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

Report from Sri Lanka

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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	64 397	1 786	66 183	
2 005	64 399	1 784	66 183	
2 010	64 401	1 782	66 183	
2 015	64 146 .25	2 143 .75	66 290	
2 019	62 737	2 905	65 642	

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	Tree-covered areas
Other Seasonal crops	Croplands	Other Lands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Water bodies
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Croplands	Grasslands
Other Soil/sand mining	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Inundation	Croplands	Water bodies
Inundation	Tree-covered areas	Water bodies

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
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	23 222	8 160	32 079	204	718	16	1 784	
2001	22 689	8 331	32 431	207	723	16	1 787	
2002	22 586	8 357	32 503	207	728	16	1 787	
2003	22 578	8 309	32 550	209	736	16	1 785	
2004	22 572	8 263	32 591	209	747	16	1 785	
2005	22 594	8 251	32 545	209	783	16	1 785	
2006	22 633	8 236	32 490	210	813	16	1 785	
2007	22 842	8 206	32 284	211	841	16	1 784	
2008	22 849	8 210	32 246	211	868	16	1 782	
2009	22 829	8 221	32 222	211	902	16	1 782	
2010	22 857	8 202	32 185	211	931	16	1 782	
2011	22 834	8 203	32 174	212	963	16	1 782	
2012	22 845	8 188	32 136	212	1 005	16	1 781	
2013	22 895	8 134	32 072	211	1 075	16	1 780	
2014	22 957	8 077	31 999	212	1 130	16	1 792	
2015	22 952	8 071	31 981	212	1 159	16	1 792	
2016	23 029	8 687	31 280	219	1 159	16	1 793	
2017	23 064	8 721	31 210	219	1 160	16	1 793	
2018	23 040	8 719	31 230	222	1 160	16	1 796	
2019	23 266	8 582	31 095	225	1 161	16	1 838	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	22 339	301	503	0	62	0	17	23 222
Grasslands (km²)	242	7 721	177	1	15	0	4	8 160
Croplands (km²)	371	45	31 295	4	357	0	7	32 079
Total	22 953	8 070	31 981	212	1 158	16	1 793	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	1	201	1	0	1	204
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	718	0	0	718
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Water bodies (km²)	1	3	5	6	5	0	1 764	1 784
Total	22 953	8 070	31 981	212	1 158	16	1 793	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	22 807	56	78	0	0	0	11	22 952
Grasslands (km²)	205	7 841	12	2	0	0	11	8 071
Croplands (km²)	254	684	31 005	11	1	0	25	31 980
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	212
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 159	0	0	1 159
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
Water bodies (km²)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 791	1 792
Total	23 266	8 582	31 095	225	1 160	16	1 838	

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	1 292	1 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	64 890	97 .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	471	0 .7
Land area with stable land cover	64 878	98 .8
Land area with degraded land cover	833	1 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Land cover class Crop need more classifications to define land cover change because seasonal crops vary within degrade and improve in a year for 3 times.

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	2	1 249	7 948	1 400	11 737	1
Grasslands	2	563	2 220	326	4 606	5
Croplands	3	7 187	8 929	1 162	14 000	14
Wetlands	3	18	50	27	98	5
Artificial surfaces	2	230	365	15	105	0
Other Lands	0	0	3	7	3	2
Water bodies	11	168	938	122	349	177

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	6	627	5 418	4 955	11 289	1
Grasslands	4	168	1 648	1 781	4 157	6
Croplands	15	2 304	10 880	5 901	11 817	13
Wetlands	2	12	83	19	85	5
Artificial surfaces	2	93	474	45	169	0
Other Lands	0	0	5	6	3	2
Water bodies	18	147	934	115	382	179

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	301	0	21	103	14	163
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	503	0	79	253	27	145
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	62	0	18	26	0	17
Tree-covered areas	Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	17	0	0	14	1	2

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	242	0	6	31	15	190
Grasslands	Croplands	177	0	55	76	11	35
Grasslands	Wetlands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	15	0	8	3	0	4
Grasslands	Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands	Water bodies	4	0	0	2	1	0
Croplands	Wetlands	4	0	0	1	1	2
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	357	0	137	141	5	73
Croplands	Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croplands	Water bodies	7	0	0	6	0	1
Wetlands	Croplands	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wetlands	Water bodies	1	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	1	0	0	1	0	0
Water bodies	Grasslands	3	0	0	1	0	0
Water bodies	Croplands	5	0	0	1	1	3
Water bodies	Wetlands	6	0	0	2	1	1
Water bodies	Artificial surfaces	5	0	1	2	0	2

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	97	0	1	17	15	64
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	138	0	9	42	15	72
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	45	0	9	17	4	15
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	18	0	0	16	0	1
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	427	0	5	79	87	257
Grasslands	Croplands	27	0	2	10	3	11

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Wetlands	2	0	0	2	0	0
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	17	0	1	4	3	10
Grasslands	Water bodies	14	0	0	12	1	0
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	542	0	21	137	100	284
Croplands	Grasslands	719	1	21	267	189	242
Croplands	Wetlands	14	0	1	10	0	2
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	309	1	54	155	21	79
Croplands	Water bodies	31	0	0	28	1	0

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	9 603	15 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	54 765	85 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	29	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	28 561	45 .5
Land area with stable land productivity	32 441	51 .7
Land area with degraded land productivity	3 357	5 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	30	0 .0

General comments

we have national data on 2022

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	108	90	83	127	137	169	30
2001	111	88	82	126	136	169	30
2002	111	88	82	126	136	169	30
2003	111	89	82	124	134	169	30
2004	111	89	82	124	132	169	30
2005	111	89	82	124	126	169	30
2006	111	89	82	124	121	169	30
2007	110	90	83	123	117	169	30
2008	110	90	83	123	114	169	30
2009	110	90	83	123	109	169	30
2010	110	90	83	123	106	169	30
2011	110	90	83	123	102	169	30
2012	110	90	83	123	98	169	30
2013	110	90	83	123	92	169	30
2014	110	91	83	122	87	169	30
2015	111	96	81	128	79	170	32
2016	111	89	83	124	79	170	32
2017	110	88	83	124	79	169	32
2018	111	88	83	122	79	169	32
2019	109	90	83	121	79	169	31
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	371	99 .5	110 .3	3 691 996	4 090 364	398 368

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)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	301	100 .9	100 .9	3 037 162	3 037 162	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	503	105 .2	90 .7	5 293 036	4 562 083	-730 953
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	357	97 .5	71 .0	3 481 326	2 533 458	-947 868

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Grasslands	684	71 .0	73 .9	4 853 810	5 057 808	203 998
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	254	93 .6	95 .6	2 377 123	2 427 038	49 915
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	205	94 .4	94 .4	1 935 339	1 936 002	663
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	78	108 .8	106 .2	848 405	828 008	-20 397

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)	958	1 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	63 279	98 .6
Land area with no SOC data	161	0 .3

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	63 814	101 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	435	0 .7
Land area with no SOC data	140	0 .2

General comments

We have national data on 2022

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	10 713	16 .7
Reporting Period	8 926	14 .2
Change in degraded extent	-1787	

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

used trends earth to calculate land degradation using default data

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:

Only 2022 data of Soil Organic carbon, Land cover data available comparison ability is low

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
Anuradhapura	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	2	Mining area	Scientific Study	

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Anuradhapura District	Anuradhapura	2	Site-based data	1. Grazing land management 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Mineral resource extraction 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Manage artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	2						

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

1. Demographic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Economic

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

Rathnapura District	Rathnapura	3	Site-based data	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Other/general/unspecified
					  ◦ Other/general /unspecified
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces	

Total no. of brightpots		1				
Total brightspot area		3				

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. Social and cultural instruments
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

Most land improved due to Covid 19 situation due to stop land related activies

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
Development of land use planning guidelines	2020	overal	0	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)		◉ Yes ○ No	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Other: • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
To maintain sustainable land management, established a presidential task force and guidelines for mining practices	2019	Overal	0	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Other/general /unspecified	Ongoing	○ Yes ○ No		
Funded to private parties to establish plant nurseries	2019	overal		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Other/general /unspecified	Achieved	○ Yes ○ No		
Mangrove restoration program with department of forest and department of coastal conservation	2019	overal	2	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified • Improve coastal management ◦ Reduce coastal erosion • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 .17						

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

Prevent land degradation of land extent in government schools	2019	Selected schools	0 .1	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Achieved	○ Yes
							○ No		

Implement land management sites in Prison area Mahara	2019	Mahara	0 .02	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Achieved	○ Yes ○ No		

Implement land management site in land extent of air force base in Meerigama	2019	Meerigama	2	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						Achieved	○ Yes
							○ No		

Implement land management site in land extent of children town	2019	Ragama	0 .05	☒ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Other/general /unspecified
					  ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)
					  ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					• Restore/improve multiple functions
					• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses
						Achieved	○ Yes
							○ No		

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 .17						

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
Implement land management site in Suriya Wewa area	2019	Sriya Wewa	1	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Ongoing	○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 5 .17						

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
Mangrove restoration program with department of forest and department of coastal conservation	Same As Targeted Actions	All Island	2019-10-06	2	2 .00	

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

Development of land use planning guidelines:	0 .00
To maintain sustainable land management, established a presidential task force and guidelines for mining practices:	0 .00
Funded to private parties to establish plant nurseries:	0 .00
Mangrove restoration program with department of forest and department of coastal conservation :	2 .00
Prevent land degradation of land extent in government schools :	0 .00
Implement land management sites in Prison area Mahara:	0 .00
Implement land management site in land extent of air force base in Meerigama:	0 .00
Implement land management site in land extent of children town :	0 .00
Implement land management site in Suriya Wewa area:	0 .00

General comments

Most of the land management practices stopped due to Covid 19 situation and economic crisis in Sri Lanka

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	40 .2
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	39 .7
2007	
2008	
2009	36 .1
2010	
2011	
2012	38 .7
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	39 .3
2017	
2018	
2019	42 .0
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Base line period
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Increase	Reporting period

General comments

National value of the Gini index for the household income in the reporting period have been increased. The sector-level Gini indices in the urban, rural, and estate sectors in 2019 are, respectively, 49%, 44%, and 36%. In 2019 the highest income inequality have been reported from

Badulla district (53%) and lowest was 34% from Mannar. with compared to baseline period household income inequality have been increased dramatically in all sectors.

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	84		
2001	84		
2002	85		
2003	85		
2004	85		
2005	85		
2006	86		
2007	87		
2008	87		
2009	88		
2010	88		
2011	89		
2012	90		
2013	90		
2014	91		
2015	91		
2016	92		
2017	93		
2018	93		
2019	93		
2020	93		

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	government policy to supply safe drinking water for all.

General comments

By 2019, totally 91.9% of population were obtained access to safe drinking water and among them 51.8% were facilitated for piped water supply. Supply of CKDu affected areas and the rural community without safe drinking water supply facility have been given priority within the available resources.

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	5441276	26 .5	2822392	26 .6	2618884	26 .4
Reporting period	2962935	14 .0	1543468	14 .1	1419467	13 .9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Due to the reduction of land degradation in reporting period

General comments

in baseline period country had to face war in north region. living condition was unstable throughout the country. In reporting period development activities were high and more funds were allocated to implement SDGs.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Managing agricultural lands in socio-ecologically sensitive areas to promote food security, wellbeing and ecosystem health	2025	Subnational	Ongoing	develop village tank system (cascade system) to improve moisture content of soil in dry zone of the country and improve lively hood of poor.
Facilitate safe drinking water supply and sanitation to rural and underserved communities	2019	Subnational	Achieved	4.1% population were served
Reduce soil erosion of lands cultivated with annual and plantation crops	2019	Subnational	Ongoing	As one project, rehabilitated degraded agricultural lands in Kandy, Nuwaraeliya, Badulla districts in the central highlands
Reduce rate of soil degradation to improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stock	2019	Subnational	Ongoing	Applied SLM practices to land extent of government schools, Mahara Prison (with the help of prisoners), boys' town Ragama, meerigama air force camp.

