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

Report from Libya

28 February 2023

Contents

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Land Degradation Hotspots
W. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Z. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AC. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AG. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AH. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AL. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AN. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	1 622 063	1 584	1 623 647	
2 005	1 622 064	1 583	1 623 647	
2 010	1 622 064	1 583	1 623 647	
2 015	1 622 065	1 582	1 623 647	
2 019	1 622 065	1 582	1 623 647	تم تغير المساحة للاخذ بعين الاعتبار بمساحة الاراضي في جدول الانتاجية

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Lands
Other الجفاف والتغيرات المناخية	Wetlands	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
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2001	1 301	40 168	21 798	227	667	1 557 902	1 585	
2002	1 301	40 579	21 764	227	715	1 557 478	1 585	
2003	1 301	40 581	21 753	227	753	1 557 448	1 585	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	1 301	40 576	21 809	227	770	1 557 380	1 585	
2005	1 265	40 553	21 826	227	794	1 557 399	1 584	
2006	1 265	40 539	21 793	227	824	1 557 417	1 584	
2007	1 264	40 562	21 746	227	848	1 557 418	1 584	
2008	1 264	40 541	21 741	227	867	1 557 424	1 583	
2009	1 264	40 383	21 729	227	886	1 557 575	1 583	
2010	1 264	40 364	21 704	227	908	1 557 598	1 583	
2011	1 264	40 363	21 687	227	931	1 557 594	1 583	
2012	1 264	40 279	21 741	227	969	1 557 585	1 583	
2013	1 264	40 275	21 690	227	1 031	1 557 578	1 583	
2014	1 264	40 221	21 717	227	1 067	1 557 569	1 583	
2015	1 264	40 220	21 703	227	1 086	1 557 566	1 583	
2016	1 264	40 535	21 688	227	1 109	1 557 242	1 584	
2017	1 264	40 605	21 583	227	1 220	1 557 165	1 584	
2018	1 270	40 826	21 562	227	1 251	1 556 929	1 584	
2019	1 271	40 956	21 555	227	1 283	1 556 774	1 584	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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)	1 264	3	34	0	0	0	0	1 301
Grasslands (km²)	0	39 607	222	0	22	317	0	40 168
Croplands (km²)	0	45	21 381	0	344	29	0	21 799
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	667	0	0	667
Other Lands (km²)	0	565	65	0	52	1 557 219	1	1 557 902
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	2	0	1	0	1 582	1 585
Total	1 264	40 220	21 704	227	1 086	1 557 565	1 583	

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)
Total	1 271	40 955	21 555	227	1 283	1 556 774	1 584	

	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)	1 264	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 264
Grasslands (km²)	1	40 202	11	0	5	2	0	40 221
Croplands (km²)	6	4	21 534	0	158	0	0	21 702
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	227	0	0	0	227
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 086	0	0	1 086
Other Lands (km²)	0	749	10	0	34	1 556 772	1	1 557 566
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 583	1 583
Total	1 271	40 955	21 555	227	1 283	1 556 774	1 584	

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	846	0 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	1 622 800	99 .9
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	777	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	1 622 668	99 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	202	0 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

قل تدهور الاراضي المحاصيل عن فترة الابلاغ الى حوالي 50% هناك تحسن في الغطاء النباتي بالمقارنة بين خط الاساس نتيجة الى عمليات التشجير والتحريج وزيادة الوعي ,الاجراءات الضبطية ادت الى تقليل التعدي على الاراضي الزراعية بمحاطر التصحر من قبل السكان وهذا يعتبر مؤشر ايجابي

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	48	136	0	717	363	0
Grasslands	1 172	2 084	186	32 708	3 436	21
Croplands	1 674	1 758	903	12 557	4 475	14
Wetlands	2	0	2	219	4	1
Artificial surfaces	197	56	74	239	96	4
Other Lands	2 050	4 451	10 025	1 528 318	12 308	67
Water bodies	33	13	52	79	17	1 387

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	101	164	0	895	103	0
Grasslands	1 197	2 213	190	33 419	3 119	22
Croplands	1 447	1 972	1 090	13 899	3 108	15
Wetlands	3	1	2	212	8	1
Artificial surfaces	223	77	88	331	71	4
Other Lands	13 727	2 061	11 151	1 516 589	13 739	68
Water bodies	36	12	53	78	12	1 390

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	565	10	15	0	518	21
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	344	202	51	5	70	16
Grasslands	Other Lands	317	25	89	1	188	14
Grasslands	Croplands	222	12	21	0	68	120

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

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

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	234	89	50	5	85	6
Grasslands	Other Lands	212	48	68	0	95	1
Grasslands	Croplands	167	2	7	0	103	54
Croplands	Grasslands	42	17	11	0	11	2

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	14 154	0 .9
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	1 607 799	99 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	108	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	20 222	1 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	1 578 218	97 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	23 513	1 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	110	0 .0

General comments

نلاحظ ان تقليص مساحة الاراضي ذات الانتاجية المتدهورة نتيجة اتباع ممارسات تحييد تدهور الاراضي وزيادة انتاجيتها من خلال عمليات التوسع في المساحات الخضراء ,وبالتالي زادت الانتاجية نتيجة الادارة المستدامة والرشيدة للاراضي .

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: National estimates of the soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover class (in tonnes per hectare).

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	72	12	23	17	28	6	5
2002	72	12	23	17	28	6	5
2003	72	12	23	17	28	6	5
2004	72	12	23	17	27	6	5
2005	72	12	23	17	27	6	5
2006	72	12	23	17	27	6	5
2007	72	12	23	17	26	6	5
2008	72	12	23	17	26	6	5
2009	72	12	23	17	26	6	5
2010	72	12	23	17	25	6	5
2011	72	12	23	17	25	6	5
2012	72	12	23	17	25	6	5
2013	72	12	23	17	24	6	5
2014	72	12	23	17	24	6	5
2015	72	12	23	17	23	6	5
2016	72	12	23	17	23	6	5
2017	72	12	23	17	23	6	5
2018	72	12	23	17	22	6	5
2019	72	12	23	17	21	6	5
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (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)

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	565	16 .1	26 .4	909 264	1 489 453	580 189
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	404	29 .7	17 .4	1 200 622	701 820	-498 802
Grasslands	Other Lands	317	14 .6	8 .3	463 406	264 102	-199 304
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	25	19 .1	12 .2	47 659	30 546	-17 113

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	749	10 .4	11 .3	778 262	844 368	66 106
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	159	29 .0	24 .7	461 149	393 159	-67 990
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	34	16 .1	16 .0	54 618	54 403	-215
Grasslands	Croplands	11	26 .9	25 .9	29 623	28 437	-1 186

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)	1 178	0 .1
Land area with non-degraded SOC	1 620 840	99 .9
Land area with no SOC data	43	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	1 130	0 .1
Land area with stable SOC	1 619 704	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	1 186	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	44	0 .0

General comments

ارتفاع مساحة الاراضي ذات الكربون العضوي المتدهور خلال فترة الابلاغ نتيجة لسوء العمليات الزراعية والهجرة اثناء الصراعات المحلية والاستغلال المفرط في العمليات الزراعية

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	14 904	0 .9
Reporting Period	24 543	1 .5
Change in degraded extent	9639	

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:

عدم وجود بيانات وطنية ادى الى استخدام بيانات افتراضية ولاتعطى تقييم دقيقة على تدهور الاراضي ومخزون الكربون نتيجة الحروب والصراعات المحلية وكذلك التغيرات المناخية

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
منطقة القره بوللي	شرق طرابلس بحوالى 60كم	20	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Land abandonment 3. Climate change 4. Grazing land management 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ 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) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	43						

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
منطقة قصر الخيار	شرق طرابلس بحوالى 50كم	15	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Land abandonment 3. Climate change 4. Native and planted forest management 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Increase protected areas • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) • Restore/improve 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 grasslands ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	43						

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
غابة طريق المطار	جنوب طرابلس	8	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Climate change 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Fire regime change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• 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 ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	43						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Cultural
4.
5.

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		5				
Total brightspot area		107				

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

تشجير منطقة الهيرة باشجار تساهم في تثبيت الرمال الزاحفة	جنوب طرابلس (الطريق الرابط بين مدينة غريان وطرابلس	15	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					• Restore/improve 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 grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Increase tree-covered area extent	

الحزام الاخضر الواقع بين مدينة مصراته وزليطن	شرق طرابلس وجنوب مدينة مصراتة	20	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• 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
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	

Total no. of brightpots		5				
Total brightspot area		107				

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

محمية مسلاته	شرق طرابلس	20	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• 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 grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	

منتزه النقازة (الخمس (	في مدينة الخمس نقع شرق طرابلس	50	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve 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 grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent	

Total no. of brightpots		5				
Total brightspot area		107				

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

غابة سيدي سعيد	غرب(مدينة زوارة) طرابلس	2	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore 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 grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	

Total no. of brightpots		5				
Total brightspot area		107				

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

1. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
2. Protected areas
3. Economic and financial instruments
4. Anthropogenic assets
5. Social and cultural instruments
6. Climate change adaptation planning
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

رغم الظروف البيئية والمناخية الصعبة التى تمر بها ليبيا وتوالي سنوات الجفاف الا انه هناك مساحات مضئة في مناطق تم اعادة تاهيلها في اغلب مناطق البلاد خصوصاً في المنطقة الشرقية منطقة الجبل الاخضر

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

تحييد تدهور الاراضي	2024	القره بوللي	15	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• Restore/improve 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 soil fertility and carbon stock
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							LDN pilot project
								• Other:
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23						

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

اعادة تأهيل غابة طريق المطار	2024	طريق مطار طرابلس المدخل الجنوبي لمدينة طرابلس	8	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					• Increase protected areas
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
						Extended or postponed	◉ Yes
							○ No
							LDN pilot project
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Other: منع زحف الرمال والحد من العواصف الترابية والرملية
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 23						

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
تحييد تدهور الاراضي	Same As Targeted Actions	الحزام الاخضر مصراته	2016-12-01	24	24 .00	
اعادة تأهيل غابة طريق المطار	Same As Targeted Actions	يقع ضمن مشاريع المساهمات الوطنية في مجابهة التغير المناخي وحماية المدينة من زحف الرمال وتوفير فرص عمل للسكان المحيطين بها	2023-01-18	2 025	2 025 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target تحييد تدهور الاراضي : 24 .00 اعادة تأهيل غابة طريق المطار : 2 025 .00	

General comments

الهدف هو تحييد اثر تدهور الاراضي وذلك بزيادة الرقعة الخضراء وعمليات التشجير وكل ما من شانه زيادة الانتاج الزراعي تطوير وتنمية الغابة يقع فر نطاق المساهمات الوطنية لتغير المناخي وحماية المدينة من زحف الرمال ومنع العواصف الترابية والرملية

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	7.4
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	7.5
2 015	8.2
2 016	9.1
2 017	8.3
2 018	10.9
2 019	12.0
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Increase	زيادة معدلات الفقر نتيجة الحروب والصراعات التى حدثت وساهمت في ارتفاع الاسعار ونقص الانتاج

General comments

نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون في ليبيا يسير البنك الأفريقي إلى أنّ تقديرات الفقر في ليبيا مرتفعة، يحدد خط الفقر بحوالى ثلاثة دولار ،حيث إنّ حوالي ثلث الليبيّين يعيشون تحت خط الفقر الوطني. ويُعلّل ذلك بأنّ أحد أسباب هذا الفقر هو اعتماد الإنفاق الحكومي على الخدمات العامة التي تأثرت بعدم استقرار عائدات النفط والتضخم بسبب الوضع الأمني والسياسي.)تقرير الاقتصاد الأفريقي، 2018 (،

كما إنّ معظم الليبيين يعملون في القطاع العام وبأجور متدنية، ففي ظل التضخم الحالي فإن معظم فئات المجتمع تتأثر سلباً. ناهيك عن ضعف خدمات القطاع العام خاصة العلاجية مما يجبر المواطنين على استخدام مدّخراتهم وإنفاقها خارج البلاد لهذه الأغراض. دراسة تمهيدية في الاقتصاد الليبي

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			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013	64	6	70
2014	73	7	80
2015	69	7	76
2016	72	7	79
2017	64	6	70
2018	64	6	70
2019	46	4	50
2020	53	5	58

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	بدء النقصان بشكل كبير 2019 ثم عاد لصعود مرة اخرى نتيجة لقلة تساقط الامطار (موسم جفاف) وزيادة الاستهلاك ,و الارتفاع في درجات الحرارة

General comments

من خلال رؤية الارقام فان استقرار نسب حصول السكان على مصادر مياه مامونة كانت عالية ومستقرة في السنوات المتوالية خلال فترة الابلاغ مع تغير طفيف غير ذو اثركبير ولكن الانخفاض الشديد في 2019 في المناطق الحضرية او الريفية يرجع الى حدوث جفاف في تلك السنة وارتفاع في درجات الحرارة

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	2135546	38 .3	1056998	38 .3	1078548	38 .2
Reporting period	2030108	36 .4	1004813	36 .4	1025295	36 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	مازال معدل تدهور الاراضي مرتفع حسب رؤية الجداول السابقة خلال فترة الابلاغ

General comments

ما يزال معدل تدهور الاراضي عالي وفقاً للجداول السابق في نتيجة للعديد من التدخلات البشرية والظروف البيئية حيث كانت نسبة السكان المتضررين خلال فترة الاساس اعلى من فترة الابلاغ .

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
اقامة حزام اخضر من بلدية الخمس الى الحدود التونسية	2023	National	Not achieved	جاري العمل على تحديد المسار باستخدا تقنيات نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار عن بعد
احياء وتأهيل عدد من المشاريع الزراعية التى يمر بها الخزام	2023	National	Not achieved	زيادة انتاجية الاراضي الزراعية وتوفير الامن الغذائي

General comments

هذا المشاريع رائدة وتساهم في زيادة المناطق المغطاة بالاشجار وزيادة انتاجية الاراضي وتحسين سبل عيش السكان المتاثرين بتدهور الاراضي وتوفير فرص عمل وكذلك التقليل من انبعاثات الغازات الدفئية

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	475 434	19 988	0	0	1 121 115
2001	816 597	421 967	81 555	0	296 418
2002	1 068 218	82 473	30 315	0	435 532
2003	840 469	118 975	8 942	0	648 152
2004	908 727	274 024	76 898	0	356 888
2005	712 647	0	0	0	903 891
2006	515 619	0	0	0	1 100 919
2007	751 076	295 619	48 396	0	521 447
2008	567 236	59 877	17 403	0	972 021
2009	950 068	214 043	123 481	33 840	295 105
2010	476 642	216 610	178 688	77 509	667 088
2011	539 940	1 967	512	0	1 074 118
2012	617 111	136 649	24 288	3 306	835 182
2013	834 456	132 150	68 866	1 875	579 190
2014	1 120 687	149 287	83 803	5 350	257 411
2015	693 933	72 263	32 745	20 524	797 073
2016	659 223	151 838	99 099	133 667	572 711
2017	713 068	138 897	55 606	63 909	644 364
2018	1 043 713	53 594	37 429	15 067	466 734
2019	797 991	57 758	52 098	1 372	707 319
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	495 422	30 .5
2001	1 320 119	81 .4
2002	1 181 005	72 .8
2003	968 385	59 .7
2004	1 259 649	77 .7
2005	712 647	43 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	515 619	31 .8
2007	1 095 091	67 .5
2008	644 516	39 .7
2009	1 321 432	81 .5
2010	949 450	58 .5
2011	542 419	33 .4
2012	781 355	48 .2
2013	1 037 347	64 .0
2014	1 359 126	83 .8
2015	819 464	50 .5
2016	1 043 827	64 .4
2017	971 480	59 .9
2018	1 149 804	70 .9
2019	909 219	56 .1
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

من خلال اللبيانات وتحليل مؤشر الهطول في السنوات الاخيرة في فترة الاساس كانت نسبة المساحات كبيرة مقارنة بسنة 2015 التى وصلت الى 50% نتيجة زيادة معدل الهطول المطري واصبح متدرج مما عرض مساحات كبيرة من اللاراضي لتدهور ووانخفاض الانتاجية إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن مناخ الأمطار لآخر فترة للمعدلات المناخية لمدة (30 سنة، 1991-2020) كان الأقل أمطاراً على الإطلاق مقارنة بمناخ الأمطار م

General comments

تمر البلاد بمرحلة جفاف جزئي خلال فترة الابلاع نتيجة الانخفاض الشديد في معدل الهطول المطري ،وارتفاع الملحوظ في درجات الحرارة بناء على احدث التحليلات والدراسات المناخية الوطنية والتى تجري في الوقت الحاضر فان درجات الحرارة ارتفعت بشكل متواصل لايدع مجالاً للشك وبدرجة يقين عالية جداً

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	89314	80.0	22261	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22 261	20.0
2001	26815	21.2	87467	69.1	12310	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	99 777	78.8
2002	0	0.0	30259	24.1	78329	62.3	17129	13.6	0	0.0	125 717	100.0
2003	0	0.0	130485	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130 485	100.0
2004	21632	16.4	94369	71.7	15604	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	109 973	83.6
2005	123554	93.2	8958	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 958	6.8
2006	103377	77.0	30849	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30 849	23.0
2007	114977	81.8	25650	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25 650	18.2
2008	52381	38.4	83860	61.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	83 860	61.6
2009	0	0.0	28175	19.8	5680	4.0	99564	70.0	8763	6.2	142 182	100.0
2010	6685	4.5	115976	77.8	4273	2.9	8593	5.8	13469	9.0	142 311	95.5
2011	47957	35.1	88519	64.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	88 519	64.9
2012	107982	75.6	34850	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34 850	24.4
2013	19171	13.5	122677	86.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	122 677	86.5
2014	140184	95.4	6684	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 684	4.6
2015	142355	96.1	5710	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 710	3.9
2016	139472	89.6	16154	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 154	10.4
2017	134257	84.9	13800	8.7	0	0.0	10162	6.4	0	0.0	23 962	15.1
2018	152092	96.2	6076	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 076	3.8
2019	46710	28.4	117698	71.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	117 698	71.6
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	42555	80.0	10607	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 607	20.0

	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	12860	21.2	41791	69.0	5915	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	47 706	78.8
2002	0	0.0	14403	23.9	37719	62.6	8145	13.5	0	0.0	60 267	100.0
2003	0	0.0	62673	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62 673	100.0
2004	10429	16.5	45410	71.8	7444	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	52 854	83.5
2005	59499	93.3	4303	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 303	6.7
2006	49830	77.1	14841	22.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 841	22.9
2007	55690	81.8	12401	18.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12 401	18.2
2008	25287	38.3	40766	61.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40 766	61.7
2009	0	0.0	13658	19.7	2756	4.0	48493	70.1	4286	6.2	69 193	100.0
2010	3250	4.5	56704	78.0	2038	2.8	4119	5.7	6580	9.1	69 441	95.5
2011	23353	35.0	43315	65.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43 315	65.0
2012	52891	75.6	17052	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 052	24.4
2013	9416	13.5	60246	86.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	60 246	86.5
2014	69178	95.5	3289	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 289	4.5
2015	70273	96.1	2817	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 817	3.9
2016	68992	89.6	7991	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 991	10.4
2017	66440	84.9	6826	8.7	0	0.0	5030	6.4	0	0.0	11 856	15.1
2018	75251	96.2	3005	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 005	3.8
2019	23130	28.4	58334	71.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58 334	71.6
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	46759	80.0	11654	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 654	20.0
2001	13955	21.1	45676	69.2	6395	9.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	52 071	78.9
2002	0	0.0	15856	24.2	40610	62.0	8984	13.7	0	0.0	65 450	100.0
2003	0	0.0	67812	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67 812	100.0
2004	11203	16.4	48959	71.7	8160	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	57 119	83.6
2005	64055	93.2	4655	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 655	6.8

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	53547	77.0	16008	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 008	23.0
2007	59287	81.7	13249	18.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13 249	18.3
2008	27094	38.6	43094	61.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	43 094	61.4
2009	0	0.0	14517	19.9	2924	4.0	51071	70.0	4477	6.1	72 989	100.0
2010	3435	4.5	59272	77.7	2235	2.9	4474	5.9	6889	9.0	72 870	95.5
2011	24604	35.2	45204	64.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	45 204	64.8
2012	55091	75.6	17798	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 798	24.4
2013	9755	13.5	62431	86.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62 431	86.5
2014	71006	95.4	3395	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 395	4.6
2015	72082	96.1	2893	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 893	3.9
2016	70480	89.6	8163	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 163	10.4
2017	67817	84.9	6974	8.7	0	0.0	5132	6.4	0	0.0	12 106	15.1
2018	76841	96.2	3071	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 071	3.8
2019	23580	28.4	59364	71.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	59 364	71.6
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

وفقاً للبيانات المدرجة بالجداول السابق يبدو بان مؤشرات الجفاف لم يكن لها تأثير على نوع الجنس حيث كانت النسبة واحدة في الذكور والاناث بالرغم من تاثيره الواضح بنسبة عالية لانخفاض معدلات الهطول وارتفاع درجات الحرارة

General comments

شهدت البلاد بصفة عامة تناقصاً ملحوظاً في هطول الأمطار السنوية بلغ معدله حوالي 15% ، وبواقع حوالي 1.25% لكل عقداً من الزمن ، وتصل نسبة اليقين إلى حوالي 95%. كما يلاحظ بأن الدورة المناخية لتناقص الأمطار بدأت من سنة 1997 من القرن الماضي ومازالت مستمرة حتى زمن هذا القرن حسب دراسة مركز الارصاد الجوية د.خالد الفاضلي

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 .61		
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

لاتوجد بيانات يتم من خلالها تقييم المؤشر

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
اعداد استراتيجية وطنية لمجابهة الجفاف	2024	National	Ongoing	
اتباع سياسة زراعية ومائية لتقليل المحاصيل ذات الاحتياجات المائية العالية	2024	National	Ongoing	
زيادة مساحة الاراضي المغطاة بالاشجار بالتحريج وواعادة تاهيل القائم منها	2025	National	Ongoing	

General comments

كما شهدت الأحواض الجوفيةُ للمياه الساحلية تدهوراً رهيباً في مخزوناتها ،الإستراتيجية ، وأدى تداخل مياه البحر بها تلوثاً خطيرًاً كنتيجًة لتقلص هطول الأمطار ،على ليبيا خلال السنوات الماضيةً بشكل كبيرٌ وخطيرٌ، وهذا ما سوف يهُدد جميعُ مظاهر الحياًة والأنظمة الإ يكُولوجيةٌ في تلك المناطق.

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 .97013	0 .96214	0 .97418	
2001	0 .96974	0 .96172	0 .9738	
2002	0 .96909	0 .95992	0 .97322	
2003	0 .96857	0 .9606	0 .97256	
2004	0 .96819	0 .95935	0 .9722	
2005	0 .96819	0 .95854	0 .97157	
2006	0 .9682	0 .95736	0 .97136	
2007	0 .9682	0 .95707	0 .97141	
2008	0 .96823	0 .95514	0 .97156	
2009	0 .9682	0 .95484	0 .97202	
2010	0 .96815	0 .95305	0 .97255	
2011	0 .96808	0 .95162	0 .97425	
2012	0 .96804	0 .95064	0 .97472	
2013	0 .96799	0 .9486	0 .9757	
2014	0 .96794	0 .94698	0 .97684	
2015	0 .96794	0 .94676	0 .97732	
2016	0 .96796	0 .94526	0 .97761	
2017	0 .96784	0 .94542	0 .97858	
2018	0 .96793	0 .94225	0 .9796	
2019	0 .96786	0 .94044	0 .98117	
2020	0 .96762	0 .94026	0 .98216	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Climate change 2. Overexploitation 3. 4. 5.	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Trade 3. 4. 5.	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. 4. 5.		

General comments

يعتبر المؤشر يميل الى الاستقرار الى حد ما نتيجة الاستخدام المفرط والصيد وقلة بناء القدرات الوطنية . والتغيرات المناخية والاستغلال المفرط وسوء الاستخدام والموروثات التقافي لعمليات الصيد

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

وعدم وجود اليات لتنفيد القانون واللوائح التي تنظم اليات التعامل مع الكائنات الحية وعدم وجود قاعدة بيانات للانواع الحيوانية والنباتية والانواع النادرة والمهددة بالانقراض كل هذه الامور تودي الي فقدان التنوع البيولوجي للانواع النياتية والحيوانية

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	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2001	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2002	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2003	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2004	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2005	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2006	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2007	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2008	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2009	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2010	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2011	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2012	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2013	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2014	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2015	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	
2016	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	
2017	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	
2018	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	
2019	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	
2020	0.16	0 .16	0 .16	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	نحتاج الى خطة تحوي حزمة من البرامج لتطوير وتاهيل مناطق التنوع الحيوي

General comments

مازالت هناك اشكاليات في موضوع المحميات الطبيعية و المنتزهات هذه الاشكاليات تتمثل في تداخل الاختصاصات مابين مؤسسات الدولة المعنية وزارة الزراعة وزارة البيئة الامر الذى ادى الى تاخير اعادة تأهيل العديد من المواقع المحمية . ما بعد 2020 كانت هناك عدة مبادرات فيما يخص المناطق المحمية فقد تم انشاء وزارة للبيئة في 2021 وقد قامت بالعديد من المبادرات منها وضع مسودة قانون خاص بالمحميات الطبيعية و الساحلية وكذلك قامت بأ علان العديد من المناطق المحمية منها ما هو محميات بحرية ساحلية ومحميات ارضي رطبة ومحميات لحماية الاحياء البرية كم تم وضع الاستراتيجية الوطنية للمناطق المجمية كل هذه المعطيات لها تاثير ايجابي والمتوقع ان تصل ليبيا الى مساحة 10% مساجات تسجل كمحميات طبيعية ساحلية .

