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

Report from Lebanon

3 March 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	10 229	22	10 251	
2 005	10 230	21	10 251	
2 010	10 230	21	10 251	
2 015	10 231	20	10 251	
2 019	10 231	20	10 251	

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	Other Lands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Vegetation Loss	Croplands	Other Lands
Woody Encroachment	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000								
2001	338	3 143	6 028	0	179	540	22	
2002	335	3 144	6 029	0	187	535	22	
2003	332	3 148	6 024	0	191	534	22	
2004	327	3 151	6 026	0	194	531	22	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2005	321	3 147	6 030	0	209	523	22	
2006	323	3 143	6 030	0	216	517	22	
2007	323	3 138	6 030	0	226	514	22	
2008	333	3 113	6 038	0	234	512	21	
2009	334	3 095	6 055	0	240	506	21	
2010	335	3 091	6 055	0	248	501	21	
2011	335	3 118	6 053	0	257	468	21	
2012	335	3 110	6 057	0	265	464	21	
2013	335	3 095	6 057	0	287	458	21	
2014	333	3 075	6 058	0	321	443	21	
2015	333	3 068	6 053	0	336	440	21	
2016	339	3 064	6 051	0	336	440	21	
2017	340	3 058	6 047	0	352	434	21	
2018	344	3 053	6 044	0	357	432	21	
2019	351	3 053	6 039	0	358	430	21	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	317	11	9	0	2	0	0	339
Grasslands (km²)	11	3 011	72	0	38	11	0	3 143
Croplands (km²)	5	7	5 966	0	50	0	0	6 028
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	179
Other Lands (km²)	0	39	6	0	66	429	0	540
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	22
Total	333	3 068	6 053	0	336	440	21	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	333
Total	351	3 053	6 040	0	357	430	21	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	12	3 047	1	0	8	0	0	3 068
Croplands (km²)	6	3	6 037	0	7	0	0	6 053
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	336
Other Lands (km²)	0	3	2	0	6	430	0	441
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
Total	351	3 053	6 040	0	357	430	21	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	193	1 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	10 056	98 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	23	0 .2
Land area with stable land cover	10 203	99 .5
Land area with degraded land cover	24	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

We have used the administrative map adopted by the Central Administration of Statistics in Lebanon, in addition data imported from trends earth (Conservation International). for the area of the cropland in SO-1-T.5, data was imported from Trends earth and showed huge area, it seems that in the map both cropland and other lands showed with the same colour, and since we don't have continuous national data in Lebanon to use it in the report, our figures shows that cropland area not more than 2800 Km2, comparing with trend earth figures which more than 6000 Km2. so, we kept the default data.

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	16	24	3	83	192	0
Grasslands	100	134	10	761	2 006	0
Croplands	210	292	55	2 146	3 261	1
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	60	20	9	58	31	1
Other Lands	27	16	1	212	173	1
Water bodies	2	2	1	4	2	10

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	16	9	5	96	190	0
Grasslands	117	66	15	1 038	1 771	0
Croplands	271	250	104	3 045	2 294	1
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	71	6	12	93	25	1
Other Lands	28	7	1	221	165	1
Water bodies	2	1	1	6	2	10

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	72	0	0	0	17	55
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	66	27	10	0	19	8
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	50	18	9	1	14	8
Other Lands	Grasslands	39	0	0	0	30	10

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

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

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	64	0	1	0	34	28
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	51	21	2	1	22	6
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	50	21	1	0	21	6
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	45	17	1	1	20	6

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	995	9 .7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	9 228	90 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	4	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	4 539	44 .4
Land area with stable land productivity	4 777	46 .7
Land area with degraded land productivity	908	8 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	4	0 .0

General comments

We have used Trends.Earth plugin to recalculate the sub-indicators (land productivity)

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							
2001	81	70	60	0	114	50	44
2002	82	70	60	0	109	50	44
2003	82	70	60	0	107	50	44
2004	84	70	60	0	105	50	44
2005	85	70	60	0	98	51	45
2006	85	70	60	0	94	52	45
2007	85	71	60	0	90	52	45
2008	82	71	60	0	87	52	46
2009	82	72	60	0	85	53	47
2010	82	72	60	0	82	53	47
2011	82	71	60	0	80	57	47
2012	82	71	60	0	77	58	47
2013	82	72	60	0	71	59	47
2014	82	72	60	0	64	60	48
2015	87	72	60	0	61	60	48
2016	85	72	60	0	61	60	48
2017	85	72	60	0	58	60	48
2018	84	72	60	0	58	61	48
2019	83	72	60	0	58	61	48
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	39	32 .8	40 .2	128 035	156 915	28 880

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	66	65 .2	65 .1	430 424	429 930	-494
Croplands	Grasslands	9	51 .1	59 .2	45 991	53 312	7 321
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	50	58 .6	44 .3	292 800	221 702	-71 098
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	12	70 .2	61 .9	84 289	74 275	-10 014
Grasslands	Croplands	75	57 .4	53 .1	430 300	398 117	-32 183
Other Lands	Croplands	6	88 .5	119 .7	53 128	71 847	18 719

SO1-3.T3: National estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3	21 .4	22 .6	6 432	6 783	351
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	6	59 .6	59 .6	35 779	35 779	0
Croplands	Grasslands	3	59 .0	60 .0	17 710	17 986	276
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	7	56 .5	49 .6	39 563	34 752	-4 811
Grasslands	Croplands	1	52 .4	52 .4	5 242	5 241	-1
Other Lands	Croplands	2	22 .4	24 .9	4 477	4 974	497

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	89	0 .9
Land area with non-degraded SOC	10 138	99 .1
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	47	0 .5
Land area with stable SOC	10 067	98 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	116	1 .1
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

General comments

In general, data on field restoration works at the national level are not available, however if available, data lacks consistency and sometime

reliability.

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	1 110	10 .8
Reporting Period	1 103	10 .8
Change in degraded extent	-7	

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:

since we don't have our own data, we used the global data. absence of national Data

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
hill of Akkar	Akkar North Lebanon	0 .9	Site-based data	1. Fire regime change 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Grazing land management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
mountain of Akkar	Akkar north Lebanon	4 .1	Site-based data	1. Fire regime change 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Grazing land management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	53						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
East Baalback	Beqaa	18 .7	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Land abandonment	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	53						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
East baalback 2	Beqaa	2 .8	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Fire regime change 3. Grazing land management 4. Land abandonment	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	53						

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Bent Jbeil	Nabatiyeh	10	Site-based data	1. Fire regime change 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	53						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
East Baalback 3	Beqaa	16 .5	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Fire regime change 3. Grazing land management 4. Land abandonment	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	53						

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

General comments

In general Lebanon faced during the last decade many reasons that worked in increasing the land degradation in some areas, especially in

the North - East Part and North of Lebanon. The war that took place in north- east of Lebanon with ISIS led to cutting of fruit trees orchards, in addition to forests trees. fires in many areas without having the good fire management executive plan, that lacks to the means for fire control (Cars, planes, personnel....).

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

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

1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	2030	Lebanon	3 500	None	• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
						Partially achieved	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Other: UNCCD Goals
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 250						

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

2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	2030	Lebanon	1 500	None	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Not achieved	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Other: UNCCD Goals
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

3. Enhance the role of forests and trees in urban and rural areas in providing sustainable products and services.	2030	Lebanon	250	None	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce /regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
						Partially achieved	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Other: UNCCD Goals
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 250						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Labor-Intensive Forestry Activities/LiFA - Forest and fire management	Lebanon	2018-12-31	25 .8	347 .90	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Re-afforestation and awareness	Lebanon	2018-11-15	45	347 .90	
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Labor-Intensive Forestry Activities/LiFA - Re-afforestation and forest management-	North and Beqaa	2018-11-30	5 .7	347 .90	
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Water management, rangeland management and climate change adaptation	Lebanon	2019-06-03	95	347 .90	
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Land degradation neutrality of mountain landscapes in Lebanon	Lebanon	2019-08-03	165	347 .90	
1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.	Other Sustainable land management and land restoration	Zahle, West Beqaa, Rachaya	2019-02-03	11 .4	347 .90	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Land restoration	Shouf reserve - Barouk	2018-07-03	18 .7	494 .20	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Building the ecologic and socio-economic resilience of the Shouf Mountain Landscape by restoring and strengthening the socio-cultural fabric which sustains its biodiversity and cultural values	Shouf Reserve - Barouk	2019-08-03	16 .5	494 .20	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Promotion of Agricultural Livelihoods and Employment through Investment in Land Reclamation and Water Reservoirs	Lebanon	2018-11-09	29	494 .20	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Forest and landscape restoration	Akkar and Beqaa	2019-01-15	70	494 .20	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Forest and landscape restoration	Tannourine and Manara - North Lebanon	2018-10-16	100	494 .20	
2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.	Other Water and farmer support	Lebanon	2019-07-20	260	494 .20	
3. Enhance the role of forests and trees in urban and rural areas in providing sustainable products and services.	Other Food for asset – Improve marginalized communities through reforestation and forest management activities	Beqaa and South	2019-01-28		4 .00	

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
3. Enhance the role of forests and trees in urban and rural areas in providing sustainable products and services.	Other Forest management and restoration, capacity building, re-afforestation	Aitanit	2018-09-10	4	4 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target 1. Improve Land Productivity and Soil Organic Carbon stock, in forests, croplands and grasslands.: 347 .90 2. Improve the mosaic of the landscape, including forests, other wooded lands, grasslands and croplands and limit their conversion to other land covers.: 494 .20 3. Enhance the role of forests and trees in urban and rural areas in providing sustainable products and services. : 4 .00	

General comments

On a voluntary basis, the Government of Lebanon has decided to adopt higher LDN Targets than the minimum targets required to reach Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030. Lebanon's initial Voluntary Targets were officially declared and adopted on July 10th, 2017, Lebanon is committed to work on combating desertification and land degradation, through the implementation of sustainable land management practices and institutional and legislative measures in order to reach Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030, with national, regional and international partners. In line with the commitments of Lebanon in the framework of Climate Change and Conservation of Biological Diversity, and in line with 40 Million Trees Program, the Government of Lebanon is committed to combat desertification and land degradation and to reach a situation of Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030

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	28.1
2 001	28.27
2 002	28.35
2 003	28.5
2 004	28.6
2 005	28.6
2 006	28.6
2 007	28.6
2 008	28.6
2 009	28.6
2 010	28.6
2 011	28.6
2 012	28.6
2 013	28.6
2 014	28.6
2 015	28.6
2 016	28.6
2 017	28.6
2 018	28.6
2 019	28.6
2 020	28.6

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	Increase	There was slight increase in the poverty rate in the first 5 years in Lebanon due to the inflation in the economics, and the data derived from World Bank report. https://data.worldbank.org /indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS?locations=LB-7E

General comments

The Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) together with the World Bank has developed the first official multidimensional poverty index for Lebanon using the nationally representative 2018-2019 Labor Force and Housing Living Conditions Survey. The 2019 MPI for Lebanon reveals that 53.1 percent of residents in Lebanon were multidimensionally poor as they were deprived in over 25 percent of the indicators. Reference: http://www.cas.gov.lb/images/PDFs/Poverty/Lebanon%20MPI%202019%20Report%20%20EN.pdf

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			44.2
2001			44
2002			45
2003			45
2004			45
2005			45
2006			45
2007			46
2008			46
2009			46
2010			46
2011			46
2012			46.4
2013			46.6
2014			46.8
2015			47
2016			47.2
2017			47.4
2018			47.5
2019			47.7
2020			47.5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	this increases due to the awareness campaigns that the government, NGOS and INGOs started with, in addition that people don't trust the safety of public water. Data collected from World Bank Report 2021 - https://data.worldbank.org /indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS?locations=LB-7E

General comments

Based on the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey 2009 (MICS3), the percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources was 97.7%, (mineral water).

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	3012440	39 .8	1499236	39 .8	1513204	39 .8
Reporting period	2995967	31 .9	1492223	31 .9	1503744	31 .9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	this decrease was due to the internal migration from areas prone to land degradation, desertification and drought.

General comments

as a general comment, areas with high percentage of drought have the higher poverty rate.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
increase the				

General comments

After consultation with CAS (National Statistics office) in Lebanon, there are no voluntary targets set yet. In addition, CAS were PRAIS 4 user.

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	6 530	0	0	0	3 942
2001	5 421	3 573	0	0	1 848
2002	0	0	0	0	11 580
2003	0	0	0	0	11 580
2004	2 340	0	0	0	8 747
2005	5 544	0	0	0	5 051
2006	11 580	0	0	0	0
2007	9 610	0	0	0	616
2008	123	8 871	2 466	0	0
2009	5 147	492	0	0	5 667
2010	492	4 558	6 653	0	0
2011	2 094	0	0	0	7 639
2012	0	0	0	0	11 580
2013	8 747	0	0	0	123
2014	2 957	2 587	5 051	0	739
2015	6 037	0	0	0	4 189
2016	8 378	369	0	0	1 971
2017	2 578	6 530	2 094	0	0
2018	246	0	0	0	11 088
2019	0	0	0	0	11 580
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	6 530	63 .8
2001	8 994	87 .9
2002	0	0 .0
2003	0	0 .0
2004	2 340	22 .9
2005	5 544	54 .2

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	10 230	100 .0
2007	9 610	93 .9
2008	10 230	100 .0
2009	5 667	55 .4
2010	10 230	100 .0
2011	2 094	20 .5
2012	0	0 .0
2013	8 747	85 .5
2014	10 230	100 .0
2015	6 037	59 .0
2016	8 747	85 .5
2017	10 230	100 .0
2018	246	2 .4
2019	0	0 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The table shows the distribution of drought severity across different years from 2000 to 2020. The severity of drought is categorized into five levels: Extreme Drought, Severe Drought, Moderate Drought, Mild Drought, and No Drought. From this table, we can observe that: • No Extreme Drought was recorded during the period of 2000-2020. • Severe Drought was recorded in some years (2008, 2010, 2014,2017). • Mild drought occurred in most of the years. • No Drought was recorded in 2019 and 2020. • The severity of drought varied across different years, with some years having a higher proportion of severe or moderate drought than others. • In general, a higher proportion of years had Mild or No Drought compared to Severe or Moderate Drought. Based on the analysis of the 20 gridded SPI-12-month data covering Lebanon between 2000 and 2019, the following can be derived: • The analysis shows that there were mild drought conditions in the southern and mountainous regions of Lebanon between 2000 and 2003. • In 2004 and 2005, mild drought conditions persisted in southern Lebanon, while moderate drought conditions were observed in Baalbeck/Hermel in 2006 and in West Bekaa and Akkar in 2007. • Severe drought conditions were observed in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa Plain in 2008, with moderate drought conditions in Akkar and Hermel. In 2009, moderate drought conditions were observed in Akkar and Hermel, while in 2010, severe drought conditions affected Tripoli and Akkar, with moderate drought conditions observed in other regions. In 2011, mild drought conditions were observed in Akkar Plain and Baalbeck. • The year 2012 was characterized by a wet season throughout Lebanon, while 2013 saw moderate drought conditions in Hermel and Akkar, with mild drought conditions in Baalbeck. Severe drought conditions were observed in southern Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, and Beirut in 2014, while Hermel and Akkar had acceptable conditions. In 2015, moderate drought conditions were observed in southern Lebanon and the coastal area, while the Bekaa Plain had acceptable conditions. • In 2016, moderate drought conditions affected Hermel and North Baalbeck, while severe drought conditions were observed in southern Lebanon and moderate drought conditions in all other regions in 2017. No effects of drought were observed in 2018 and 2019. Overall, the SPI-12-month analysis suggests that Lebanon has experienced varying degrees of drought conditions over the past two decades, with severe and moderate drought conditions affecting different regions at different times.

General comments

All data collected by Remote Sensing Center in Lebanon.

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	2592385	60.0	1728257	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 728 257	40.0
2001	2019032	46.0	1492328	34.0	877840	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 370 168	54.0
2002	4446666	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	4504807	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	3476846	76.0	1097951	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 097 951	24.0
2005	3668005	79.0	975039	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	975 039	21.0
2006	0	0.0	4719864	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 719 864	100.0
2007	2212420	46.0	2597188	54.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 597 188	54.0
2008	0	0.0	48876	1.0	3225825	66.0	1612912	33.0	0	0.0	4 887 613	100.0
2009	3366772	68.0	1534852	31.0	49511	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 584 363	32.0
2010	0	0.0	999	0.0	1698572	34.0	3247270	65.0	45961	0.9	4 992 802	100.0
2011	4641452	92.0	403604	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	403 604	8.0
2012	5178337	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	5679	0.1	5673172	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 673 172	99.9
2014	62743	1.0	1129382	18.0	1882303	30.0	3199914	51.0	0	0.0	6 211 599	99.0
2015	1279788	20.0	5119152	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 119 152	80.0
2016	1627241	26.0	4600085	73.4	36627	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 636 712	74.0
2017	0	0.0	244370	4.0	5009587	82.0	855295	14.0	0	0.0	6 109 252	100.0
2018	5772314	97.0	178525	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	178 525	3.0
2019	5781907	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1309754	60.0	873170	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	873 170	40.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1019645	46.0	753651	34.0	443324	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 196 975	54.0
2002	2244887	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2273541	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	1754201	76.0	553958	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	553 958	24.0
2005	1850165	79.0	491816	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	491 816	21.0
2006	0	0.0	2380573	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 380 573	100.0
2007	1115886	46.0	1309953	54.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 309 953	54.0
2008	0	0.0	24647	1.0	1626763	66.0	813381	33.0	0	0.0	2 464 791	100.0
2009	1697424	68.0	773826	31.0	24961	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	798 787	32.0
2010	0	0.0	503	0.0	856095	34.0	1636653	65.0	23164	0.9	2 516 415	100.0
2011	2338429	92.0	203341	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203 341	8.0
2012	2607796	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	2858	0.1	2855742	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 855 742	99.9
2014	31569	1.0	568261	18.0	947102	30.0	1610073	51.0	0	0.0	3 125 436	99.0
2015	645045	20.0	2580180	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 580 180	80.0
2016	823514	26.0	2328013	73.4	18536	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 346 549	74.0
2017	0	0.0	124216	4.0	2546430	82.0	434756	14.0	0	0.0	3 105 402	100.0
2018	2947996	97.0	91175	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	91 175	3.0
2019	2967783	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1282630	60.0	855087	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	855 087	40.0
2001	999386	46.0	738677	34.0	434516	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 173 193	54.0
2002	2201779	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2231266	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	1722644	76.0	543993	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	543 993	24.0
2005	1817839	79.0	483223	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	483 223	21.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	0	0.0	2339291	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 339 291	100.0
2007	1096533	46.0	1287235	54.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 287 235	54.0
2008	0	0.0	24228	1.0	1599061	66.0	799530	33.0	0	0.0	2 422 819	100.0
2009	1669347	68.0	761026	31.0	24549	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	785 575	32.0
2010	495	0.0	842476	34.0	1610617	65.0	22796	0.9	0	0.0	2 475 889	100.0
2011	2303022	92.0	200263	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	200 263	8.0
2012	2570541	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	2820	0.1	2817430	99.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 817 430	99.9
2014	31173	1.0	561121	18.0	935201	30.0	1589841	51.0	0	0.0	3 086 163	99.0
2015	634743	20.0	2538971	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 538 971	80.0
2016	803726	26.0	2272072	73.4	18091	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 290 163	74.0
2017	0	0.0	120154	4.0	2463156	82.0	420539	14.0	0	0.0	3 003 849	100.0
2018	2824317	97.0	87350	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87 350	3.0
2019	2814124	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

This table shows the percentage of the population affected by drought in different severity levels (extreme, severe, moderate, mild, and no drought) in each year from 2000 to 2019. The data suggests that in some years, a significant portion of the population was affected by drought, particularly in 2008, 2010, 2014, and 2017. In some years, no drought was reported, such as in 2019 and 2020. The severity levels of drought also varied from year to year, with some years having a higher proportion of severe or extreme drought. Extreme Drought: This column represents the percentage of the population that is affected by extreme drought in a given year. The values are all 0 except for 2010, where it is 0.92%. Severe Drought: This column represents the percentage of the population that is affected by severe drought in a given year. The values range from 0% to 65%, with the highest percentage occurring in 2010. Moderate Drought: This column represents the percentage of the population that is affected by moderate drought in a given year. The values range from 0% to 82%, with the highest percentage occurring in 2017. Mild Drought: This column represents the percentage of the population that is affected by mild drought in a given year. The values range from 0% to 99.9%, with the highest percentage occurring in 2013. No Drought: This column represents the percentage of the population that is not affected by drought in a given year. The values range from 20% to 100%, with the lowest percentage occurring in 2013 and the highest percentage occurring in 2012, 2019, and 2020. Overall, the dataset shows that there were very few instances of extreme and severe drought over the years, with the majority of the years having no instances of extreme or severe drought. However, moderate and mild droughts were more prevalent, with some years having high percentages of the population affected.

