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

Report from Liberia

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Contents

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	95 503	453	95 956	
2 005	95 505	451	95 956	
2 010	95 507	449	95 956	
2 015	95 511	445	95 956	
2 019	95 511	445	95 956	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
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	46 916	280	47 842	282	181	0	454	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2001	45 792	280	48 965	278	187	0	454	
2002	45 448	282	49 307	276	189	0	454	
2003	45 431	282	49 324	275	190	0	454	
2004	43 887	282	50 869	274	191	0	452	
2005	43 872	281	50 881	274	197	0	451	
2006	43 920	280	50 829	273	204	0	451	
2007	43 862	277	50 879	273	215	0	450	
2008	43 862	279	50 874	272	220	0	449	
2009	43 842	281	50 887	272	224	0	449	
2010	43 608	281	51 118	272	229	0	449	
2011	43 544	280	51 178	274	234	0	447	
2012	43 540	276	51 182	275	236	0	446	
2013	43 507	273	51 215	275	241	0	446	
2014	43 379	272	51 339	276	245	0	446	
2015	43 378	271	51 337	276	248	0	446	
2016	43 433	268	51 284	278	248	0	446	
2017	43 433	269	51 283	277	249	0	446	
2018	43 574	266	51 144	278	249	0	446	
2019	43 564	265	51 153	278	250	0	446	
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)	42 724	18	4 156	4	14	0	0	46 916
Grasslands (km²)	8	252	0	0	20	0	0	280
Croplands (km²)	638	0	47 178	0	26	0	0	47 842
Wetlands (km²)	7	1	3	268	4	0	0	283
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	181
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	2	0	1	4	2	0	445	454
Total	43 379	271	51 338	276	247	0	445	

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)	43 019	2	353	3	1	0	0	43 378
Grasslands (km²)	8	263	0	0	0	0	0	271
Croplands (km²)	536	0	50 800	1	0	0	0	51 337
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	274	1	0	0	276
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	248
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	446
Total	43 564	265	51 153	278	250	0	446	

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	4 253	4 .4
Land area with non-degraded land cover	91 702	95 .6
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	544	0 .6
Land area with stable land cover	95 049	99 .1
Land area with degraded land cover	362	0 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

A team of national experts from government institutions (Liberia Institute for Statistics and Geo-Information Services, Forestry Development Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Land Authority, Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Finance Development Planning, etc..,) and others from developmental partners (FAO, World Bank, etc...) and media and CSO representatives gathered for a two-day validation of SO-1. A consensus was reached to use default estimates since we didn't have national datasets as required for the baseline and reporting period. A national land cover dataset for 2019 exists but the country does not have the required dataset for the baseline year; hence, the team of experts agreed to use the default dataset and make improvements on using national dataset to report on SO-1 in the next reporting period.

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	392	4 801	2 325	2 900	32 301	4
Grasslands	7	52	72	14	107	0
Croplands	250	7 886	2 803	2 222	34 014	2
Wetlands	4	57	123	24	58	1
Artificial surfaces	12	33	108	5	25	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	4	33	215	47	62	84

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	197	491	2 351	15 485	24 041	4
Grasslands	6	27	72	29	115	0
Croplands	94	1 724	3 595	13 835	30 629	3
Wetlands	5	22	125	38	76	1
Artificial surfaces	4	14	138	16	25	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	10	25	233	48	44	84

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	4 156	44	662	289	296	2 865
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	638	3	135	44	43	413
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	26	2	11	7	1	6
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	20	2	4	10	1	4

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1 273	4	36	102	410	720
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	978	1	25	47	306	598
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	23	1	4	6	4	8
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	16	0	2	8	2	4

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	14 368	15 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	81 126	84 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	6	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	56 234	58 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	36 601	38 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	2 666	2 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	7	0 .0

General comments

This indicator was measured using the UNCCD's default data, and this was agreed upon since Liberia does not have a national dataset to measure and report on this indicator. The final results for the reporting period showed a positive outcome. It can be seen that "land area with improved productivity" is 21 times more in extent than "land area with degraded productivity". This is a result of regrown plantation lands (palm, rubber, cocoa, etc.) that were cleared during the baseline period but regrown in the reporting period. Also, new legislation on forest and environmental management prevents forested areas from being given out for agriculture concessions - this has preserved forested areas and also increased the productivity in croplands. The Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP) has also worked with local communities in areas of sustainable land and forest management. The project has provided tremendous support to Forest rangers and Environmental and Mine Inspectors in being robust in curbing non-compliant environmental and forestry activities.

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	66	82	72	91	100	0	26
2001	68	82	71	93	97	0	26
2002	68	81	70	93	96	0	26
2003	68	81	70	94	95	0	26
2004	71	81	68	94	95	0	26
2005	71	81	68	94	92	0	26
2006	71	82	68	95	89	0	26
2007	71	83	68	94	84	0	26
2008	71	82	68	95	82	0	26
2009	71	82	68	95	81	0	26
2010	71	82	68	95	79	0	26
2011	71	82	68	94	77	0	26
2012	71	83	68	94	77	0	26
2013	71	84	68	94	75	0	26
2014	71	84	67	93	74	0	26
2015	72	82	67	94	70	0	26
2016	72	83	67	93	70	0	26
2017	72	83	67	94	70	0	26
2018	71	84	67	94	70	0	26
2019	71	84	67	93	69	0	26
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)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	638	75 .6	83 .7	4 821 405	5 337 209	515 804

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	20	78 .0	48 .4	156 087	96 814	-59 273
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	26	80 .3	55 .2	208 789	143 462	-65 327
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	4 156	66 .7	58 .6	27 732 538	24 343 473	-3 389 065

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	536	69 .3	71 .2	3 716 438	3 815 129	98 691
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	8	91 .2	91 .2	72 950	72 950	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	3	91 .1	91 .1	27 329	27 329	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	353	72 .9	70 .4	2 573 517	2 485 297	-88 220

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)	3 313	3 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	92 140	96 .5
Land area with no SOC data	47	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	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	95 394	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	65	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	50	0 .1

General comments

Soil organic carbon does not degrade at the same rate as landcover or land productivity. A once-forested land cleared for agricultural purpose might yet have its carbon (below-ground biomass) in situ. This indicator was measured using the UNCCD's default data - a consensus reached since Liberia does not such data or plans to produce one soon.

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	17 883	18 .7
Reporting Period	8 537	8 .9
Change in degraded extent	-9346	

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:

Liberia is using the UNCCD's default dataset for this reporting period. We opted to use the dataset for the assessment because it presents the permissible quality, extent, trends, and land cover classes needed to measure land degradation over time. At the moment, such data isn't available nationally. Data collected from our national forest inventory conducted in 2019 would've been ideal for use - but it lacks the temporal coverage (baseline - final year) required for the reporting period. Though the default data is not high-resolution, yet it presents the land cover classes and temporal extent for LDN calculations. Our confidence in rating this assessment as seen above is a result of a comparative ground truthing exercise, using high-res satellite imager (bing) that was employed to ascertain the accuracy of the classified image used for UNCCD's reporting. We chose "Medium" based on partial evidence. Though high-res bing images were used to assess the data's accuracy - on-the-ground observations would've given a clearer meaning to our assessment.

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

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
Land degradation hotspots around Lake Piso Multiple use nature reserve	Grand Cape Mount, Bomi Counties - LIBERIA	2 513 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Mineral resource extraction 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ 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 • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation hots in Northwest Liberia	Bong, Gbapolu - LIBERIA	3 022 .2	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Mineral resource extraction 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation around urbanized area	Montserrado, Margibi counties - LIBERIA	2 374 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation hotspot	Grand Bassa County - LIBERIA	4 739	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 5. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation hotspot	Grand Bassa, Rivercess counties - LIBERIA	1 821 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Improve coastal management ◦ Reduce coastal erosion • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve multiple functions	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation hotspot	Sinoe county - LIBERIA	2 310 .9	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple functions	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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

Land degradation hotspot	Lofa County - LIBERIA	760 .1	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Cropland and agroforestry management
				2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation
				3. Non-timber natural resource extraction
					☒ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☐ Reverse
						• Increase protected areas
						  ◦ Increase protected area extent
						• Restore/improve croplands
						  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
						  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
						• Other/general/unspecified
						  ◦ Achieve LDN
						  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
						• 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)
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
						  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
						• Restore/improve multiple functions
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
							Polygon

Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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
Land degradation hotspot	River Gee - LIBERIA	274 .2	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	17 816 .2						

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

1. Institutions and governance
2. Cultural
3. Demographic
4. Economic
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
Voinjema - Wologizi proposed protected area.	Lofa County	872 .3	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Wonegisi Proposed Protected area.	Lofa County	36	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation • Other/general/unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve protected areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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
		42 .9	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase protected areas • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Brigtspots mapped in Wonegisi proposed protected area landscape.	Lofa county - LIBERIA	46 .8	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Improve coastal management • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • 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) • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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

Bright spot mapped in Wonegisi proposed protected area landscape.	Lofa county - LIBERIA	75 .1	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Polygon

Bright spot mapped in Voinjema landscape	Lofa county - LIBERIA	387 .4	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• 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
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Polygon

Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

Bright spot mapped in Gola National Forest landscape	Gbapolu county - LIBERIA	385 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					• 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)
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Polygon

Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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

Bright spot mapped in Arcelo Mital Conservation International Project landscape.	Nimba county - LIBERIA	211 .6	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					• 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
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Polygon

Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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
Bright spot mapped in FDA/LFSP/SCNL Gola National Forest landscape.	Gbapolu county - LIBERIA	61 .2	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Bright spot mapped in East Nimba Nature Reserve protected area landscape	Nimba county - LIBERIA	154 .7	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • 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) • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Bright spots mapped in Gola National Forest Protected Area landscape.	Gbapolu and Grand Cape Mount Counties - LIBERIA	1 414 .5	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • 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) • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Bright spot mapped in LDN targeted landscape	Nimba, Grand Gedeh county - LIBERIA	204 .4	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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
Bright spot mapped in Lake Piso Multiple Use Reserve landscape	Grand Cape Mount county - Liberia	191 .2	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		13				
Total brightspot area		4 083 .7				

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

1. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
2. Social and cultural instruments
3. Economic and financial instruments
4. Climate change adaptation planning
5. Legal and regulatory instruments
6. Protected areas
7. Integrated landscape planning
8. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
9. Institutional and policy reform
10. Anthropogenic assets

General comments

The assessment was done using UNCCD default data. The result submitted under this category was validated by a cross-section of national experts from government, private, civil society, academic, and non-governmental organizations working on the ground, etc. Liberia is heavily endowed with natural resources and hosts about 43% of the remaining upper Guinean forest of West Africa. The country has vast hydro-potential and has some of the rarest mineral deposits of ore metals in the world. Competing for land resources to drive the economy and national development has made Liberia susceptible to land and environmental degradation. Hotspots and bright spots observed during the assessment were attributed to a series of processes. Land degradation hotspots are a reflection of prevalent unsustainable agriculture, mining, and forestry activities taking place across the Liberian landscapes. The combined effect of these three main drivers is Liberia's greatest threat to achieving LDN by 2030. Regulatory policies and institutional structures are in place to curb land degradation activities, but the absence of political will and logistical support for regulating agencies and ministries is a serious challenge. Bright spots: In as much as there's a financial and logistically challenged environmental monitoring and regulating system in Liberia, series of efforts taken by the government in partnership with bilateral and multilateral missions working on the ground has yielded significant results in curbing environmental issues. Under the Liberia Forest Sector Project, participating regulating ministries, agencies, and commissions involved in national environmental governance and natural resource management have been strengthened to be more efficient in fulfilling their institution's mandate. Platforms, to foster collaboration (Environmental Sector Working Group, REDD+ Working Group, SLM/LDN Working Group, etc.) have been established. Action on the ground through the implementation of livelihood projects has also brought local communities into compliance and this has had a positive impact on the overall environment. Protection-effectiveness, of designated and proposed protected areas, has hit great heights. The presence of rangers, Environmental and Mining inspectors in landscapes where land-degrading activities are prevalent, has helped to control the unsustainable management of land resources. Through livelihood projects implemented by the likes of Conservation International (CI), Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia (SCNL), Flora & Fauna International (FFI), Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), GIZ, USAID, UNDP (GEF Small Grants Programme), etc..., local communities have become more conscious of the negative consequences of their unsustainable management of the environment and introduced to more sustainable ways of using land resources. This has allowed natural systems to regenerate, and critically important biodiversity habitats preserved. Liberia is an iron-magnesium-rich environment and receives an average rainfall that ranges from more than 4500 mm along the coast to about 2000 mm in the interior. When left undisturbed, the environment is able to naturally regenerate. This indigenous knowledge is known by locals, and they have utilized it in their agricultural activities for centuries. This plays a huge role in the reflection of bright spots as seen from the assessment.