General comments

The direction of SLM practices have been extended to district levels from 2020 mainly focusing livelihood developments.

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	51 291	0	0	0	14 892
2001	31 146	19 501	2 838	0	12 698
2002	20 490	11 144	3 421	87	31 042
2003	20 306	13 945	10 035	9 124	12 773
2004	15 986	0	0	0	50 197
2005	32 702	6 111	3 055	0	24 316
2006	15 340	1 179	0	0	49 664
2007	44 292	0	0	0	21 891
2008	0	0	0	0	66 183
2009	41 822	9 094	762	0	14 506
2010	2 342	0	0	0	63 841
2011	16 193	1 040	0	0	48 950
2012	13 414	1 507	222	0	51 040
2013	46 365	2 949	0	0	16 869
2014	0	0	0	0	66 183
2015	0	22 892	0	0	43 291
2016	0	22 361	0	0	43 822
2017	24 208	3 779	347	213	37 637
2018	28 855	7 149	4 000	0	26 178
2019	6 869	0	0	0	59 314
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	51 291	79 .6
2001	53 486	83 .1
2002	35 141	54 .6
2003	53 410	82 .9
2004	15 986	24 .8
2005	41 867	65 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	16 519	25 .7
2007	44 292	68 .8
2008	0	0 .0
2009	51 677	80 .2
2010	2 342	3 .6
2011	17 233	26 .8
2012	15 143	23 .5
2013	49 314	76 .9
2014	0	0 .0
2015	22 892	35 .7
2016	22 361	34 .9
2017	28 546	45 .5
2018	40 005	63 .8
2019	6 869	10 .9
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

With compared to baseline period drought condition have been dropped significantly within the reporting period.

General comments

It is anticipated to conduct SLM projects in the degraded areas according to the National Environmental action plan

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	3959828	21.6	14360167	78.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 360 167	78.4
2001	1356989	7 .4	5459840	29.6	11154987	60.5	454110	2.5	0	0.0	17 068 937	92.6
2002	5268024	28.4	9446891	51.0	2252400	12.2	1444507	7.8	110161	0.6	13 253 959	71.6
2003	2009282	10.8	8032661	43.1	3187272	17.1	2432981	13.1	2967233	15.9	16 620 147	89.2
2004	10049279	53.6	8685169	46.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 685 169	46.4
2005	10480126	55.6	6836810	36.3	515080	2.7	1017806	5.4	0	0.0	8 369 696	44.4
2006	16911302	89.1	1890797	10.0	182609	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 073 406	10.9
2007	5235690	27.4	13860612	72.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13 860 612	72.6
2008	19221173	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	8987356	46.4	9248743	47.8	935267	4.8	185308	1.0	0	0.0	10 369 318	53.6
2010	19078937	97.9	399905	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	399 905	2.1
2011	7778191	39.6	10438045	53.2	1403447	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 841 492	60.4
2012	16141595	81.6	3080531	15.6	493922	2.5	77310	0.4	0	0.0	3 651 763	18.4
2013	3251647	16.3	15216523	76.4	1454379	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 670 902	83.7
2014	20072246	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	20235153	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	2766406	13.6	5805958	28.5	3174659	15.6	3395846	16.7	5244243	25.7	17 620 706	86.4
2017	7269575	35.6	12567659	61.5	520536	2.5	20450	0.1	42715	0.2	13 151 360	64.4
2018	8230721	39.7	9010194	43.5	1822534	8.8	1646691	8.0	0	0.0	12 479 419	60.3
2019	17311743	82.9	3566616	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 566 616	17.1
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	2037706	21.7	7374322	78.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 374 322	78.3

	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	694643	7 .3	2817418	29 .7	5729836	60 .5	229105	2 .4	0	0 .0	8 776 359	92 .7
2002	2715145	28 .5	4850511	50 .9	1152910	12 .1	749316	7 .9	57235	0 .6	6 809 972	71 .5
2003	1034146	10 .8	4107478	42 .9	1640145	17 .1	1259412	13 .1	1543076	16 .1	8 550 111	89 .2
2004	5145109	53 .4	4497456	46 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 497 456	46 .6
2005	5386170	55 .5	3528441	36 .4	261980	2 .7	528895	5 .4	0	0 .0	4 319 316	44 .5
2006	8710232	89 .1	974752	10 .0	92934	1 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 067 686	10 .9
2007	2706232	27 .5	7132104	72 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	7 132 104	72 .5
2008	9904674	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2009	4642800	46 .5	4761799	47 .7	476869	4 .8	95093	1 .0	0	0 .0	5 333 761	53 .5
2010	9839796	98 .0	202056	2 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	202 056	2 .0
2011	4009306	39 .6	5382946	53 .2	726807	7 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	6 109 753	60 .4
2012	8328119	81 .5	1583053	15 .5	261497	2 .6	40928	0 .4	0	0 .0	1 885 478	18 .5
2013	1678688	16 .3	7849038	76 .3	756740	7 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	8 605 778	83 .7
2014	10366862	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2015	10456067	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2016	1417900	13 .5	3012572	28 .6	1652455	15 .7	1757431	16 .7	2700320	25 .6	9 122 778	86 .5
2017	3752825	35 .5	6507533	61 .6	268308	2 .5	10239	0 .1	21364	0 .2	6 807 444	64 .5
2018	4246682	39 .6	4680320	43 .7	929812	8 .7	862048	8 .0	0	0 .0	6 472 180	60 .4
2019	8947312	82 .7	1865450	17 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 865 450	17 .3
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	1922122	21 .6	6985845	78 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	6 985 845	78 .4
2001	662346	7 .4	2642422	29 .5	5425151	60 .6	225005	2 .5	0	0 .0	8 292 578	92 .6
2002	2552879	28 .4	4596380	51 .1	1099490	12 .2	695191	7 .7	52926	0 .6	6 443 987	71 .6
2003	975136	10 .8	3925183	43 .4	1547127	17 .1	1173569	13 .0	1424157	15 .7	8 070 036	89 .2
2004	4904170	53 .9	4187713	46 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 187 713	46 .1
2005	5093956	55 .7	3308369	36 .2	253100	2 .8	488911	5 .3	0	0 .0	4 050 380	44 .3

	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	8201070	89.1	916045	9.9	89675	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 005 720	10.9
2007	2529458	27.3	6728508	72.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 728 508	72.7
2008	9316499	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	4344556	46.3	4486944	47.8	458398	4.9	90215	1.0	0	0.0	5 035 557	53.7
2010	9239141	97.9	197849	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	197 849	2.1
2011	3768885	39.7	5055099	53.2	676640	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 731 739	60.3
2012	7813476	81.6	1497478	15.6	232425	2.4	36382	0.4	0	0.0	1 766 285	18.4
2013	1572959	16.3	7367485	76.4	697639	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 065 124	83.7
2014	9705384	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	9779086	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	1348506	13.7	2793386	28.4	1522204	15.5	1638415	16.6	2543923	25.8	8 497 928	86.3
2017	3516750	35.7	6060126	61.5	252228	2.6	10211	0.1	21351	0.2	6 343 916	64.3
2018	3984039	39.9	4329874	43.3	892722	8.9	784643	7.9	0	0.0	6 007 239	60.1
2019	8364431	83.1	1701166	16.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 701 166	16.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

It is noted that the percentage of the population not exposed to drought conditions is high at the end of the reporting period, and changes in the baseline and reporting periods show steep fluctuations. However, females' exposure to drought conditions is somewhat higher than that of males during the period considered.

General comments

SLM activities should direct to improve living condition of affected population while considering gender disparity.

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 .73		
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
SO3-3 (default DVI)		only 2018 data

General comments

Tire2 and 3 data will be provided in next report

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Achieve LDN (conduct SLM projects improve lively hood of affected population and reduce gender disparity)	2030	National	Ongoing	conduct programs as according to the national environmental action plan
calculate DVI tire 2 and produce tire 2 national population maps	2025	National	Not achieved	Start using next phase of GEF funding

General comments

Some SLM programs have been launched at the district level to mitigate the effects of the drought while also improving the living conditions of the affected population. In addition, the Healthy Landscape Project, the Managing Together Project, and other projects are all working together to implement SO3 and SDG 1-15. The project data and geographical information will be included in the next report.

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 .63935	0 .6281	0 .64726	
2001	0 .6354	0 .62461	0 .64384	
2002	0 .63189	0 .62122	0 .64095	
2003	0 .62933	0 .61532	0 .6371	
2004	0 .62511	0 .61232	0 .6343	
2005	0 .62186	0 .6077	0 .63158	
2006	0 .61845	0 .60389	0 .62801	
2007	0 .61501	0 .59883	0 .62495	
2008	0 .6118	0 .5959	0 .62189	
2009	0 .60837	0 .58738	0 .61949	
2010	0 .60549	0 .58303	0 .61722	
2011	0 .60091	0 .57707	0 .61516	
2012	0 .59781	0 .56938	0 .61386	
2013	0 .59539	0 .56367	0 .61354	
2014	0 .59092	0 .55728	0 .61301	
2015	0 .58798	0 .55094	0 .61254	
2016	0 .58435	0 .54372	0 .61249	
2017	0 .58044	0 .53548	0 .61262	
2018	0 .57838	0 .53106	0 .61221	
2019	0 .57267	0 .52065	0 .61132	
2020	0 .5702	0 .513	0 .61129	

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

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

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. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation 3. Climate change 4. Pollution 5. Invasive alien species	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 3. Trade 4. Technological Innovations 5. Local to Global Governance	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 3. Pre-Emptive Action 4. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 5. Environmental Law and Implementation		1. Develop a data system to provide information for strategies, policies, guidelines, conventions, and assessments. 2. Introduce conservation practices to conserve species and ecosystems. 3. Conduct effective environmental impact assessment surveys for mega projects. 4. Facilitate scientific research. 5. Capacity building of officials and the general public 6. Recognize the potential applications of medicinal plants and their wild relatives. 7. Allocate resources for conservation and application. 8. Recruit suitable candidates for biological surveys and red-listing assessments as a continuous process.

General comments

Only 2012 and 2020 data for the national red list and conservation status of flora are available in the country. It is anticipated to establish a national database and continuously upload information for comparison and decision-making purposes.

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	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2001	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2002	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2003	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2004	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2005	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2006	36.97	36 .85	36 .98	
2007	37.01	36 .88	37 .02	
2008	38.56	38 .44	38 .57	
2009	40.24	40 .11	40 .25	
2010	41.11	40 .99	41 .11	
2011	41.47	41 .35	41 .47	
2012	41.99	41 .87	41 .99	
2013	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2014	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2015	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2016	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2017	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2018	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2019	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	
2020	43.69	43 .69	43 .69	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	environmentally important or threatened or with higher necessity of protection to be declared as an Environmental Protection Areas under the provision of 24 (c) and 24 (d) of National Environment Act No.47 of 1980 amended by the Act No. 53 of 2000 and Act No. 56 of 1986.