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .38		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

The socio-economic dataset contains information about 22 districts in Lebanon. It includes three variables for each district: the rate of illiterate people, the rate of people with a low-income, rate of people not connected to water. All variables were scaled between 0 (Low Vulnerability) and 1 (High Vulnerability). DVI is a composite variable calculated by taking the average of the three variables (education, economy, and infrastructure), with higher values indicating higher vulnerability to drought. The DVI values for most districts are below 0.5, indicating that they have a low to moderate vulnerability to drought. This is generally a positive sign, as it suggests that these districts are relatively well-equipped to handle drought conditions. However, there are a few districts that have DVI values above 0.5, indicating a moderate to high vulnerability to drought. These districts include Bent Jbail, Hermel, Bekaa West, Rachaiya, Minie-Danniye, and Akkar. These districts may require additional resources and support to adequately prepare for and respond to drought conditions. In terms of the

individual variables that make up the DVI, it's interesting to note that the rate of illiteracy (i.e., the education variable) generally has the smallest impact on a district's vulnerability to drought. This is somewhat surprising, as one might expect that educational attainment would play a larger role in a community's ability to prepare for and respond to environmental challenges. Instead, the variables that have the largest impact on vulnerability to drought are the rate of people with low incomes (i.e., the economy variable) and the rate of people not connected to water (i.e., the infrastructure variable). This suggests that access to financial resources and basic infrastructure are crucial factors in determining a community's resilience in the face of environmental stressors like drought. It's also worth noting that there is significant variation in the variables across different districts. For example, the rate of illiteracy ranges from 0 (El Metn) to 1 (Bent Jbail), while the rate of people not connected to water ranges from 0 (Sour) to 1 (Akkar). This suggests that there may be unique challenges and strengths in each district that need to be taken into account when developing drought preparedness plans. Overall, the results suggest that while most districts in Lebanon are relatively resilient to drought, there are a few districts that may require additional support to adequately prepare for and respond to drought conditions. Additionally, the findings highlight the importance of economic and infrastructure factors in determining a community's vulnerability to environmental stressors like drought. Bent Jbeil has the highest Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI) score of 0.6547, indicating that it is the most vulnerable district to drought among the 22 districts in Lebanon. This is mainly due to its relatively low scores in the Education and Infrastructure variables, which suggest that a significant proportion of the population is illiterate and lacks access to clean water. However, it is important to note that Bent Jbeil has a relatively high score in the Economy variable, which indicates that a significant proportion of the population has a relatively high income. This may suggest that the economic development in the district is not being translated into improved education and infrastructure, leading to increased vulnerability to drought.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
preparation of National Action Plan for drought	2030	National	Ongoing	National Expert has been assigned for the preparation of the plan with the assistance of AOAD and Global Mechanism
Increasing access to safe and sustainable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services for all by 2030, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as refugees, low-income households, and women.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Reducing water losses in the distribution network to less than 35% by 2030 through measures such as leak detection and repair, network optimization, and system upgrades.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Increasing the use of treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation from the current level of less than 10% to at least 50% by 2030, in order to reduce pressure on freshwater resources and improve the sustainability of agriculture.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Implementing measures to improve water quality and reduce pollution in rivers, lakes, and coastal areas, including through the enforcement of environmental regulations and the establishment of monitoring and surveillance systems.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Enhancing water conservation and management practices, including the development of integrated water resources management plans, the promotion of water-efficient technologies, and the implementation of demand management measures.	2030	National	Ongoing	
Strengthening water governance through the development of transparent and accountable institutions, the involvement of stakeholders in decision-making processes, and the promotion of public awareness and participation.	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

A fund has been provided by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, with cooperation of Global Mechanism in order to prepare the drought plan. the contract with the consultant will be signed soon to start his work. The DTC (Drought Technical Committee) has identified five priority drought impacts to target in this first iteration of the Drought Action Plan. These are: • Reduced quality of domestic water services • Reduced availability of domestic water • Reduced storage levels in reservoirs and dams • Reduced yields in irrigated agriculture • Reduced yields in rainfed agriculture Domestic water services often deteriorate during drought conditions. Tangible impacts to consumers include supply becoming less reliable, more expensive, and less equitable. Utilities and service providers also face impacts from declining customer satisfaction and declining revenues. The Drought Action Plan includes actions to mitigate and respond to drought impacts on water quality, the equity and equality of water distribution, degradation of installed equipment, the financial sustainability of utilities, and customer satisfaction. Drought periods also lead to shortfalls in the availability of domestic water for various reasons. These include increased demand for water, limited resilience in distribution networks, and the additional energy needed to pump water over greater distances and heights. The Drought Action Plan includes actions to mitigate and respond to drought impacts on the physical availability of water, energy supplies, and competition between water users. As inflow declines and demand increases during droughts, water stored in reservoirs and dams is drawn-down. The Drought Action Plan includes mitigation and response actions to enable the stocking and restocking of reservoirs, and to better manage water demand. Irrigated agriculture is, generally, more resilient to drought conditions than rainfed agriculture as long as water is available for irrigation. Intense droughts can see restrictions placed on irrigation, however, leading to yield losses in drought sensitive crops. The Drought Action Plan includes drought mitigation and response actions to rationalise water use intensity and strengthen resilience in irrigated agriculture. Rainfed agriculture is highly exposed to drought impacts, and small farmers and those living in rural poverty are disproportionately affected by the direct impacts of drought on their livelihoods and principal sources of income. The Drought Action Plan includes actions to improve resilience in rainfed agriculture by improving access to climate information, drought tolerant varieties and techniques, strengthening support and extension services, and reducing livestock losses.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .93239	0 .92847	0 .93798	
2001	0 .93217	0 .92826	0 .93519	
2002	0 .93207	0 .92775	0 .9324	
2003	0 .93194	0 .92748	0 .93228	
2004	0 .9319	0 .92658	0 .93216	
2005	0 .93184	0 .92619	0 .93205	
2006	0 .93179	0 .92543	0 .93193	
2007	0 .93176	0 .92445	0 .93189	
2008	0 .93173	0 .9247	0 .93188	
2009	0 .9317	0 .9239	0 .93194	
2010	0 .93168	0 .92347	0 .93219	
2011	0 .93165	0 .92314	0 .93304	
2012	0 .93162	0 .92233	0 .93386	
2013	0 .9316	0 .92135	0 .93386	
2014	0 .93158	0 .92116	0 .9347	
2015	0 .93157	0 .92074	0 .93499	
2016	0 .93155	0 .92012	0 .93545	
2017	0 .93153	0 .91955	0 .93587	
2018	0 .93151	0 .91881	0 .93617	
2019	0 .93149	0 .91836	0 .93709	
2020	0 .93148	0 .91829	0 .93785	

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

this is to say that there is no new data regarding the Red List Index, for the reporting period, but there are some efforts in this period to have new data.

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	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2001	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2002	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2003	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2004	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2005	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2006	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2007	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2008	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2009	1.59	1 .59	1 .59	
2010	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2011	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2012	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2013	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2014	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2015	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2016	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2017	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2018	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2019	1.79	1 .79	1 .79	
2020	1.99	1 .99	1 .99	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	In 2000, there was 6 terrestrial nature reserves, in 2010 it increased till 13 terrestrial nature reserves, and in 2020 the total number of terrestrial nature reserves become 15 nature reserves.

General comments

The surface area provided in the table above covers only the terrestrial "Nature Reserve" category in Lebanon, but doesn't include the surface area of the other protected areas categories, such as: nature sites under the protection of the ministry of environment, protected forests (declared by the ministry of agriculture), Himas (declared by a municipal decision), and other KBAs, since data about the exact surface area of these categories is not yet available.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

the national focal points for CBD and UNFCC were PRAIS 4 users and worked on this SO, they mentioned that there are no voluntary targets regarding this SO.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

The policy of the government for mobilizing international financial resources focus more on sectors that are not related directly to DLDD, in addition that the interest of the donors reflected more on supporting the Syrian refugees since the war started in Syria in 2011.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 37 976 676 .04	Received 8 840 723 .40
Received	2017	Committed 796 461 .13	Received 2 225 077 .73
Received	2018	Committed 20 602 188 .94	Received 3 518 739 .34
Received	2019	Committed 1 119 667 .67	Received 5 609 333 .37
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		60 494 993 .78	20 193 873 .84

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

we have used the default data.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

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

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

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

Unfortunately, In Lebanon there is no economic instruments to disincentivise land degradation or to incentivise Land degradation neutrality yet, although Lebanon as prepared the LDN action plan in 2018.

In Lebanon, there is no reporting on domestic expenditures and revenues, directly or indirectly related to the implementation of the convention, since it is a cross cutting sector, and IN Lebanon there is no specific institution to report on this.

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

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 ≈

Information not available.

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

information not available.

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

different sources of financing Lebanon got in order to work on combating land degradation. international funds come mainly from UN Agencies interesting in environmental problems, such as UNDP, UNEP and the gef, while public funding is the lowest since the annual budget of the line ministries is very low. In Lebanon, local NGOs especially those that interested in environmental issues are very active and they have many initiatives mainly pour in combating land degradation.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

during the reporting period Lebanon hosted more than one million Syrian refugees due to the conflict there, Donor's interest focused more on helping these refugees and the Lebanese hosting communities more than other issues like combating land degradation.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Each and every initiative in Lebanon, participation of women respected, especially those projects funded from international donors.

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

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

Many initiatives took place in Lebanon under the LDN concept

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Funding specially from international donors faced lot of difficulties during the reporting period, since the Syrian crisis and the influx of Syrian refugees to Lebanon shifted the interest of the donors towards supporting the refugees more than going into other kinds of funding, like combating desertification or land degradation.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

there was no great push from the Lebanese government towards the donors to get more fund to work on land degradation on desertification, since the public funds are limited.

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

☒ Existing financial processes
☐ Innovative financial processes
☒ The GEF
☒ Other funds (please specify)
FAO, IFAD, WB

Use this space to describe the experience:

Many initiatives were imlemented through even existing financial processes and other internatioan organisations, like FAO, IFAD gef and others. the experience seems to be very encouraging where some of the projects, like HASAD projects which was funded by IFAD and the world Bank, mainly to construct Hill Lakes for irrigation and increase the agricultural areas. SALMA project funded by FAO, working on reforestation, and forests maintenance.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

There were direct challenges in implementing such projects, but the challenge was more about extra need of funding.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Such successful projects need additional funds to increase the areas of implementation.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☐ Crop diversification
- ☐ Agroforestry practices

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

technology?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
Increasing the green cover by 7% by 2030	SO1	No change	Lebanon faced during the reporting period many forest fires, which led to decrease the forests areas in comparison with the increase in the planted areas

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

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

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T2: Affected area estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: Affected area 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							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
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: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

SO1-3.T3: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the reporting period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

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

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	-	

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:

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?
None

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

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)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: Affected area 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						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: Affected area 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 affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: Affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	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	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: Affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	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	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: Affected area 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			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

SO4-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

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: Affected area estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

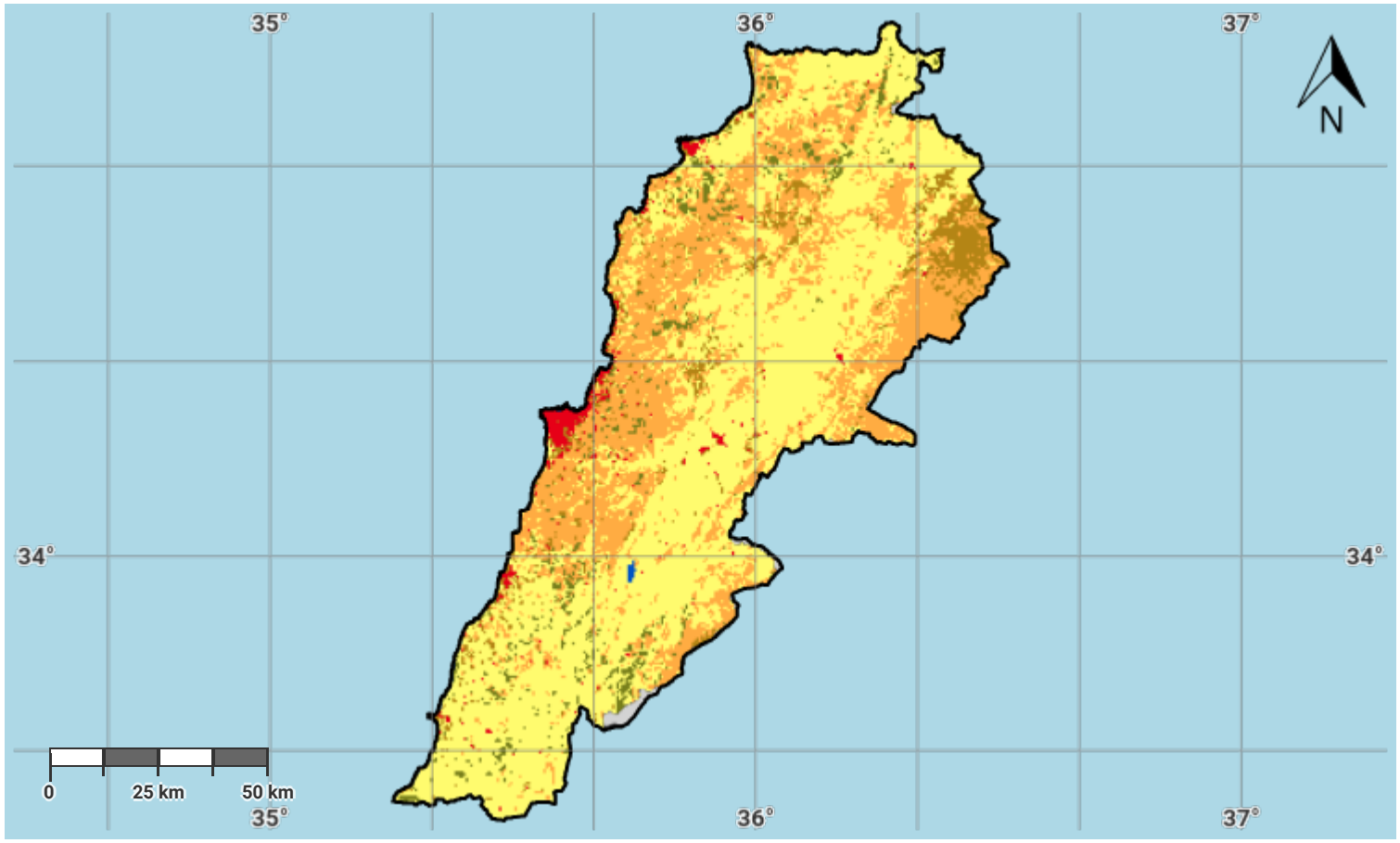
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Lebanon - SO5-1 recipient	Download	24.9 KB