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
الوصول الى اعداد قاعدة بيانات وقائمة حمراء للأنواع النباتية والحيوانية المهددة بالانقراض	2025	National	Ongoing	سيكون هناك لجان وطنية تشتغل علي اعداد هذه القائمة

Complementary information

وكذلك متوافقة مع منهجية استراتيجية IUCN المفترض سيكون هناك قائمة للأنواع الحيوانية والنباتية وكذلك قاعدة بيانات للتنوع البيولوجي متوافقة مع القائمة الحمراء للاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة التنوع البيولوجي واتفاقية سايتس

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 ∾

والايفاد المشاريع مع الايفاد زيادة مرونة قطاع GEF مرفق البيئة العالمي FAO اعتمدت البلد سياسة البجث مصادر تمويل اخرى غير الميزانية العامة للدولة ،التوجه الى منظمة الاغذية والزراعة تحييد تدهور الاراضي GEF الزراعة في مجابهة التغير المناخي . وال

لم يكن هناك امكانية ان تقدم المنظمات دعم مالي اوفني خلال فترة الابلاغ بسبب الظروف التى تمر بها البلاد وحالة عدم الاستقرار

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 9 952 .45	Received 1 105 .83
Received	2017	Committed 11 272 .70	Received 11 272 .70
Received	2018	Committed 538 000 .00	Received 538 000 .000
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		559 225 .15	550 378 .53

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2018
Recipient / Provider	منظمة الاغذية والزراعة
Title of project, programme, activity or other	مشروع طوارءي الفاو للبدور المحسنة
Total Amount USD	538.0000 دولار

	Explanation
Sector	الزراعة
Capacity Building	تم تدريب عدد من الفلاحين
Technology Transfer	بدور مهجنة
Gender Equality	مساهمة المراة
Channel	وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية
Type of flow	شهري
Financial Instrument	دعم
Type of support	فني ، ومالي
Amount mobilised through public interventions	538,000.000
Additional Information	في اطار دعم منظمة الاغذية والزراعة لليبيا لمساعدة المزارعين في انتاج سلة خضروات في مزارعهم وتوفير احتياجاتهم الغذائية

General comments

المستوى 2: الجدول 1 - الموارد المالية المقدَّمة والمتلقاة مصدر هذه البيانات الافتراضية . كان هذا المشروع يستهدف دعم صغار المزارعين ومدهم باليذور لانتاج سلة غذائية حيث تم توزيعها على عدد كبير من البلديات مع اعطاء دورات تدريبية وومشاركة المراة وتدريبها تم تعديل جدول الاكسيل

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 ∾

لاتوجد ايرادات محلية مخصصة لمكافحة التصحر كل الايرادات ترجع لحساب الايراد العام للدولة (وزارة المالية)

لاتوجد ايرادات محلية بالبلديات لها صبة باعداد الابلاغ الا ما يخصص من الميزانية العامة لوزارة الزراعة واللجنة الوطنية لمكافحة التصحر

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	19 000 000	تنمية المشاريع الزراعية ومكافحة سوسة النخيل ، تنمية وتطوير المراعي .
Directly related to combat DLDD	2019	400 .000	تثبيت الرمال
Indirectly related to combat DLDD		0	لا توجد
Subsidies	2019	0	لا توجد اي اعانات تتعلق بمكافحة التصحر
Subsidies related to combat DLDD	2019	0	لاتوجد اي اعانات تتعلق بالجفاف وتوفير البدائل المتاحة
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues	2019	0	
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2019	0	
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	الميزانية العامة للدولة
Subsidies	لاتوجد
Government revenues	غير معروفة
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	جباية الخدمات التى تقدمها وزارة الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية للمزارعين ومواردي المواشي .ترجع لوزارة المالية

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

- ◉ Yes

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

No

مكافحة التصحر ومجابهة الجفاف و تحييد اثر تدهور الاراضي من خلال زيادة مساحات الاراضي المستهدفة بالتشجيروالتحريج وتنمية المراعي وتاهيلها .اقامة مشاريع الزراعية وتنميتها

General comments

لاتوجد اي اعانات غير مصادر تمويل التى تخصصها الحكومة لوزارة الزراعة لاستعمالها في تنمية المشاريع الزراعية ومكافحة التصحر وتنمية المراعي الطبيعية وعمليات التشجير والتحريج ومكافحة الافات واجراء الدراسات والبحوث الزراعية

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 ∾

انتاج شتول النباتات الطبية والعطرية بتمويل الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة IUCN

منظمات المجتمع المدني اصبحت شريك في عمليات التشجير والتحريج ، حيث تولت احد الجمعيات الاهلية عملية تشتيل النباتات الطبية والعطرية ضمن المبادرات التى يمنحها الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة .

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
2016	انتاج شتول النباتات الطبية والعطرية		☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) دعم من الاتحاد الدولي لصون الطبيعة	Non-profit institution	Libya ☐ Domestic mobilization	
Total		0				
Total per year 2016:		0				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

اصبح القطاع الخاص شريك فعال لتنفيذ برامج ومشاريع مكافحة التصحر وهذا يتطاب منا دعمه فنيا ومالية بالبحث عن مصادر تمويل لدا المنظمات الدولية

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?

نعم ، هناك عدد كبير من الشركات الخاصة العاملة في مجال الزراعة تتولى توفير المستلزمات الزراعية من اسمدة ومعدات وكذلك دعم وارشاد للمزارعين وكذلك متابعة العمليات الحقلية والكشف عن الاصابة بالامراض وتقدم النصح للمزارعين اما منظمات المجتمع الدني هناك عدد منها متخصص في البيئة والمناخ وجمعيات اهلية يتجمع فيها الفلاحين وتقدم دورات تدريبية وورش عمل .

General comments

تشجع الحكومة عملية تكوين الجمعيات الاهلية المتخصصة في مجالات الزراعة لمساندة المزراعين وتدريبهم وتوفير وتقدم كل الاحتياجات اللازمة للمساهمة في زيادة الانتاج الزراعي وحماية الموارد الطبيعية

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 ∾

تسعى اللجنة الوطنية لمكافحة التصحر الى ادخال وتوطين التقنيات الحديثة في مكافحة التصحر والاستفادة من تجارب الدول الكتقدمة في هذا المجال حيث سعت الى نقل التجربة الصينية لتثبت الرمال بالتعاقد مع معهد الجغرافيا التابع للاكاديمية الصينية للعوم البيئية لاقامة تجربة في عدد من الطرق والمسارات المتأثرة بزحف الرمال وتدريب 20 مهندس ، الا ان الوع الاستثنائي الذي تمر به البلاد حال دون ذلك .

ادخال التجارب الناجحة في الدول المشابهة لظروفنا البيئية سو كانت اشجار تتحمل الملوحة وتقاوم الجفاف او استخدام الزراعة الحافظة والاتجاه نحو الطاقة النظيفة والمتجددة التوجه الى دعم البحوث الموجهة الى انتاج سلالات من المحاصيل المتحملة للجفاف استخدام اساليب وتقنيات ذات كفاءة عالية في ري المحاصيل

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.

لاتوجد مشاريع بالجدول رقم 4

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.

ادخال مراصد لتتبع الجفاف وتقييمه وكذلك التدريب على استخداماتها استخدامات نظم المعلومات الجغرافية والاستشعار عن بعد في تقييم حالة التصحر وتدهور الاراضي وحساب مساحاتها واخراجها على هيئة بيانات مكانية . التدريب والتأهيل وبناء كوادر وطنية قادرة على استخدام التقنيات الحديثة في مجال مكافحة التصحر .

General comments

يعتبر استخدام تقنيات حديثة في مجال مكافحة التصحر وتدهور الاراضي والجفاف من الوسائل الهامة في الحد من مخاطر هذه الظاهرة وتقليل اضرارها البيئية او الاقتصادية وتحقيق الامن الغذائي حيث كانت ليبيا من اوائل الدول الرائدة في تجربة تثبيت الرمال باستخدام المشتقات النفطية وانتشرت على مستوى العالم بشكل كبر (الطريقة الليبية) وادخلت تقنية الفراش البيئي وهي مخالفات نخيل

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.

اعداد الاهداف الوطنية لتحييد اثر تدهور الاراضي اعداد استراتيجية وطنية للجفاف انتاج خرنطة للغطاء النباتي اقامة حزام اخضر يمتد من الحدود التونسية الى مدينة الخمس غرب مدينة مصراته زراعة النباتات الطبية والعطرية المقاومة للجفاف للمحافظة عليها ومكافحة التصحر

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.

التمويل من ما يخصص من الميزانية العامة للدولة للمحافظة وحماية وتأهيل الموارد الطبيعية . تقديم وثائق مشاريع للمنظمات الدولية والاقليمية والعربية للبحث عن مصصادر تمويل بناء الكوادر الوطنية والتدريب والتاهيل تعزيز الوعي بمخاطر التصحر والجفاف وتشجيع الشباب والمراة للمساهمة في هذه المشاريع

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.

الموارد المالية اللازمة حوالى عشرة مليون دينار من ميزانية الدولة المناطق الاكثر تضرر ت خلال السنوات الاخيرة نتيجة الجفاف وقلة سقوط الامطار وهى المناطق الزراعية على الساحل بمنطقة سهل الجفارة والمرج وكذلك المنطقة الجنوبية فيما يعرف بالدوائر الزراعية لزيادة انتاج الحبوب وتحقيق الامن الغذائي

General comments

تعد هذه المشاريع من المشروعات الاستراتيجية التى تحتاج الى دعم وتمويل لاعادة تاهيلها وتحقيق الهدف الذي انئت من اجلها وهي توفير الغذاء وتحقيق الامن القومي ومنع الهجرة والمساهمة في توطين السكان المحليين وتحسين اوضاعهم الاقتصادية وتوفير فرص عمل لهم وحماية النظم الايكولوجية

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:

إن تجربة المصادر التي خضعت للتعبئة من قبل الجهات الدولية والحكومية العامة والمجتمعات المحلية تعتبر جيدة وداعمة للبدء في برامج تنفيذ الاتفاقية ولكن القيم الممنوحة والمقدمة من هذه الجهات لا تكفي لتغطية هذه البرامج للوصول الى نتائج مطلوبة ومرضية لترتقي الى مستوى جيد في مكافحة التصحر

What were the challenges faced, if any?

ضعف التمويل من الميزانية العامة للدولة عدم قدرة المجتمعات المحلية على تعبئة الموارد

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

الاستفادة كانت في: 1. كيفية استخدام مصادر التعبئة الممنوحة بشكل اكثر جدوى عن طريق اختيار برامج ومشاريع مكافحة التصحر بما يتناسب والقيم الممنوحة 2. البحث الدائم عن مصادر تعبئة جديدة ومتجددة لتغطية النواقص في القيم الممنوحة

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

عن طريق اشراك النساء في برامج وورش عمل توعوية وادراجهن ضمن فرق عمل لمشاريع وبرامج مكافحة التصحر

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

انضمت العديد من النساء في منظمات تسعى الى البحث على تعبئة الموارد المالية والسعي لتوفير مصادر مختلفة لتوفير المشاريع الصغرى والمتوسطة للنساء سكن الريف

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:

نجحت ليبيا في الاستفادة من مفهوم تحييد التدهور الى درجة مرضية نوعا ما وذلك في عكس اتجاه وتاهيله سو كان في منطقة الحزام الاخضر بمدينة مصراته واعادة الغطاء النباتي لمساحات كبيرة تمتد لحوالى 42 كيلومتر وكذلك بمنطقة العزيزة جنوب طرابلس طريق الهيرة نجحت وزارة الزراعة في تثبيت الرمال على مسافة 7 كيلومتر على جانبي الطريق الرابط بين مدينة العزيزية وغريان . واكتسبت القوى العاملة خبرات في هذه المجال

What were the challenges faced, if any?

التغيرات المناخية وارتفاع درجات الجرارة وكذلك الجفاف حيازة اللاراضي الغير مملوكة للدولة حالت دون التوسع في هذا المشروع ضعف التمويل المخصص من ميزانية الدولة . التعديات من مربي الاغنام لاستخدام هذا الموقع كمرعي

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

ان التثبيت البيولوجي اكثر نجاحاً في مكافحة التصحر واعطى نتائج بفاعلية عالية .اكتساب مهارات و استفادة السكان المجاورين لهذه المنطقة من تنميتها وساهم في توفير فرص عمل وحسن الغطاء النباتي

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

قامت اللجنة الوطنية لمكافحة التصحر بتحديث البرنامج الوطني لمكافحة التصحر في ليبيا بما يتماشى مع الاطار الاستراتيجي لاتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة التصحر وفقاً للاهداف الاستراتيجية والتشغيلية يتضمن حزمة من البرامج والانشطة التى تعمل على تحسين الغطاء النباتي (المساحات المغطاة بالاشجار والمساحات العشبية وتنمية المحميات وحصاد المياه وتنمية وتطوير المراعي الطبيعية وتثبيت الرمال واعادة تأهيل عدد من المشاريع الزراعية .

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?

تعتبر من اهم الخطط الناجحة التى تسهم التكيف مع التغيرات المناخية بالاضافة الى زيادة انتاجية الاراضي سوء كانت اراضي محاصيل او اراضي عشبية .وتحقيق جزء من الامن الغذائي .رغم الظروف والامكانيات البسيطة هناك نجاحات في تنمية الحزام الاخضر مصراتة زليطن ، وموقع اعادة تشجير الهيرة ، تنمية مساحات بالجبل الاخضر.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- ضعف التمويل الازم لتنفيذ هذه الخطط والبرامج والمشاريع - قلة الكوادر الوطنية المؤهلة والمدربة على ا لاستخدام التقنيات في انجاز هذه البرامج. - الظروف التى تمر بها البلاد (مرحلة استثنائي)

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

اكتساب خبرة في تنفيذ وادارة هذه البرامج ادماج ومشاركة السكان المحليين لهذه المشاريع. اشراك منظمات المجتمع المدني بفاعلية اكبر وتحيق خبراتومشاركة المراة ضمن هذه المنظمات

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.

ان السياسات التنموية التى تتبعها وزارة الزراعة في ليبيا تواجه العديد من المعوقات منها شح المياه وضعف التربة لذلك رات وزارة الزراعة وضع خطة متكاملة متوازنة قابلة للتنفيذ لتنمية موارد البلاد الزراعية وتحقيق الامن الغذائي واستقرار السكان ومكافحة التصحر والافات بهدف الرفع من المستوى الاقتصادي والاجتماعي وتستجيب لتحديات الواقع وتهدف الى تشجيع النشاط الاهلي والاستثمار الامثل للموارد الزراعية والمحافظة على البيئة

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?

لانها بنيت على دراسات للموارد التربة والمياه حيث يعتبر الاستخدام غير الملائم والغير الرشيد من اهم اسباب فشل مثل هذه السياسات استخدام الميكنة المناسبة حسب كل نوع من انواع الترب الليبية توظيف التقنية الحديثة المتكيفة مع ظروف المحلية

What were the challenges faced, if any?

ضعف الامكانيات المادية ضعف القوى العاملة المدربة التغيرات المناخية عدم الاستقرار المؤسسي

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

خلق جيل وع ومتفهم يكون قادر على تفهم خطورة المشكلة التصحر وتدهور الاراضي وذلك وفق برامج تنمية بشرية مستدامة عن طريق التعليم والتدريب والتاهيل ،والبحث العلمي لكل المشاكل التى تواجه الزراعة والاعلام الزراعي وتنمية المراة الريفية

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)
تعزيز التعاون والتنسيق بين اتفاقيات ريو البيئية الثلاثة

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

تم عقد العديد من اللقاءات والاجتماعات بين نقاط الاتصال الوطنية لاتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة التصحر واتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي واتفاقية التغير المناخي وذلك بغية تعزيز مفهوم التأزر وتوصيل و صانعي السياسات ومتخذي القرار بضرورة اعداد الاستراتيجية الوطنية تخدم لمكافحة التصحر وحماية التنوع الحيوي والتغير المناخي

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

نعم تكامل الجهود بين اتفاقيات ريو سيكون له اثر فعال على حماية الموارد الطبيعية ومكافحة التصحر والمساهمة في التخفيف والتكيف مع التغير المناخي وبالتالي عودة التنوع الحيوي، وهذا يتطلب

توفير الدعم المالي اللازم لهذه التجربة بين اتفاقية التنوع الحيوي واتفاقية مكافحة التصحر والتغي رالمناخي

What were the challenges faced, if any?

مازال موضوع التأزر بين اتفاقيات ريو غير واضح بالنسبة للعديد ممن قائم على هذه الاتفاقيات اي بمعني مازال مبداء العمل الفردي هو السائد لن يتحقق مبداء التازر ضعف العناصر الوطنية على فهم هذا المنظور التى تحث عليه كل الاتفاقيات البيئية

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

اكثر فاعلية وادق نتائج للخطط وبرامج مكافحة التصحر وزيادة التنوع الحيوي ومجابهة التغير المناخي والتقليل من الاحتباس الحراري وتقليل انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة

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.

حدثت عدة اجتماعات تشاورية بين الجهات والقطاعات التي تلمس مكافحة التصحر وتدهور الاراضي والجفاف ونتجت عن هذه الاجتماعات والمناقشات واللقاءات حزمة من الاجراءات والقوانين والبرامج والمشاريع التى تضمن تنفيذ سياسات زراعية ومائية تحد من الاستخدام المفرط في المياه وتقليل المحاصيل ذات الاحتياجات المائية العالية والتوسع في المحاصيل التى تتحمل الجفاف والملوحة بالاضافة الى الرفع من الوعي والحث على الاستخدام الامثل لموارد المياه واستخدام الأراضي عبر برامج اعلامية ومناهج تعليمية في مختلف المستويات الدراسية

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

نعم الى درجة مرضي ومازالت هذه التجربة في طور التطوير والتعديل والتنقيح بسبب قلة الوعي والالمام بهذه الظاهرة و كبر رقعة البلاد ومامرت به وتمر به البلاد في فترات سابقة وحالية

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1. ضعف وغياب التنسيق بين الجهات المختلفة ضمن نطاق الدولة فمنها مايقع في الجزء الشرقي من البلاد ومنها مايقع ضمن الجزء الغربي ولما كانت المسافة هي الفاصلة بين الاشخاص الفاعلين في وضع الخطط وضعف التقنيات والتكنولوجيا لضمان اشراك جميع الاعضاء. 2. كيفية جعل المواطن العادي يدرك أهمية مكافحة التصحر وتعميم برامج مقاومة الجفاف وتدهور الاراضي، وكيفية اشراكهم في برامج المكافحة والمقاومة لتقليل مخاطر الجفاف وتدهور الاراضي

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1. بدأنا في وضع الخطط الاولية لمحاولة حل المشاكل التي واجهتنا في السابق ووضع خطط استباقية 2. اصبح لدينا رؤية اوضح وافكار اكثر شمولية في تعميم مفهموم التصحر والجفاف وتدهور الاراضي بين كافة الجهات ومختلف الشرائح في المجتمع

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.

1. تم اعداد تقرير المؤشرات الوطنية للجفاف في ليبيا 2. جاري العمل على اعداد تقرير وطني شامل حول الجفاف 3. جاري التفاوض على تنفيذ استراتيجية وطنية لمجابهة الجفاف بالتعاون مع احد المنظمات الدولية . ومن تم اعداد خطة شاملة لبرامج مجابهة الجفاف

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

نعم ناجحة الى حد مرضي بالرغم من انها ما تزال وليدة وتتطلب المزيد من الدعم الفني والمادي من صانعي السياسات ومتخذي القرار لفهم اكثر واشراك كل فئات المجتمع

What were the challenges faced, if any?

عدم وجود تفهم لجوهر المشكلة بالنسبة للعديد من الشركاء البيئيين واصحاب المصلحة وكيفية التعامل مع البدائل المتاحة التى يفترض ان تقدمه الدول كجزء من حل مشكلة الجفاف مثلاً التوجه الى التربية الاغنام المغلقة وتوفير الاعلاف المركزة ،

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

استبيان اختلاف الاهتمامات واولويات الجهات ذات الشراكة في مكافحة التصحر ومقاومى الجفاف وتدهور الاراضي والتقرب بين الافكار لجعل اللاهداف والاولويات واحدة

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:

الاجراءات المستدامة للاراضي زادت الى حد ما من تحسين استخدام الاراضي وتقليل الاضرار وهناك توجهات لزيادة تحسين اجراءات برامج استدامة الاراضي مثل الاتفاق على اقامة الاحزمة الوقائية ومصدات الرياح حول المدن والاراصي الزراعية وكذلك التشجيع على استخدام مياه الصرف الصحي.واتباع النظم المغلقة لمساعدة الغطاء النباتي الطبيعيى للعودة ومنع الرعي

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

ناجحة الى حد ما وسبب النجاح يرجع لزيادة الوعي بأهمية موارد الاستدامة للاراضي والنتائج التي ساهمت في تحسين ظروف المعيشة

What were the challenges faced, if any?

قلة الامكانيات وضعف الدعم من الجهات الحكومية في برامج الاستدامة وقلة البرامج البديلة استخدام الاراضي والتخطيط لاستخدام الاراضي

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

الاستفادة في ايجاد وسائل بديلة ذات جودة عالية لاستخدام مستدام الاراضي، و التوجه نحو استخدام منهجيات متنوعة لمواجهة المخاطر المستقبلية

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

بادخالهم ضمن برامج الادارة المستدامة للاراضي وجعلهم من ضمن العاملين في هذه البرامج ومشاركة من له مشروع خاص في مجال استخدام الاراضي بالرأي والتوجيه ضمن خطط استدامة الموارد

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:

تحاول بلدنا جاهدة لاستخدام كافة الامكانيات المتوفرة في استعادة واعادة تاهيل مايمكن من الموارد المتاحة فهي تسعى للمشاركة في اجتماعات محلية واقليمية للرفع من كادر العمل في مجال استعادة التاهيل وادخال تجارب الدول التى لها تجارب ناجحة وظروفها تتشابه مع ظروفنا

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

ناجحة الى حد ما وما ساهم في نجاح هو الاستهداف الامثل للاشخاص المستفيدين من استخدام الموارد وذلك عبر اشراكهم في برامج استعاد تاهيل الموارد من خلال دعوتهم في ورش العمل والندوات التي تعنى با

What were the challenges faced, if any?

قلة الامكانيات المالية والدعم وعدم وجود عناصر وطنية مدربة على استخدام تقنيات جديدة ومبتكرة في اعادة التأهيل تواتر التغيرات المناخية وشح المياه بالمناطق المستهدف اعادة تاهيلها

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

اكتساب خبرة للعاملين في هذا مجال اعادة التاهيل بالرغم من قلة اعدادهم رفع وتعزيز الوعي بضرورة اعادة التاهيل .

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

عن طريق دمجهم في مشاريع استدامة الاراضي والاستعانة بهم في الاشراف عل بعض المشاريع التي تعنى باستدامة الاراضي

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

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.

شرعت دولة ليبيا بالتوسع الأوفقي في انشاء مشاريع زراعية ،حكومية في صورة مزارع متخصصة تمثل تنوع في المحاصيل الحقلية (الحبوب،الفاكهة، واشجار الزيتون) بغرض تحقيق الاكتفاء ضمن خطة التنمية الزراعية شمل العديد من المناطق . وكذلك تولي الحكومات المتعاقبة اهتمام بإعادة تشجير وتعويض الفاقد في بعض الغابات مثل (غابة البلانج وسيدي محمد الحمري بالبيضاء،وغابة النفازة ، غابة شحات ،محمية الشعافيين امسلاته، غابة الكشاف الزاوية والزنتان وزوارة وغيرها) وباستحداث غابات جديدة ومصدات للرمال في ربوع البلاد في اطار مكافحة التصحر والجفاف ووقف

الزحف الصحراوي مثل الحزام حول منطقة صرمان والزاوية وعلى طريق العزيزية الجبل الغربي ، وعلى طول طريق رقدالين العسة وبمحمية البيضان ، ومحمية صرمان وغيرهل.

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

نعم نجحت ليبيا في هذا المجال واصبحت من الدول الرائدة بسبب تطبيق الدورات الزراعية بإدخال محاصيل بقولية والتبوير في بعض المشاريع الزراعية والمزارع الخاصة وفي إطار بعض البحوث المنفذة بالمراكز البحثية والجامعات. والاتجاه الحديث في اغلب مزارع القطاع الخاص بممارسة الزراعات البينية لحفظ التربة وزيادة الخصوبة ورفع العائد من المزرعة. وتشغل الزراعات البينية حيز كبير في مزارع الزيتون ويتم ادخال بعض محاصيل الخضار وتعد المحاصيل البقولية اهم محاصيل الدورة الزراعية. ويمارس المواطنين خارج المدن على نطاق واسع مهنة الزراعة في ربوع البلاد مع وظائفهم الأساسية وذلك بانشاء حدائق زراعية للاكتفاء الذاتي وتحدد محاصيل الخضار حسب خصوصية وعادات الأهالي.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

ضعف التمويل عدم الاستقرار المؤسسي في بعض الاحيان غياب وضعف التنسيق

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

معالجة أخطاء الماضي وإعادة تقييم الأنشطة والمشاريع الزراعية واعتماد سياسات زراعية أكثر فاعلية مع متطلبات المرحلة أهم اهداف الحكومات الليبية في السنوات الأخيرة ، في ضل ازمة الغذاء والتحديات المناخية . مع محدودية الموارد (التربة ، المياه) بليبيا يعد الاستغلال الأمثل لوحدة التربة و زيادة الوعي بالإدارة المستدامة للتربة وكذلك الاتجاه لتعظيم إنتاجية المياه يرفع العائد من الزراعات البينية ويزيد فرص تحييد الأراضي من التدهور.ويحقق الامن الغذائي واستقرار السكان نجحت ليبيا من خلال رواد الاعمال ومكاتب التصميم والتنسيق الحدائق جعل الحدائق المنزلية بليبيا وسيلة لتحقيق الاستدامة الي الجانب الجمالي والترفيهي.

