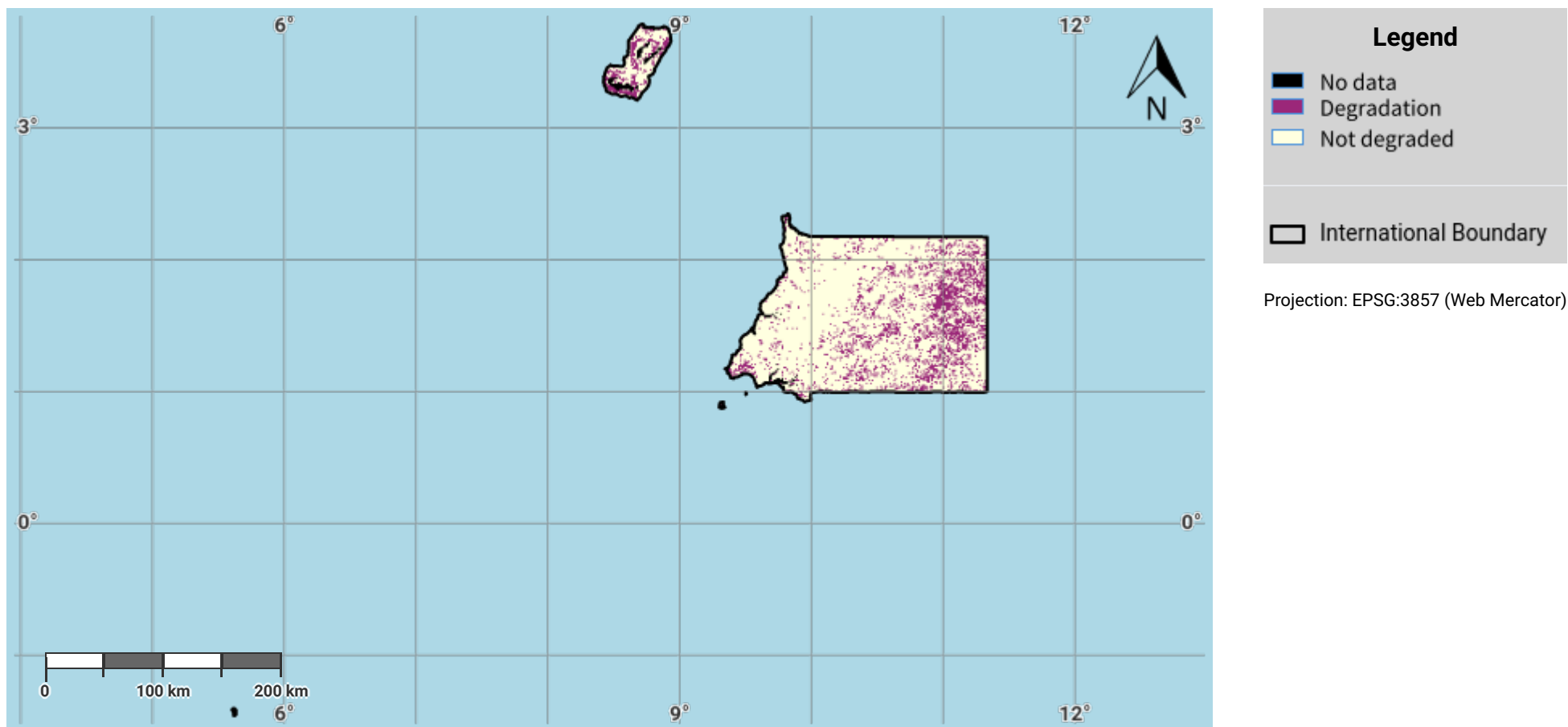
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-4.M1

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



Disclaimer

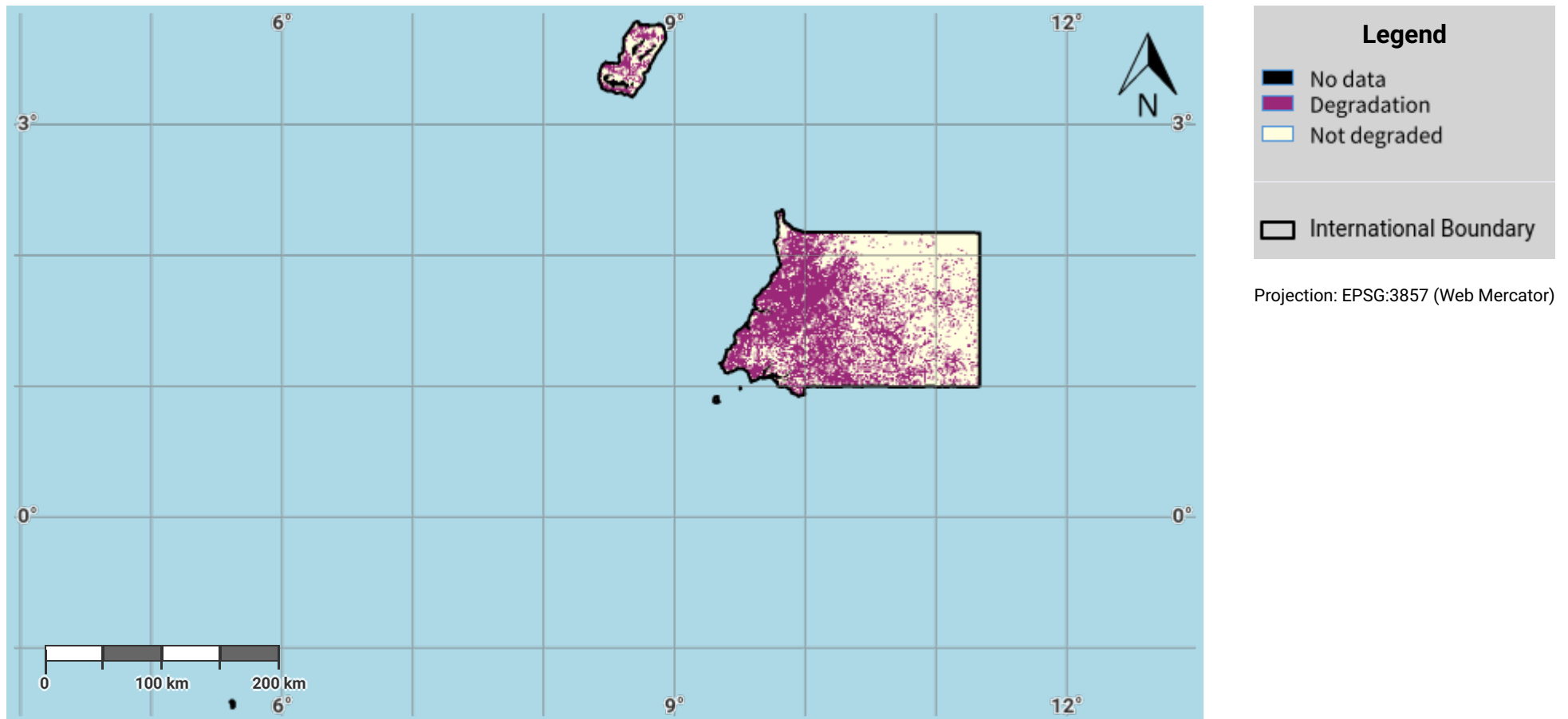
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Source Data Credits

- 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>

Equatorial Guinea – S01-4.M2

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



Disclaimer

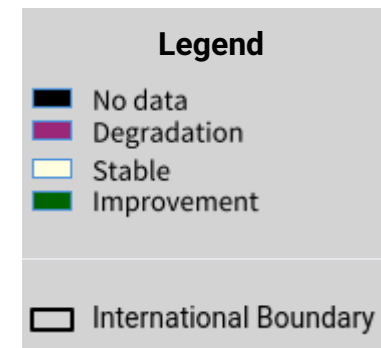
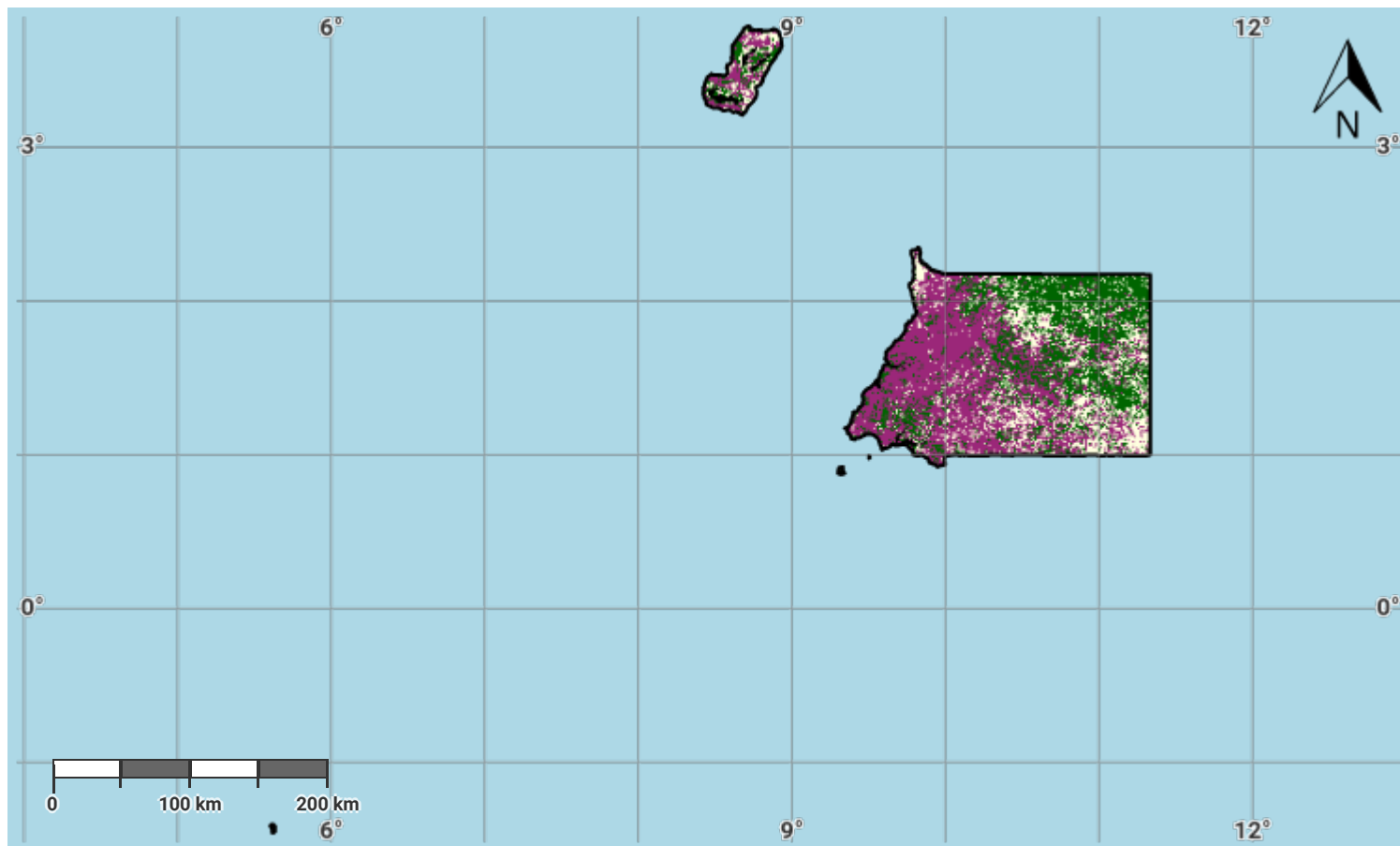
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Equatorial Guinea – S01-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

