

Report from Guatemala



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



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Contents

1. SO: Strategic objectives

- A. 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 Trends in land cover
 - SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
 - SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area
 - SO1 Voluntary Targets
- B. SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.
 - SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas
 - SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas
 - SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex
 - SO2 Voluntary Targets
- C. SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.
 - SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area
 - SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought
 - SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability
 - SO3 Voluntary Targets
- D. SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
 - SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
 - SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
 - SO4 Voluntary Targets
- E. 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
 - SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources
 - SO5-2 Domestic public resources
 - SO5-3 International and domestic private resources
 - SO5-4 Technology transfer
 - SO5-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

2. IF: Implementation Framework

- A. Financial and Non-Financial Sources
- B. Policy and Planning
- C. Action on the Ground

3. Other files for Reporting

4. Templated Maps

- A. Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period
- B. Land cover in the baseline year
- C. Land cover in the latest reporting year
- D. Land cover change in the baseline period
- E. Land cover change in the reporting period
- F. Land cover degradation in the baseline period
- G. Land cover degradation in the reporting period
- H. Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period
- I. Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period
- J. Land productivity degradation in the baseline period
- K. Land productivity degradation in the reporting period
- L. Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period
- M. Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year
- N. Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year
- O. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

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

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

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

V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period

AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period

AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period

AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period

AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

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	107 601	1 328	108 929	
2005	107 609	1 320	108 929	
2010	107 611	1 318	108 929	
2015	107 610	1 319	108 929	
2019	107 718 .29	1 268	108 986 .29	estos datos son brindados segun el instituto geografico nacional IGN el cual rige la cartografia del pais a nivel nacional con datos oficiales

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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)
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	70 254	6 148	29 758	679	606	22	1 349	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	69 877	6 245	29 790	674	859	23	1 348	
2016	69 836	6 195	29 874	681	859	23	1 348	
2017	69 749	6 189	29 963	681	862	23	1 348	
2018	69 654	6 179	30 067	680	864	23	1 348	
2019	69 641	6 107	30 128	689	879	23	1 348	
2020	47 842	0	49 558	7 955	1 873	0	1 701	

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)	69 332	38	499	1	7	0	0	69 877
Grasslands (km ²)	152	6 054	8	22	9	0	0	6 245
Croplands (km ²)	154	15	29 616	2	2	0	0	29 789
Wetlands (km ²)	3	0	5	664	2	0	0	674
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	859	0	0	859
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 348	1 348
Total	69 641	6 107	30 128	689	879	23	1 348	

SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (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.

	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)	69 332	38	499	1	7	0	0	69 877
Grasslands (km ²)	152	6 054	8	22	9	0	0	6 245
Croplands (km ²)	154	15	29 616	2	2	0	0	29 789
Wetlands (km ²)	3	0	5	664	2	0	0	674
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	859	0	0	859
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 348	1 348
Total	69 641	6 107	30 128	689	879	23	1 348	

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	604	0 .6
Land area with non-degraded land cover	108 209	99 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	313	0 .3
Land area with stable land cover	107 896	99 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	604	0 .6
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

La fuente de datos para cobertura vegetal y uso de la tierra del año 2020 se llevó a cabo por Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, a escala de detalle 1:50,000

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	6 147	4 700	5	33 430	23 966	39
Grasslands	448	488	1	2 733	2 112	4
Croplands	5 286	2 346	0	11 556	9 297	16
Wetlands	38	32	2	246	306	18
Artificial surfaces	217	77	42	193	77	1
Other Lands	1	1	1	8	11	0
Water bodies	20	13	5	83	43	1 180

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	6 147	4 700	5	33 430	23 966	39
Grasslands	448	488	1	2 733	2 112	4
Croplands	5 286	2 346	0	11 556	9 297	16
Wetlands	38	32	2	246	306	18
Artificial surfaces	217	77	42	193	77	1
Other Lands	1	1	1	8	11	0
Water bodies	20	13	5	83	43	1 180

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	499	756	143	0	498	200
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	154	54	72	0	394	633
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	152	5	8	0	65	117
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	38	64	27	0	133	75

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1 599	756	143	0	498	200
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 153	54	72	0	394	633
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	300	64	27	0	133	75
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	195	5	8	0	65	117

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	21 072	19 .6
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	86 308	80 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	85	0 .1

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	36 866	34 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	49 442	45 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	21 072	19 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	85	0 .1

General comments

debido a la falta de información a nivel local para el tema de productividad de la tierra se utilizaron datos de TRENDSEARTH

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	116	94	76	119	84	144	10
2016	116	94	76	119	82	144	10
2017	116	94	76	118	80	143	10
2018	116	94	77	118	79	142	10
2019	116	94	77	118	77	142	10
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	154	79 .6	81 .0	1 225 446	1 247 459	22 013

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	152	112 .6	112 .6	1 711 459	1 711 779	320
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	38	105 .0	105 .0	399 039	399 150	111
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	499	105 .6	102 .6	5 268 291	5 119 967	-148 324

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	154	79 .6	81 .0	1 225 446	1 247 459	22 013
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	152	112 .6	112 .6	1 711 459	1 711 779	320
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	38	105 .0	105 .0	399 039	399 150	111
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	499	105 .6	102 .6	5 268 291	5 119 967	-148 324

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)	356	0 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	107 061	99 .5
Land area with no SOC data	49	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	107 061	99 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	356	0 .3
Land area with no SOC data	49	0 .0

General comments

Para las tendencias en las reservas de carbono a nivel nacional no se ha trabajado mapas de reservas de carbono, en caso privados se han trabajado areas cortas pero con el caso de que no brindan la informacion debido a que es trabajo costado por instituciones privadas por lo cual no lo brindan a nivel nacional. por lo cual se trabajaron datos de TRENDS EARTH a nivel nacional se llevo a cabo el informe metodologico para la elaboracion del mapa de estratos de carbono para el año 2017 elaborado por el GIMBUT siendo el unico dato disponible a nivel local no permitiendonos generar tendencias por tal motivo se utilizaron los datos de trends earth

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	21 532	20 .0
Reporting Period	21 532	20 .0
Change in degraded extent	0	

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:

este nivel de confianza medio se debe debido a la resolucion espacial de la fuente de datos usada por trends earth

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
Total no. of hotspots	0						
Total hotspot area	0						

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

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

None

S01-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

None

[General comments](#)

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

S01 Voluntary Targets

S01-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

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

S01.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

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

General comments

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)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	54 .2
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	54 .6
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	48 .3
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	59 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
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General comments

debio a la falta de empleo durante el periodo que duro el covid-19 muchas familias fueron afectadas economicamente para alcanzar el 59% de pobreza

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	56	39	47
2001	56	40	47
2002	57	40	48
2003	57	40	48
2004	58	41	49
2005	59	41	49
2006	59	41	50
2007	60	42	50
2008	60	42	51
2009	61	42	51
2010	62	42	52
2011	62	43	52
2012	63	43	53
2013	63	43	53
2014	64	44	54
2015	64	44	54
2016	65	44	55
2017	65	45	55
2018	65	45	55
2019	65	45	56
2020	65	46	56

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
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General comments

Según el Instituto Nacional de Estadística la población con servicio a agua potable para el 2018 es del 59% correspondiente a una población total de 16,346,950 y la cual tiene acceso a agua potable de 9,644,700.5 personas. (Indicadores de las prioridades nacionales de desarrollo 2022)

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	4621559	27 .3	2205839	27 .4	2415720	27 .2
Reporting period	4819174	27 .1	2403454	27 .1	2415720	27 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
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General comments

se utilizaron datos de trends earth

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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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	21 378	9 035	0	0	78 402
2001	48 023	28 912	12 060	1 619	18 201
2002	41 423	19 848	6 565	2 976	38 004
2003	44 530	12 637	563	0	51 086
2004	40 913	23 506	11 135	0	33 261
2005	14 898	1 200	652	0	92 065
2006	8 280	745	1 250	563	97 977
2007	26 560	1 640	212	0	80 403
2008	0	0	0	0	108 815
2009	54 180	18 357	2 284	0	33 994
2010	14 440	6 353	0	0	88 023
2011	32 533	0	0	0	76 282
2012	32 311	11 996	4 903	1 488	58 117
2013	7 333	0	0	0	101 482
2014	11 885	0	0	0	96 930
2015	54 018	3 913	32	0	50 853
2016	61 676	10 242	9 558	11 316	16 024
2017	30 694	0	0	0	78 122
2018	49 033	30 777	14 982	2 509	11 515
2019	64 046	15 471	8 014	15 159	6 126
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	30 414	28 .3
2001	90 614	84 .2
2002	70 812	65 .8
2003	57 730	53 .6
2004	75 554	70 .2
2005	16 750	15 .6

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 (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	10 838	10 .1
2007	28 412	26 .4
2008	0	0 .0
2009	74 821	69 .5
2010	20 792	19 .3
2011	32 533	30 .2
2012	50 698	47 .1
2013	7 333	6 .8
2014	11 885	11 .0
2015	57 962	53 .9
2016	92 792	86 .2
2017	30 694	28 .5
2018	97 301	90 .3
2019	102 689	95 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

en la actualidad no hay una institución de gobierno que genere año con año información sobre sequia para poder generar tendencias por tal razon se dejan los datos de trendsearth

SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought

Drought exposure indicator

Exposure is defined in terms of the number of people who are exposed to drought as calculated from the SO3-1 indicator data.

SO3-2.T1: National estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the national population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	5304037	46.8	4188195	37.0	1839196	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 027 391	53.2
2001	1439171	12.4	3351222	28.9	2666485	23.0	3796963	32.8	324287	2.8	10 138 957	87.6
2002	1891413	16.0	4970841	41.9	3170717	26.8	931692	7.9	888125	7.5	9 961 375	84.0
2003	6459335	53.3	4631657	38.2	1030776	8.5	630	0.0	0	0.0	5 663 063	46.7
2004	3707179	29.9	6121043	49.3	1751037	14.1	833826	6.7	0	0.0	8 705 906	70.1
2005	11504676	90.5	1082079	8.5	99033	0.8	19793	0.2	0	0.0	1 200 905	9.5
2006	11044316	85.0	1227338	9.4	199855	1.5	396942	3.1	130137	1.0	1 954 272	15.0
2007	7358955	55.3	5824344	43.8	121686	0.9	1389	0.0	0	0.0	5 947 419	44.7
2008	13633002	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	4533703	32.5	8970542	64.3	432175	3.1	18426	0.1	0	0.0	9 421 143	67.5
2010	13118649	91.8	848596	5.9	318487	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 167 083	8.2
2011	13997579	95.7	636060	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	636 060	4.3
2012	4455853	29.7	6615927	44.2	2294563	15.3	1036762	6.9	578437	3.9	10 525 689	70.3
2013	14625623	95.3	719090	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	719 090	4.7
2014	14230366	90.6	1482202	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 482 202	9.4
2015	9713284	60.4	5741132	35.7	637745	4.0	2658	0.0	0	0.0	6 381 535	39.6
2016	1720513	10.4	6376775	38.7	2208420	13.4	3837140	23.3	2340927	14.2	14 763 262	89.6
2017	15809068	93.5	1092320	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 092 320	6.5
2018	3750827	21.7	9621749	55.6	2888625	16.7	891283	5.1	156659	0.9	13 558 316	78.3
2019	1075008	6.1	12332390	69.5	2601196	14.7	977405	5.5	765820	4.3	16 676 811	93.9
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2656478	46.9	2089787	36.9	921313	16.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 011 100	53.1

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	721283	12.5	1686557	29.1	1322030	22.8	1900419	32.8	161693	2.8	5 070 699	87.5
2002	944262	15.9	2477596	41.8	1587571	26.8	468198	7.9	450458	7.6	4 983 823	84.1
2003	3217647	53.1	2326323	38.4	519346	8.6	302	0.0	0	0.0	2 845 971	46.9
2004	1857531	29.9	3071468	49.5	874848	14.1	404480	6.5	0	0.0	4 350 796	70.1
2005	5769416	90.8	526735	8.3	49232	0.8	9818	0.2	0	0.0	585 785	9.2
2006	5509573	84.7	621850	9.6	102405	1.6	201207	3.1	66275	1.0	991 737	15.3
2007	3672594	55.2	2921191	43.9	60501	0.9	676	0.0	0	0.0	2 982 368	44.8
2008	6817595	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	2259247	32.4	4499075	64.5	212142	3.0	9029	0.1	0	0.0	4 720 246	67.6
2010	6571543	92.0	416298	5.8	158353	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	574 651	8.0
2011	7009961	95.8	311030	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	311 030	4.2
2012	2207408	29.5	3302743	44.1	1159041	15.5	527416	7.0	297396	4.0	5 286 596	70.5
2013	7314322	95.3	361241	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	361 241	4.7
2014	7113530	90.5	745937	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	745 937	9.5
2015	4837945	60.1	2887563	35.9	323718	4.0	1325	0.0	0	0.0	3 212 606	39.9
2016	870262	10.6	3198290	38.8	1098098	13.3	1906971	23.1	1172219	14.2	7 375 578	89.4
2017	7918553	93.7	535975	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	535 975	6.3
2018	1891913	21.9	4817656	55.6	1429793	16.5	440403	5.1	78031	0.9	6 765 883	78.1
2019	543300	6.1	6139437	69.1	1314037	14.8	495180	5.6	387484	4.4	8 336 138	93.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2647559	46.7	2098408	37.0	917883	16.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 016 291	53.3
2001	717888	12.4	1664665	28.8	1344455	23.2	1896544	32.8	162594	2.8	5 068 258	87.6
2002	947151	16.0	2493245	42.1	1583146	26.7	463494	7.8	437667	7.4	4 977 552	84.0
2003	3241688	53.5	2305334	38.0	511430	8.4	328	0.0	0	0.0	2 817 092	46.5
2004	1849648	29.8	3049575	49.1	876189	14.1	429346	6.9	0	0.0	4 355 110	70.2
2005	5735260	90.3	555344	8.7	49801	0.8	9975	0.2	0	0.0	615 120	9.7

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	5534743	85.2	605488	9.3	97450	1.5	195735	3.0	63862	1.0	962 535	14.8
2007	3686361	55.4	2903153	43.6	61185	0.9	713	0.0	0	0.0	2 965 051	44.6
2008	6815407	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	2274456	32.6	4471467	64.1	220033	3.2	9397	0.1	0	0.0	4 700 897	67.4
2010	6547106	91.7	432298	6.1	160134	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	592 432	8.3
2011	6987618	95.6	325030	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	325 030	4.4
2012	2248445	30.0	3313184	44.2	1135522	15.2	509346	6.8	281041	3.8	5 239 093	70.0
2013	7311301	95.3	357849	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	357 849	4.7
2014	7116836	90.6	736265	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736 265	9.4
2015	4875339	60.6	2853569	35.5	314027	3.9	1333	0.0	0	0.0	3 168 929	39.4
2016	850251	10.3	3178485	38.6	1110322	13.5	1930169	23.4	1168708	14.2	7 387 684	89.7
2017	7890515	93.4	556345	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	556 345	6.6
2018	1858914	21.5	4804093	55.5	1458832	16.9	450880	5.2	78628	0.9	6 792 433	78.5
2019	531708	6.0	6192953	69.8	1287159	14.5	482225	5.4	378336	4.3	8 340 673	94.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

ASIS del Ministerio de Agricultura Ganaderia y Alimentaicon MAGA toma dos factores que afectan que es la vegetación y la temperatura datos para agricultura de resto para datos desglosados de sequia se trabajan con información de trends earth

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	5.63		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
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General comments

para un nivel país delglozado por género no hay informacion a nivel nacional, el ministerio de agricultura cuenta con un mapa de amenaza por sequia al año 2012 con las siguientes categorías: muy alta, alta, media, y baja es la única fuente de datos disponible.

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

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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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	0.74442	0.73098	0.74938	
2001	0.74292	0.73005	0.7484	
2002	0.74153	0.72842	0.74708	
2003	0.74	0.72566	0.74575	
2004	0.73863	0.72557	0.74476	
2005	0.73733	0.72205	0.74303	
2006	0.73622	0.71973	0.74269	
2007	0.73477	0.71634	0.74157	
2008	0.73385	0.71292	0.74062	
2009	0.73241	0.71185	0.73938	
2010	0.7315	0.70713	0.73934	
2011	0.72936	0.7033	0.73853	
2012	0.72848	0.70109	0.73878	
2013	0.72695	0.69679	0.73882	
2014	0.72576	0.69335	0.73883	
2015	0.72408	0.69113	0.73854	
2016	0.72198	0.68698	0.73886	
2017	0.72115	0.68185	0.73865	
2018	0.72014	0.67781	0.73957	
2019	0.71813	0.67636	0.73981	
2020	0.71678	0.67311	0.73959	

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
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General comments

Para este dato se visito el consejo nacional de áreas protegidas -CONAP- indicando que la lista roja para Guatemala no existe y la generada fue por la UICN de las especies con amenaza y a partir de esta CONAP empezó a crear una lista para Guatemala en el cual está tipificado en la ley de CONAP de especies amenazadas En la lista se encuentran dos categorías índice y apéndice indica la ley que debe existir una actualización cada año de flora y fauna la última fue en el 2009 y de fauna la última actualización fue en el 2021

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	21.12	21 .12	21 .12	
2001	21.22	21 .22	21 .22	
2002	21.32	21 .32	21 .32	
2003	21.41	21 .41	21 .41	
2004	21.53	21 .53	21 .53	
2005	21.91	21 .91	21 .91	
2006	22.5	22 .5	22 .5	
2007	25.12	25 .12	25 .12	
2008	25.2	25 .2	25 .2	
2009	25.24	25 .24	25 .24	
2010	25.33	25 .33	25 .33	
2011	25.38	25 .38	25 .38	
2012	25.39	25 .39	25 .39	
2013	25.84	25 .84	25 .84	
2014	28.92	28 .92	28 .92	
2015	28.93	28 .93	28 .93	
2016	29.93	29 .93	29 .93	
2017	29.98	29 .98	29 .98	
2018	29.98	29 .98	29 .98	
2019	29.98	29 .98	29 .98	
2020	29.98	29 .98	29 .98	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
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General comments

Por lo que el % de KBA áreas clave de biodiversidad terrestre y agua dulce dentro del SIGAP terrestre y marino tiene un total de 9.65 % para junio del 2023 según el Consejo Nacional de Areas Protegidas -CONAP-

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

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 ∞

a nivel nacional la planificación institucional se basa en las prioridades nacionales de desarrollo y en materia de recursos naturales compete a la prioridad de "para el 2030, lograr la ordenación sostenible y el uso eficiente de los recursos naturales", esto significa que dentro de los programas estratégicos institucionales la inversión nacional debe enfocarse para las instituciones competentes en temas relacionados a esta prioridad.

el Ministerio de Finanzas Publicas es la entidad encargada del uso de los recursos financieros internacionales aportados, lamentablemente para este proceso no se brindo acceso a dicha información por parte del mismo

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 1 154 369 .28	Received 2 292 951 .87
Received	2017	Committed 1 312 355 .08	Received 2 006 843 .68
Received	2018	Committed 7 386 732 .40	Received 1 038 308 .83
Received	2019	Committed 19 537 674 .76	Received 5 498 251 .63
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		29 391 131 .52	10 836 356 .01

Documentation box

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

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
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

el Ministerio de Finanzas Publicas es la entidad encargada del uso de los recursos financieros internacionales aportados, lamentablemente para este proceso no se brindo acceso a dicha informacion por parte del mismo

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 ∞

se tienen actividades de capacitacion y formacion pero productos como tan no cuenta el ministerio de ambiente y recursos naturales

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

actualmente dentro de las prioridades institucionales para el gasto publico se han dirigido a otras tematicas por lo que recursos destinados a la aplicacion de la convencion han sido nulos

General comments

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

actualmente dentro de las prioridades institucionales para el gasto publico se han dirigido a otras tematicas por lo que recursos destinados a la aplicacion de la convencion han sido nulos

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- ☐ Up ↑
- ☐ Stable ↔
- ☐ Down ↓
- ☒ Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

- ☐ Up ↑
- ☐ Stable ↔
- ☐ Down ↓
- ☒ Unknown ∞

actualmente el financiamiento aplicado a la convencion se ha destinado unicamente a trabajos de consultoria sobre todo en implementacion de metas voluntarias y apoyo en la elaboracion del informe bianual

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?

los talleres y reuniones llevados a cabo por el punto focal han involucrado unicamente al GTI que incluye instituciones de gobierno central, ONG, (como invitados)

General comments

el recurso suelo ha sido infravalorado a nivel nacional debido a esto el financiamiento publico y privado ha sido a la baja, enfocando el financiamiento en recurso forestal e hidrico principalmente.