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
LDN is achieved by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 10% of the national landscape has improved (net gain).	2030	National		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase tree-covered area extent	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 7 606						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (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
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Lofa county by 2030 at 10% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	Voinjama, Foyah, Quadugbonie - LOFA COUNTY	1 346 .1	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 7 606						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (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

LDN is achieved in selected districts in Nimba county by 2030 at 10% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	Boe and Quillah, Buu Yao, Lower Doe, Yarmein - NIMBA COUNTY	1 228 .3	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					• Other/general /unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• 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)
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• AFR100
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions
									Polygon

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 7 606						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (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

LDN is achieved in selected districts in Gbapolu county by 2030 at 7% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	Lower Belleh and Bopulu	2 030 .4	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					• Other/general /unspecified
					  ◦ Achieve LDN
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• 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)
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• AFR100
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions
									Polygon

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 7 606						

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
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Gedeh county by 2030 at 7% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	B'hai, Gboe-ploe, Putu	1 030 .1	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	Polygon
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Bassa and Rivercess counties by 2030 at 15% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	Disrtict 4, Nekree, St. John River District, Fen River, Jo River, Norwein	1 488	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	Polygon
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Kru county by 2030 at 6% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain).	2030	Lower Jloh, Felo-Jekwi,Nrokwi-Wesldow, Grandcess-Wedabo	483 .1	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 7 606						

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
	Other Good Growth Partnership Project	Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbarpolu, and Bong counties in Northwest, Liberia.	2017-06-01	10 903 .5	0	Polygon
LDN is achieved by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 10% of the national landscape has improved (net gain).	Other Liberia Forest Sector Project	Liberia	2016-04-16	12 982	12 982 .00	

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

LDN is achieved by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 10% of the national landscape has improved (net gain).:	12 982 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Lofa county by 2030 at 10% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Nimba county by 2030 at 10% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Gbapolu county by 2030 at 7% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Gedeh county by 2030 at 7% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Bassa and Rivercess counties by 2030 at 15% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00
LDN is achieved in selected districts in Grand Kru county by 2030 at 6% compared to 2015 (no net loss) and an additional country-specific percentage of this landscape improved (net gain). :	0 .00

General comments

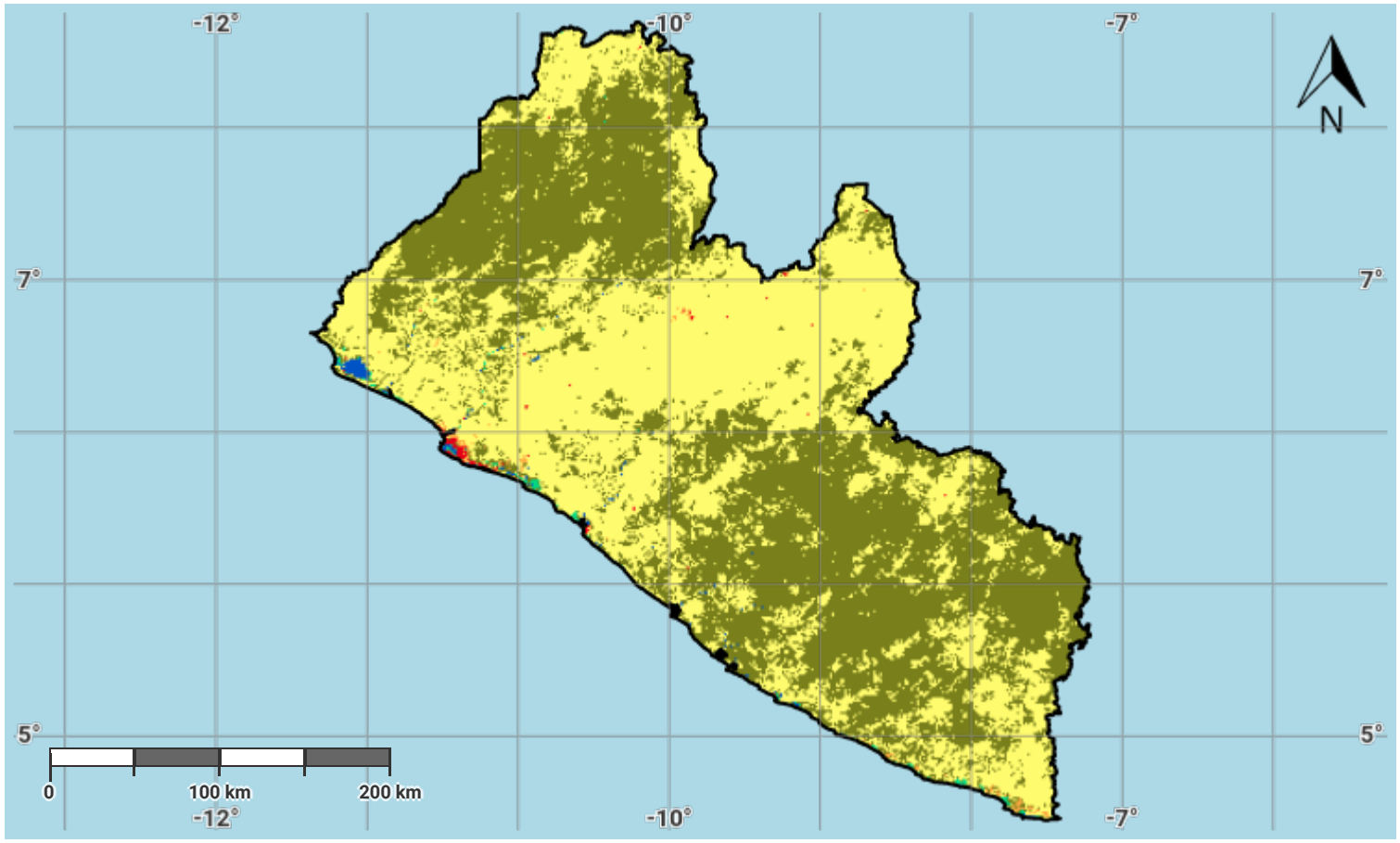
1. Good Growth Partnership Project The Good Growth Partnership (GGP) project, whose main goal was “Reducing Deforestation from Commodity Production” sought to turn the sustainable production of key commodities from niche and specialized operations to the norm in each commodity sector. The Project’s overall objective is to reduce the global impacts of agriculture commodities on GHG emissions and biodiversity by meeting the growing demand for palm oil through supplies that do not lead to deforestation and related GHG emissions. Specifically, this project encouraged sustainable practices for oil palm in Liberia, while conserving forests and safeguarding the rights of smallholder farmers and forest-dependent communities. The GGP project was implemented in the counties of Grand Cape Mount, Bomi, Gbarpolu, and Bong in North West, Liberia. Link to GGP project report: https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/15544 2. Liberia Forest Sector Project The Liberia Forest Sector Project (LFSP) integrates improvement in land use planning, support for existing and new protected areas, enhancement of people’s livelihoods through community forestry, and investment in sustainable agriculture to reduce deforestation pressures. The Project achieves its goals through focused investment in the implementation of strategic land use options in targeted landscapes while building capacity of a range of stakeholders and addressing weaknesses in governance. The LFSP advances Liberia’s REDD+ Strategy with the objective of securing performance-based climate finance. Liberia Forest Sector Project: https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P154114

Other files for Reporting

Liberia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	13.6 KB

Liberia – 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

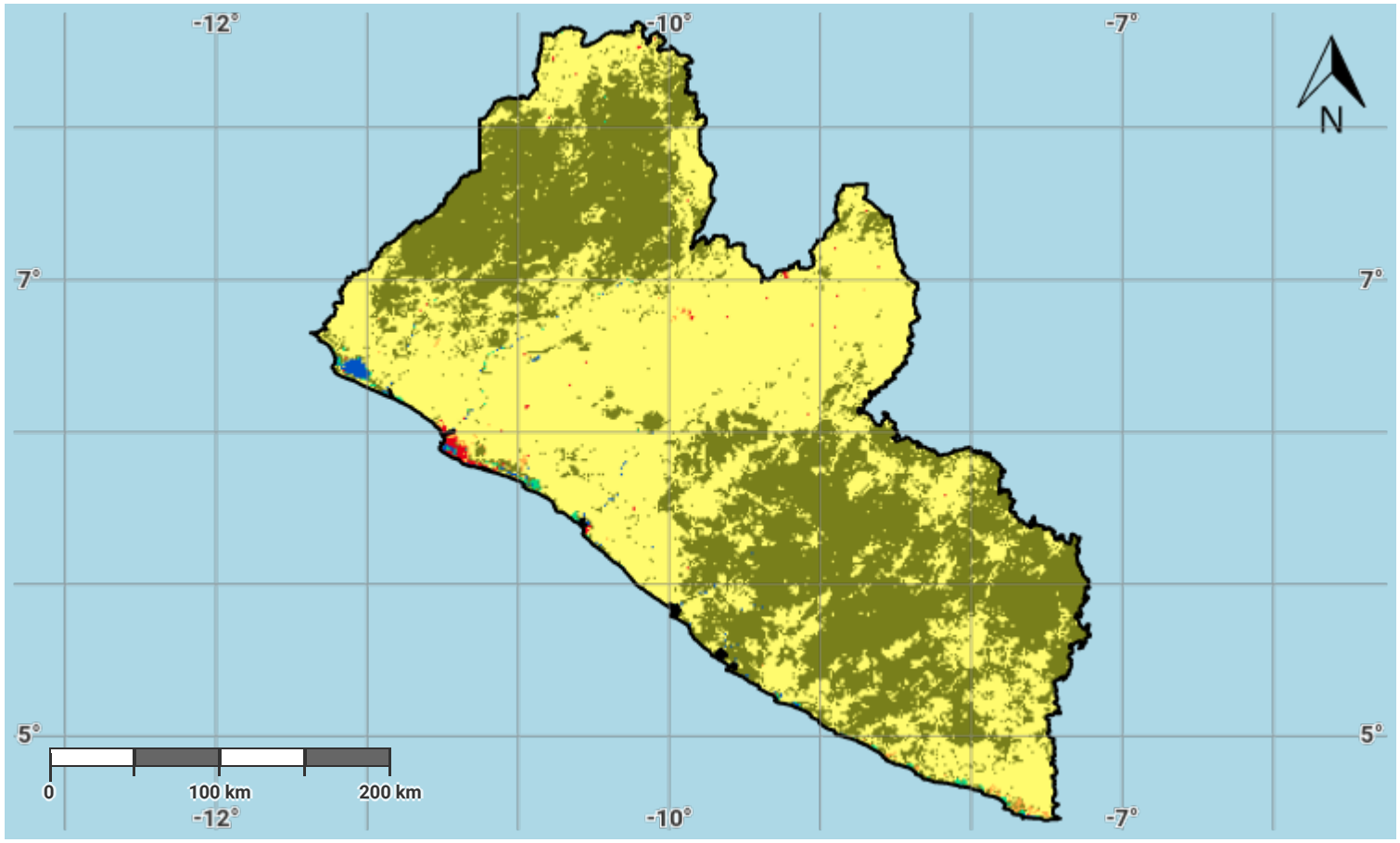
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Liberia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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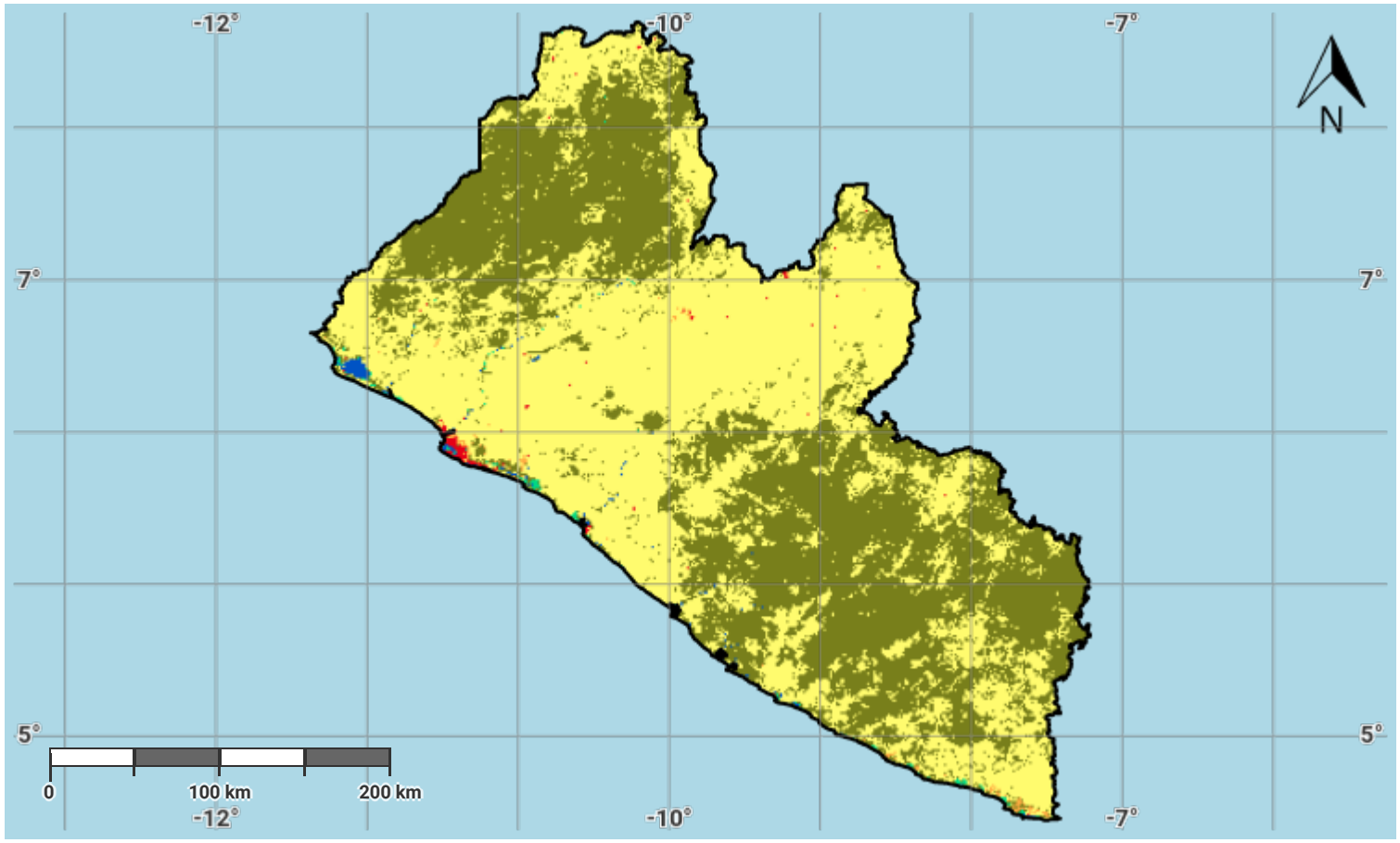
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Liberia – 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