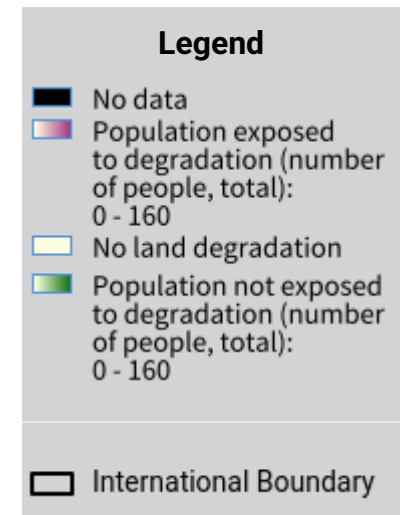
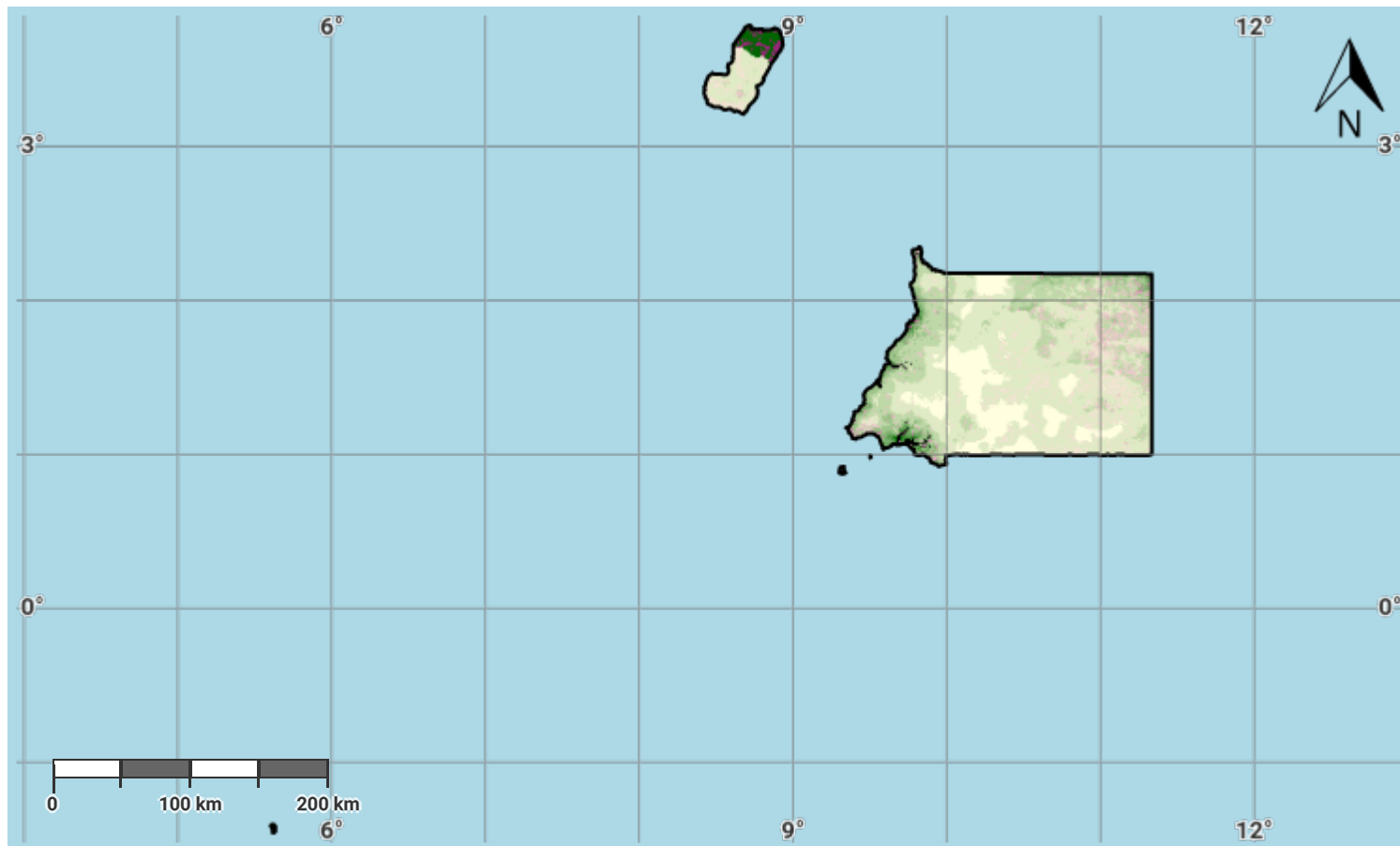
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Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

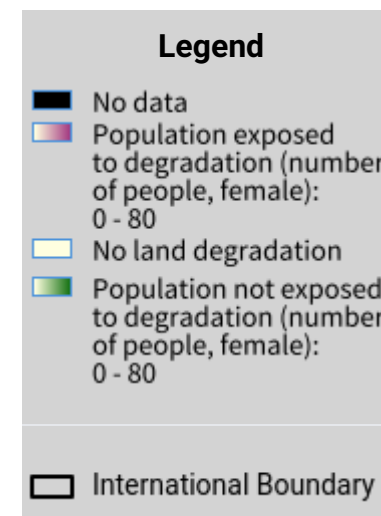
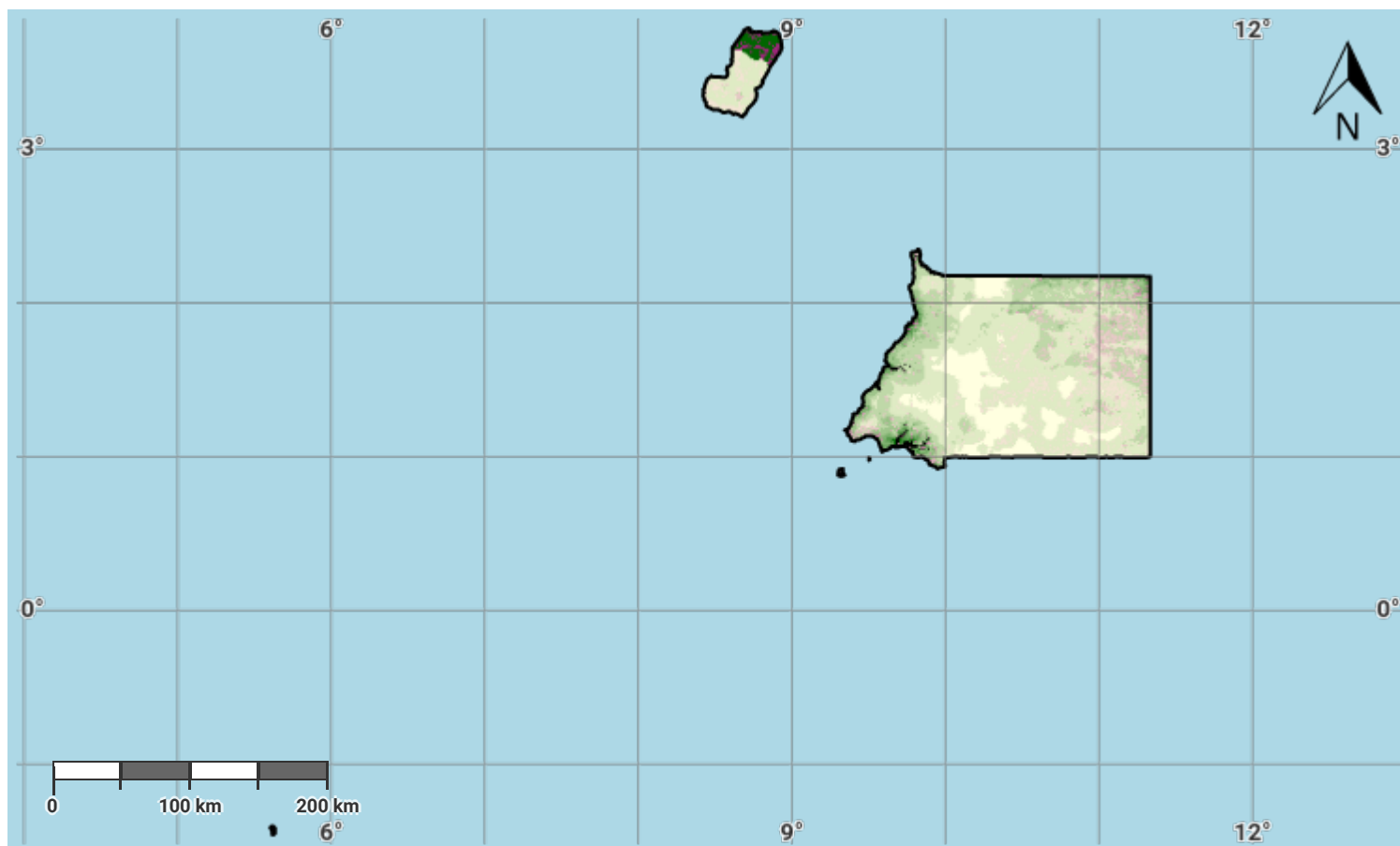
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Source Data Credits