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 ∞

no se ha desarrollado ninguna a nivel pais

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.

acceso a sensores remotos de alta resolucion drones con sensores termicos estaciones metereologicas en puntos de interes institutos de investigacion cientifica computadoras del alta gama software sig y climatico

General comments

guatemala no cuenta con los recursos financieros para la investigacion cientifica y trabajo de campo que conlleva la aplicacion de la convencion

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.

aunque existan las partidas presupuestarias para el gasto publico en materia de recursos naturales, no se prevee enfocar los mismos al tema de la convencion

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.

con la implementacion de las metas voluntarias se prevee gestionar recursos internacionales para proyectos que aporten a la neutralidad de la degradacion de las tierras por medio de organismos como GEF, CCAD, KFW, FAO, GIZ

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.

segun el mapa de hotspot o zonas criticas de degradacion es necesario la inversion de recursos en la parte norte del pais (peten, alta verapaz) y areas del corredor seco que son zonas con alta vulnerabilidad y con indices de pobreza alto

General comments

la voluntad politica y la movilizacion de recursos financieros son fundamentales para evitar el proceso de desertificacion por medio de este informe hacemos mostrar nuestro interes en gestionar medios para evitar la degradacion de las tierras, el apoyo internacional es fundamental para lograrlo

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

Synergies:

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

Drought-related policies:

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

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

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

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

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

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

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

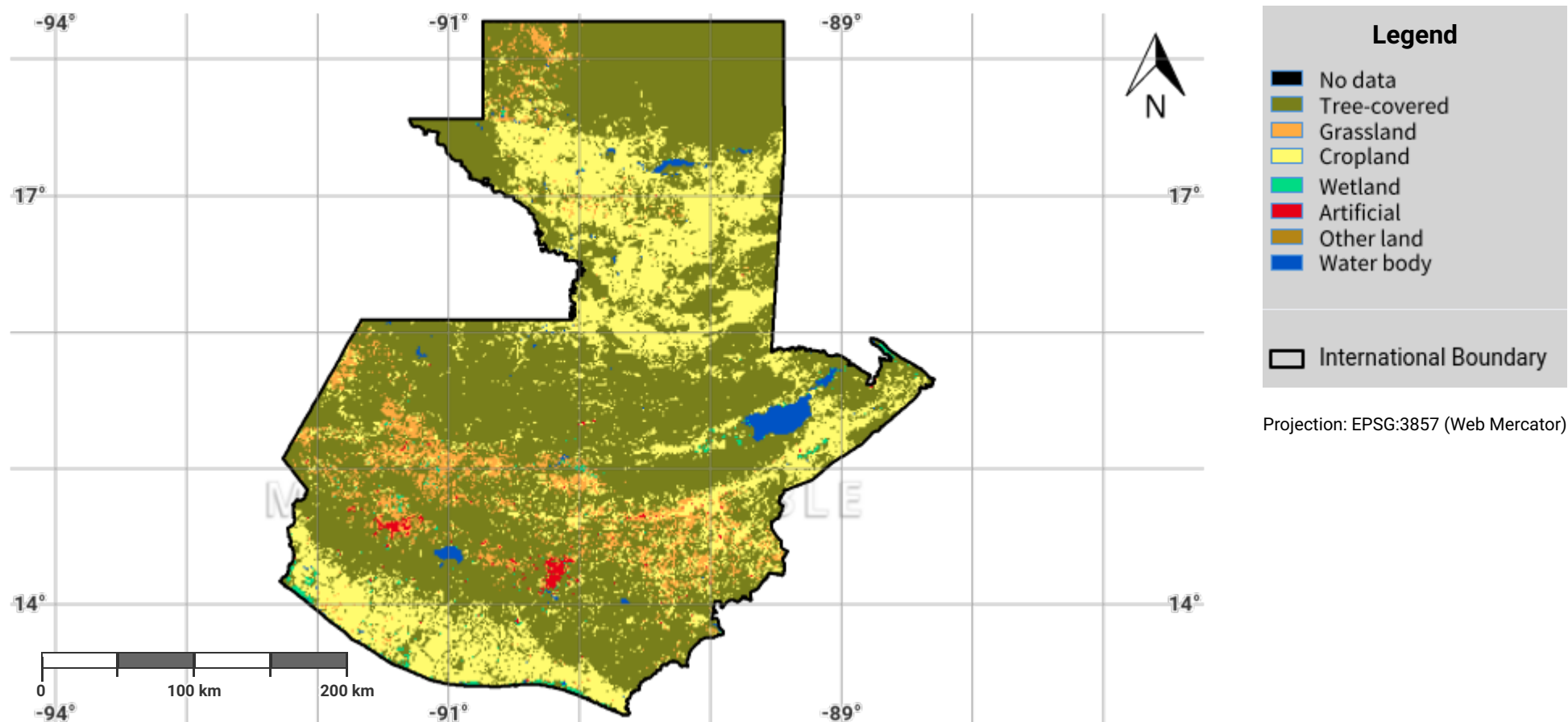
☐ No

Other files for Reporting

Guatemala - S05-1 recipient	Download	70.9 KB
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



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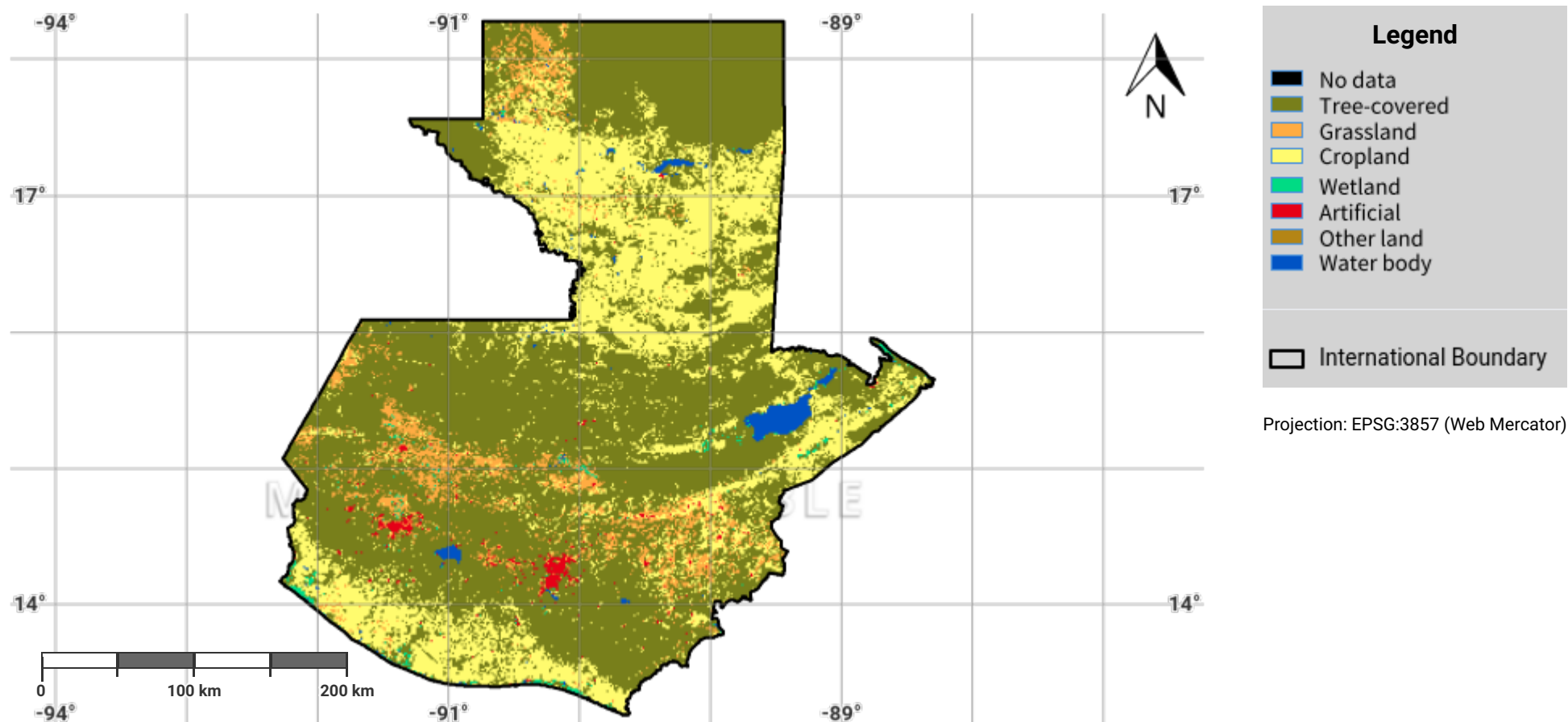
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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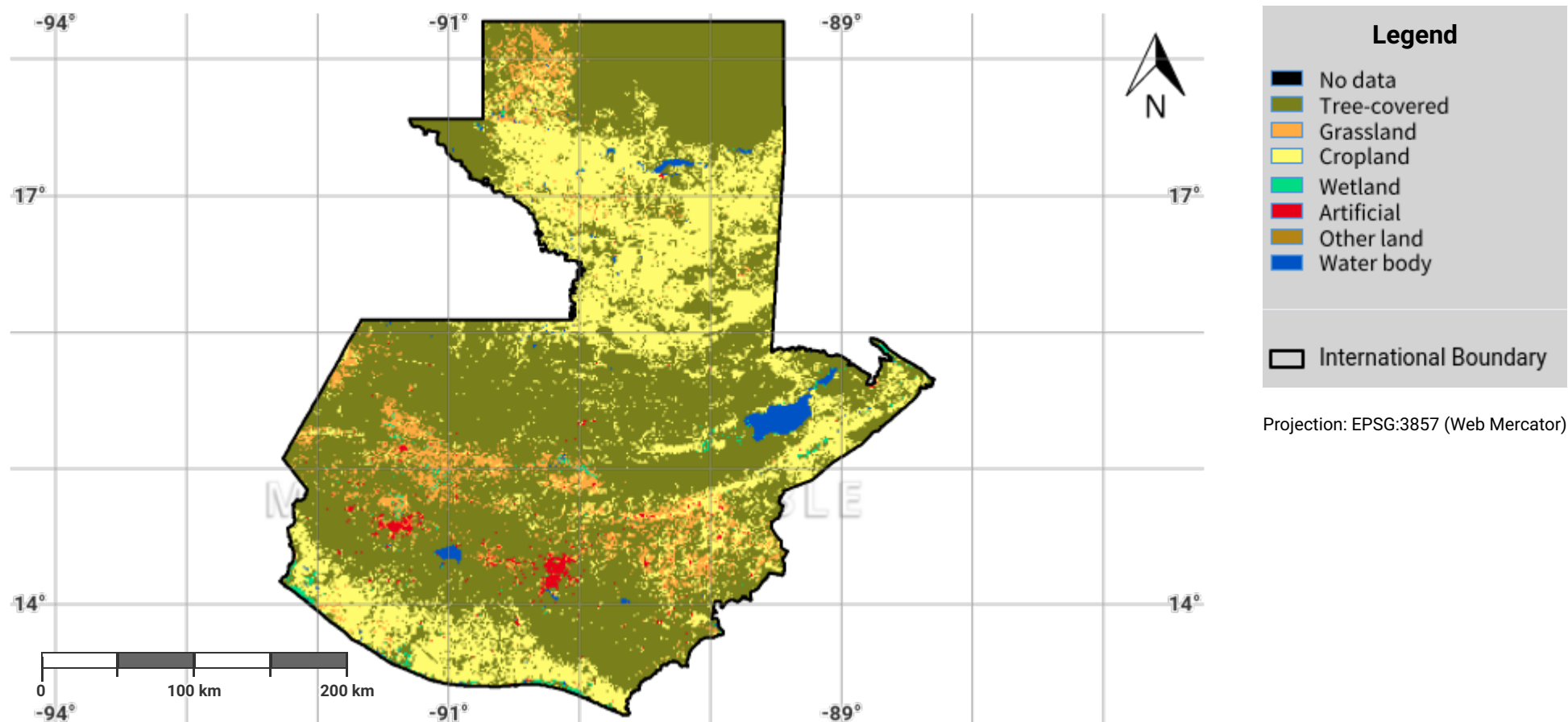
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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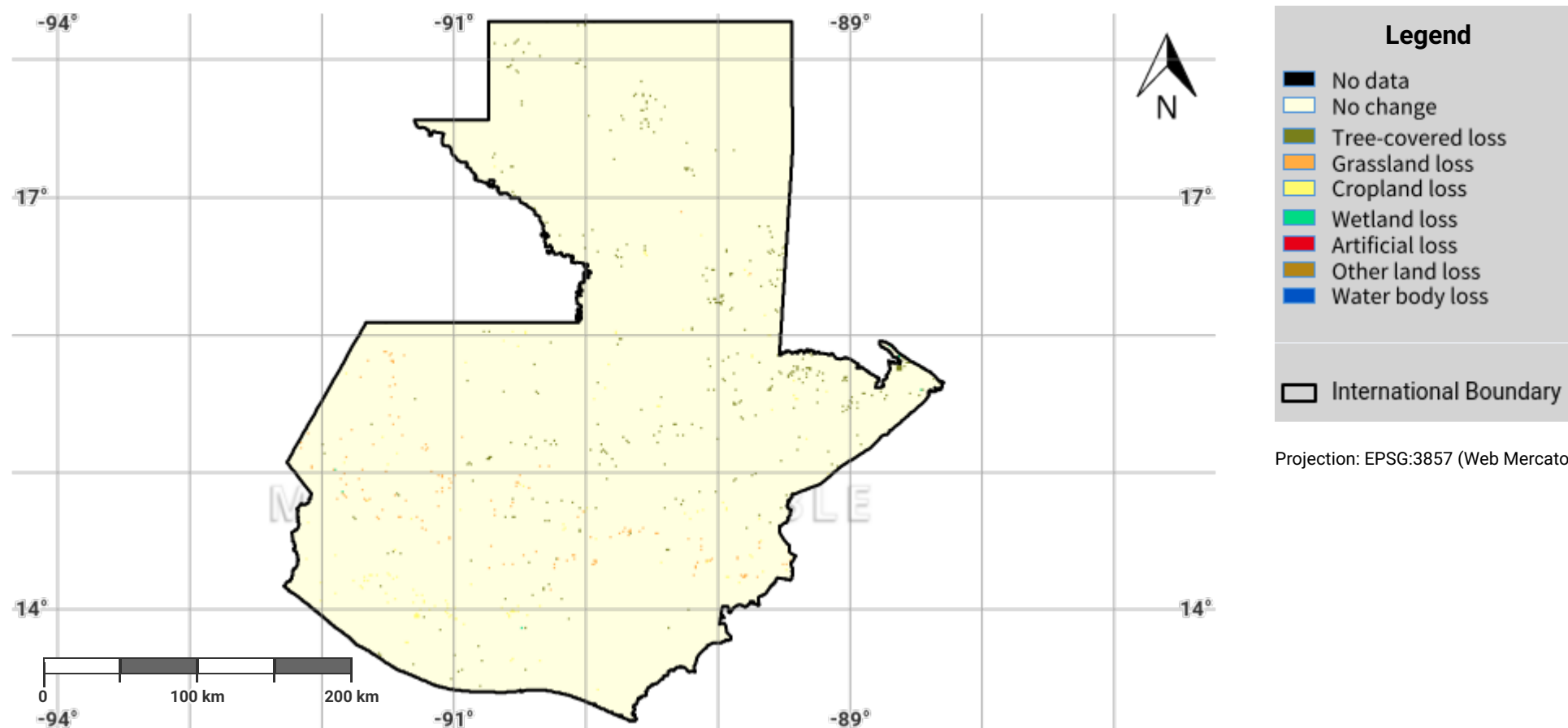
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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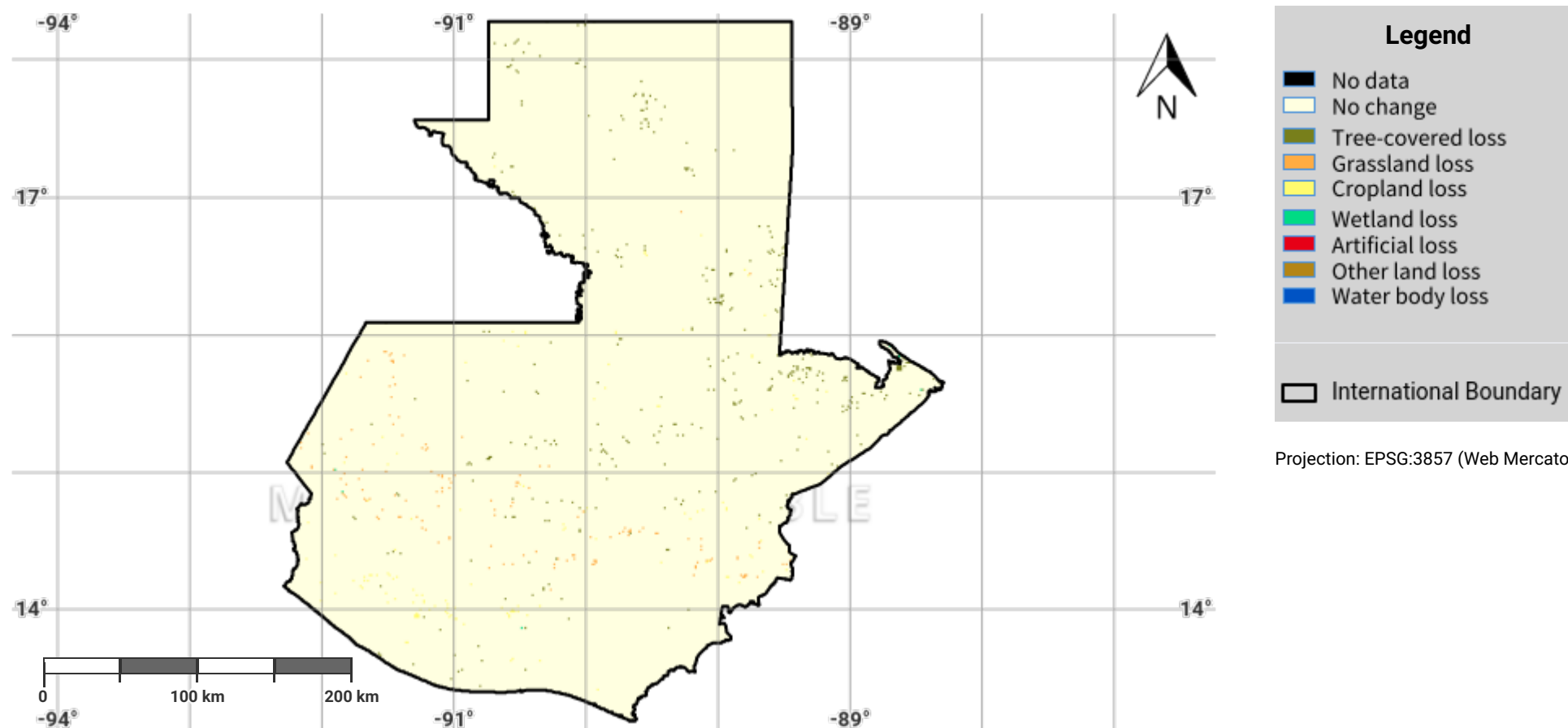
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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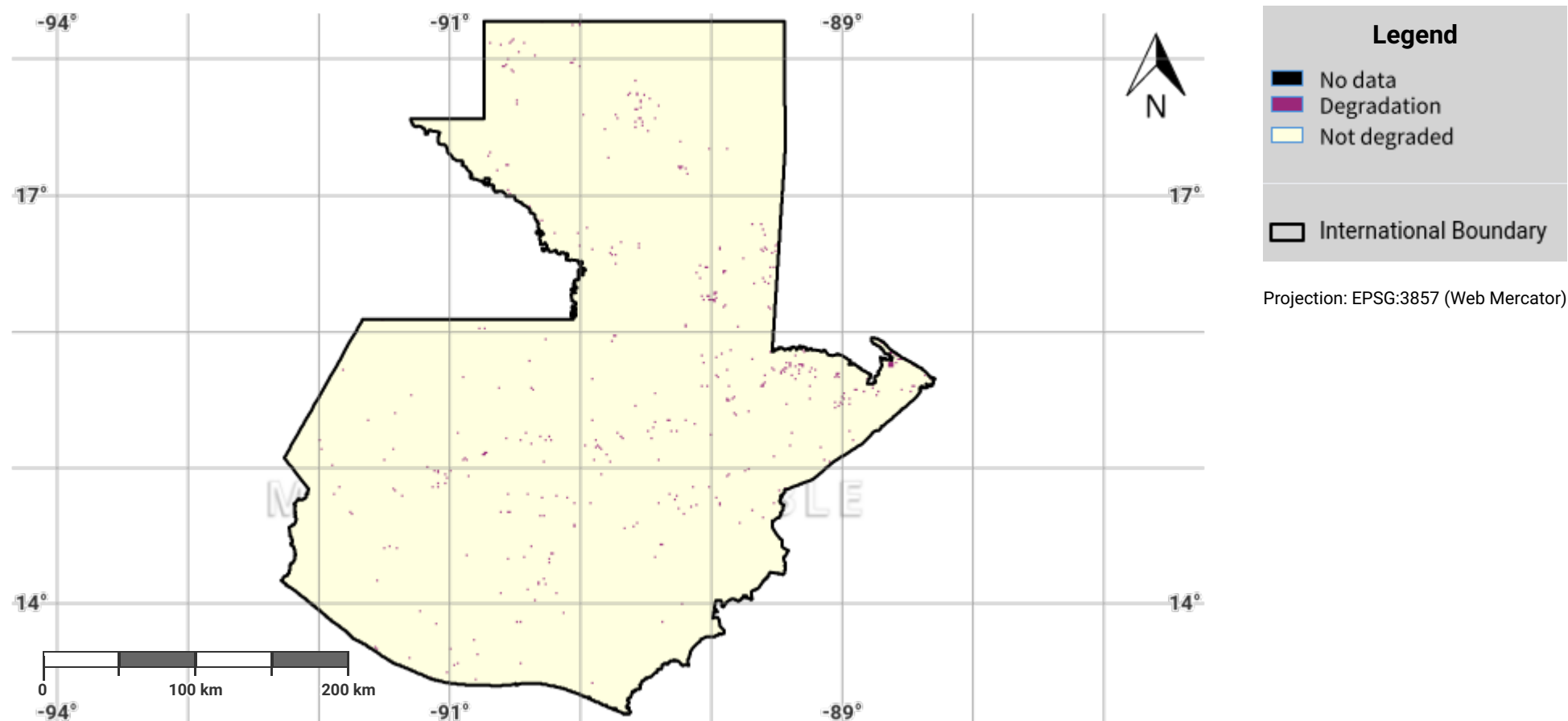
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