Lebanon – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

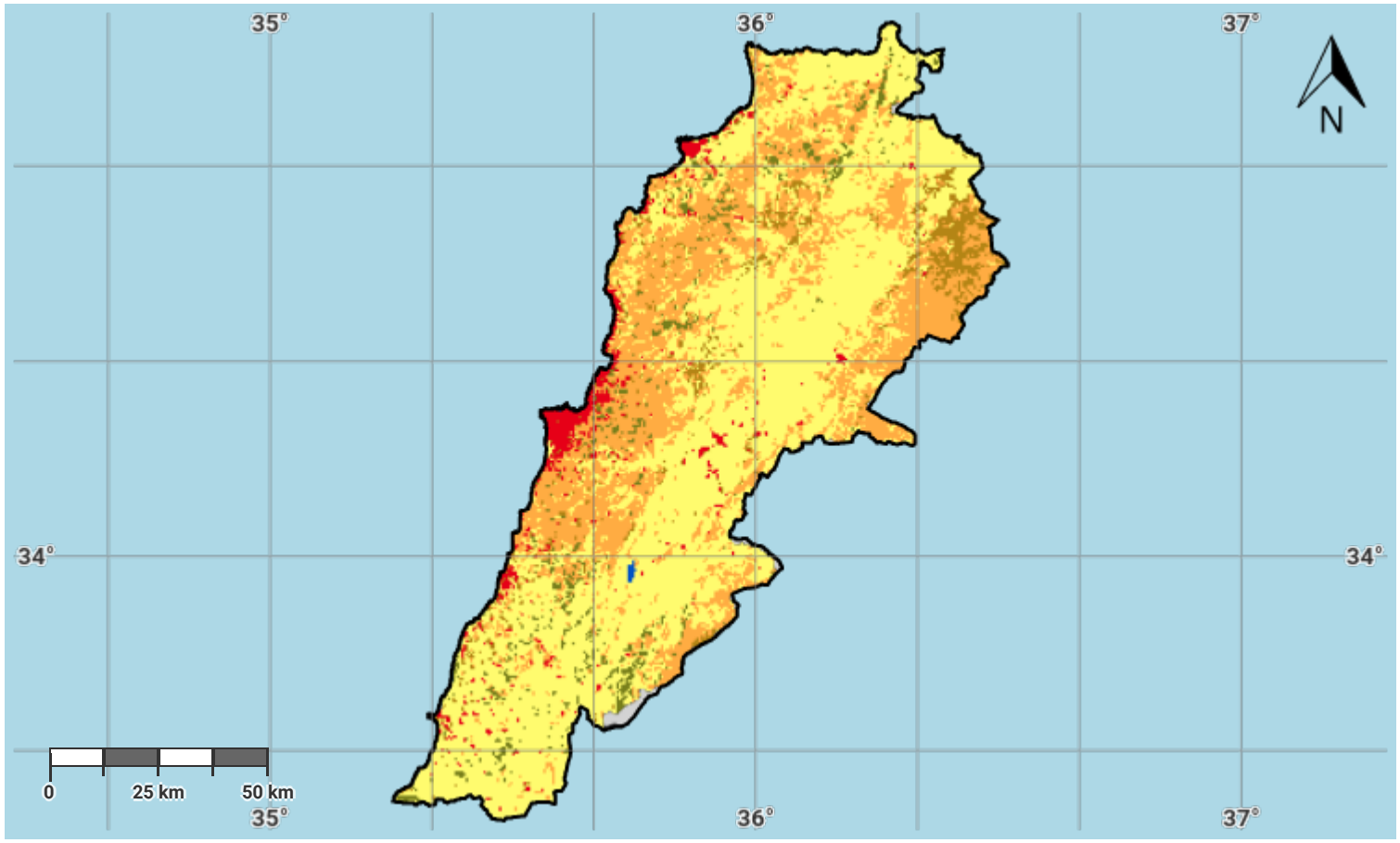
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Lebanon. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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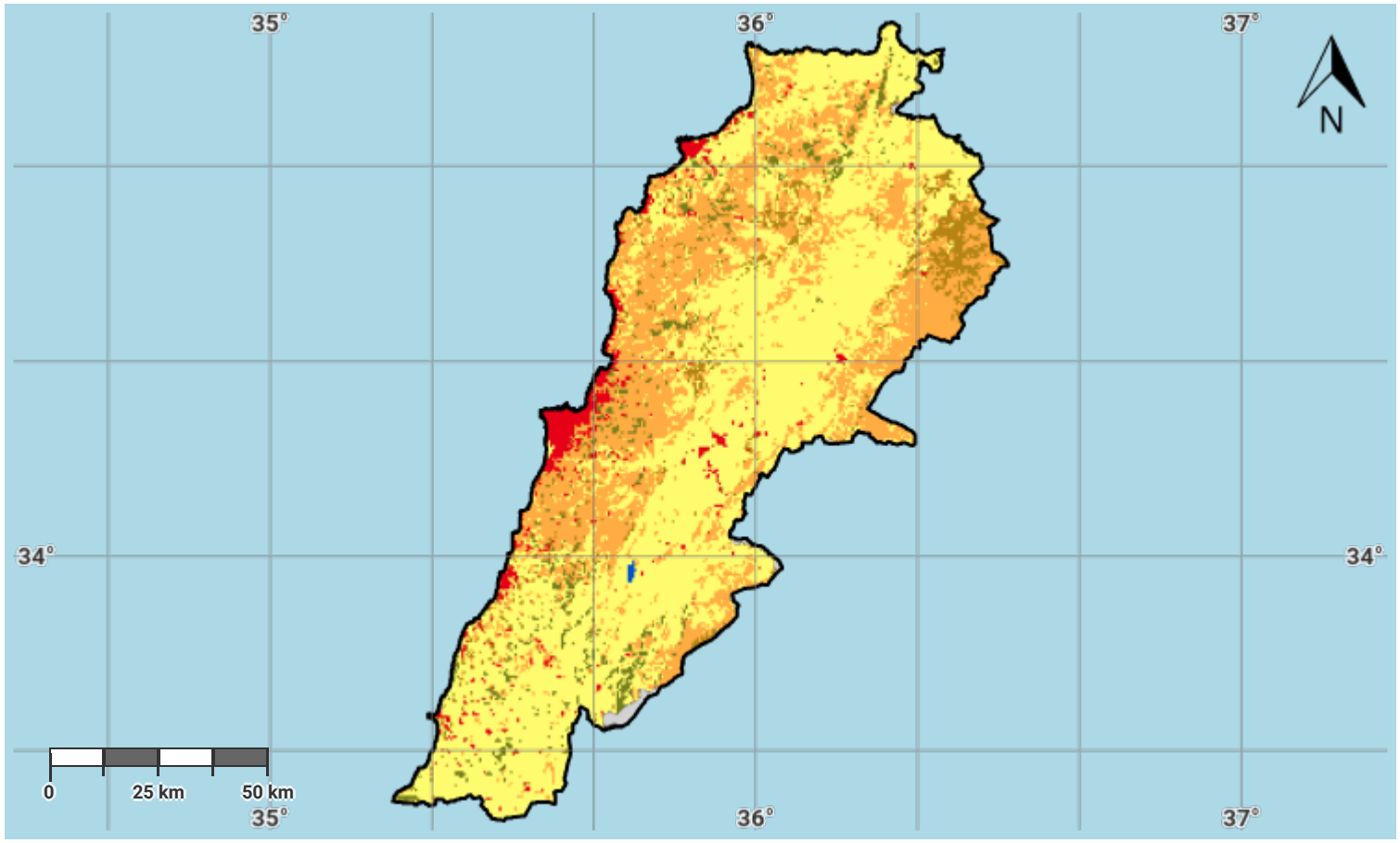
Lebanon – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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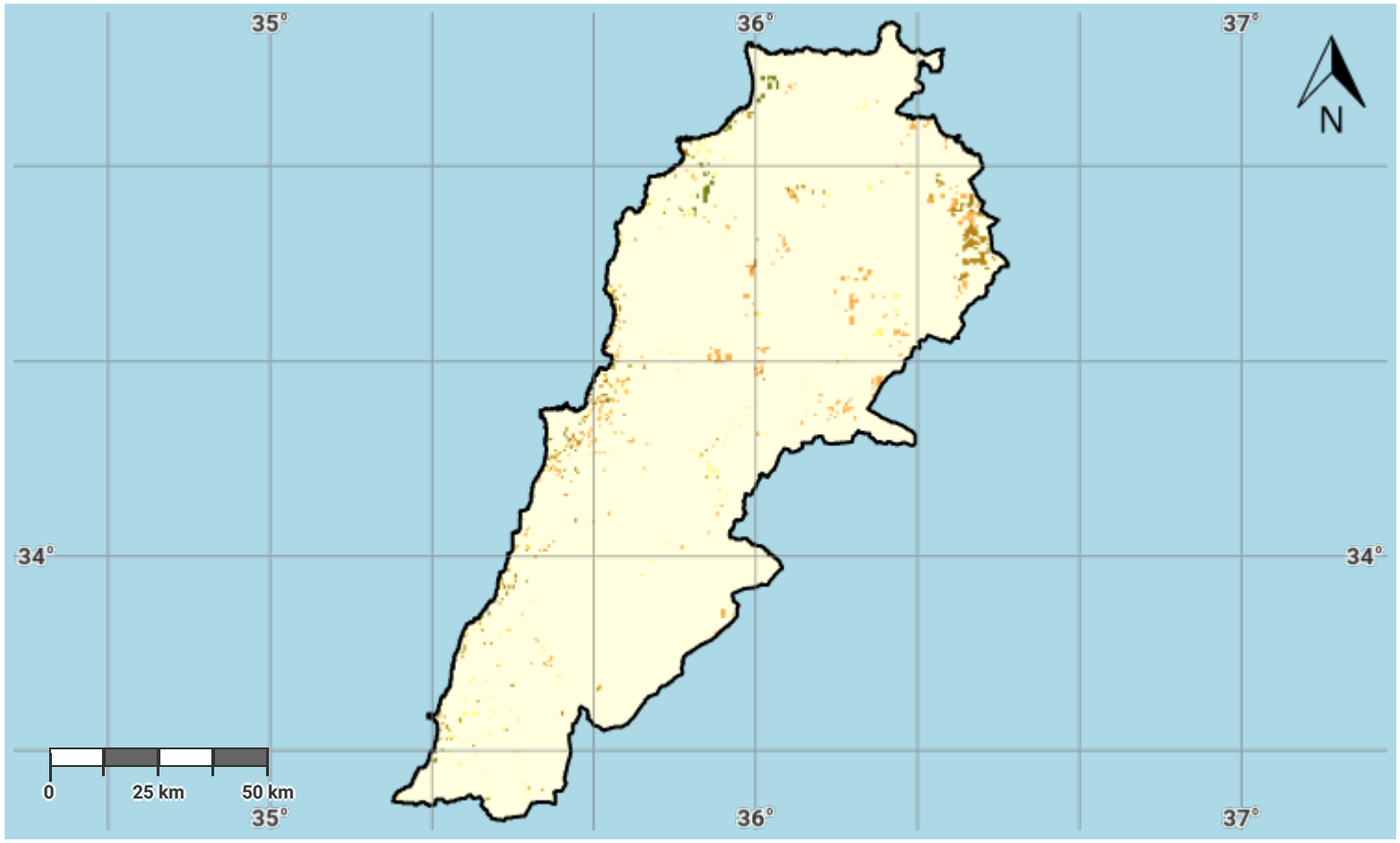
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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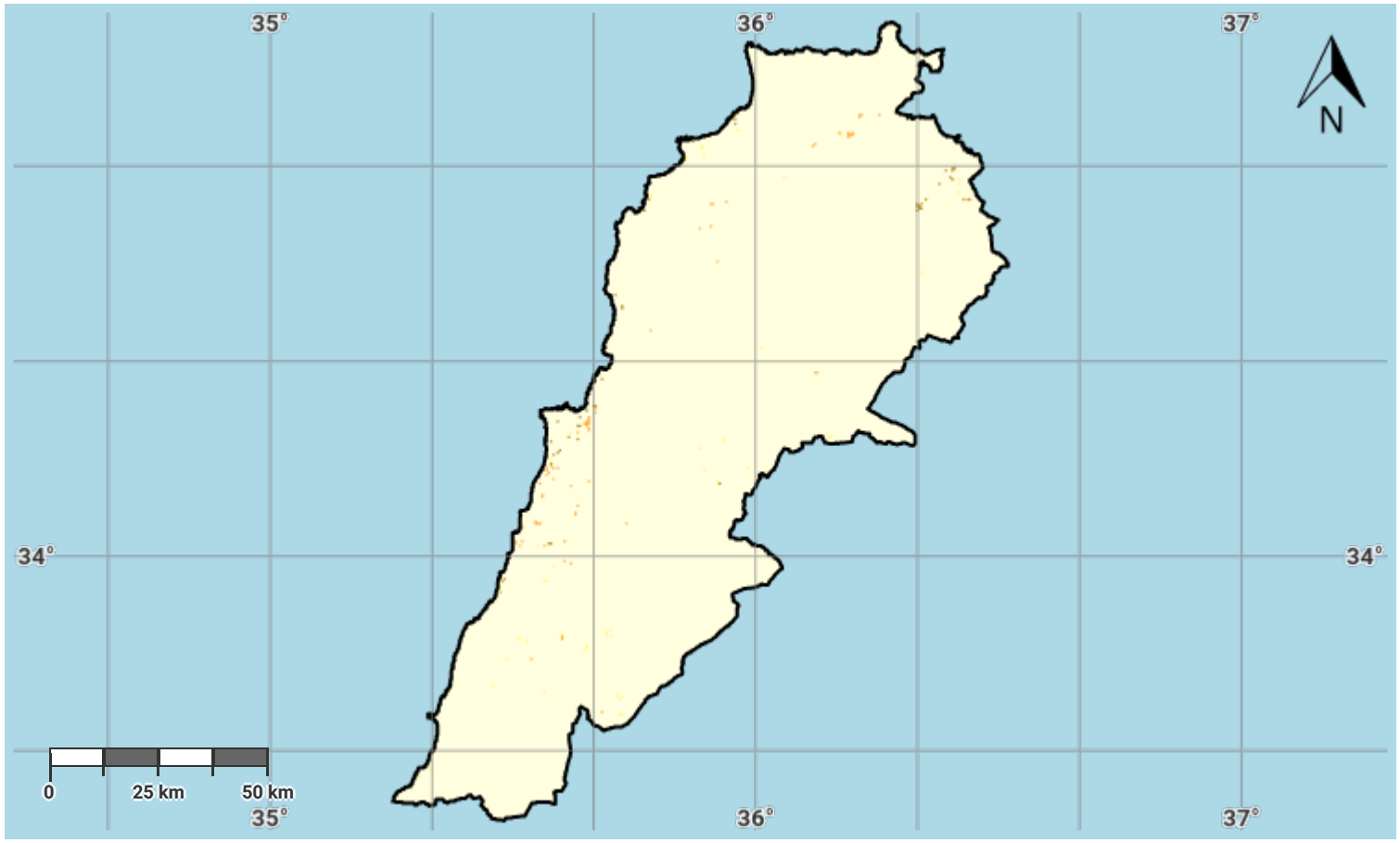
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- No change
- Tree-covered loss
- Grassland loss
- Cropland loss
- Wetland loss
- Artificial loss
- Other land loss
- Water body loss
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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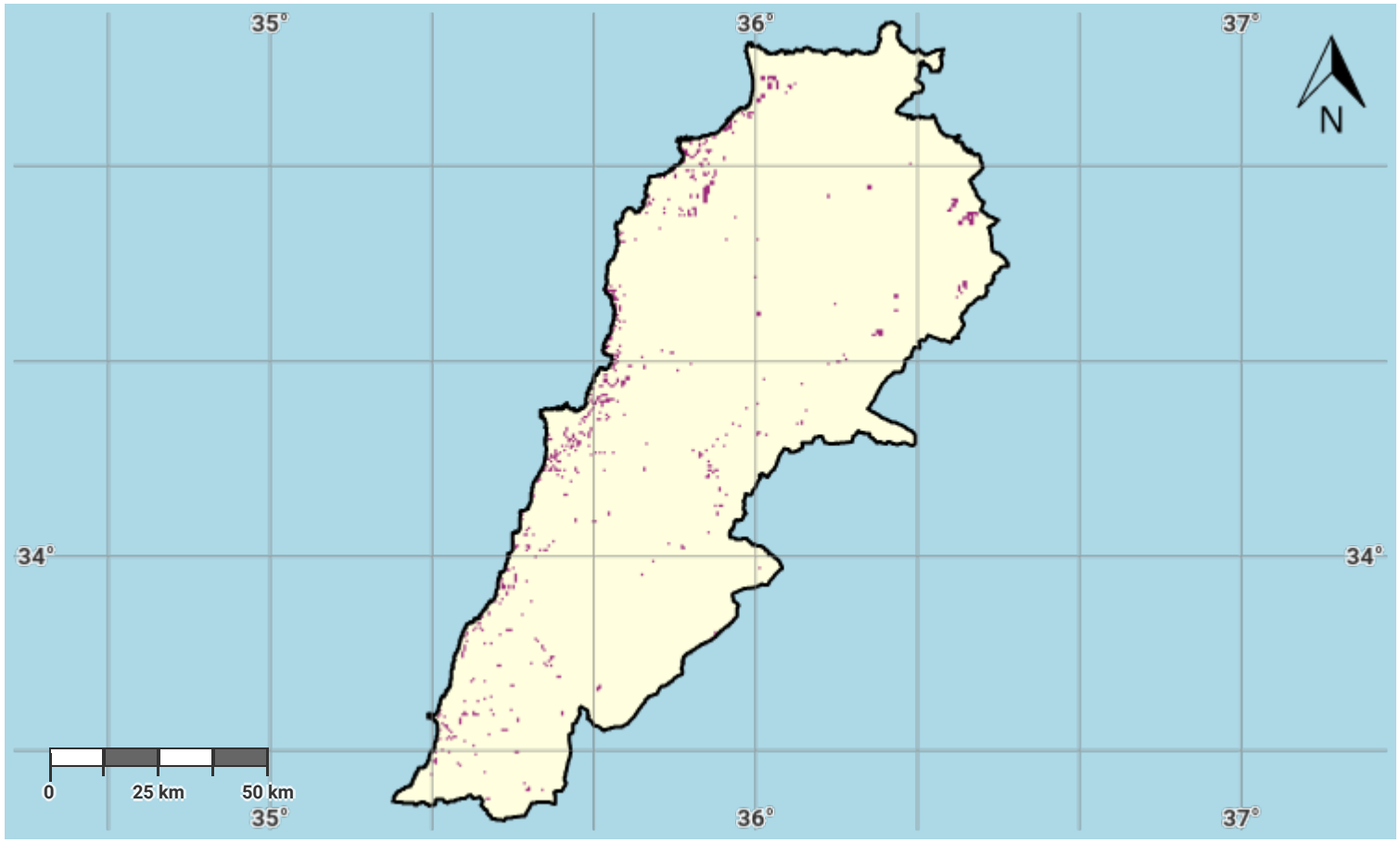
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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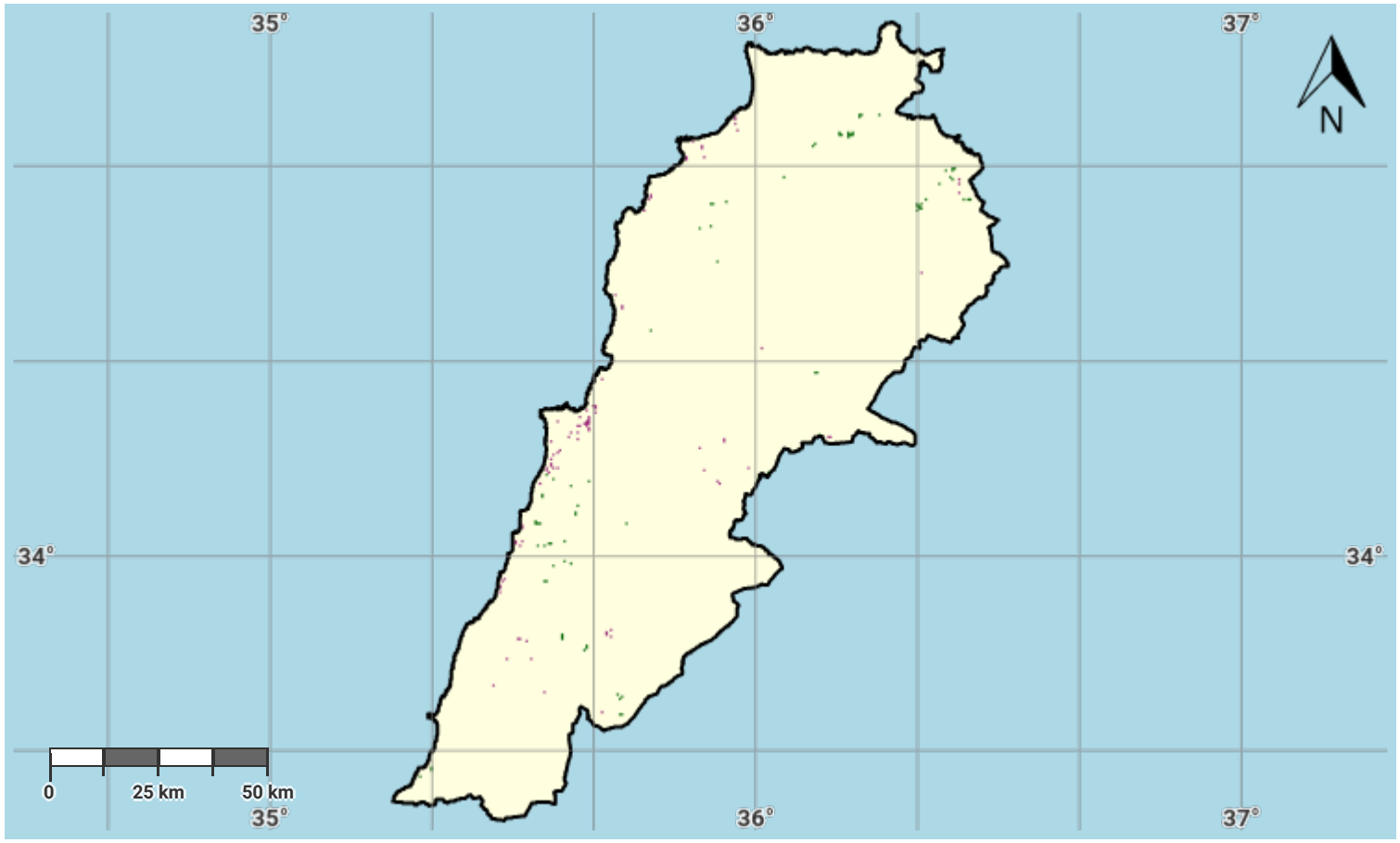
Lebanon – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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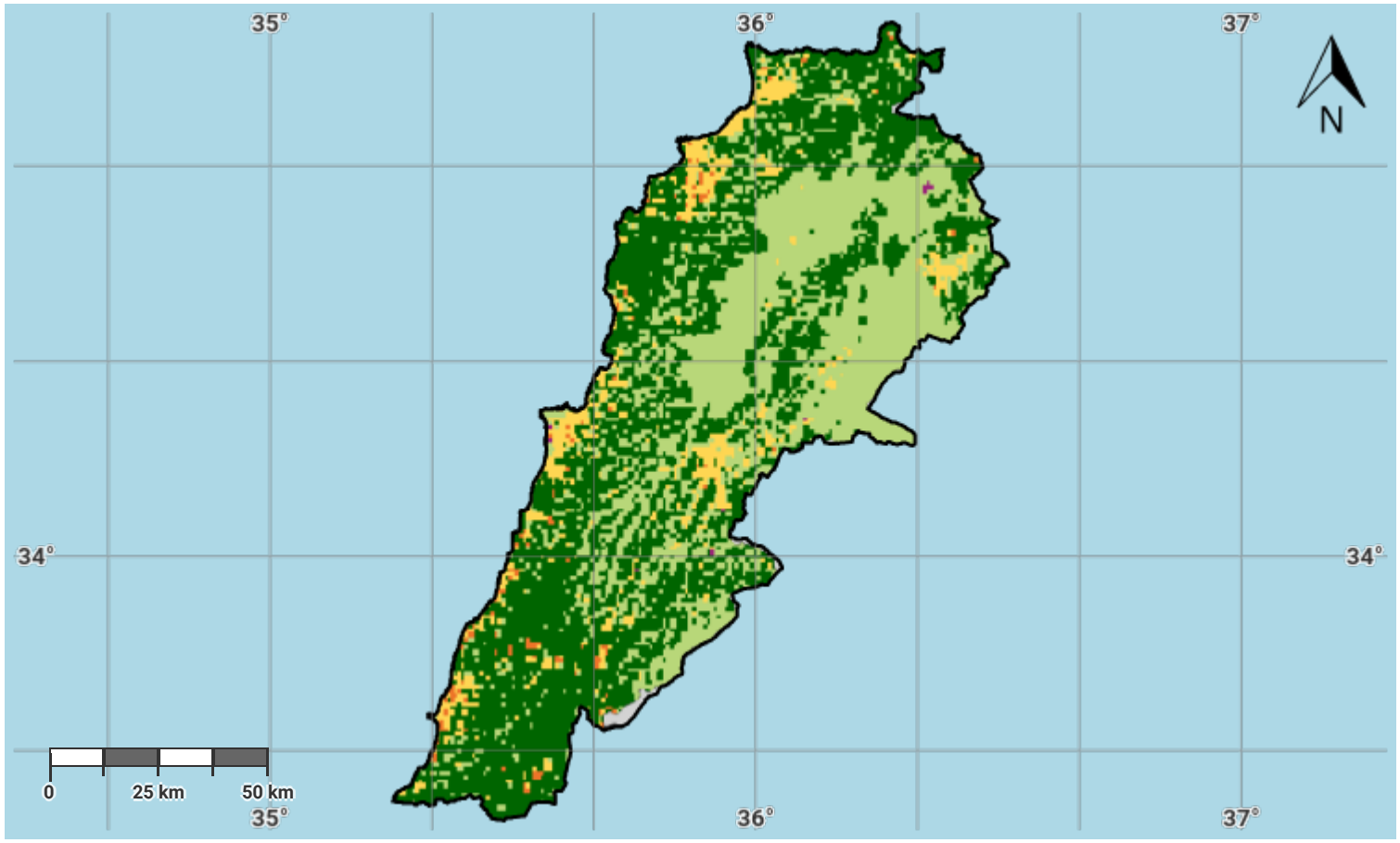
Lebanon – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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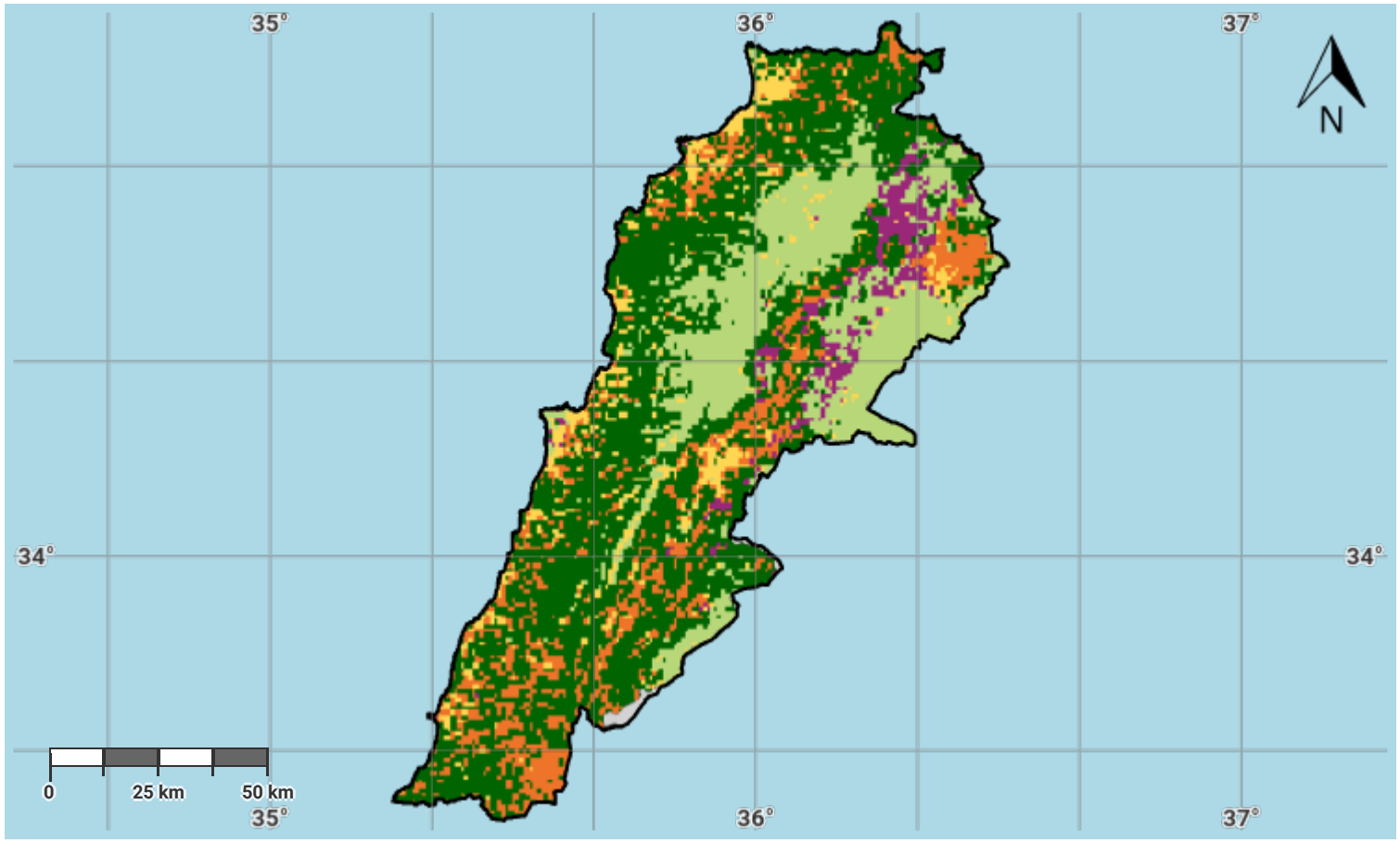
Source Data Credits

- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Lebanon – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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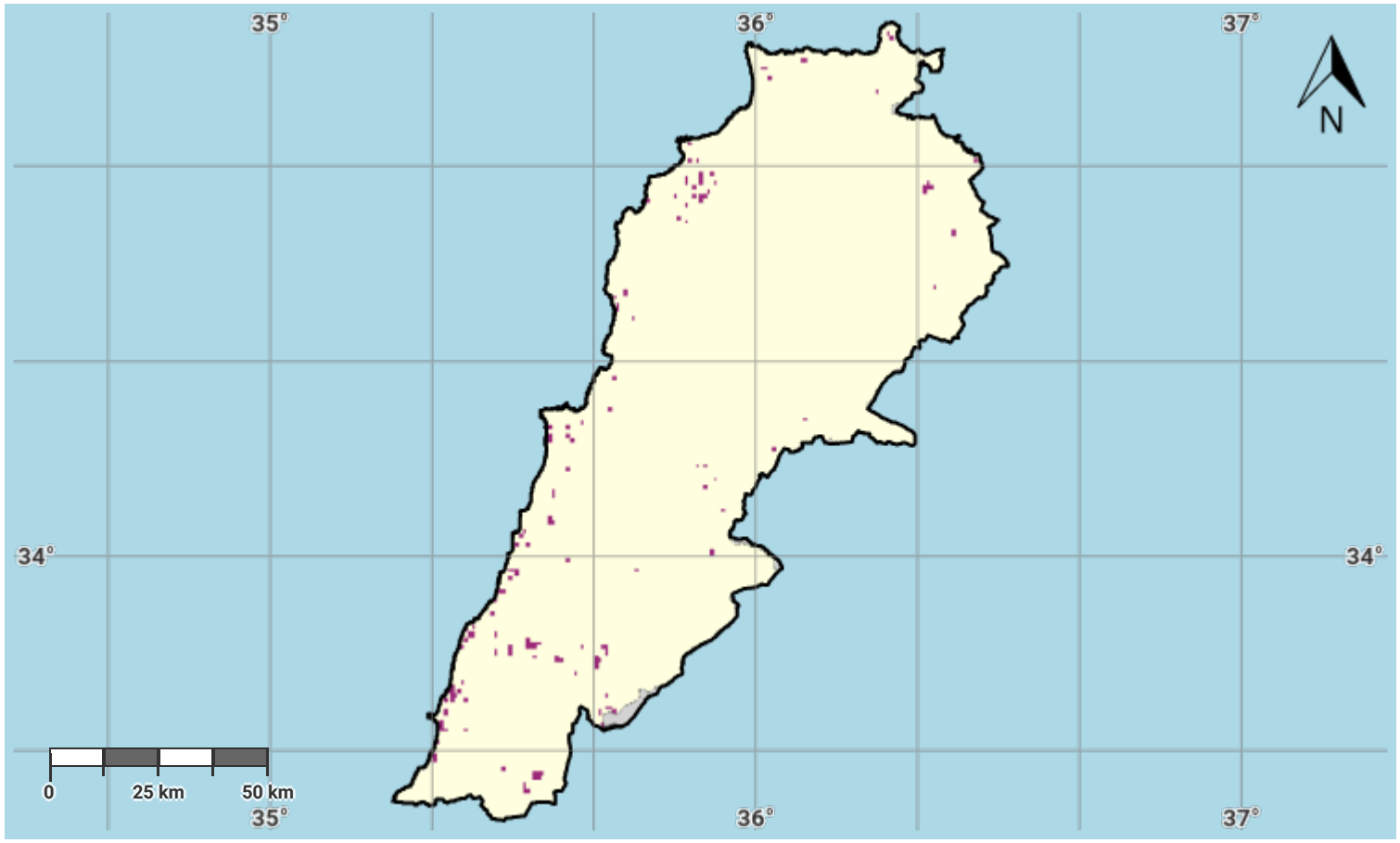
Lebanon – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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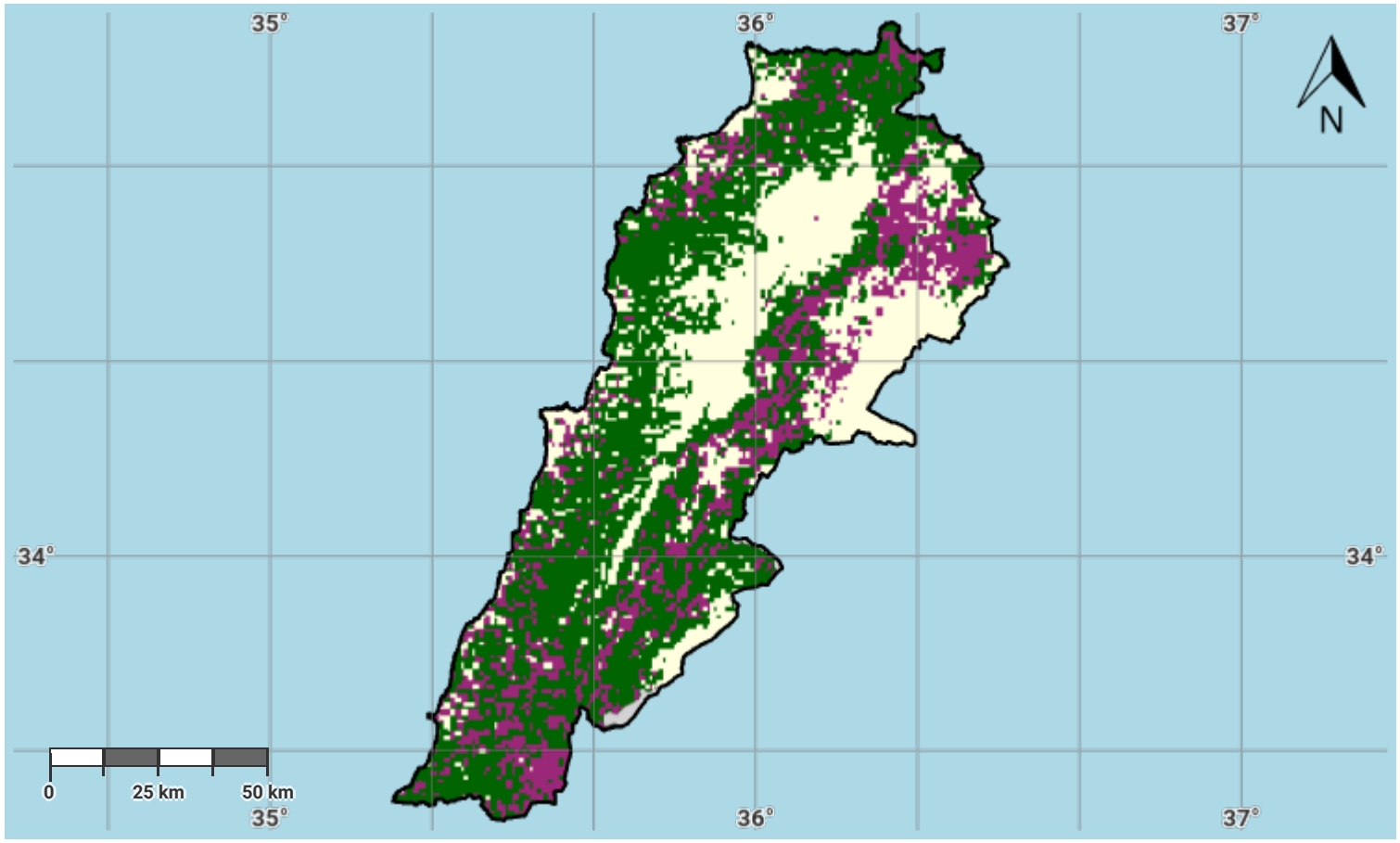
Lebanon – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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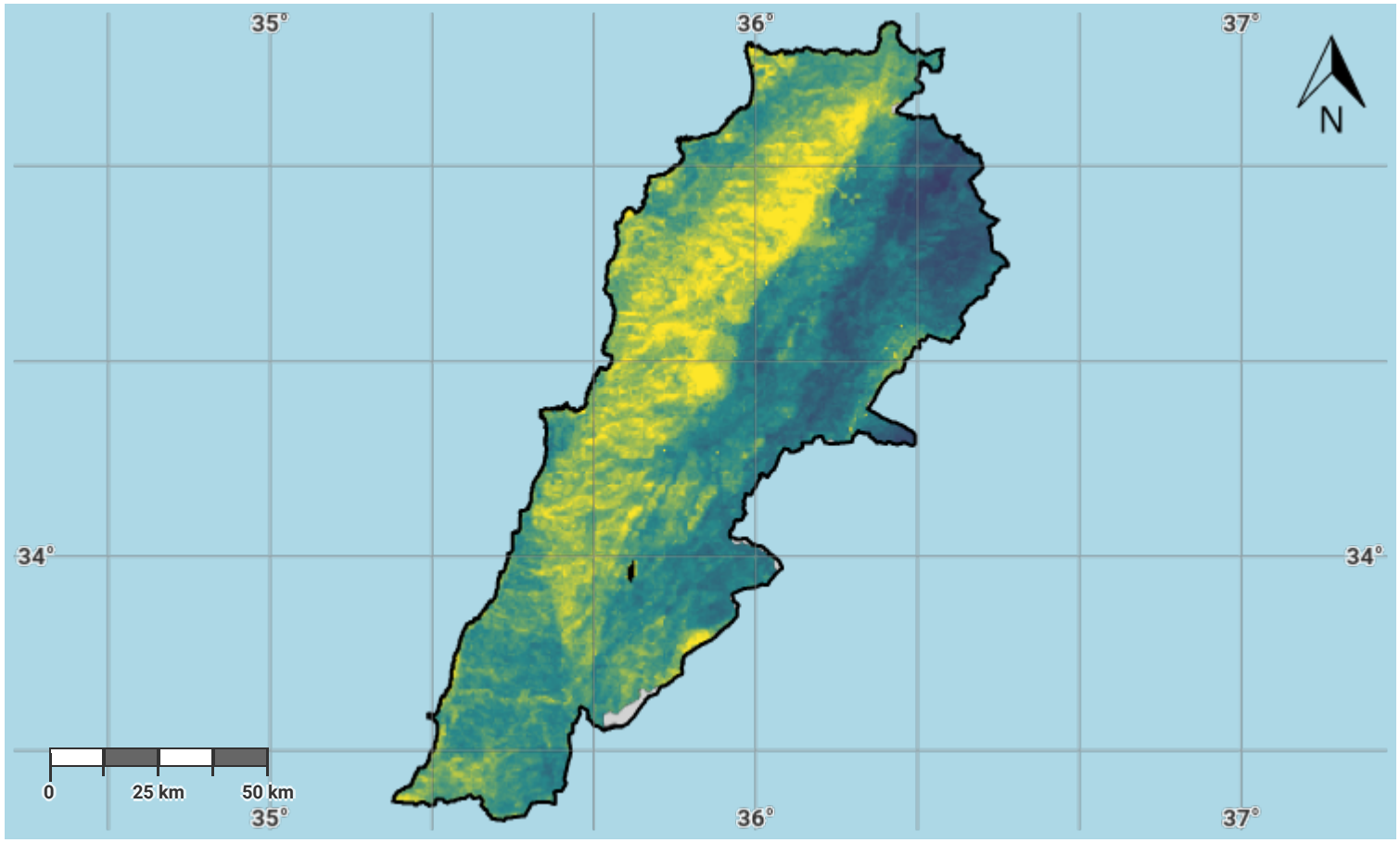
Lebanon – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 53.0 t/ha
- 53.0 - 106.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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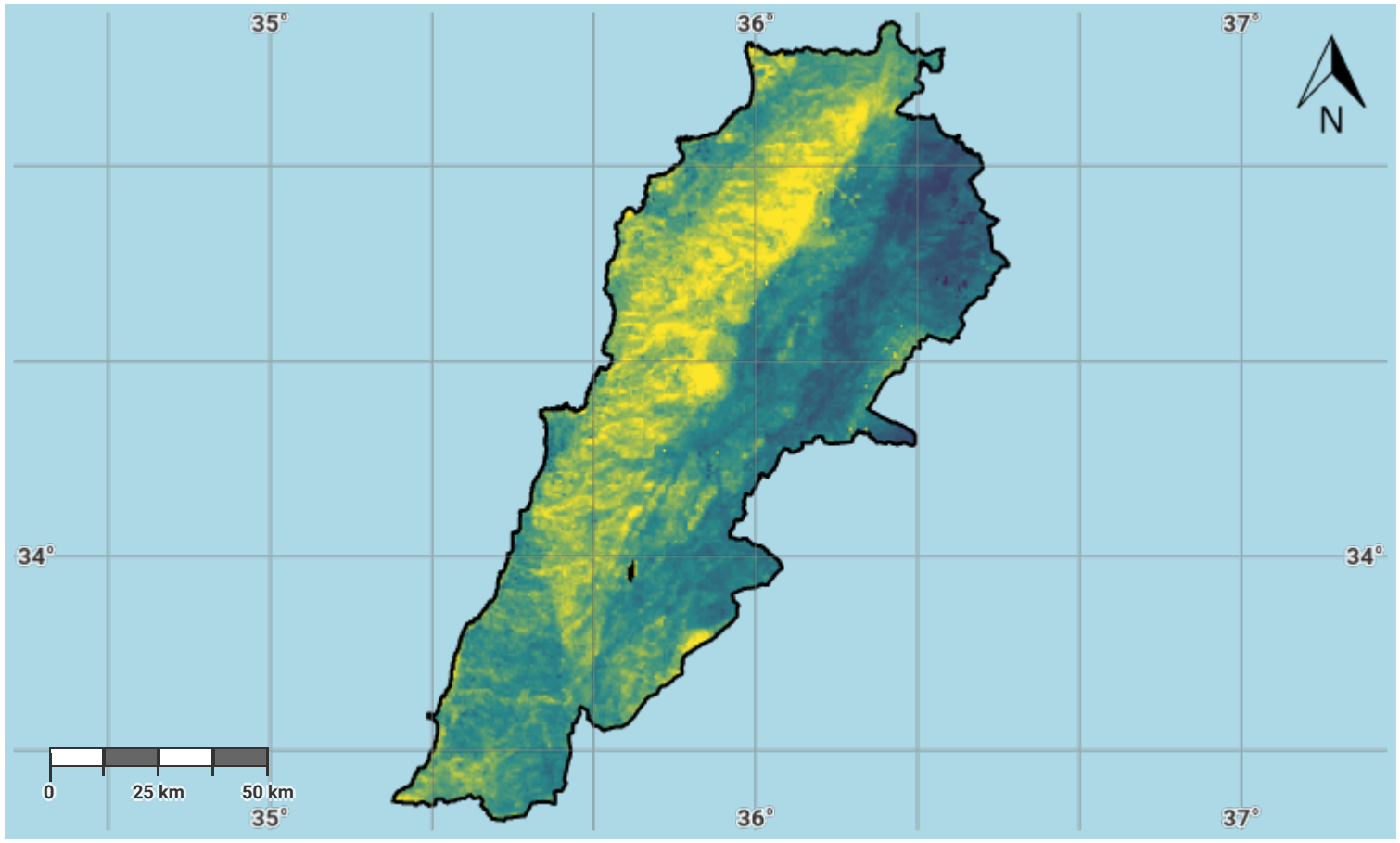
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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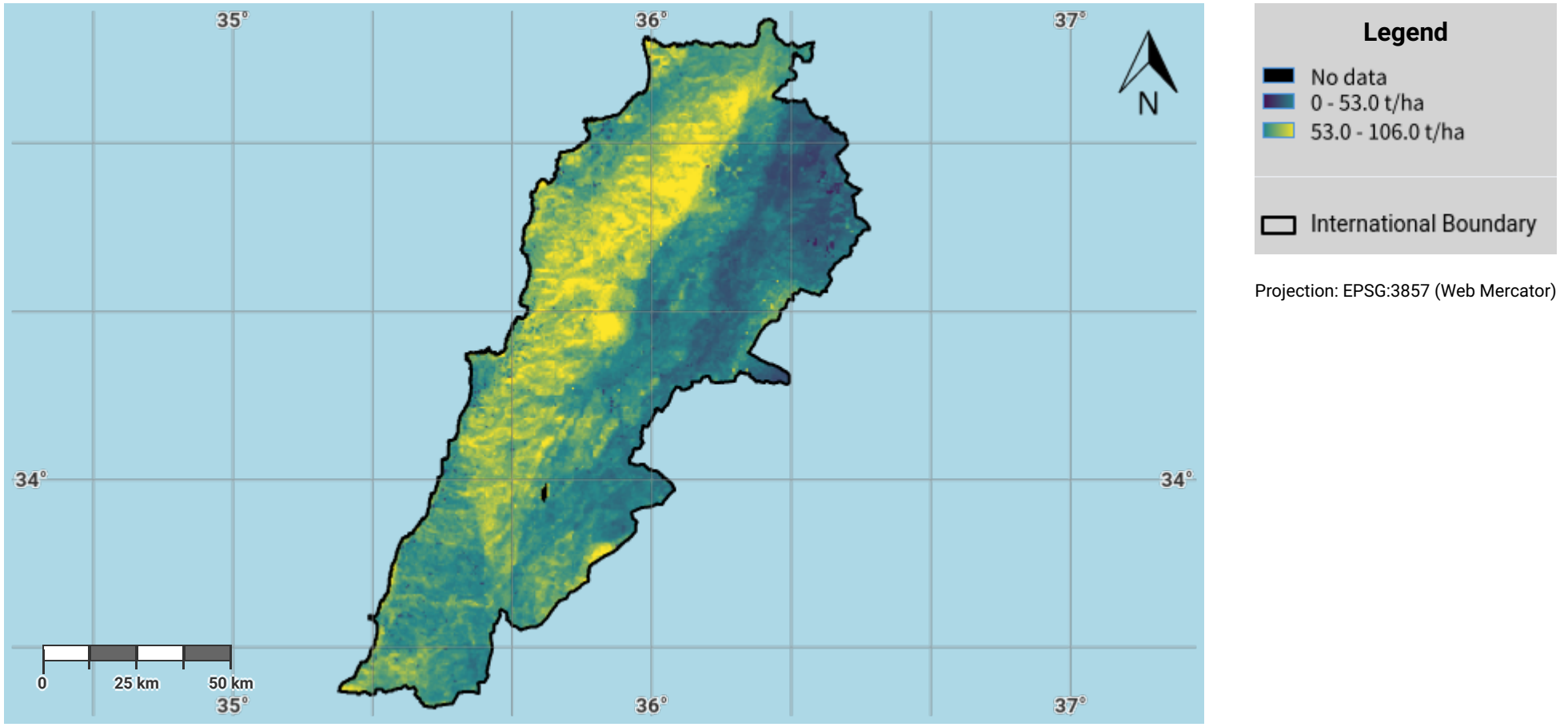
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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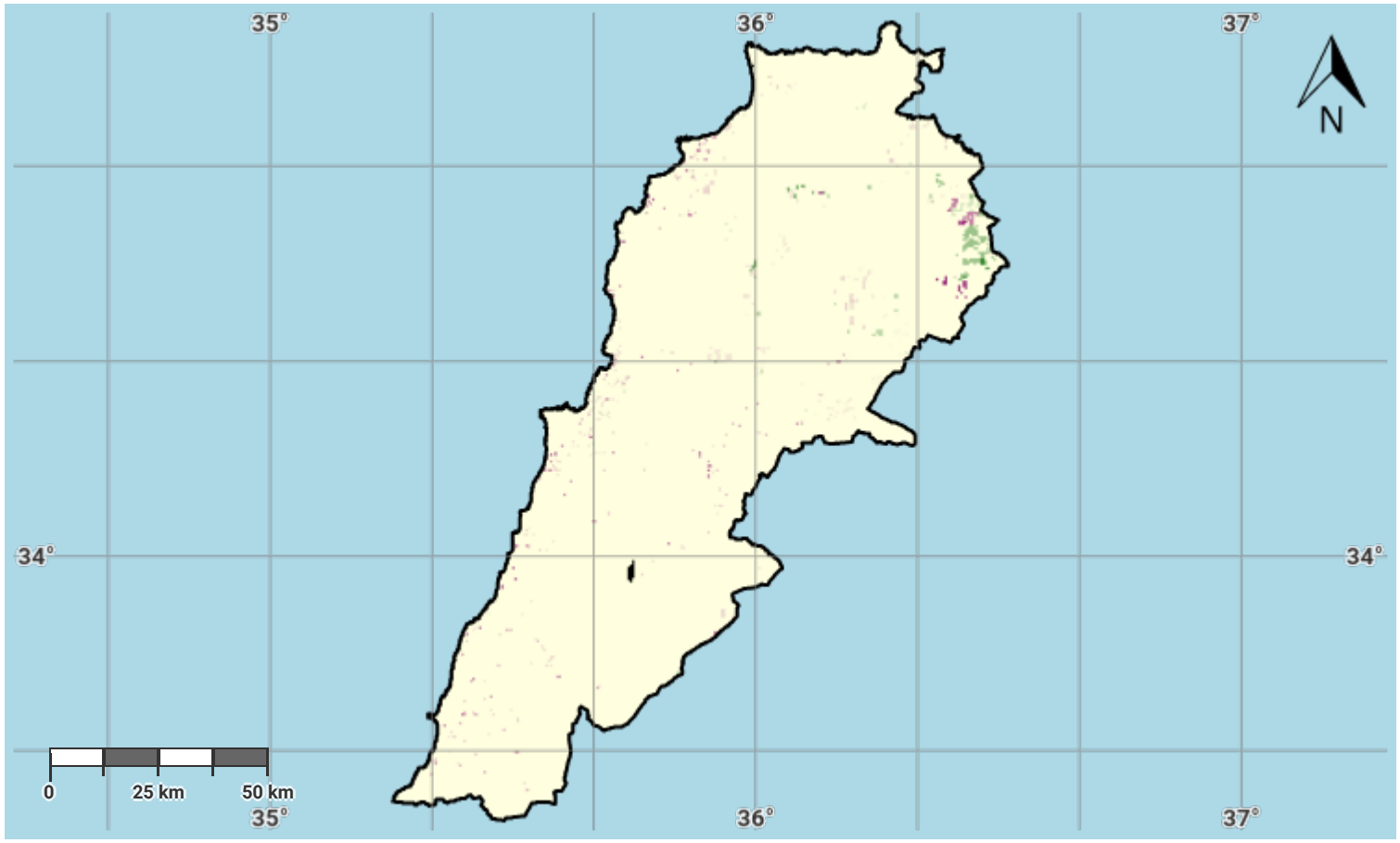
Lebanon – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -65.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 65.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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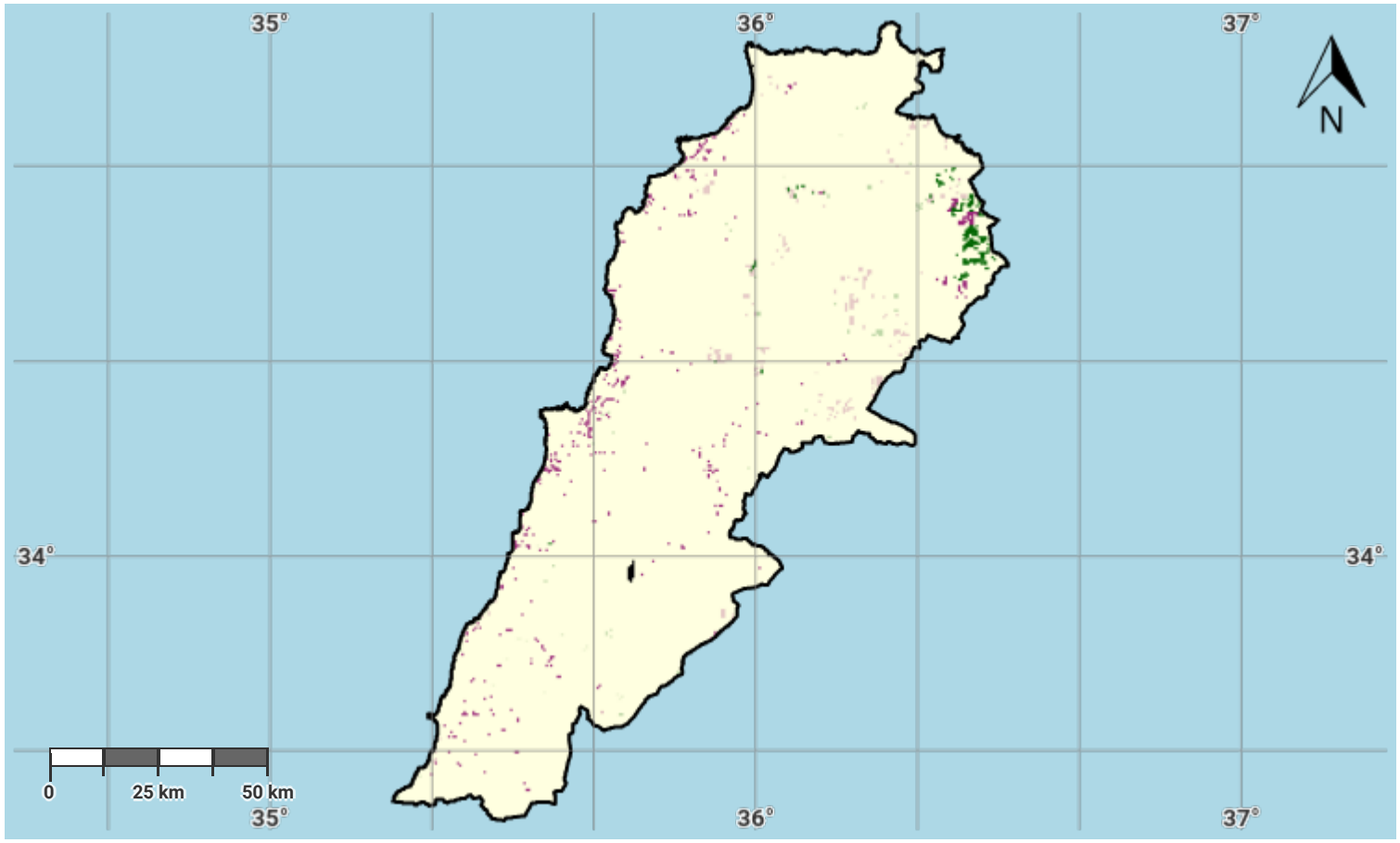
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -16.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 16.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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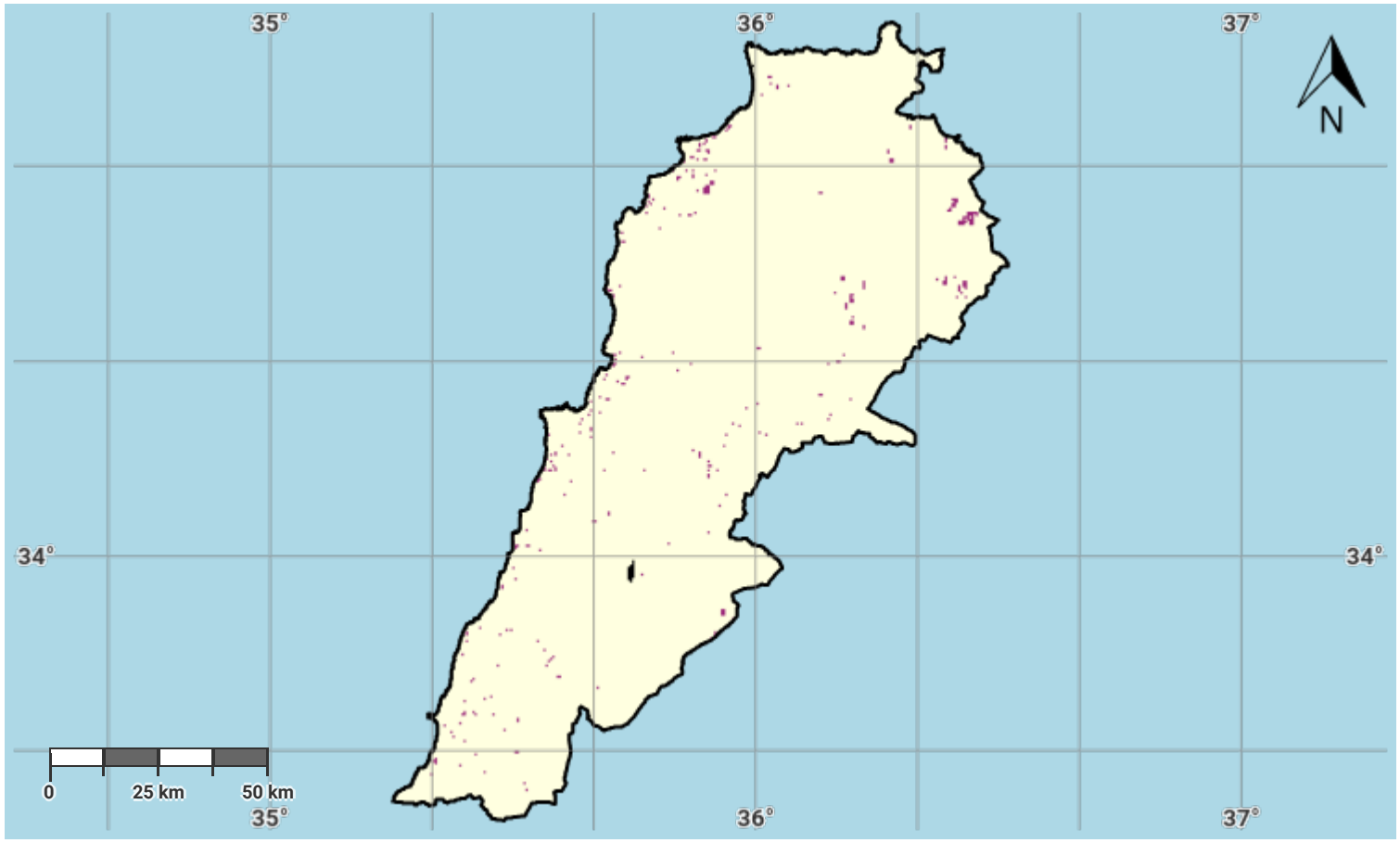
Lebanon – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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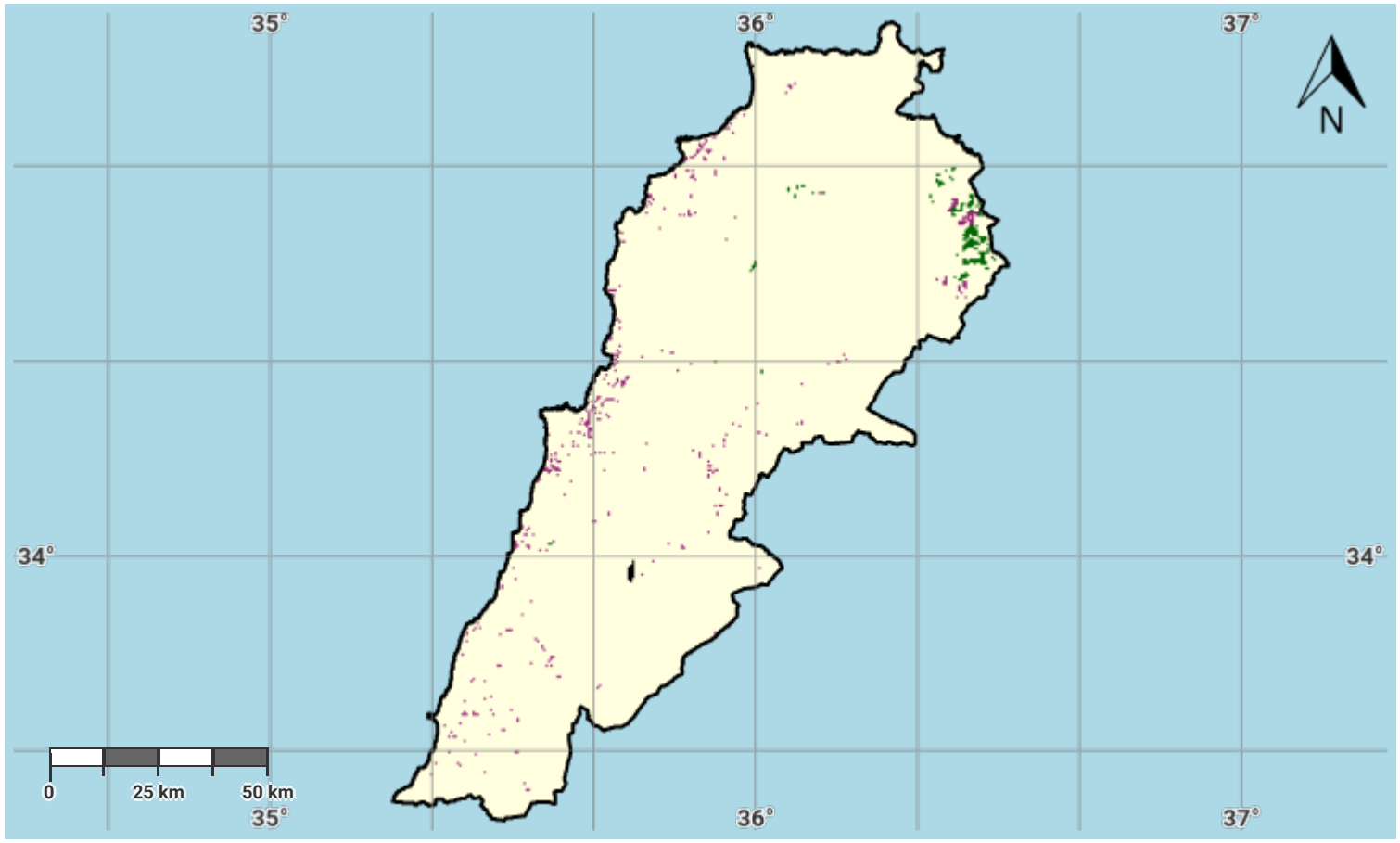
Lebanon – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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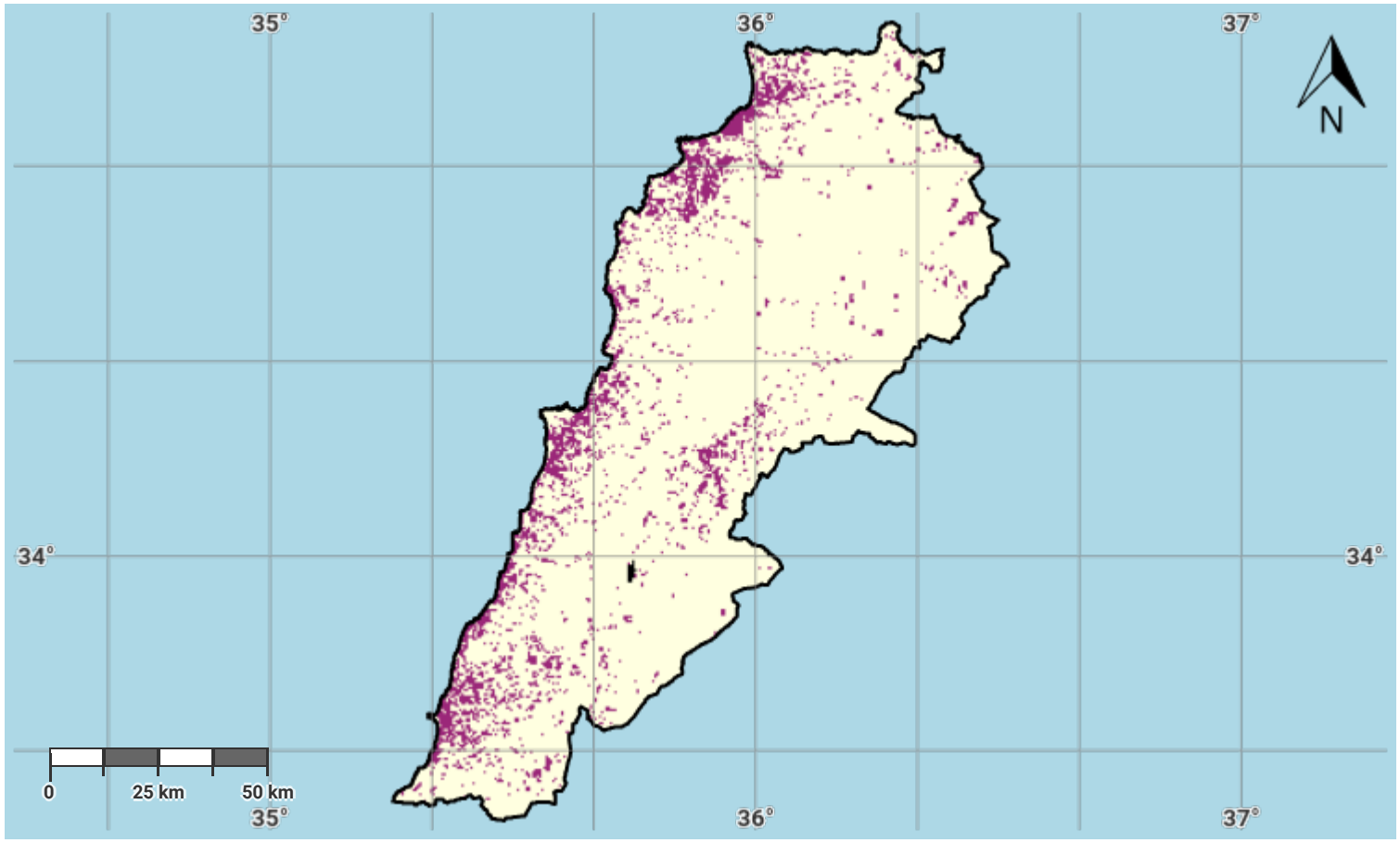
Lebanon – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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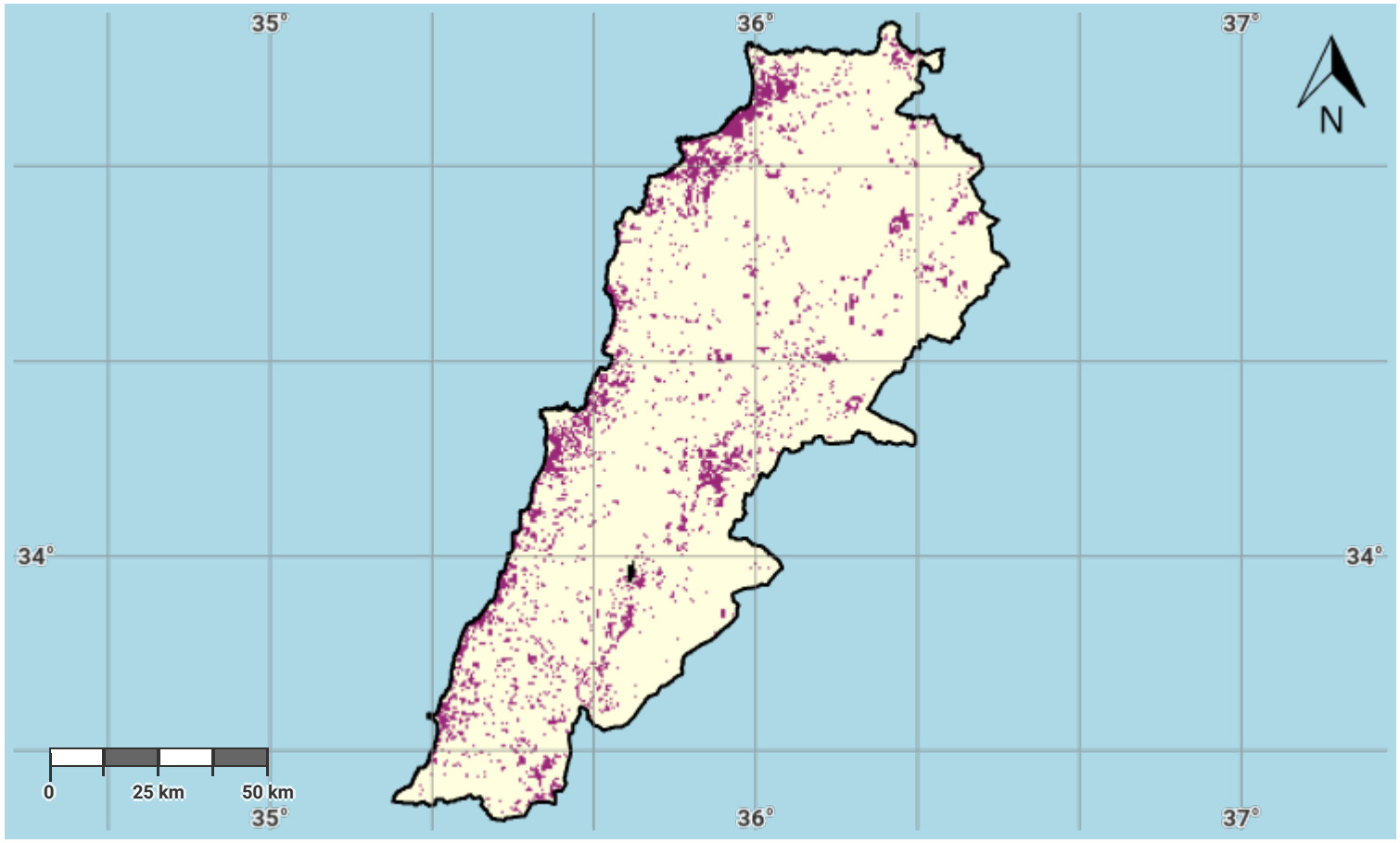
Source Data Credits