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

Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

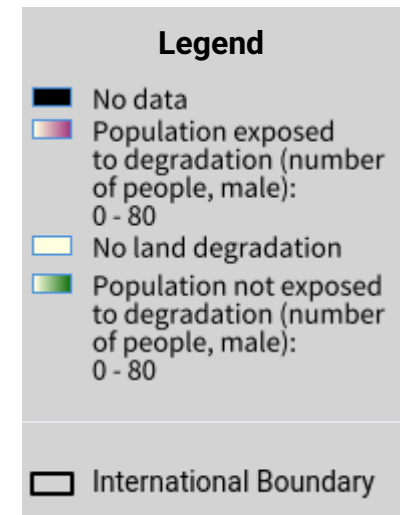
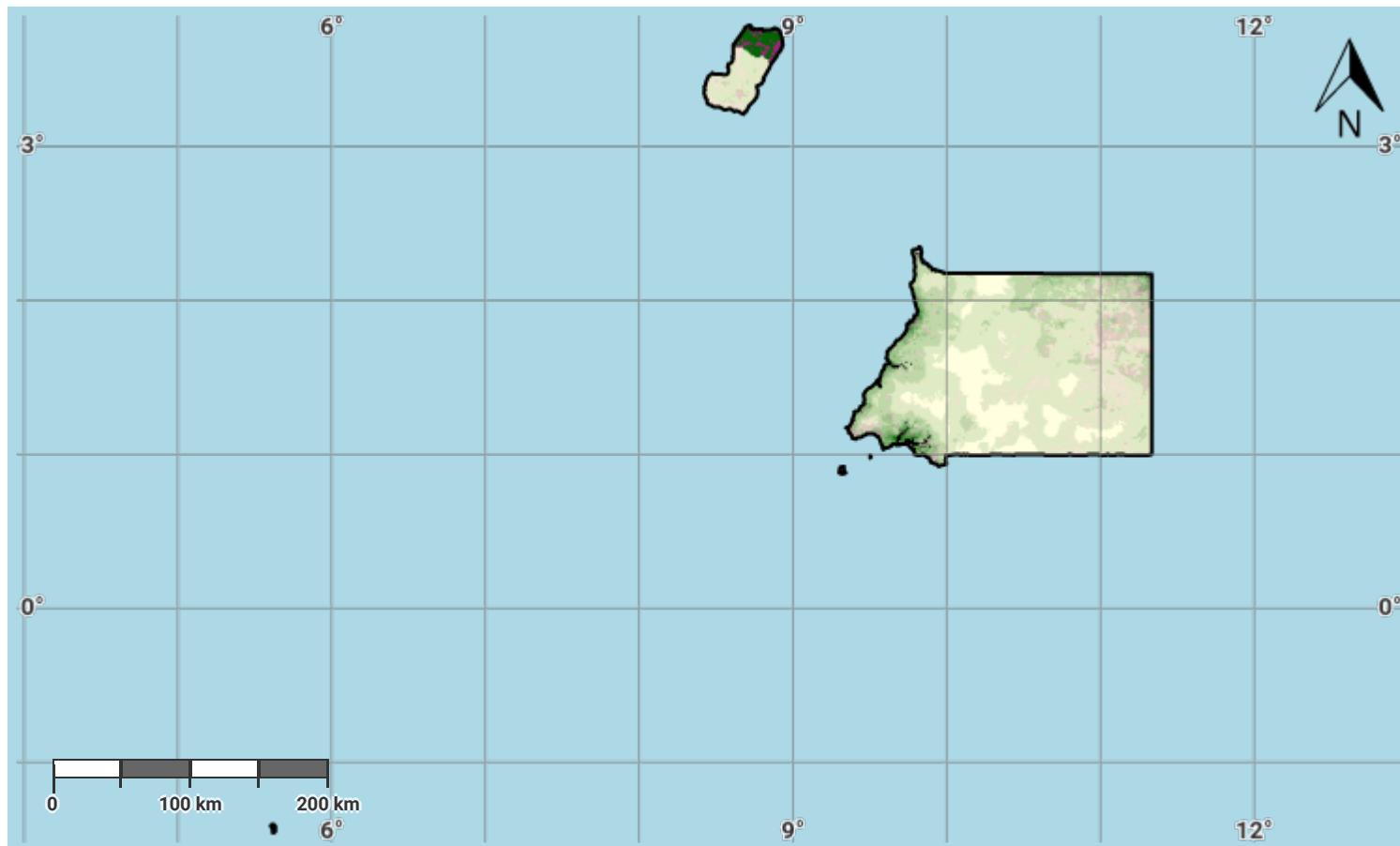
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Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

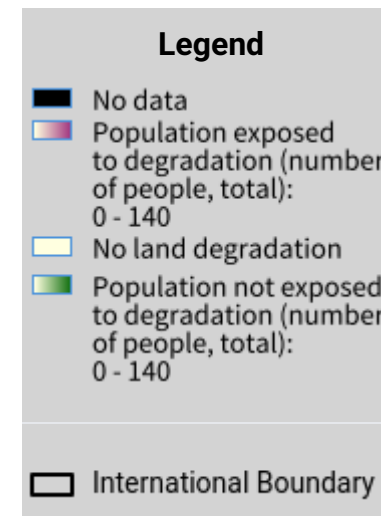
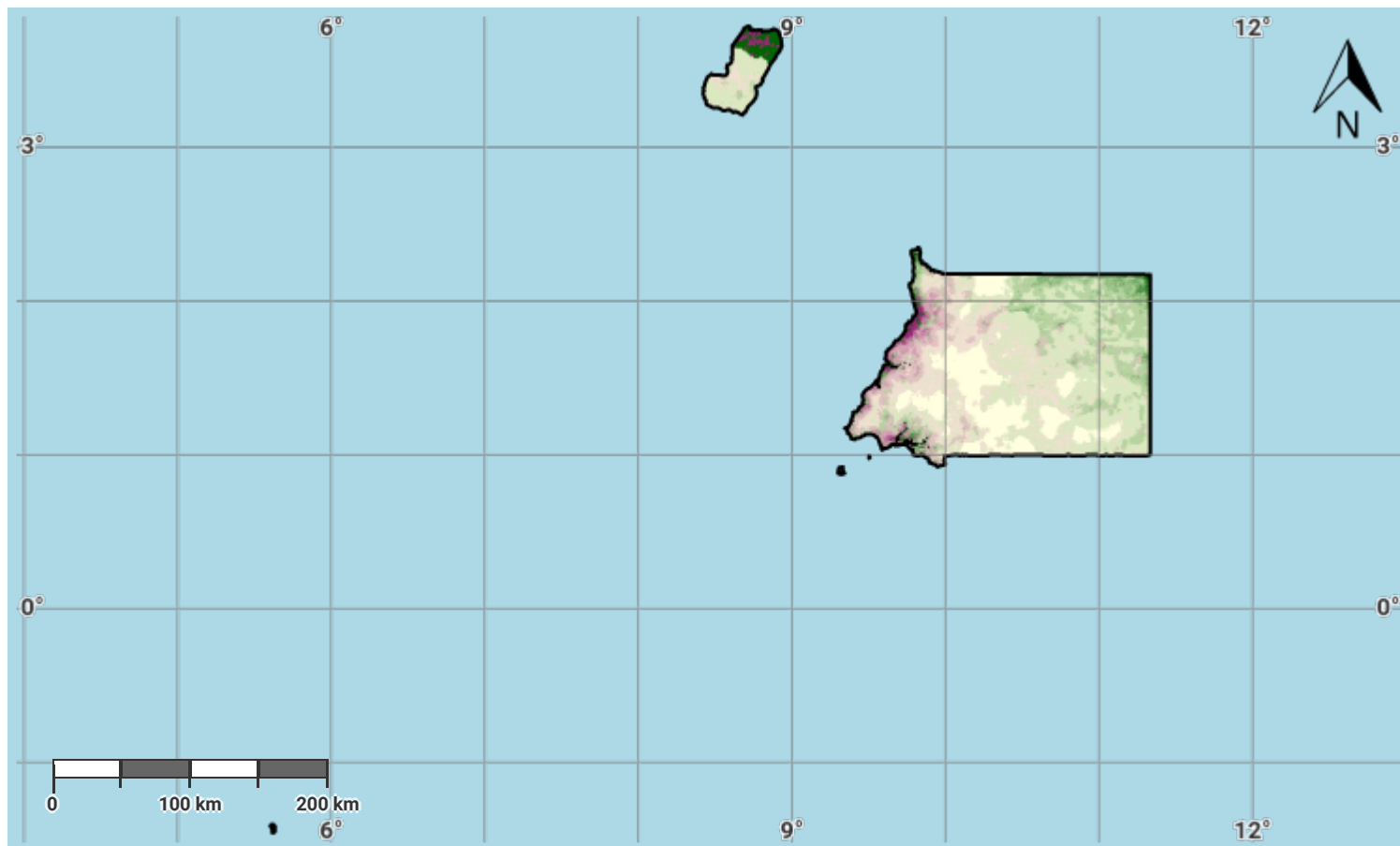
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

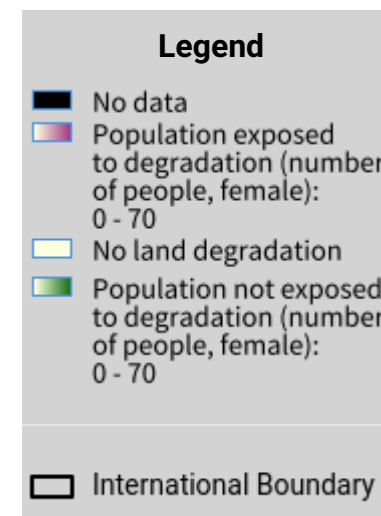
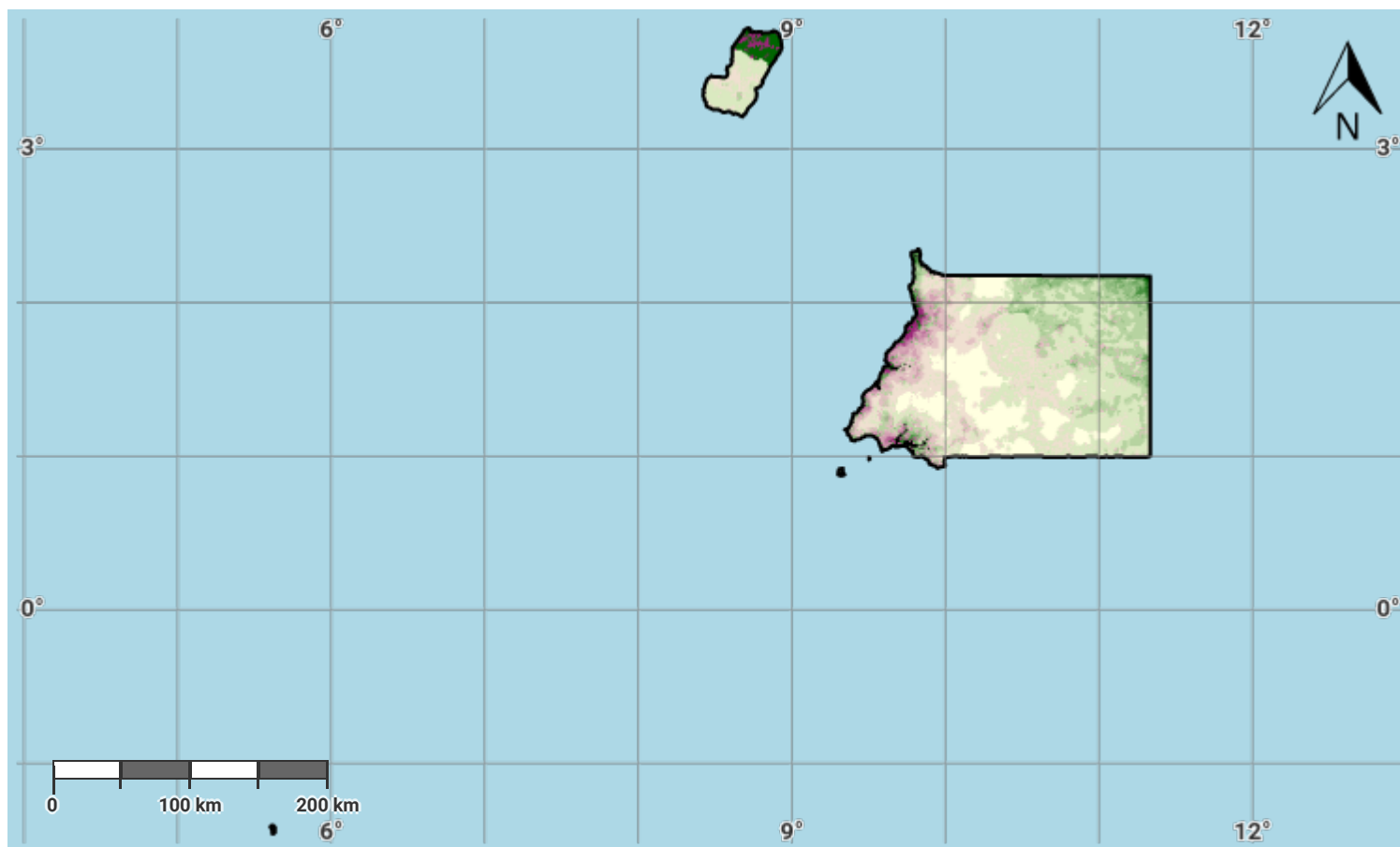
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