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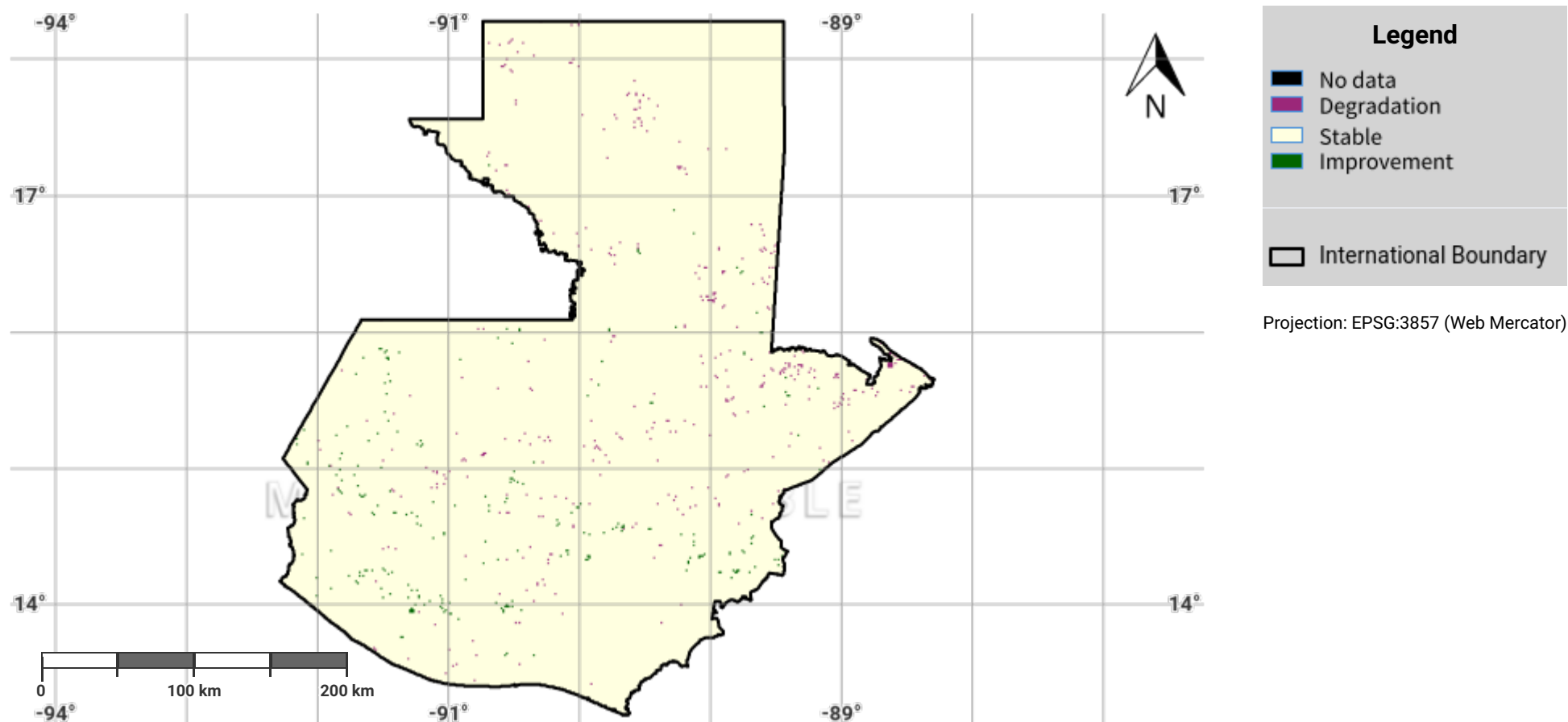
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Guatemala – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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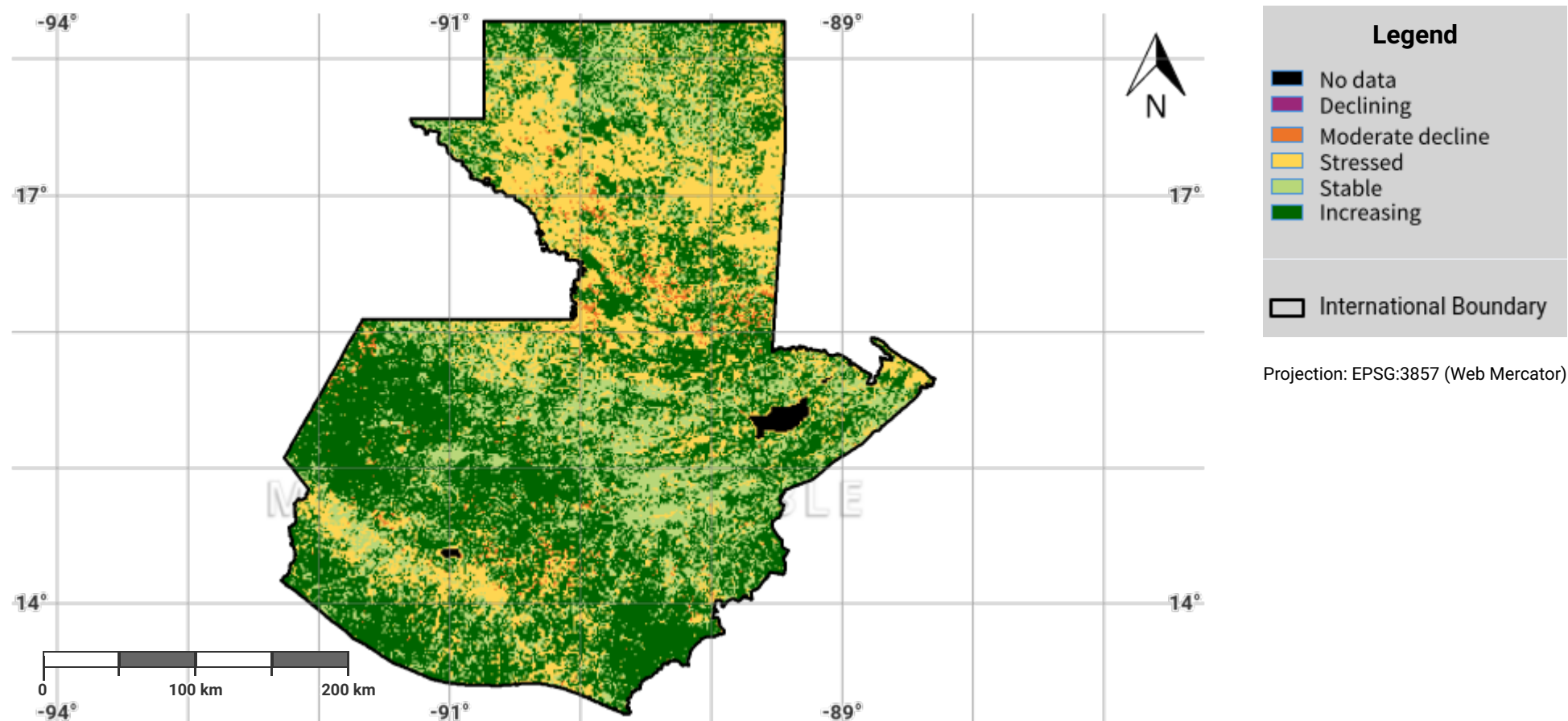
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Guatemala – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



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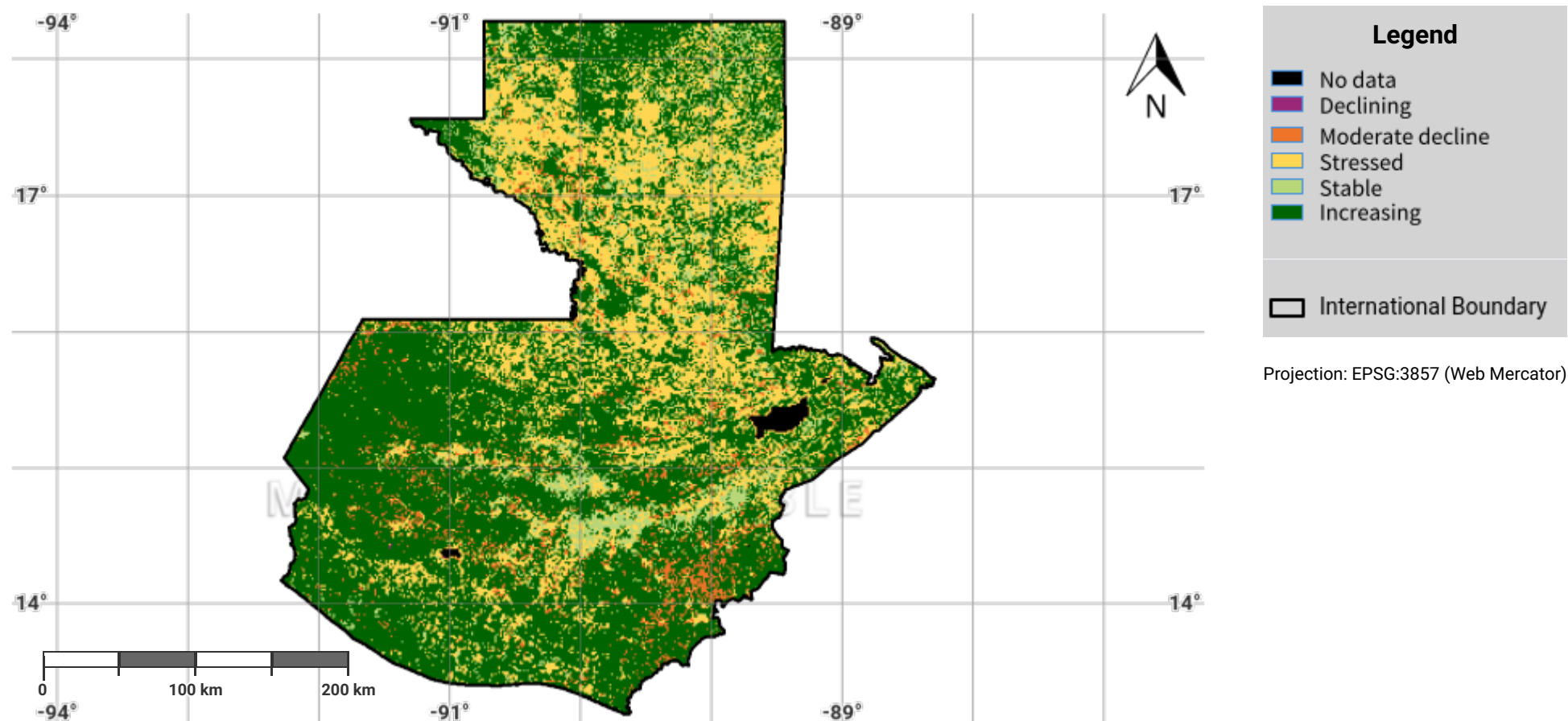
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Guatemala – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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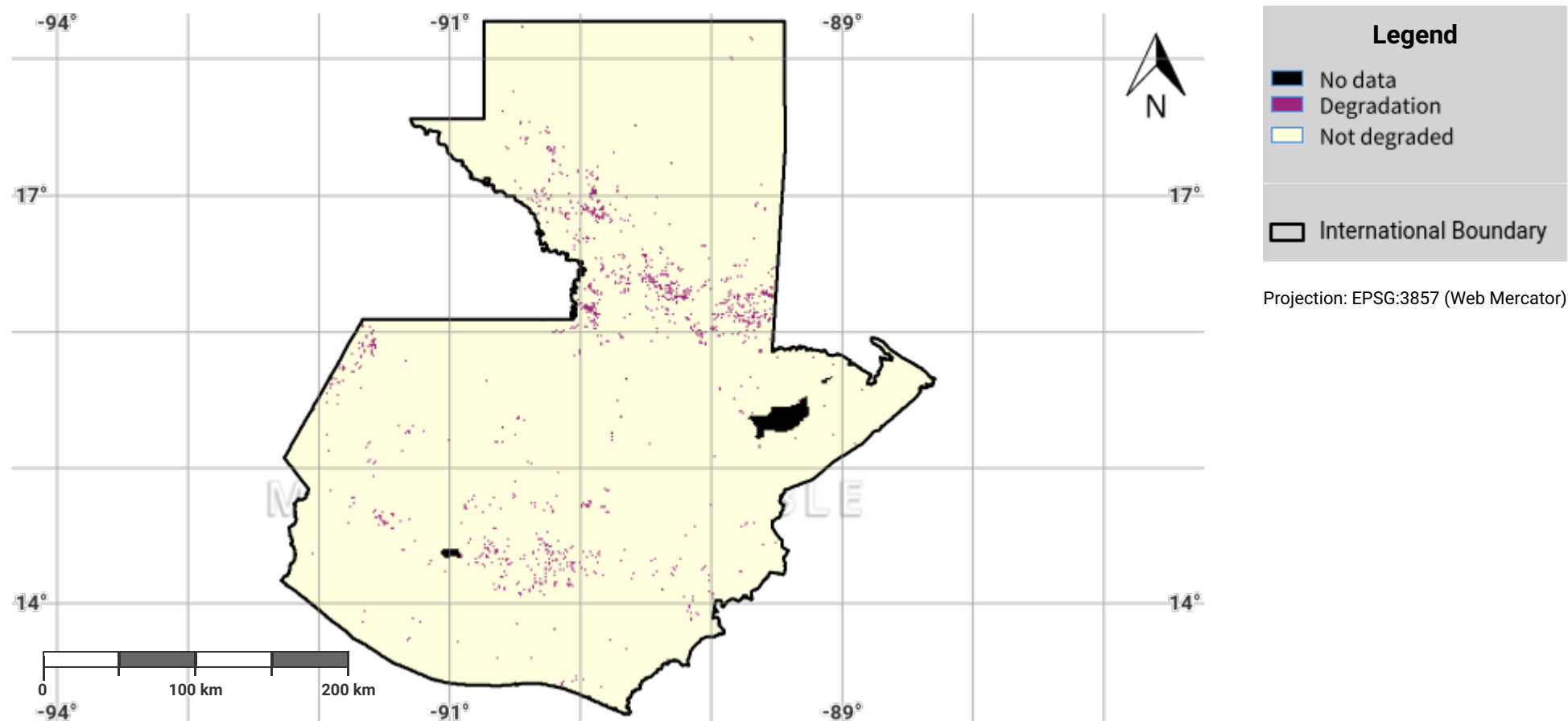
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Guatemala – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