General comments

In the reporting period, mega-development projects were launched, more environmental surveys were done, and more lands were declared as environmentally sensitive areas.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Increase forest cover by 32%	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	To improve watersheds, 30 ha of hilltop were planted, removed finas trees, and planted broadleaf trees on 32.5 ha; a total of 4579 ha of lands have been reforested and managed within the reporting period.
Existing protected areas are managed effectively and identify new Environmentally sensitive areas to declare.	2020	National	Achieved	16 forests (12136ha), 76 mangrove areas (17856ha) and 36474ha around Sinharaja forests have been declared as protected areas. 10 areas have been declared as Environmental sensitive areas
Revival of ecosystem through restoration programs	2030	National	Ongoing	lands of Knuckles, Sinharaja and some other areas have been acquired for restoration and conservation, prepared guidelines for mangrove restoration.
Periodic update of conservation status of species through red listing	2030	National	Ongoing	1900 plant species have been evaluated to update red list of Sri Lanka and reptiles & freshwater fish have been evaluated with collaboration of global Red listing process

Complementary information

Every 10 years red list will be updated but the lack of research funding the progress is very low

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 ≈

NA

NA

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 1 621 488 .53	Received 10 324 695 .42
Received	2017	Committed 6 634 861 .35	Received 1 228 906 .32
Received	2018	Committed 124 188 .38	Received 188 371 .28
Received	2019	Committed 1 121 909 .84	Received 9 528 712 .71
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		9 502 448 .1	21 270 685 .73

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2019
Recipient / Provider	Domestic/foreign
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Sustainable Land Management sites (Establishment of land management sites, conducted awareness programes, conducted symposium to identify non-financial resources
Total Amount USD	28,089.89

	Explanation
Sector	Land resources
Capacity Building	Capacity building through awareness creation, supply non-expendable equipment
Technology Transfer	Knowledge transferred to ground level farmers, school children and general public
Gender Equality	always considered gender balance when conducting programmes
Channel	National budget
Type of flow	Development
Financial Instrument	domestic fund allocated from national budget
Type of support	Encourage general public to self-motivation and knowledge sharing for sustainable land management
Amount mobilised through public interventions	According to financial regulation stipulated by government
Additional Information	Sites were selected as accordance with the possibility of maintaining continuously

General comments

If country receive more funds to rehabilitate degraded area, then more projects would be implemented to develop lively hood of affected population.

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 ∾

NA

It is a need to introduce a proper information system in near future

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	2 712 466	without administrative expenses
Directly related to combat DLDD	2019	157 095	land, forest, water and biodiversity sector expenditure from Ministry of Environment
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2019	2 555 371	Expenses for legal, training staff and other activities
Subsidies	2019	0	not received
Subsidies related to combat DLDD	2019	0	not received
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government revenues	2019	4 472 267	only from mining sector
Environmental taxes for the conservation of land resources and taxes related to combat DLDD	2019	11 177 869	only from mining sector
Total revenues / total per year			

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	data derived from annual report of 2019 of Ministry of Environment
Subsidies	not received
Government revenues	Mining sector details from annual report 2019 Ministry of Environment

	Explanation
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	activities related to each sector includes direct and indirect approaches for the assigned duty, the relevant components from each sector were separated as direct or indirect drivers for DLDD

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

no any plan

General comments

It is anticipated to establish a proper information system to support UNCCD reporting process from the next GEF fundings

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 ≈

NA

NA

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

NA

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?

NA

General comments

NA

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 ∾

NA

NA

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.

NA

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.

NA

General comments

NA

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.

Three SLM sites have been planned to do in 2023. USD 83,334

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.

GEF funding for UNCCD reporting

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.

1. To improve degraded land and living condition of affected population 2. Prevent soil erosion on hilltops 3. Watershed management and improve moisture content of soil in dry zone in the country 4. To implement research on red listing and conservation on biodiversity 5. Need funds to do surveys and research to identify financial instruments utilized, technology transfer, population data 6. Research funds need to update reporting maps and information, population data

General comments

As the UNCCD reporting process need continuous assessment on land, water and living beings in country terrestrials, establishing a continuous project unit would be very helpful.

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:

under the GEF (cycle 5) funded project on rehabilitation of degraded agricultural land of central highland project SLM activities carried out in the farmers' fields. Micro watershed management plans were developed, and conservation activities were done using the domestic funds. utilized domestic funds for establishment of SLM demonstration sites.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of coordination among implementing partners

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

with the proper guidelines and financial support general public would be encouraged in SLM activities

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

Under RDAL project home garden were developed and this project was implemented targeting housewives in the area. the housewives were encouraged to do self-employments such as floral culture, export agricultural products, plant and animal nursery.

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

Under the Healthy landscape project cascade system in dry zone are developing to improve soil moisture content and living condition of affected population

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:

LDN concept directly related to the SLM identified in most of the projects and programs implementing in the Ministry of Environment

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of Financial resources and lack of coordination among stakeholder agencies

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Identified the need of expand and smooth SLM process.

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☐ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF
- ☐ Other funds (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Extended the SLM activities to tire 2 & 3 levels

What were the challenges faced, if any?

delay of receiving funds

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Introduce proper mechanism to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

National steering committee on SLM was established. under this steering committee 7 technical coordinating committees have been established to coordinate the activities identified in the NAP.

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?

To some extent it is successful. But there are some lack as well.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Progress monitoring and reporting of NAP is difficult since some stakeholder agencies are not corporate in this process.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Research/surveys on resources mobilization on DLDD

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.

Gap analysis of SLM projects were carried out. the RDAL project were identified gaps in SLM policies

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?

need assessment could be done and revised the policies

What were the challenges faced, if any?

lack of coordination among stake holder agencies

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

With a proper information system develop effective policy for SLM

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

From CBD-NBSAP, CC-NAP and UNCCD-NAP action plans for DLDD were developed

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

lack of financial support

What were the challenges faced, if any?

NA

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

NA

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.

Preparing NEAP (National environmental action plan), Agriculture policy, SLM policy, Soil conservation act

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

NA

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of domestic financial resources

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

NA

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.

developed national drought plan were developed.

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

under this plan activities could be identified

What were the challenges faced, if any?

domestic funds

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

NA

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:

NA

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

NA

What were the challenges faced, if any?

NA

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

NA

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

NA

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:

preparing guidelines for blocking lands for commercial purposes

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

small amounts of funds are allocated for the SLM practices

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Slow monitoring and evaluation process, lack of knowledge in tire 2,3 levels

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

More projects should be introduced to tire 2,3 levels

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

more women and youth engaged in agricultural practices.

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.

Most of the alternative livelihood have been developed as a requirement of SDG-1.

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

under the RDAL project some alternative livelihoods have been implemented.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Project scope was not flexible for the process

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Need specific project and financial resources.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

promote value added products from plants such as invasive species, introduce household self-employment.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

AI: Additional indicators

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

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
Official poverty line	SO2	Decreasing	reduced within the reporting period.

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

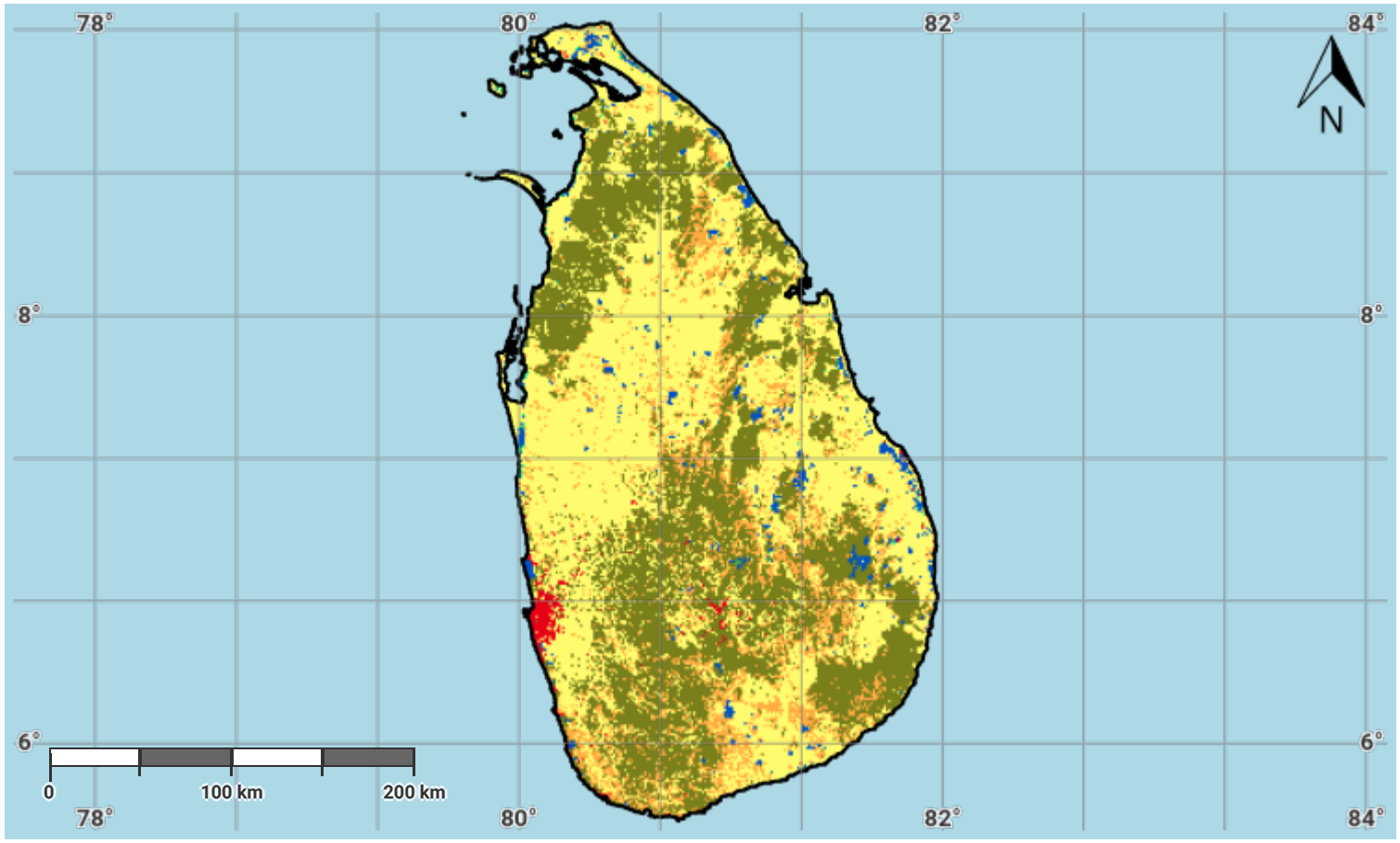
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☒ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Total country area (65642km2) water bodies (2905km2)	Total land cover -648km2 Land extent -1409.25km2 Water bodies - 761.25km2	improve accuracy of land cover data