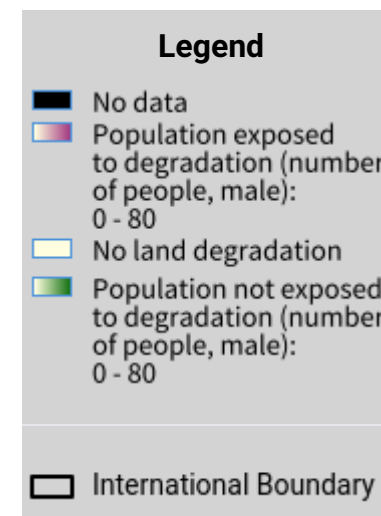
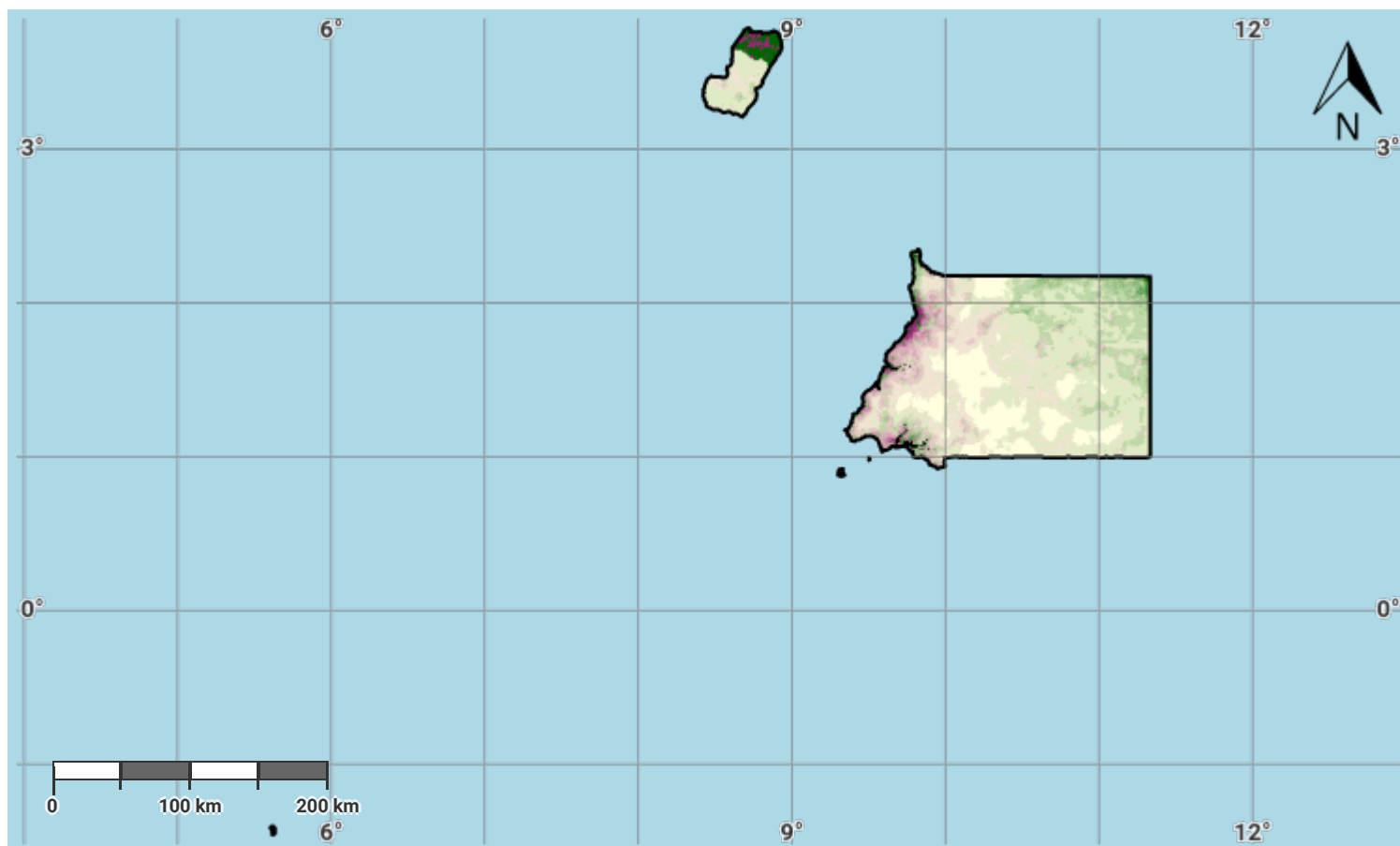
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Equatorial Guinea – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

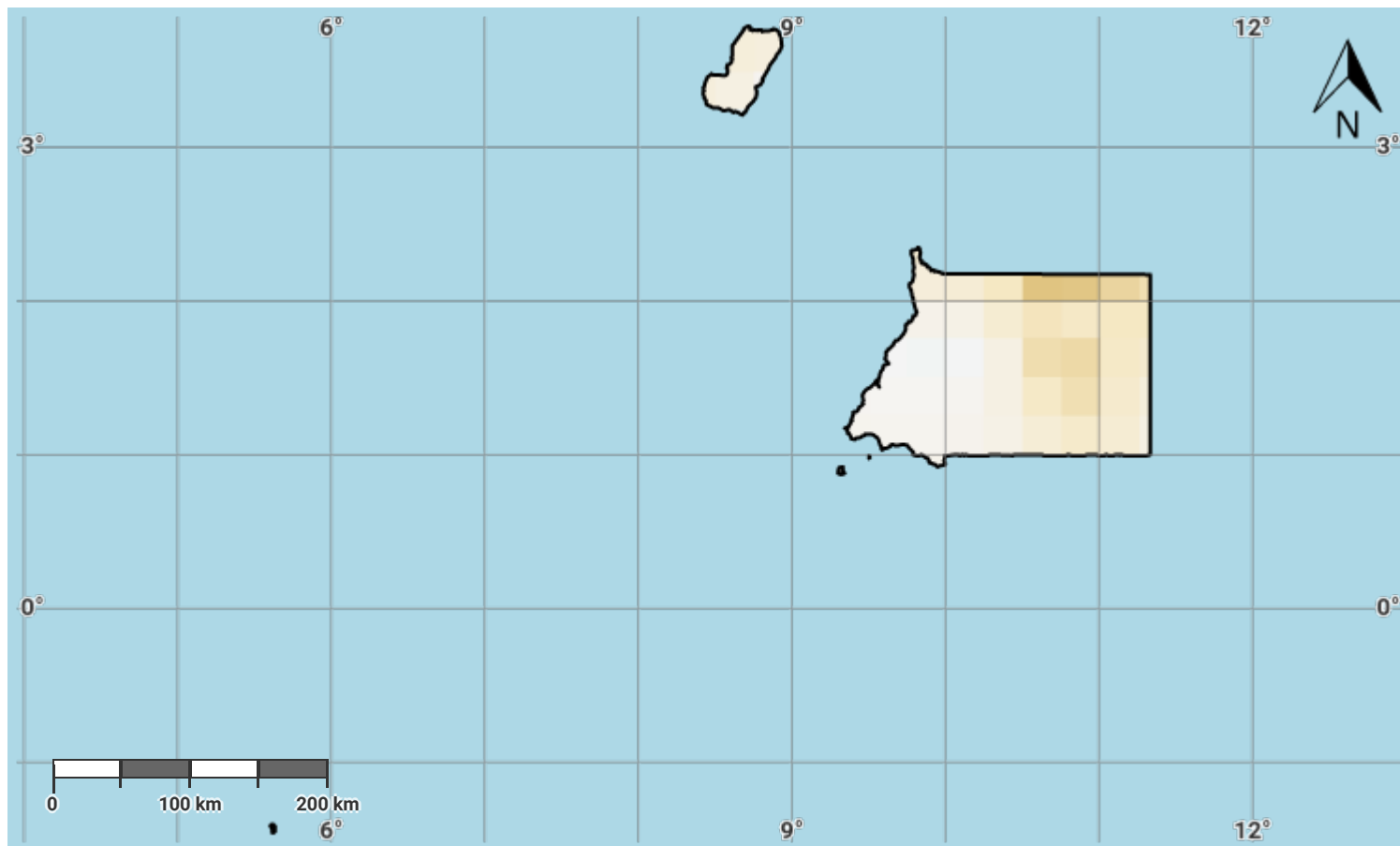
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

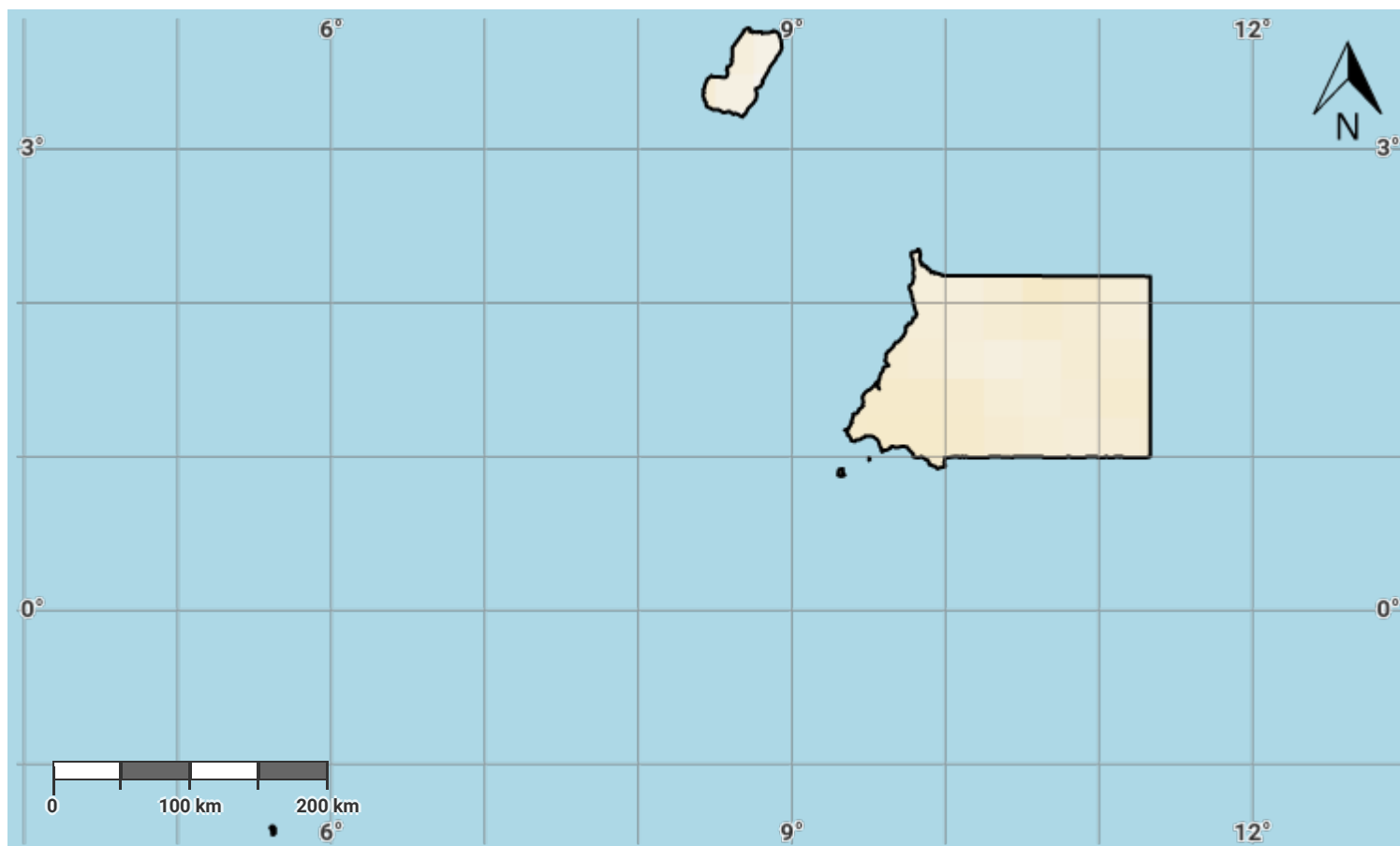
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