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

تتكون برامج المؤسسات الحكومية المعنية بالزراعة ومقاومة التصحر وتدهور الأراضي من أكثر من 35 % من عنصر النساء ويشكل الشباب ذو عمر أقل من 40 عام 60تقريبا 50% من القوة العاملة في مشاريع التقييم و إعادة التأهيل ، وبرزت خلال السنوات الأخيرة مؤسسات شبابية تعنى بالبيئة عامة ومؤسسات متخصصة تعنى بالمراءة الريفية كما تم اعتماد تدابير لاشراك المراة في جهود الاستدامة وذلك بإنشاء مكتب خاص باشراك وتمكين المراءة بكل المؤسسات الحكومية ومنها وزارة الزراعة.يشية .

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.

شرع مركز التوثيق والمعلومات بوزارة الزراعة في تنفيذ شبكة لتبادل البيانات والمعارف بين كل الموؤسسات والهيئات التابعة للوزارة لتجميع كل الدراسات والبحوث التى تم تنفيذ خلال السنوات السابقة والحالية بغية تحيق اكبر قدرمن الاستفادة من هذه البيانات وتسهم في مساعدة متخذي القرار على سرعة اتخاذ القرارو المبني على بيانات دقيقة وصحيحة

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

لايمكن تقييمها في هذه المرحلة لانها مازالت في بدايتها ونجاحها يعتمد على تدريب عناصر وطنية قادرة على جمع وادخال كل البيانات وكيفية استثمارها بالشكل الصحيح

What were the challenges faced, if any?

ضعف القدرات الوطنية المتخصصة في هذا المجال حجم البيانات

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

رافد من روافد مساعدة المسؤليين في سرعة انجاز المهام المؤكلة لهم واتخاد قرارات صحيحة وسريعة واعداد وتدريب وتاهيل عدد من المهندسين داخليا وخارجيا

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

اصبحت المراة تمارس دور فعال في مجال التنمية الريفية وذلك بتوفير الدعم الفني في اقامة صناعات المصاحبة والحرفية التى تمتاز بها كل منطقة واقامة المعارض وورش العمل المحلية والدولية الخاصة بهذه الانشطة بالتنسيق مع مركز الارشاد والاعلام والتعاون الزراعي وتشكيل منظمات تعنى تطوير وتدريب المراة الريفية

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

نجحت المراة في هذه التجربة ولدينا رائدات في هذه المجالات الا انها ماتزال بحاجة الى دعم وفهم اكبر من قبل صانعي السياسات ومتخذي القرارات

What were the challenges faced, if any?

قلة العناصر النسائية المدربة القادرة على استقدام التقنيات الحديثة التى تساهم في تنمية قدرات المراة في التنمية الريفية وانشر وتوعية سكان المناطق المتضررة قلة الدعم المادي

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

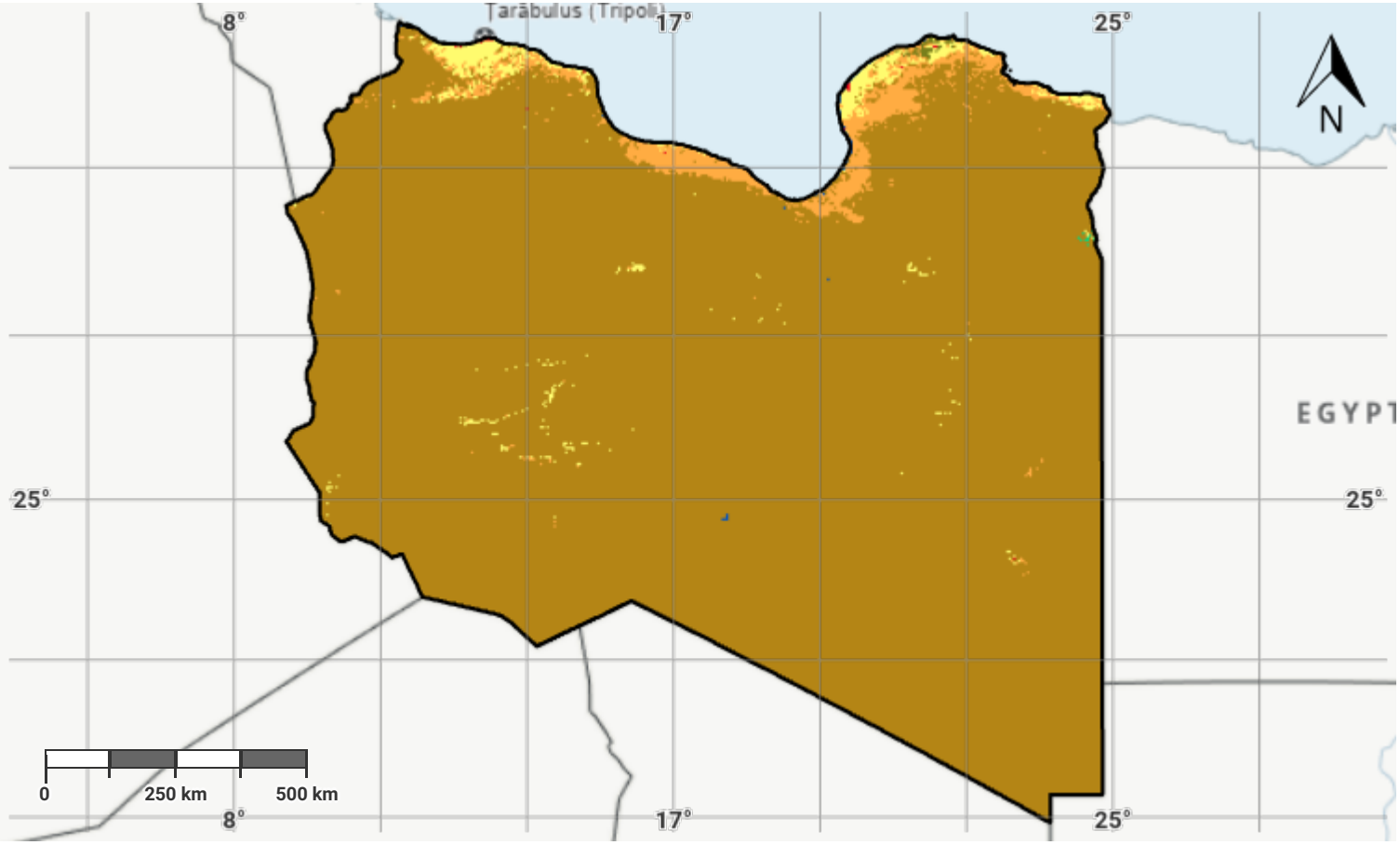
دخول المراة في هذا المجال وسعيها الى تطويروتدريب العديد من النساء على ضرورة مشاركتها في كل البرامج التى تحسن من مستوى معيشتها وتوفير فرص عمل لها ضمن مشاريع وبرامج مكافحة التصحر وتدهور الاراضي

Other files for Reporting

LIBYA_4NHLL7r تم تحديث الجدول	Download	9.4 KB

Libya – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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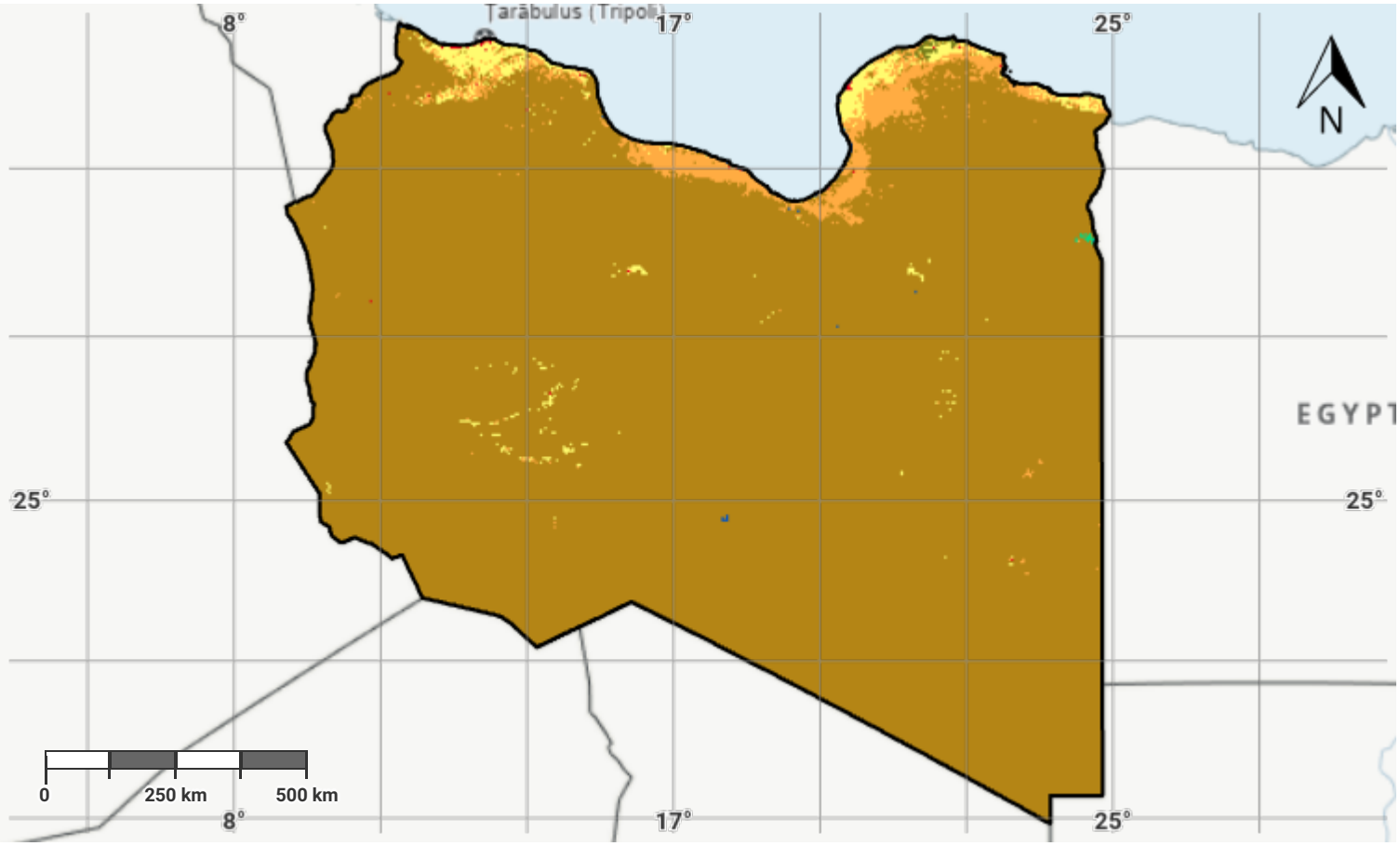
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – 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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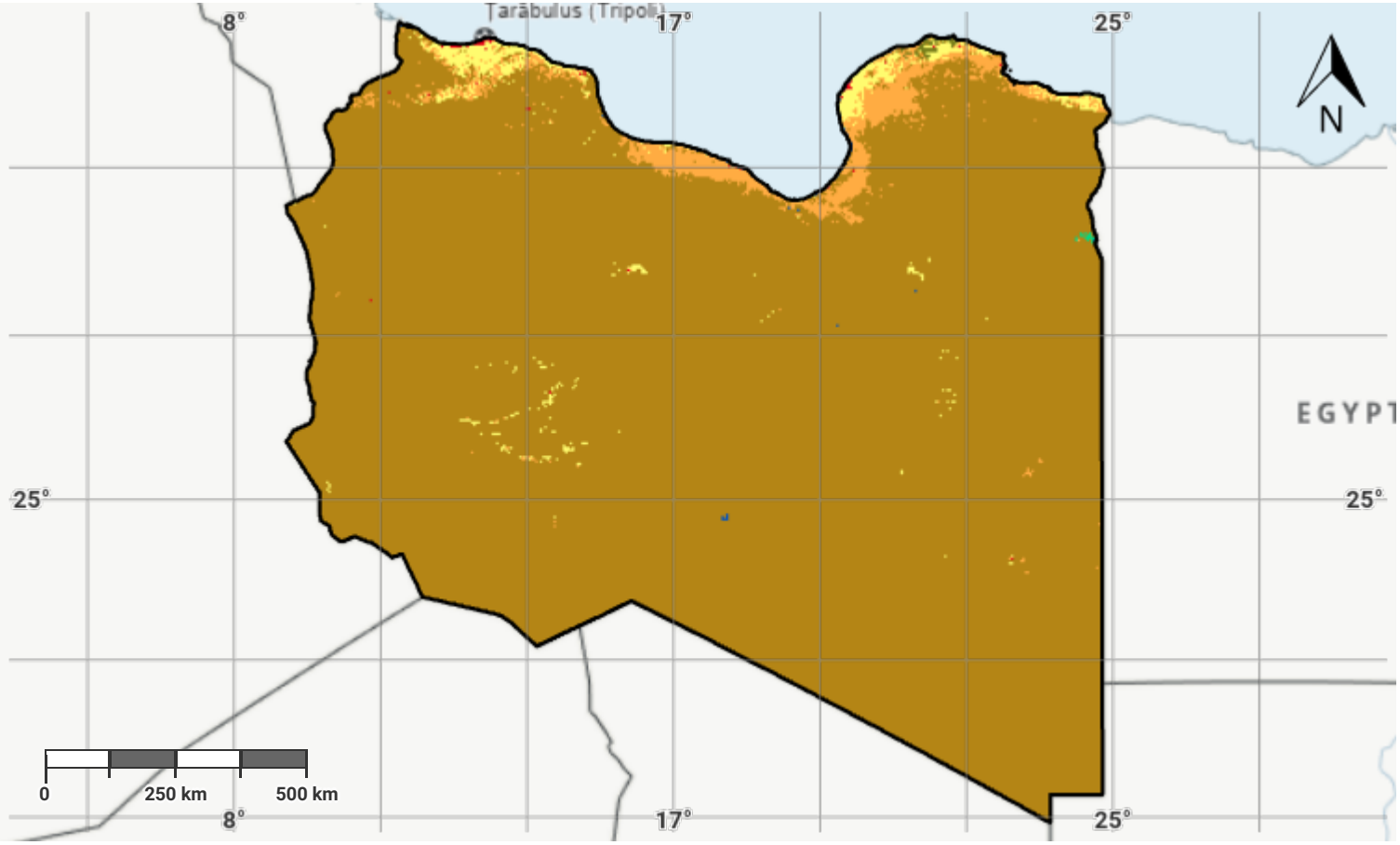
Libya – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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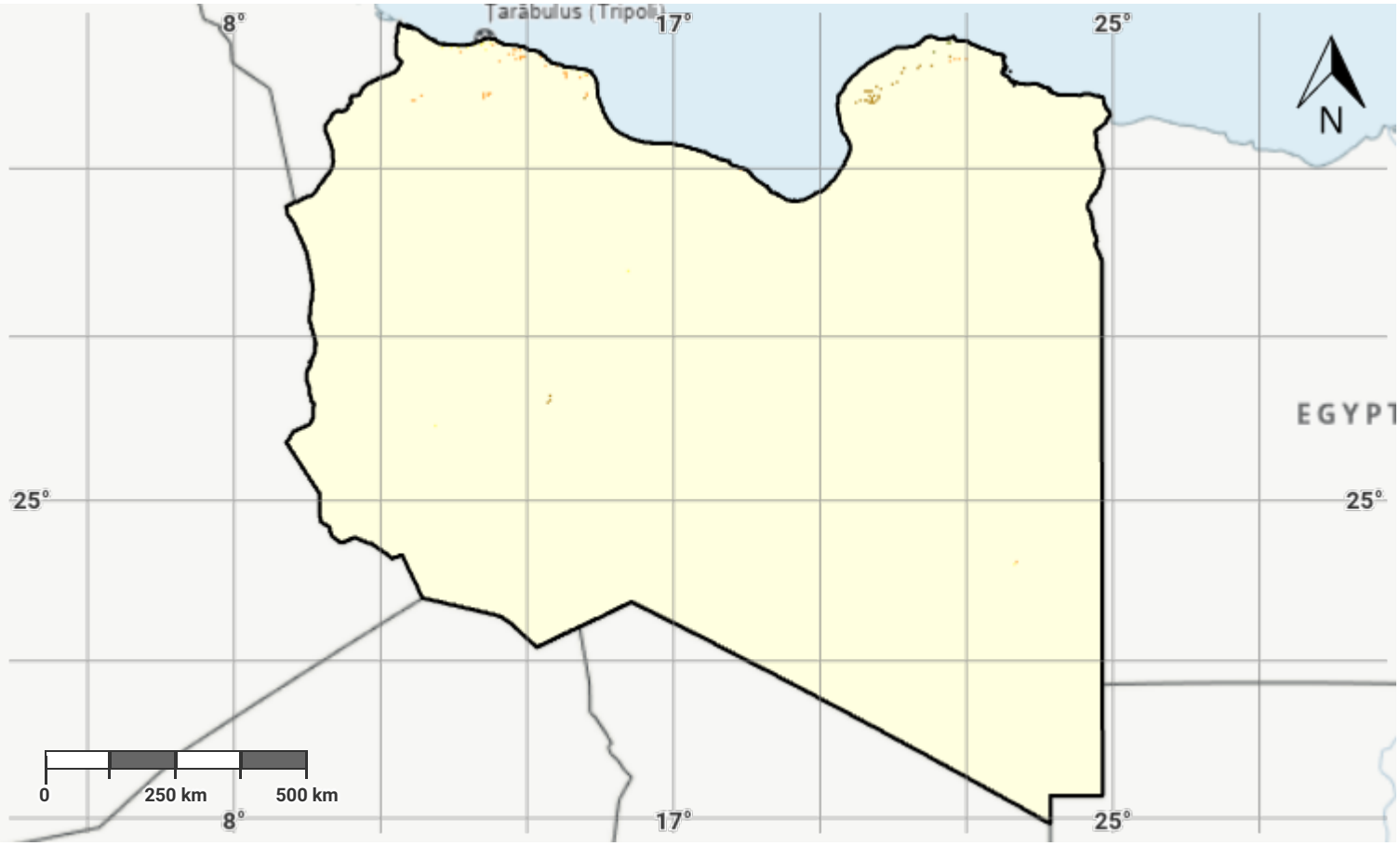
Libya – SO1-1.M4

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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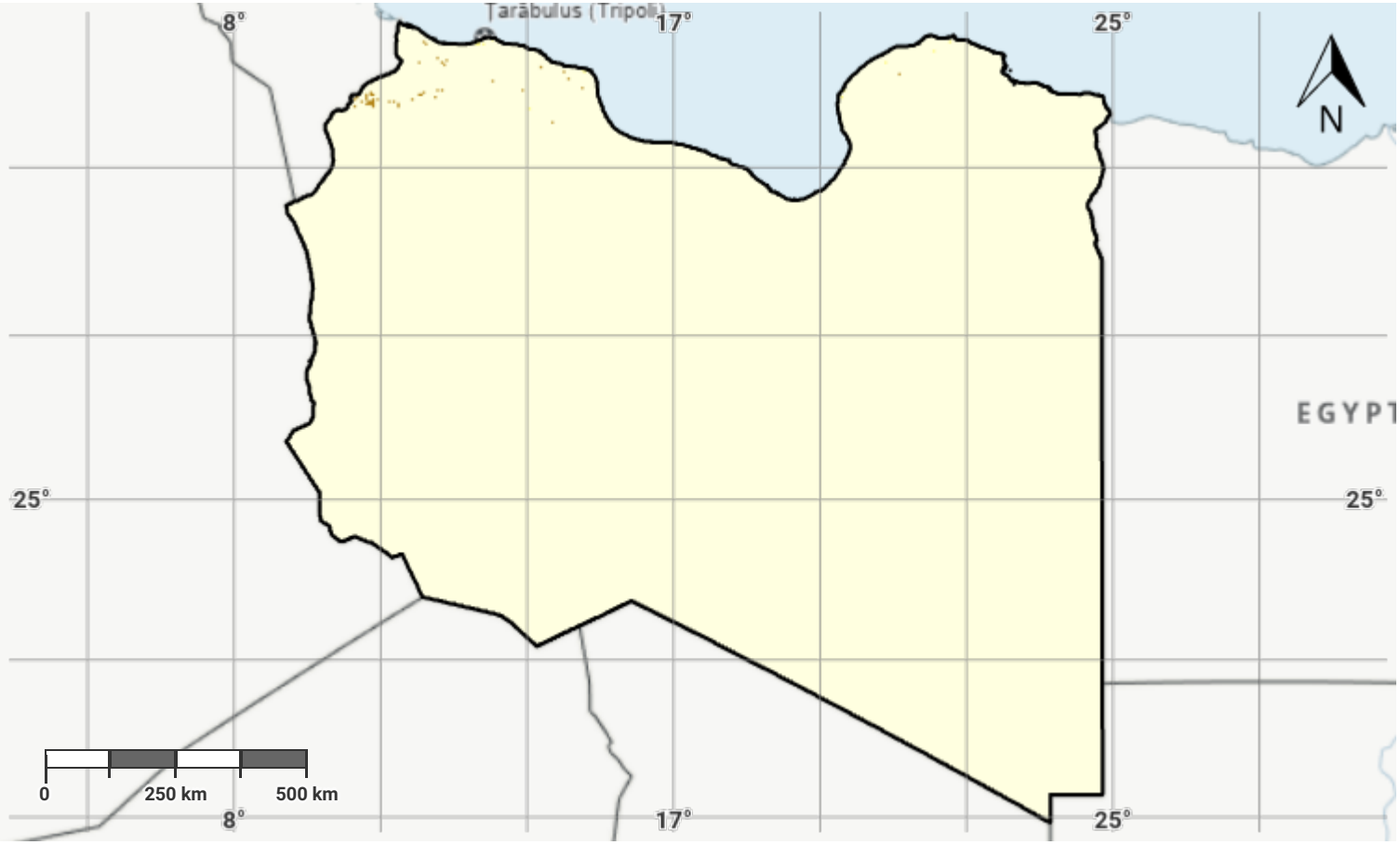
Libya – SO1-1.M5