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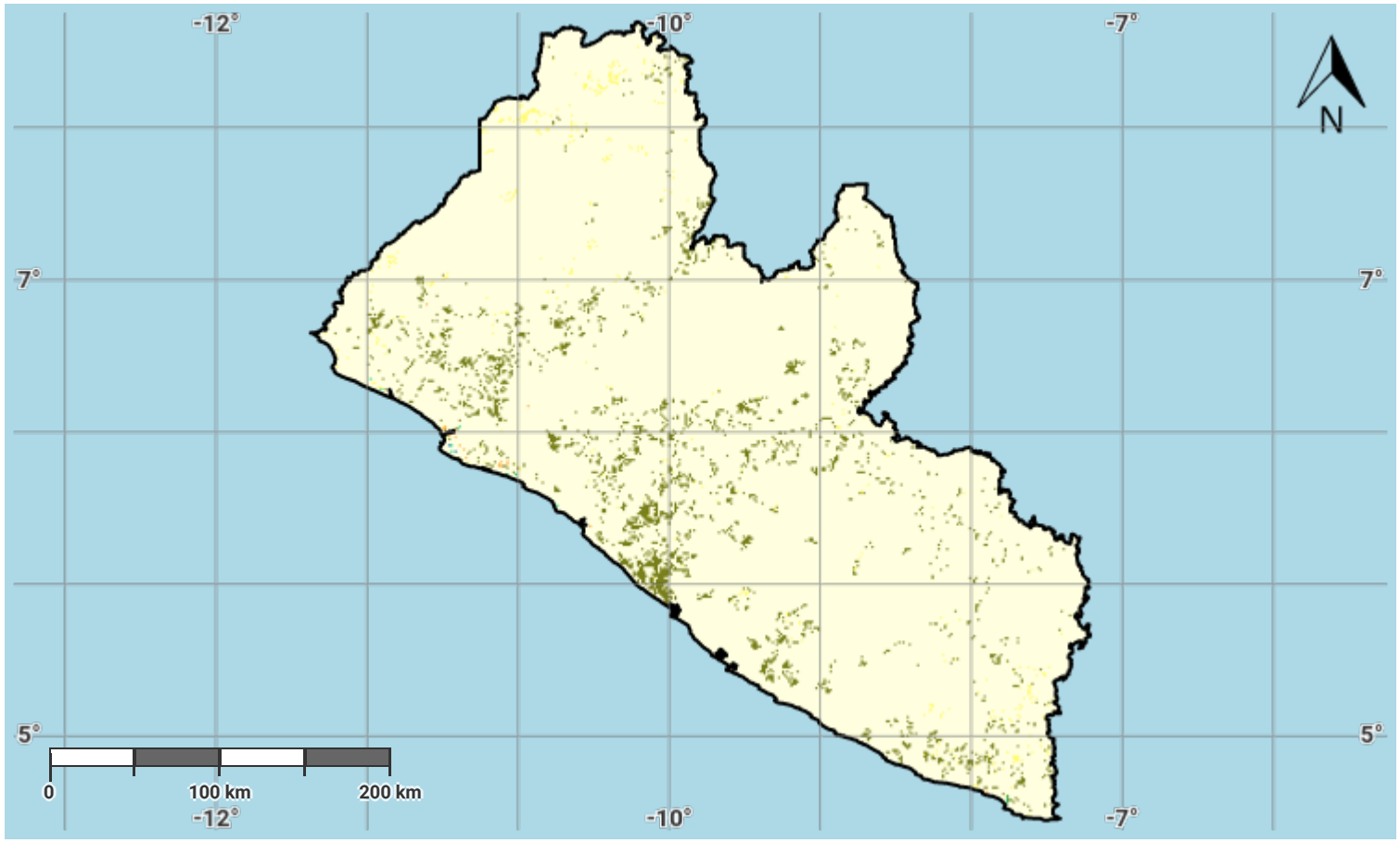
Liberia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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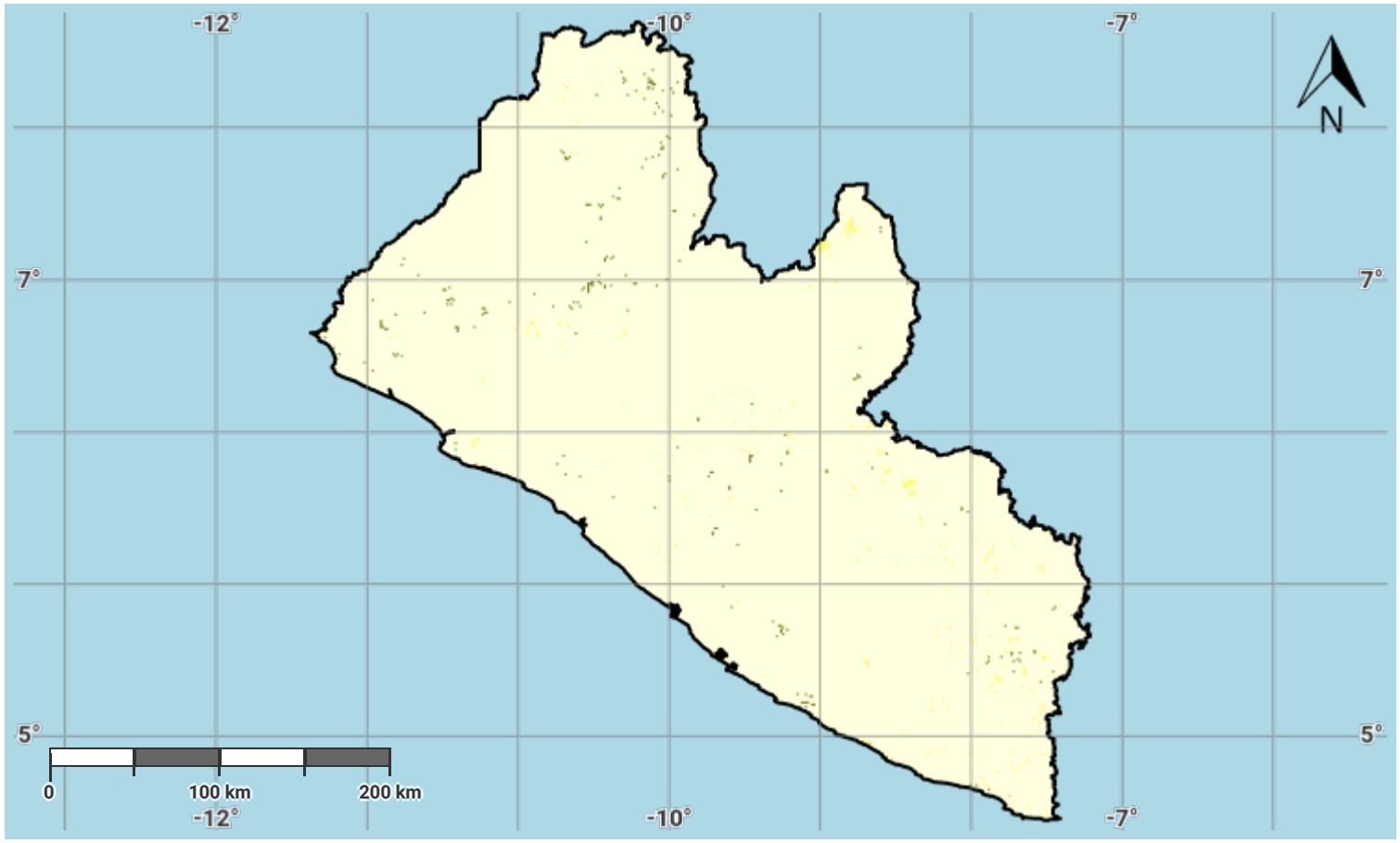
Liberia – SO1-1.M5

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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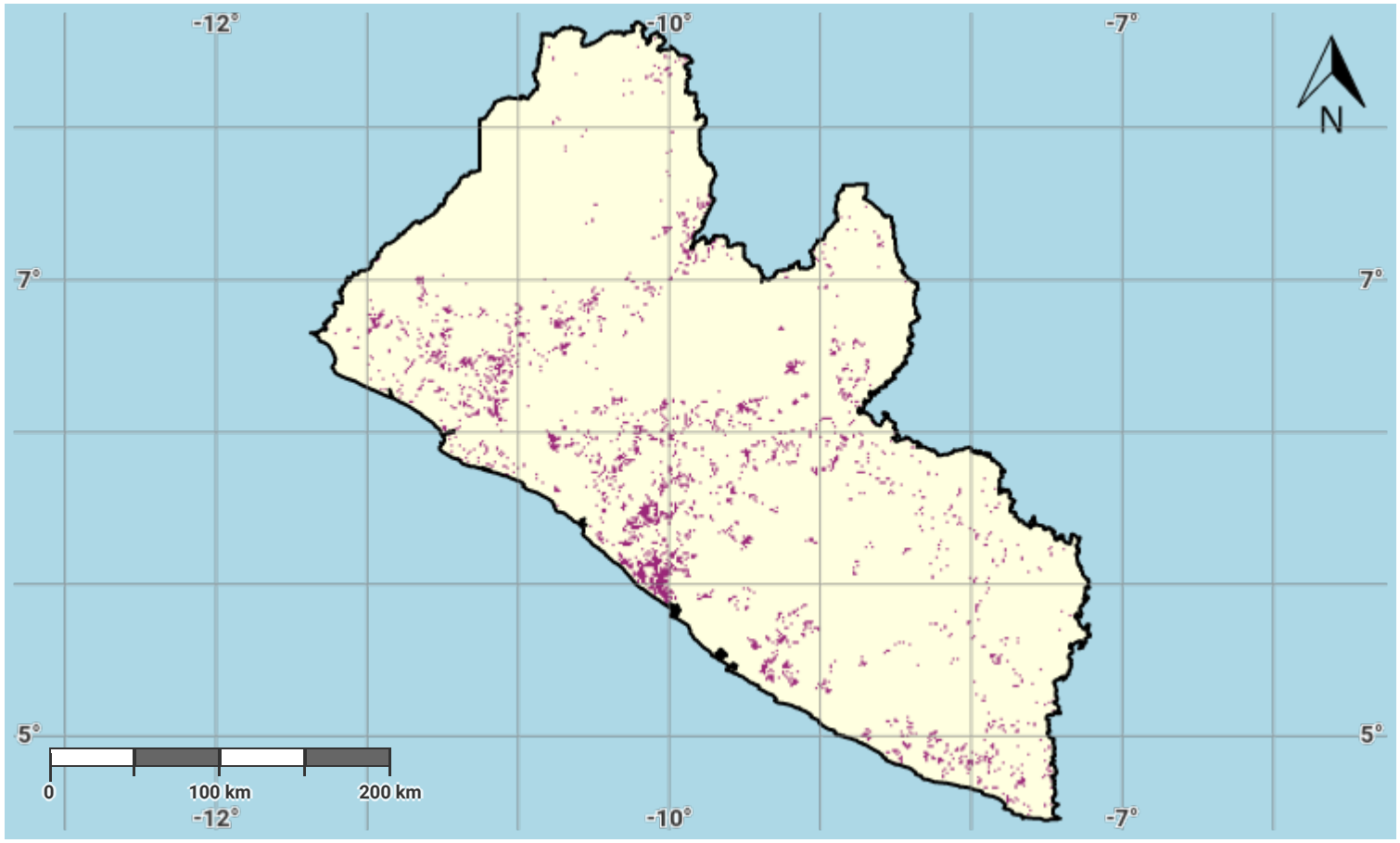
Liberia – SO1-1.M6