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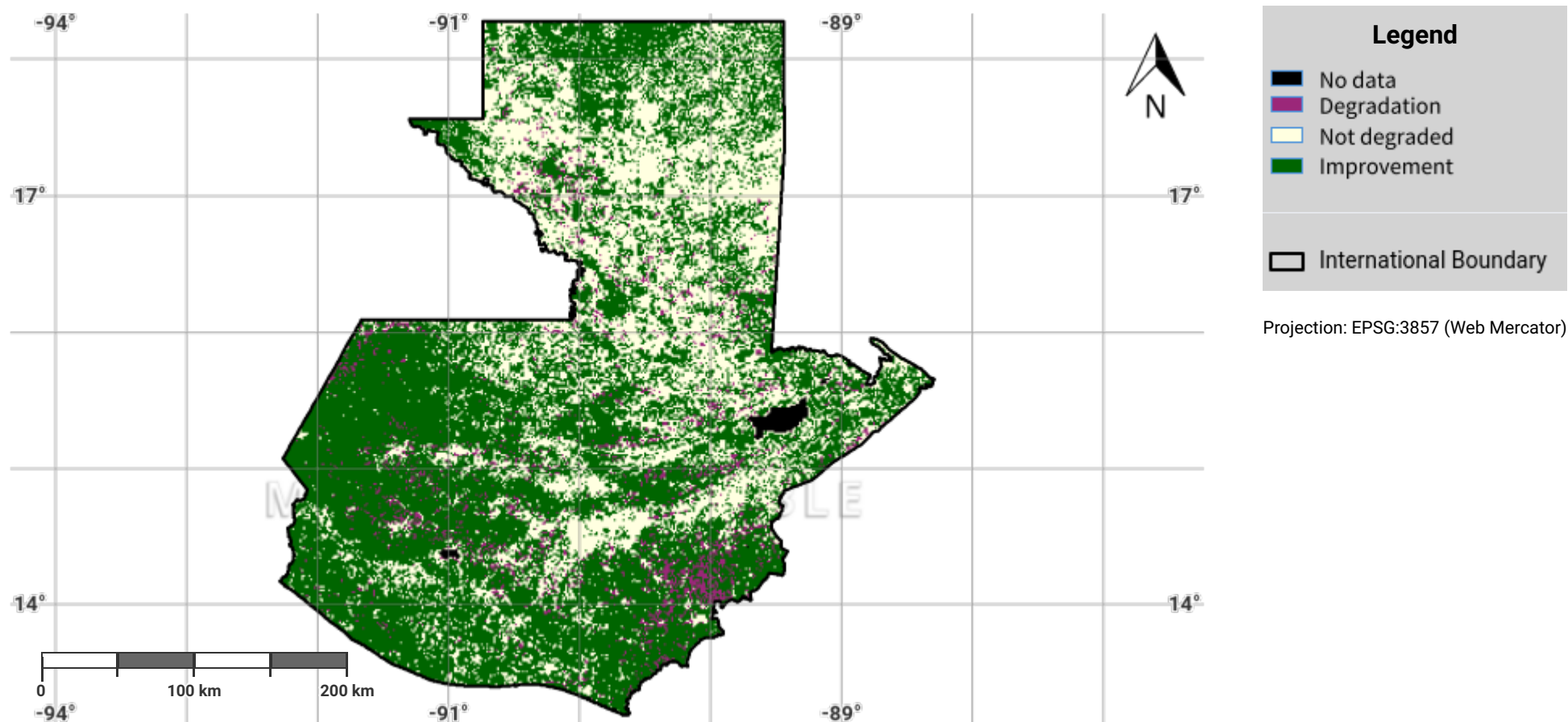
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Guatemala – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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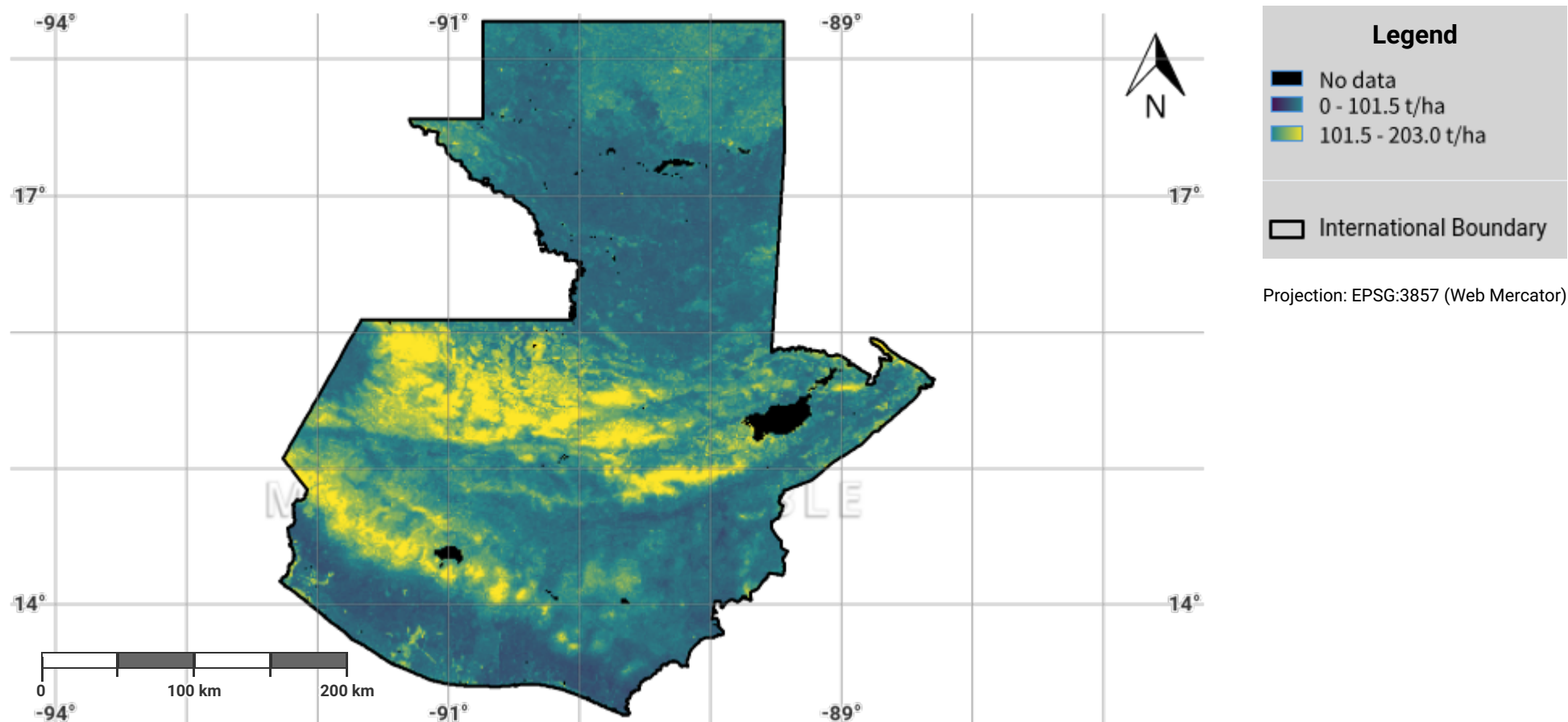
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M1

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



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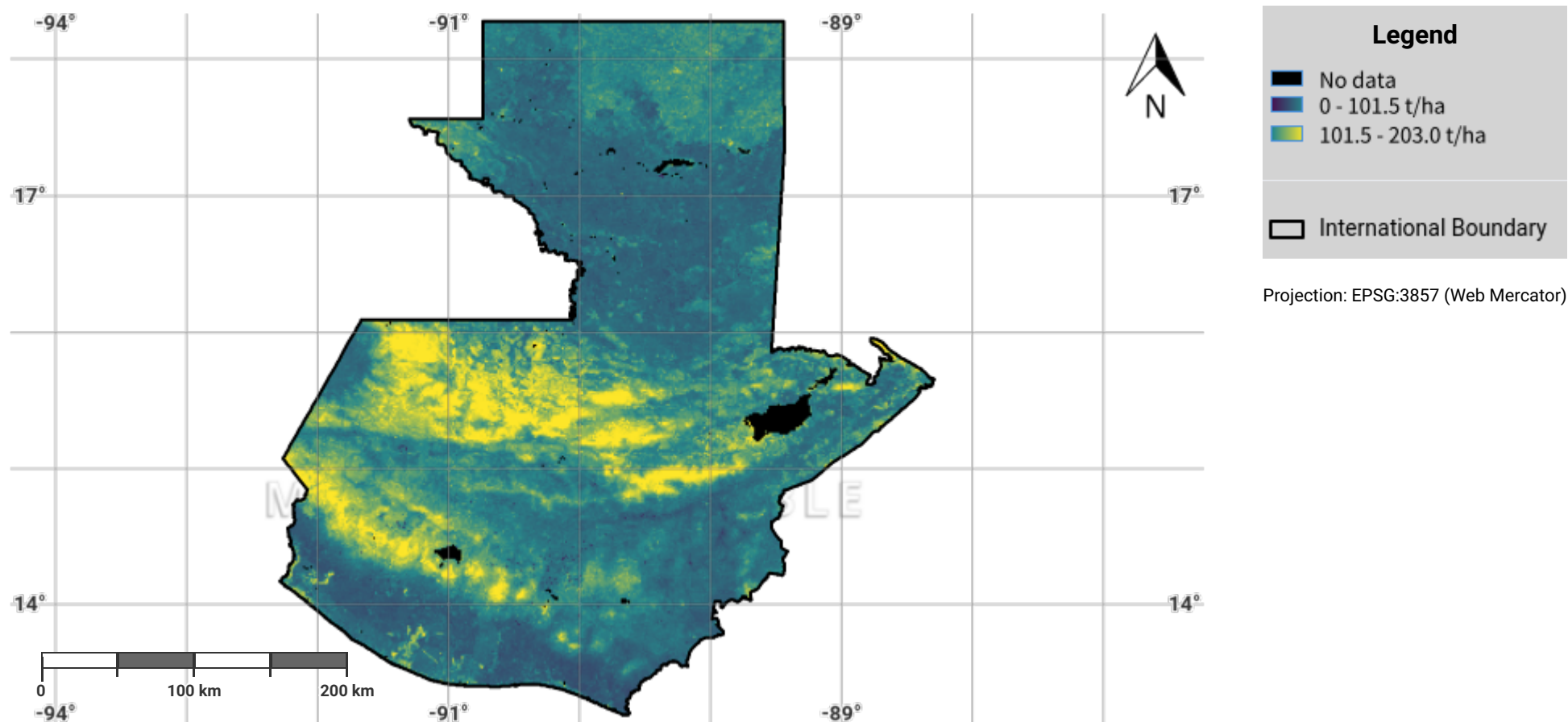
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Disclaimer

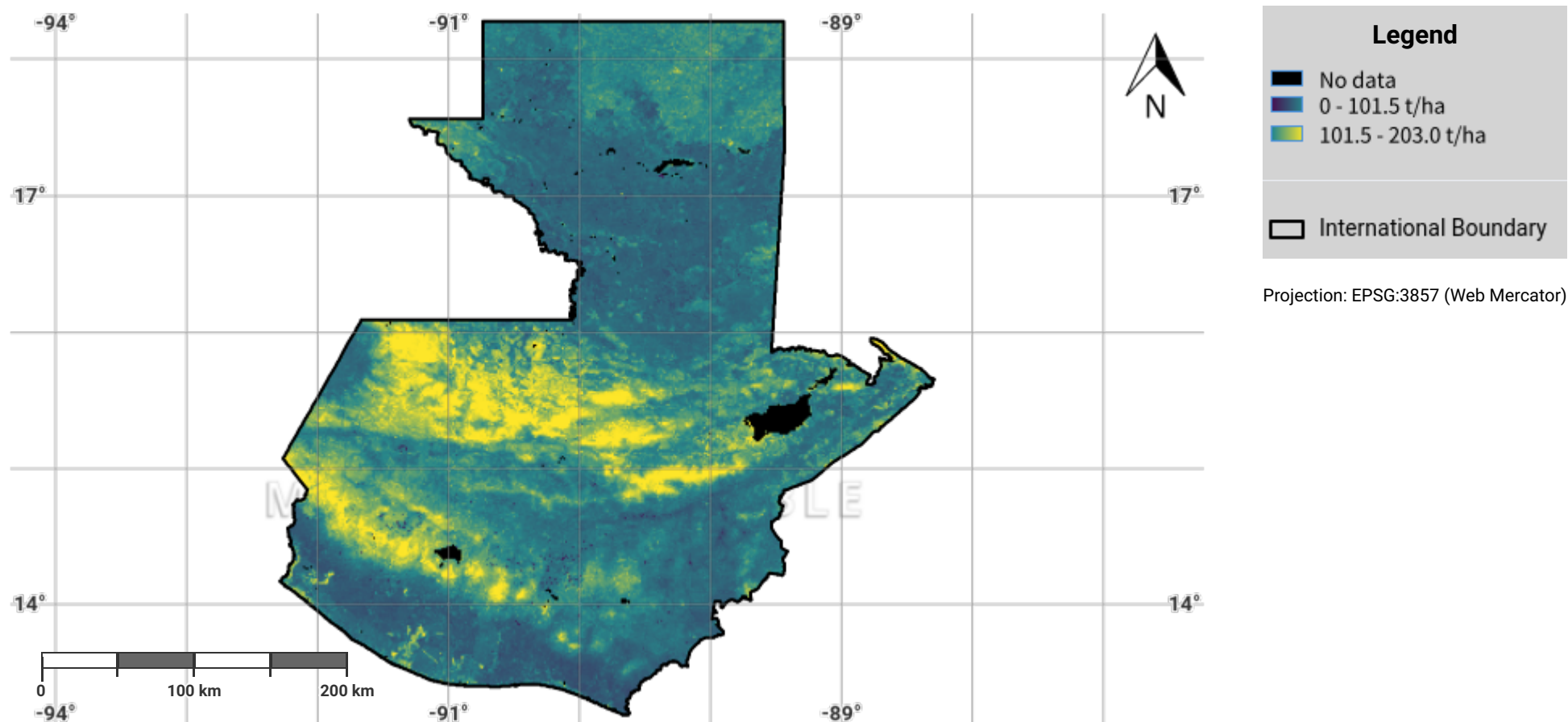
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



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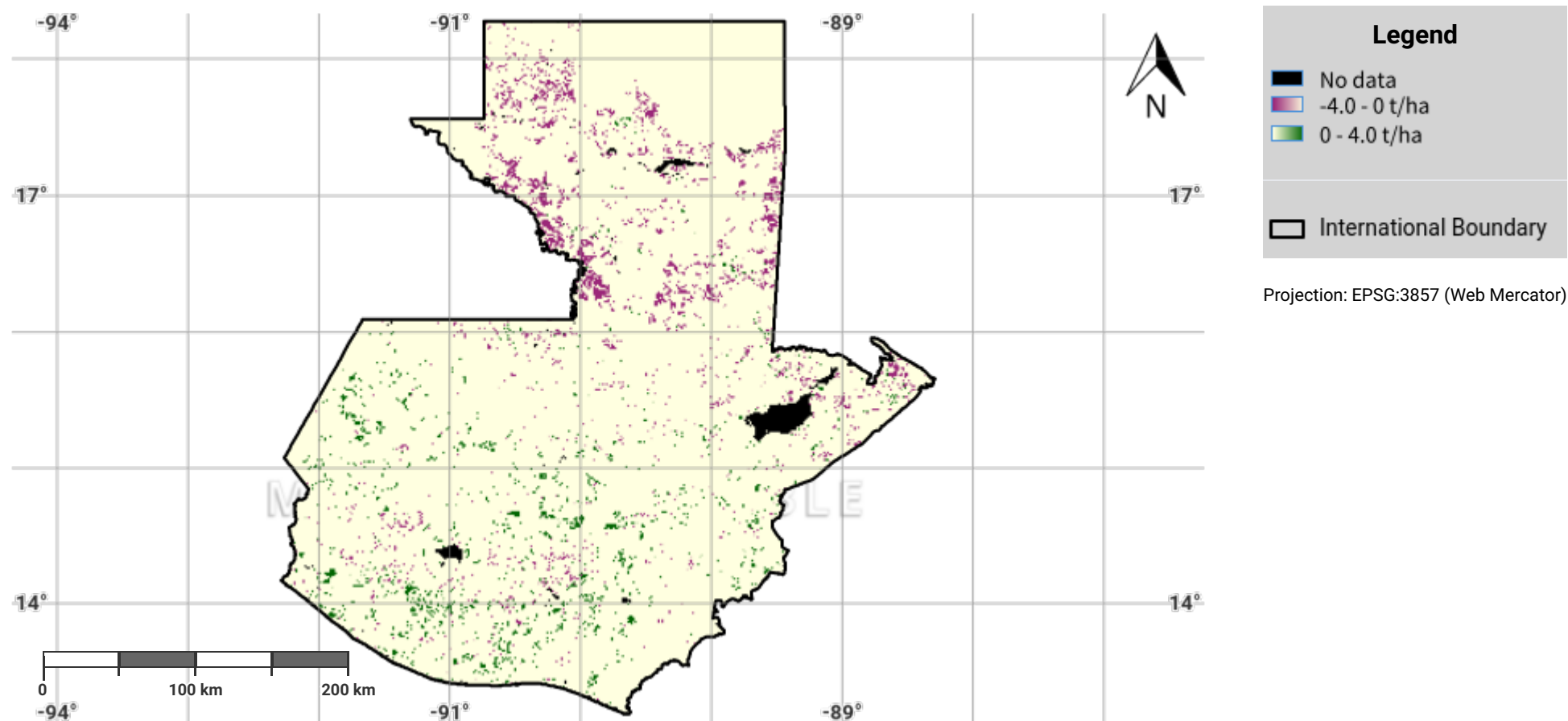
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



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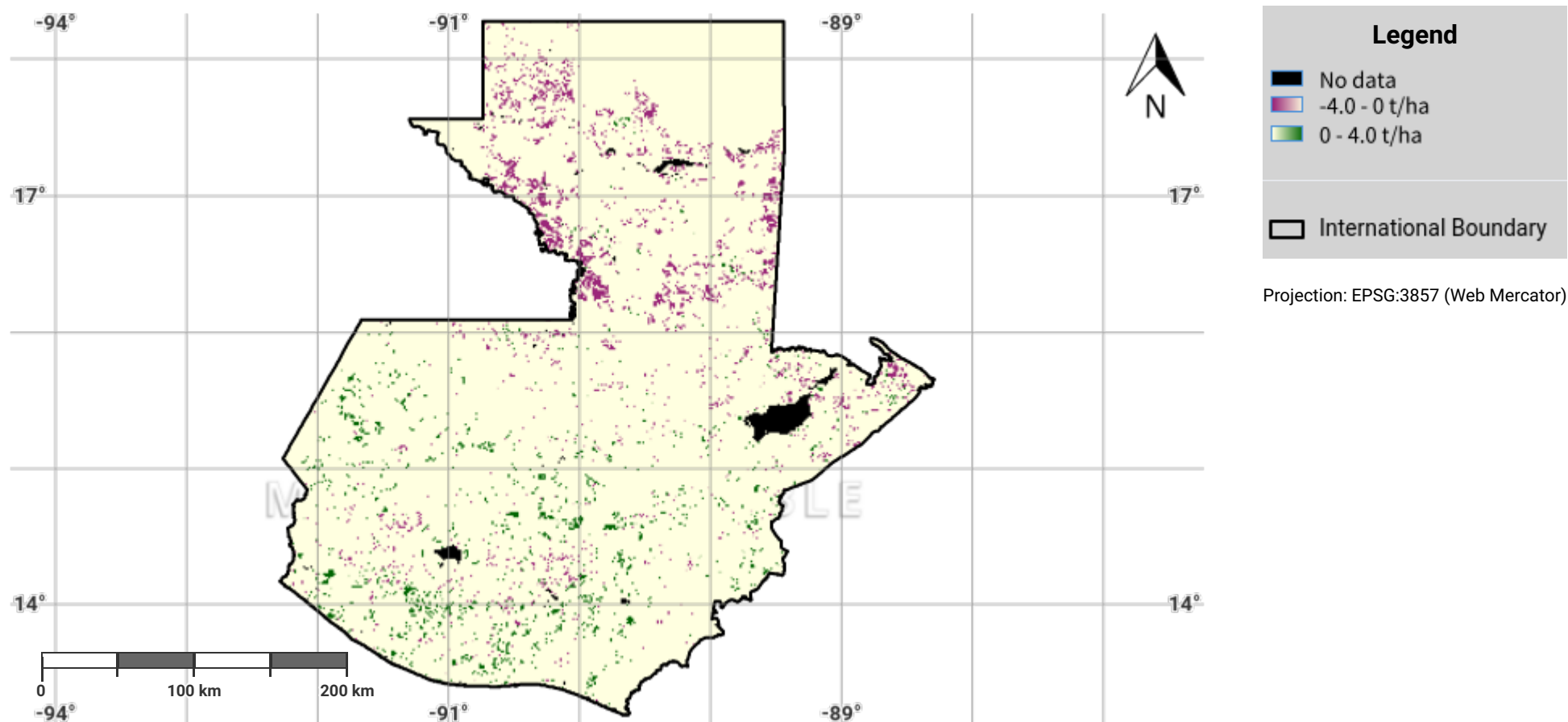
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