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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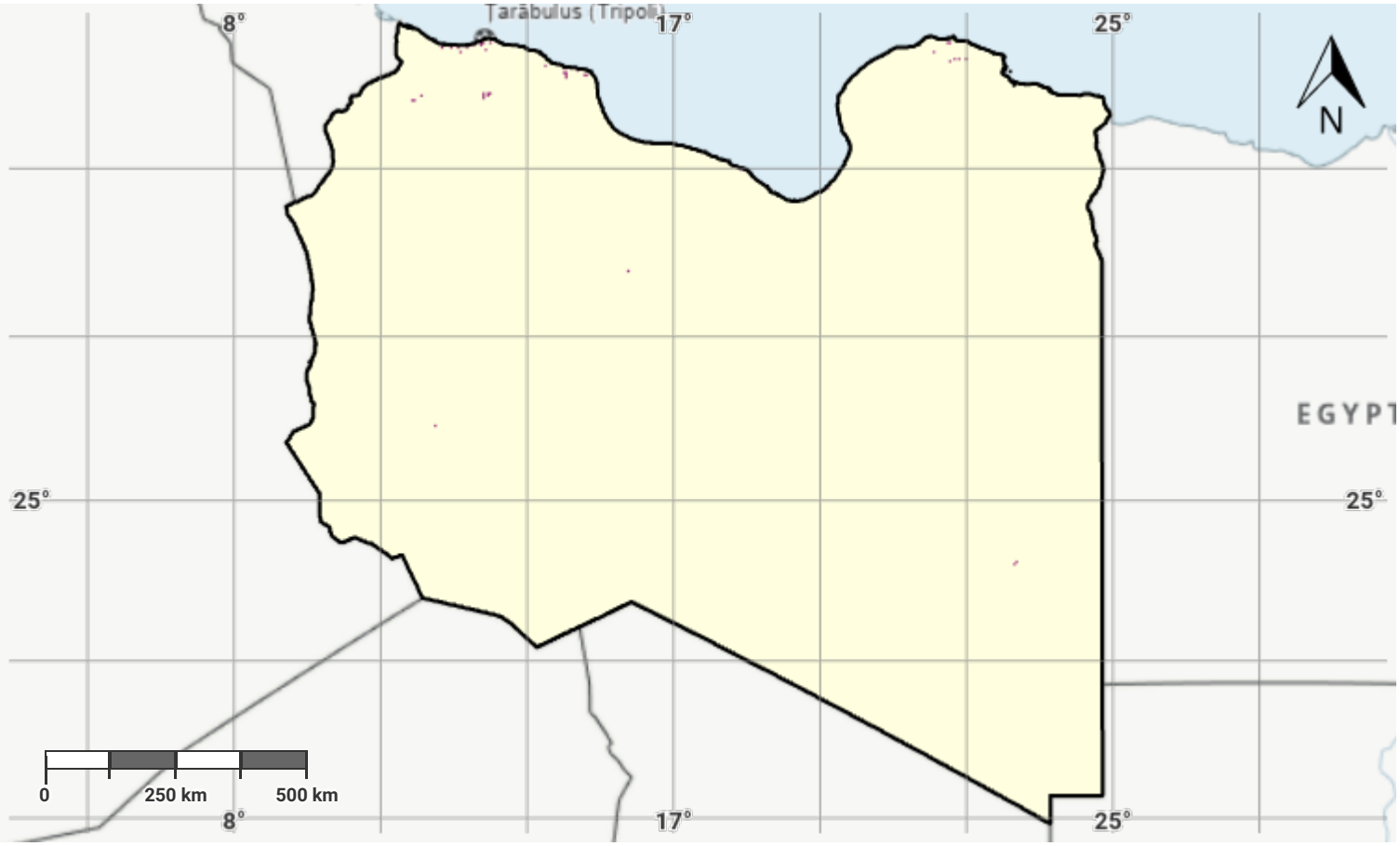
Libya – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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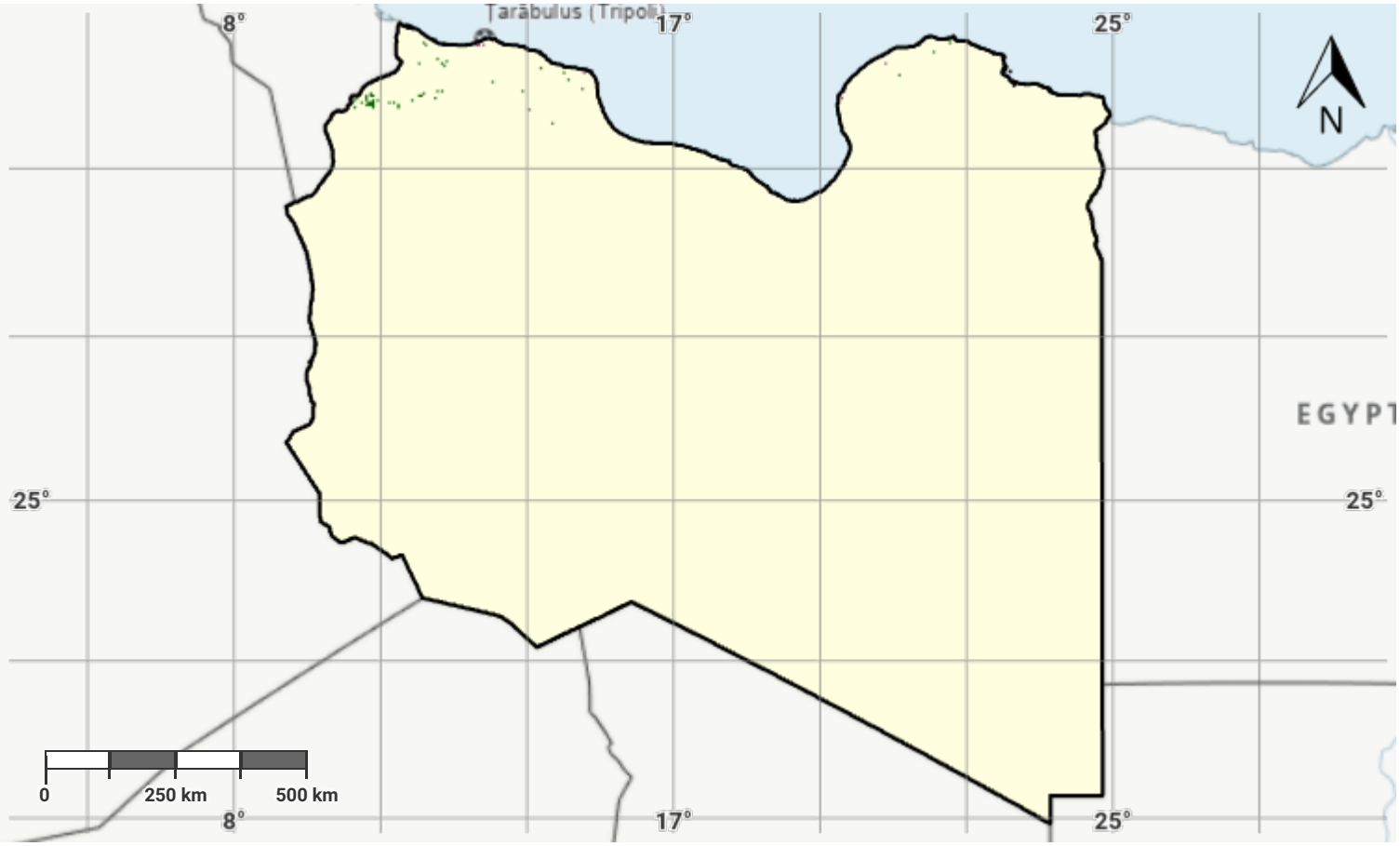
Libya – SO1-1.M7

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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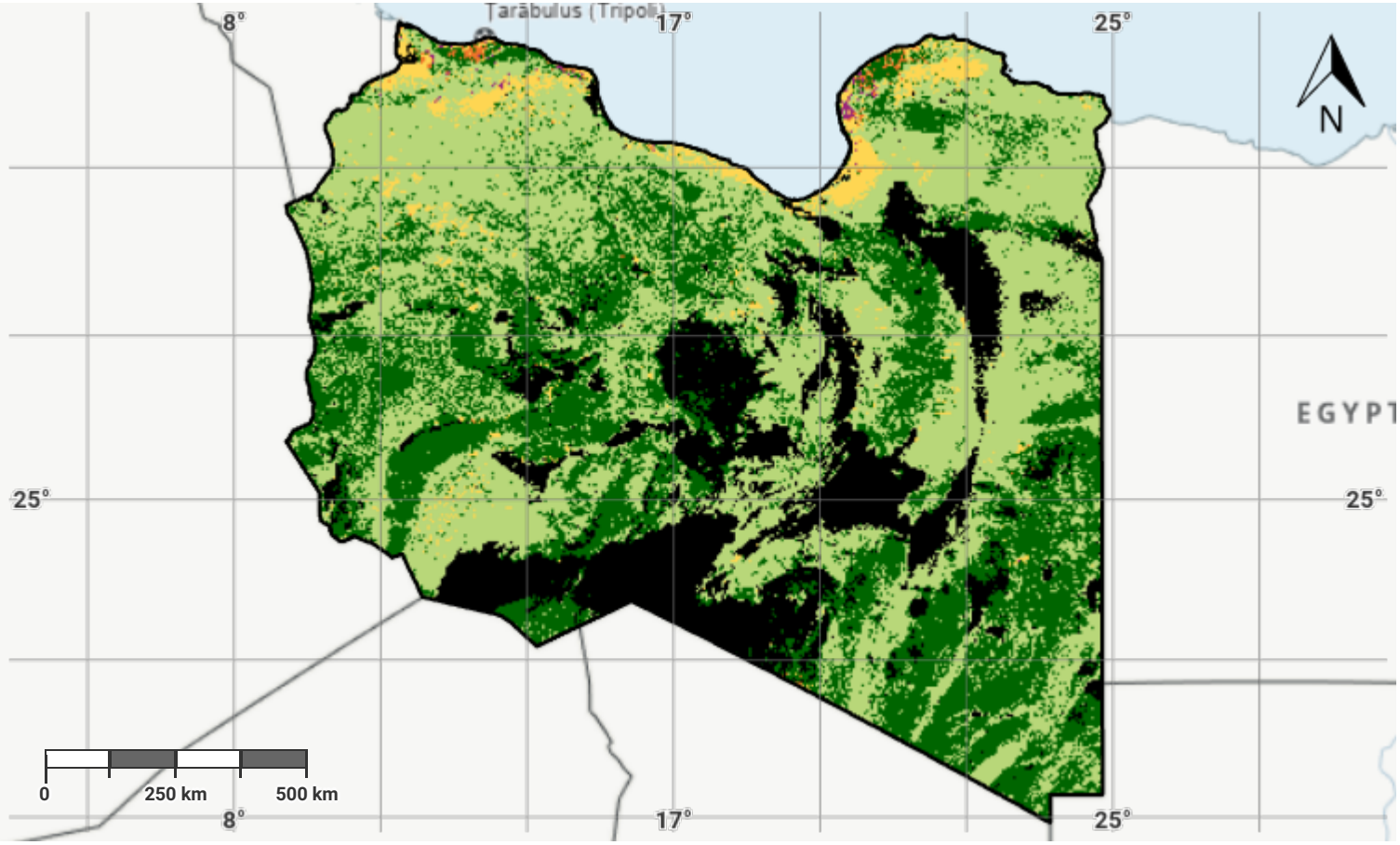
Libya – SO1-2.M1

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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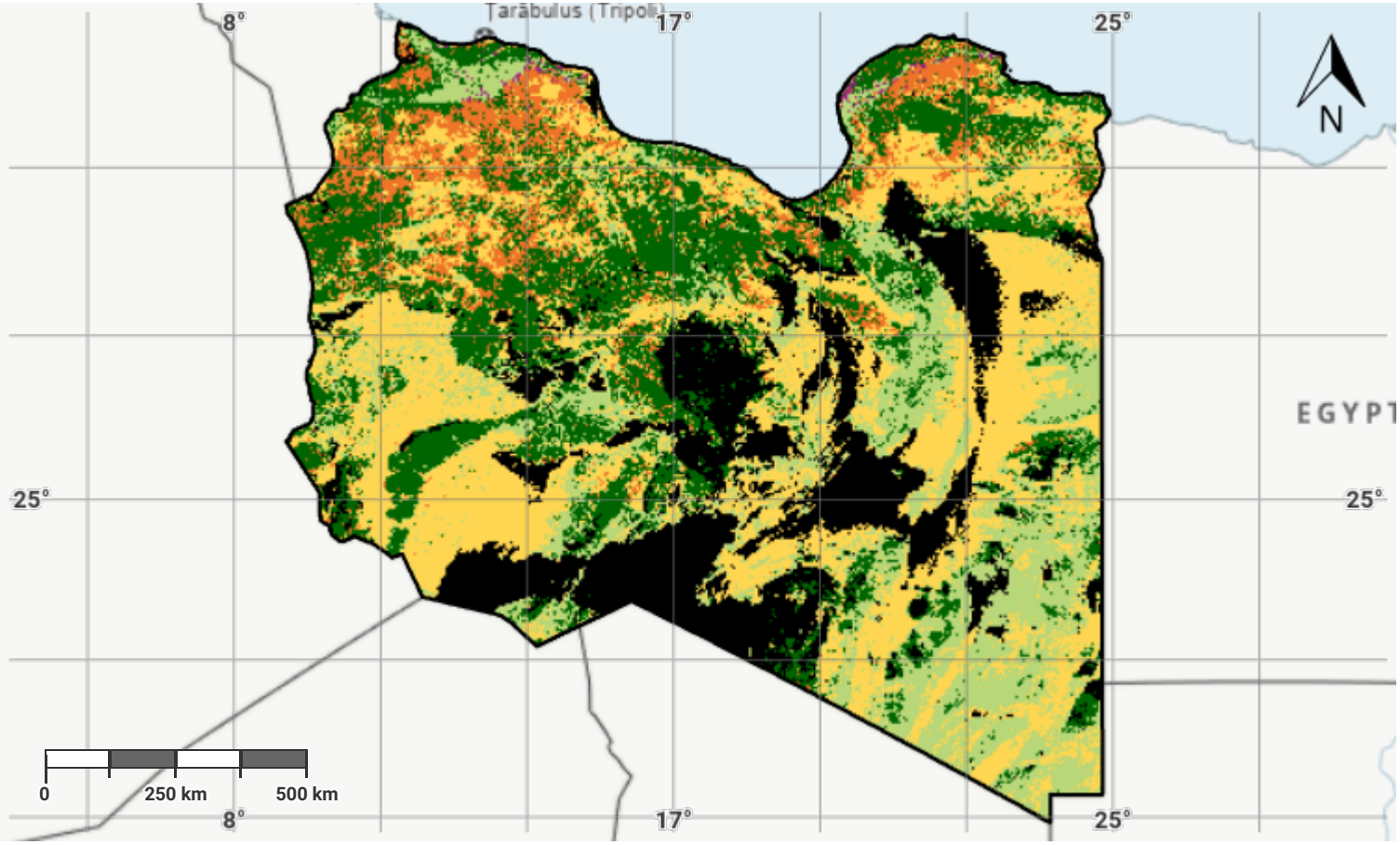
Libya – SO1-2.M2

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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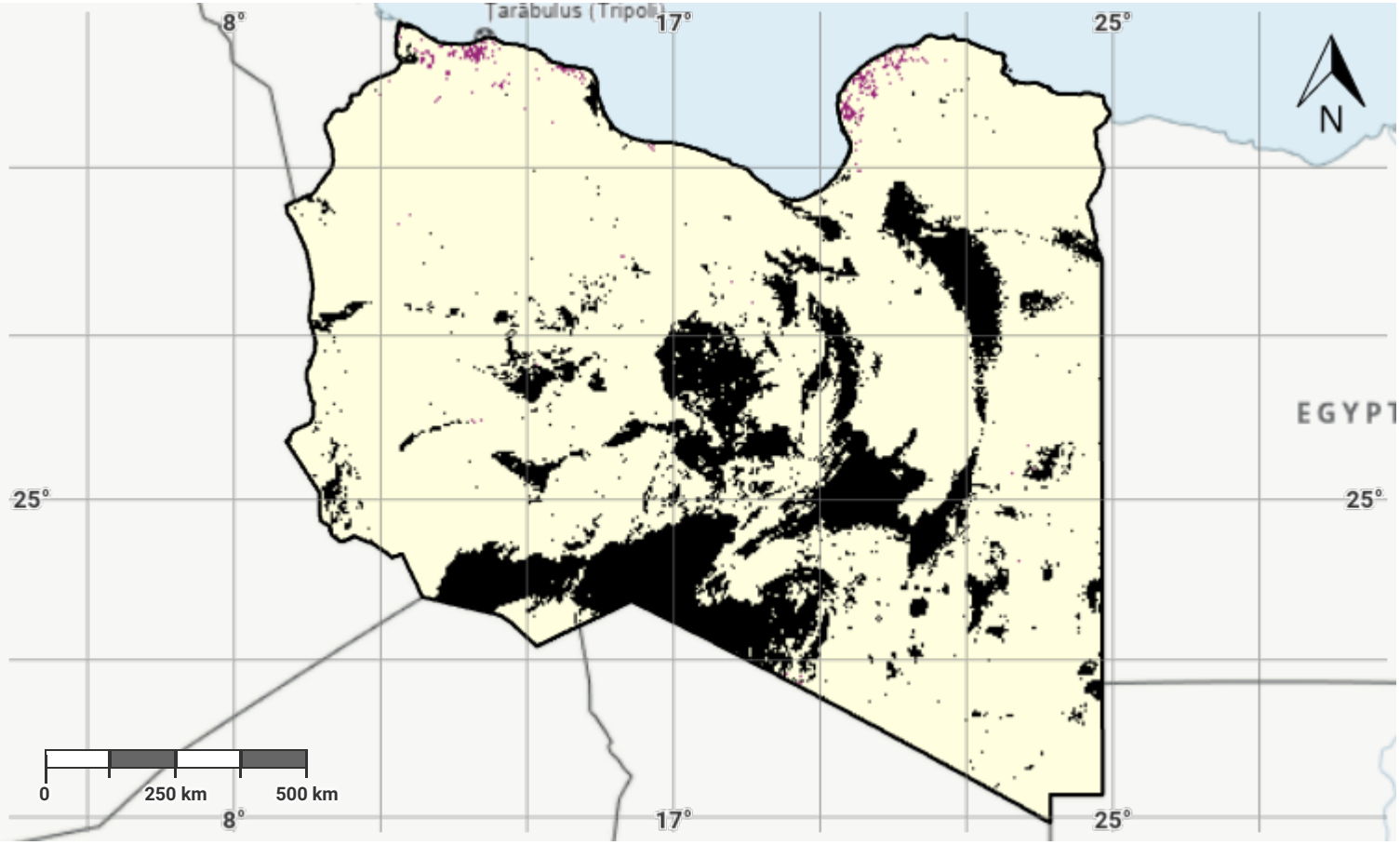
Libya – SO1-2.M3