- 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

Lebanon – SO1-4.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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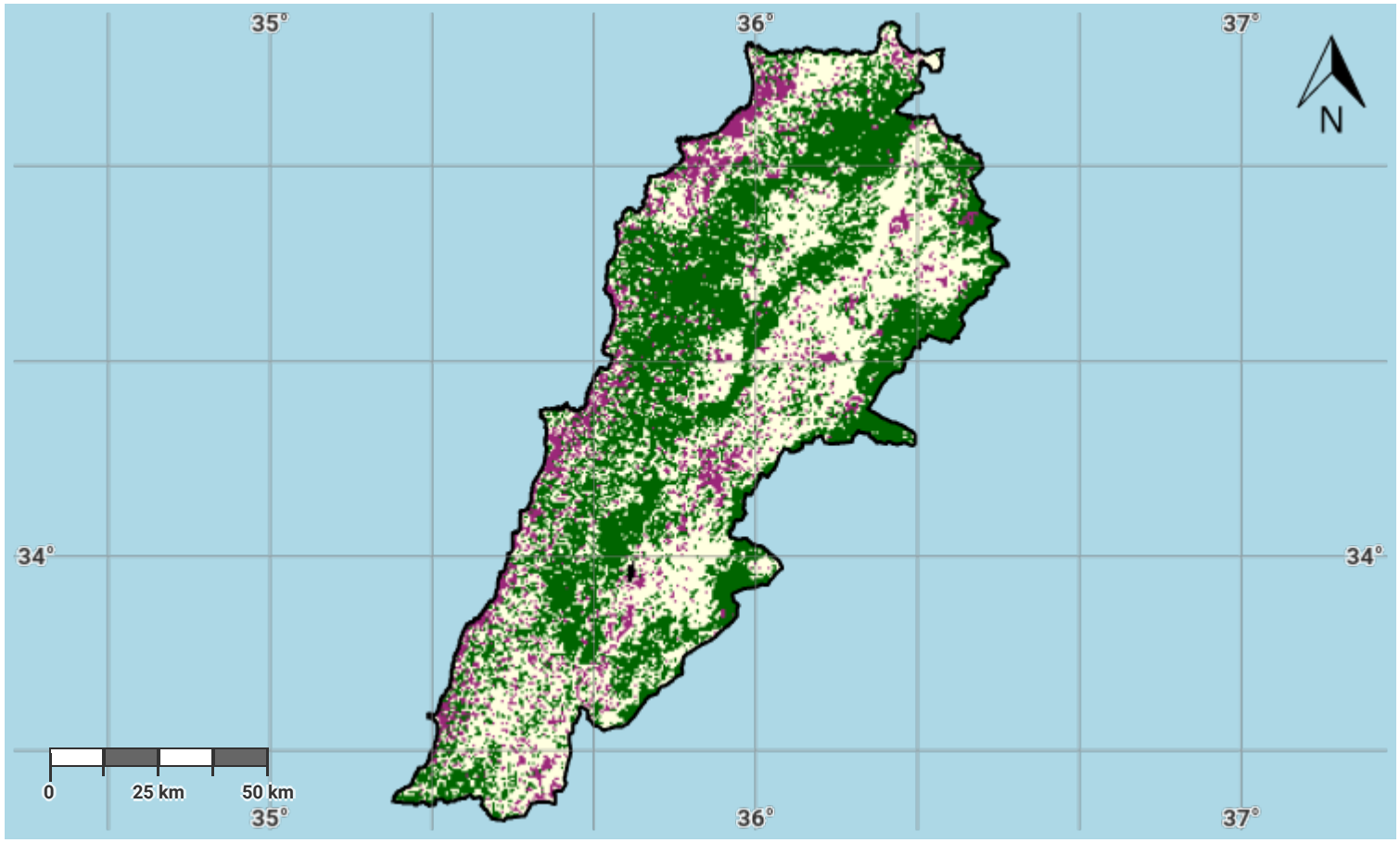
Lebanon – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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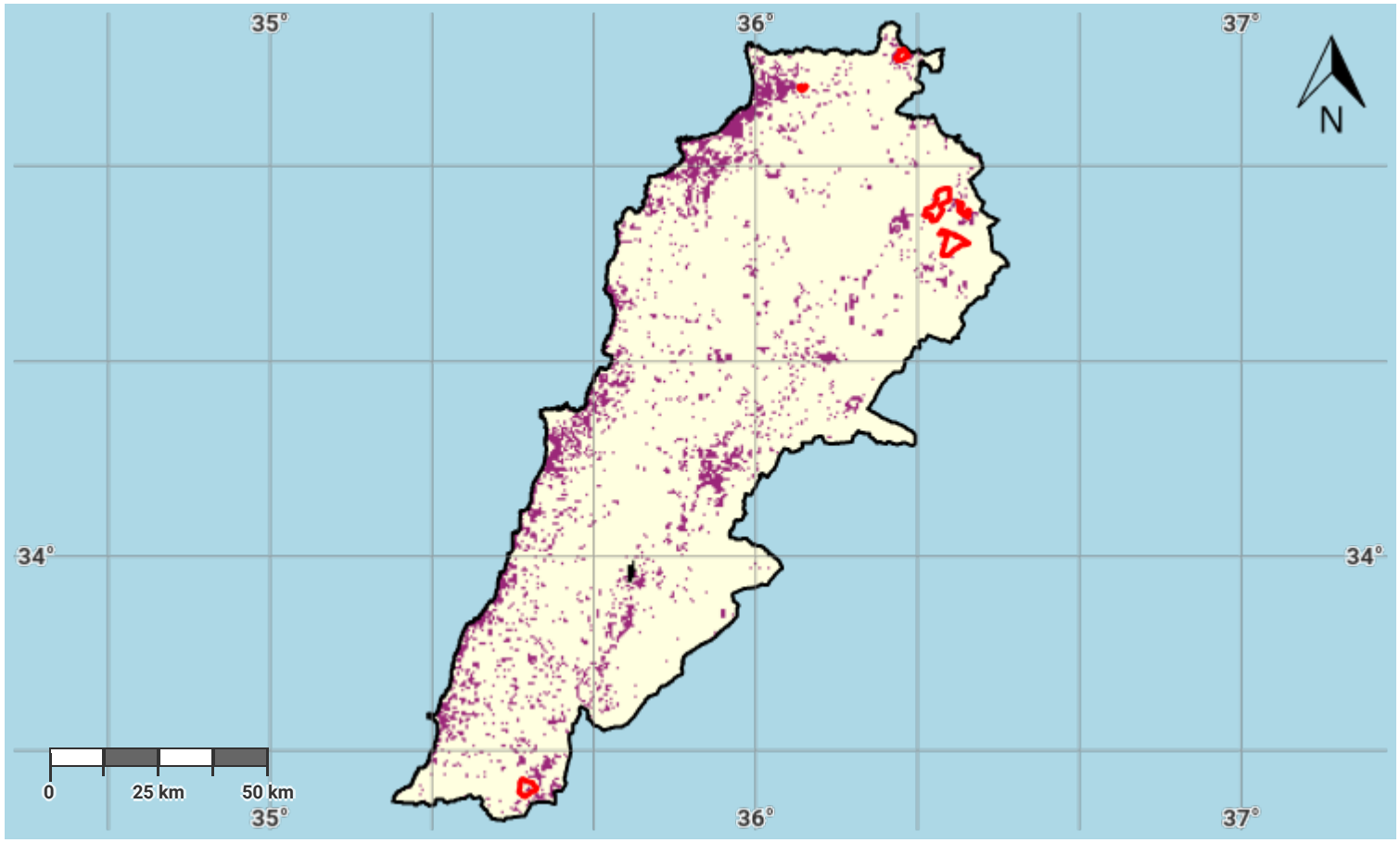
Lebanon – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (MultiPolygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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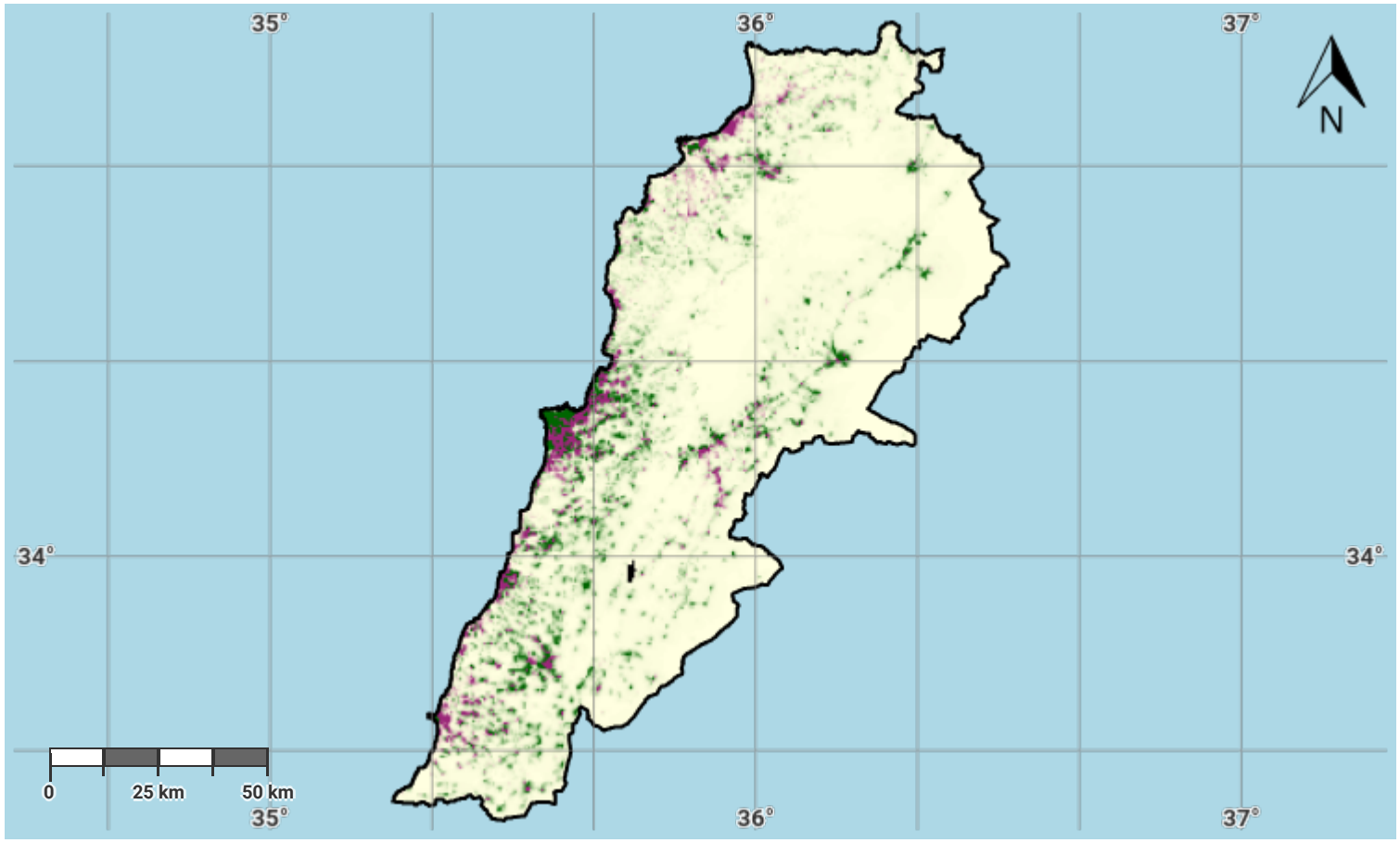
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Lebanon.