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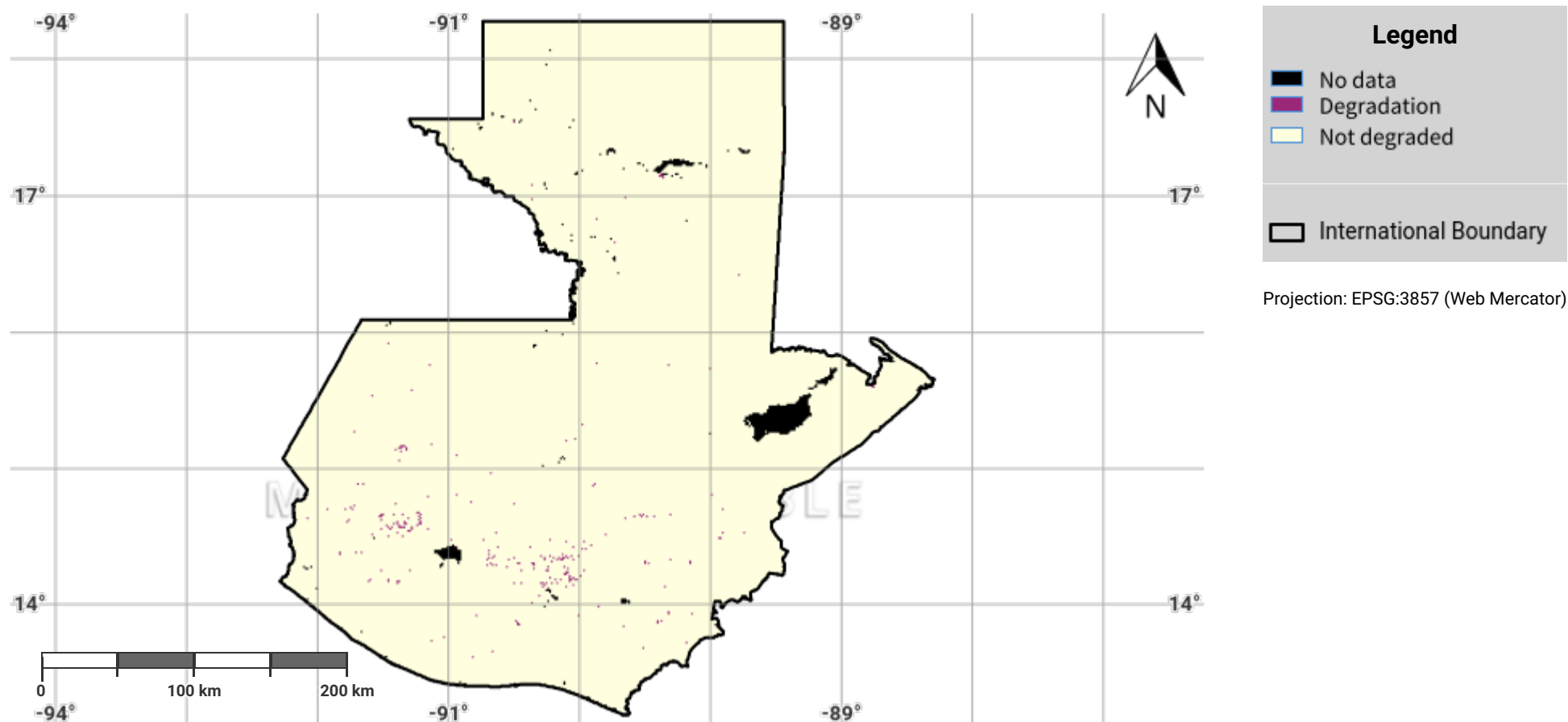
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



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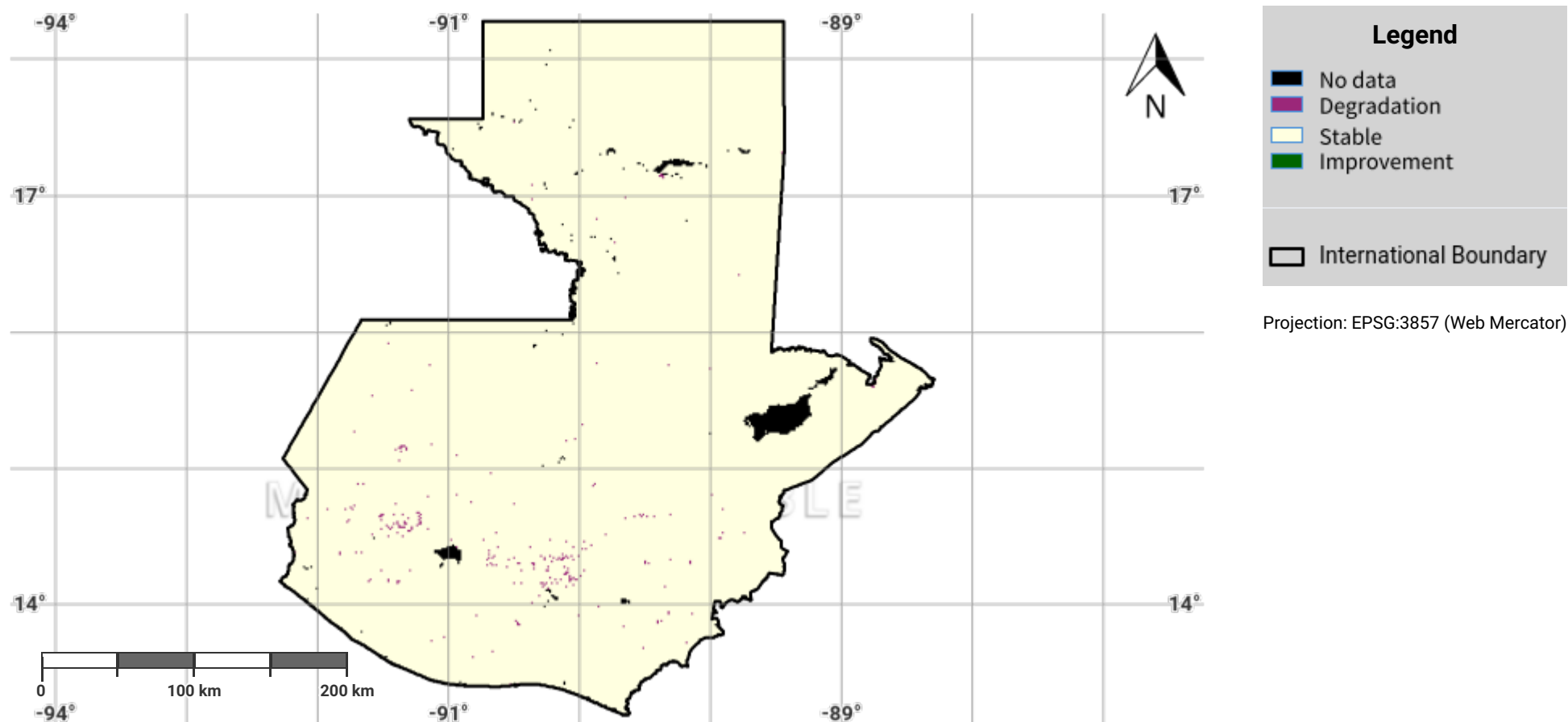
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Guatemala – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



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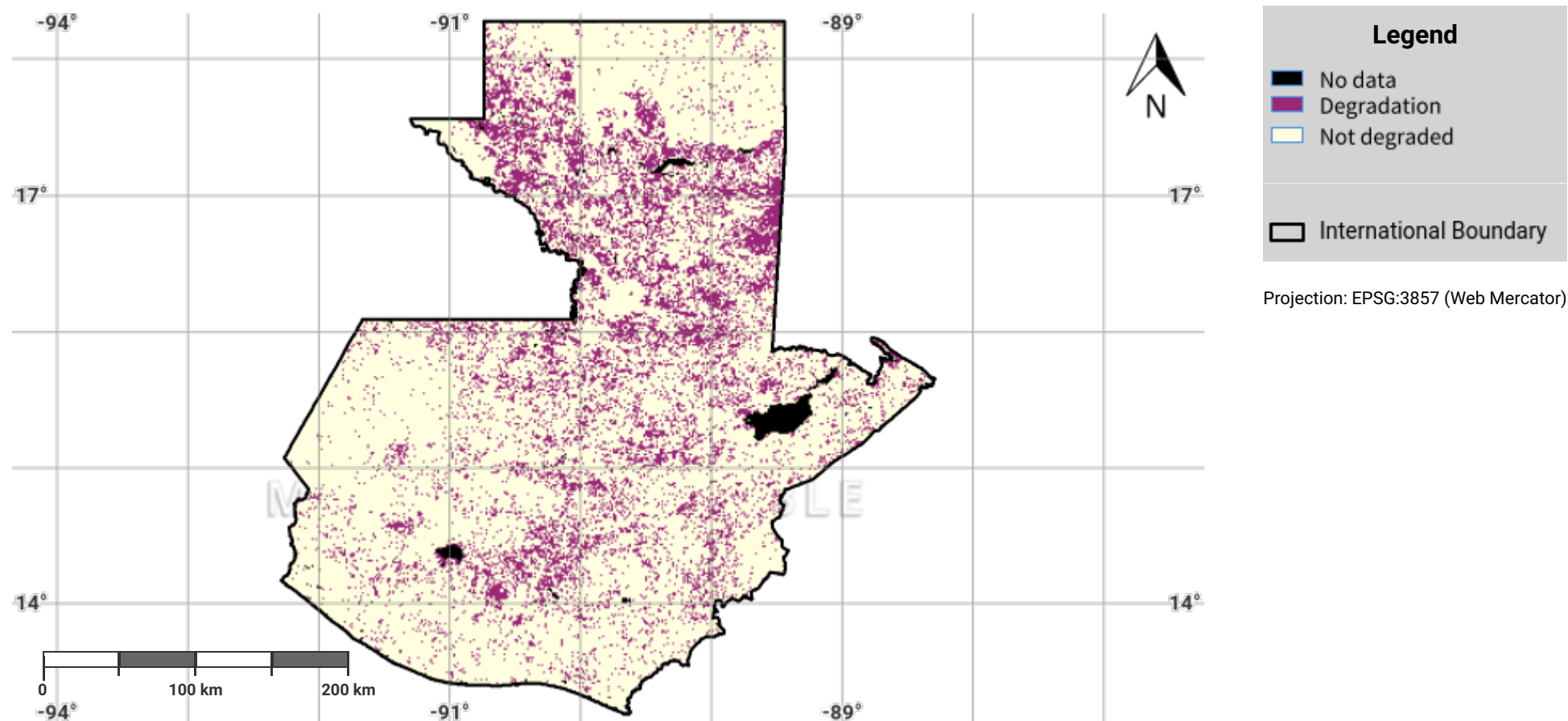
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Guatemala – SO1-4.M1

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



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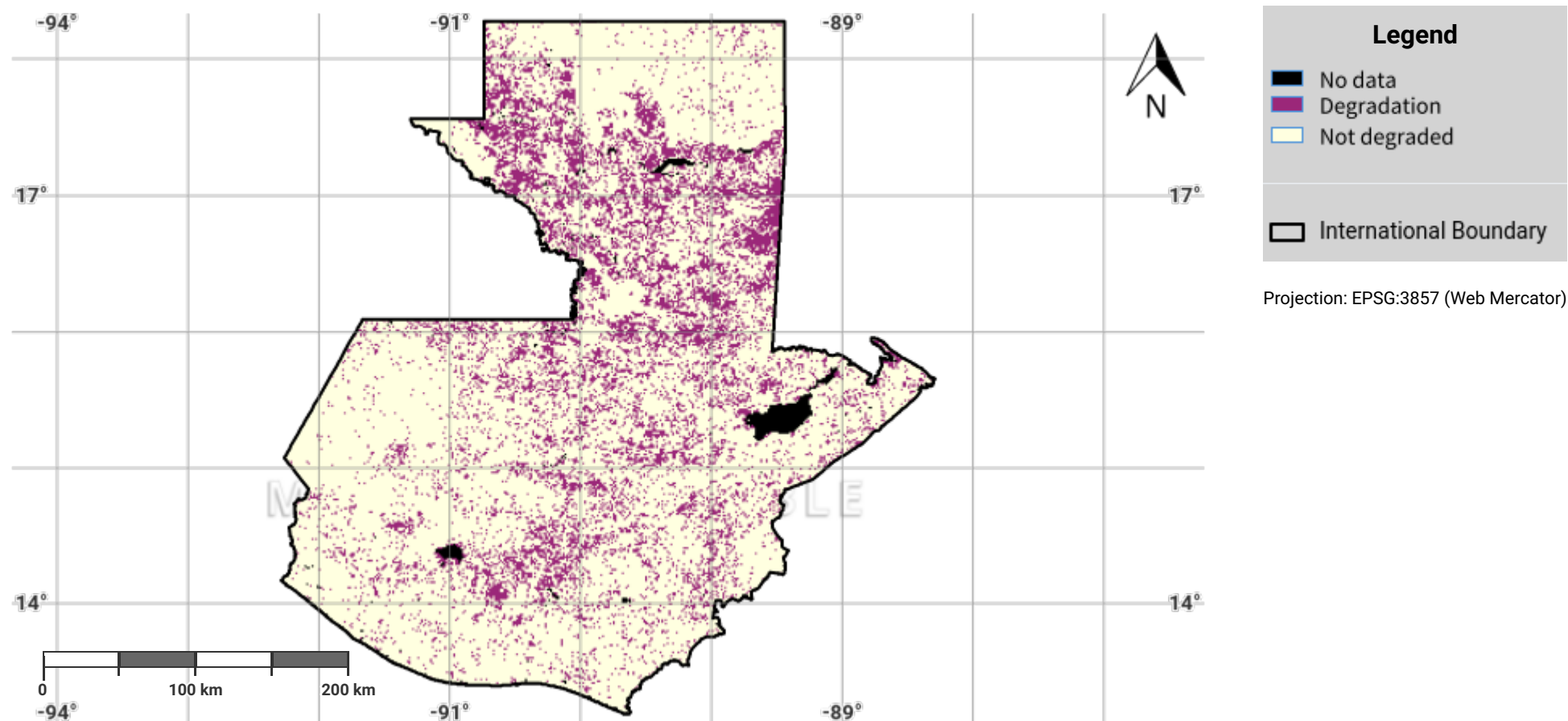
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Guatemala – SO1-4.M2

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



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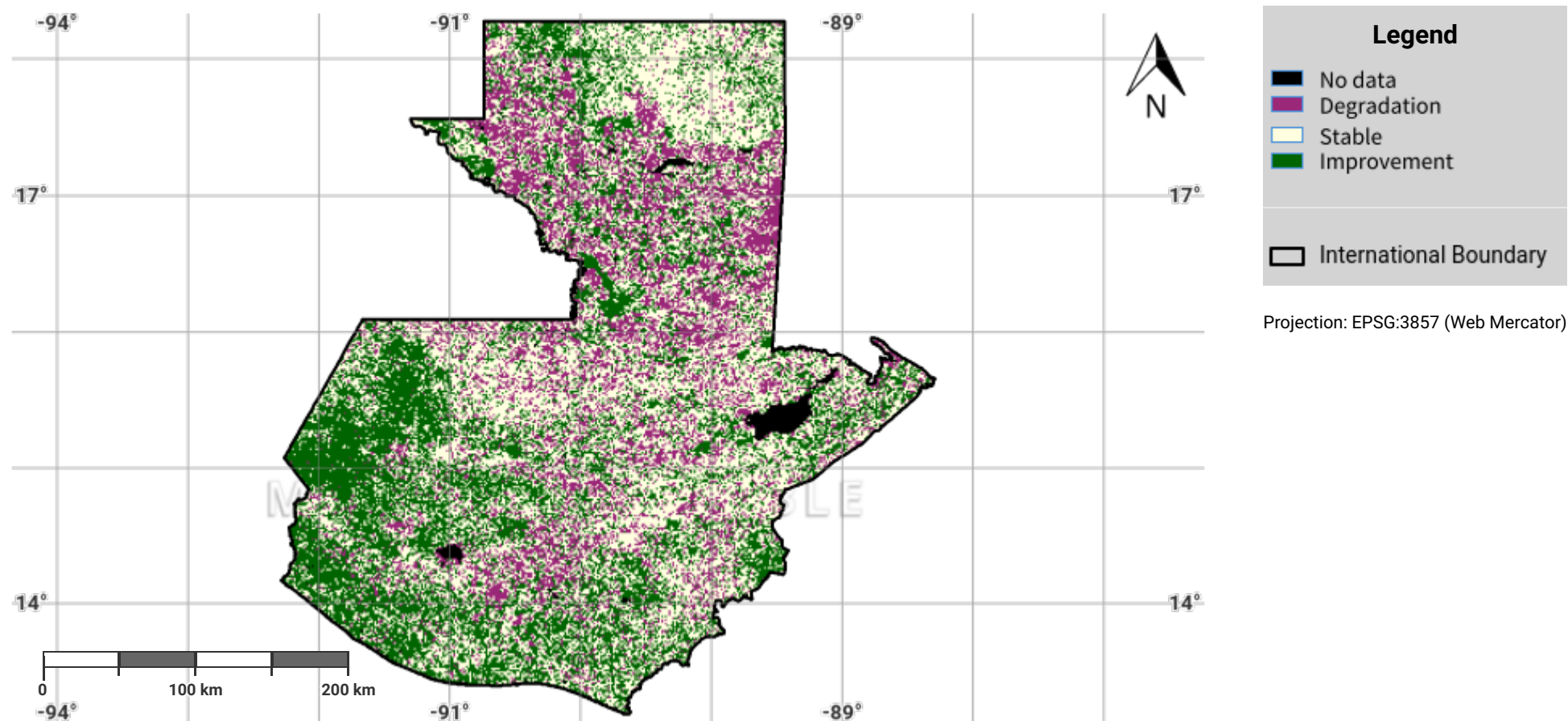
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Guatemala – SO1-4.M3