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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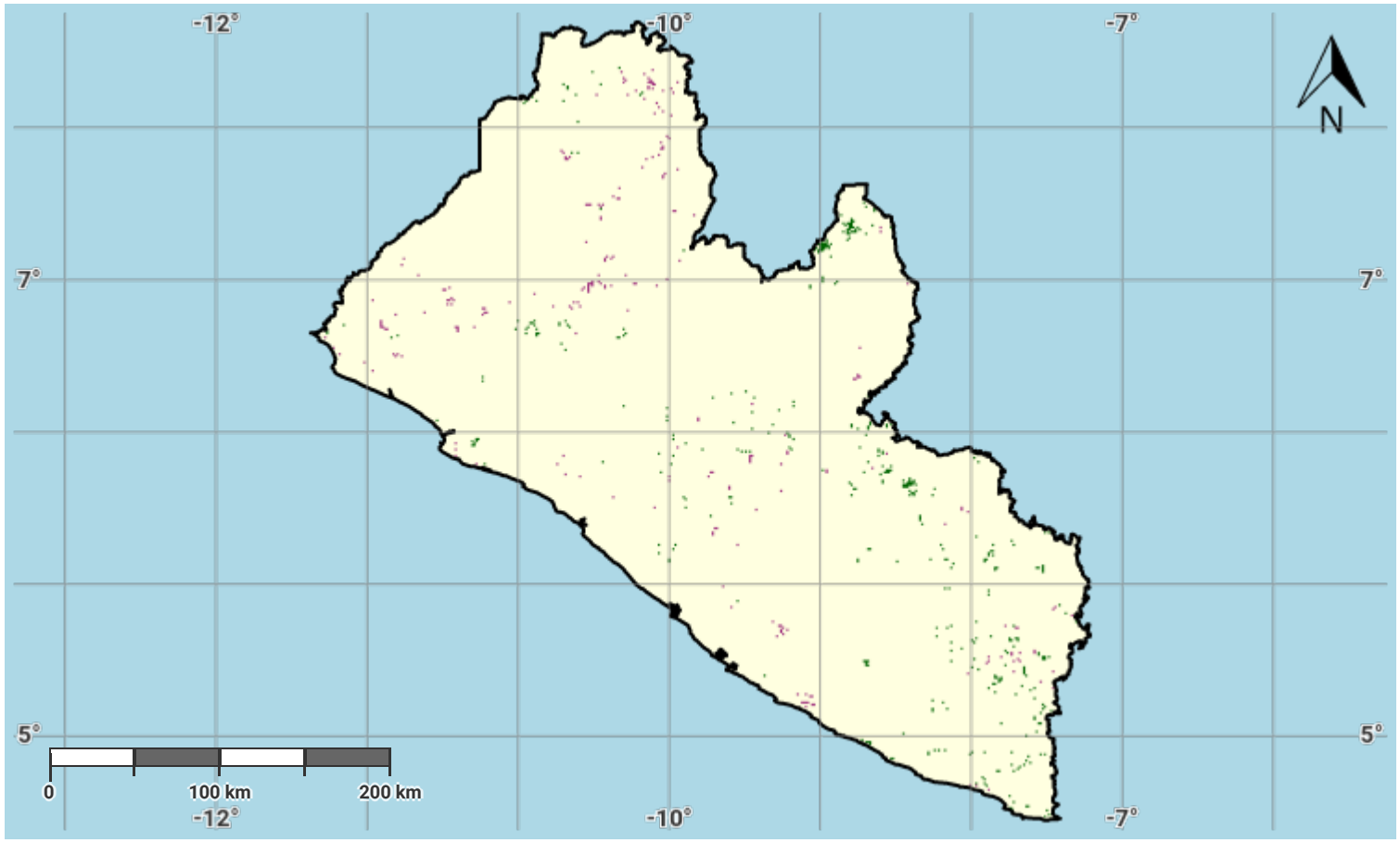
Liberia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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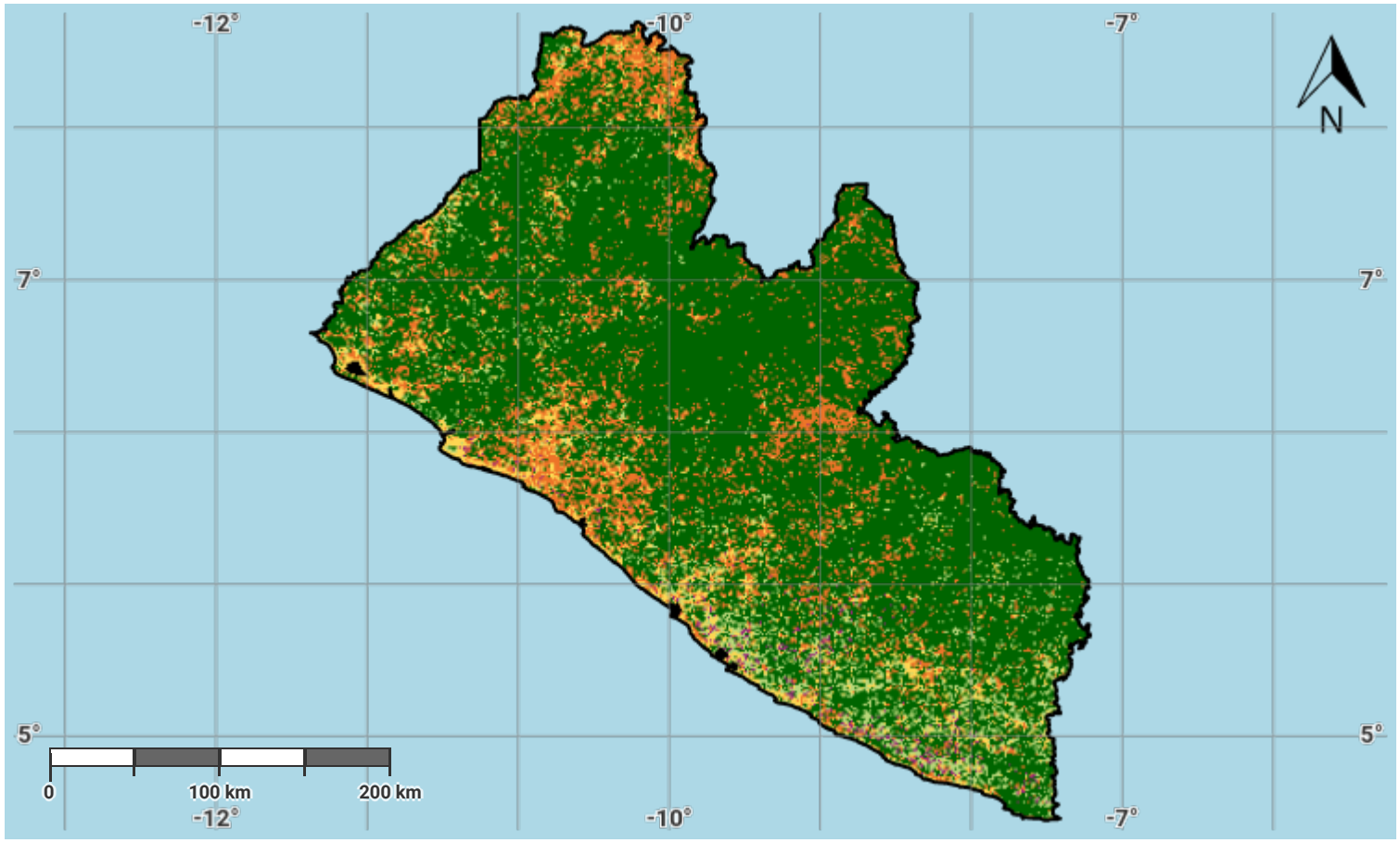
Liberia – SO1-2.M1

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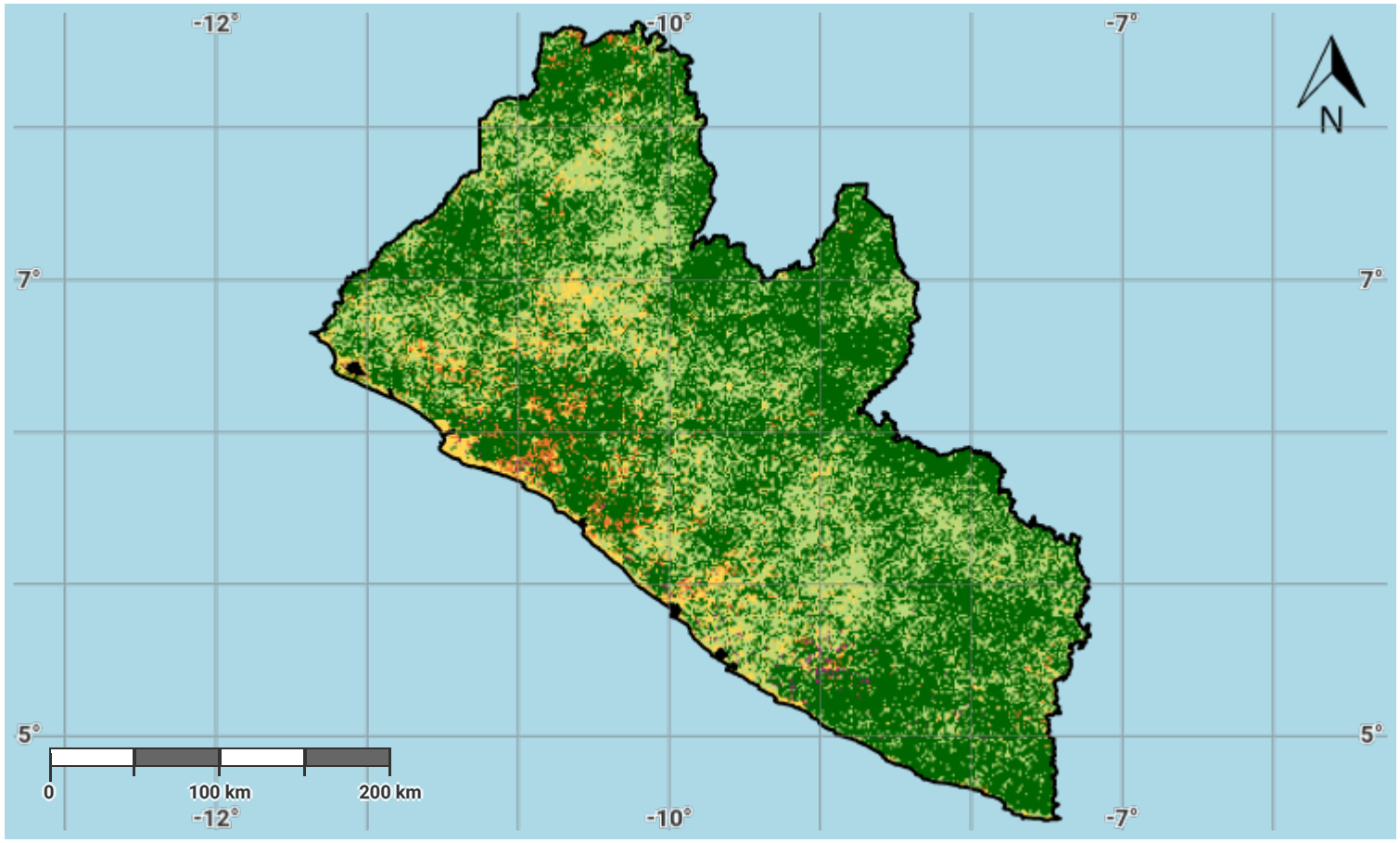
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Liberia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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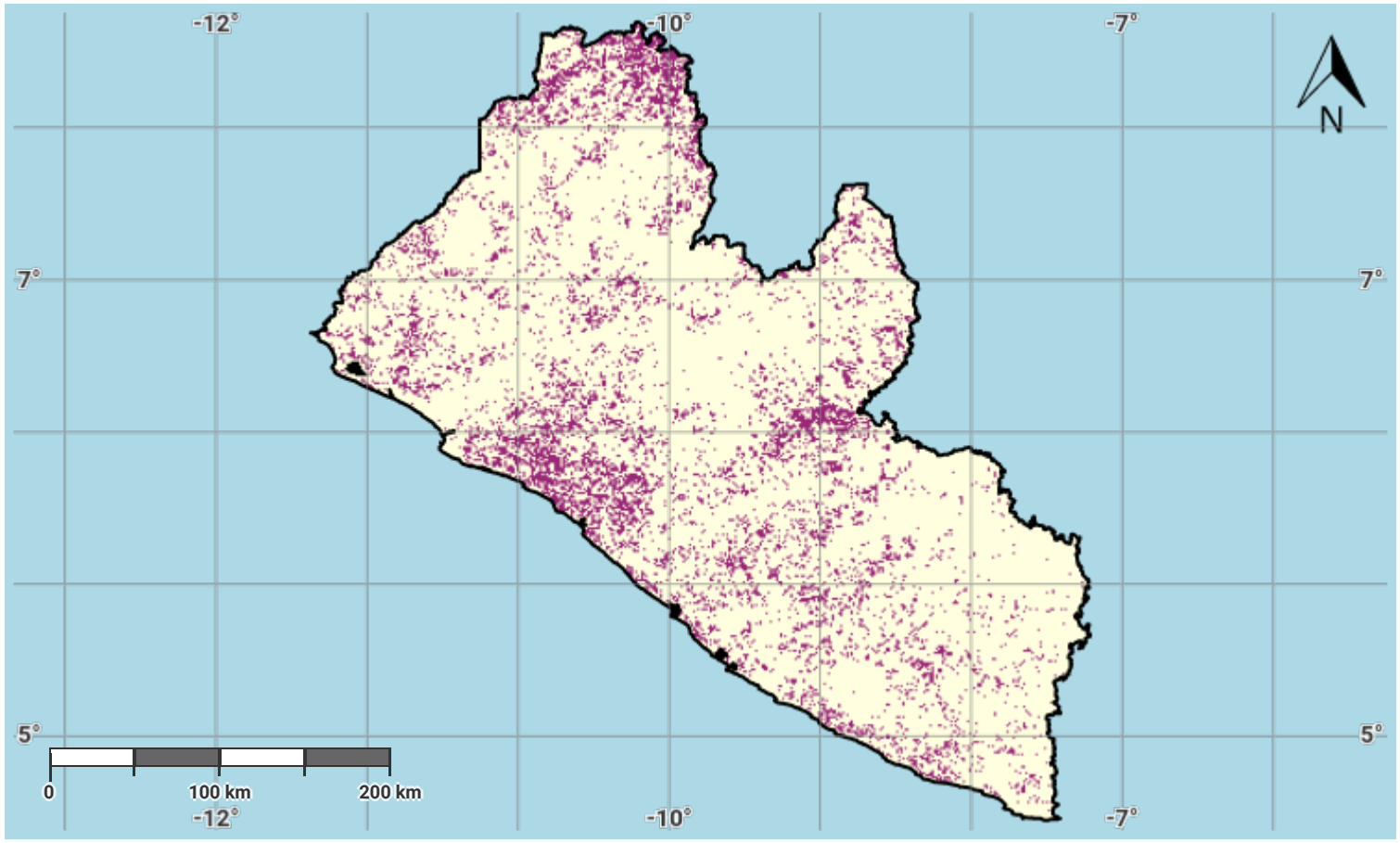
Liberia – SO1-2.M3