Lebanon – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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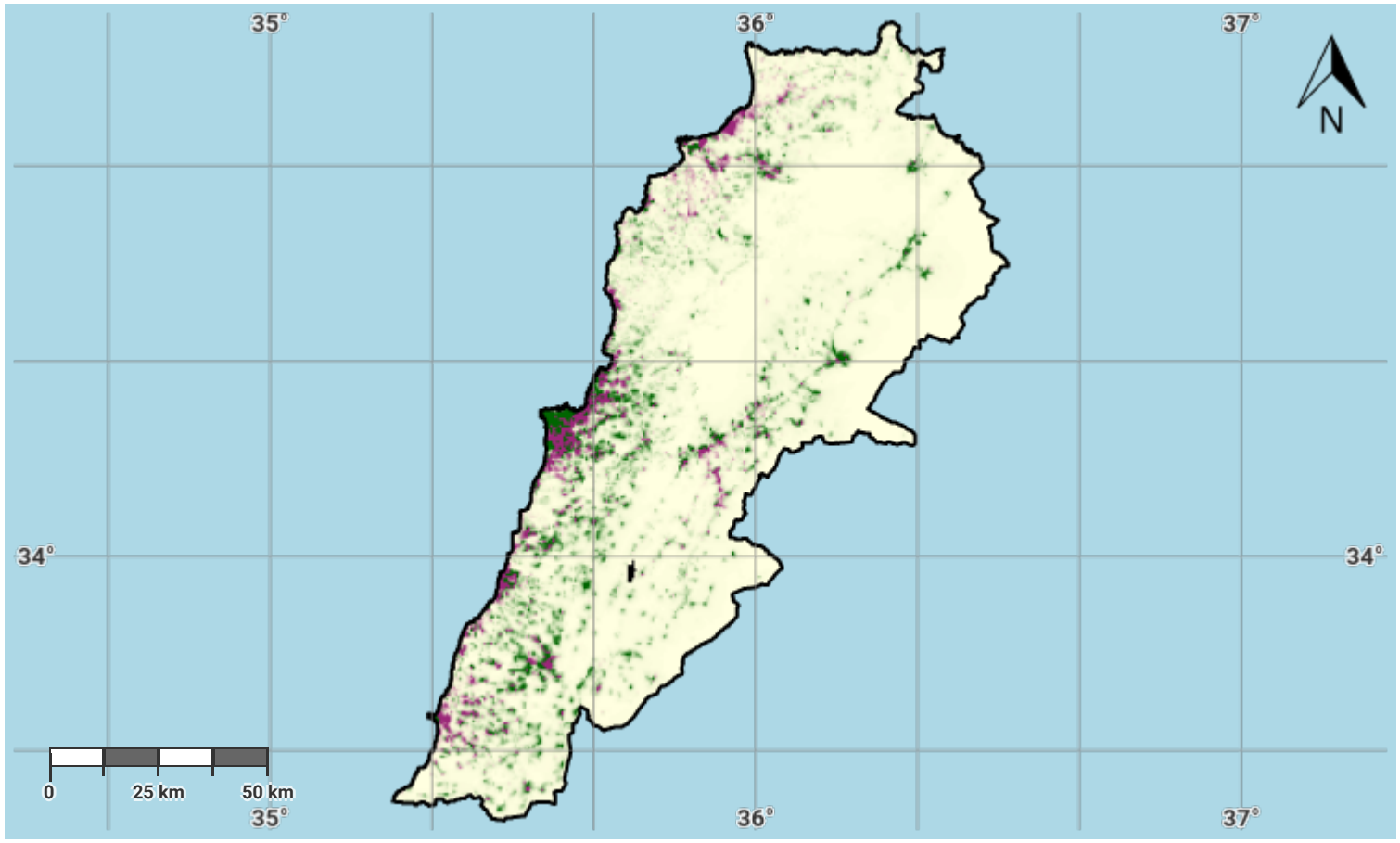
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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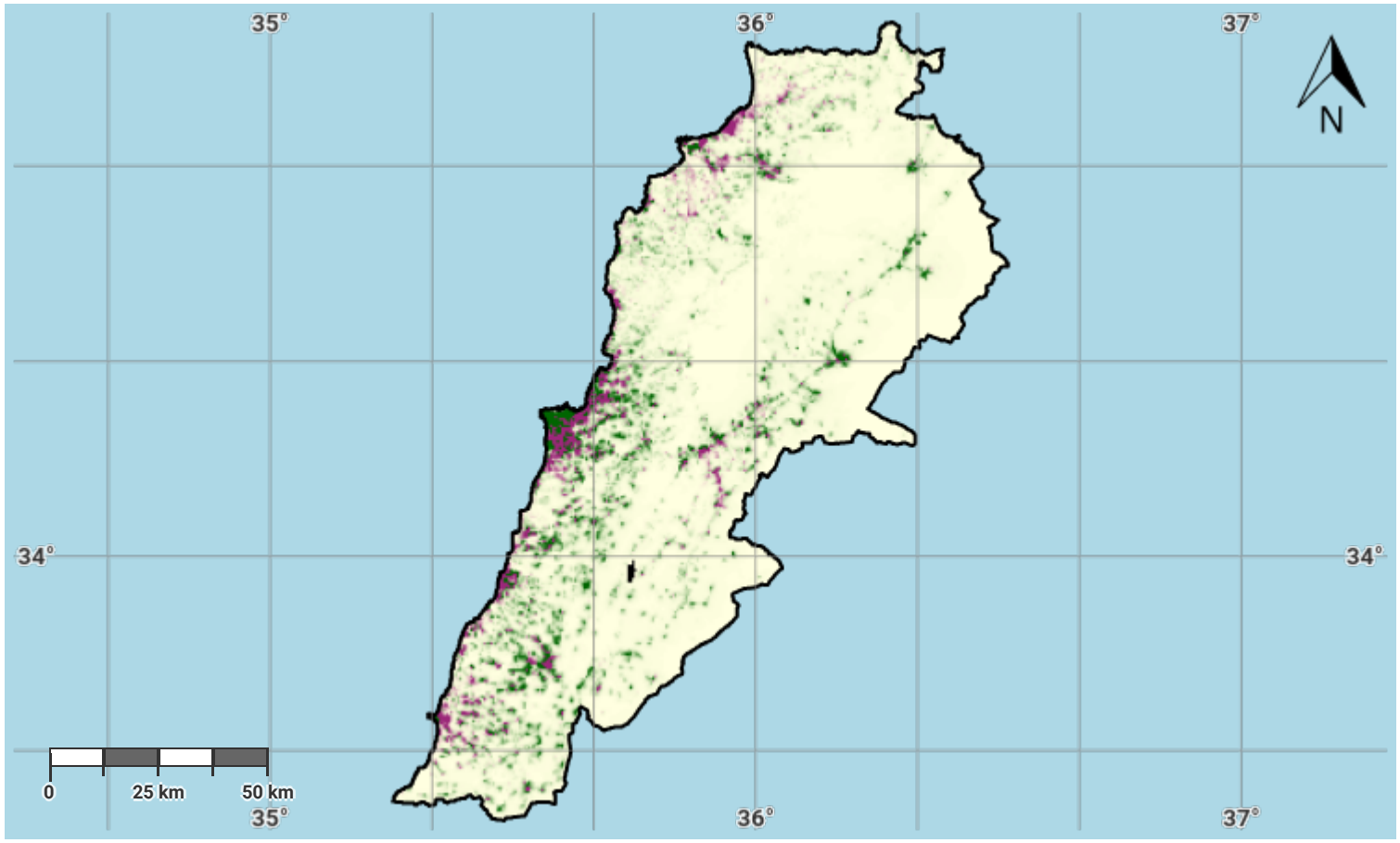
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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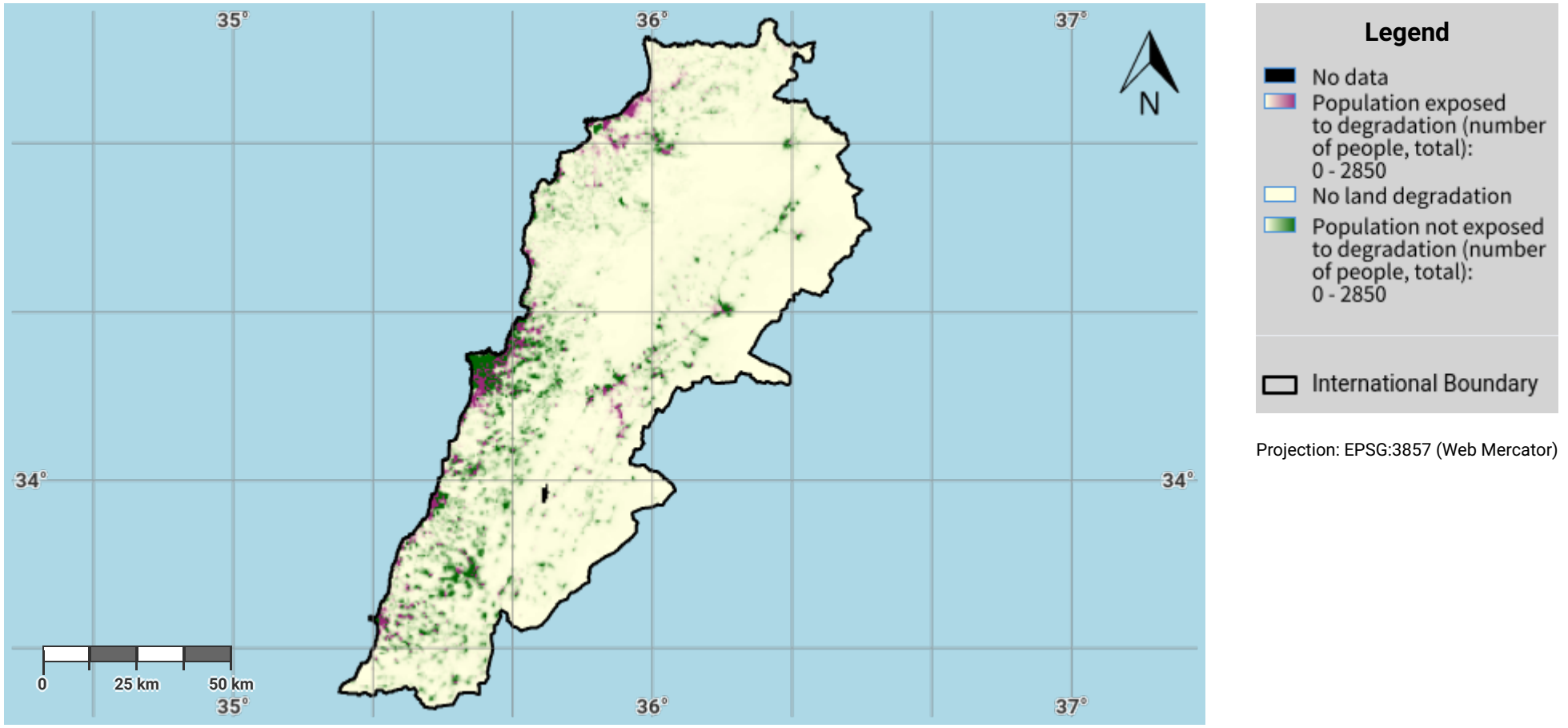
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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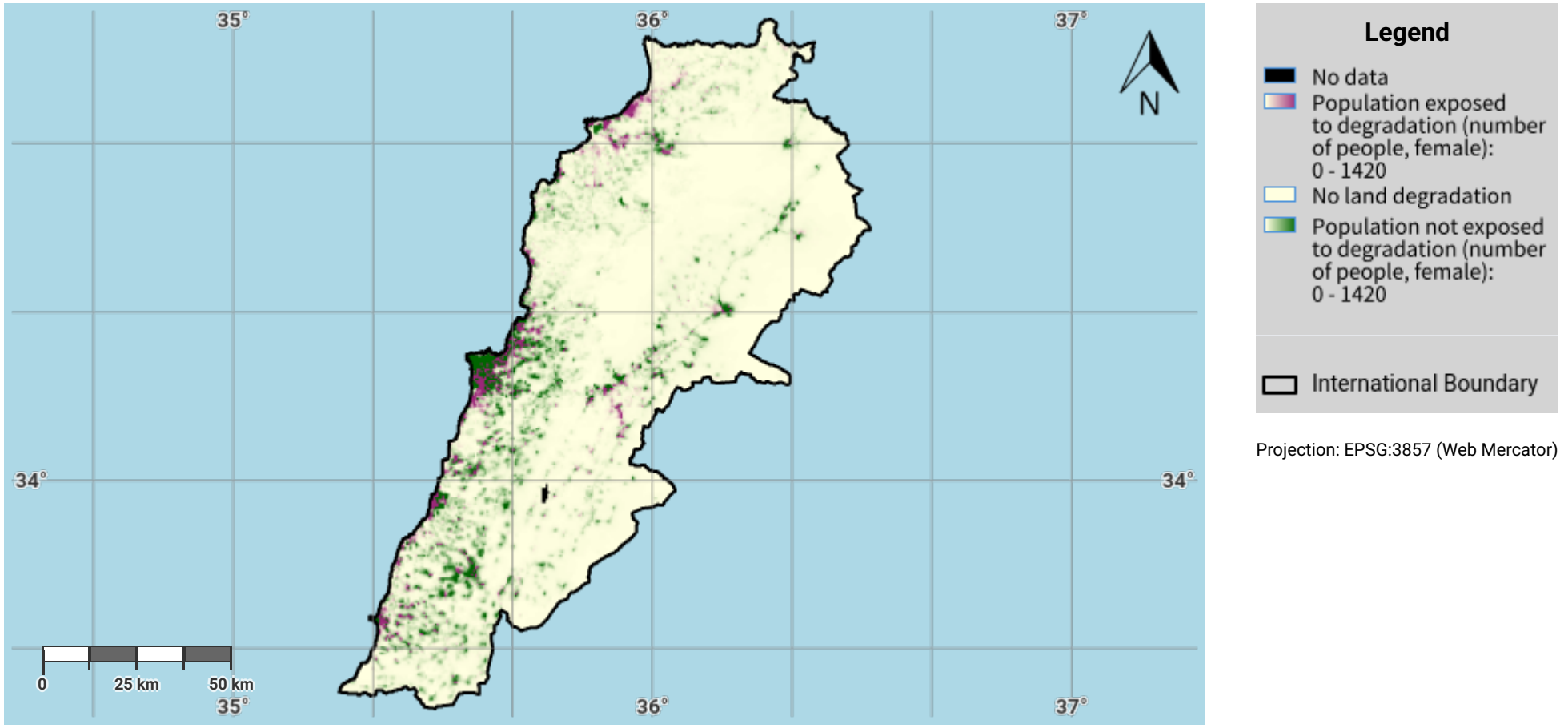
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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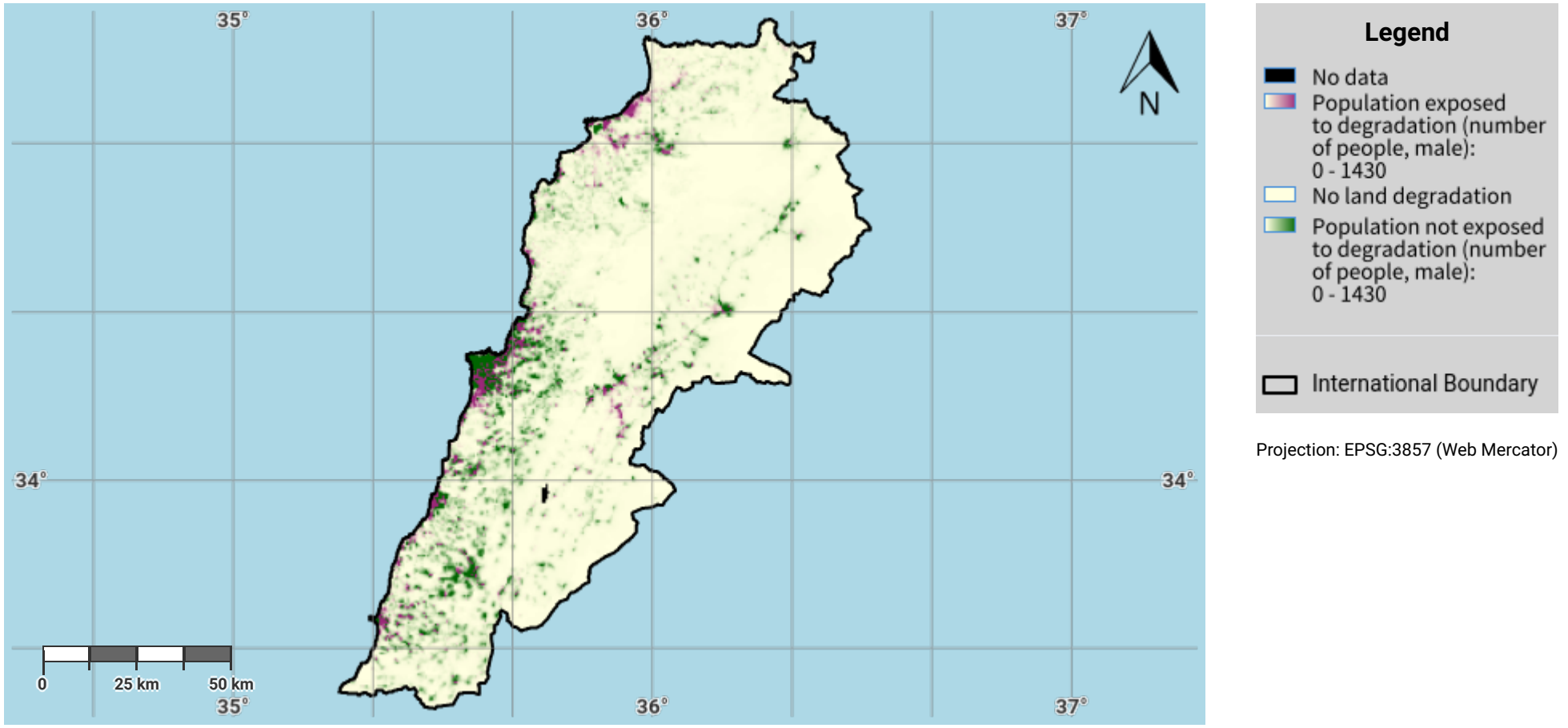
Source Data Credits