Other files for Reporting

Sri Lanka - SO5-1 recipient	Download	25.5 KB

Sri Lanka – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

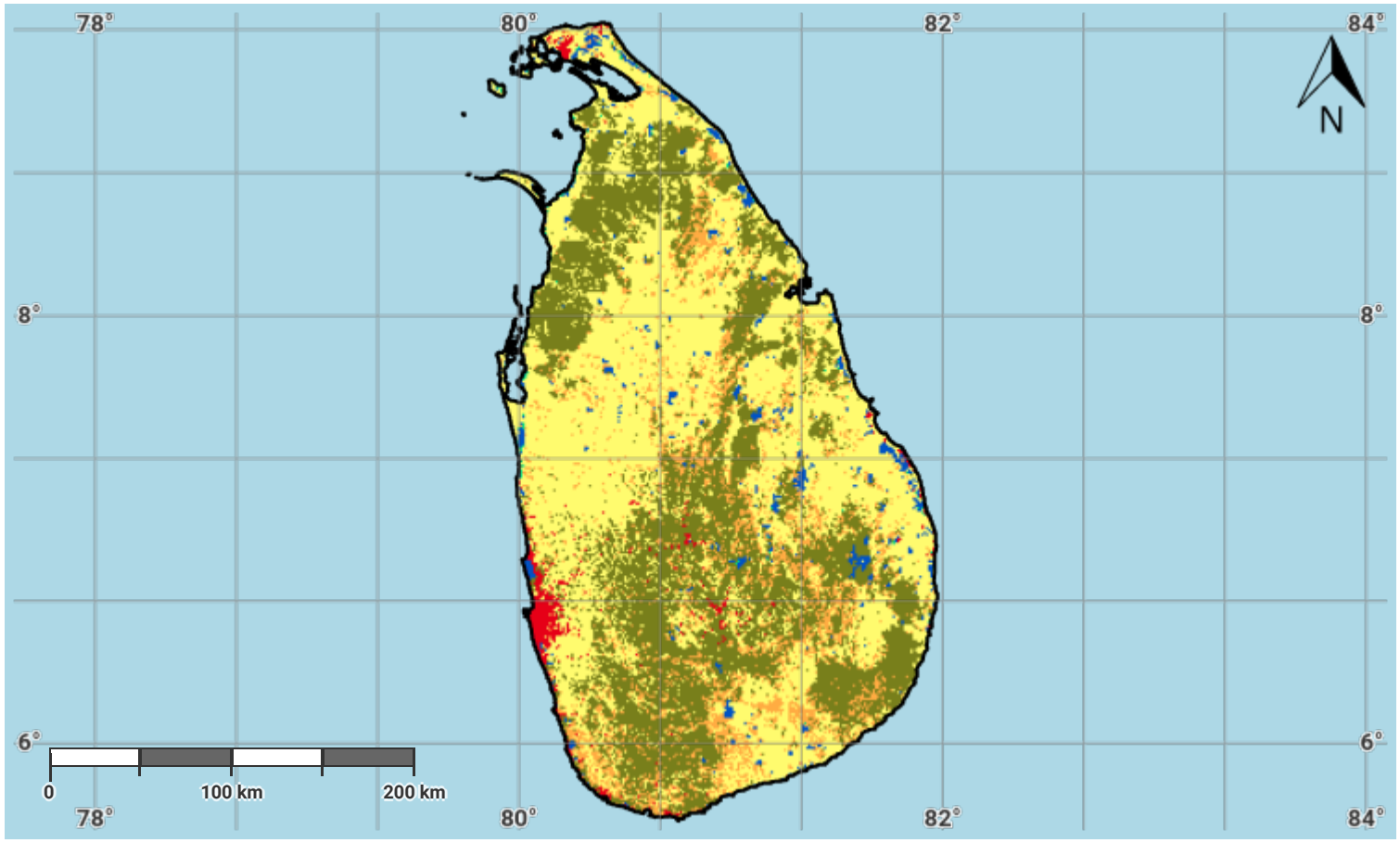
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Sri Lanka – 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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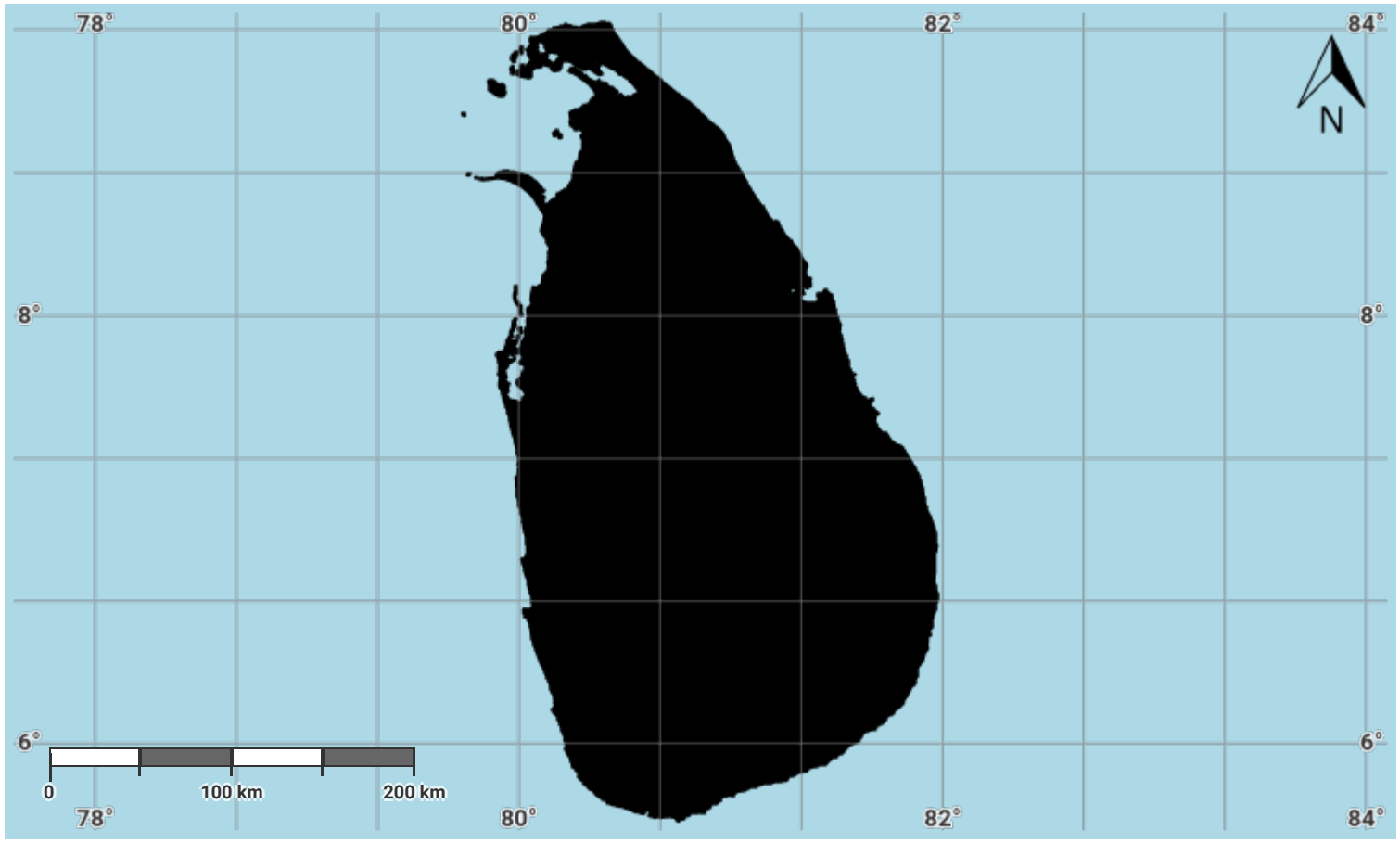
Sri Lanka – SO1-1.M3

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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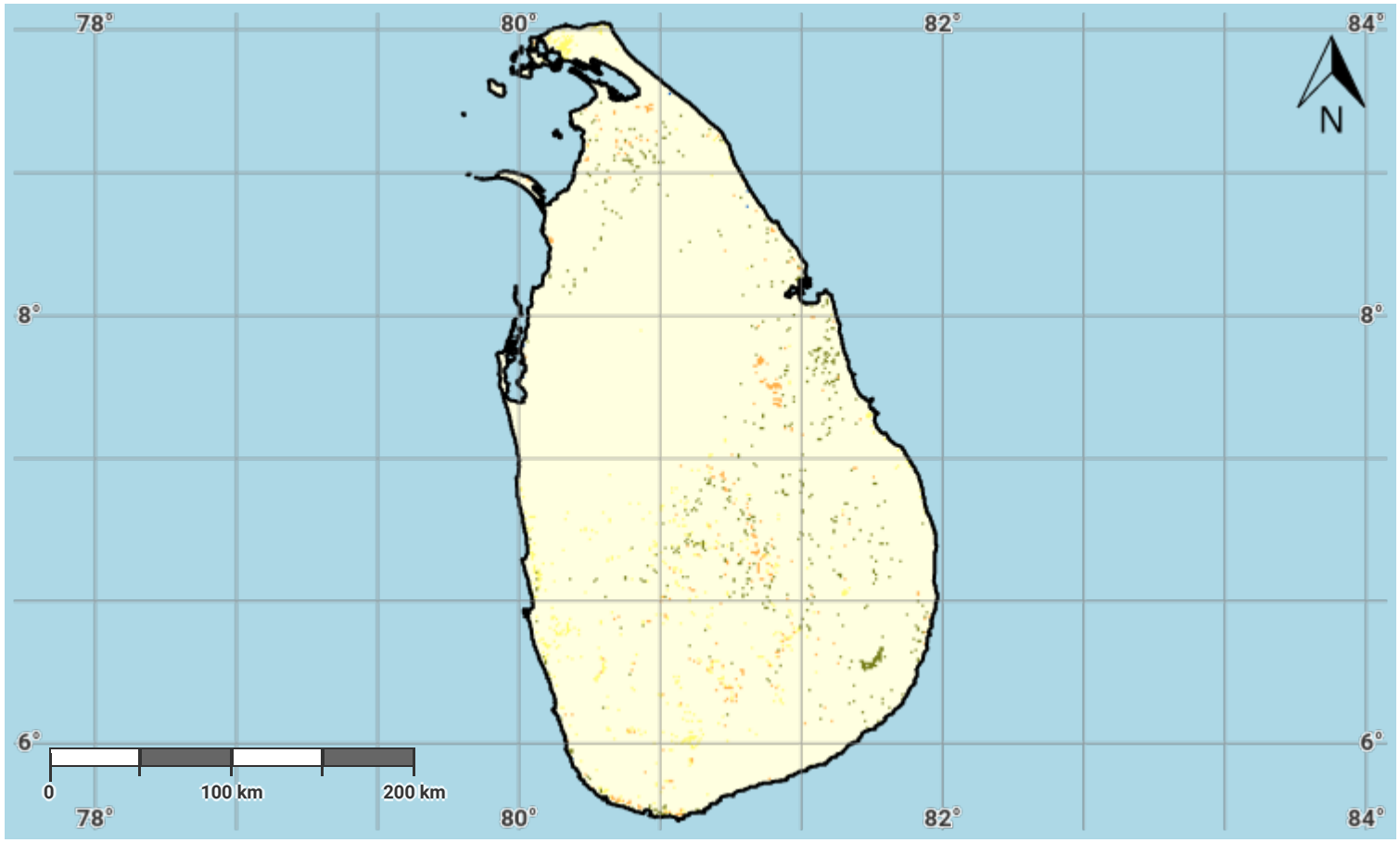
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- National Data generated by Land use policy planning department