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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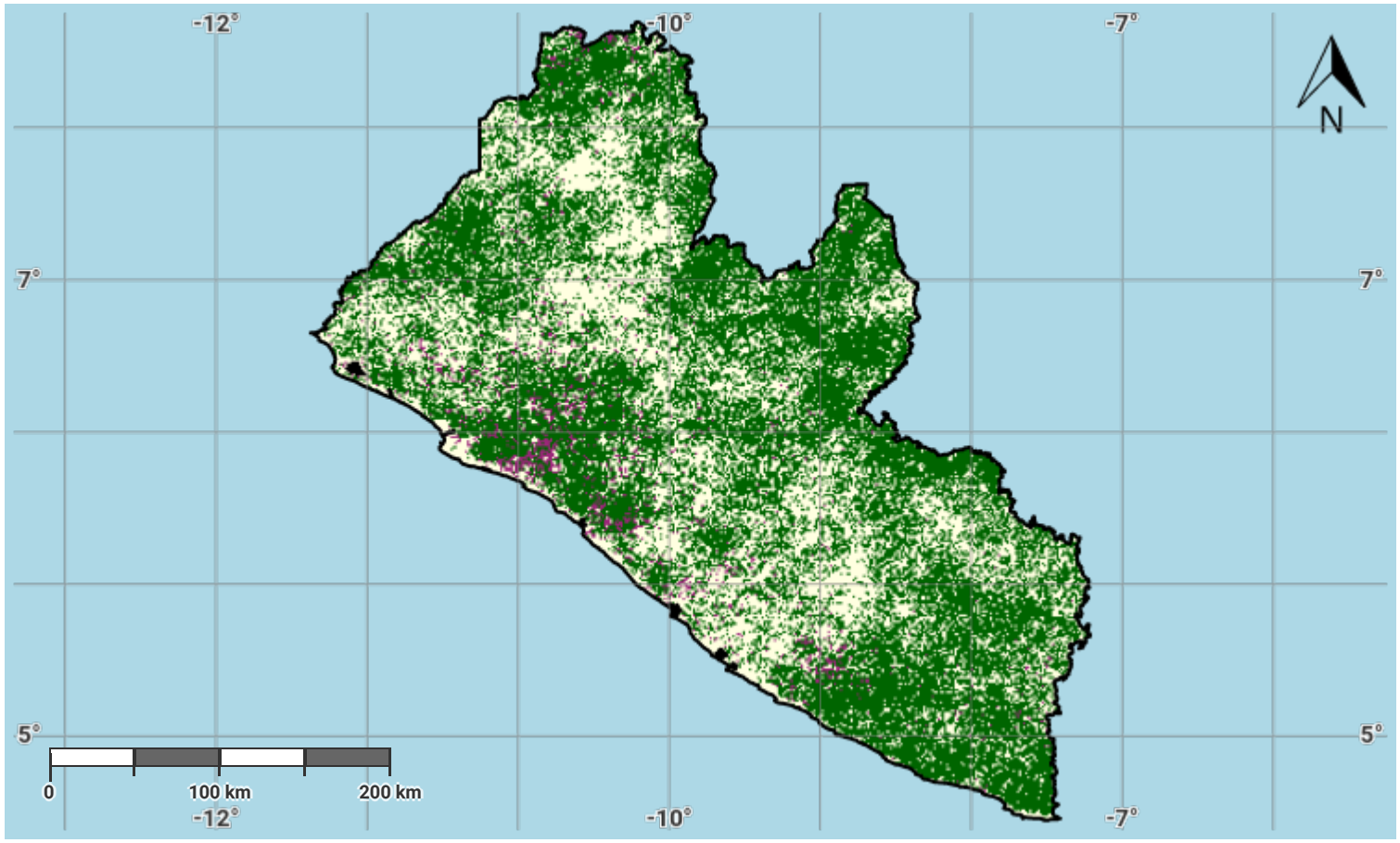
Liberia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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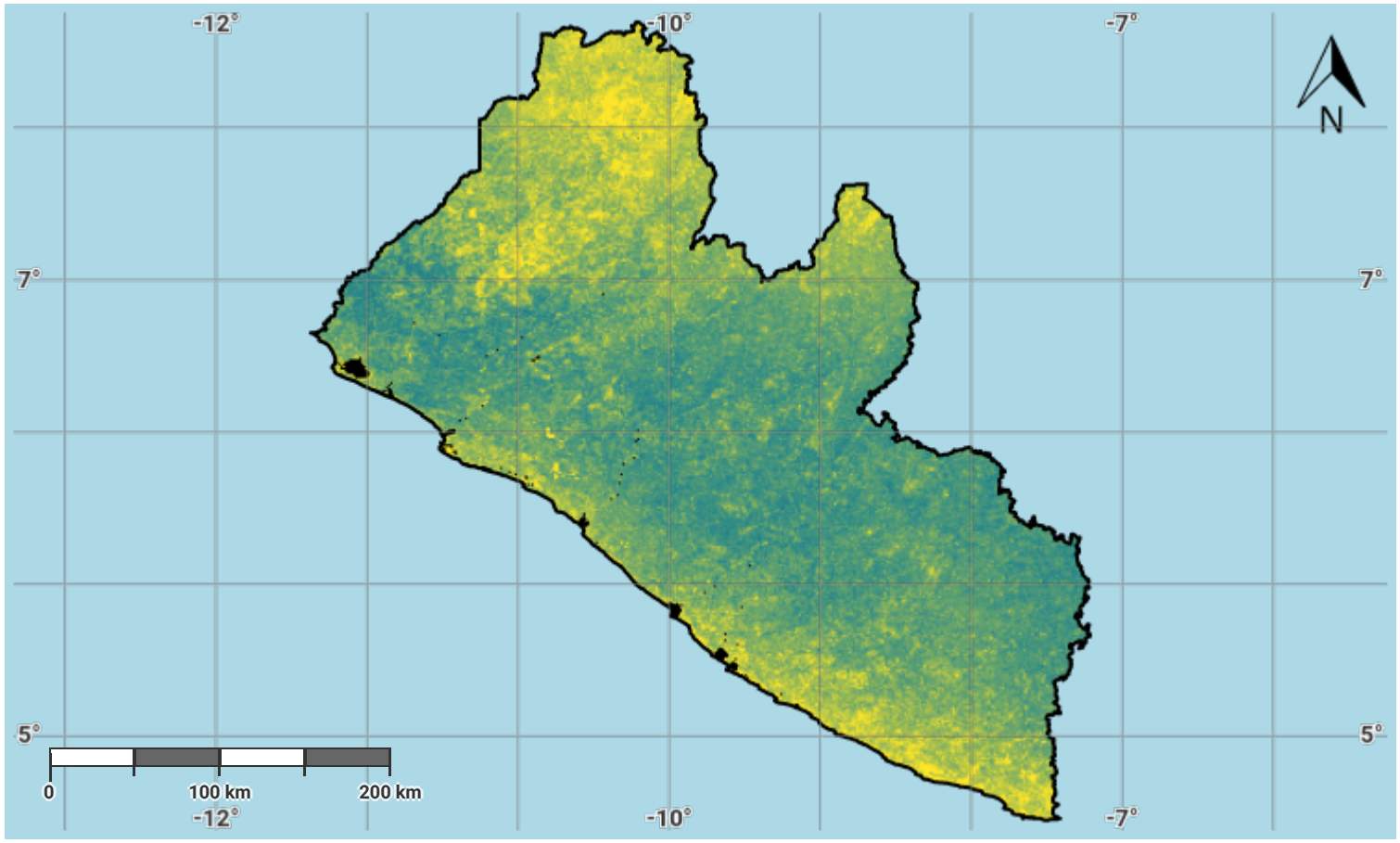
Liberia – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 51.0 t/ha
- 51.0 - 102.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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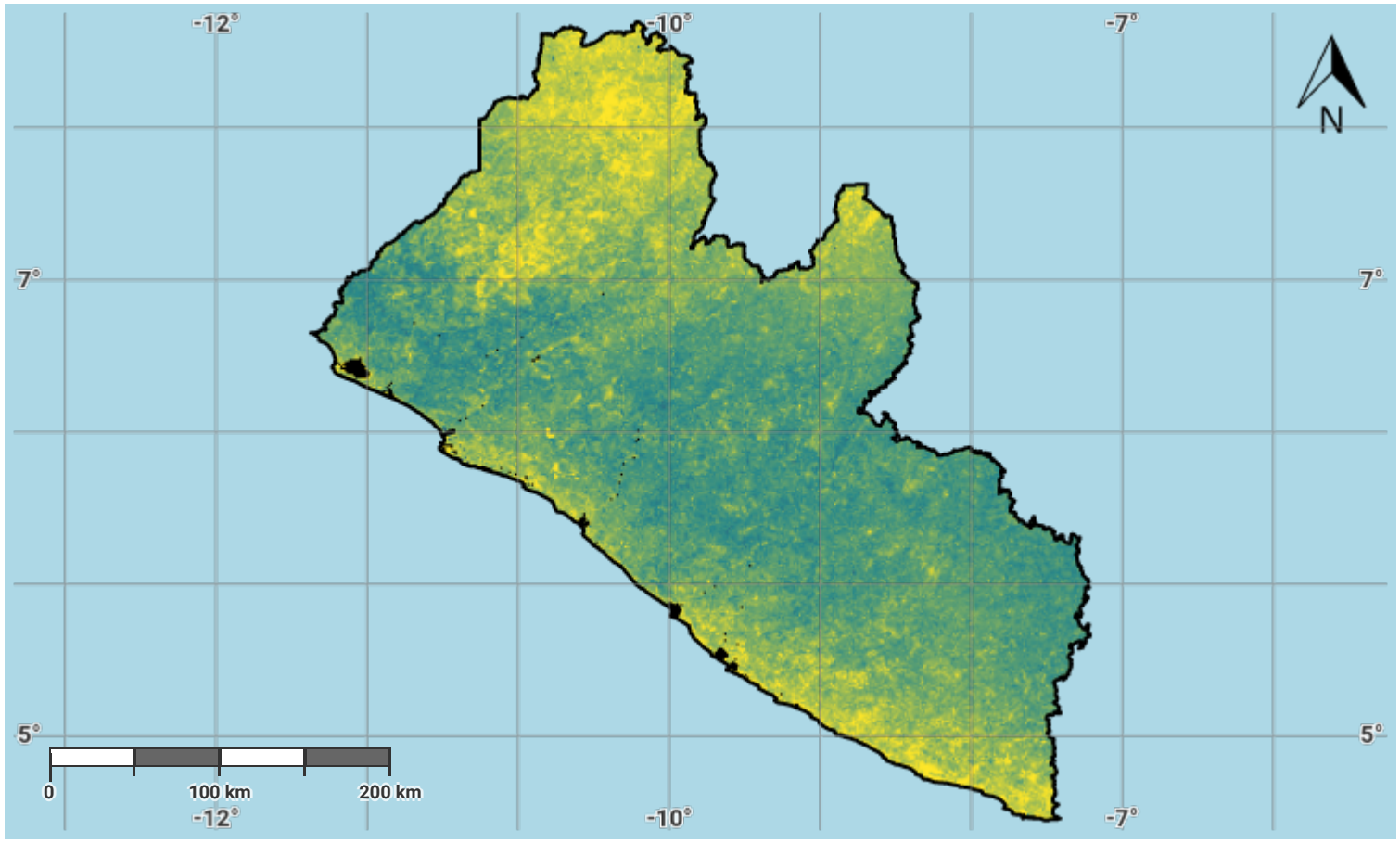
Source Data Credits