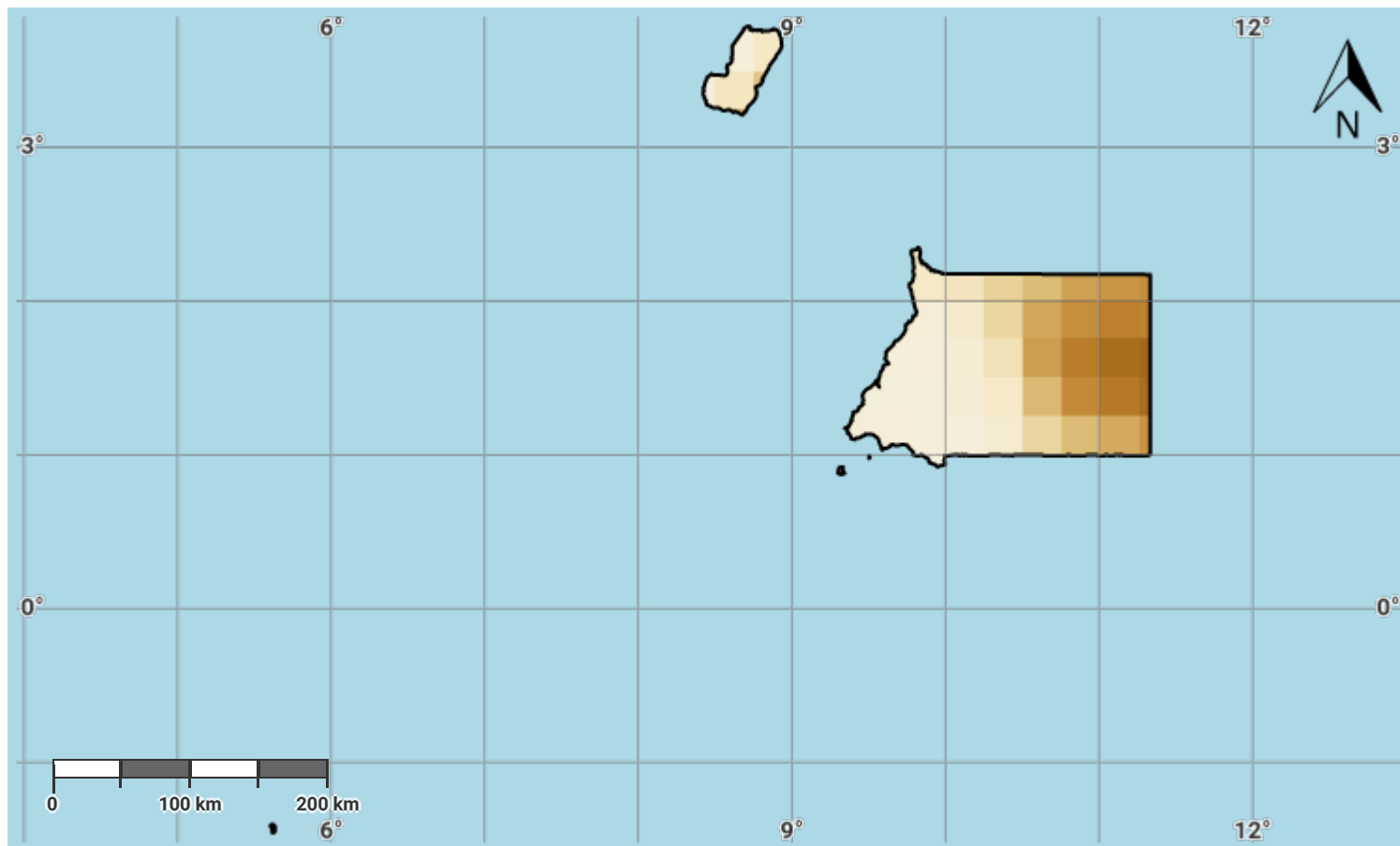
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

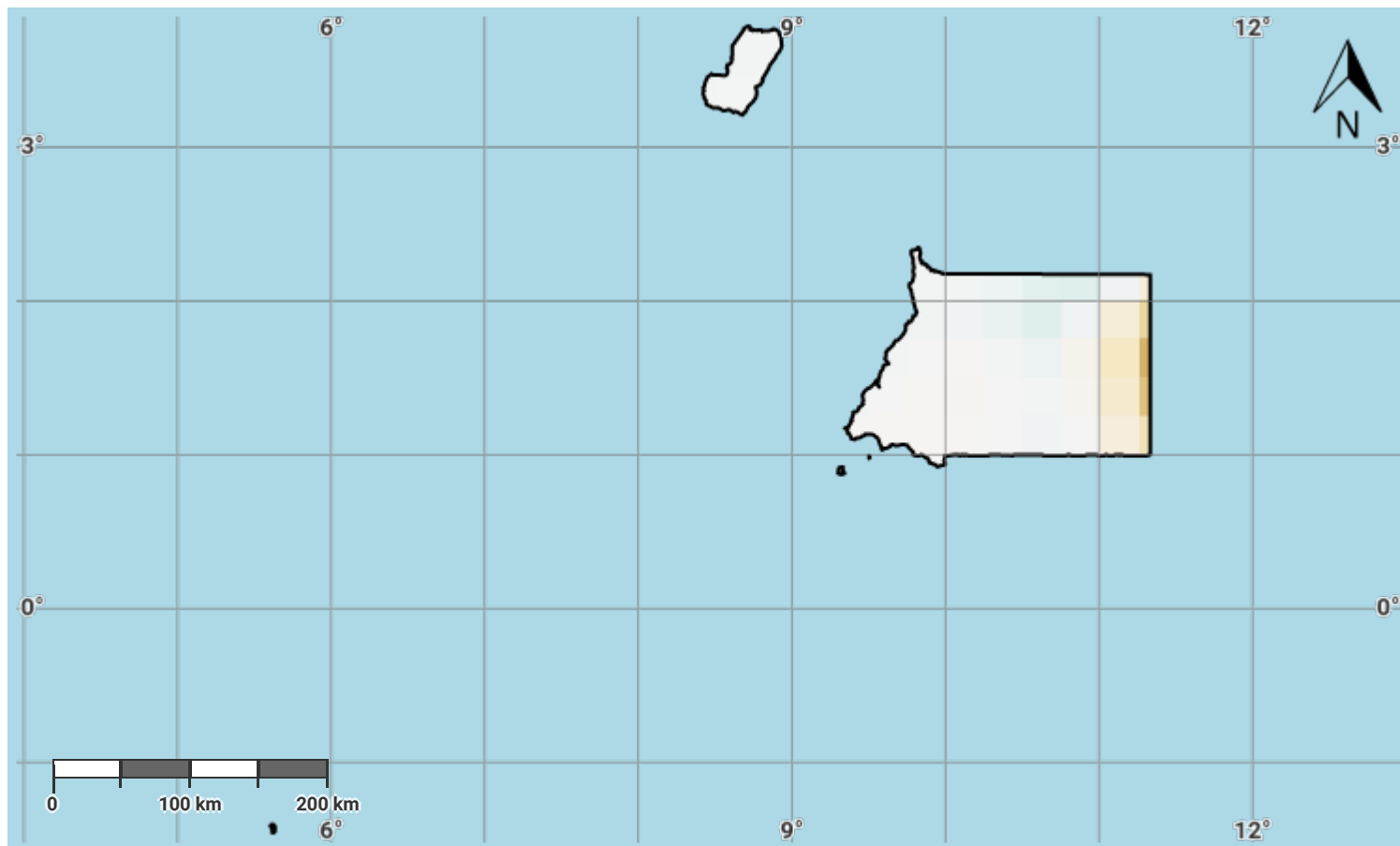
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