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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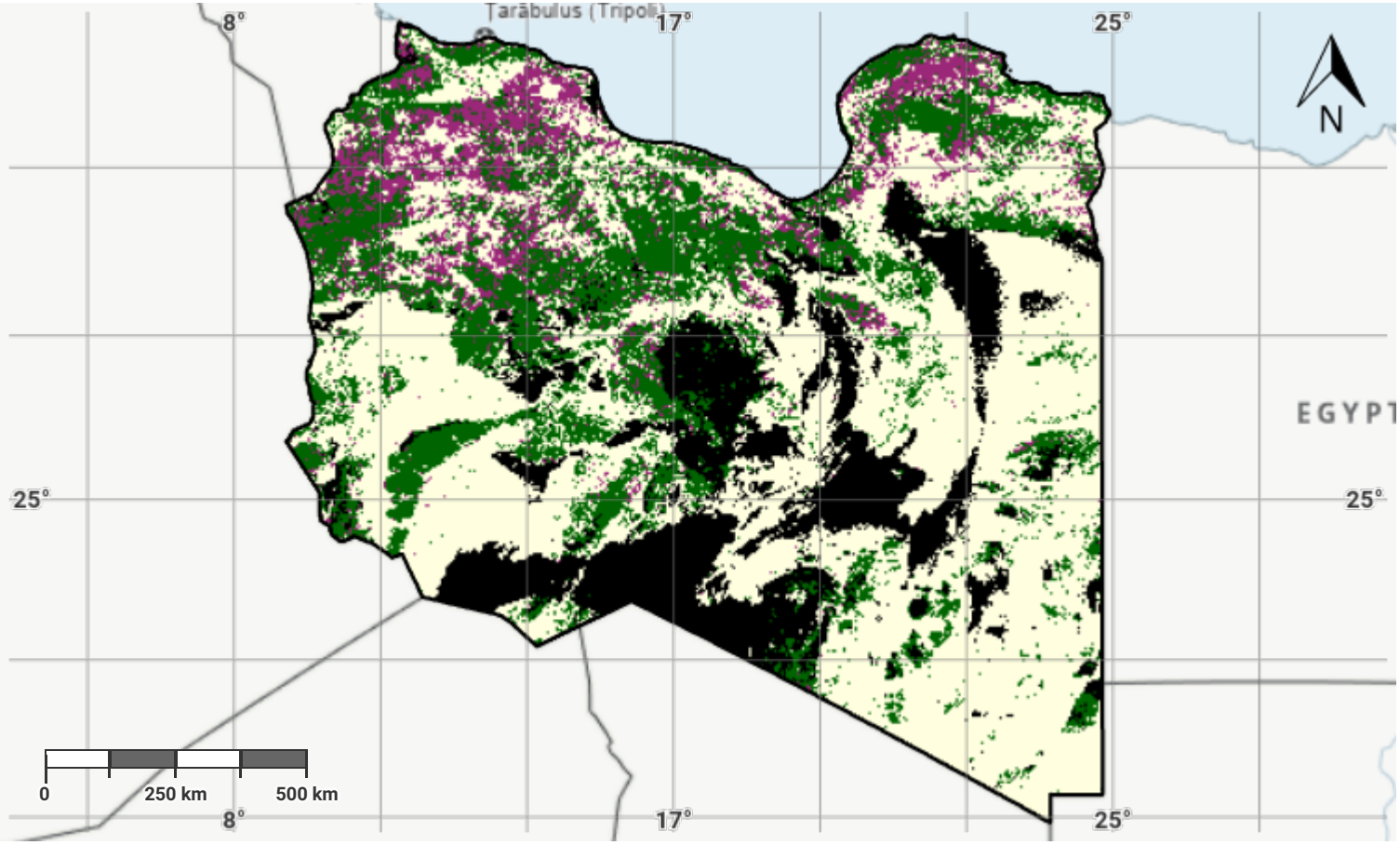
Libya – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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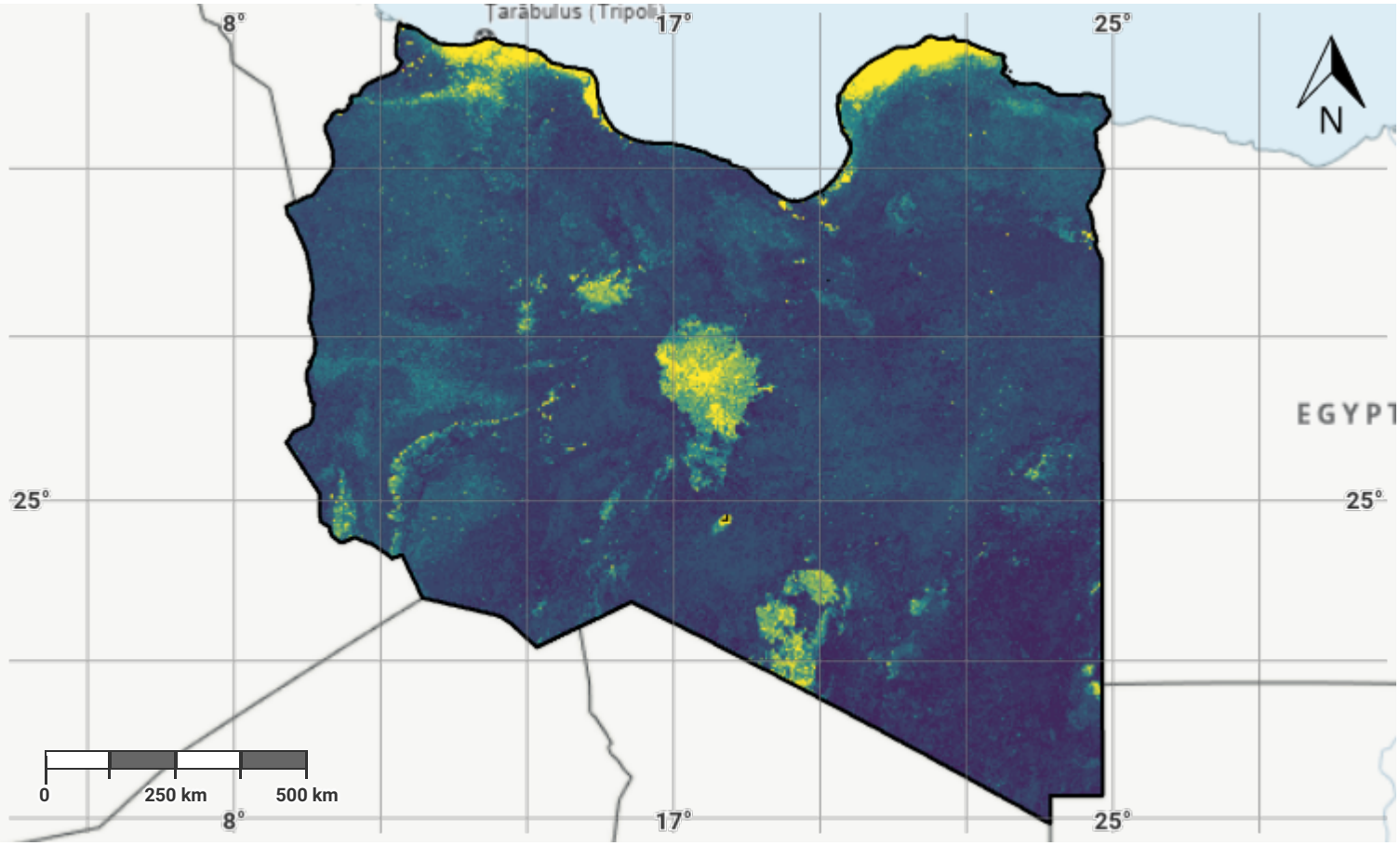
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Libya – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 12.0 t/ha
- 12.0 - 24.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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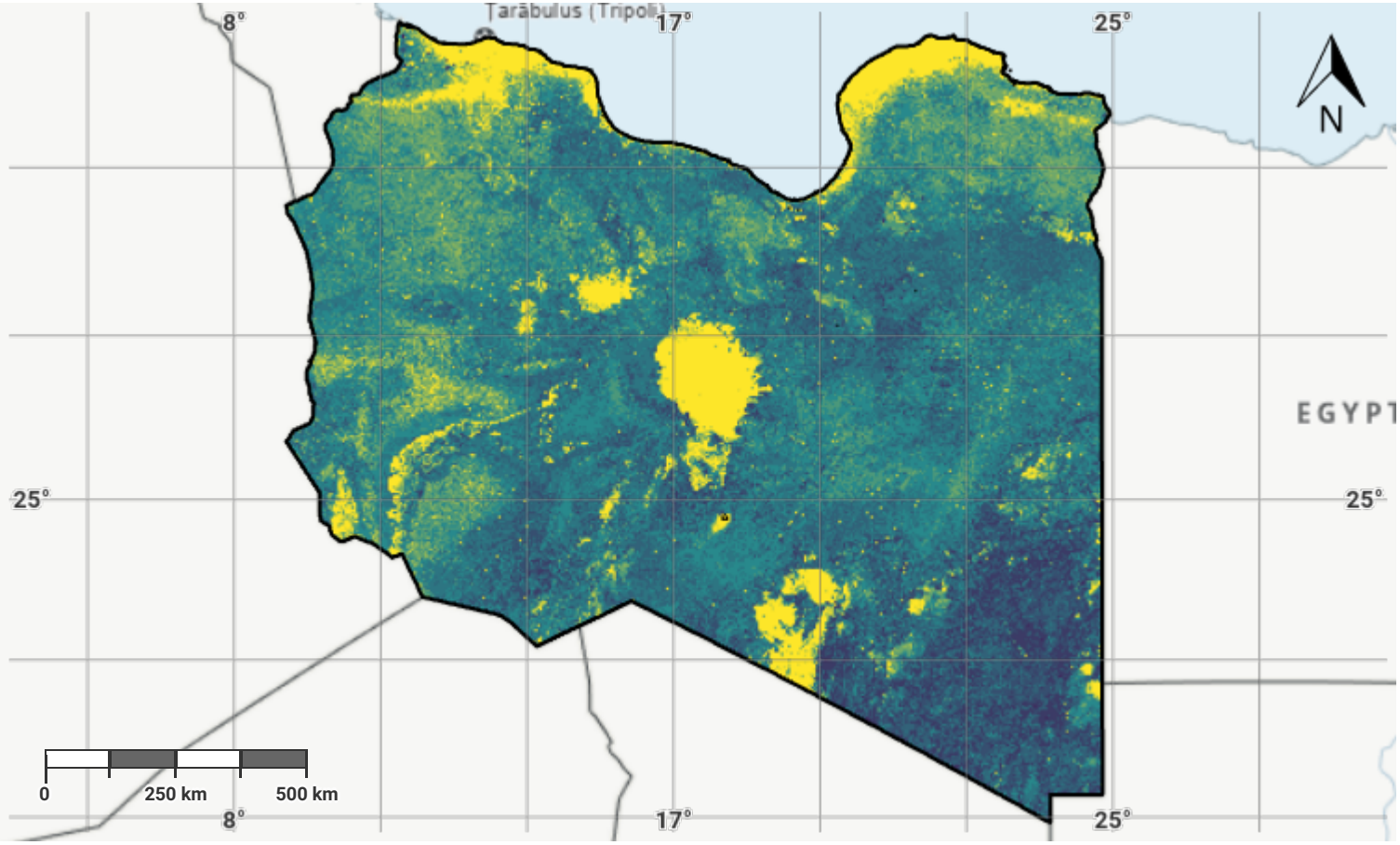
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 6.0 t/ha
- 6.0 - 12.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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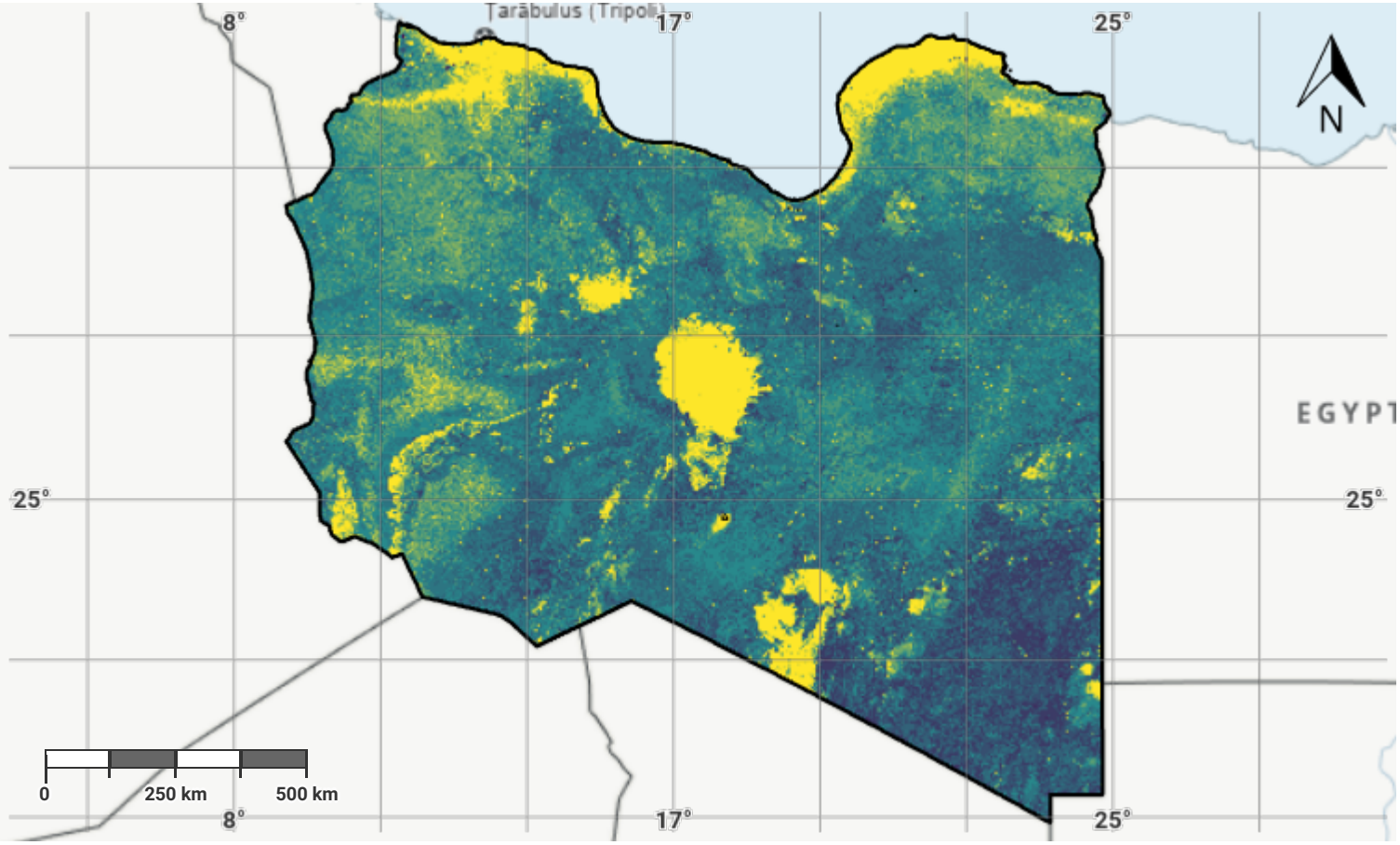
Libya – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 6.0 t/ha
- 6.0 - 12.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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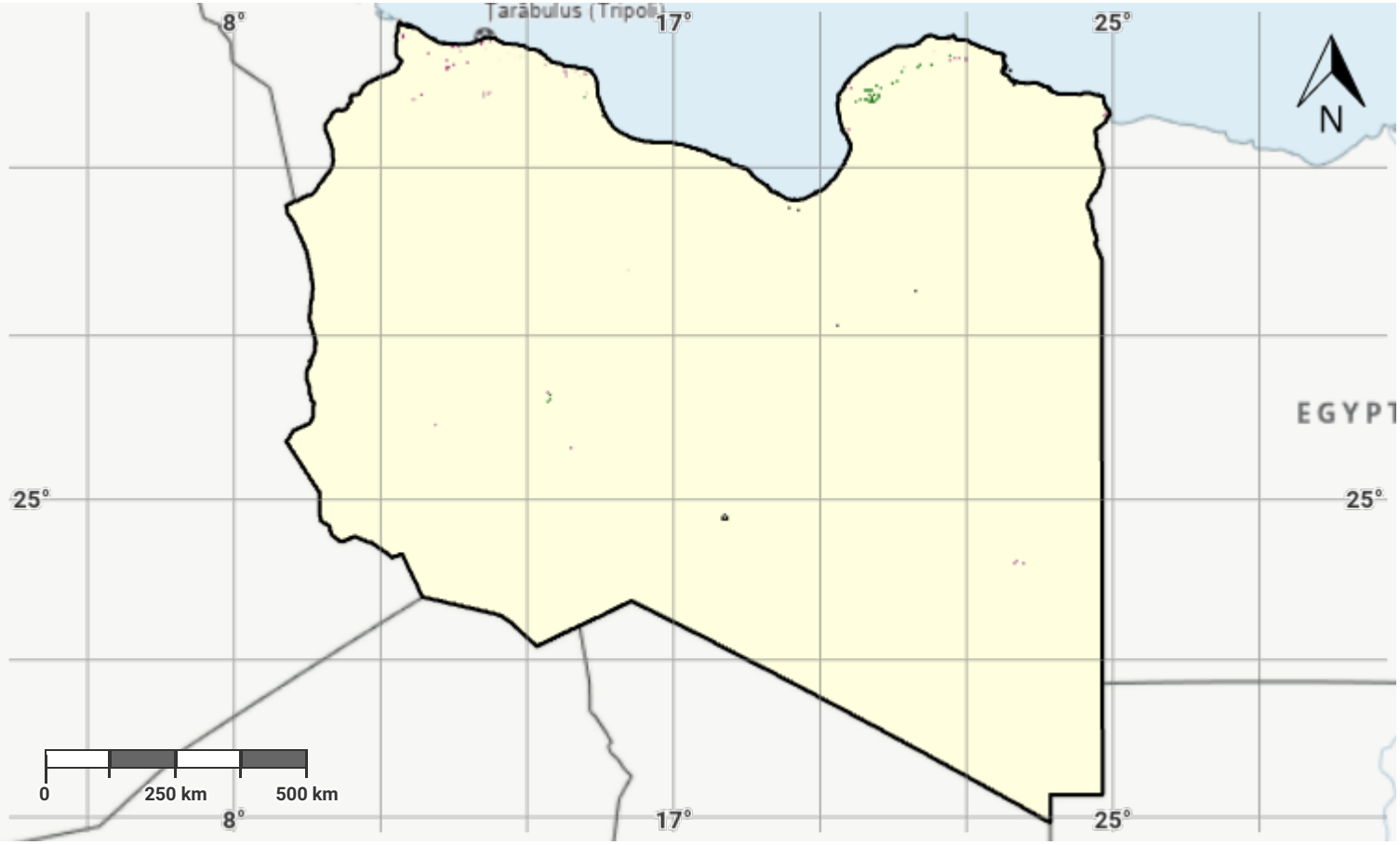
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Libya – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -70.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 70.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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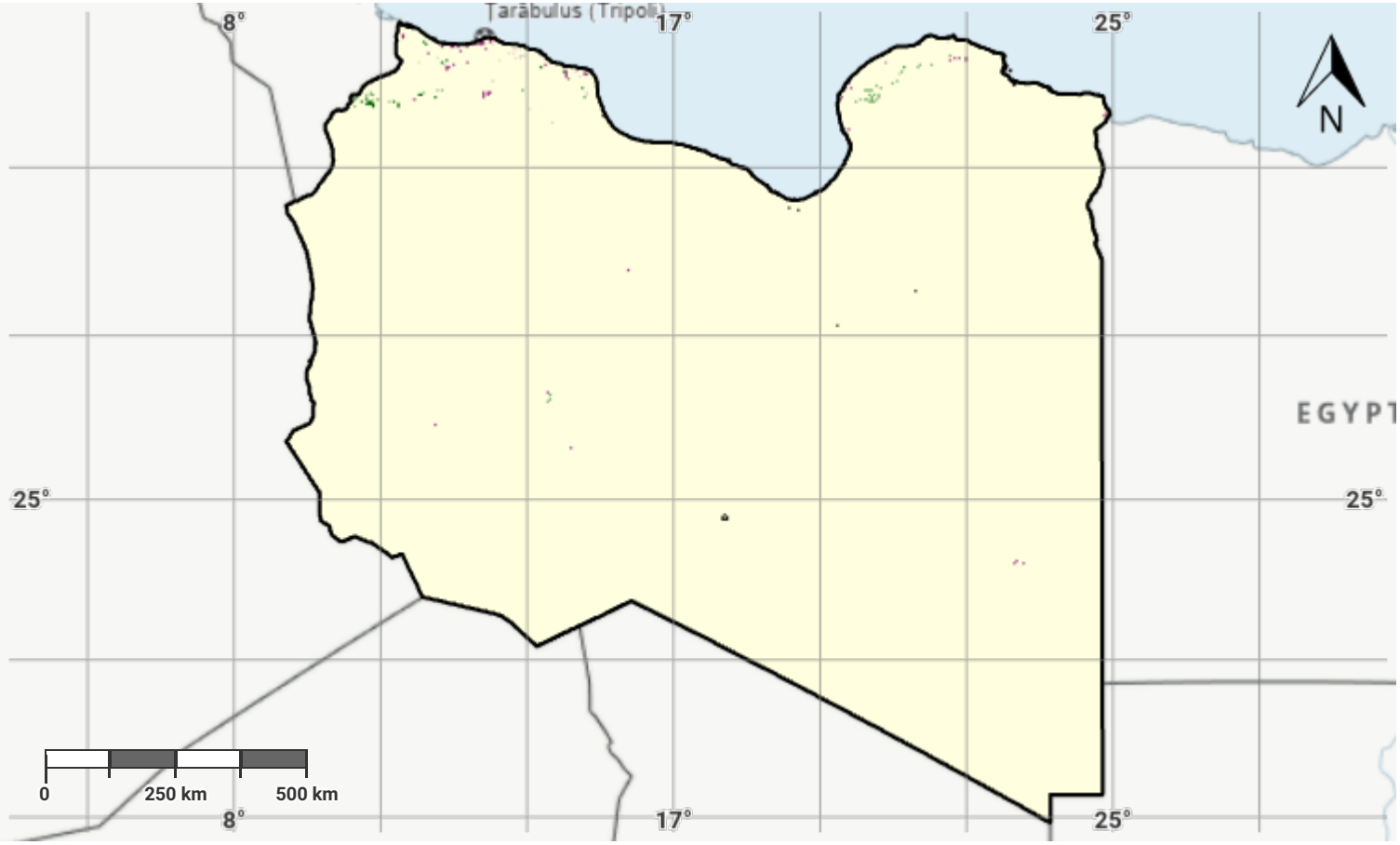
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Libya – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -20.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 20.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

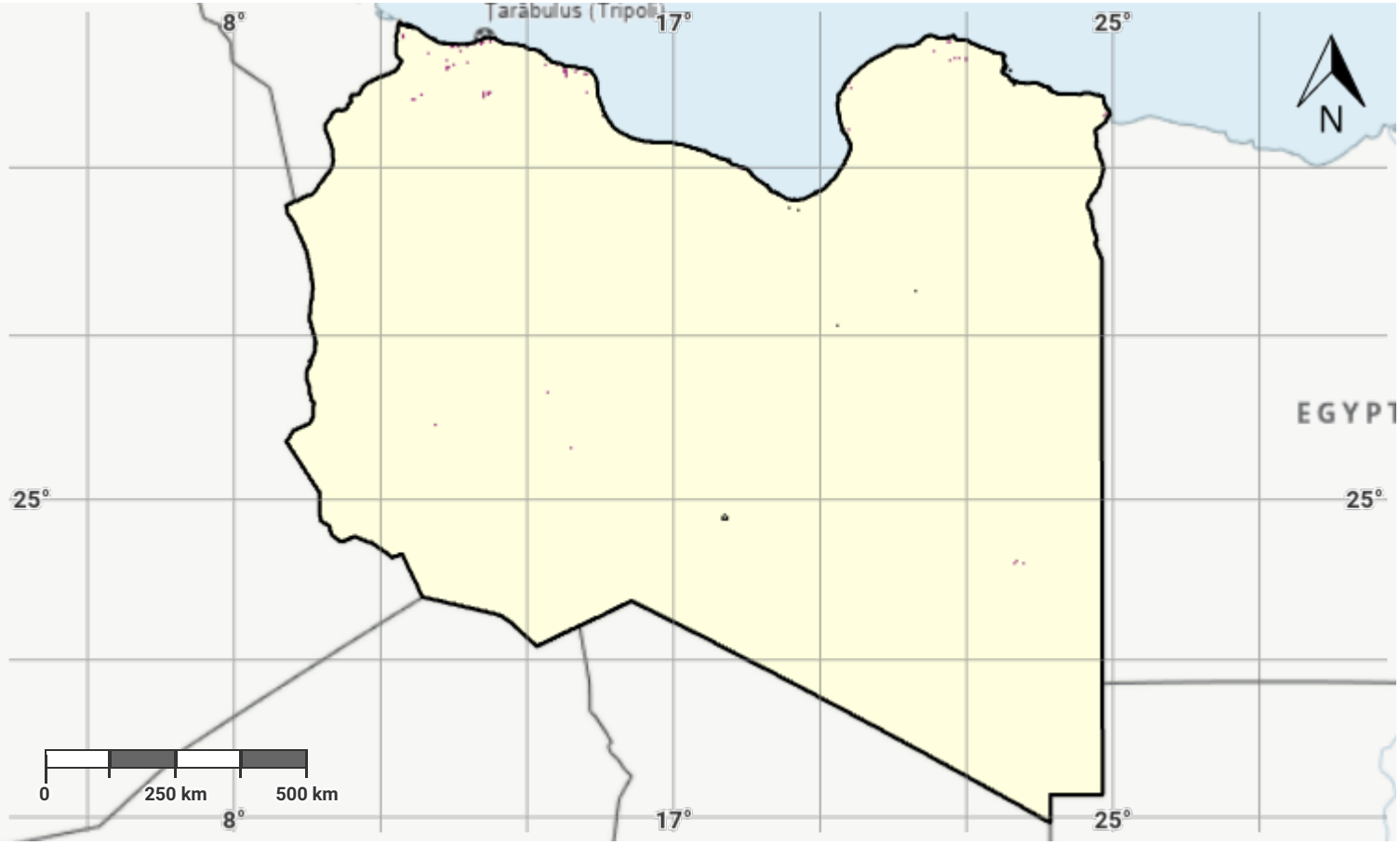
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its 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.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

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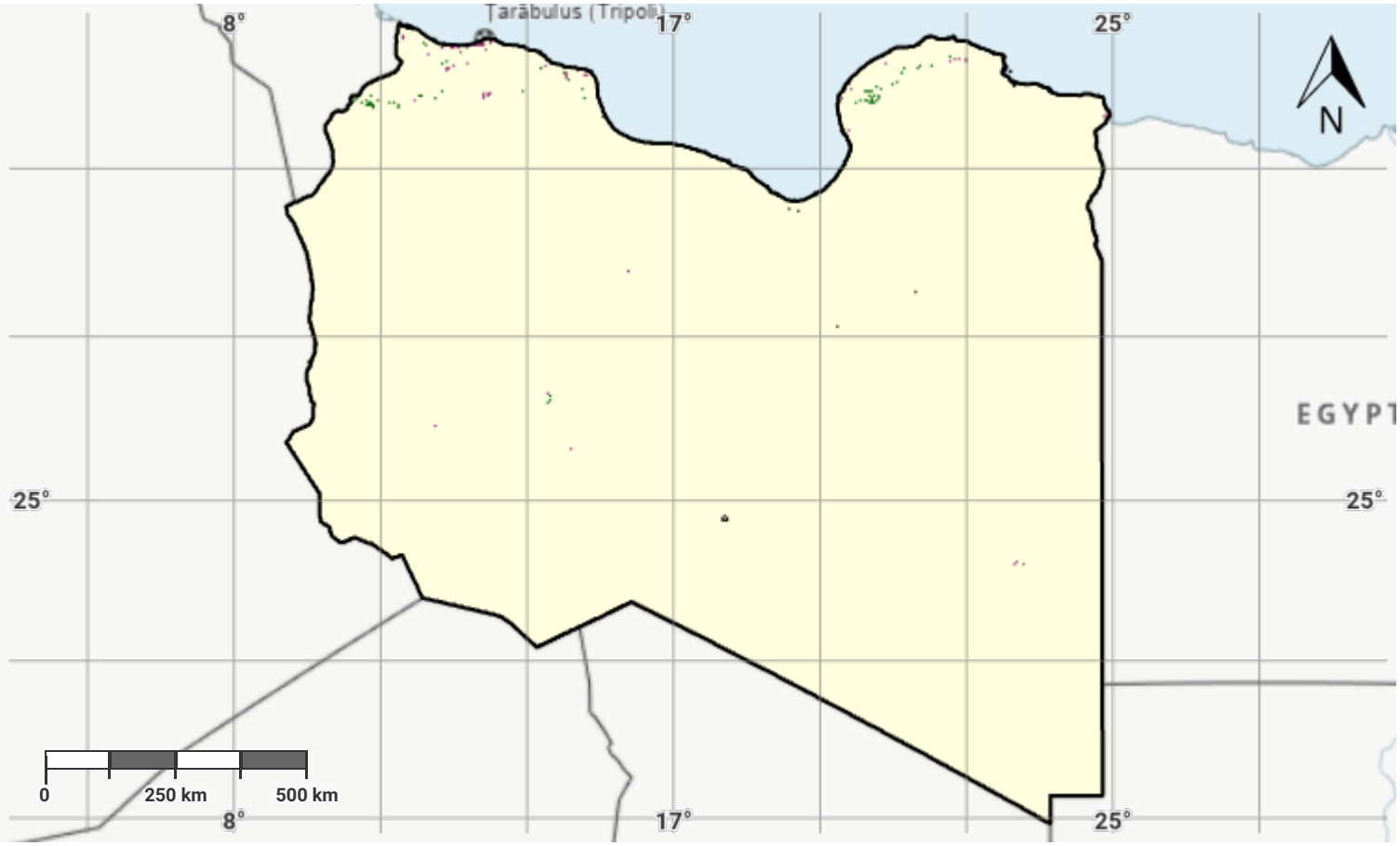
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Libya – 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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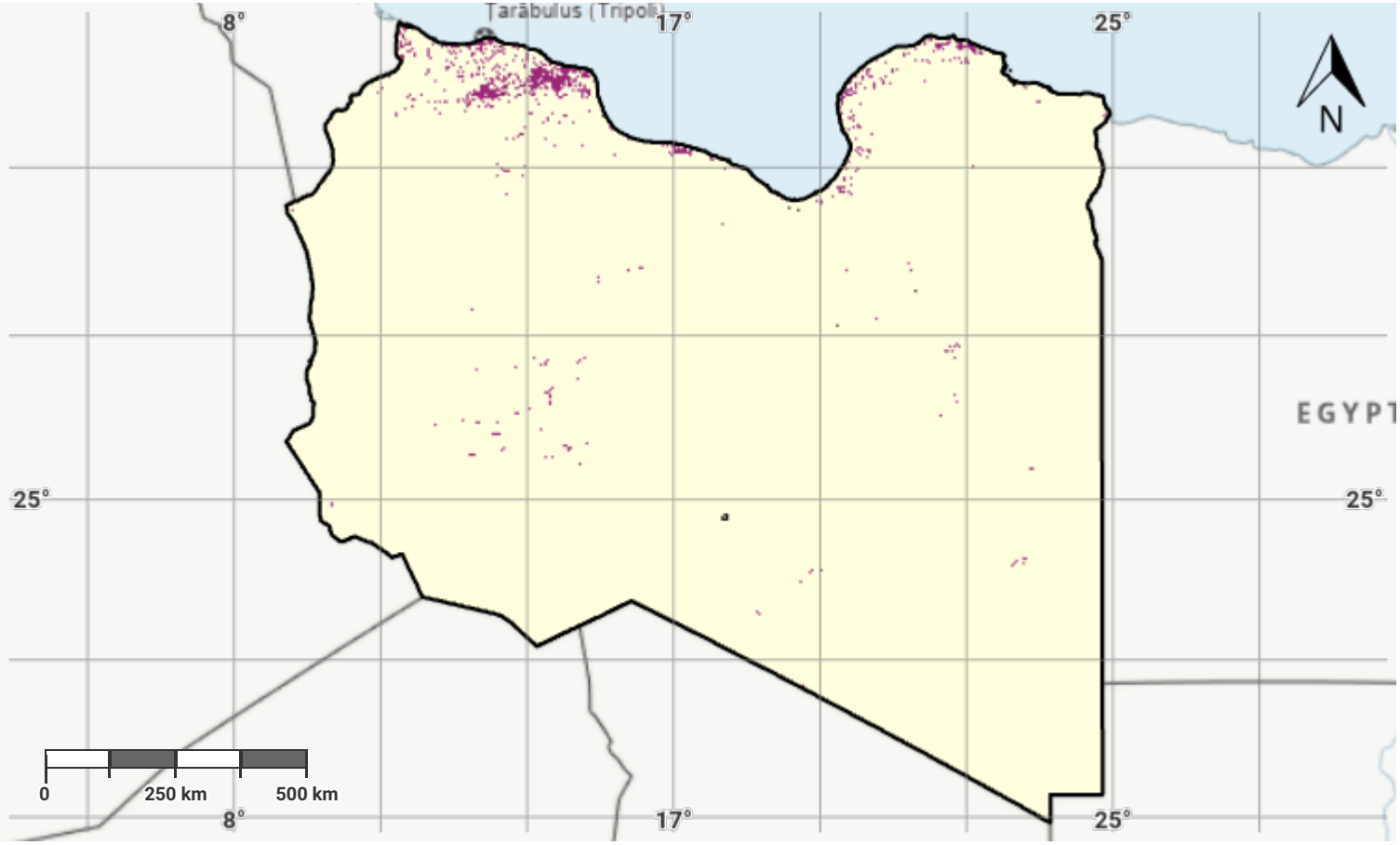
Libya – SO1-4.M1

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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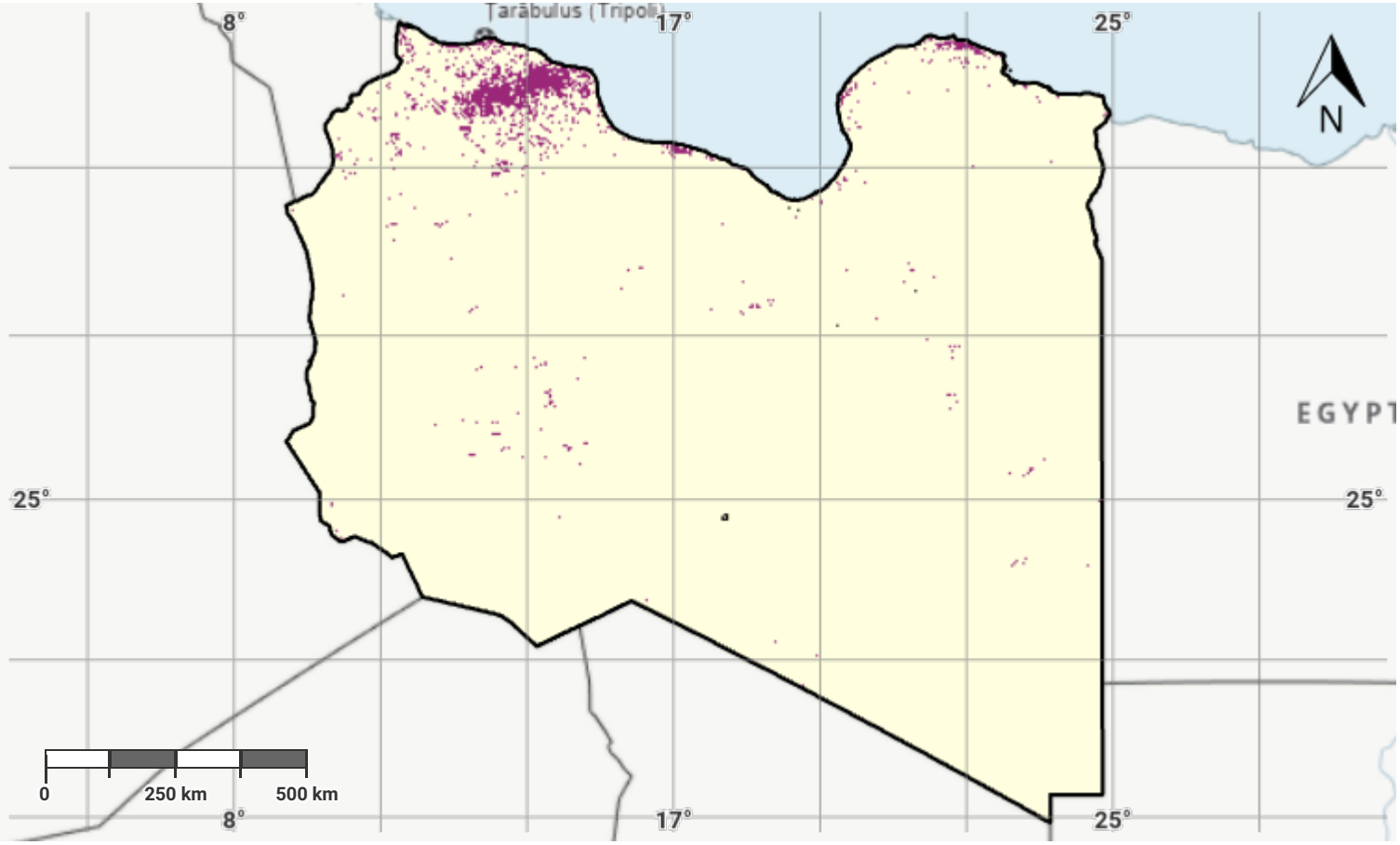
Source Data Credits