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

Liberia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 51.0 t/ha
- 51.0 - 102.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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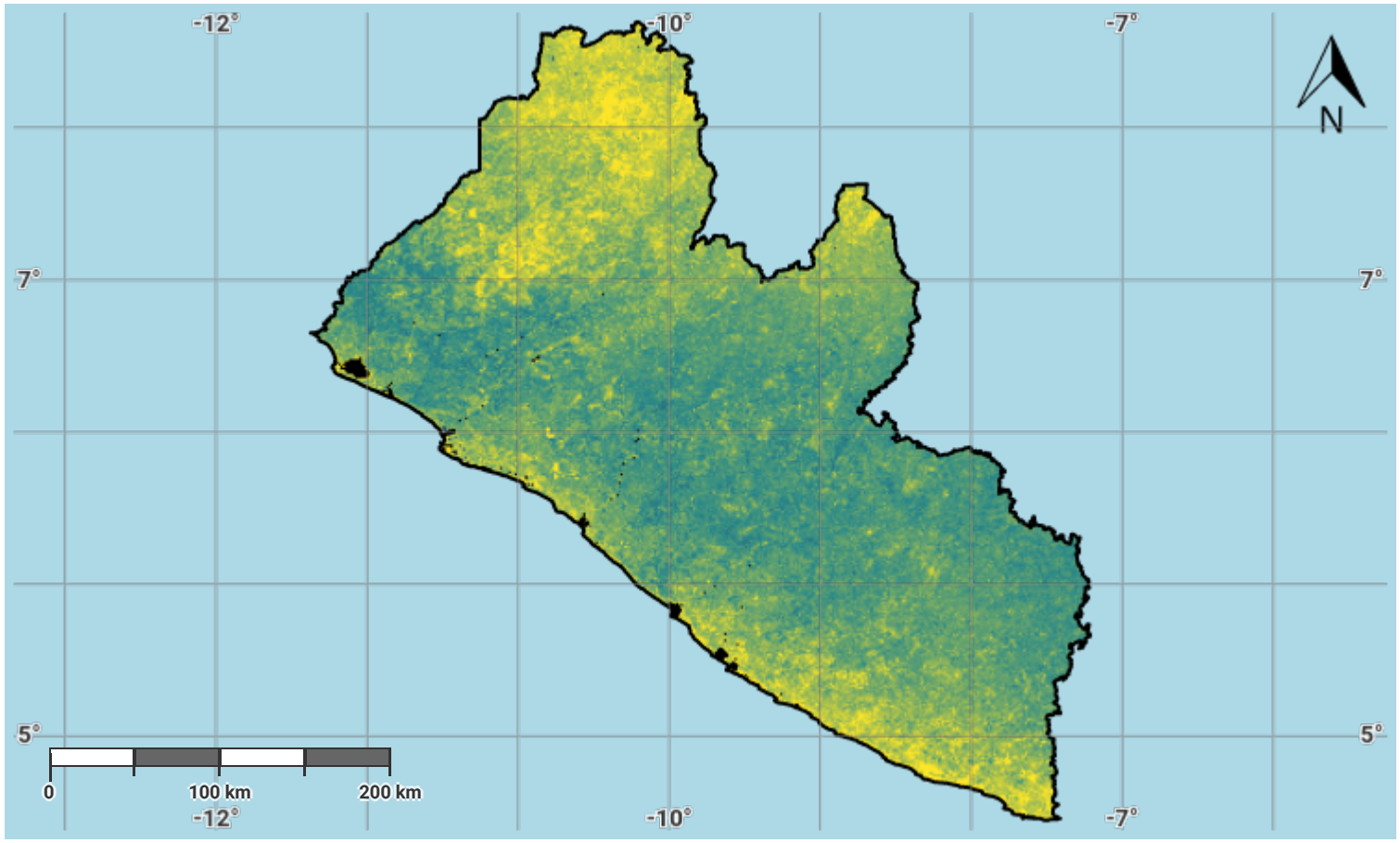
Liberia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 51.0 t/ha
- 51.0 - 102.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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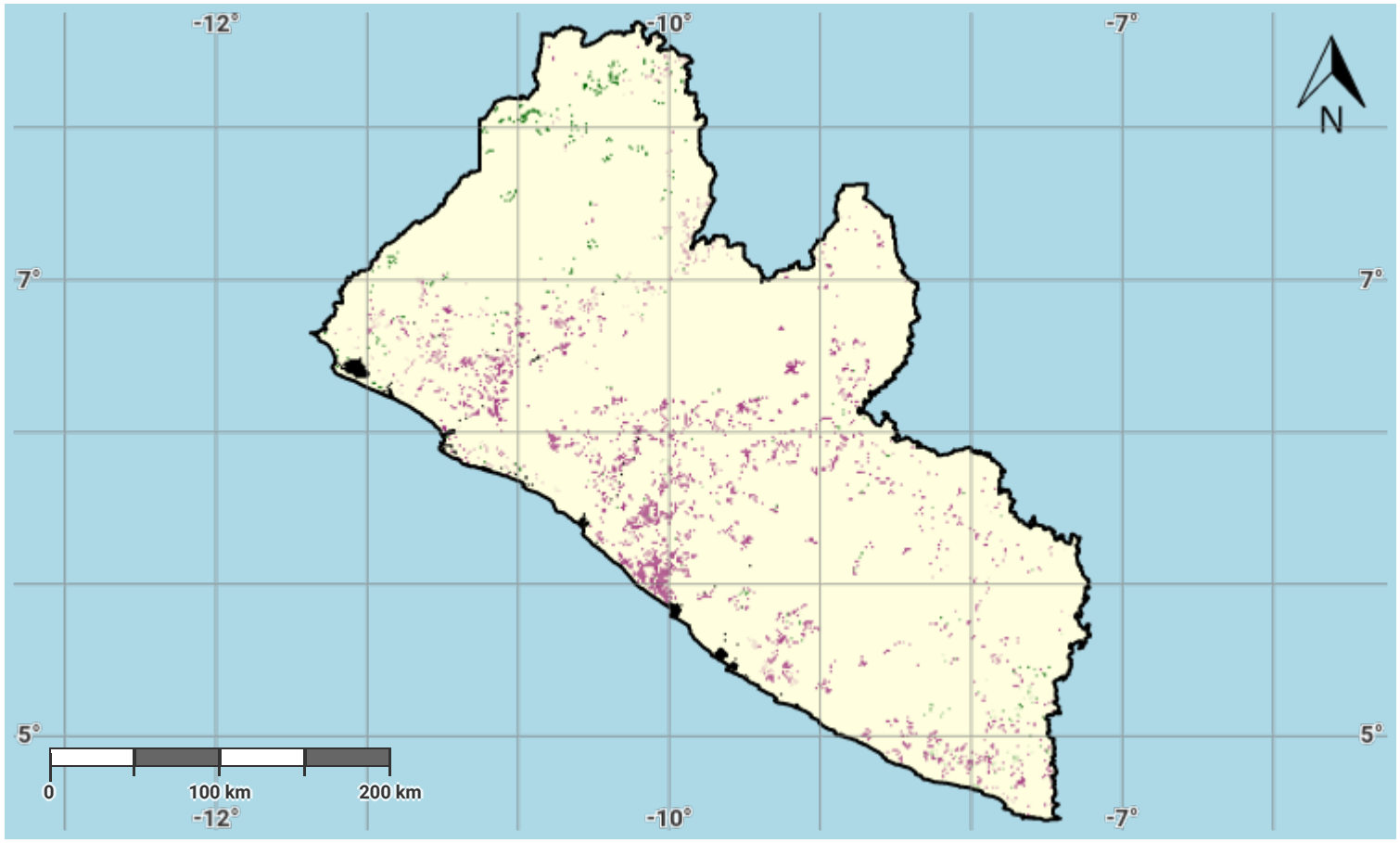
Liberia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline 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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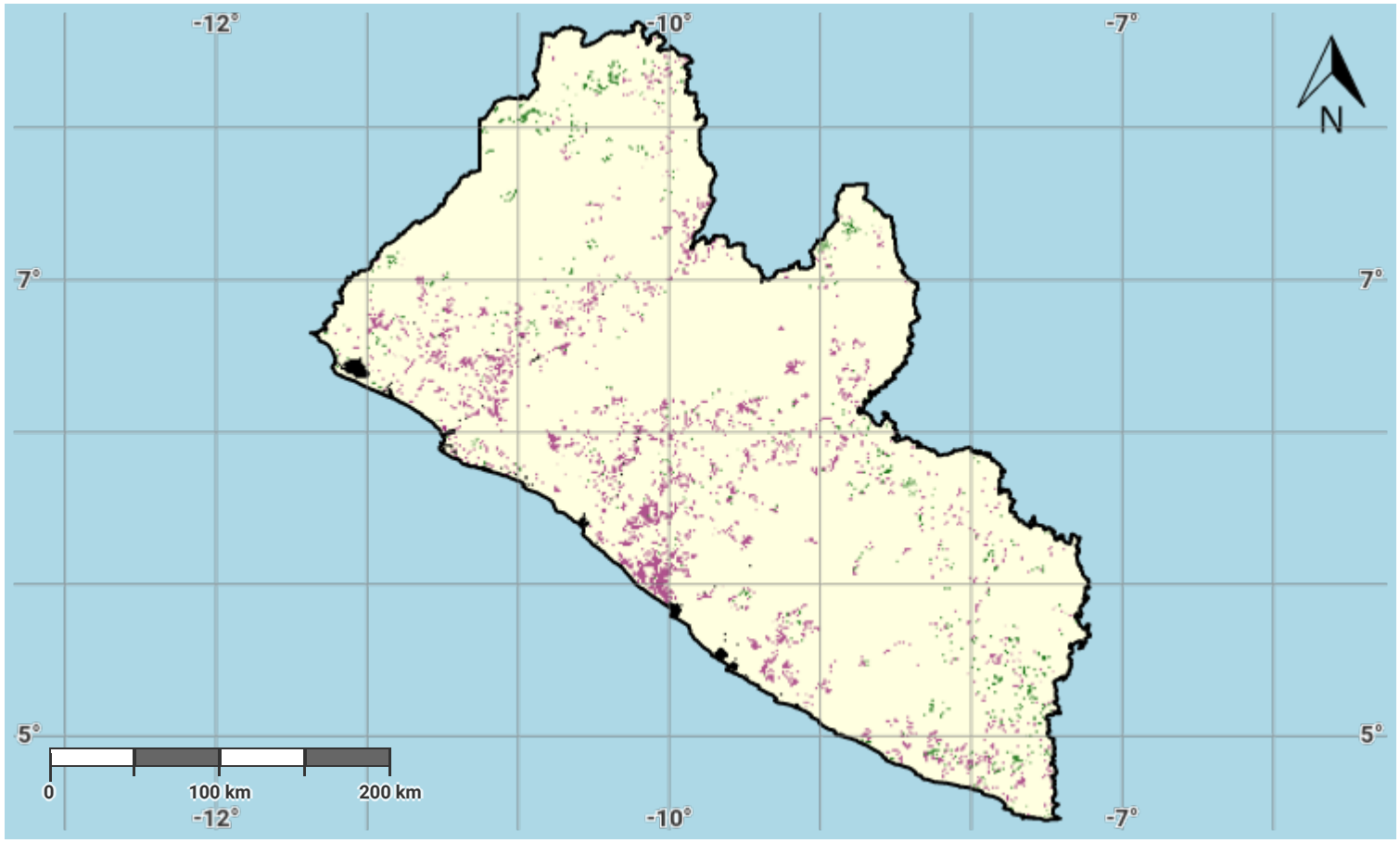