Sri Lanka – 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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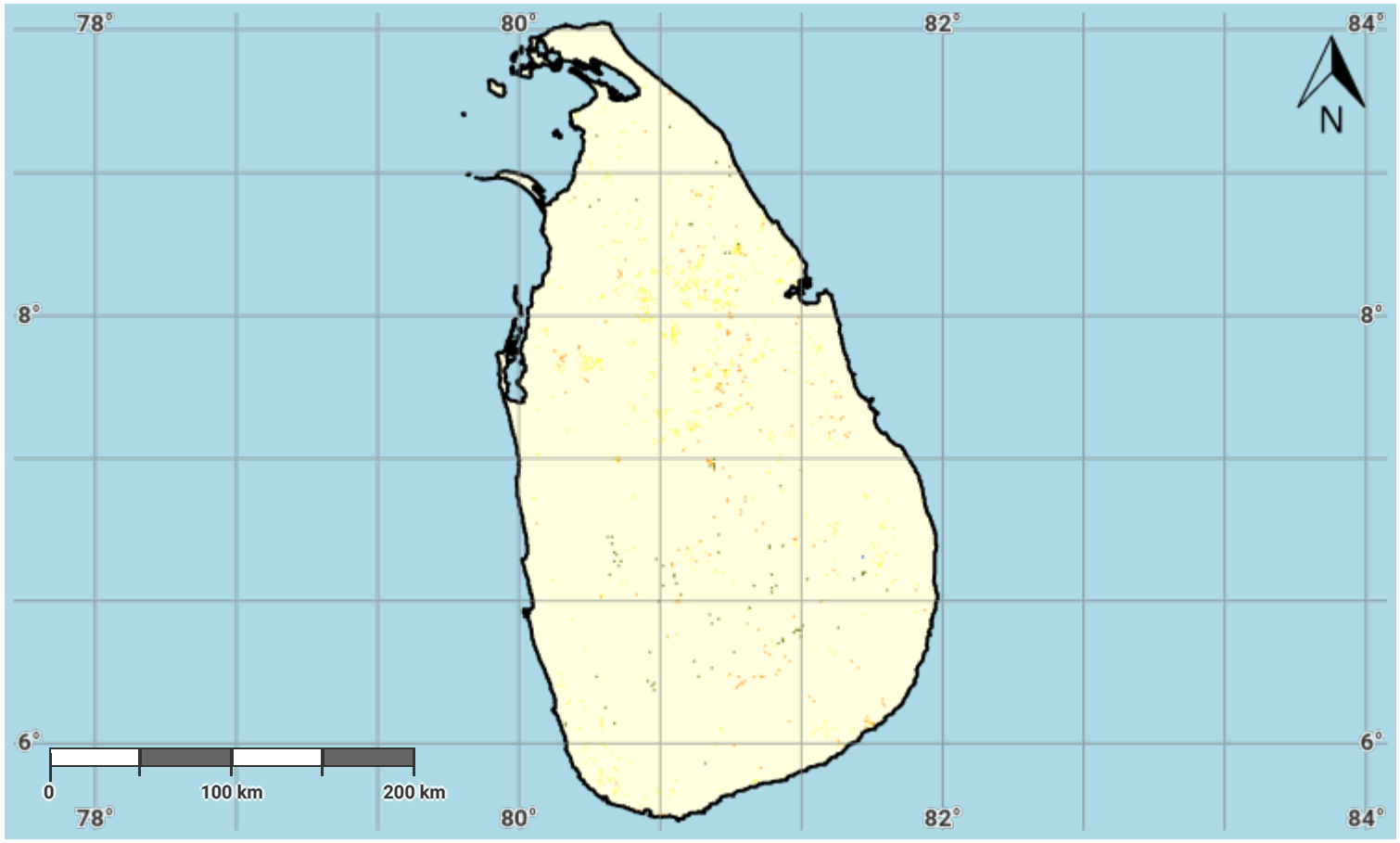
Sri Lanka – SO1-1.M5

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)

Disclaimer

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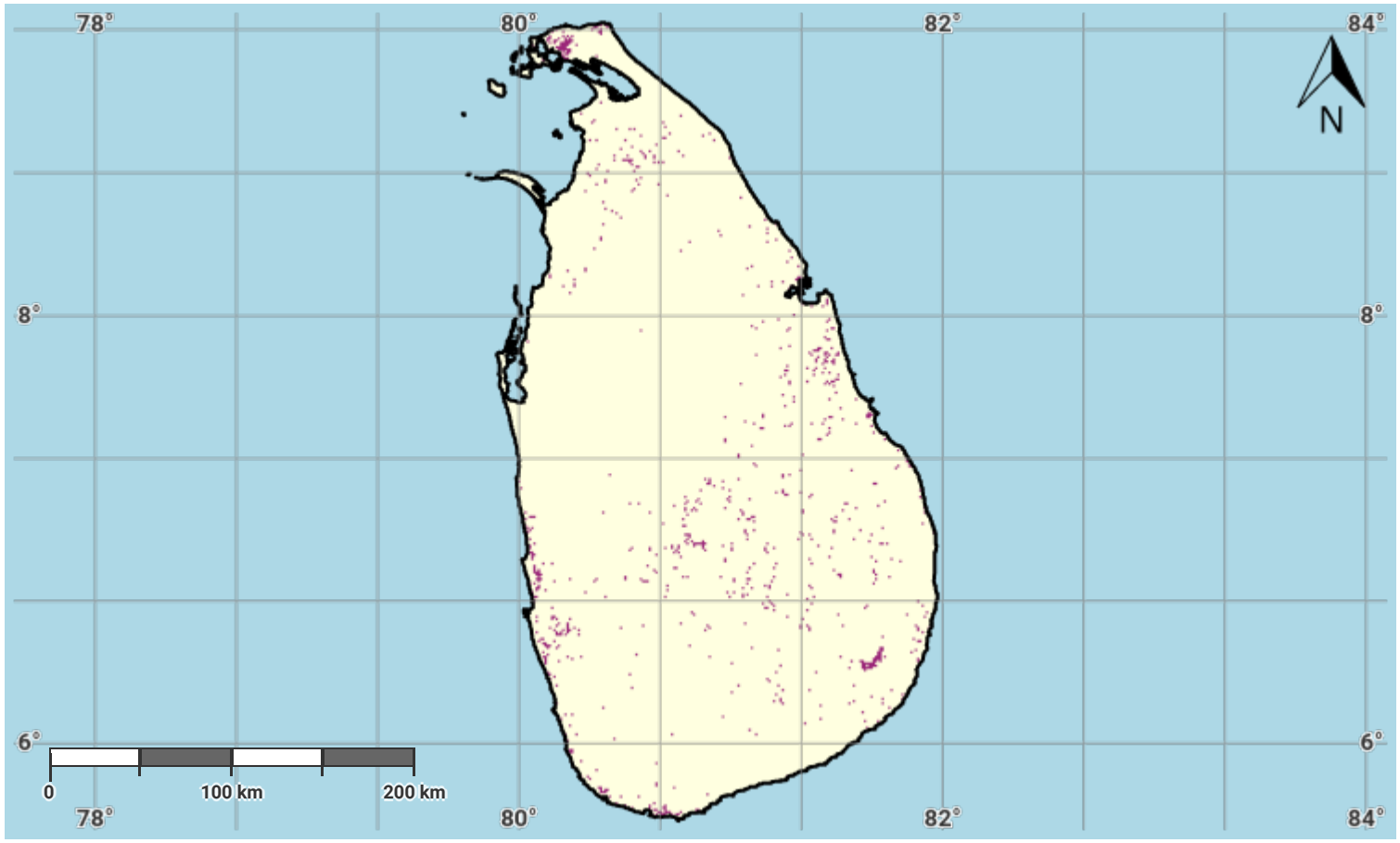
Source Data Credits