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



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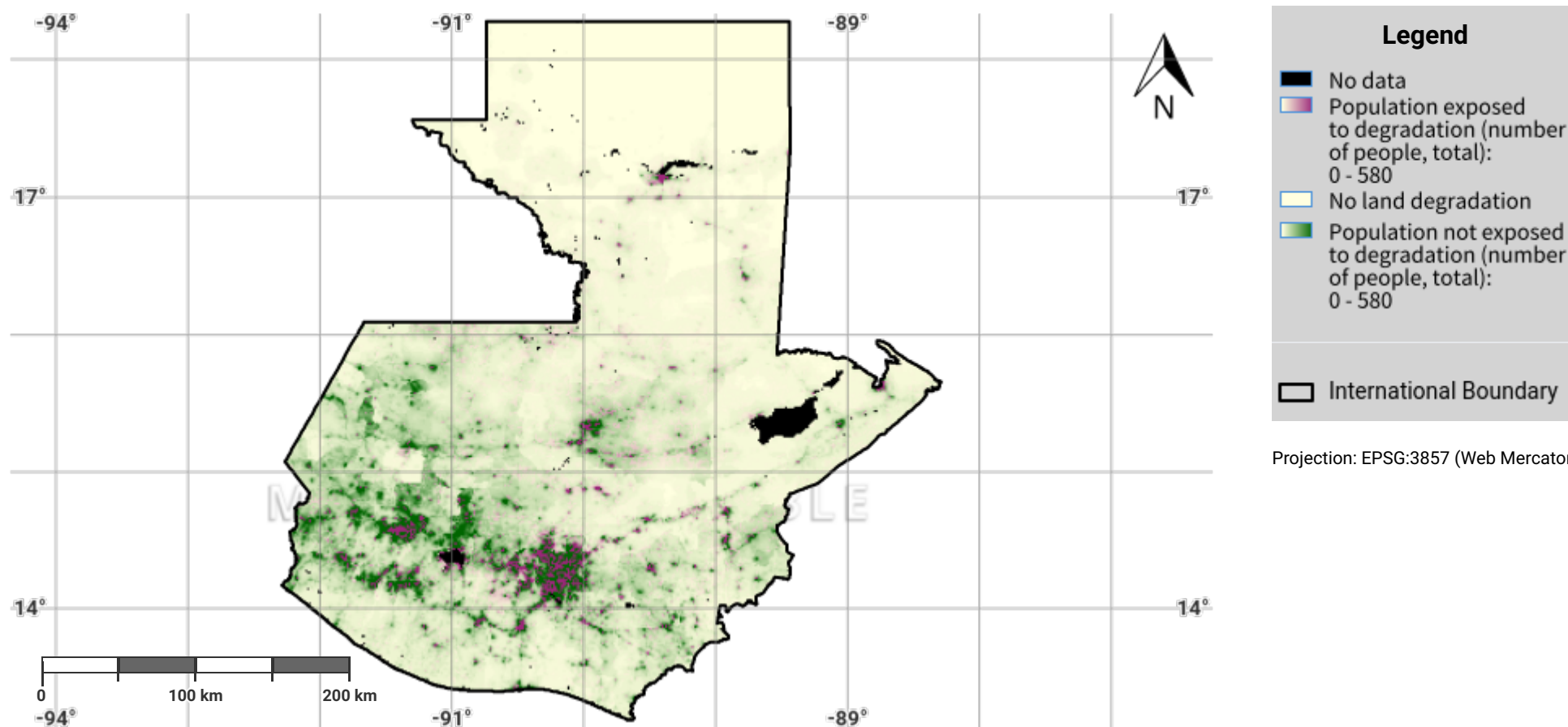
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Guatemala – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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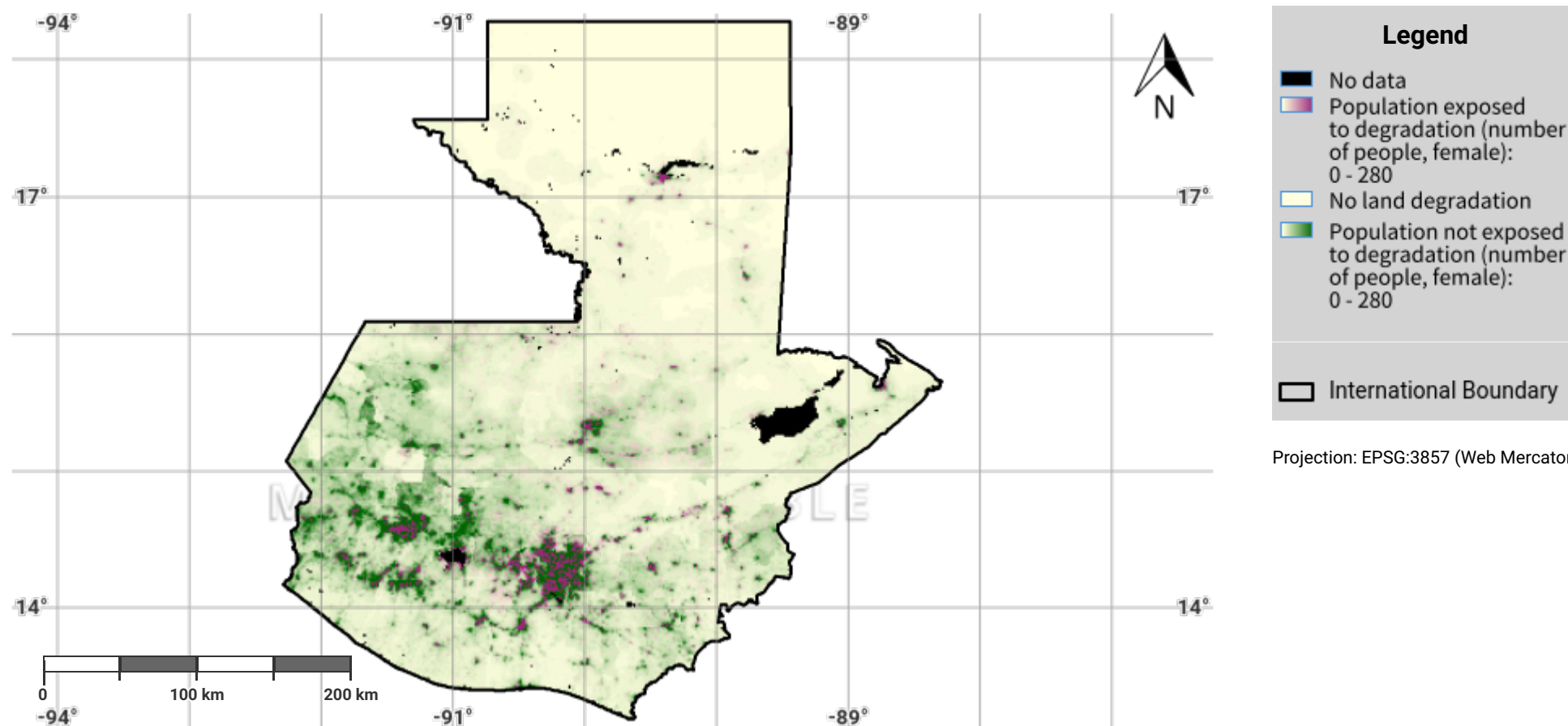
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Guatemala – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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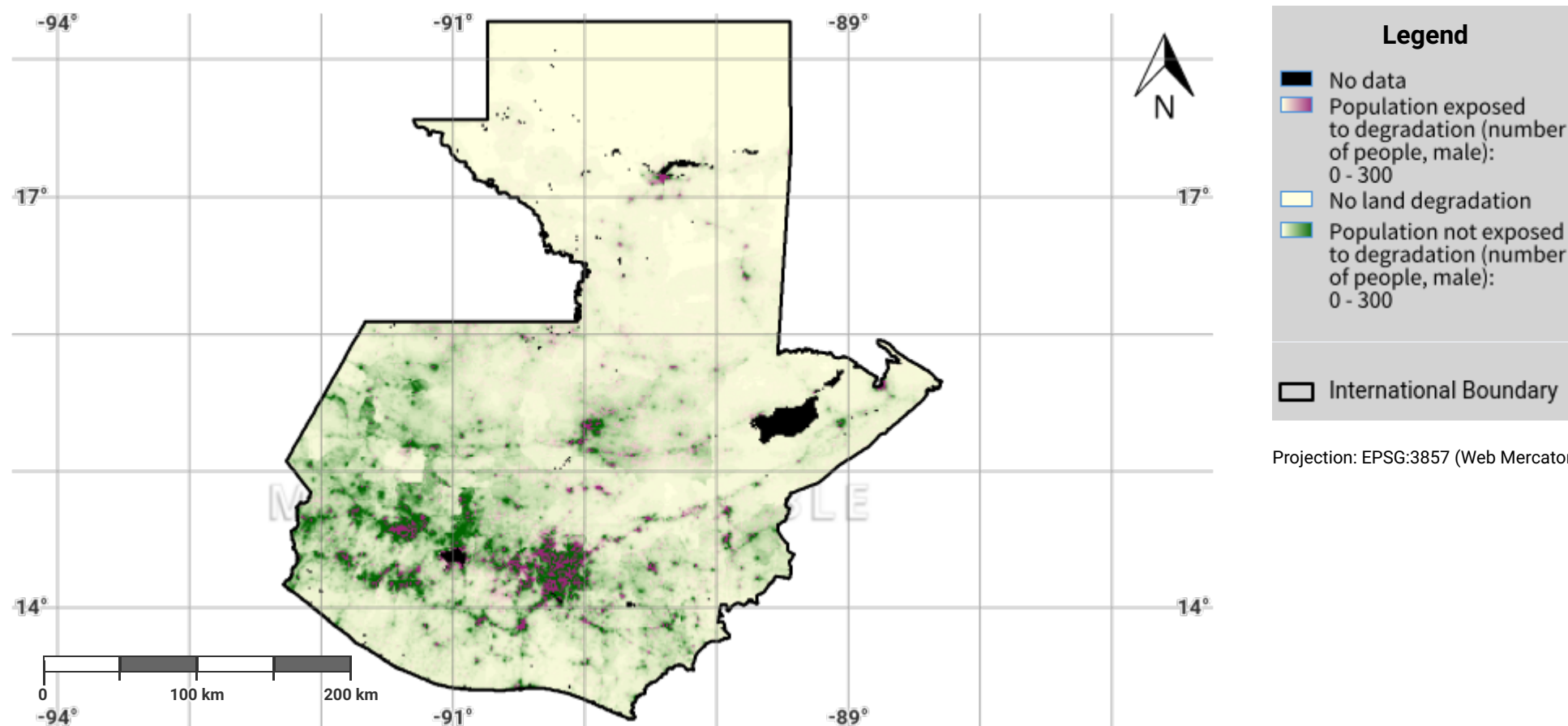
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Guatemala – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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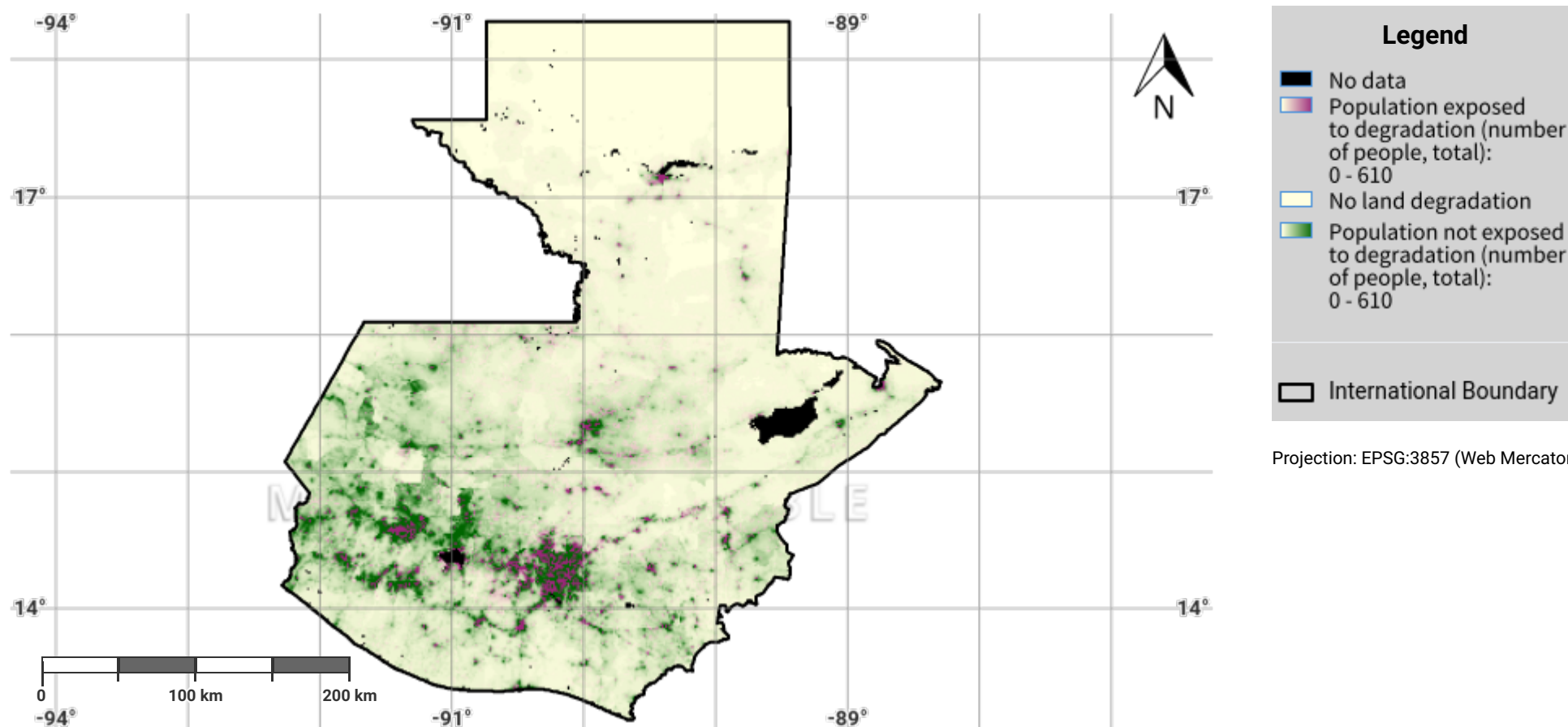
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Guatemala – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



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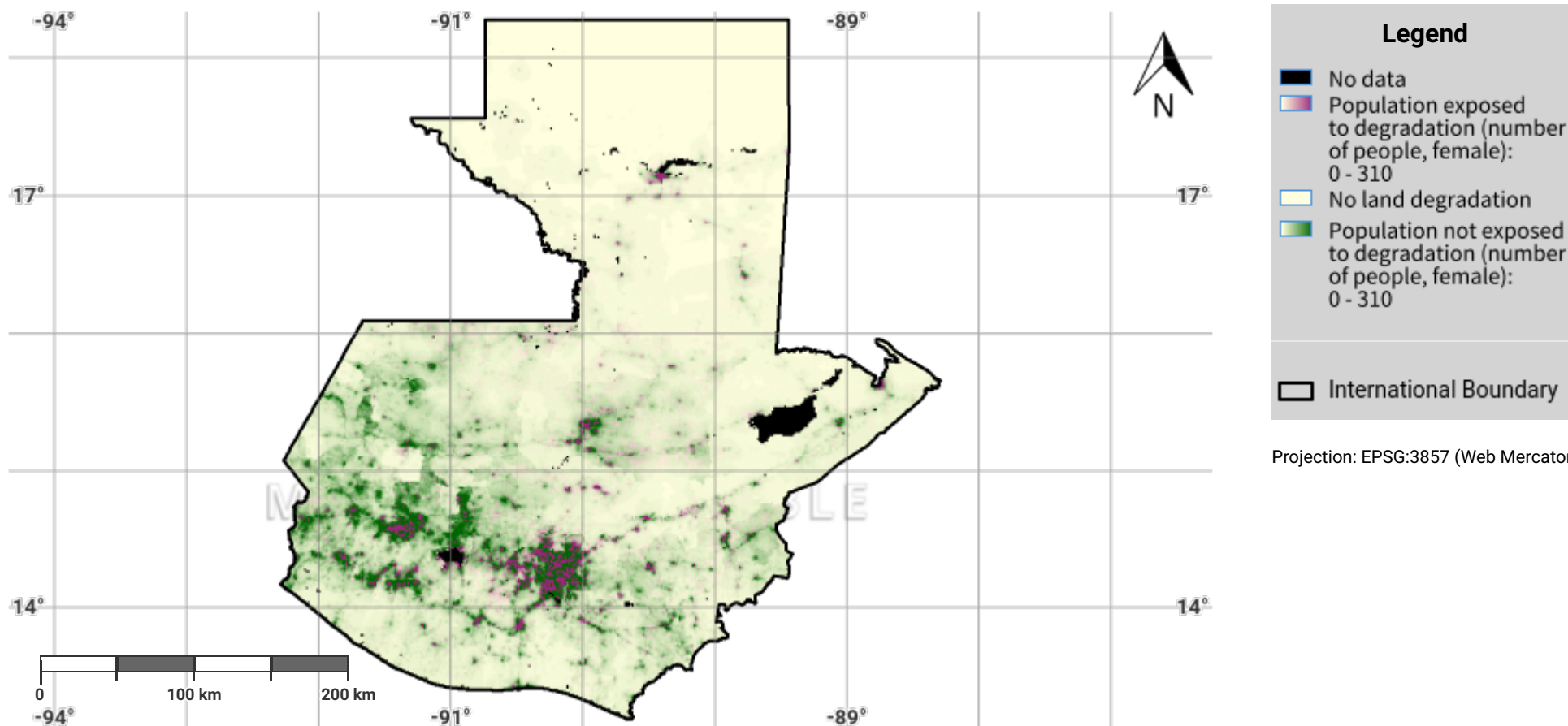
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Guatemala – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Disclaimer

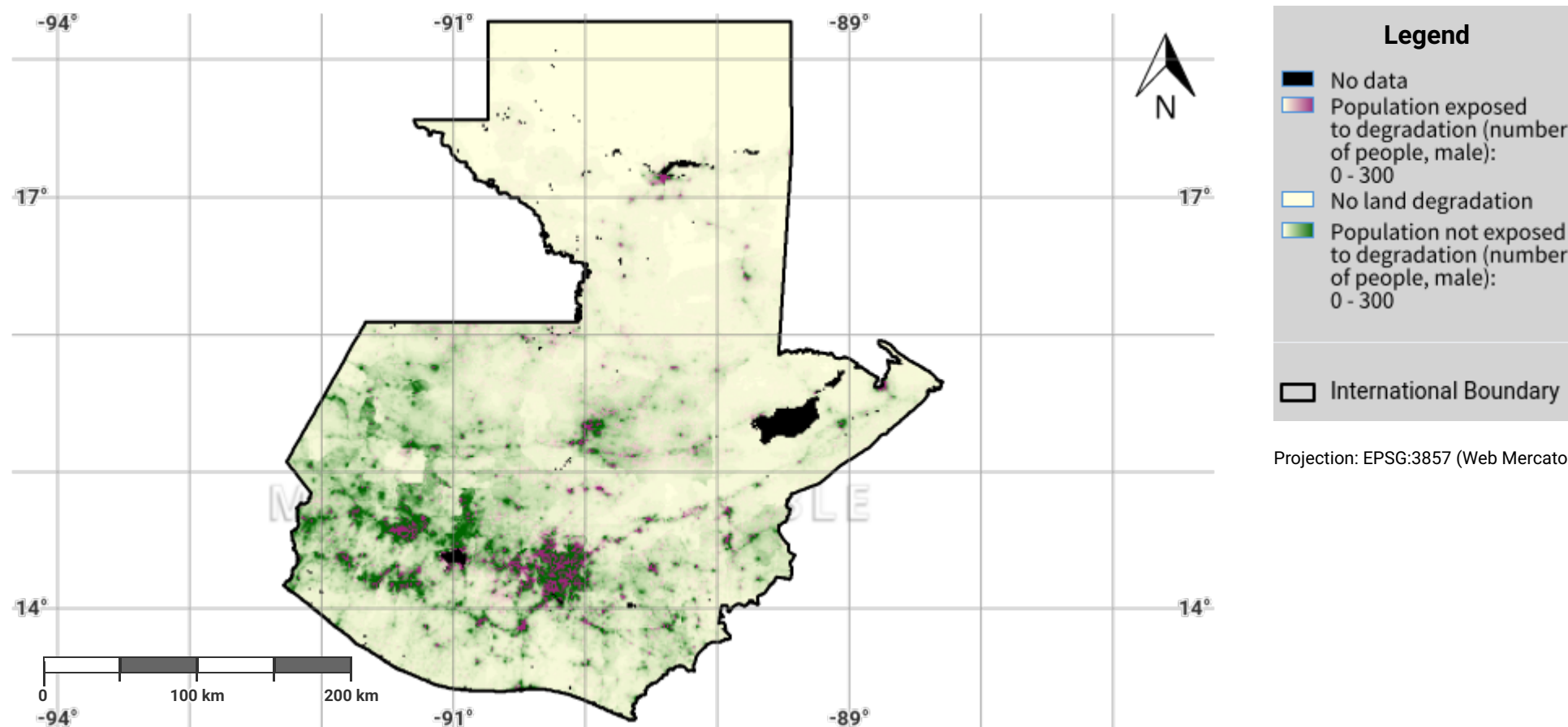
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Guatemala – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Disclaimer

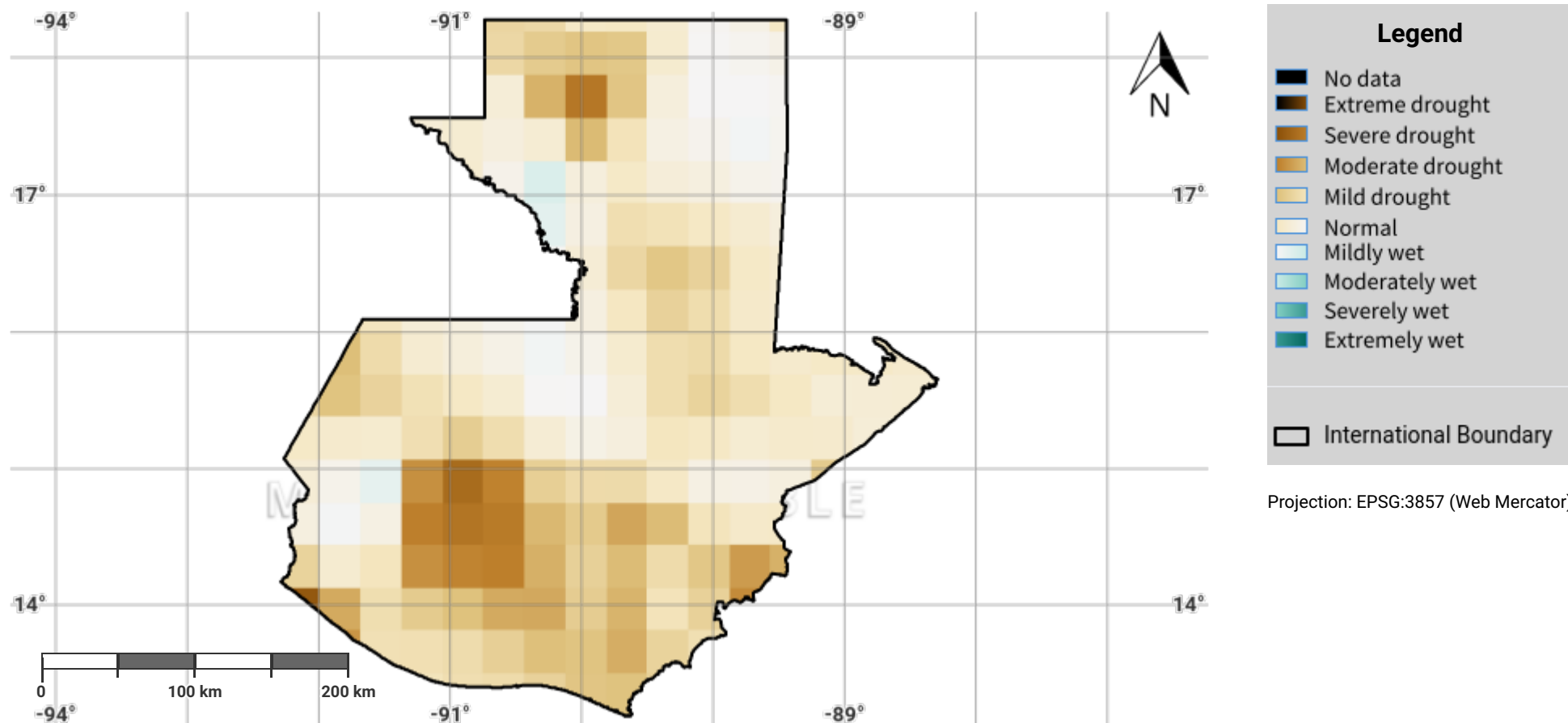
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Guatemala – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