Liberia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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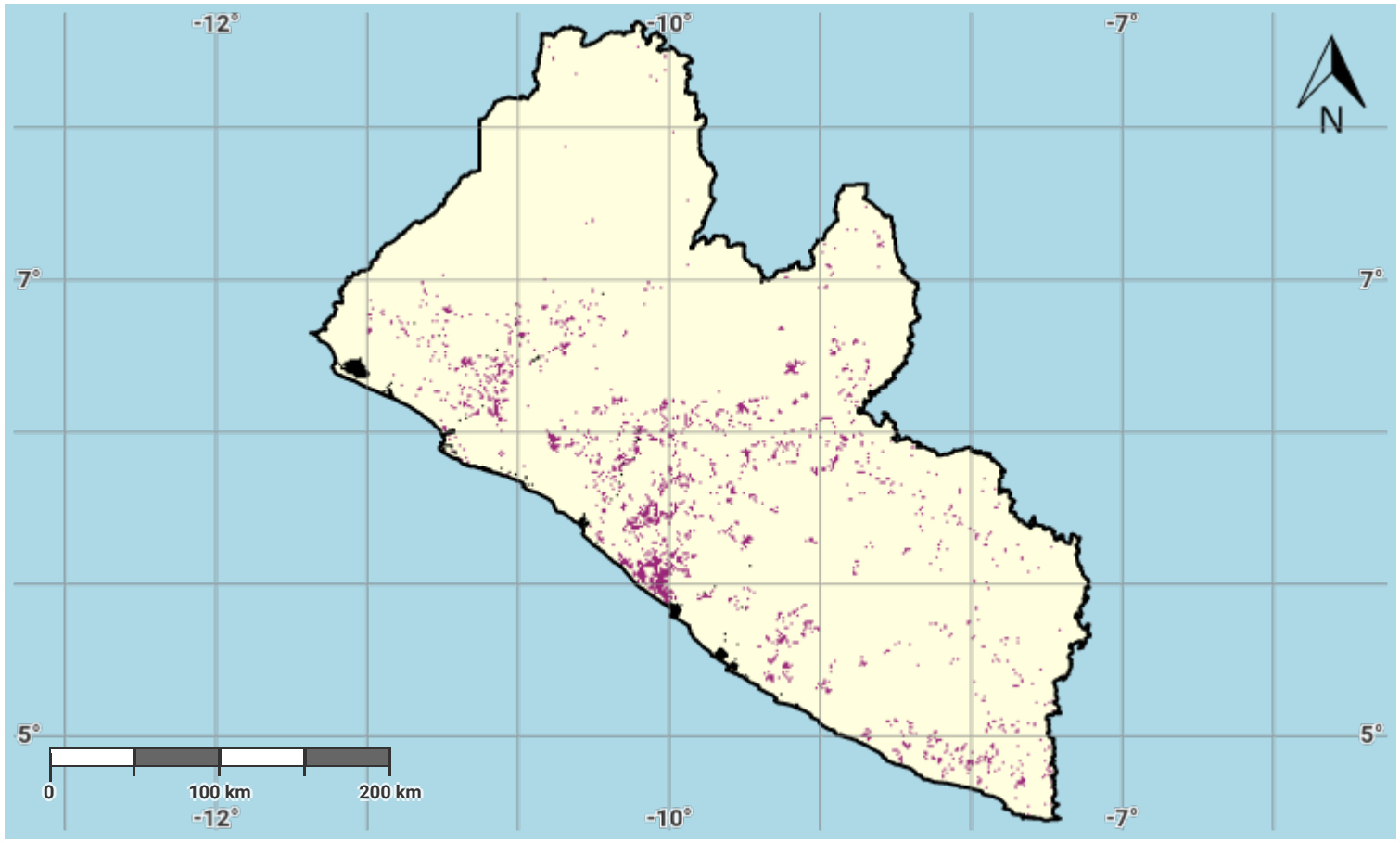
Liberia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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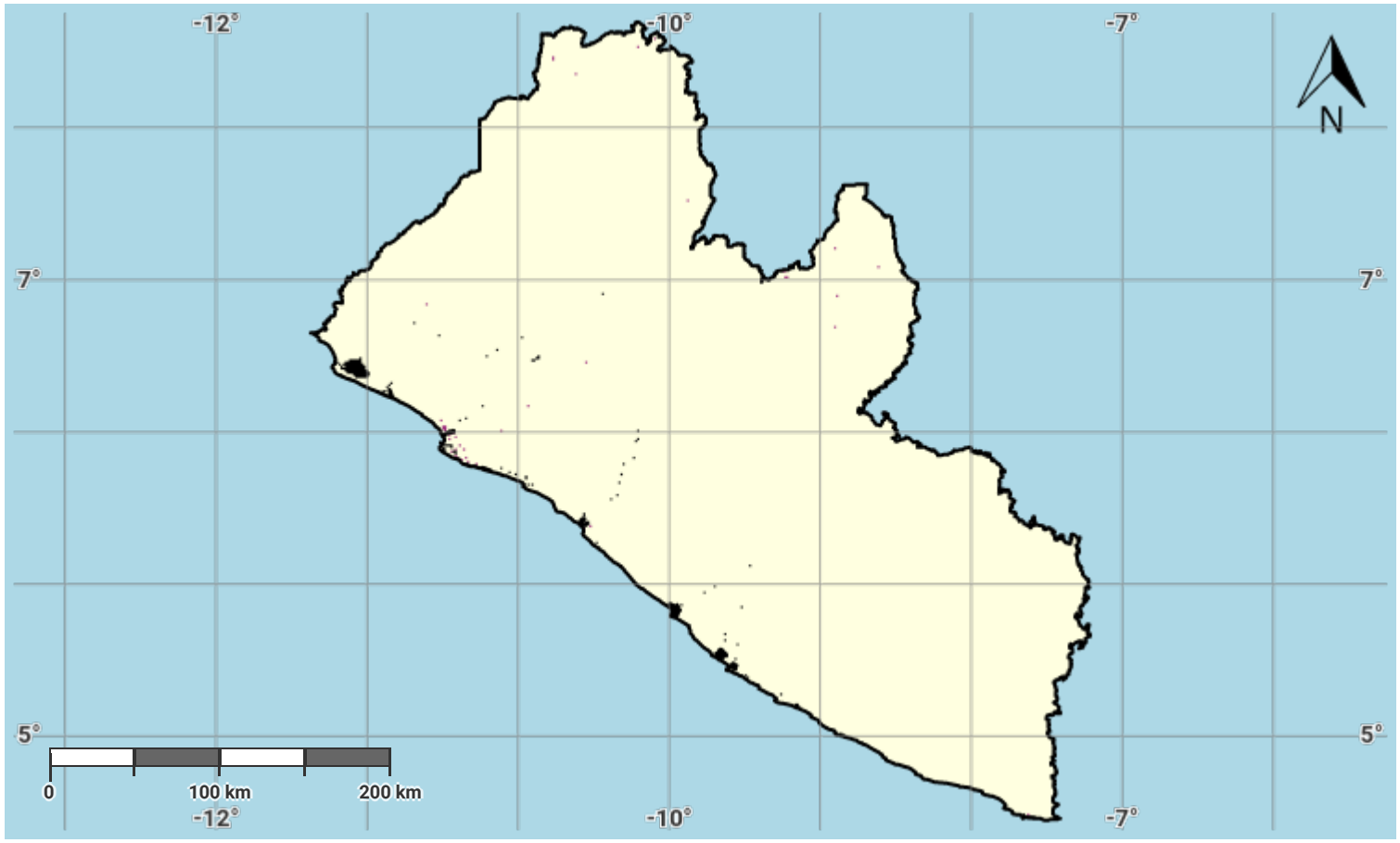
Liberia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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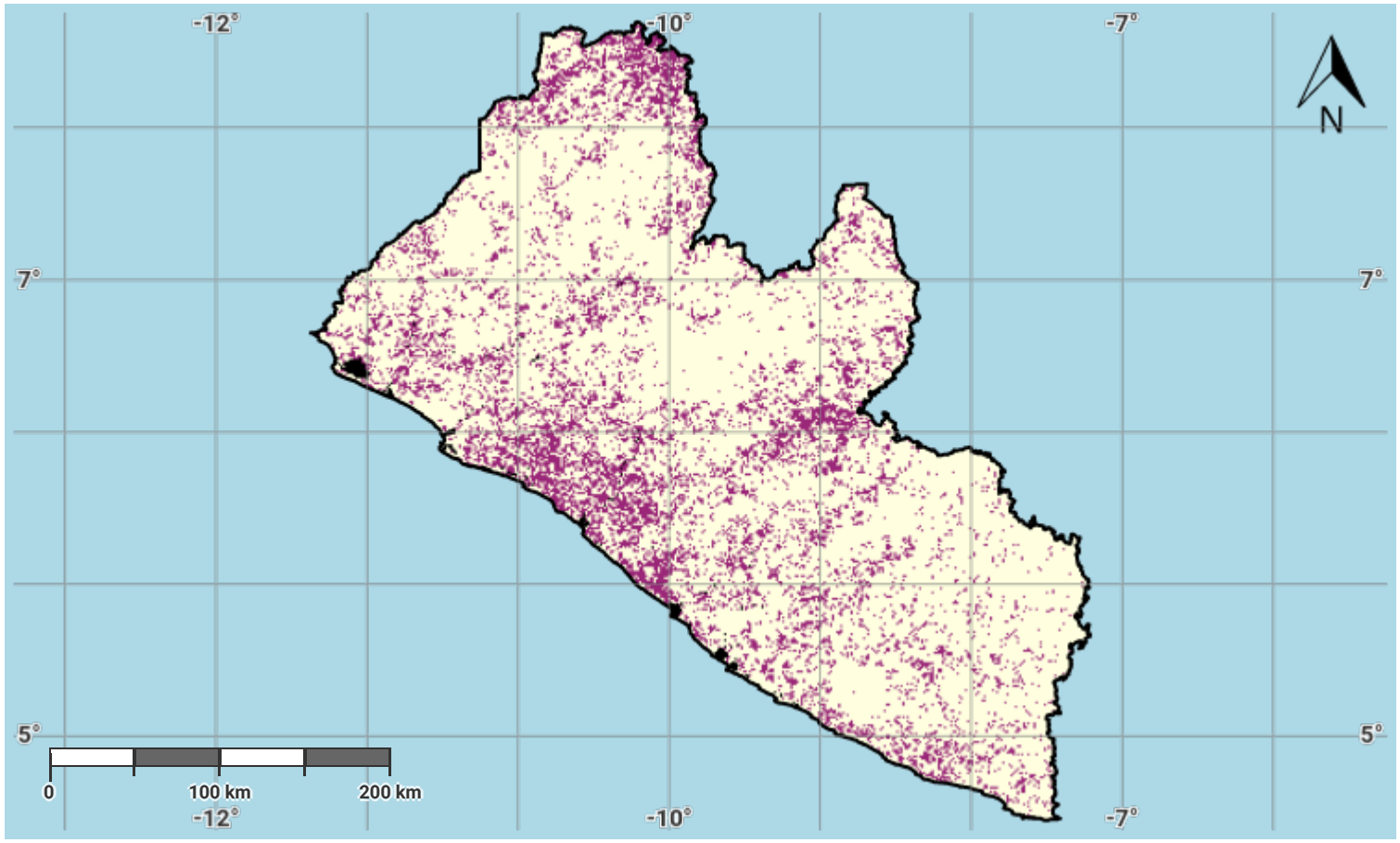
Liberia – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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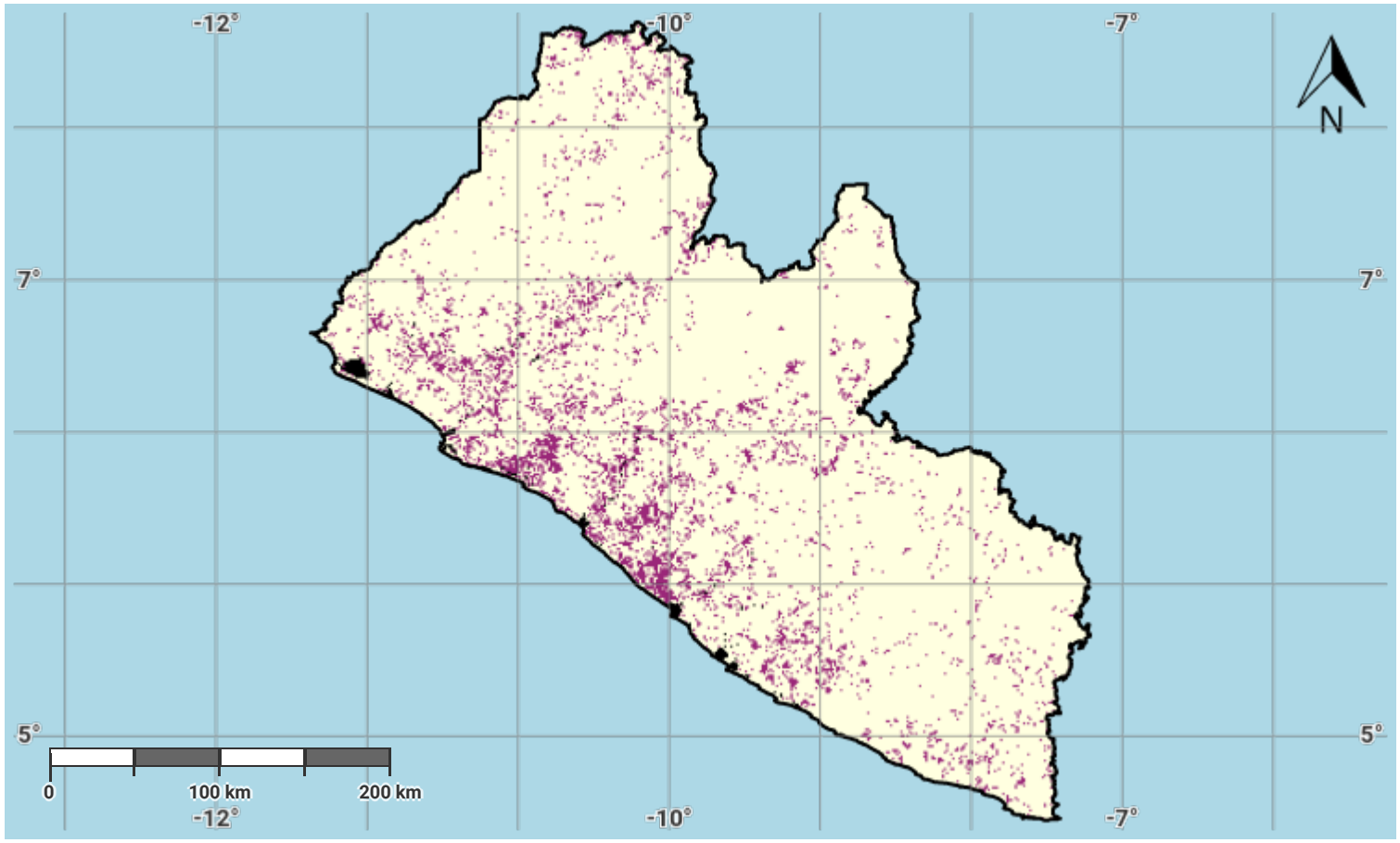
Source Data Credits