- 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

Libya – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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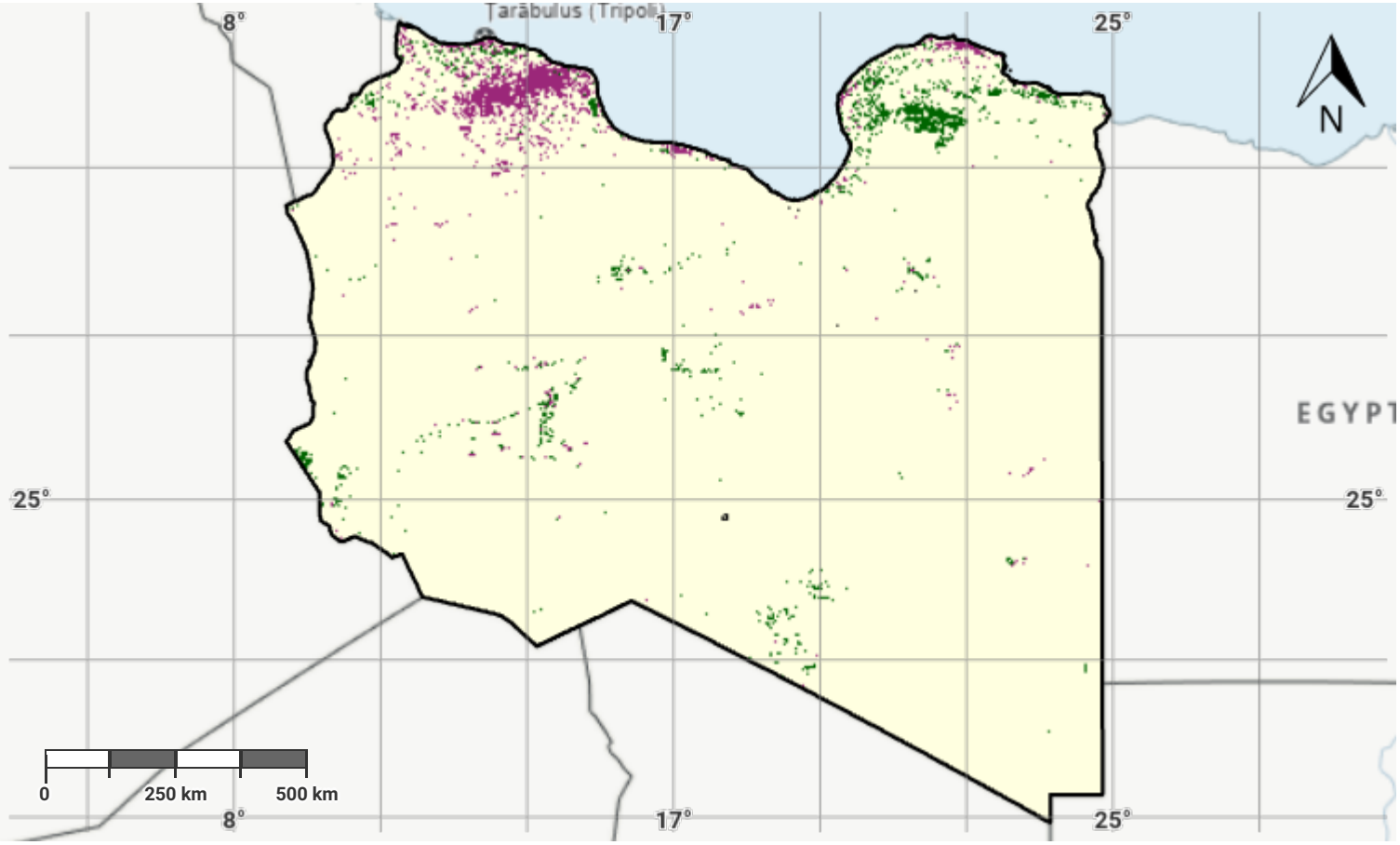
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Libya – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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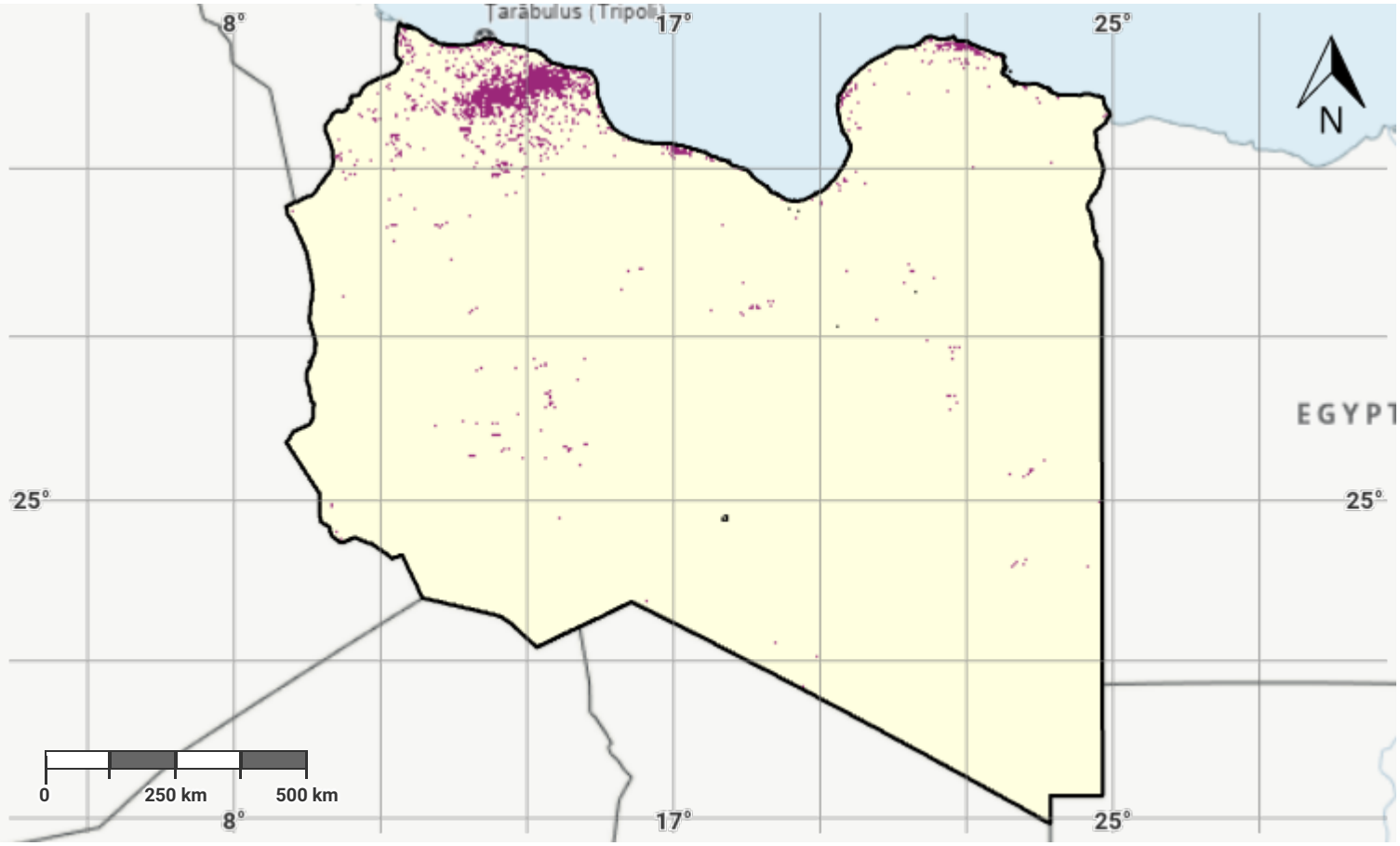
Source Data Credits

- 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

Libya – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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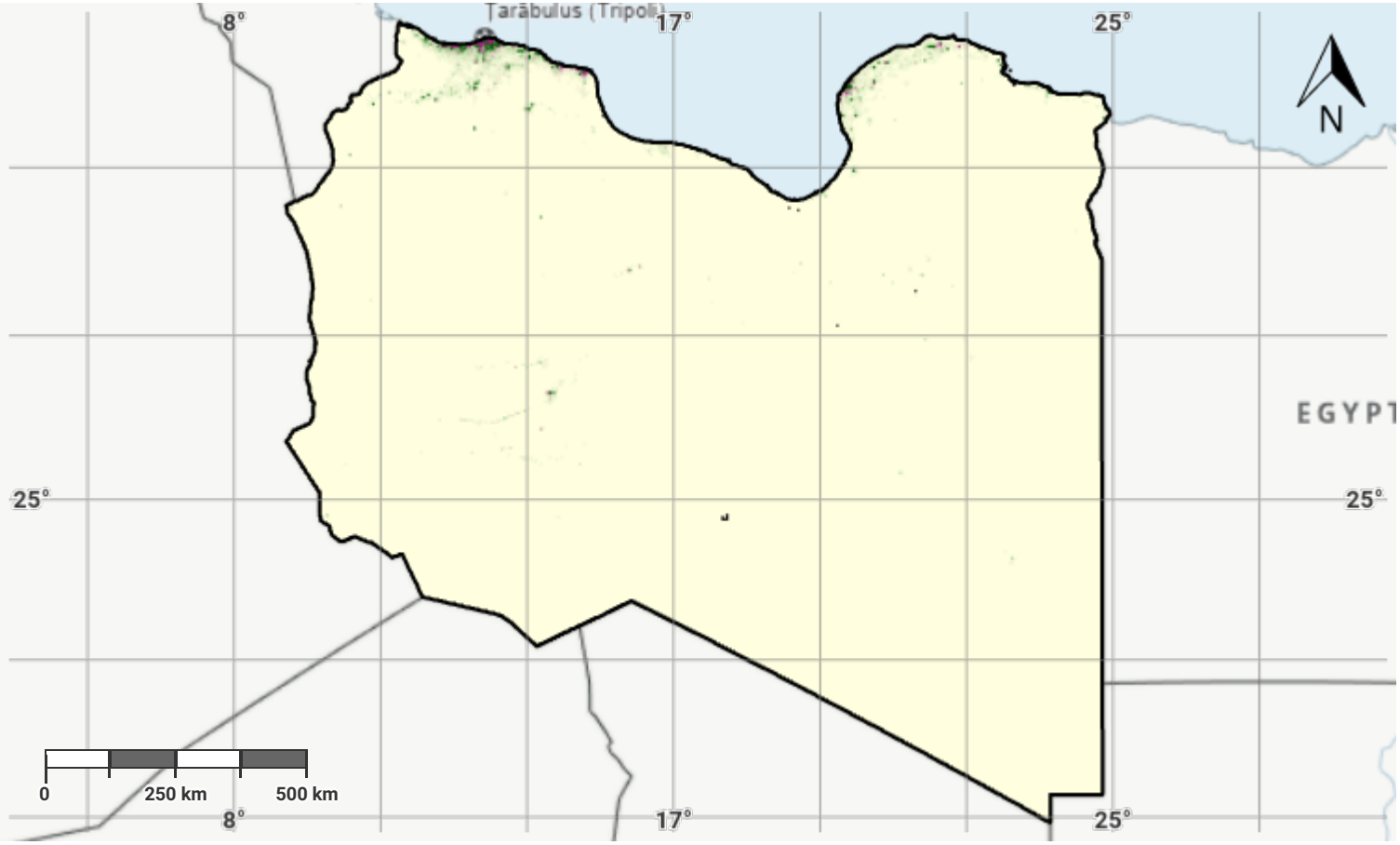
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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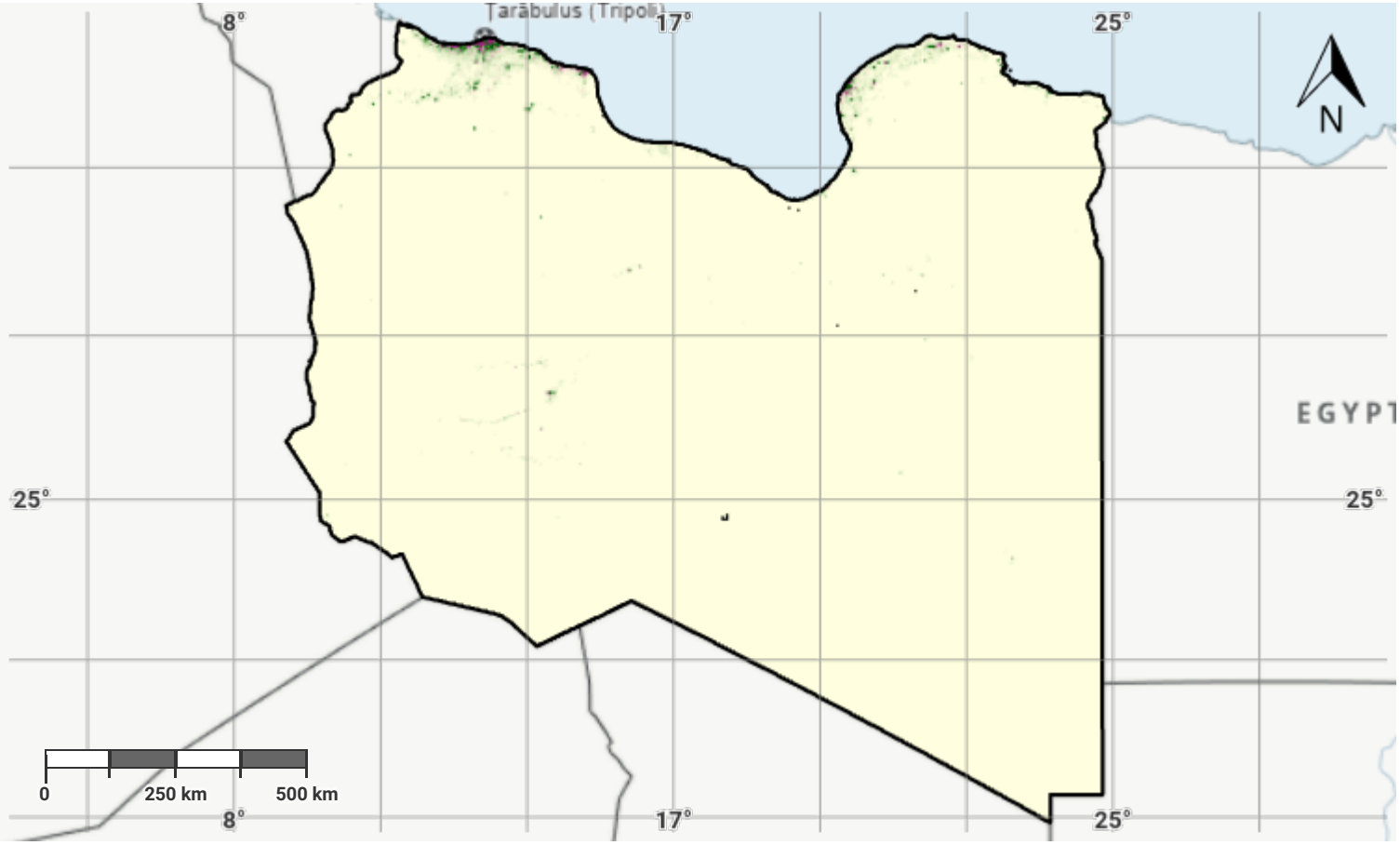
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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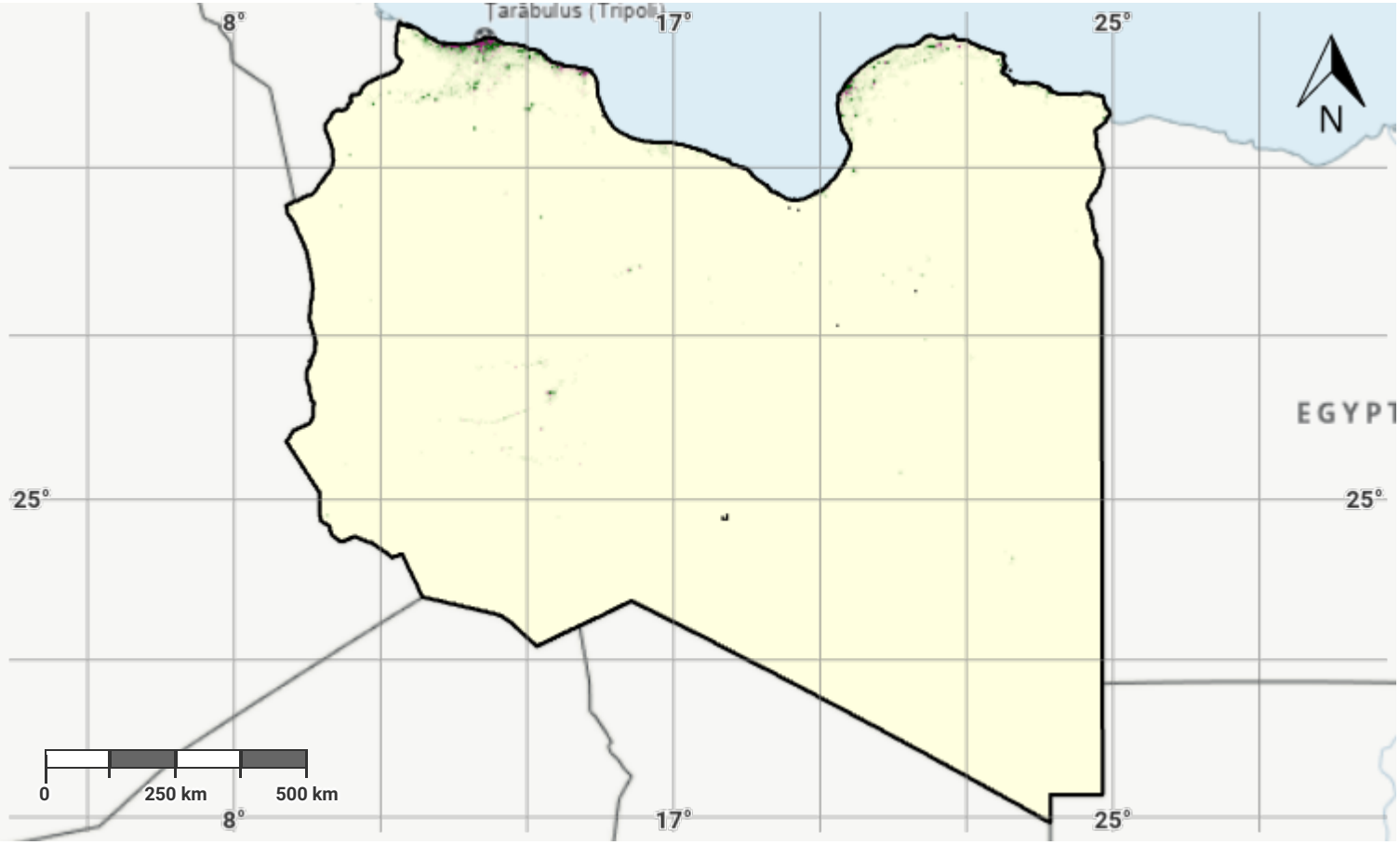
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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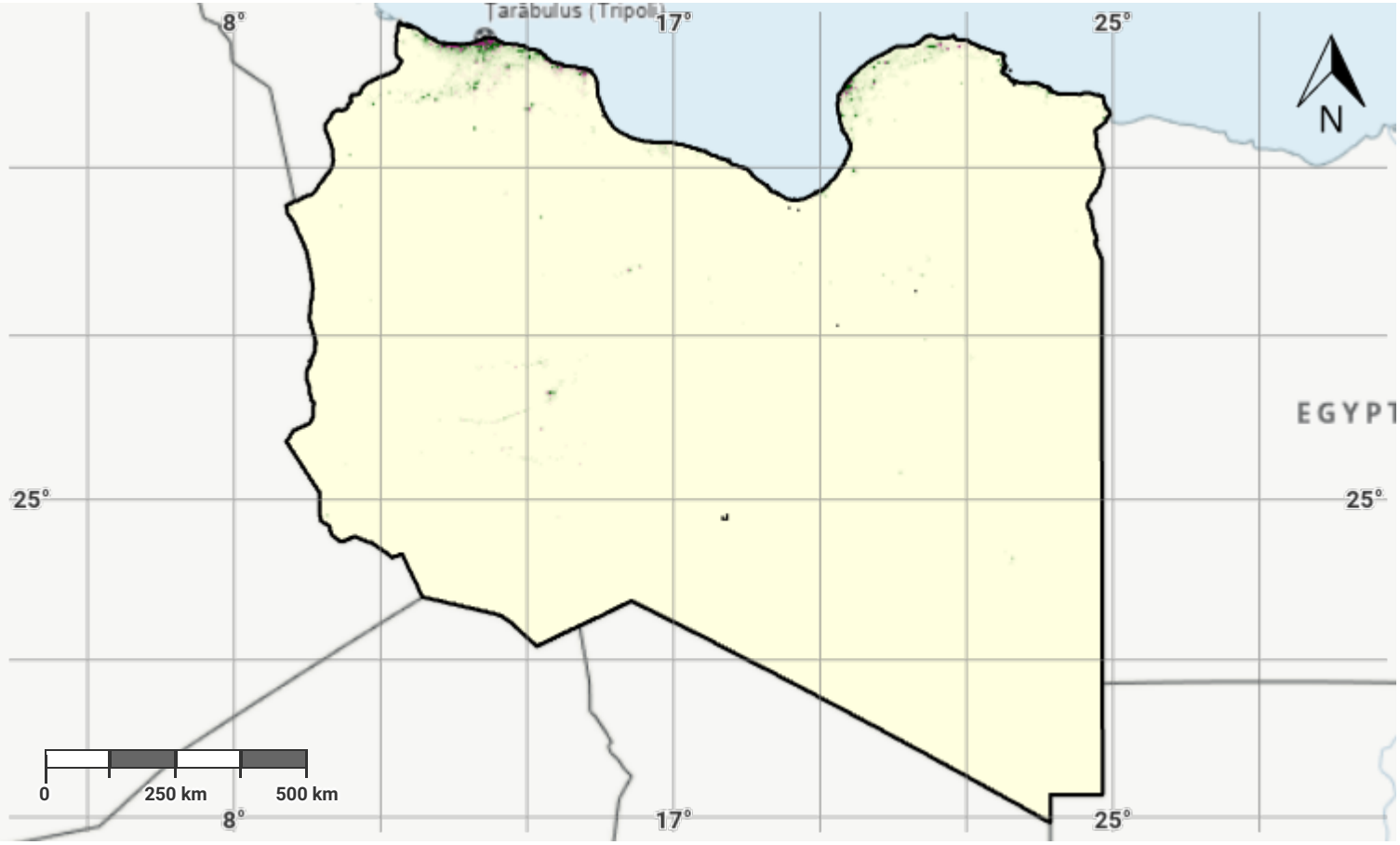
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Libya – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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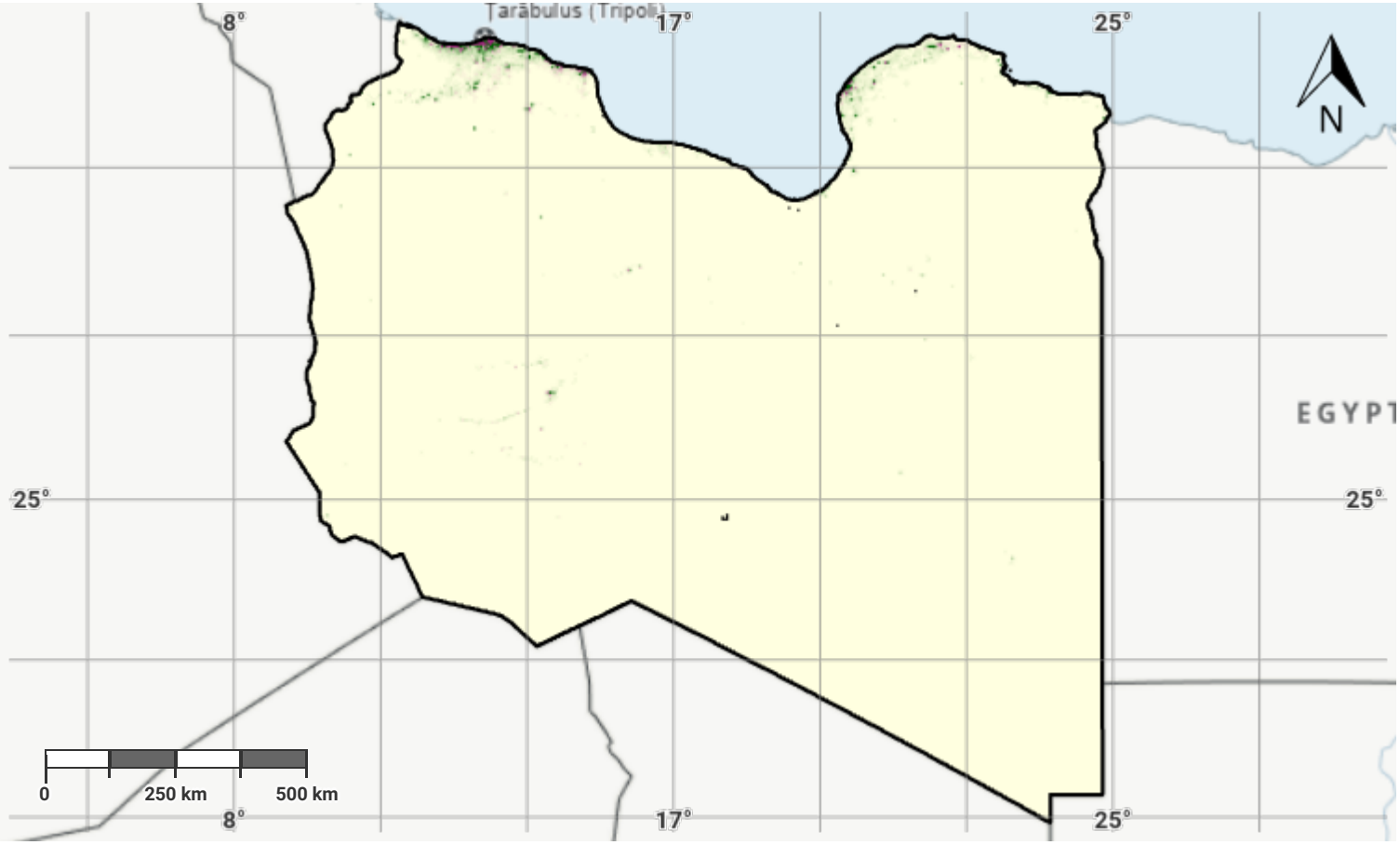
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Libya – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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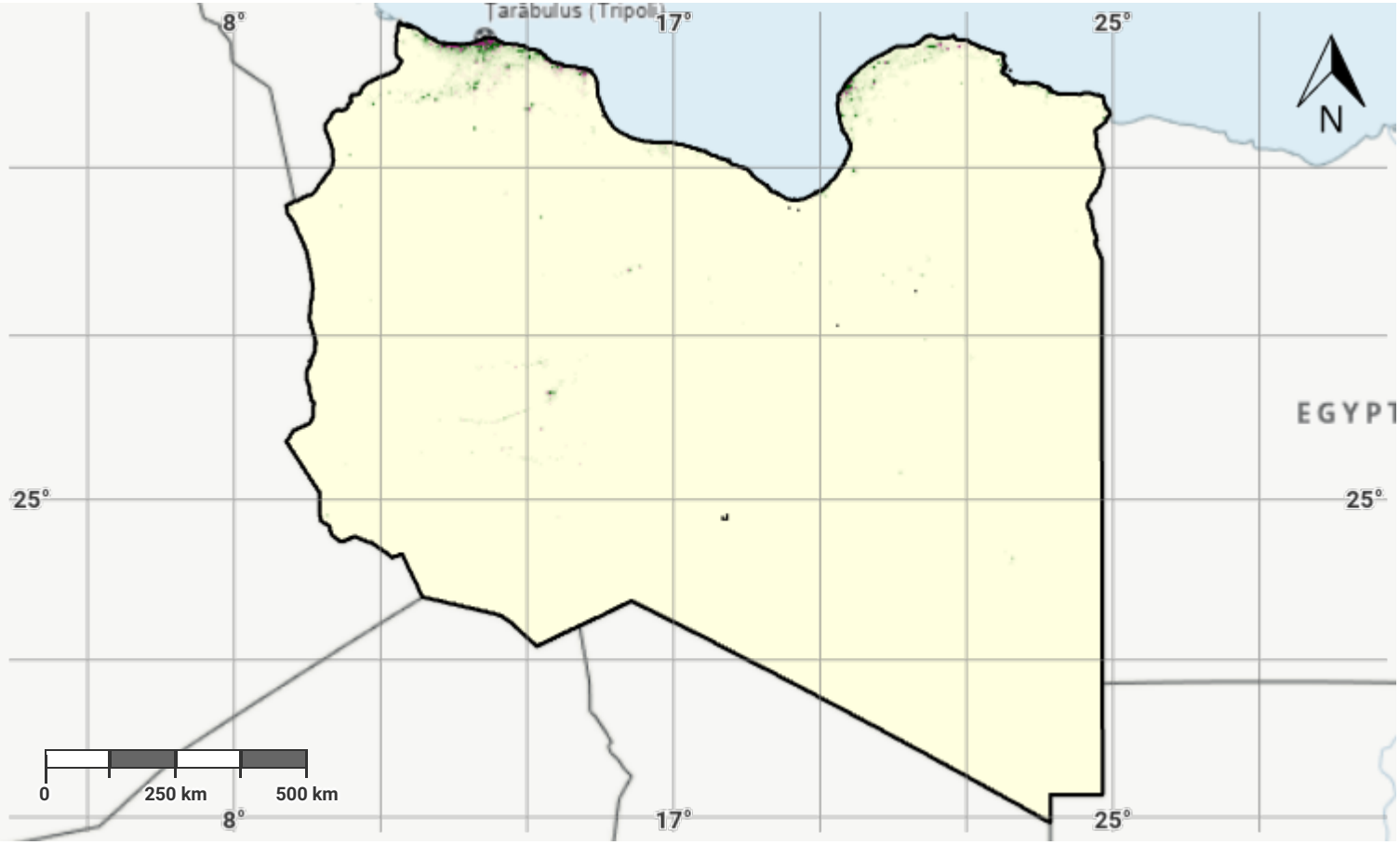
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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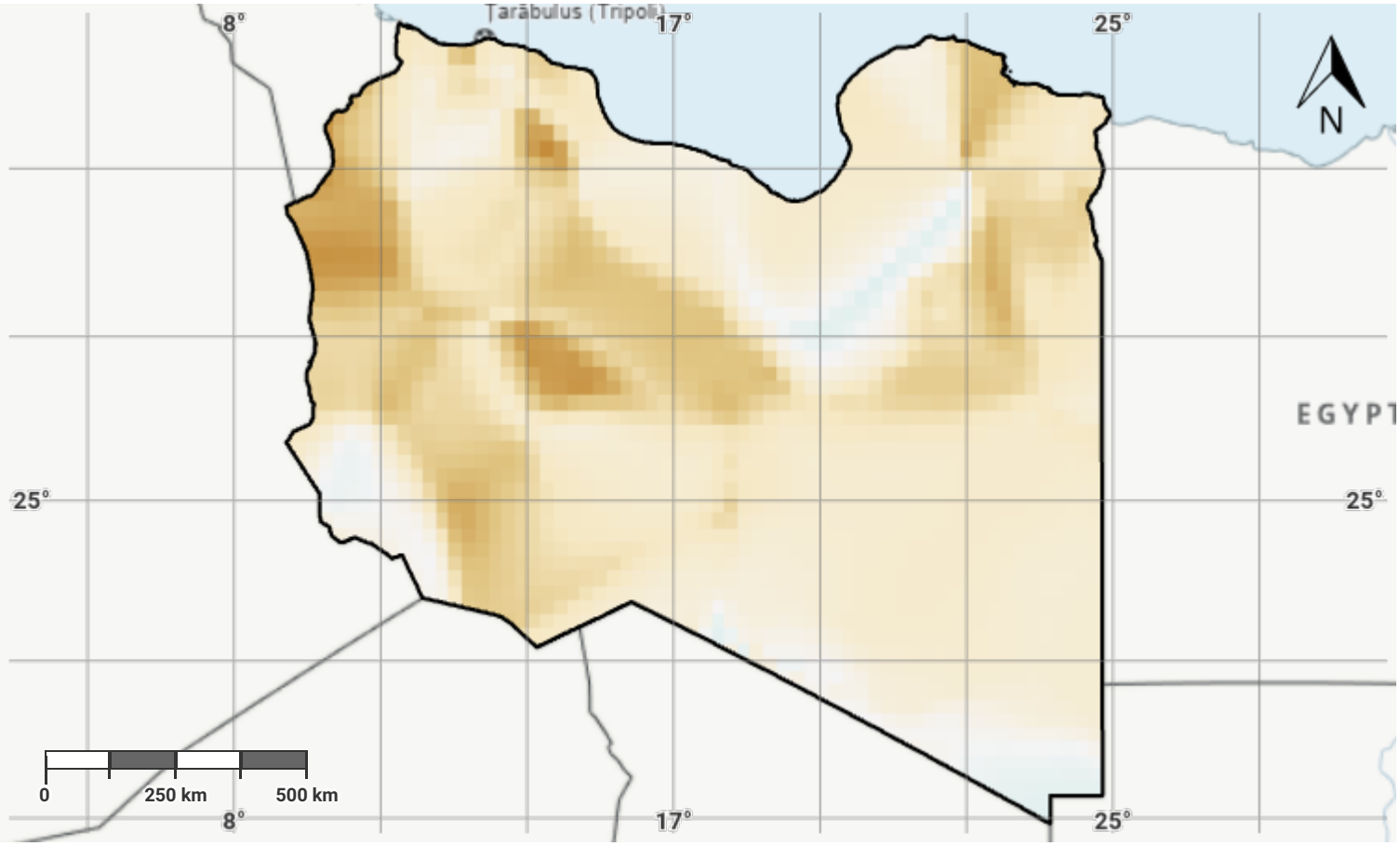
Source Data Credits