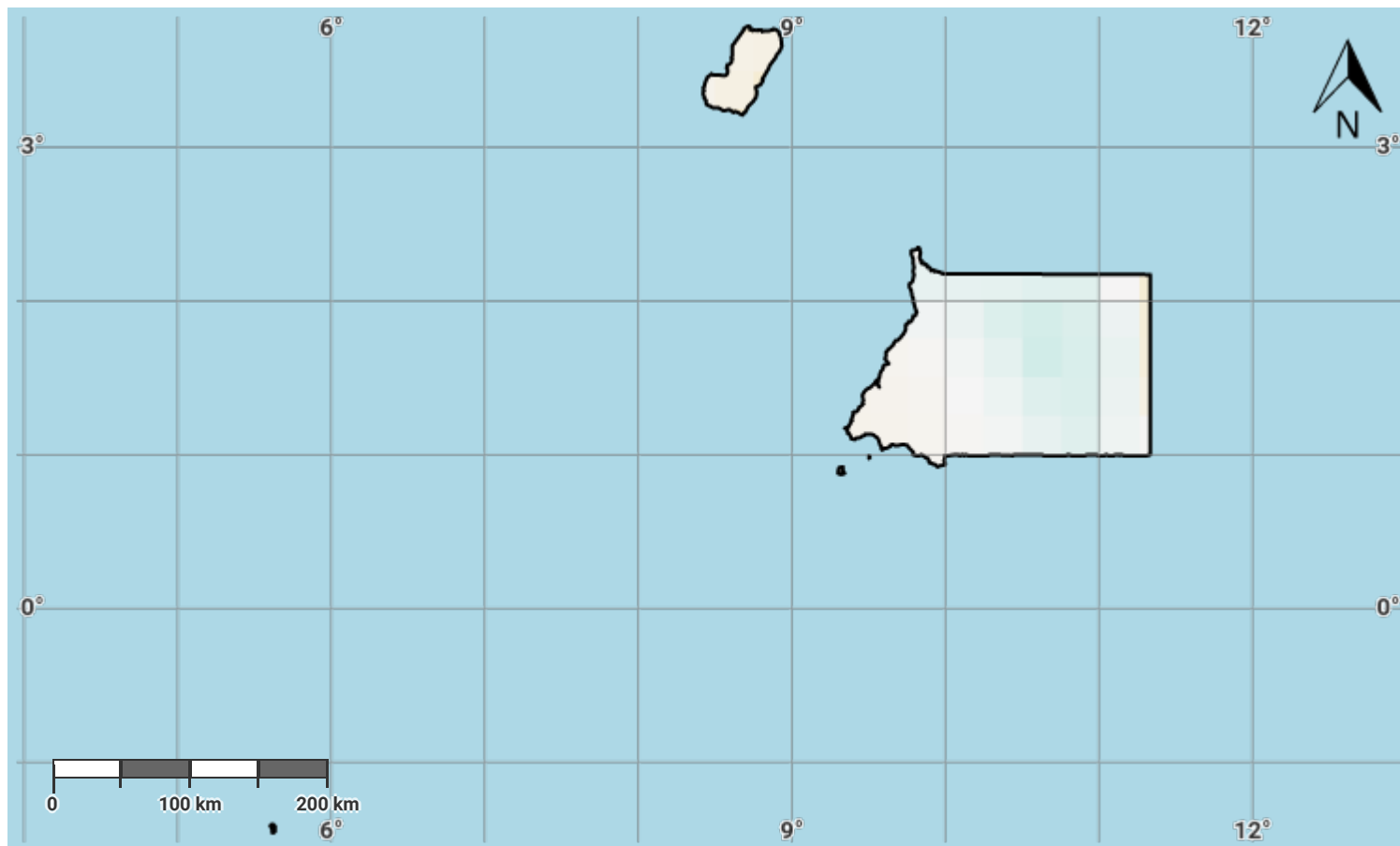
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

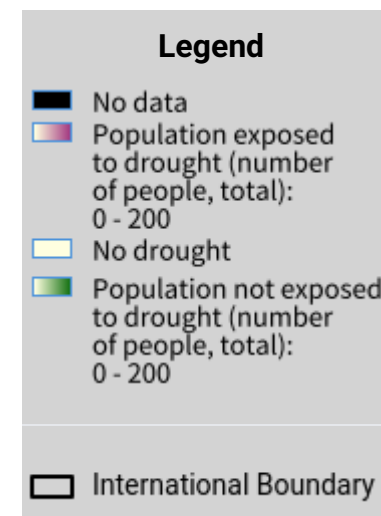
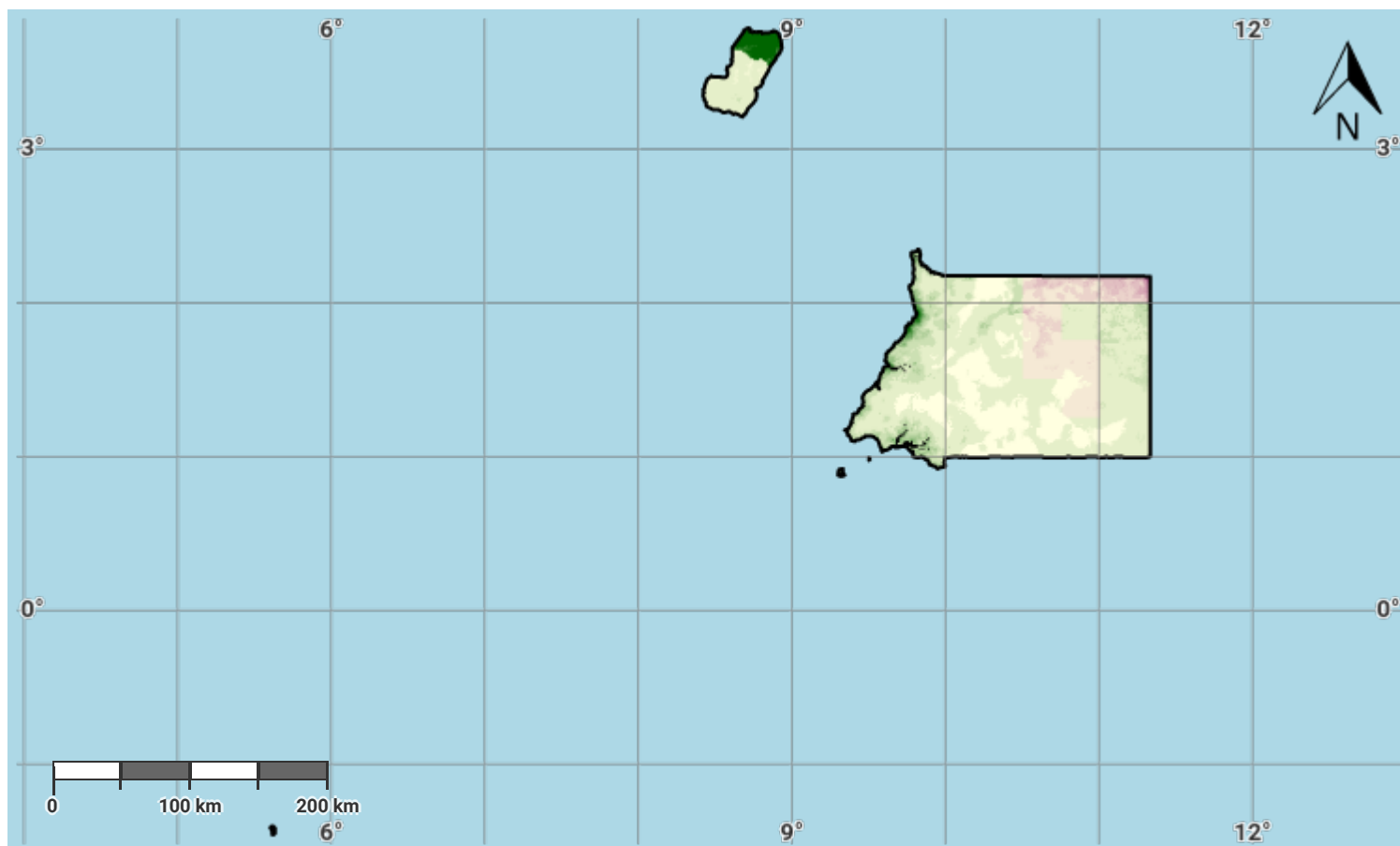
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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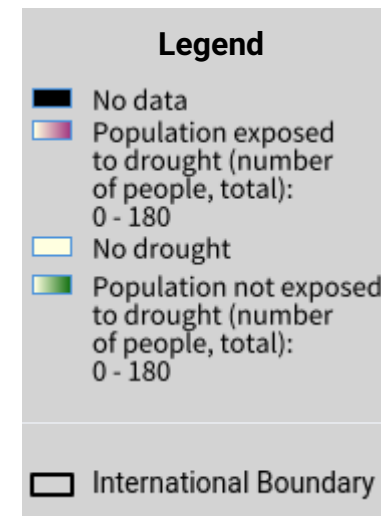
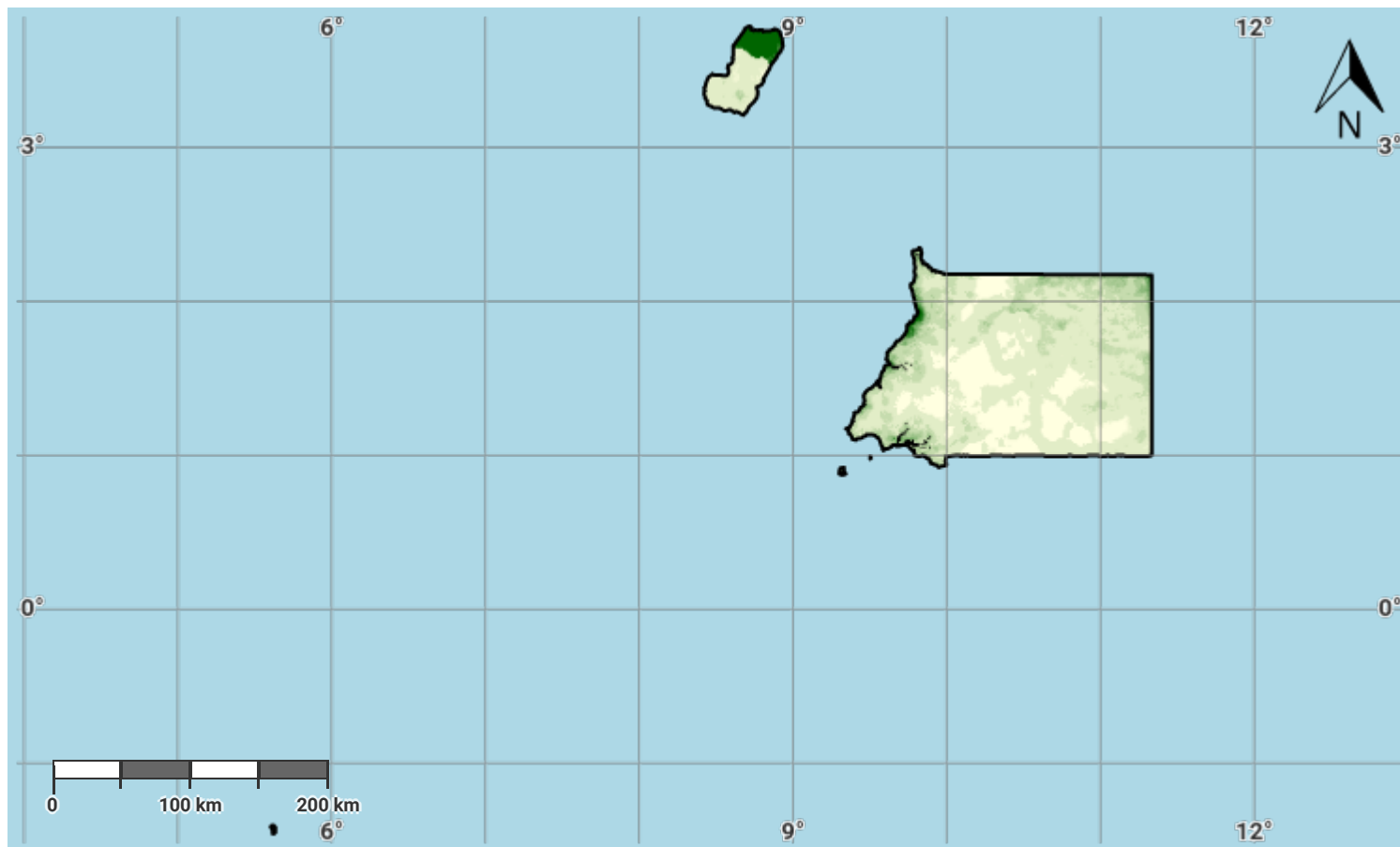
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