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

Liberia – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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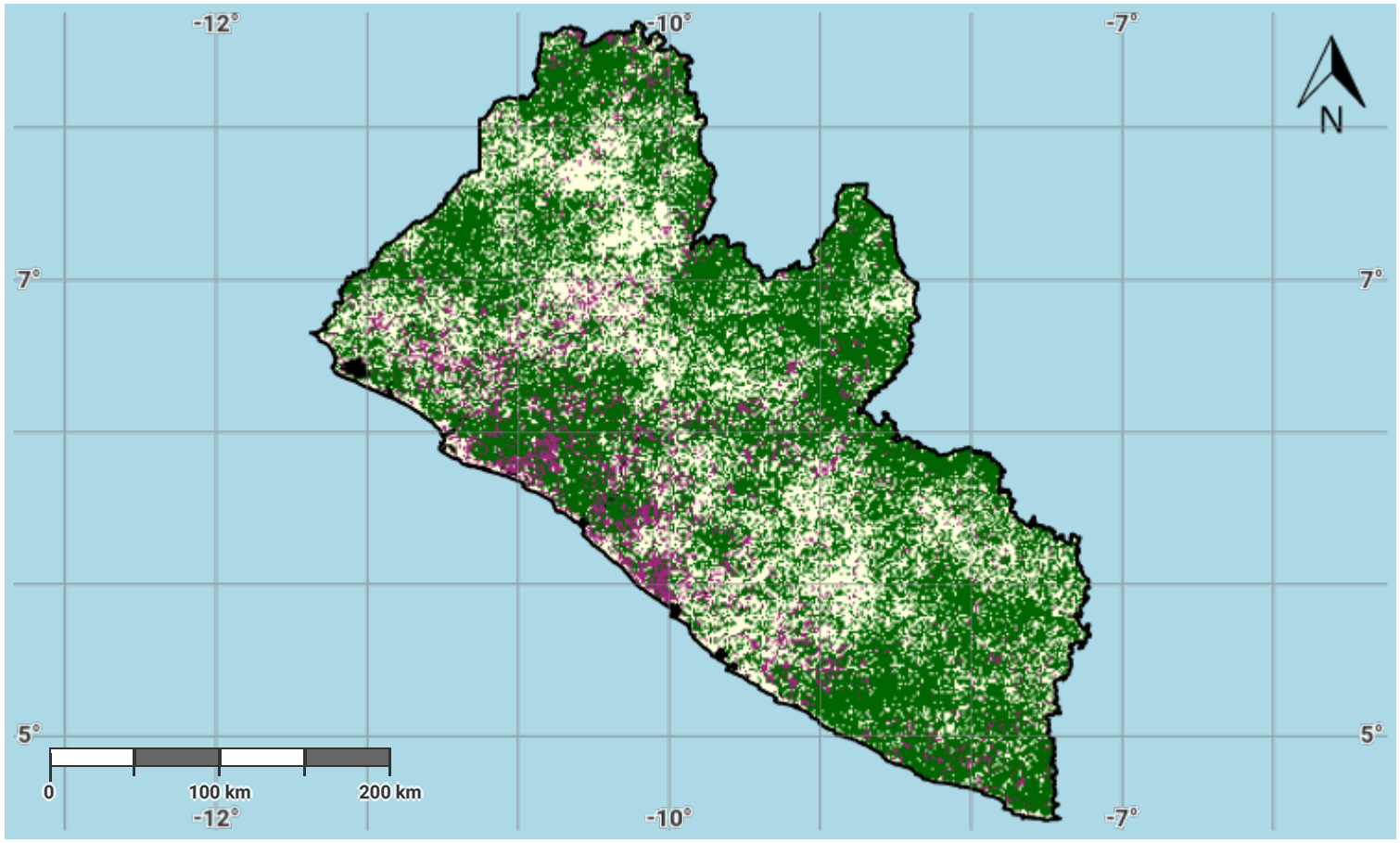
Liberia – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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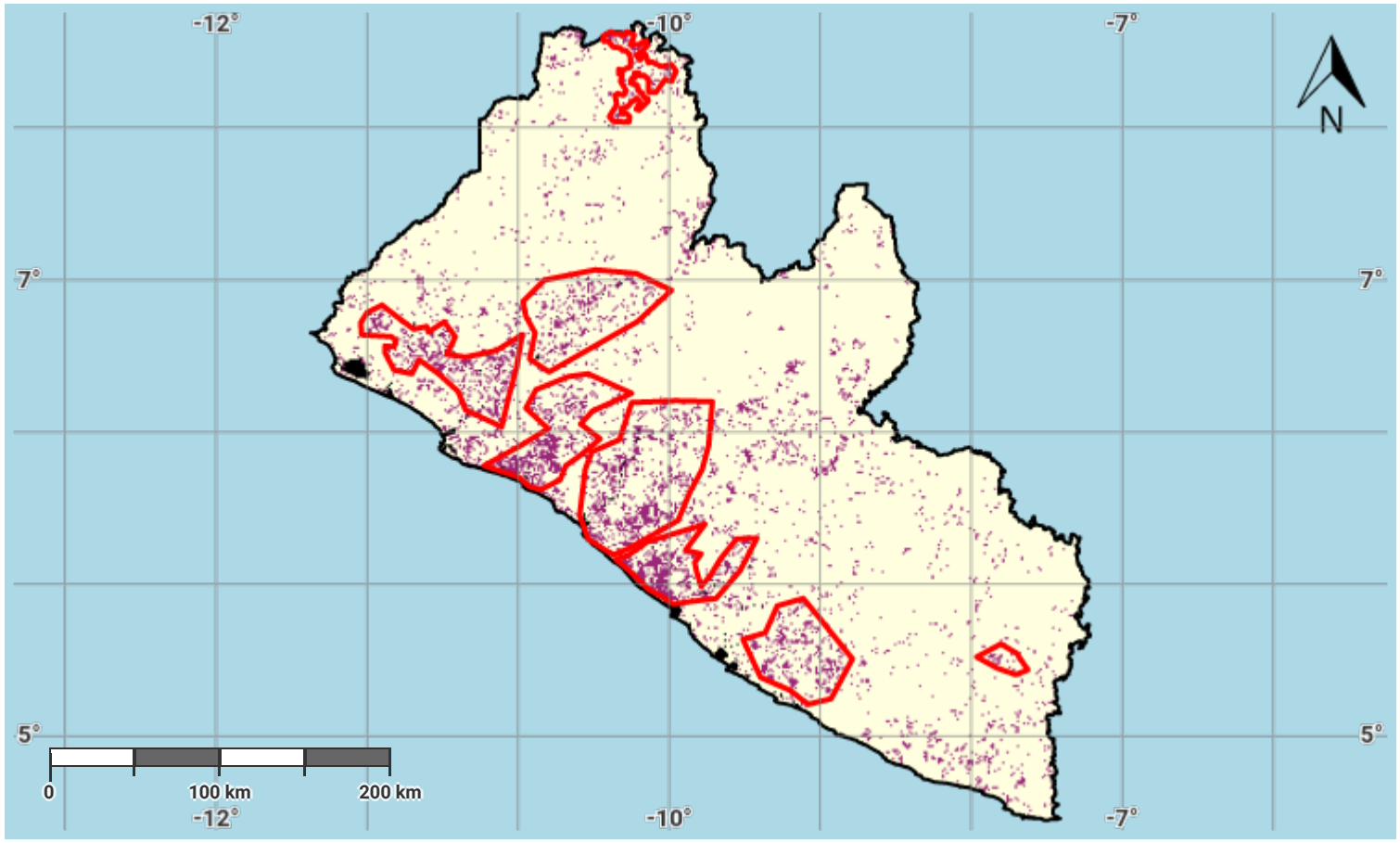
Liberia – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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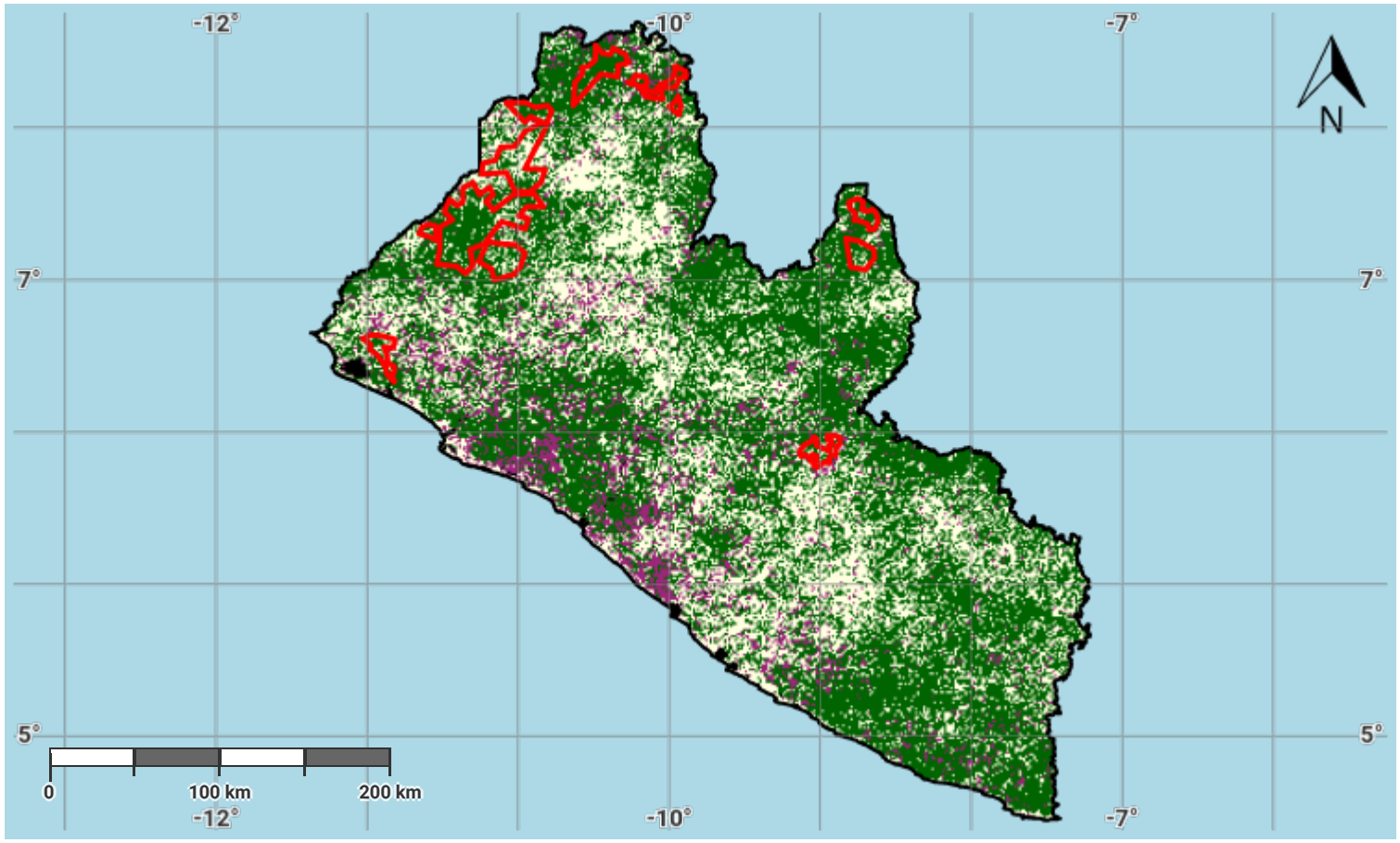
Source Data Credits

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

Liberia – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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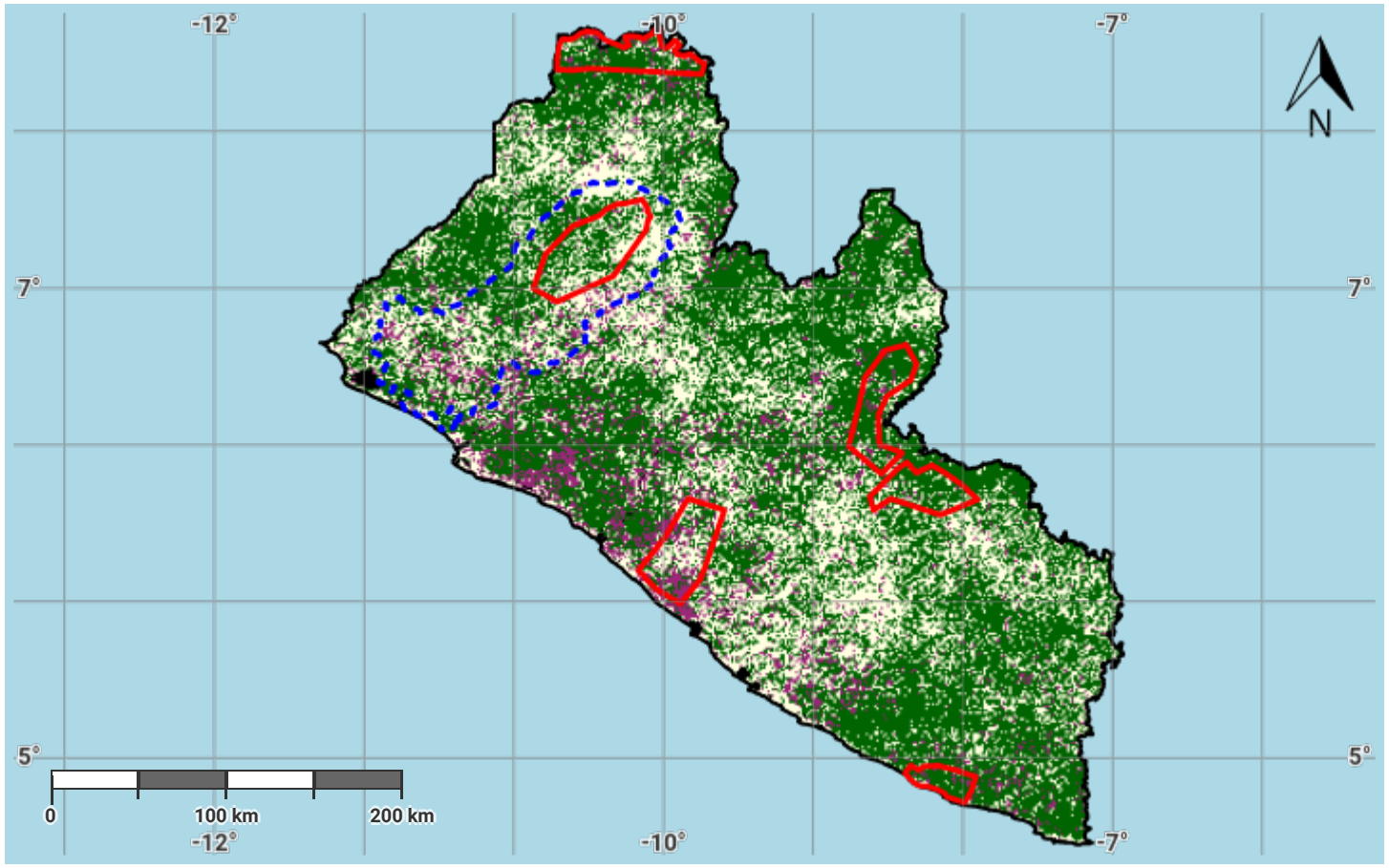
- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Liberia.

Liberia – SO1.VT.M1

Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Voluntary targets (Polygon)
- Implemented actions (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Liberia LDN Targets
- GGP/UNDP/CI/Liberia