- 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/

Sri Lanka – 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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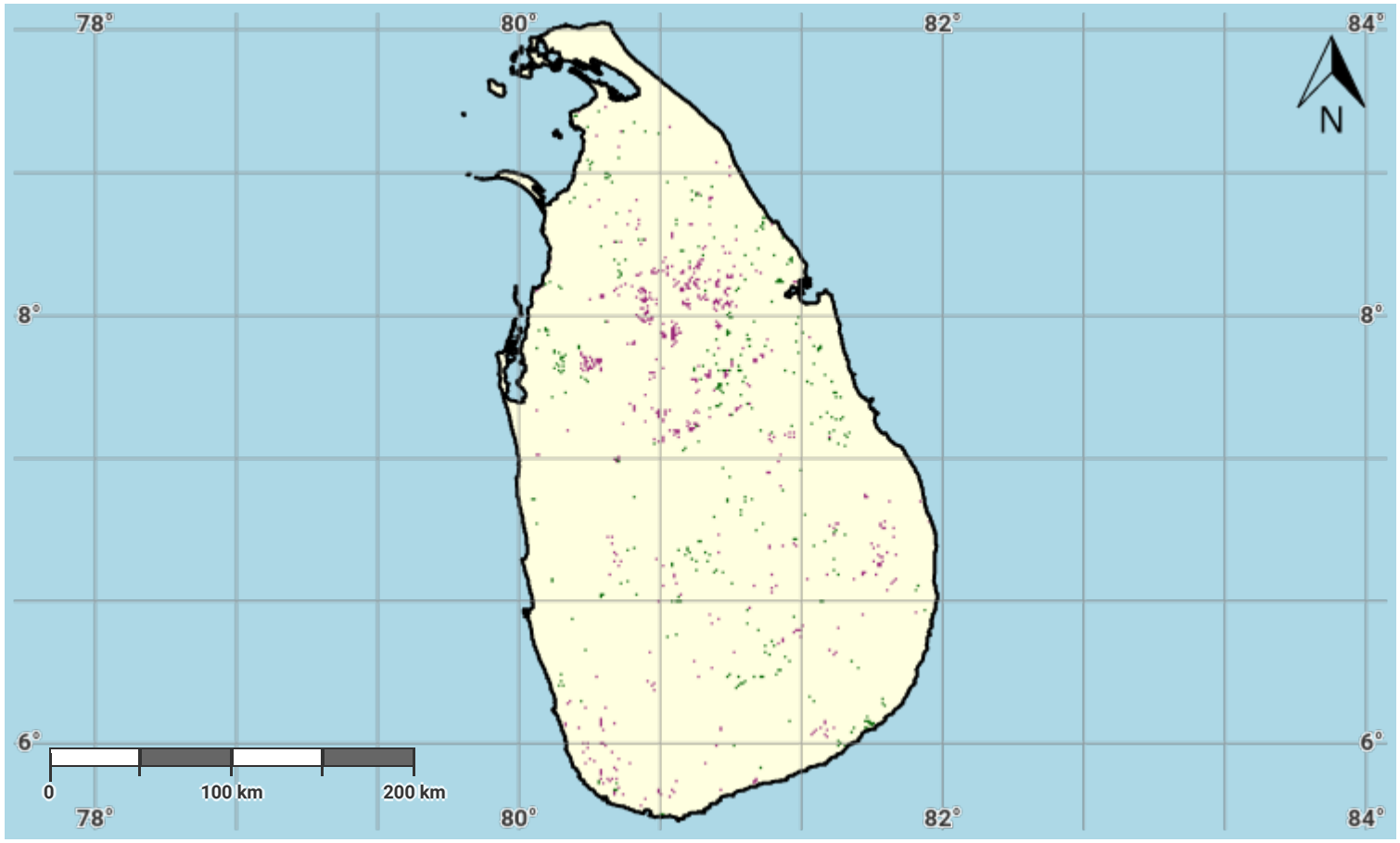
Sri Lanka – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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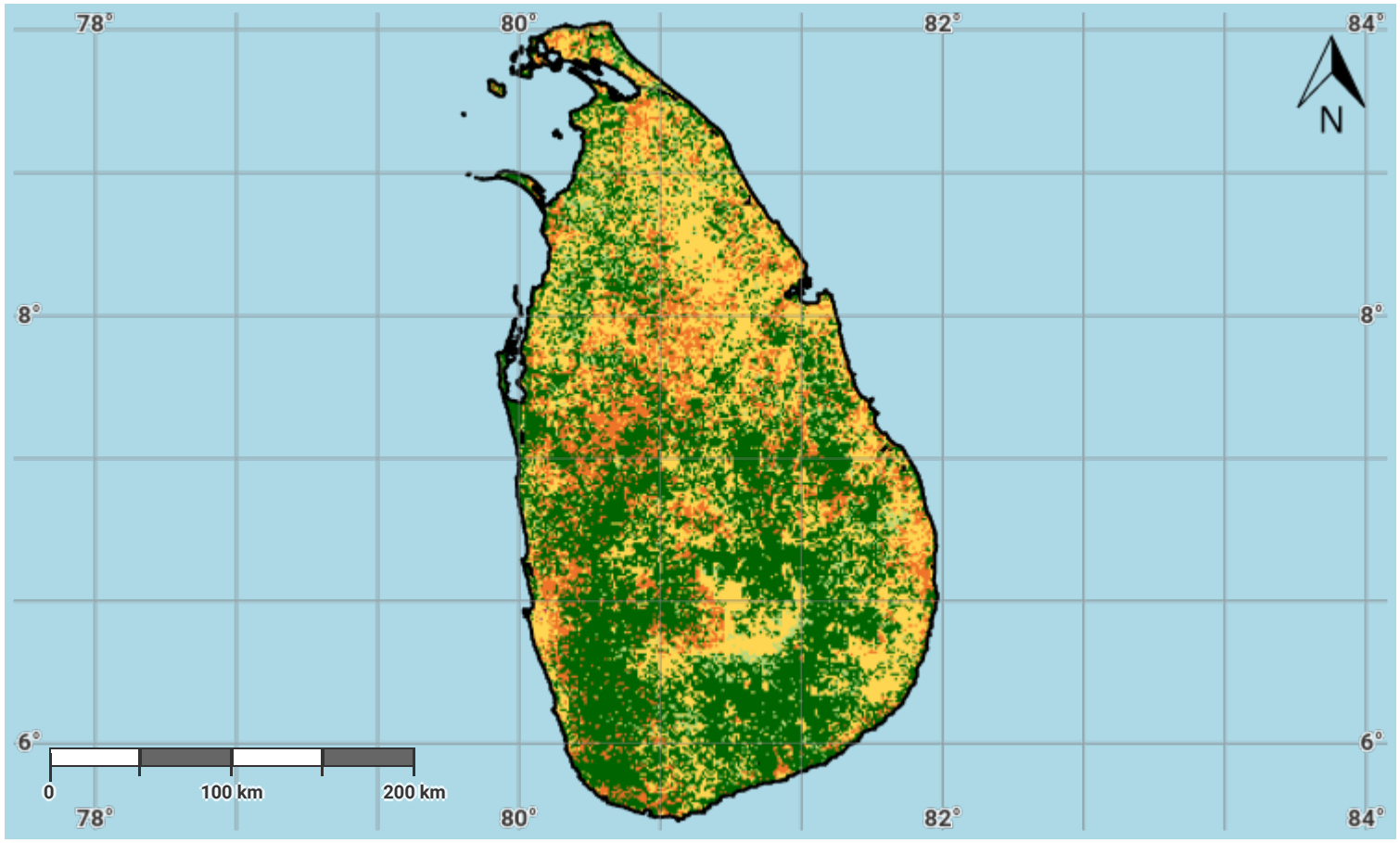
Sri Lanka – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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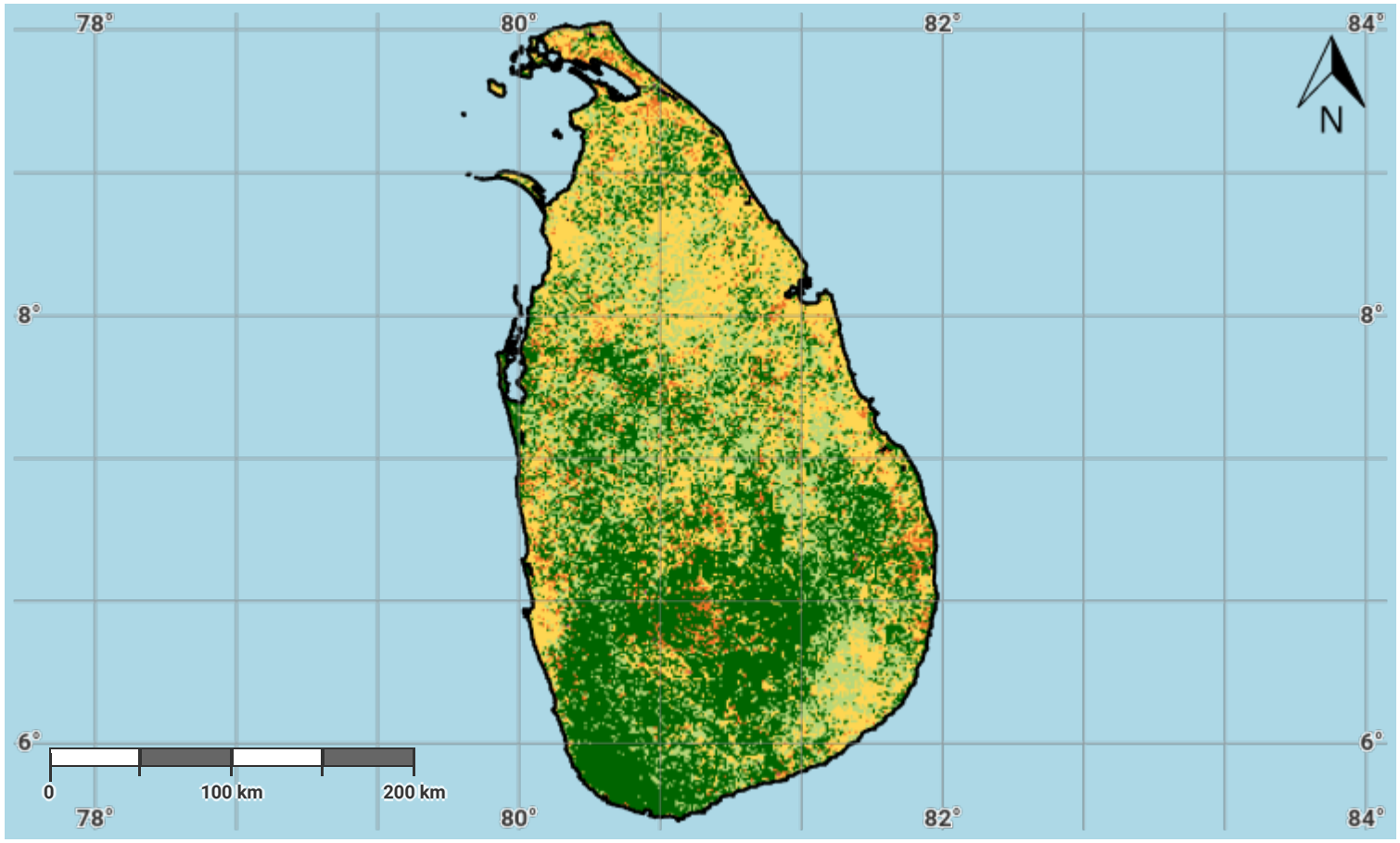
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Sri Lanka – 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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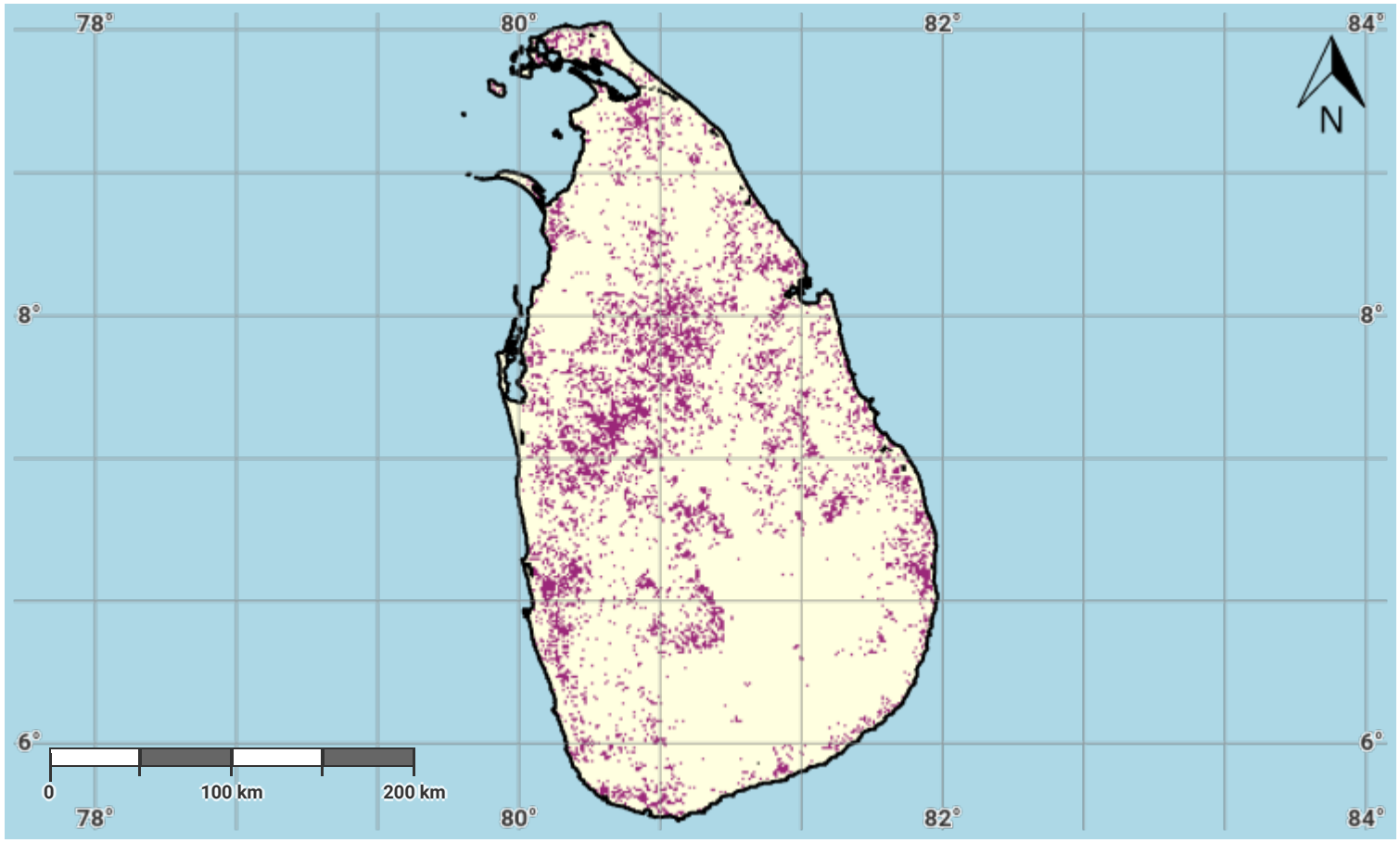
Sri Lanka – SO1-2.M3