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

Libya – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

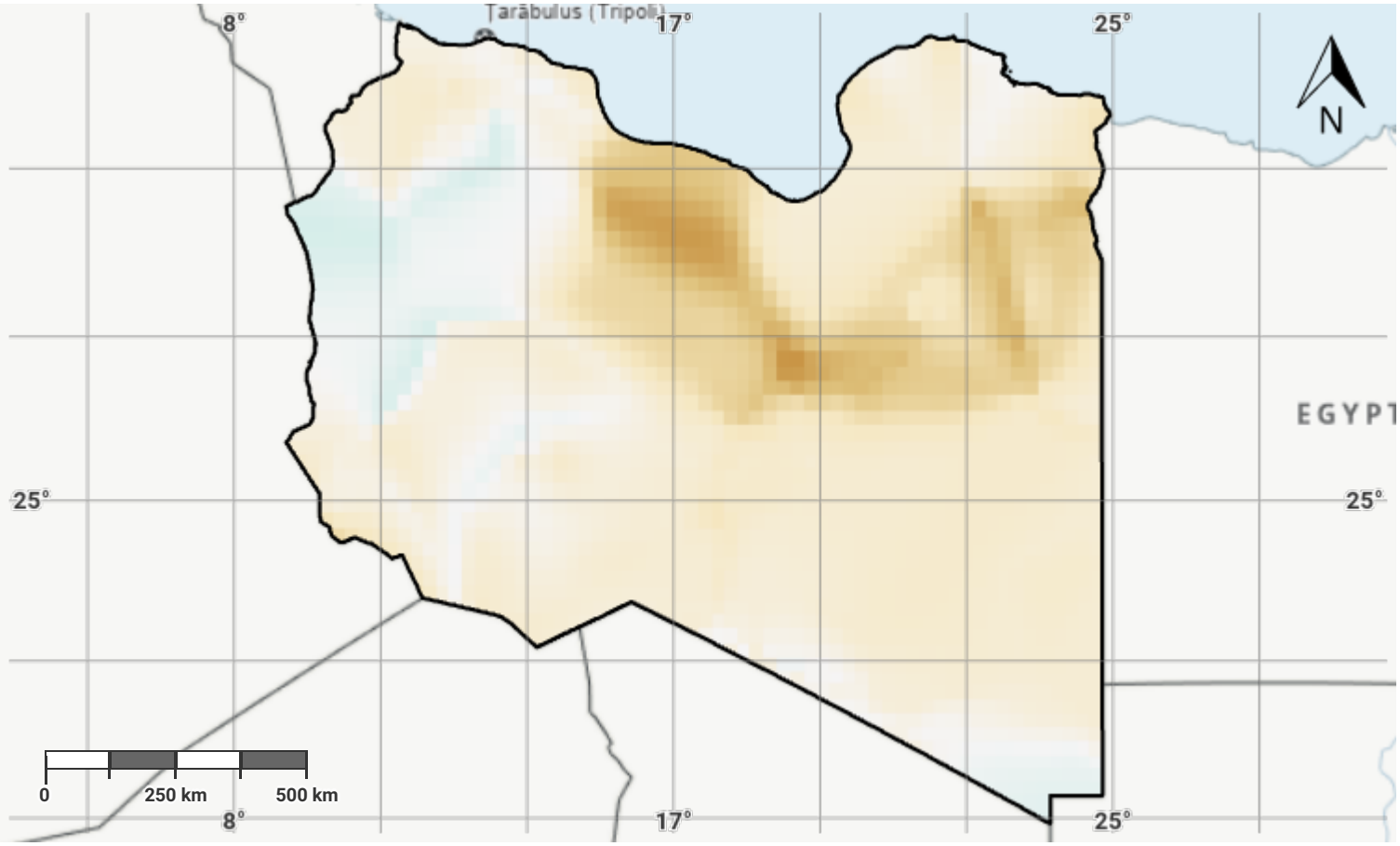
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

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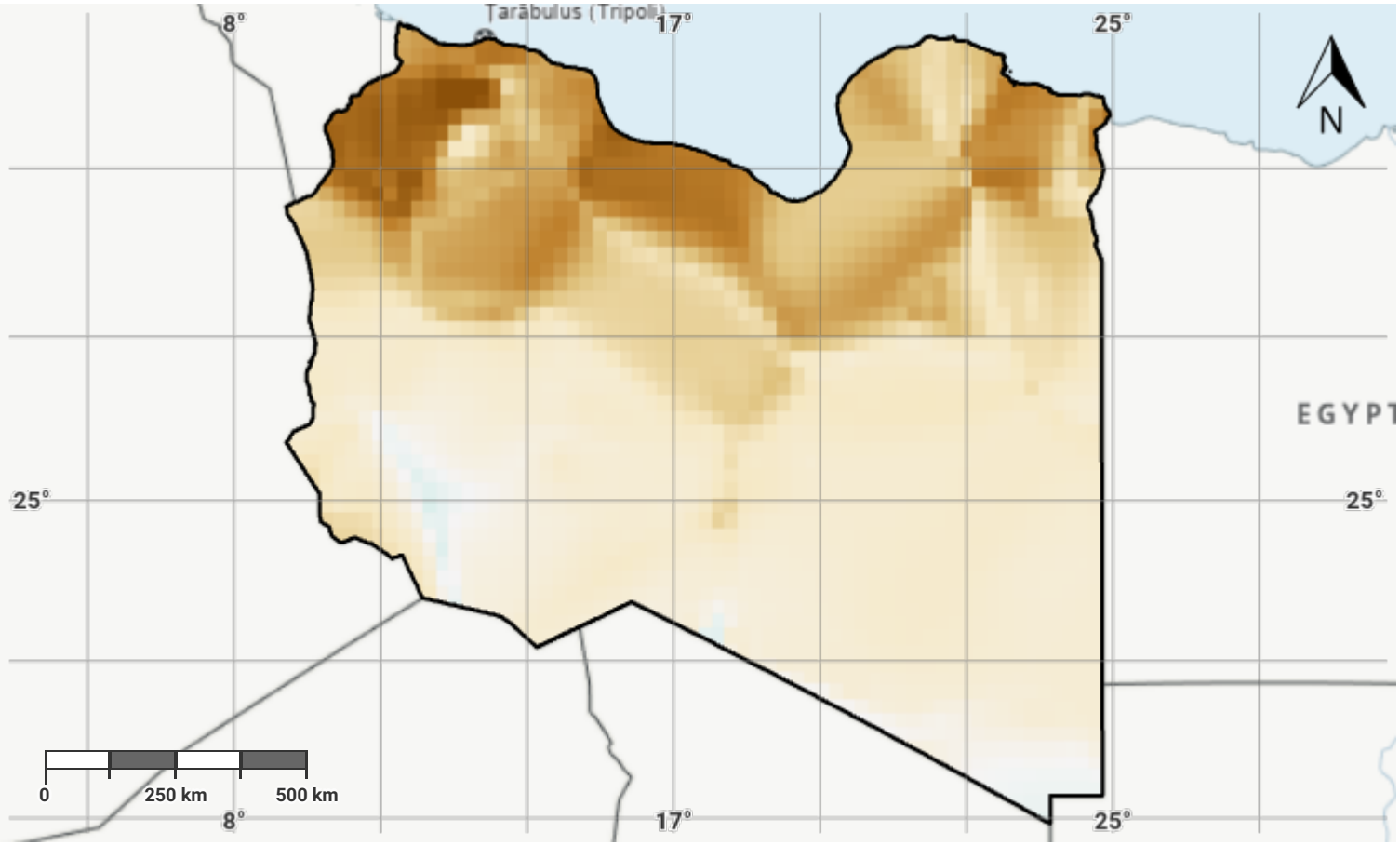
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Libya – 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)

Disclaimer

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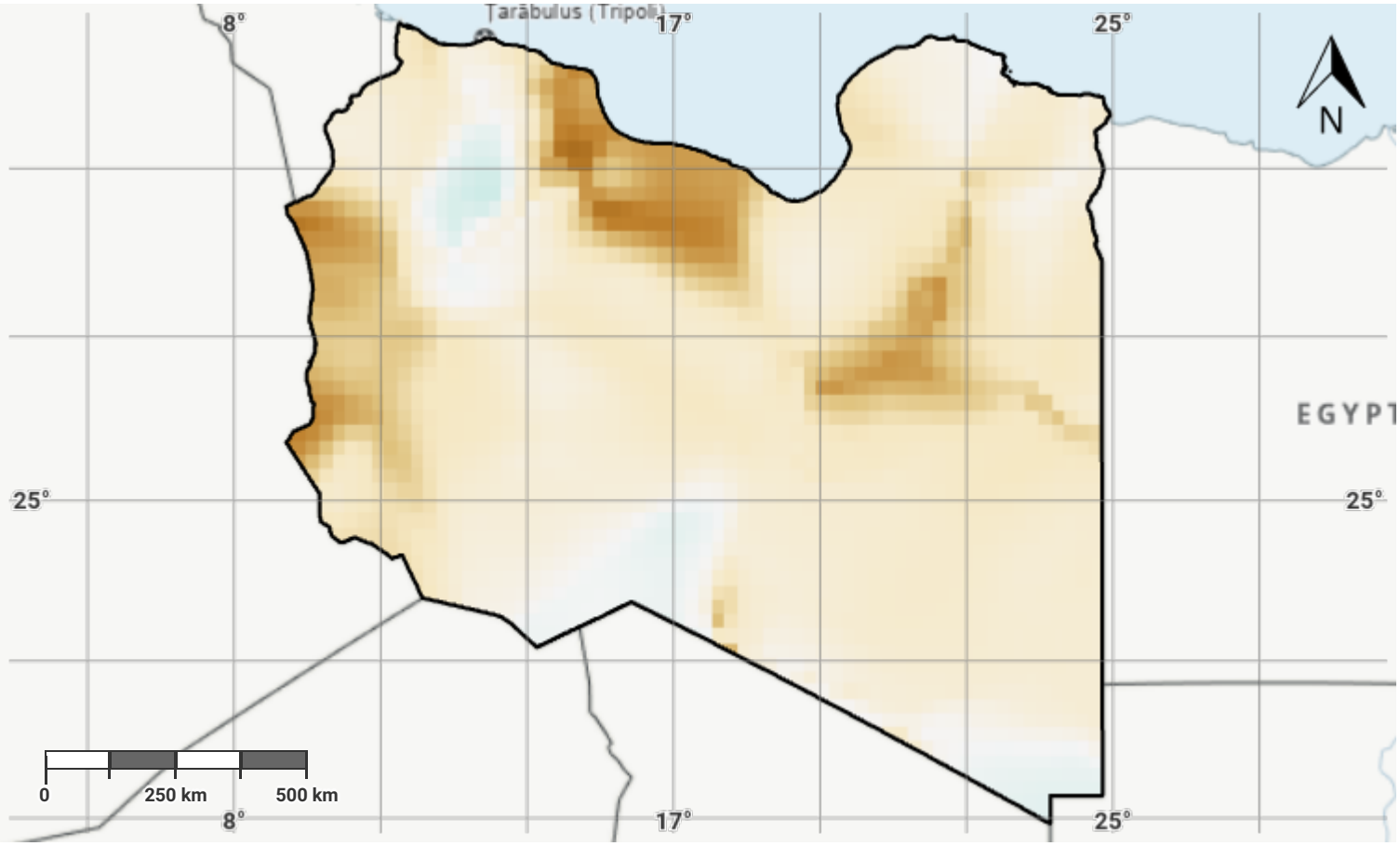
Source Data Credits