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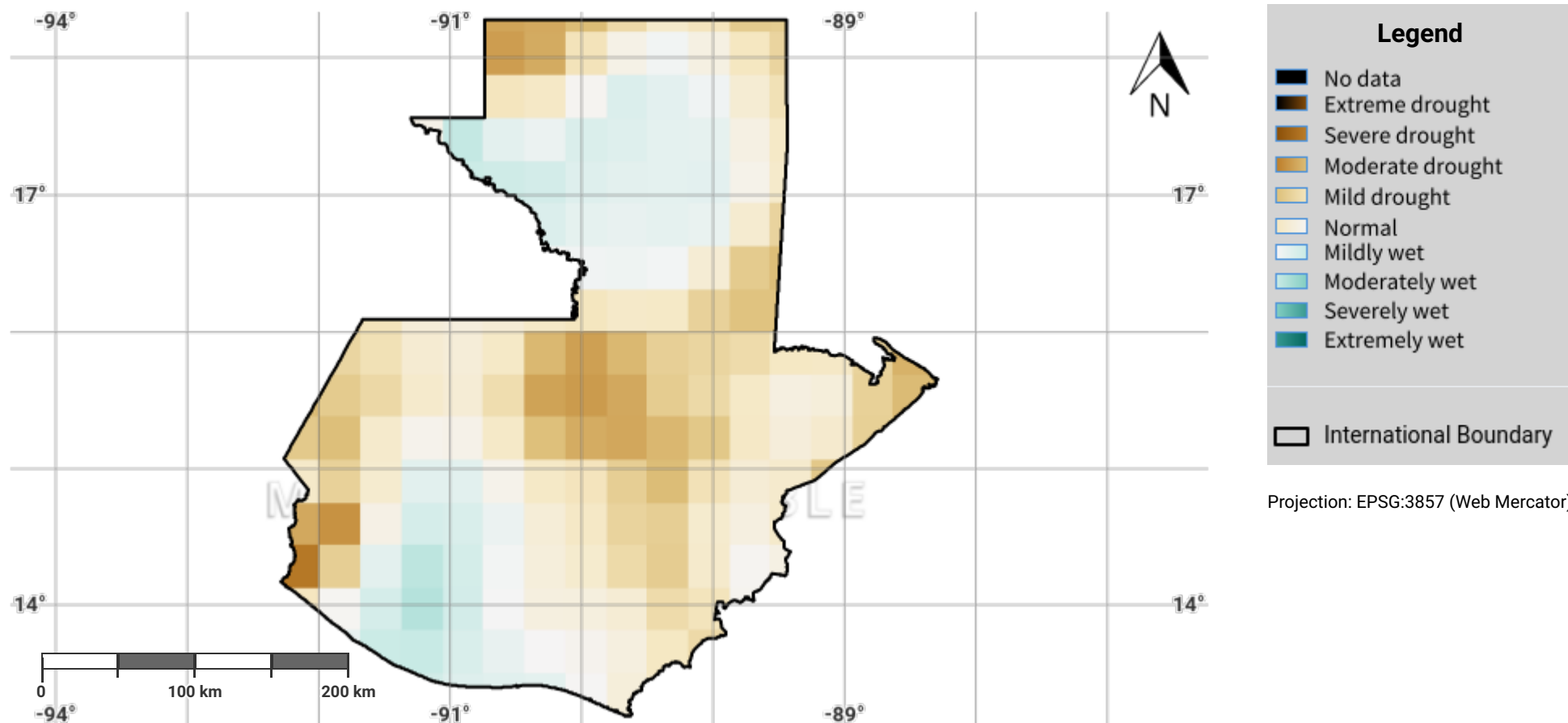
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Guatemala – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



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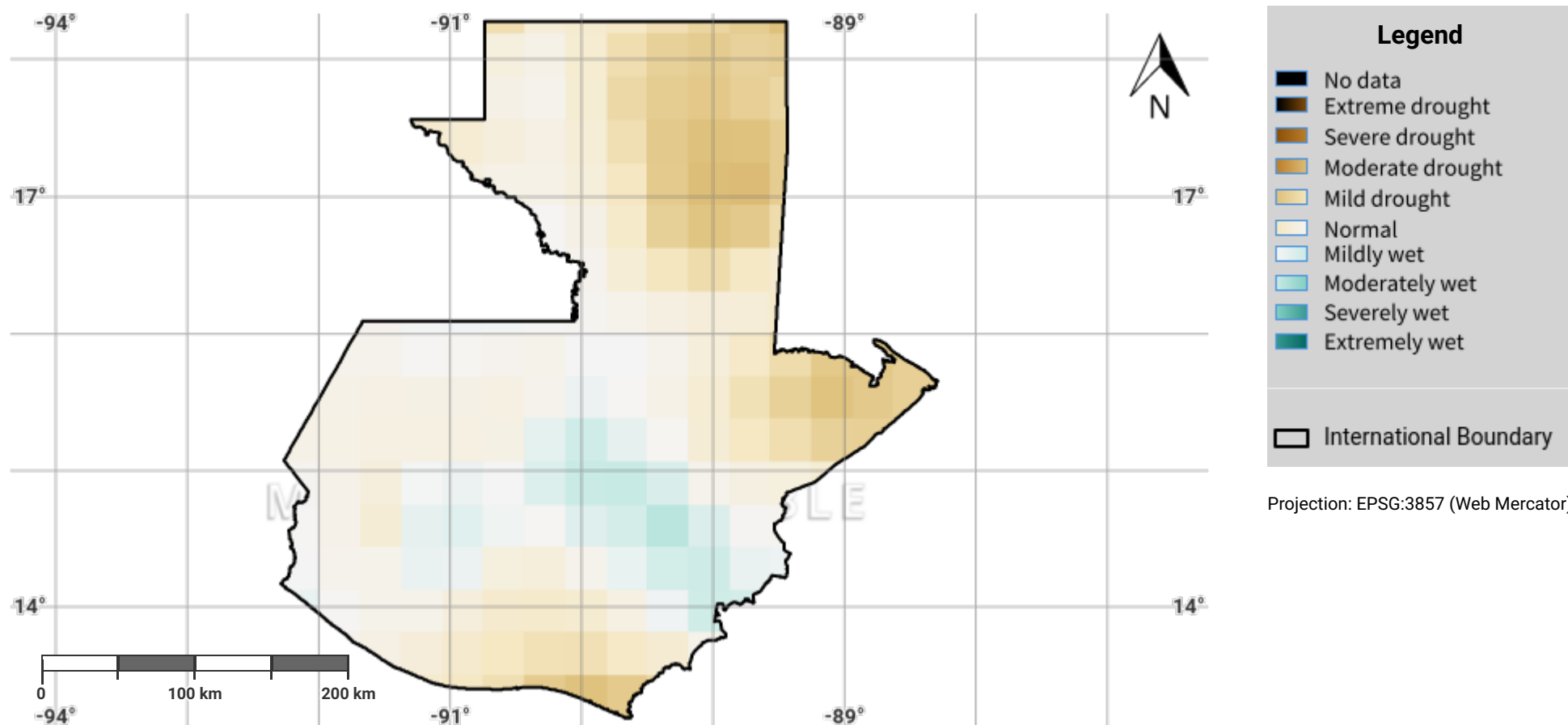
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Guatemala – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

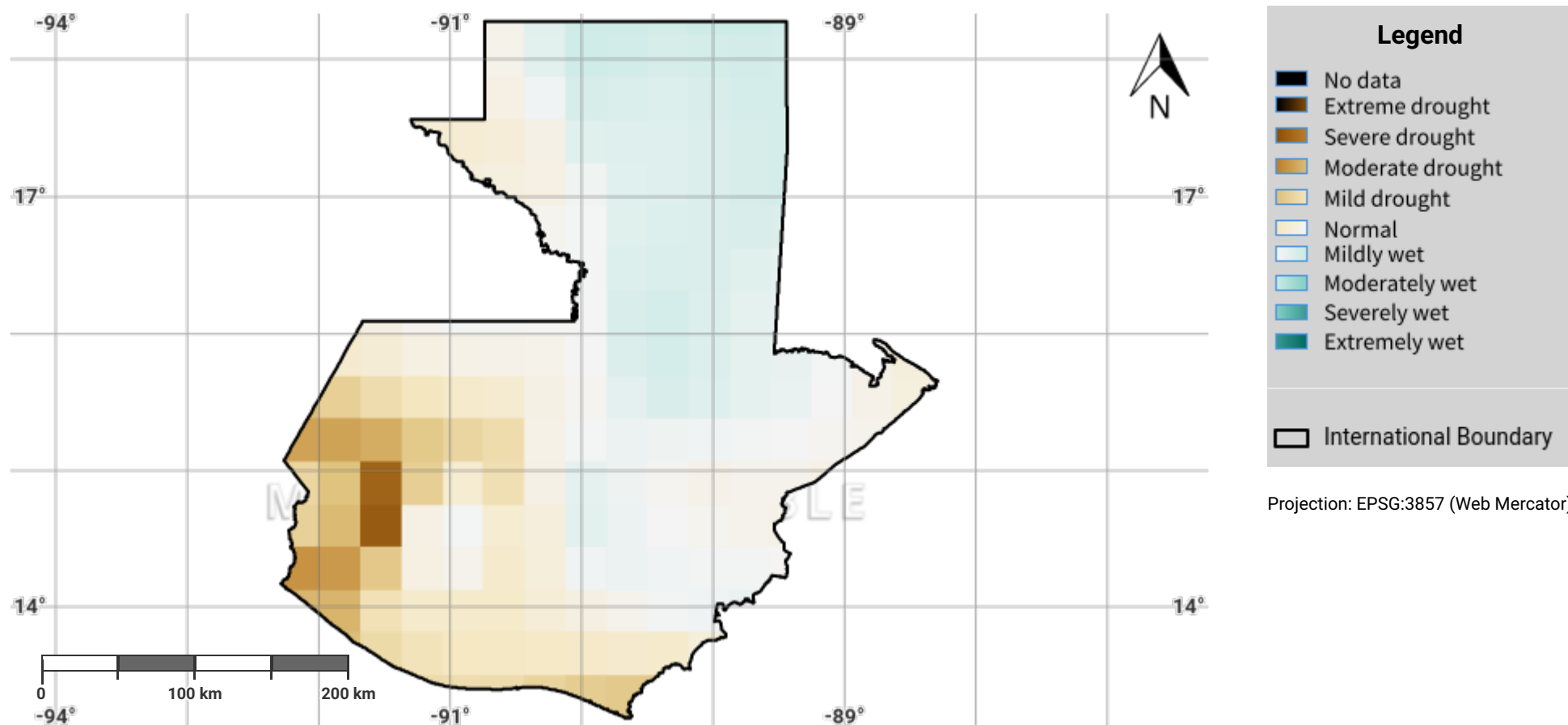
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Guatemala – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

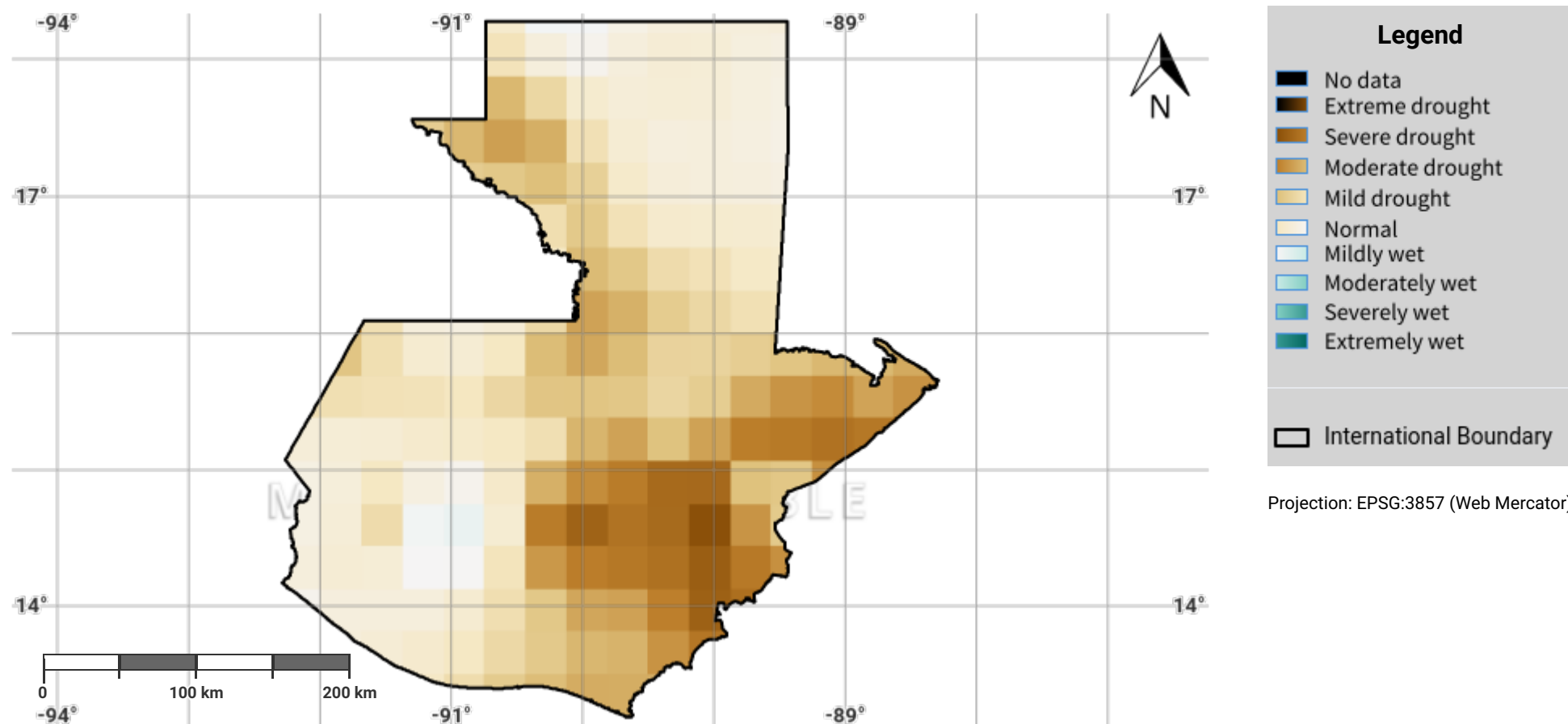
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Guatemala – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



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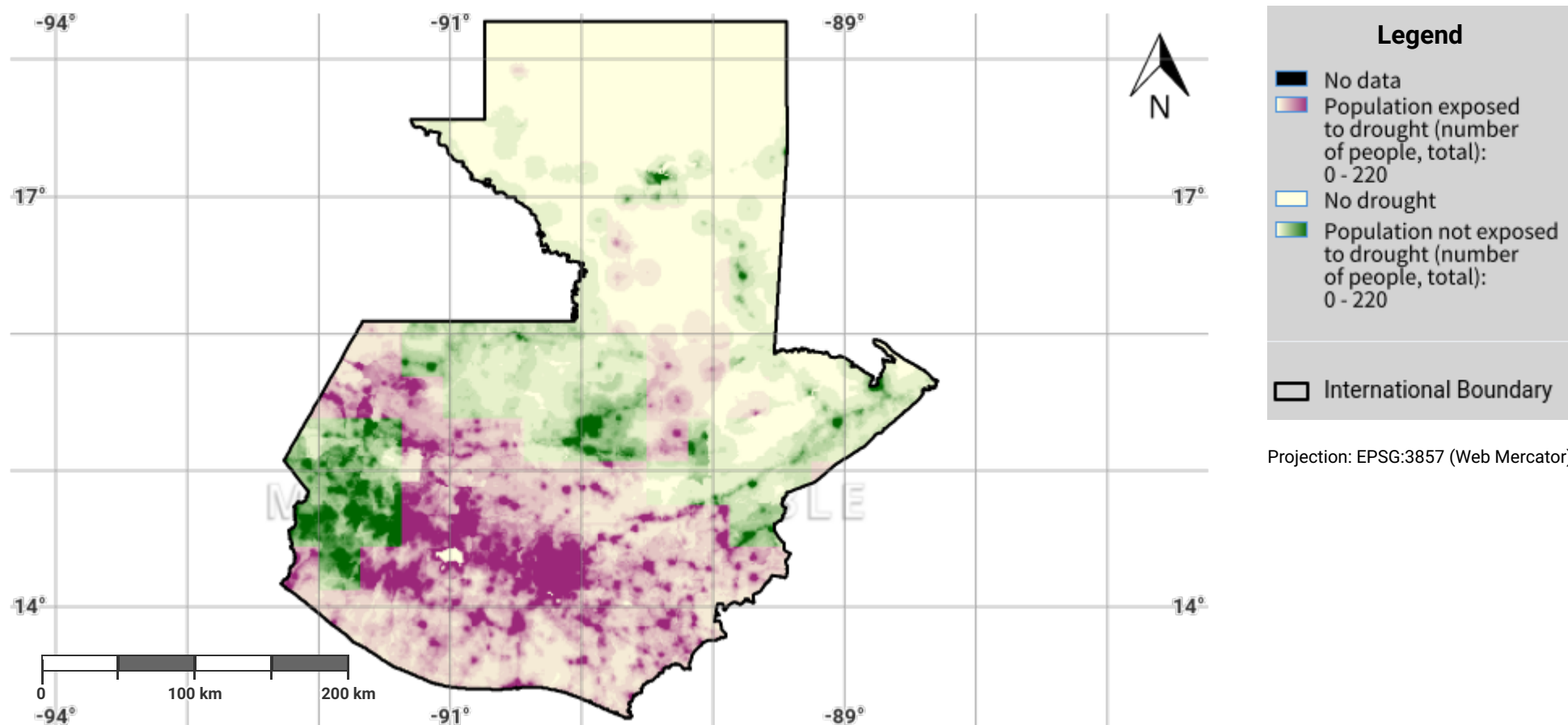
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