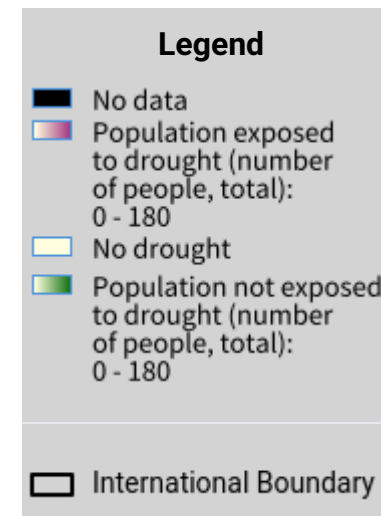
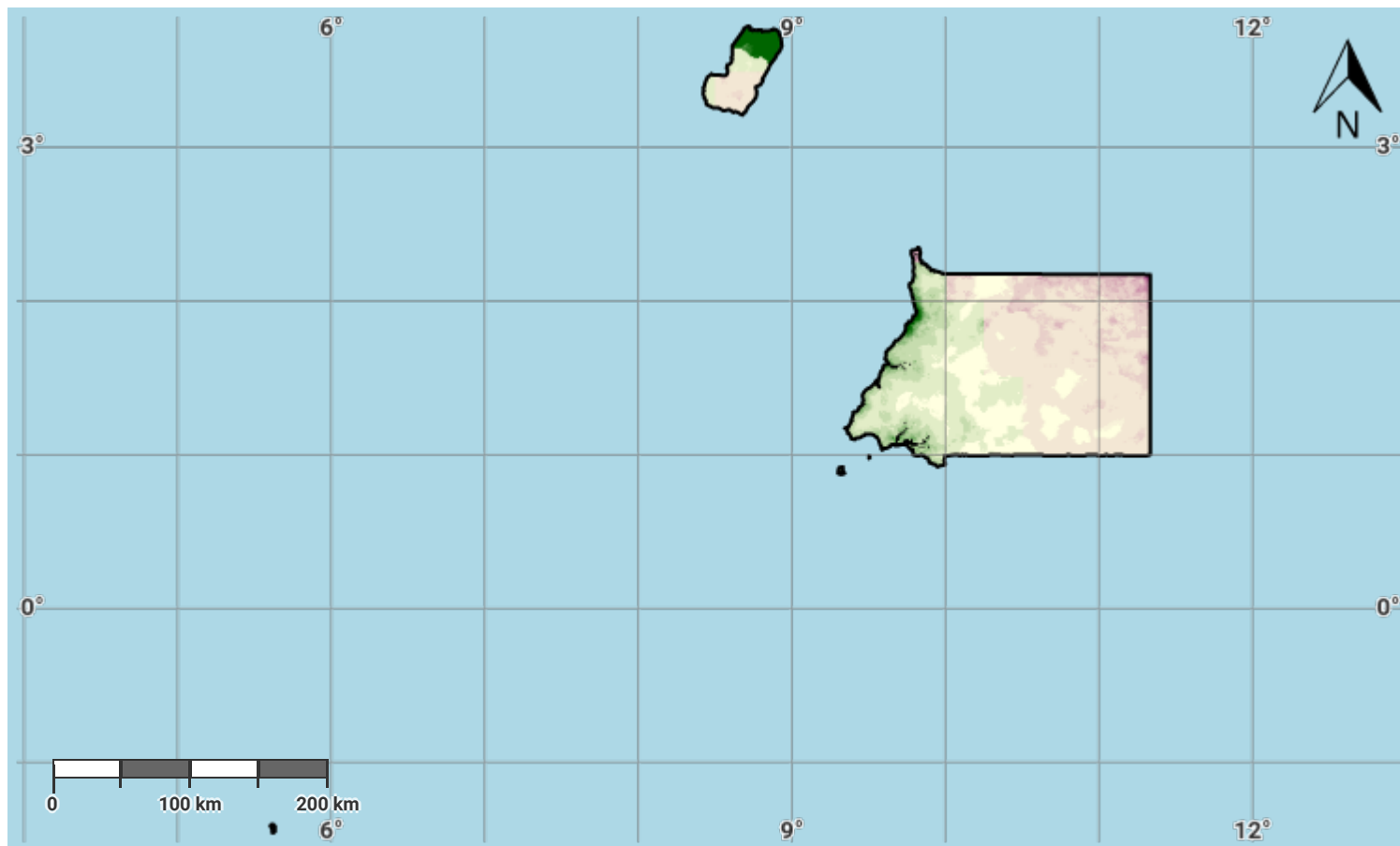
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

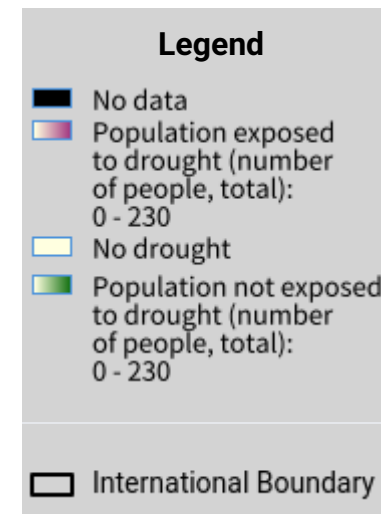
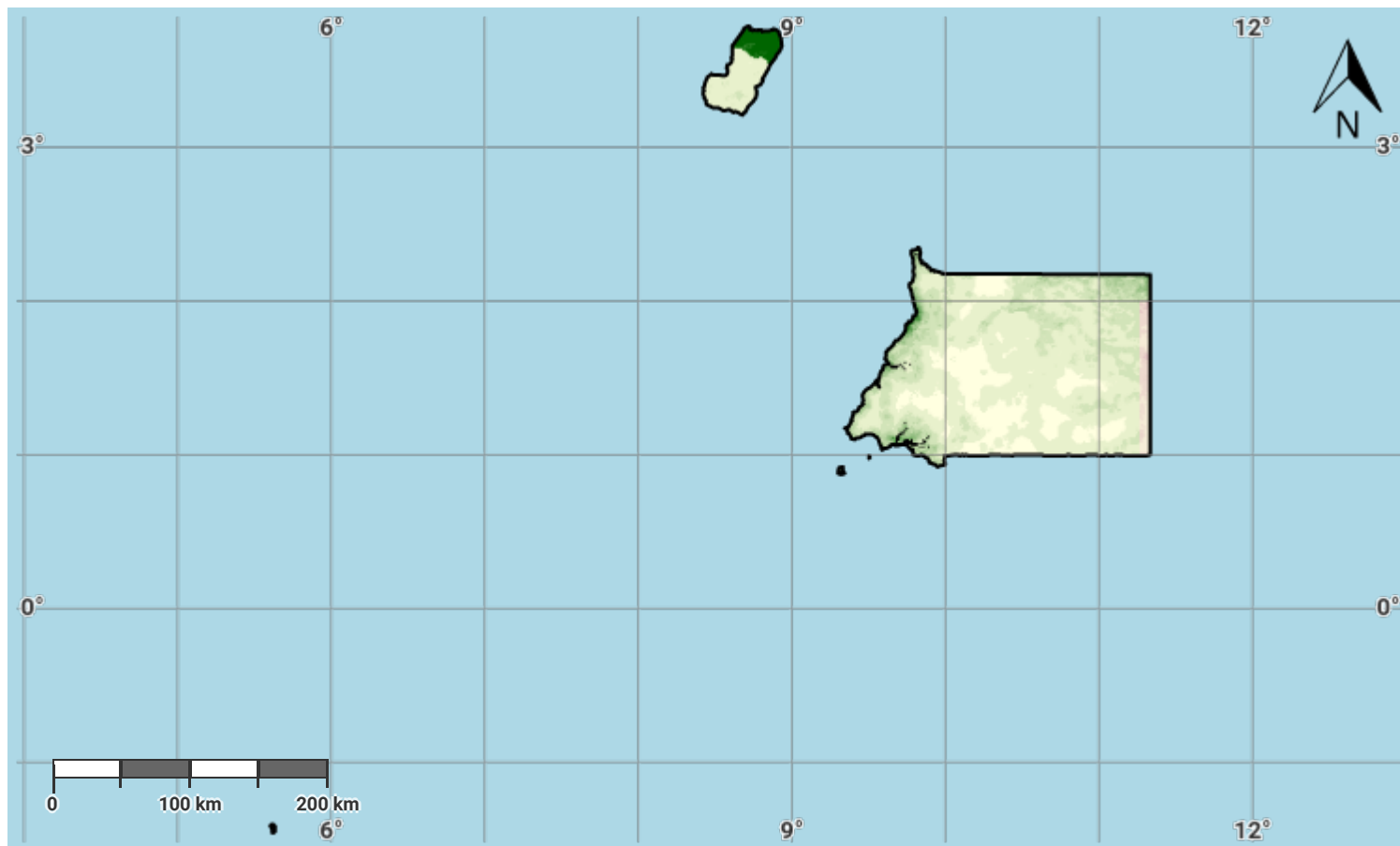
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

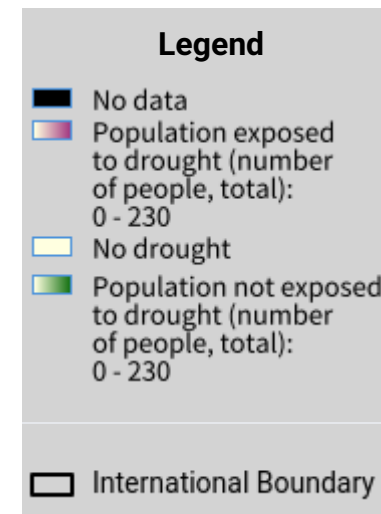
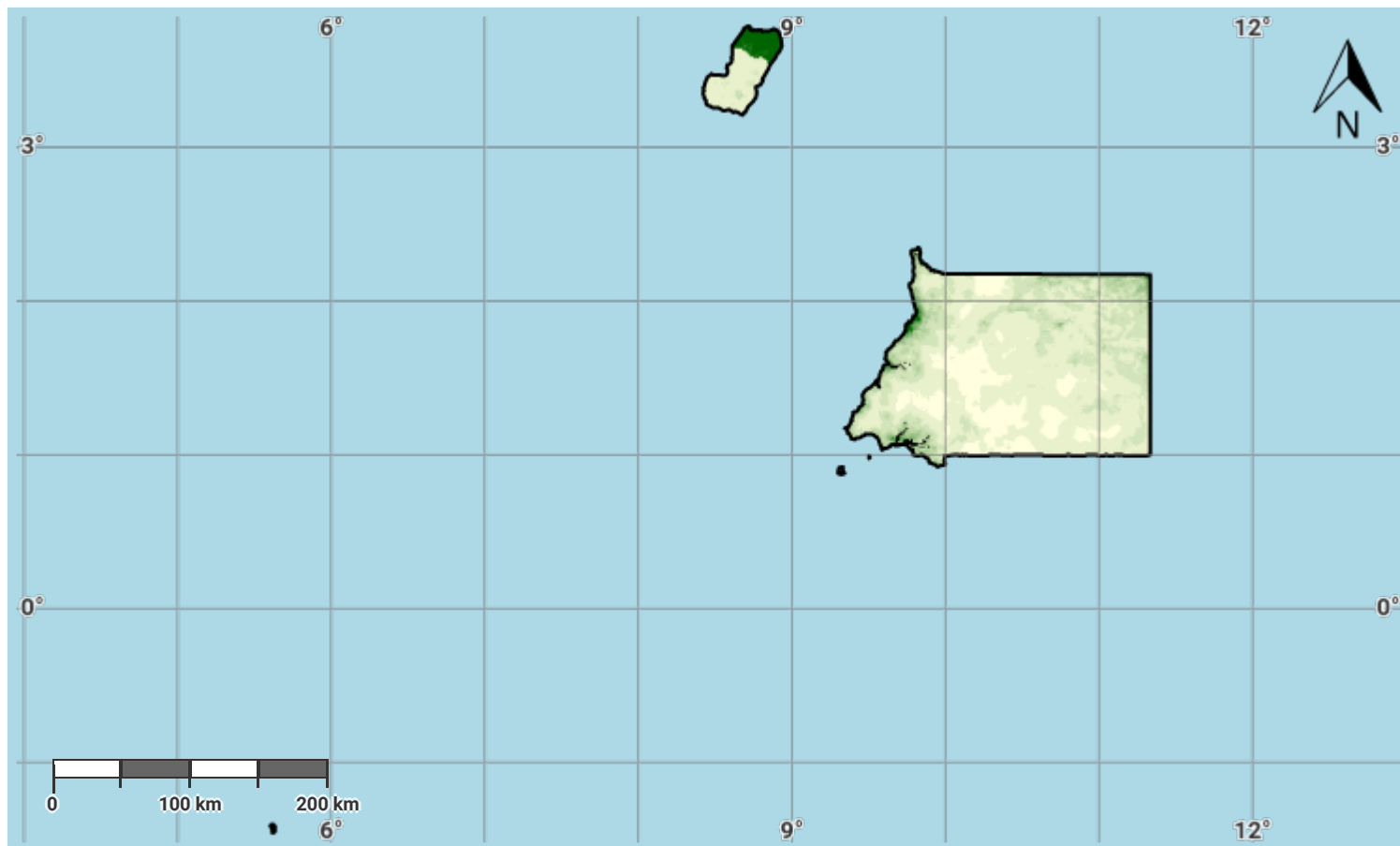
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