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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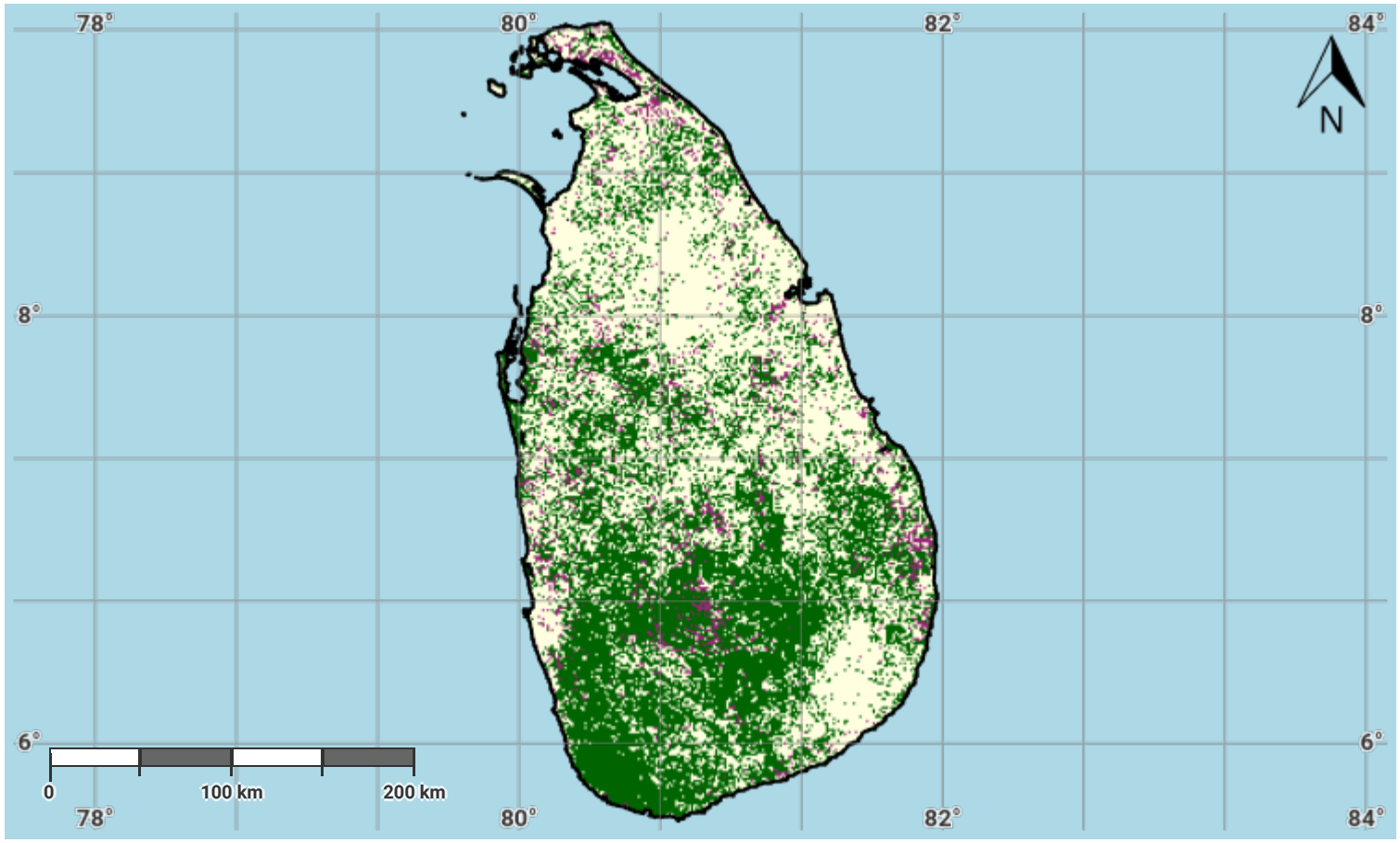
Sri Lanka – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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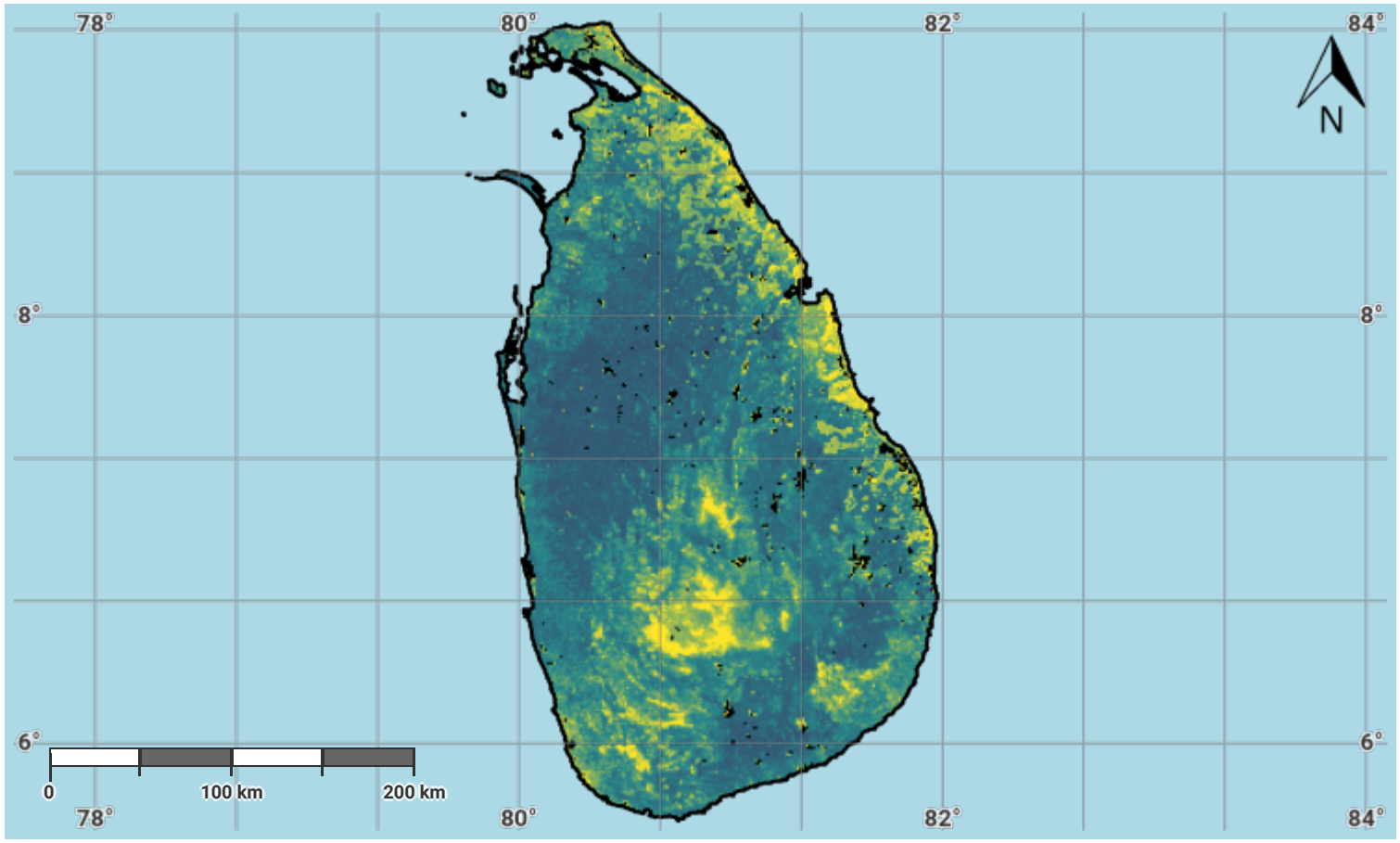
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 93.5 t/ha
- 93.5 - 187.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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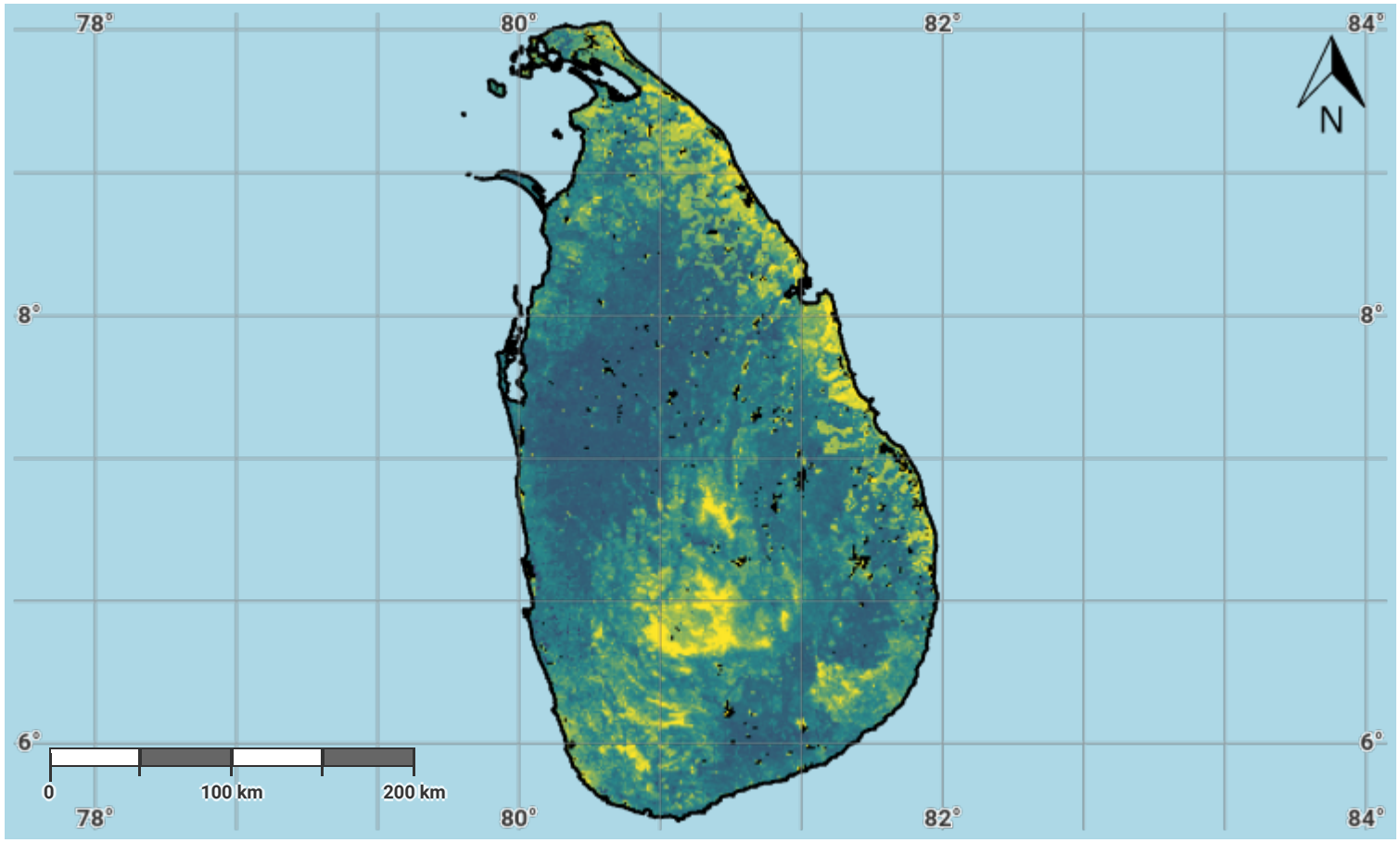