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

Lebanon – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



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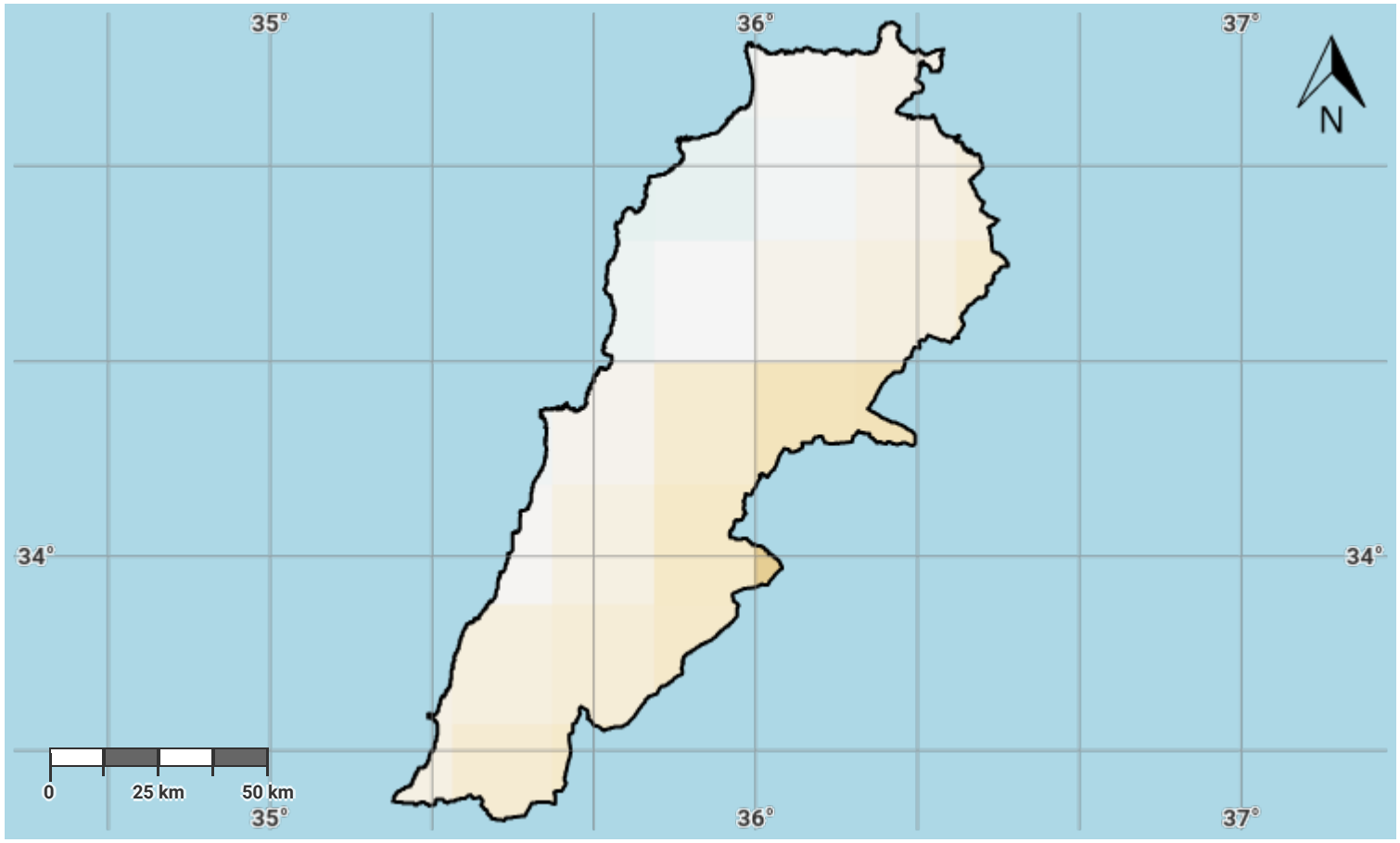
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Lebanon – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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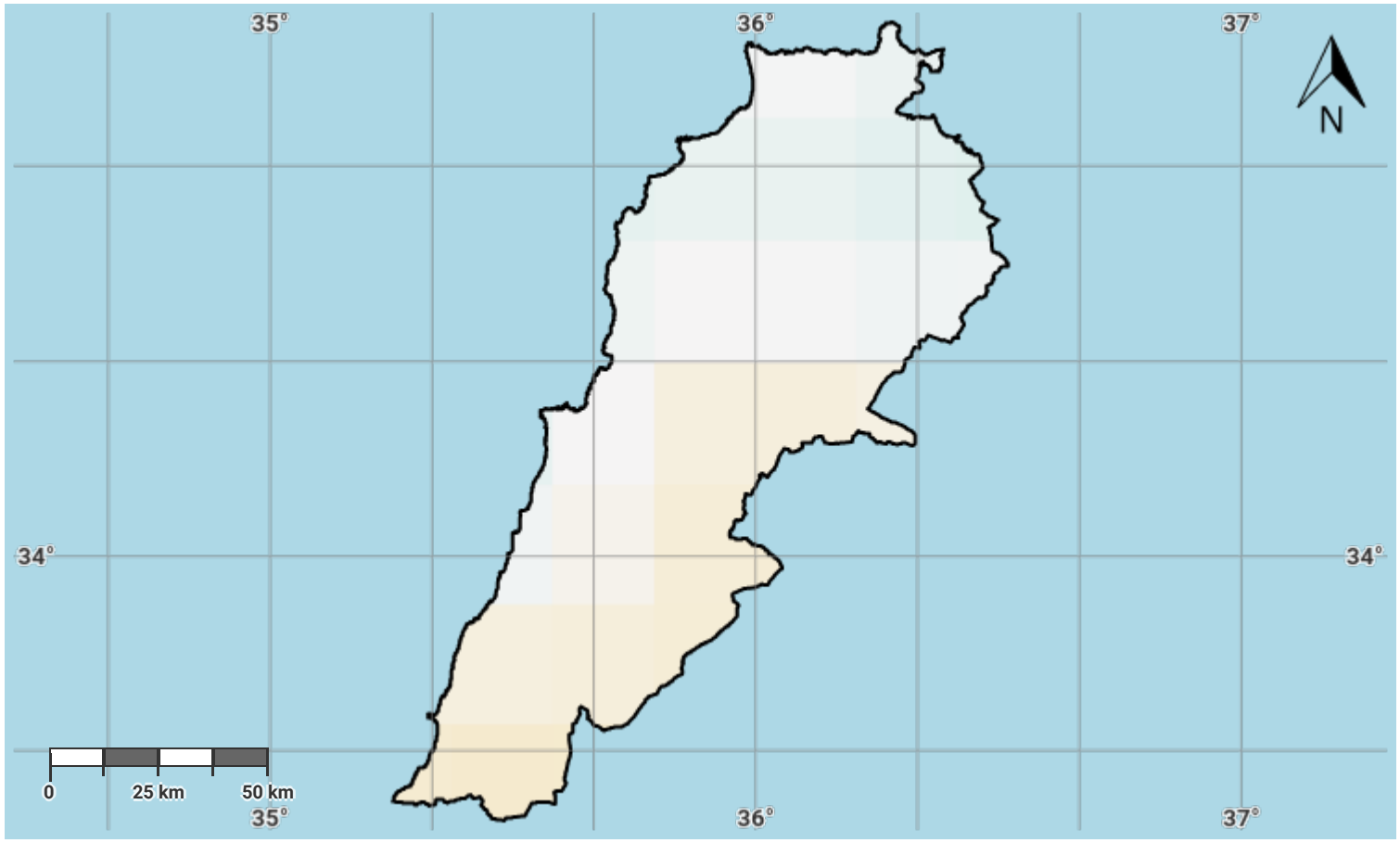
Lebanon – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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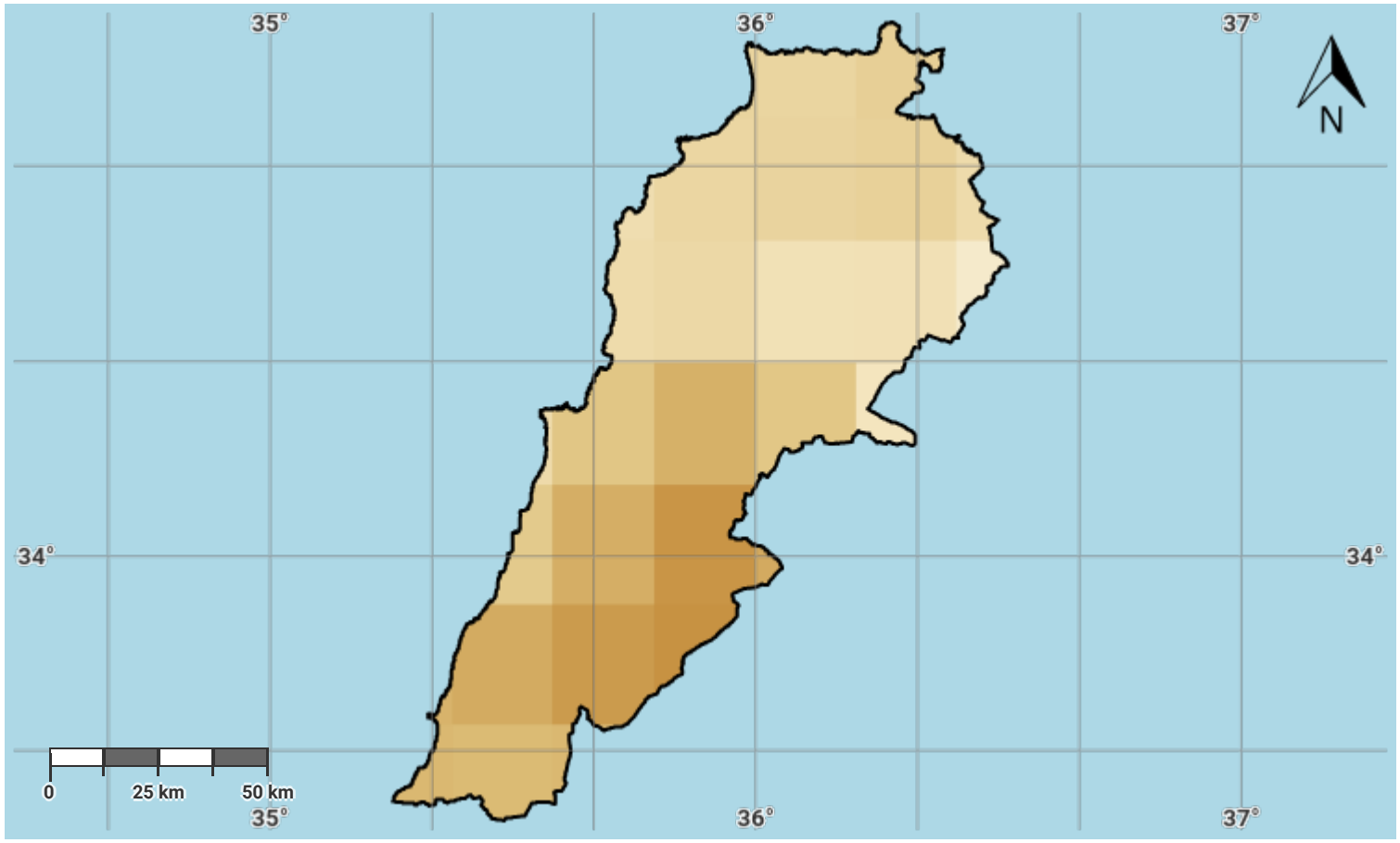
Lebanon – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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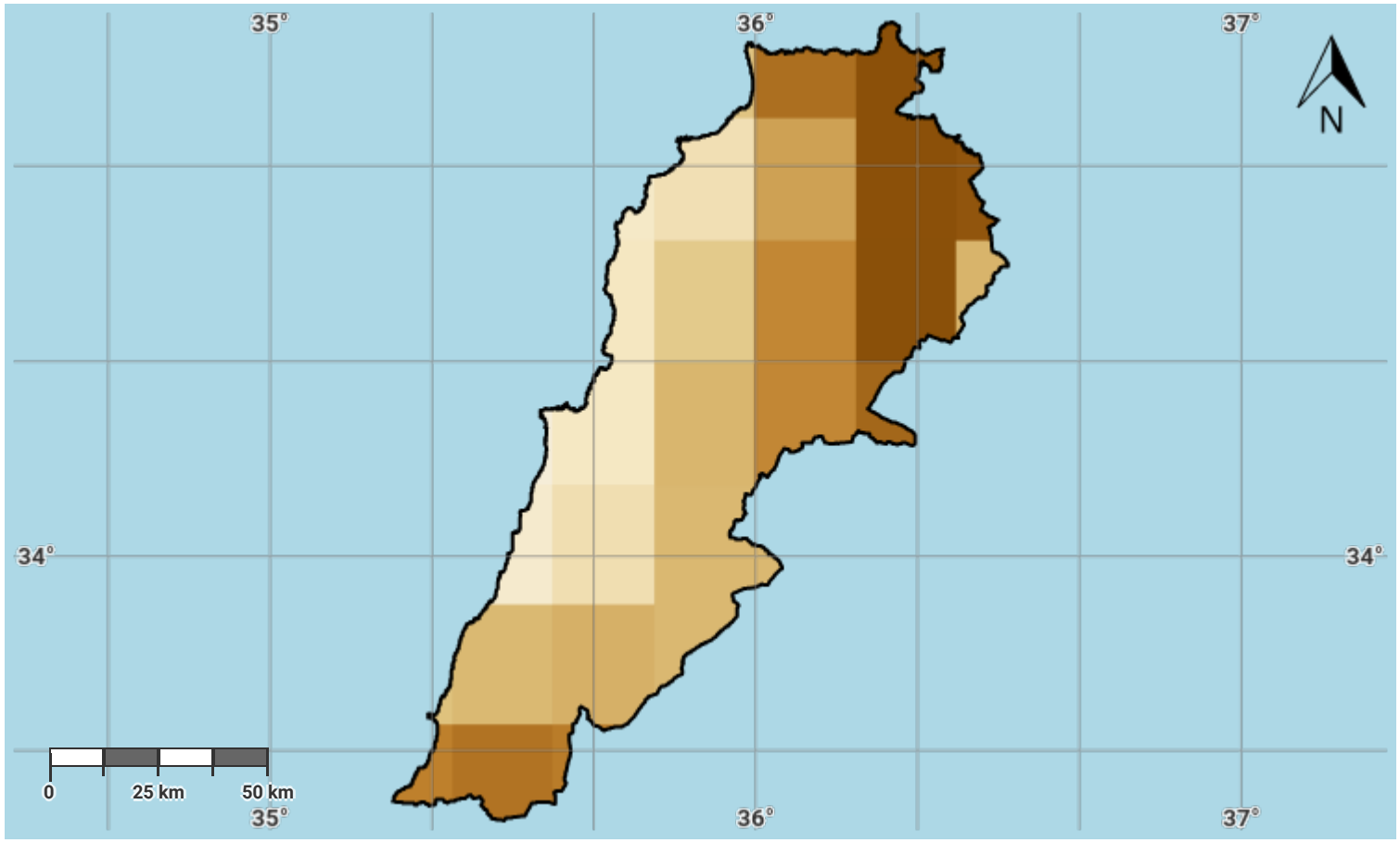
Lebanon – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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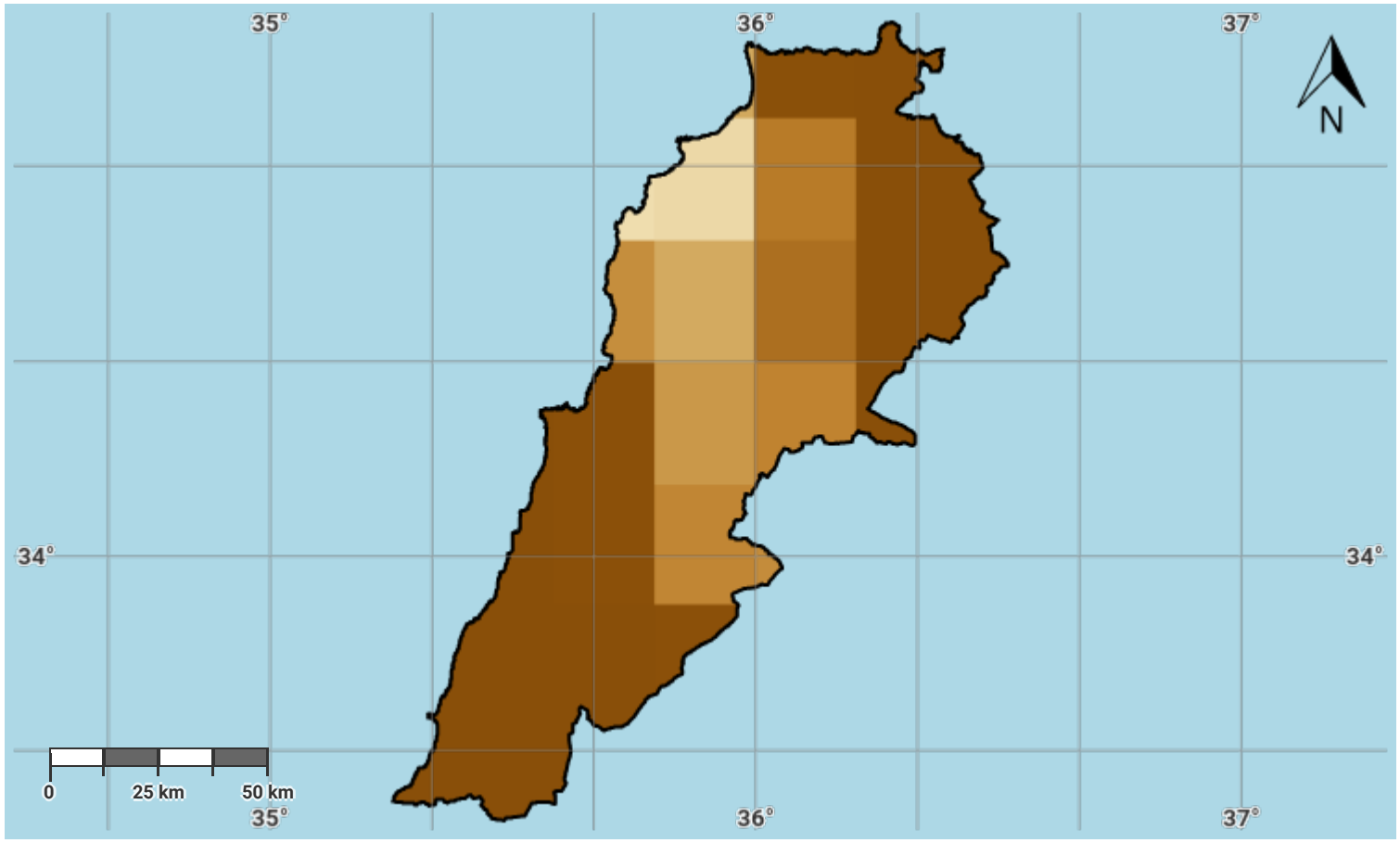
Lebanon – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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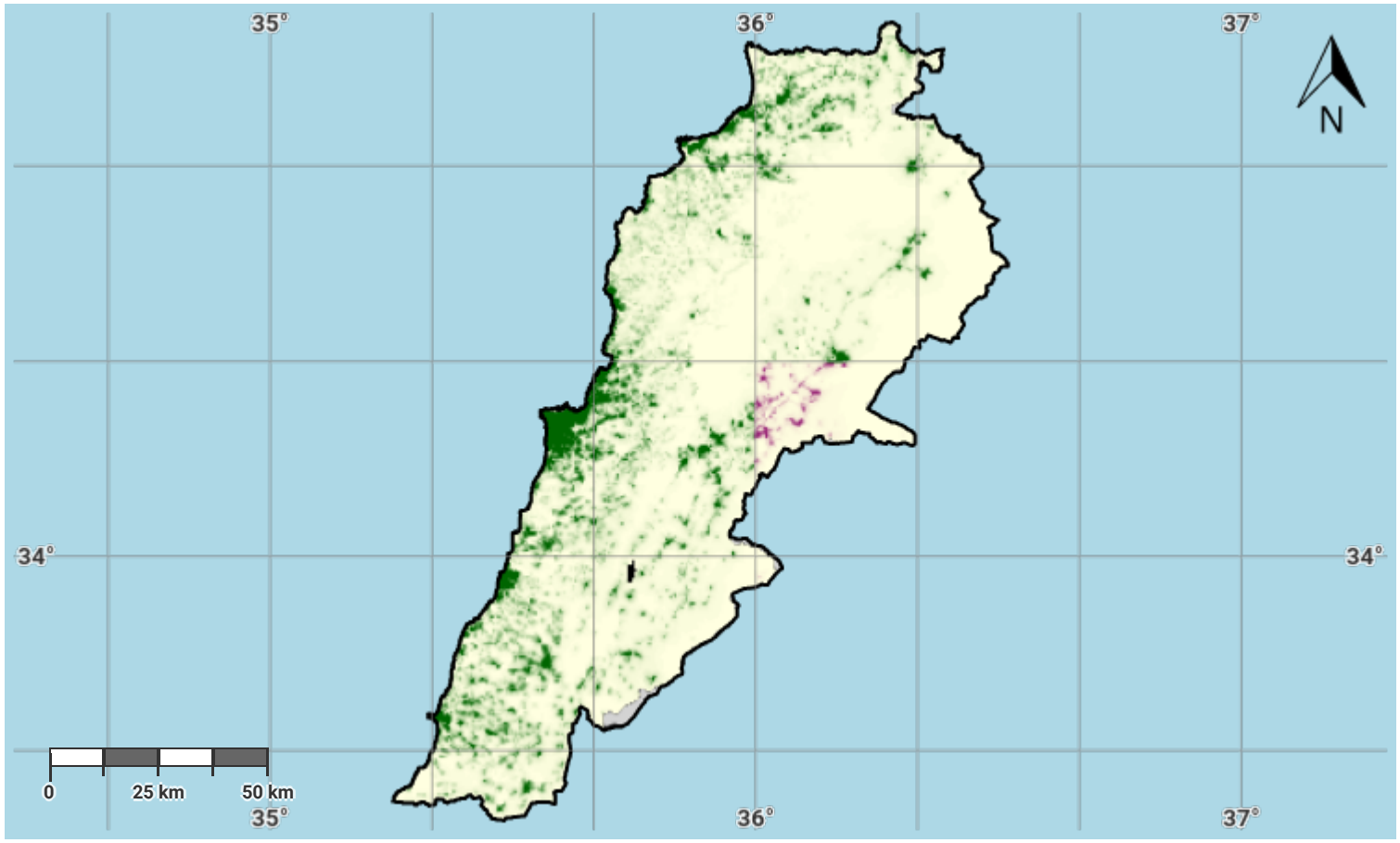