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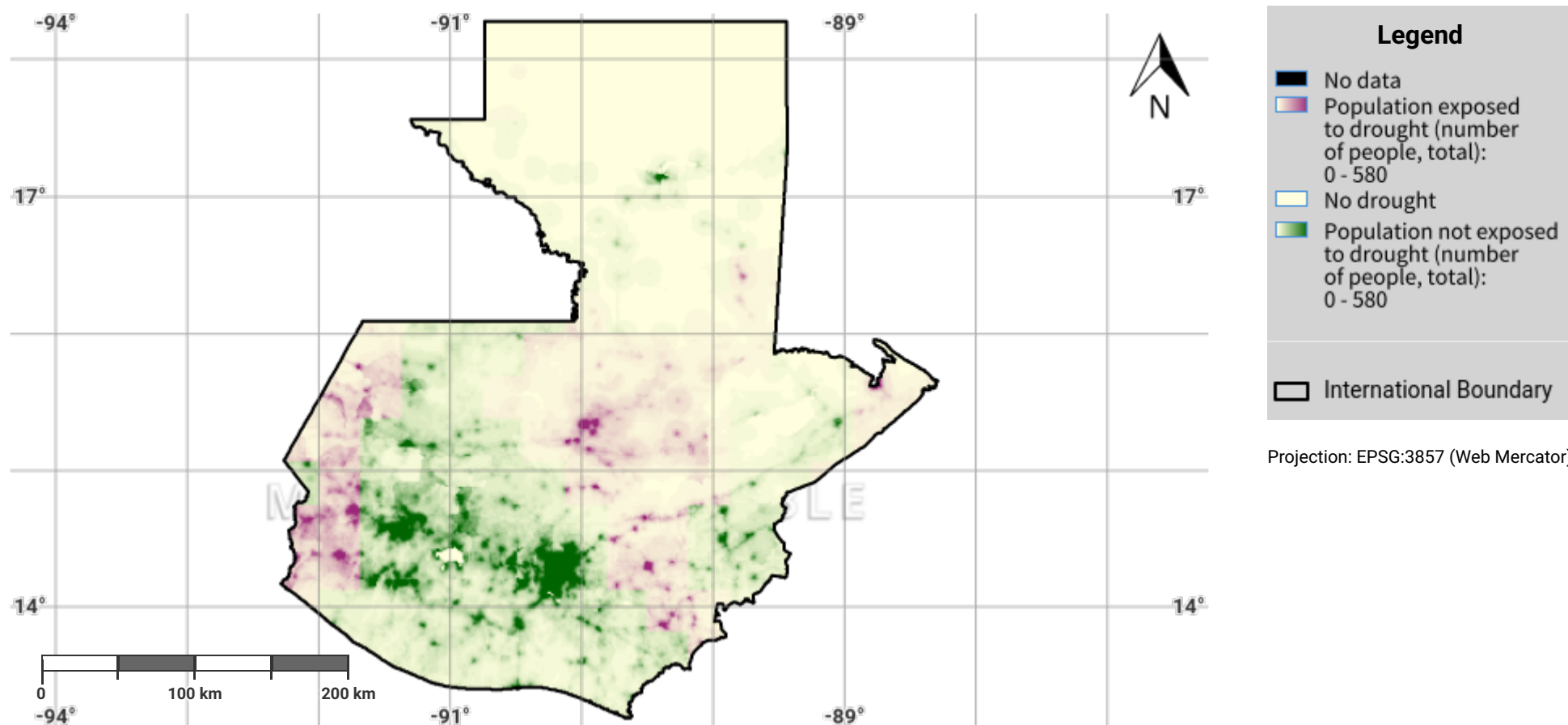
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



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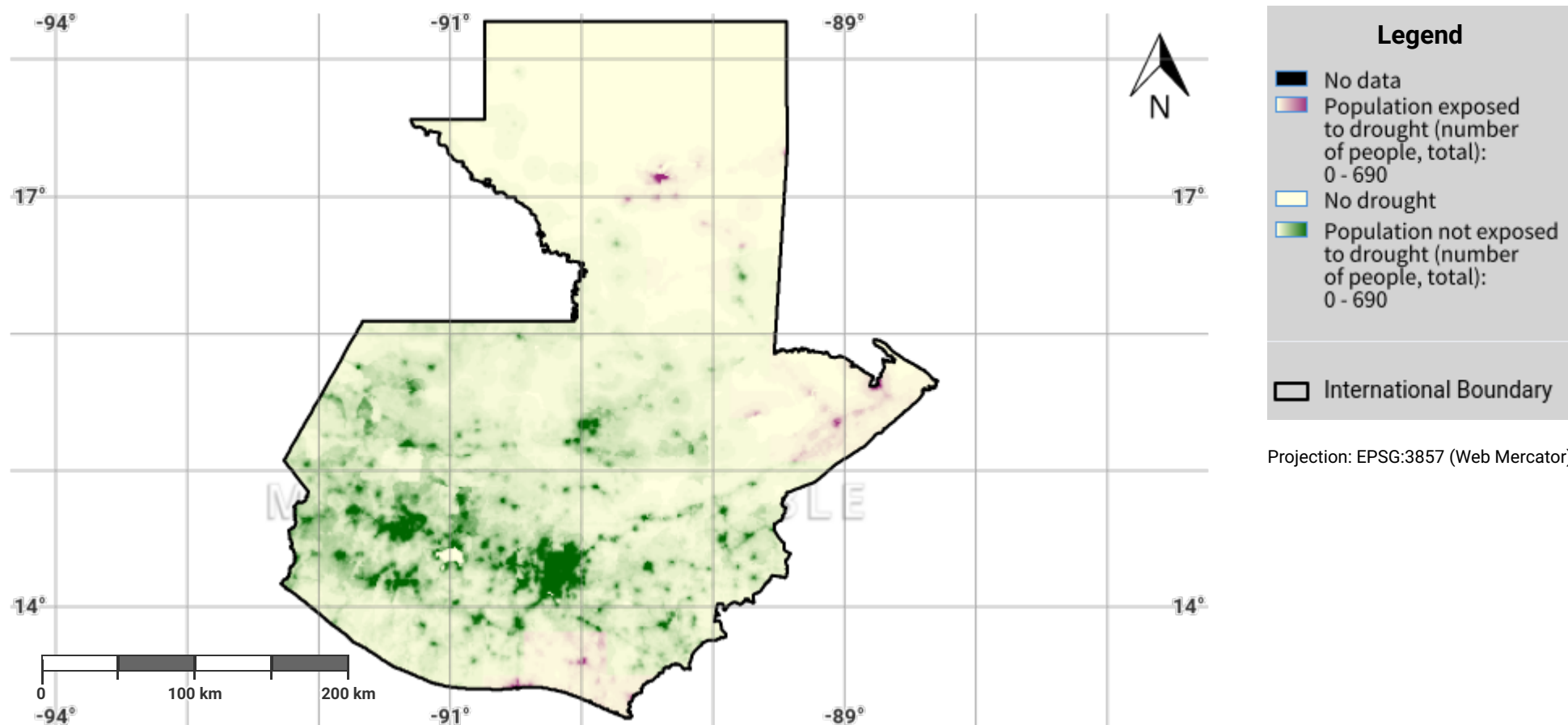
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



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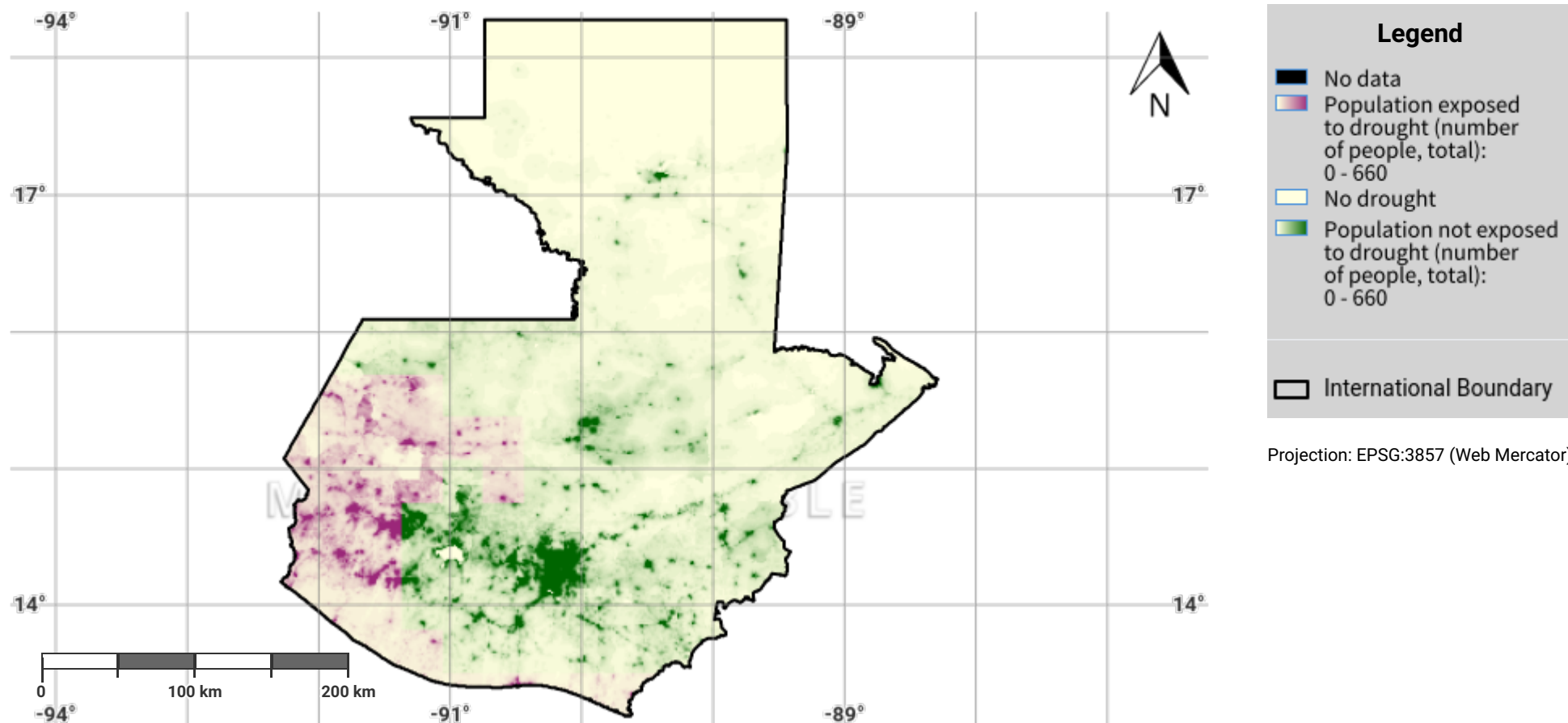
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



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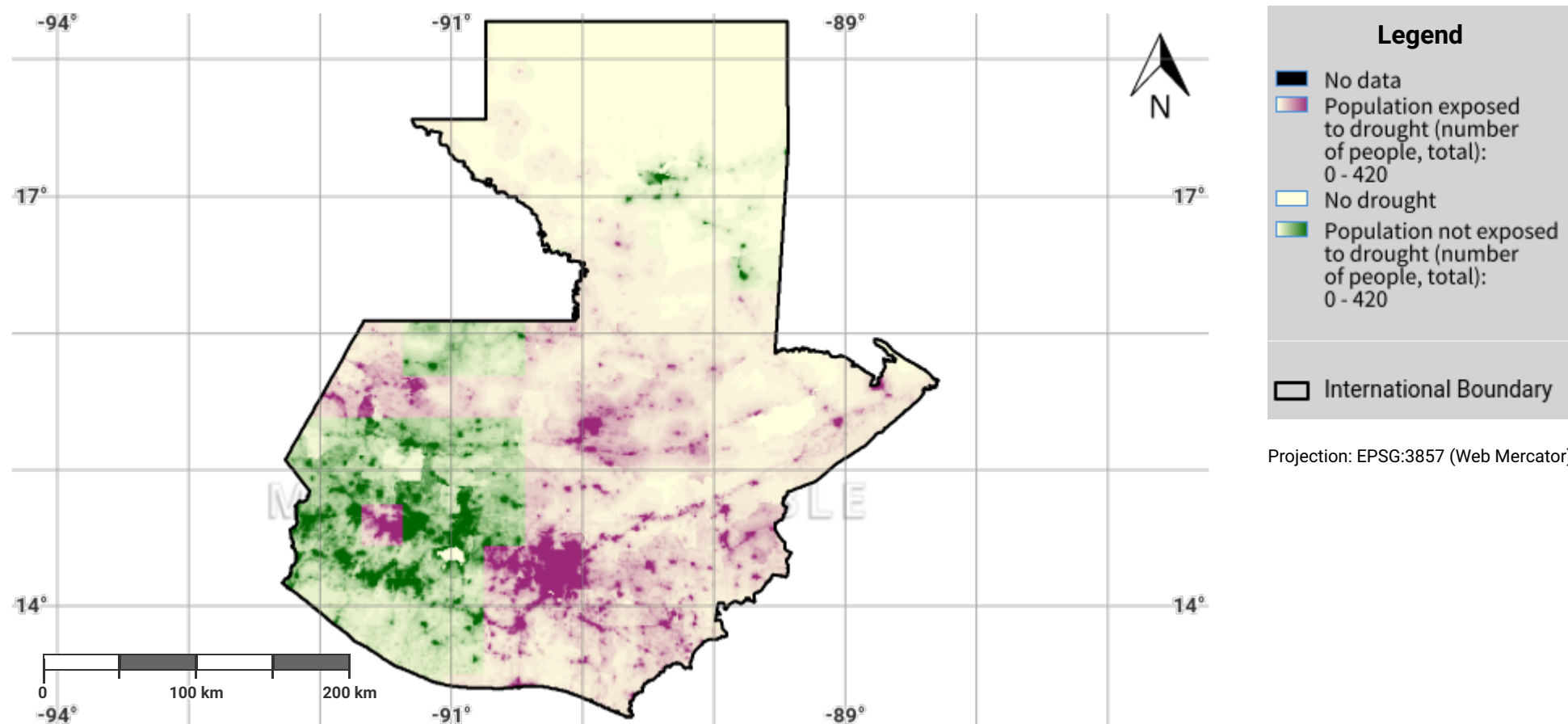
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



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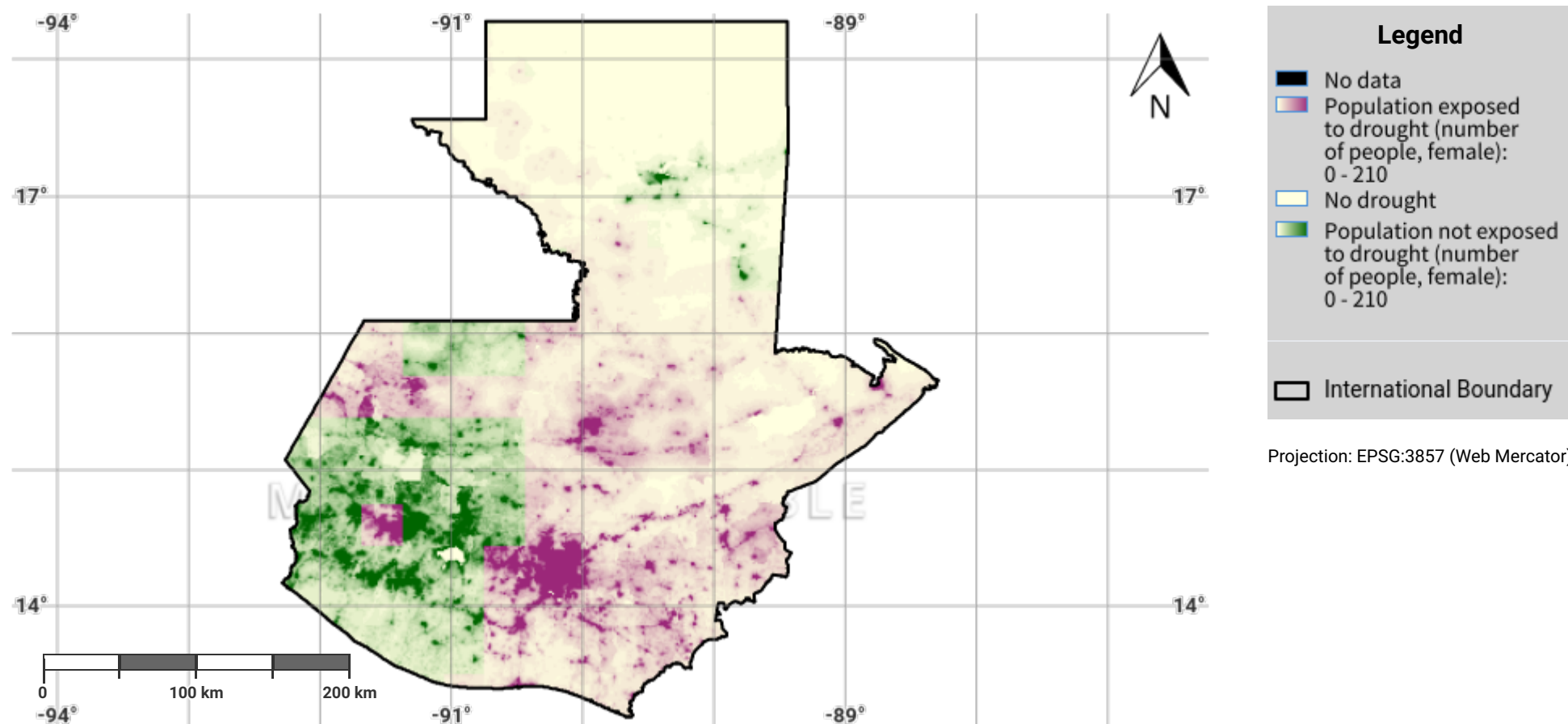
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



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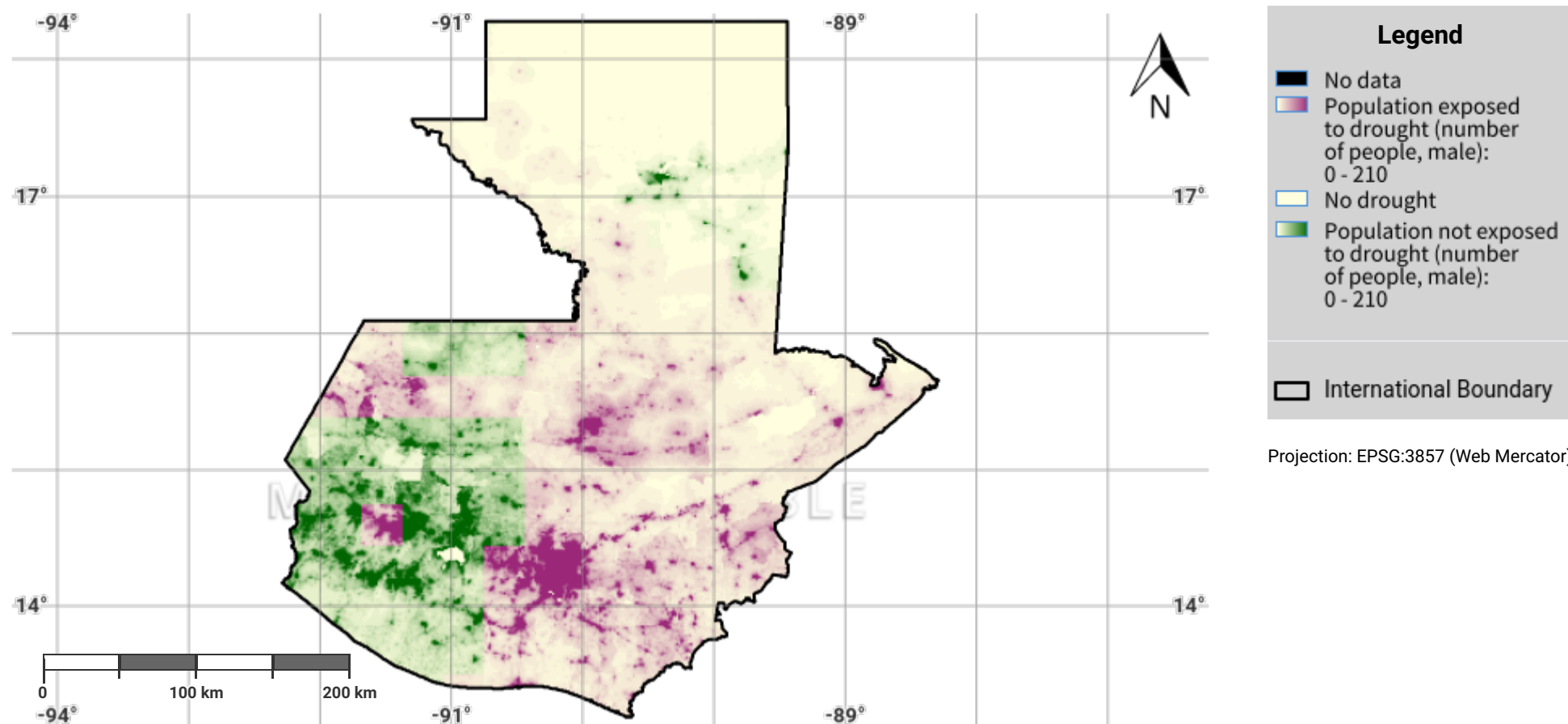
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Guatemala – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



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