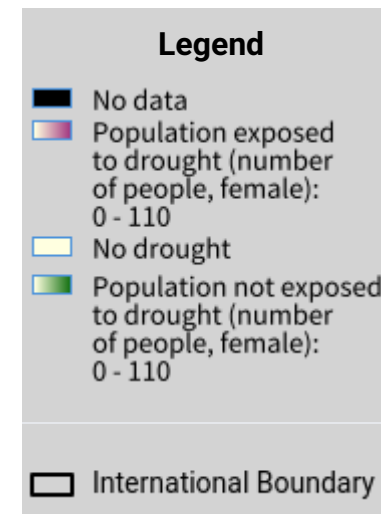
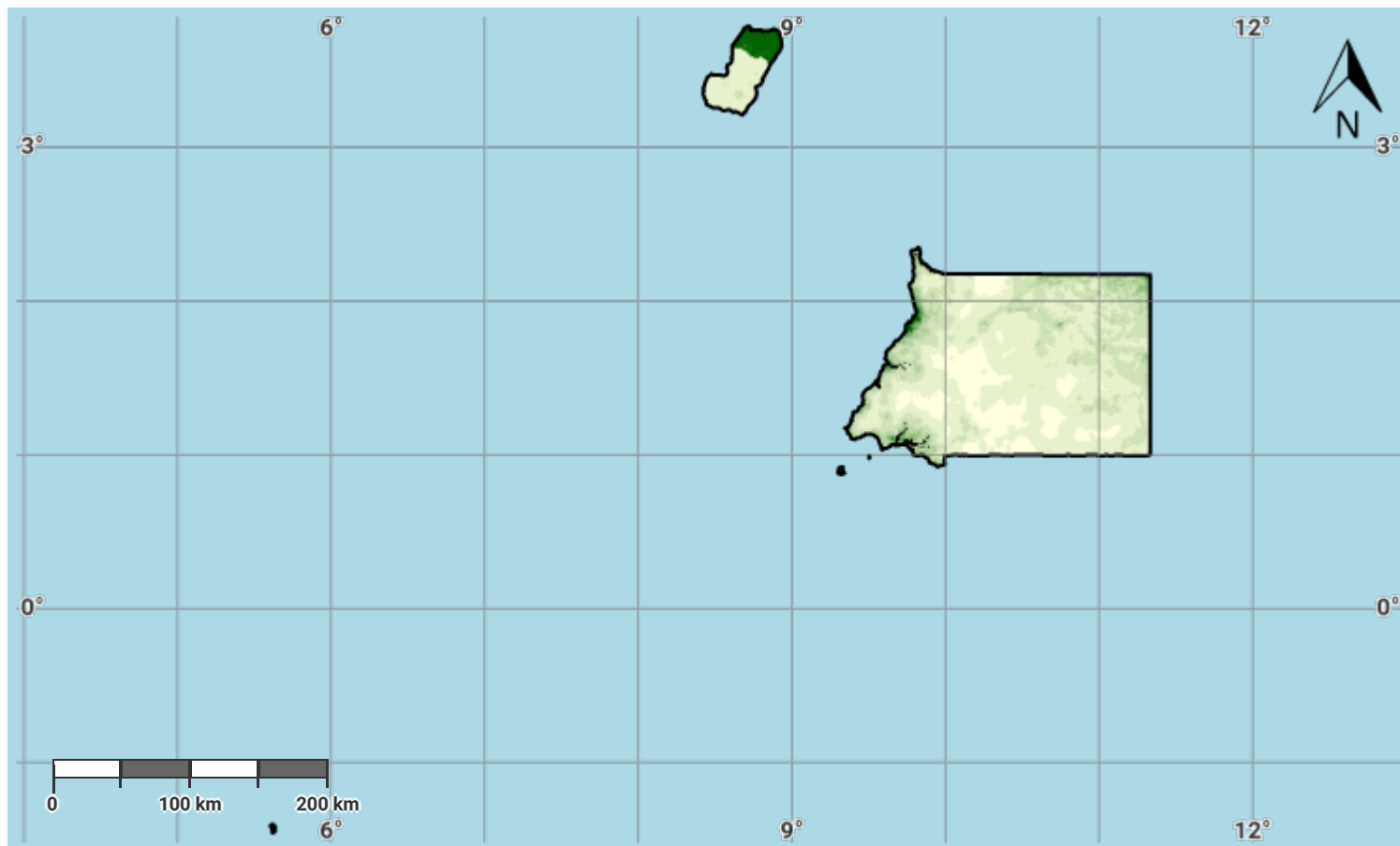
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

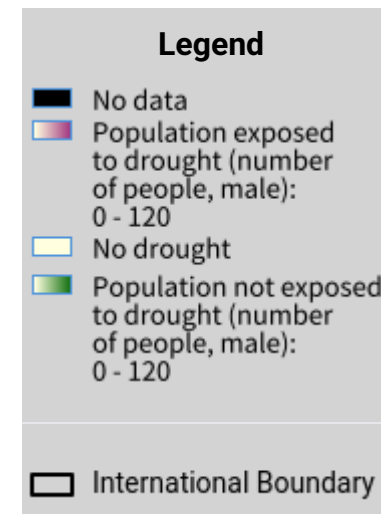
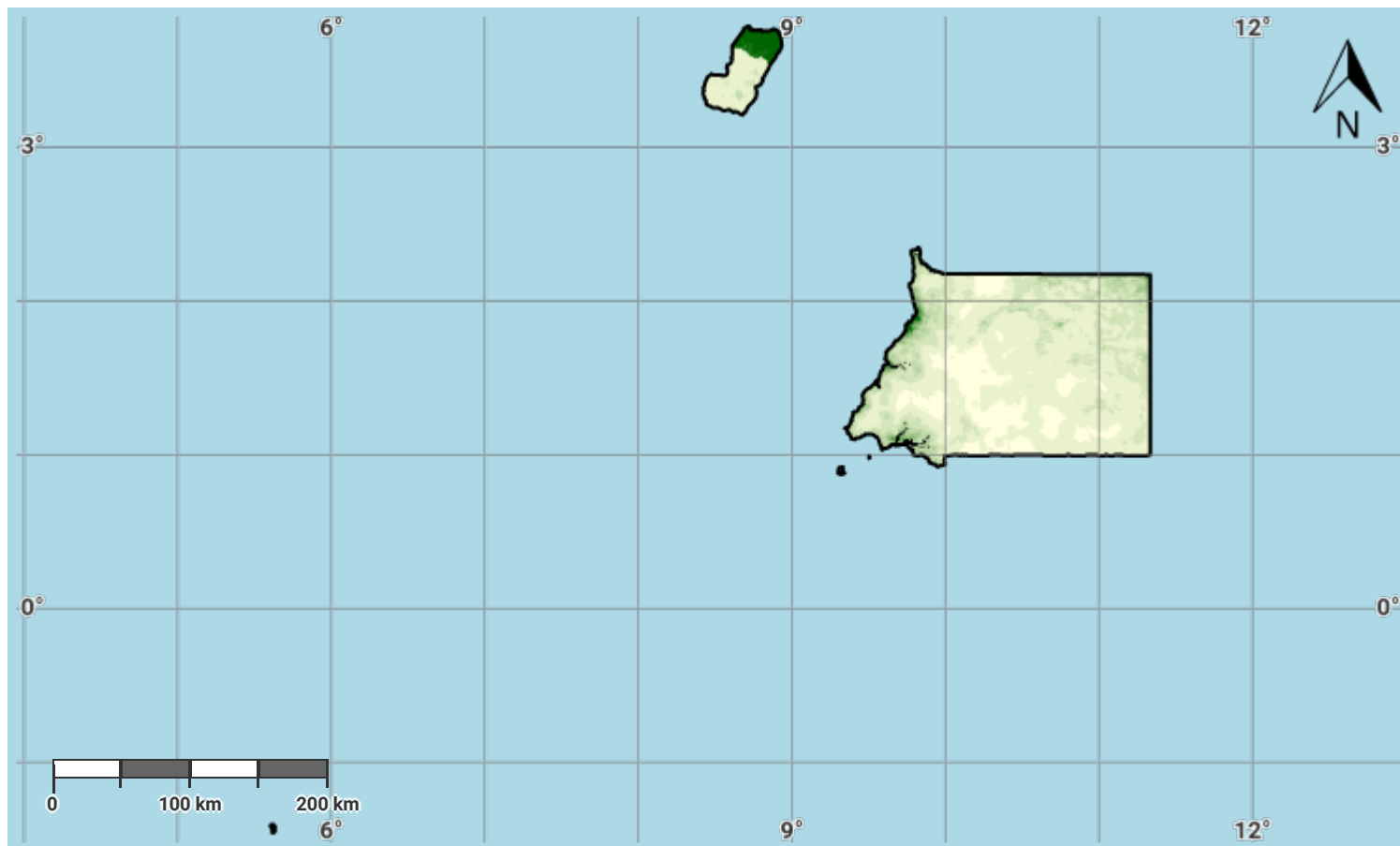
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Equatorial Guinea – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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