Lebanon – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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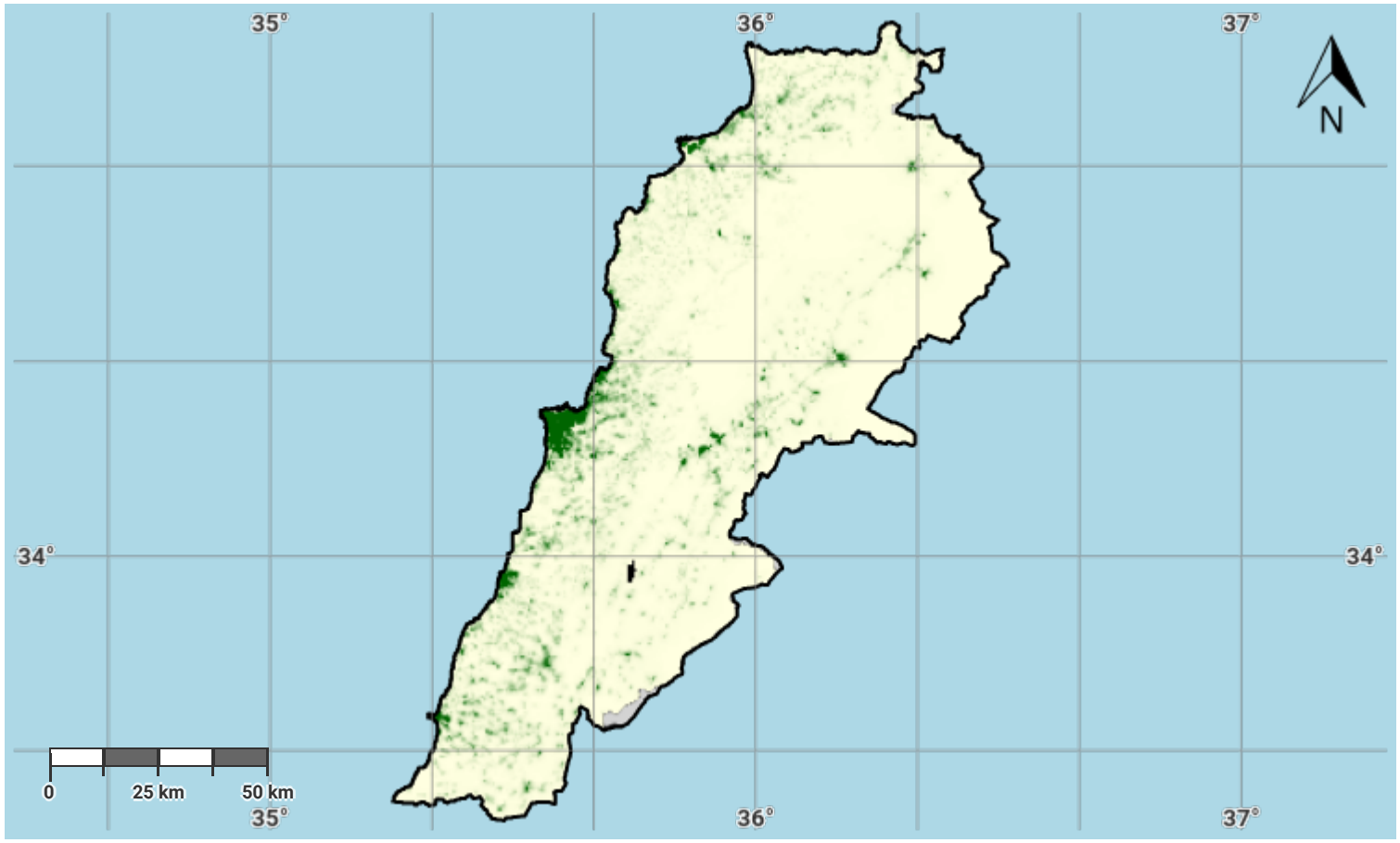
Lebanon – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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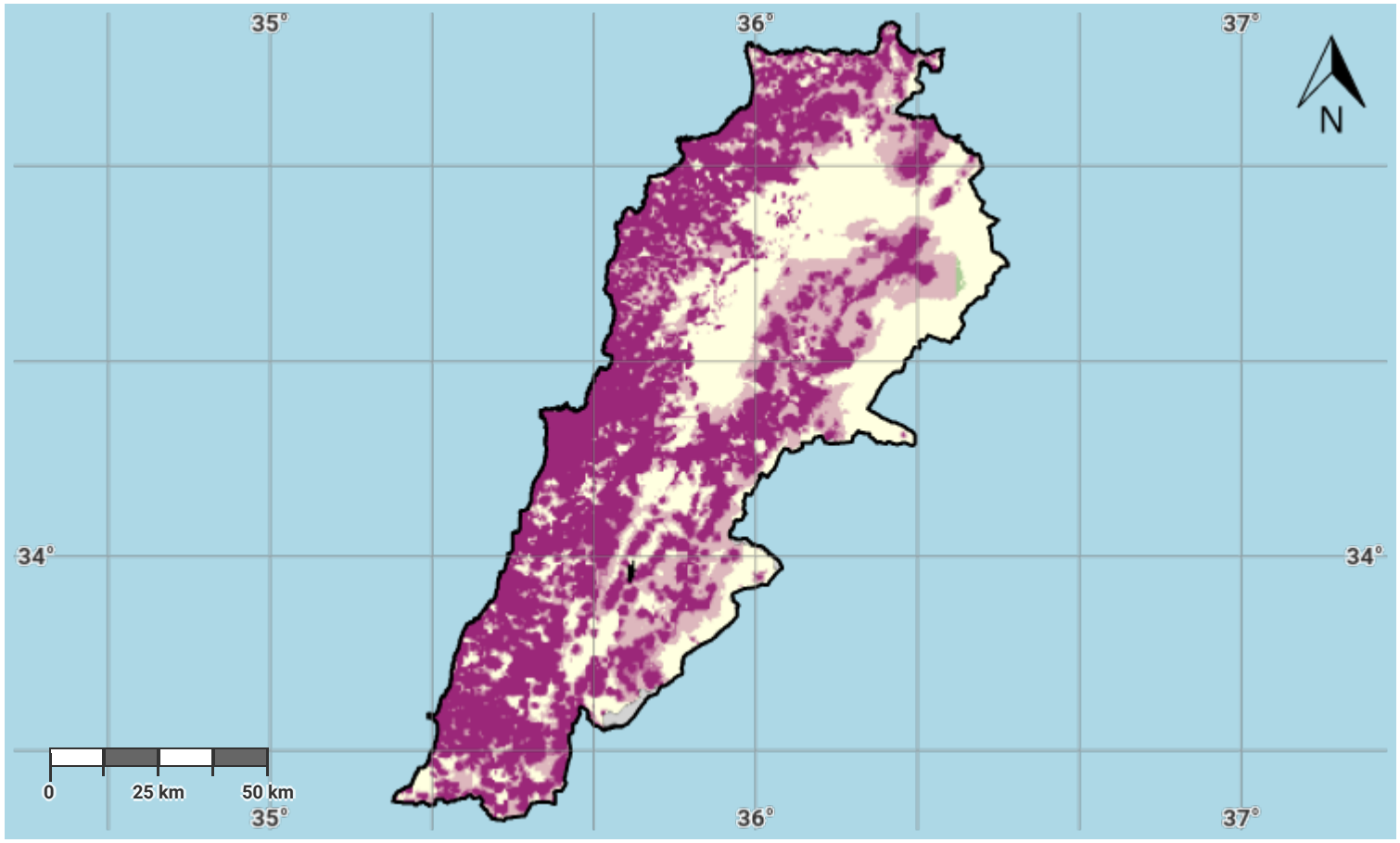
Lebanon – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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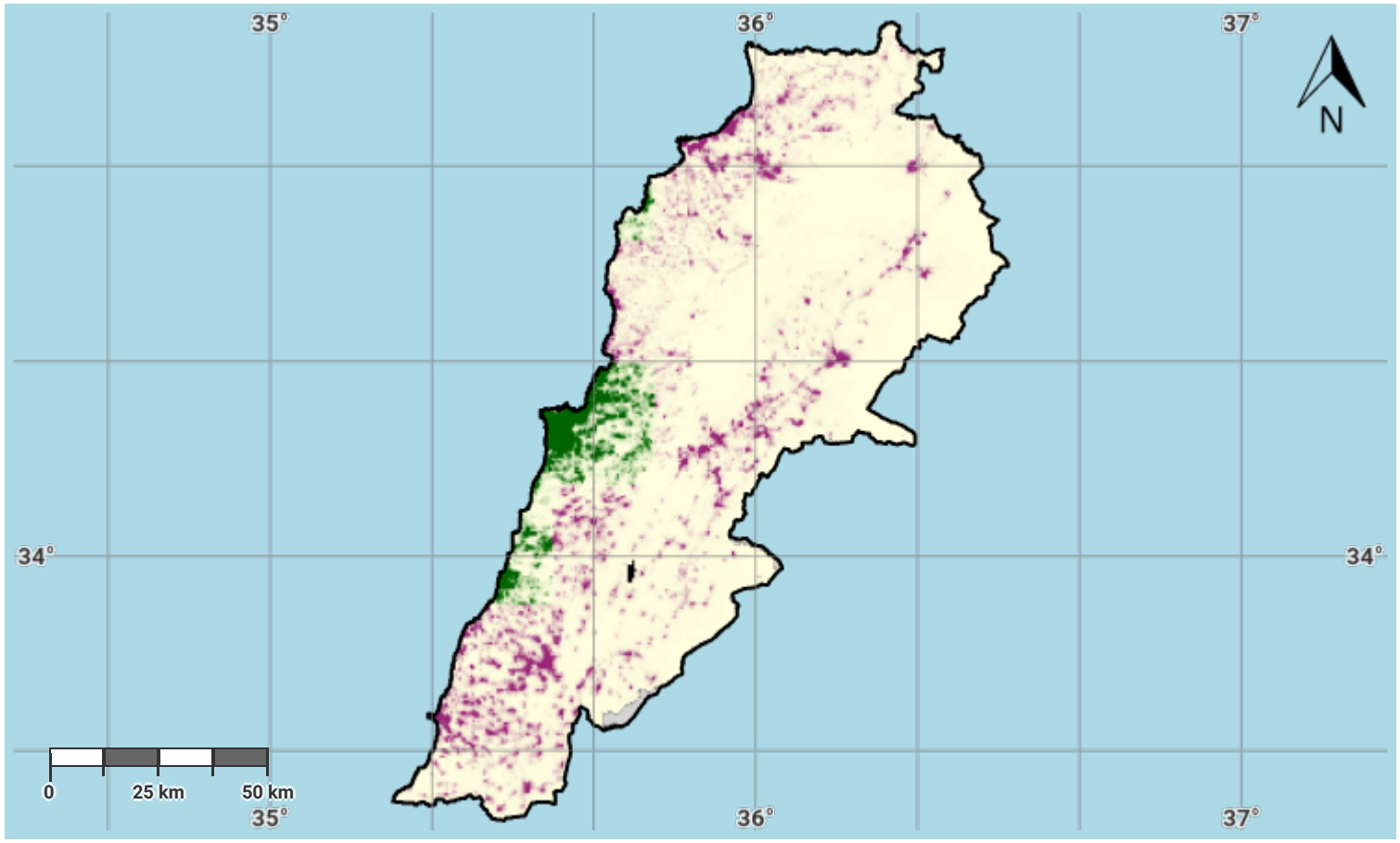
Lebanon – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1790
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1790
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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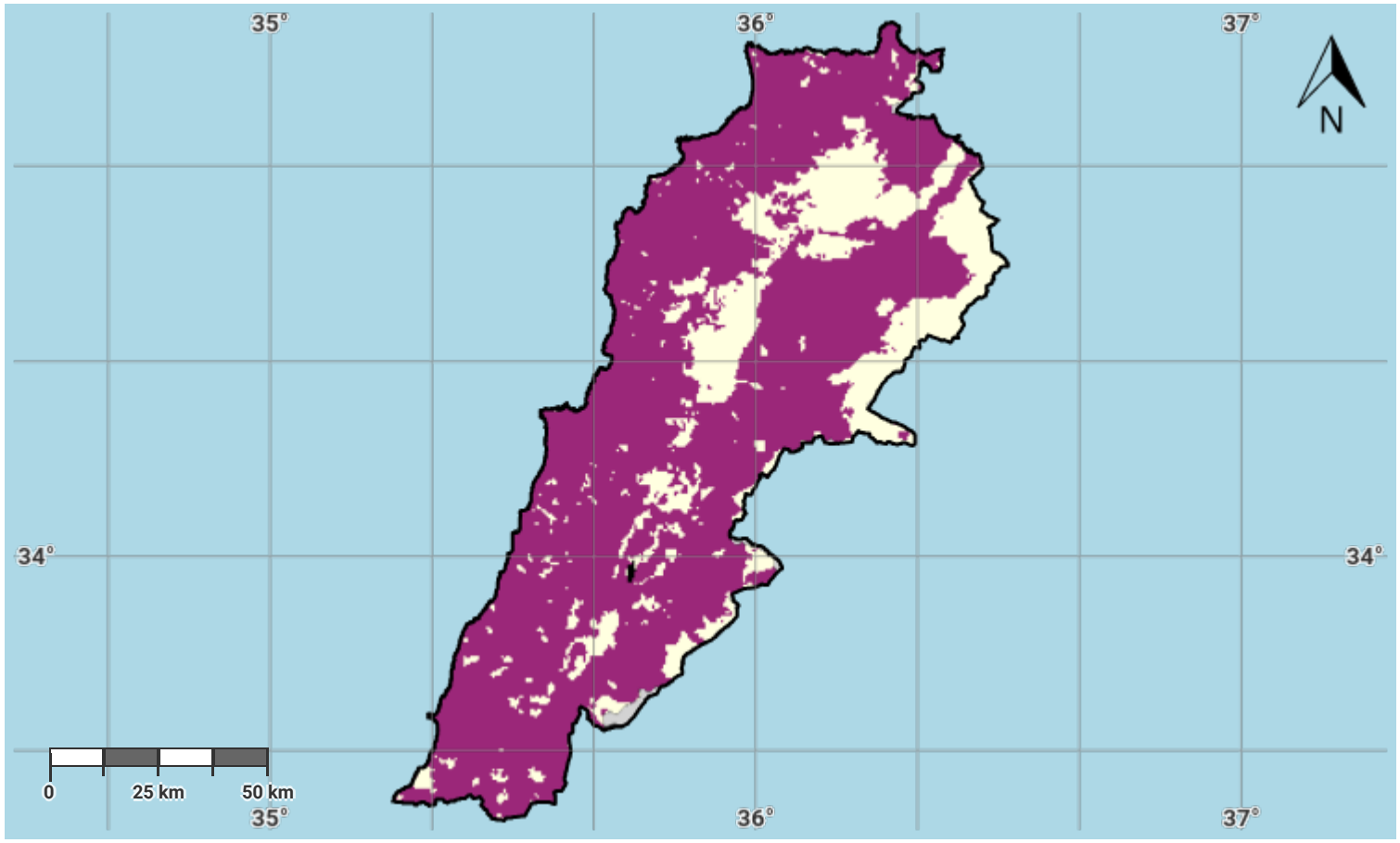
Lebanon – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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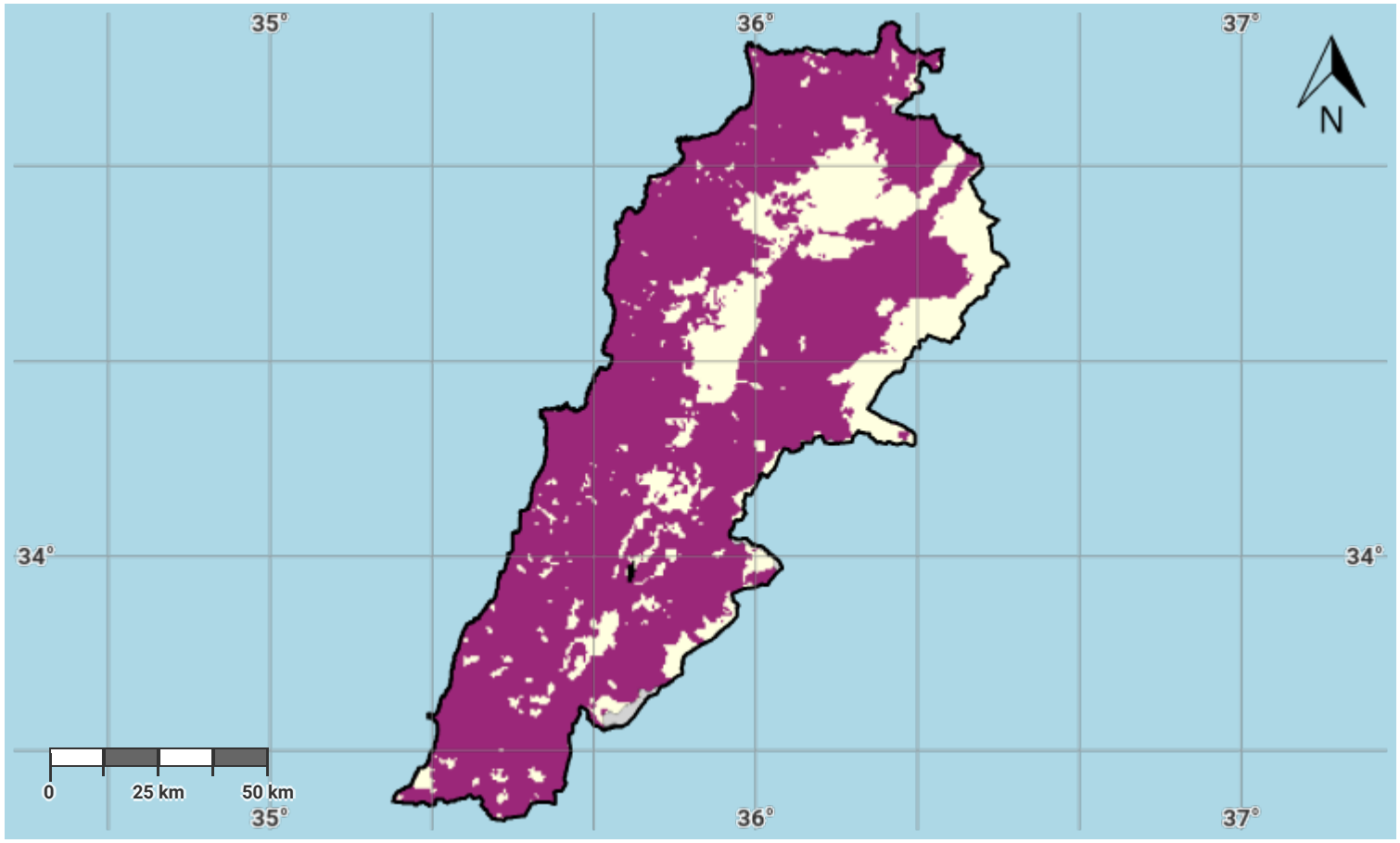
Lebanon – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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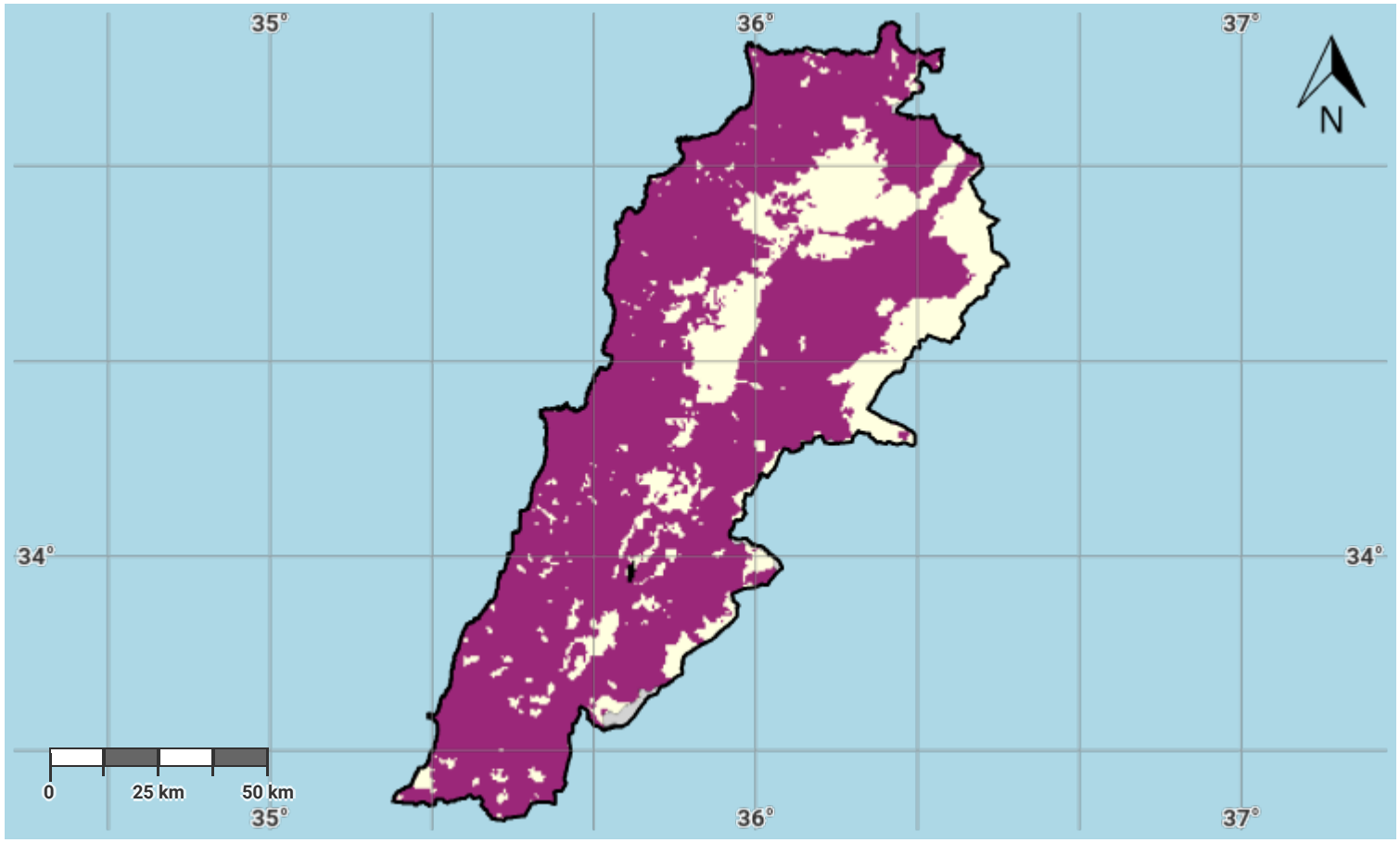
Lebanon – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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