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

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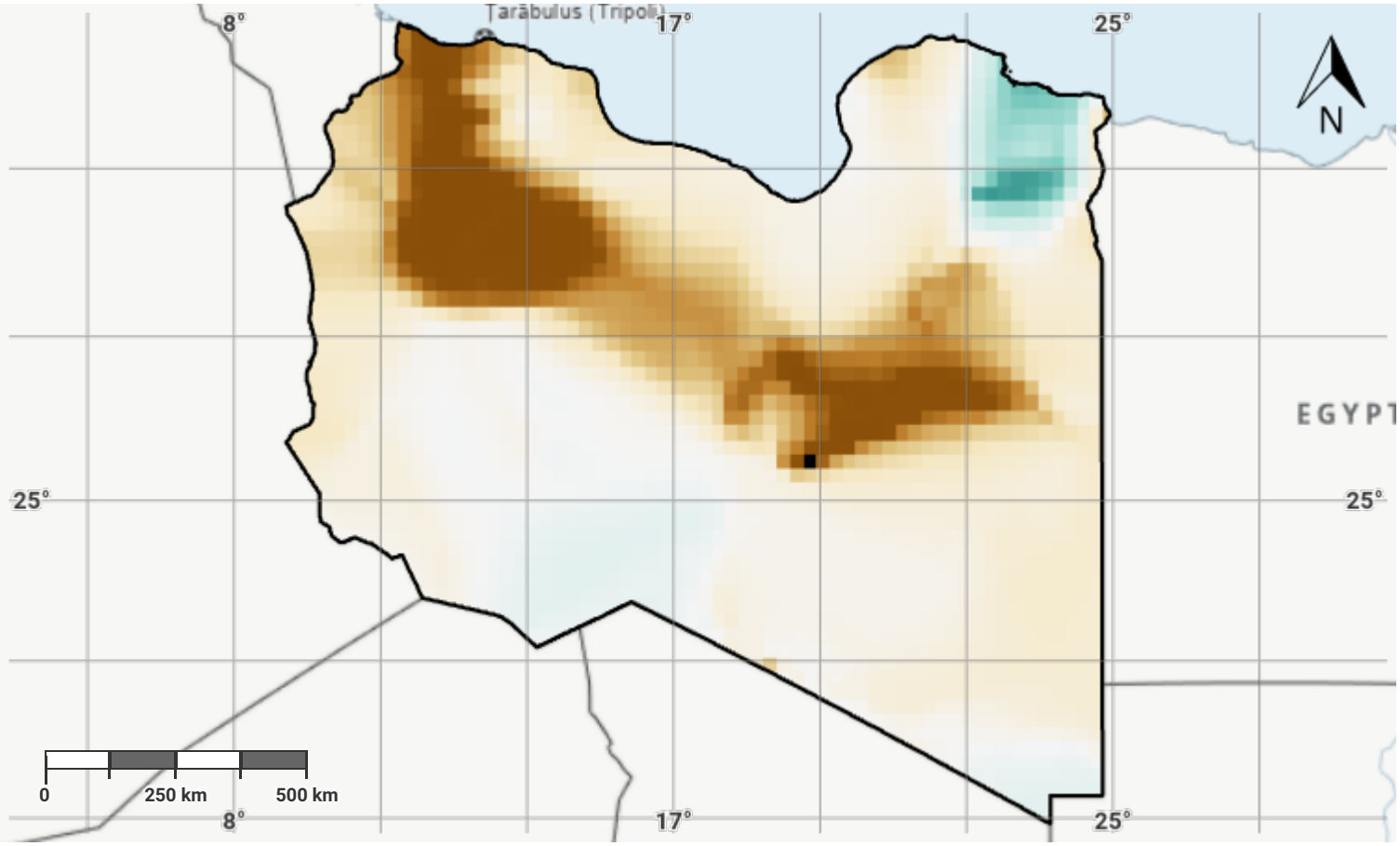
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Libya – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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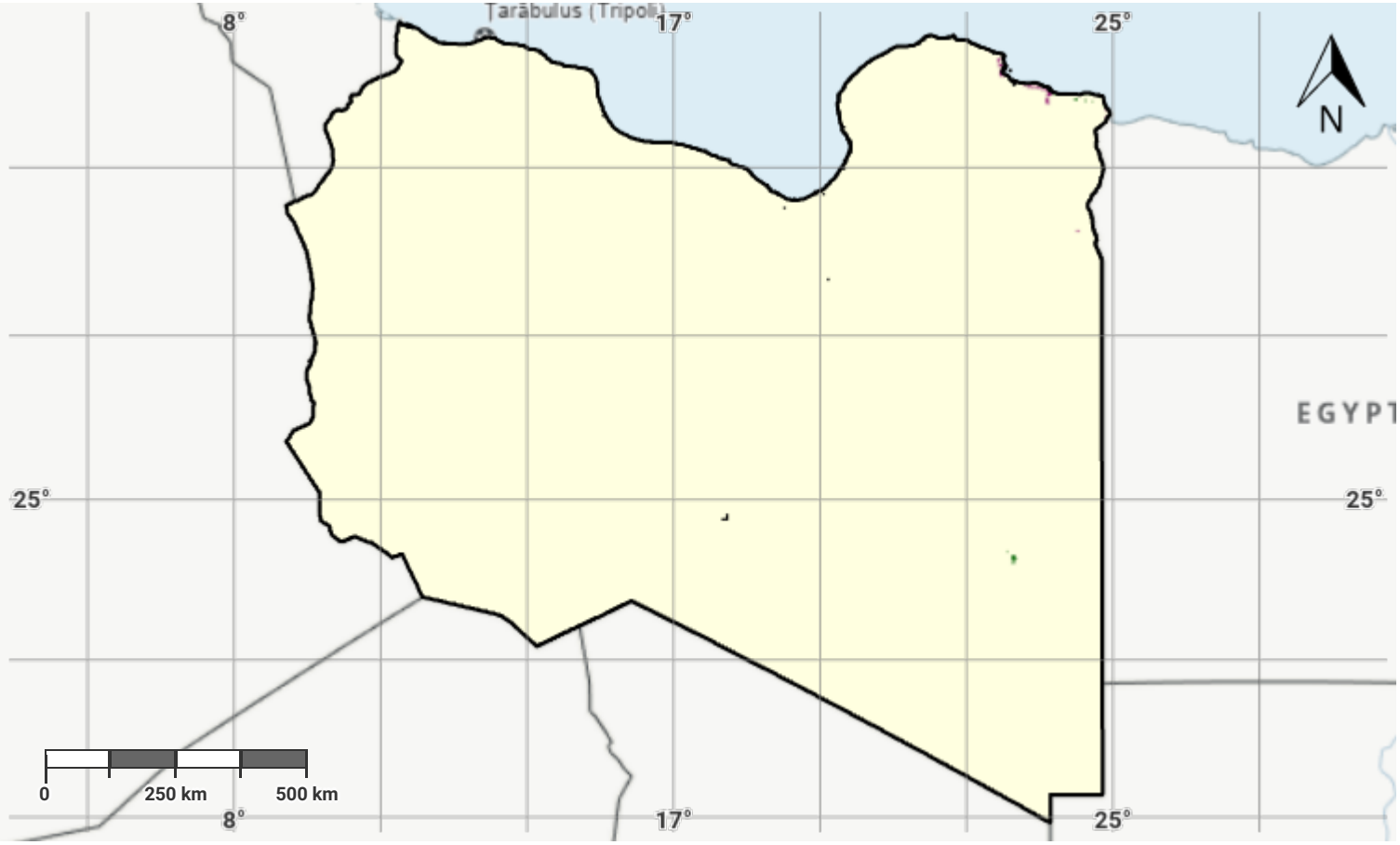
Libya – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first 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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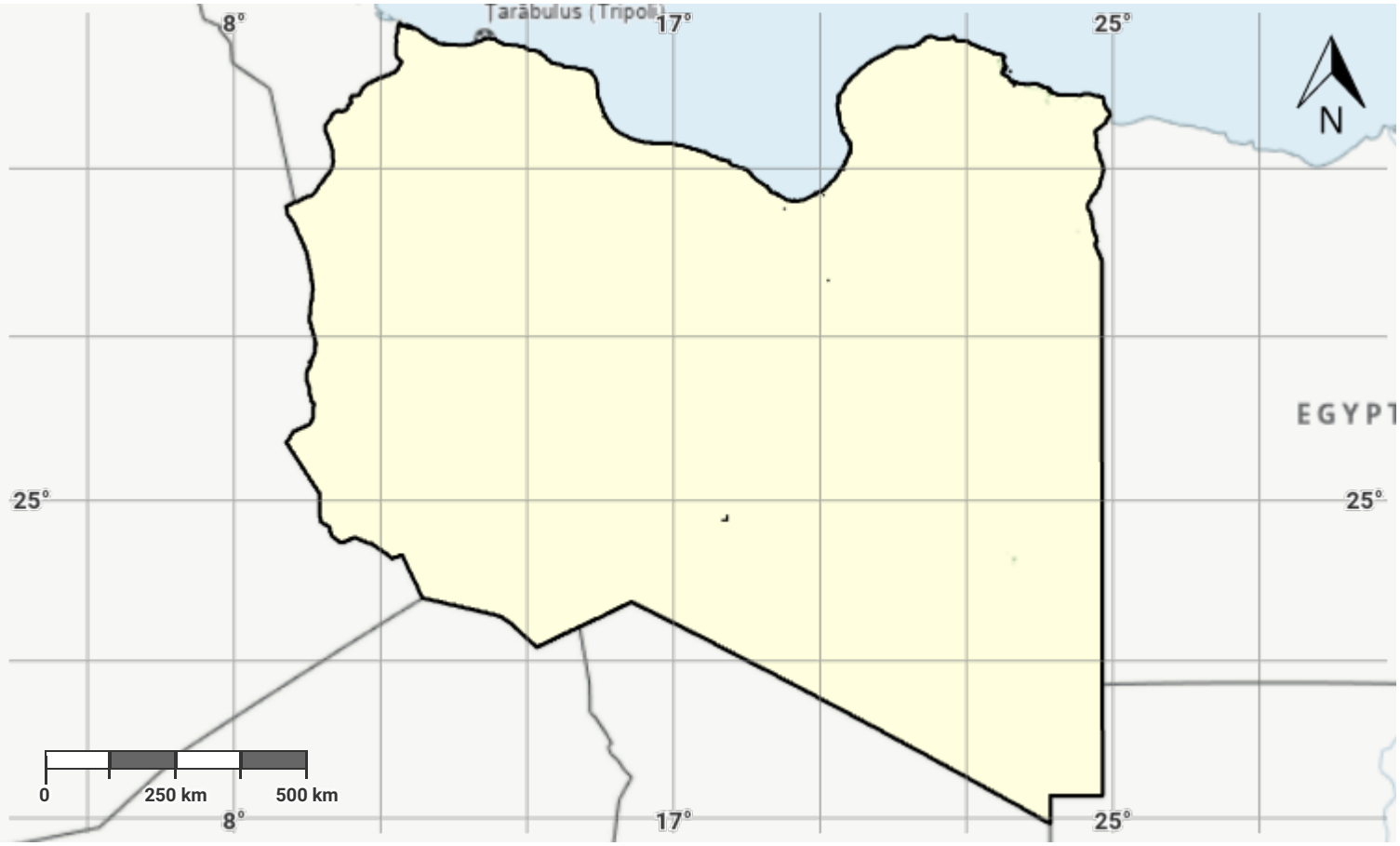
Libya – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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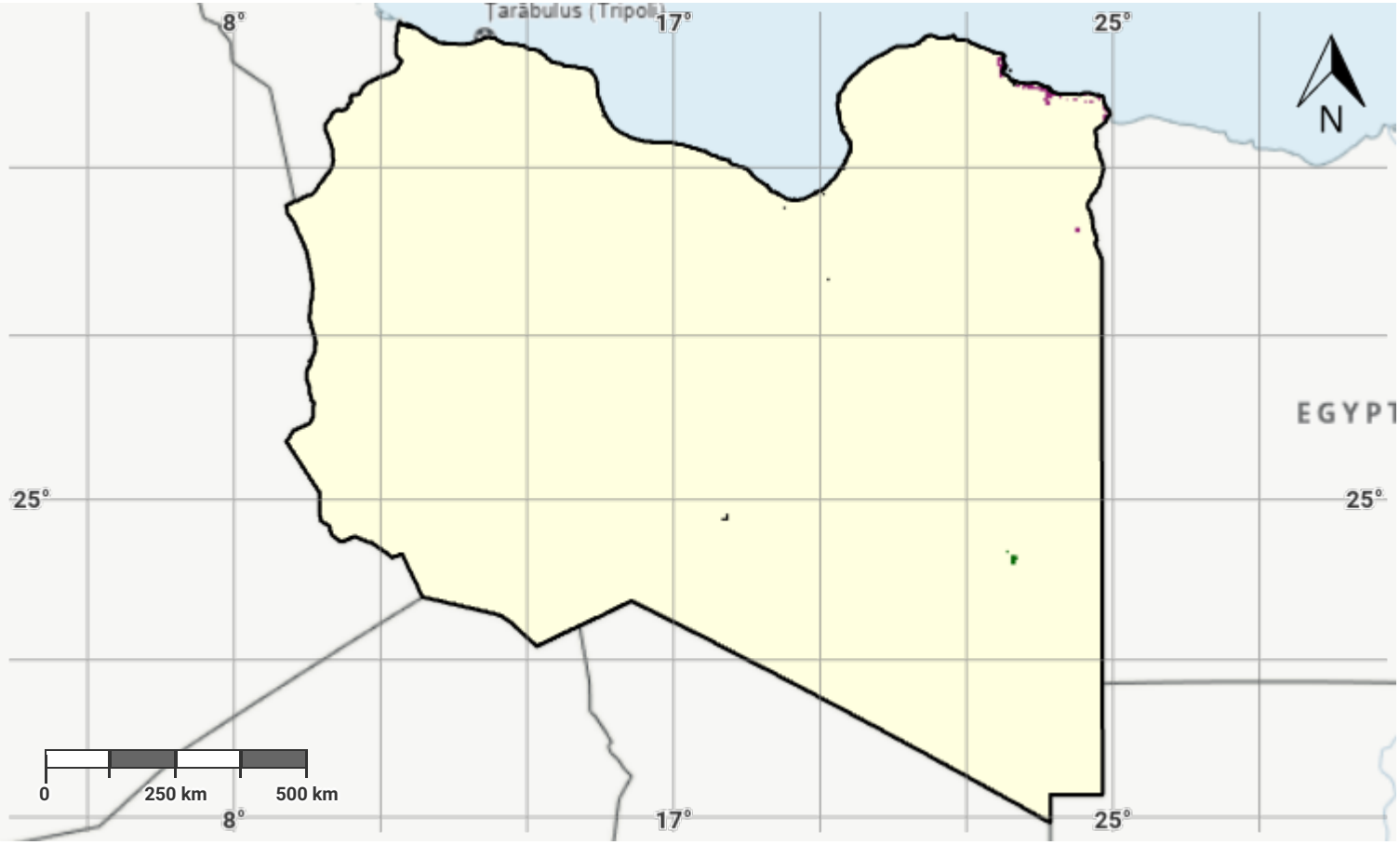
Libya – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 20
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 20
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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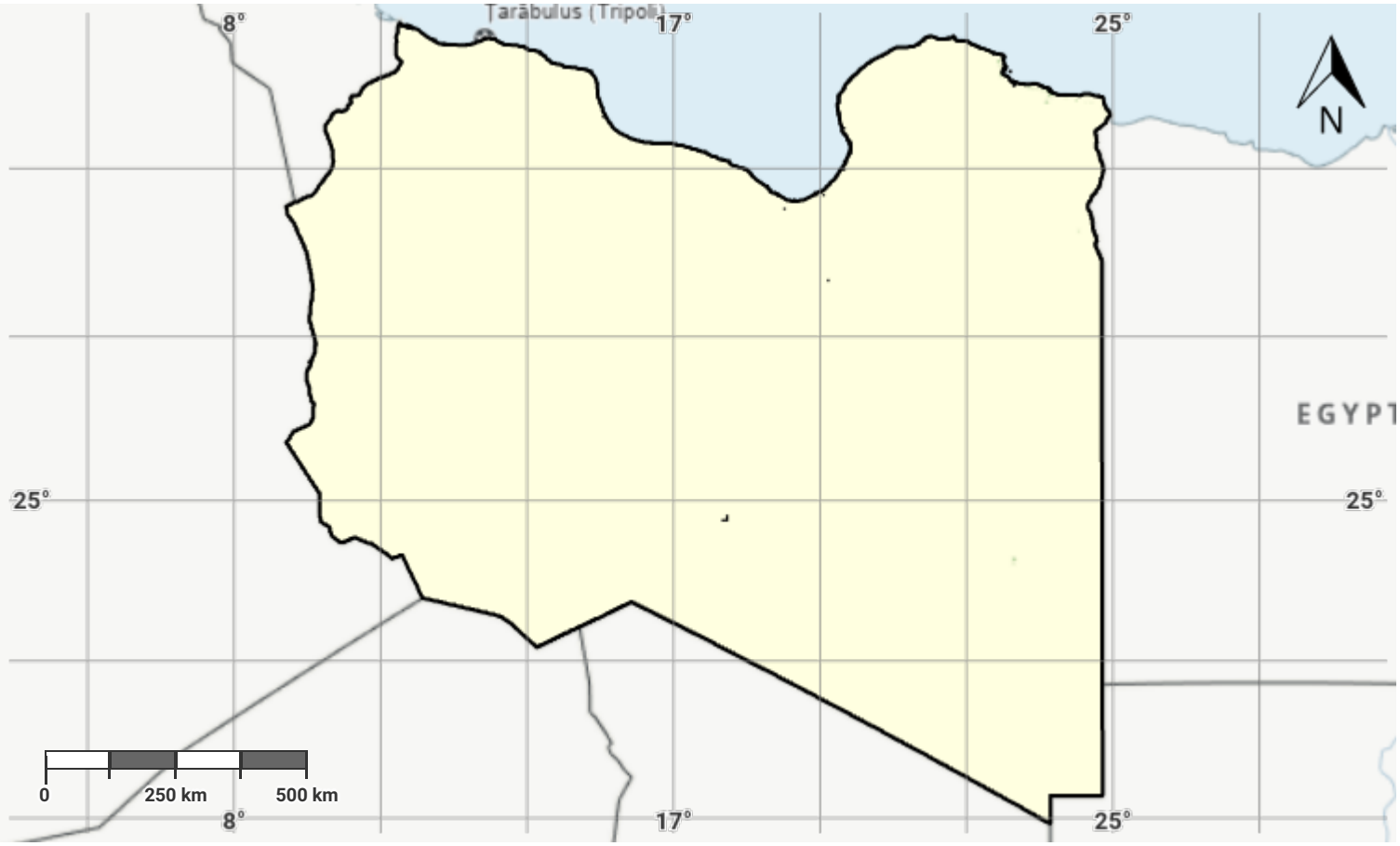
Libya – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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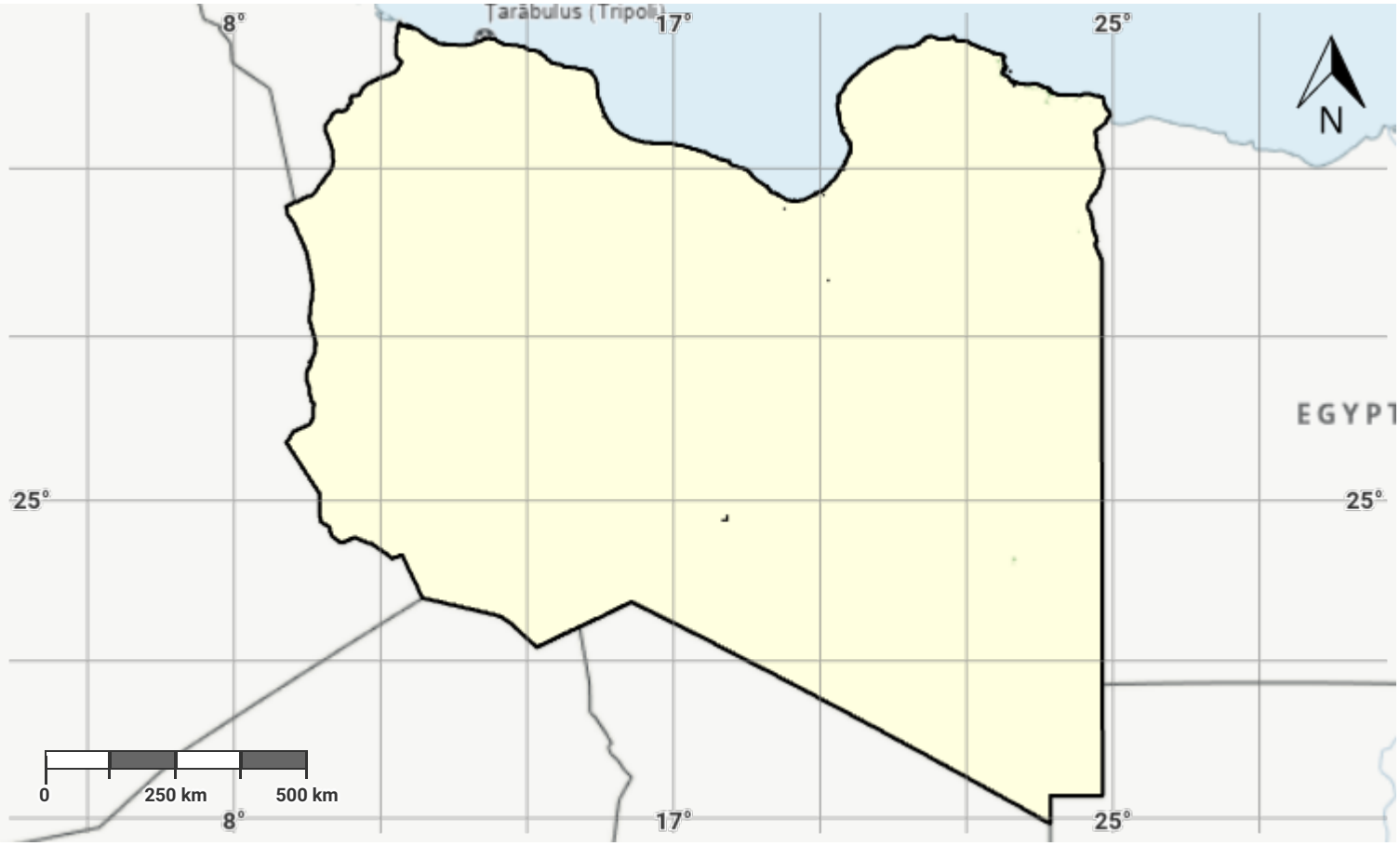
Libya – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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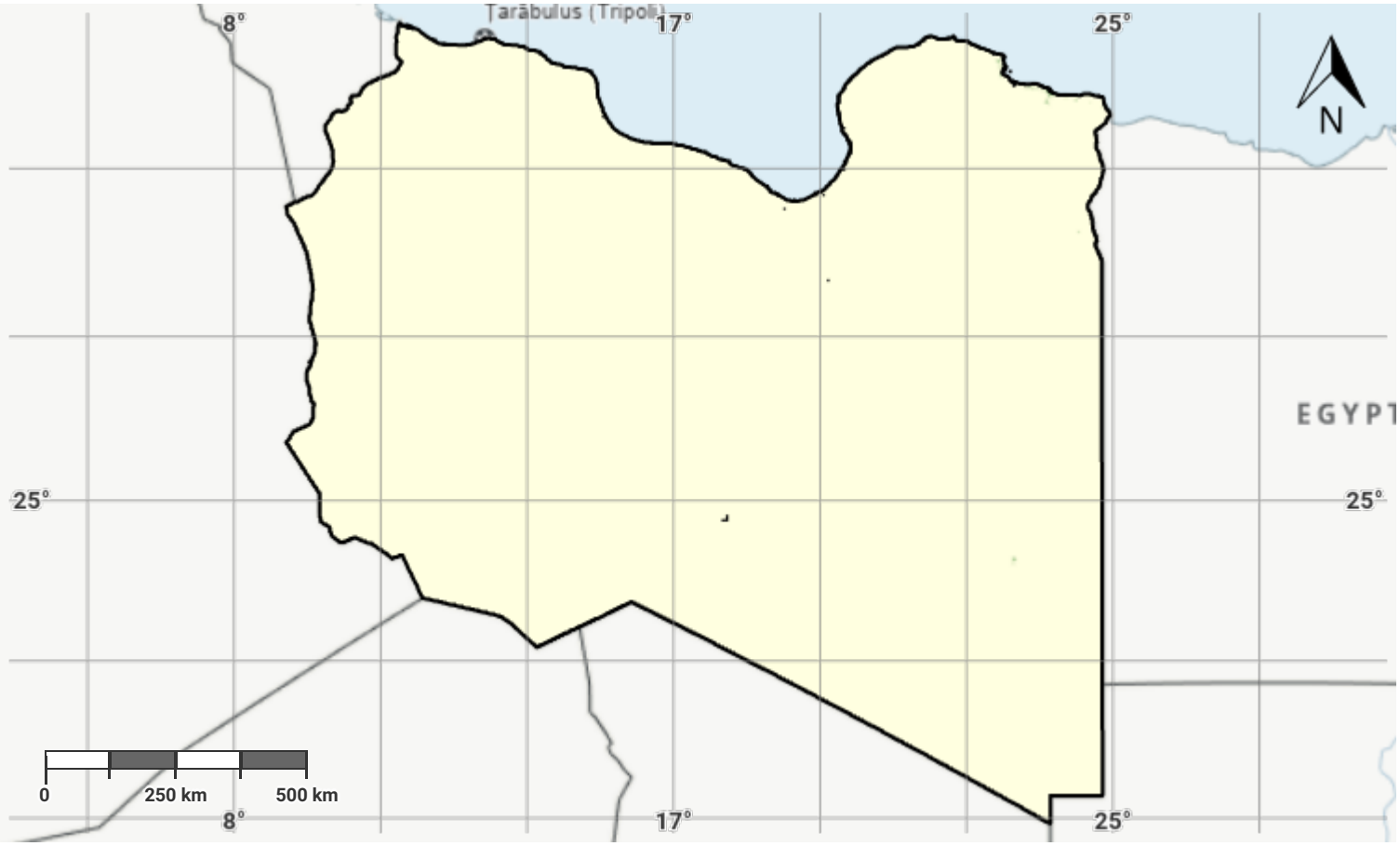
Libya – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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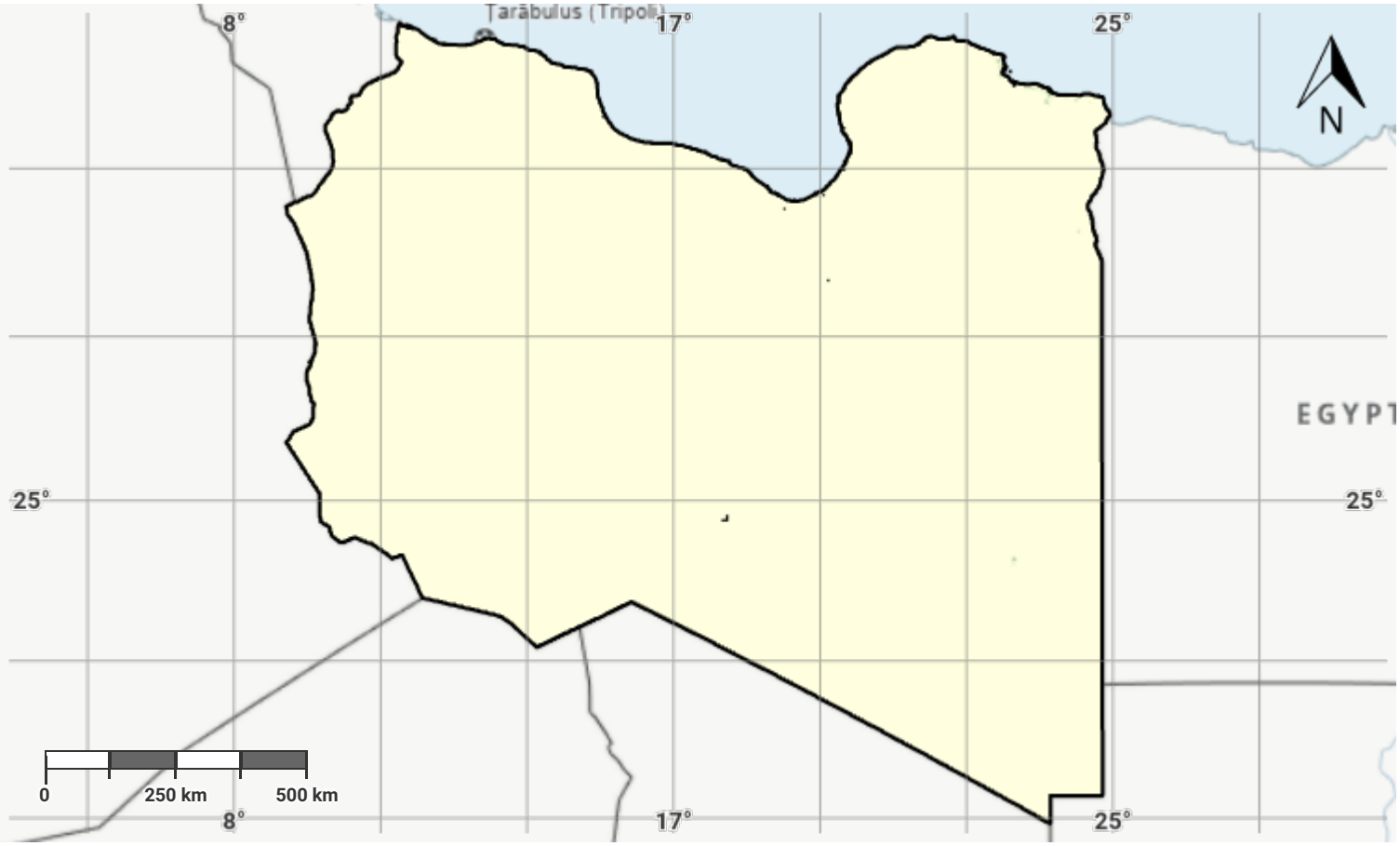
Libya – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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