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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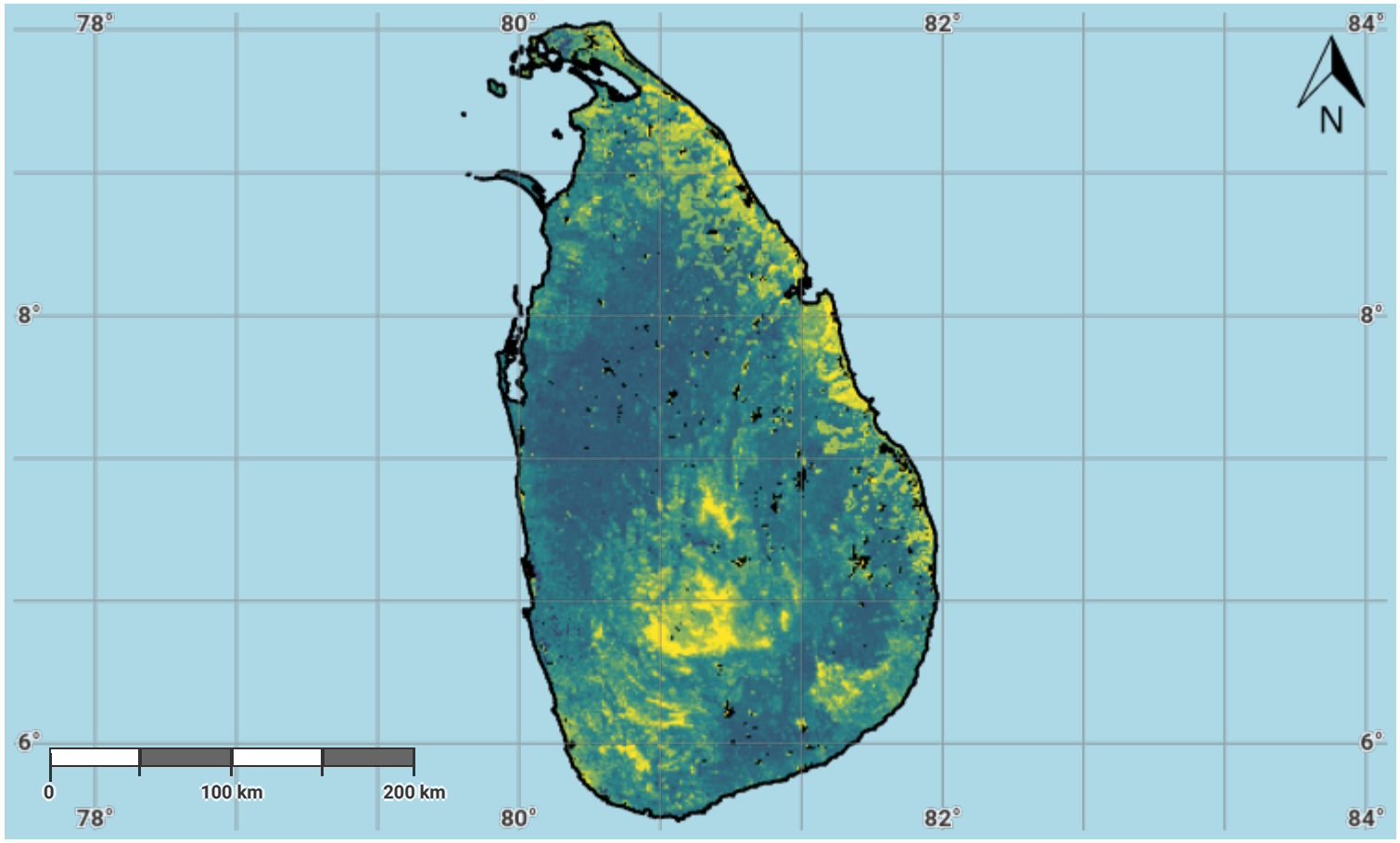
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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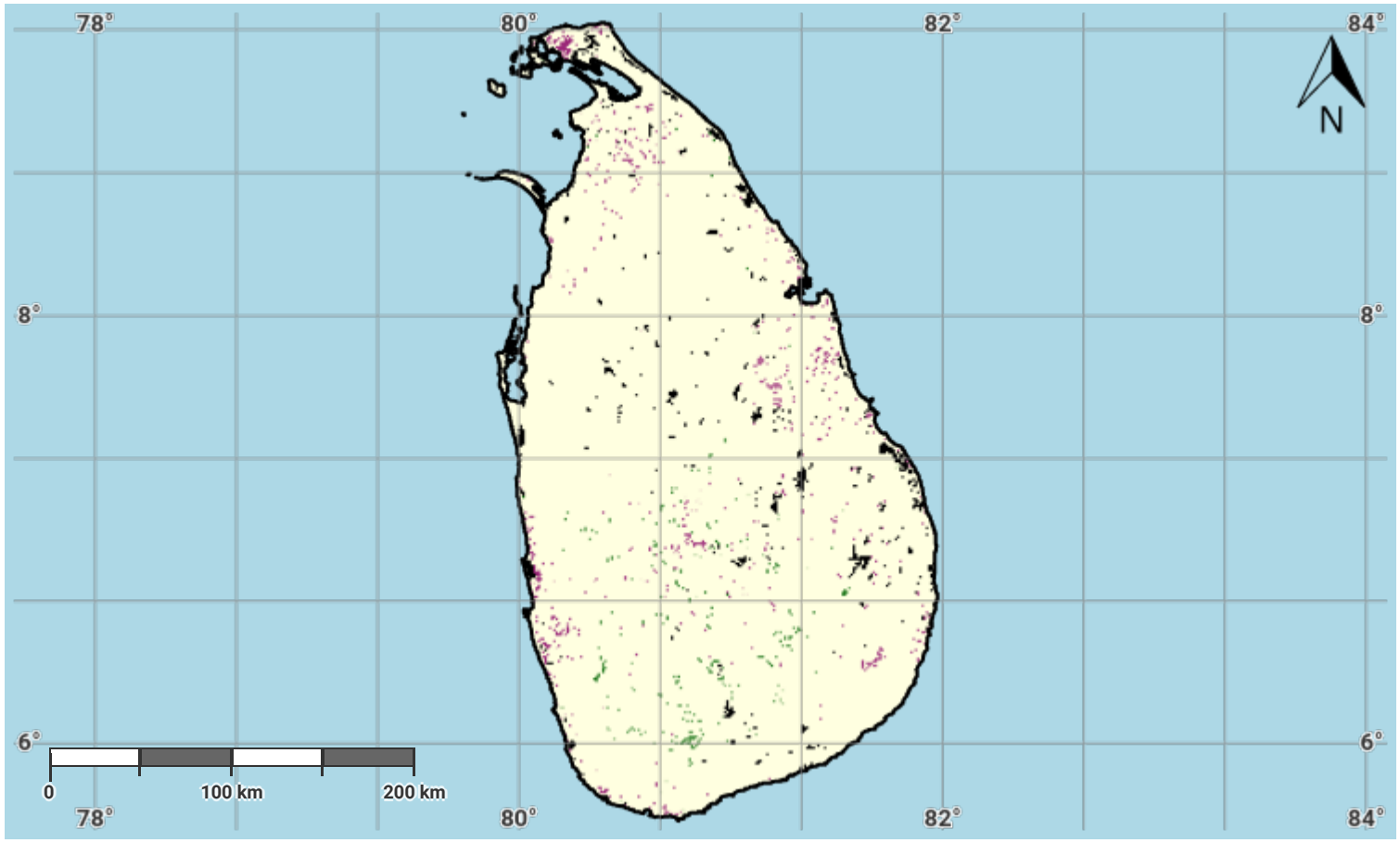
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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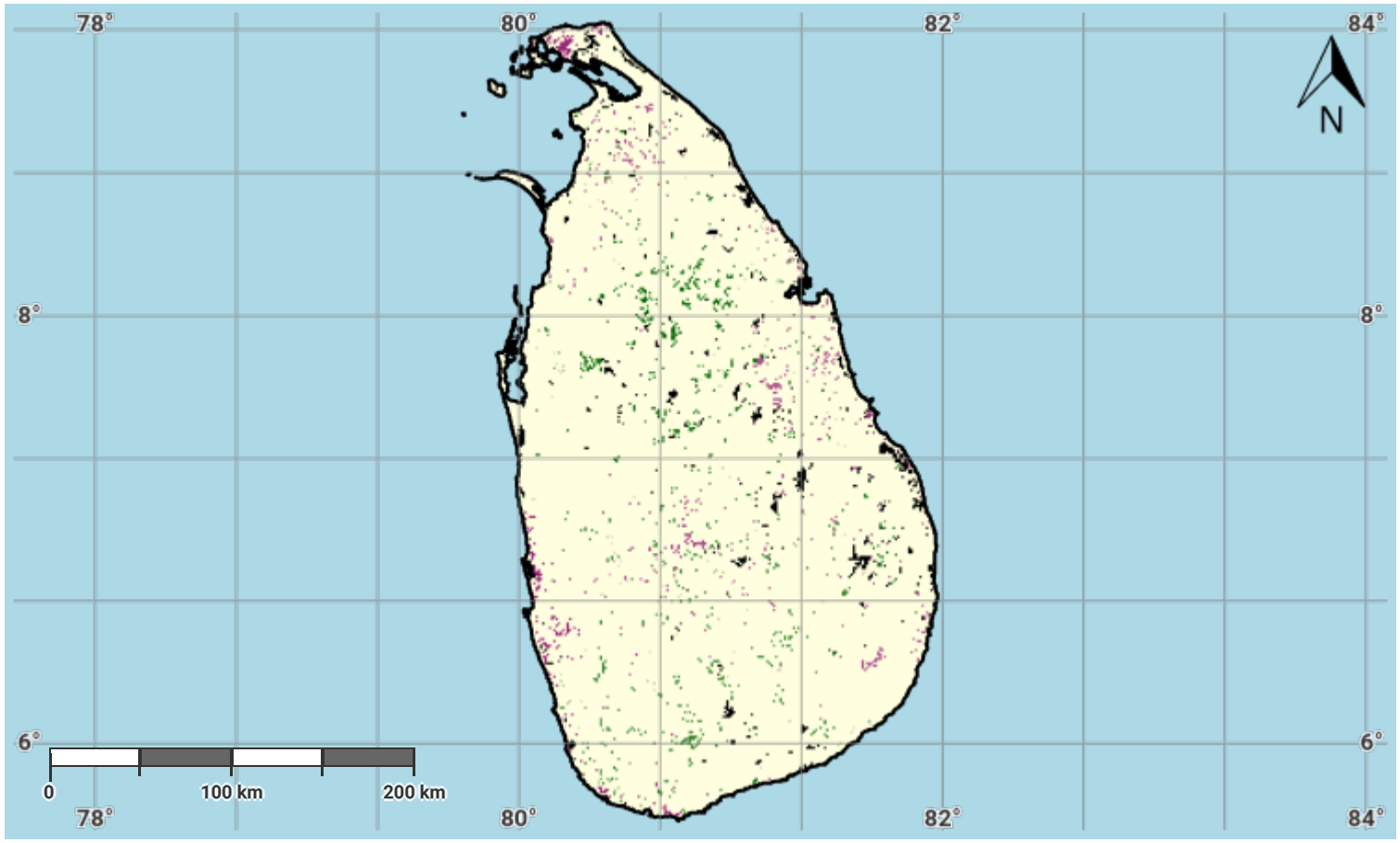
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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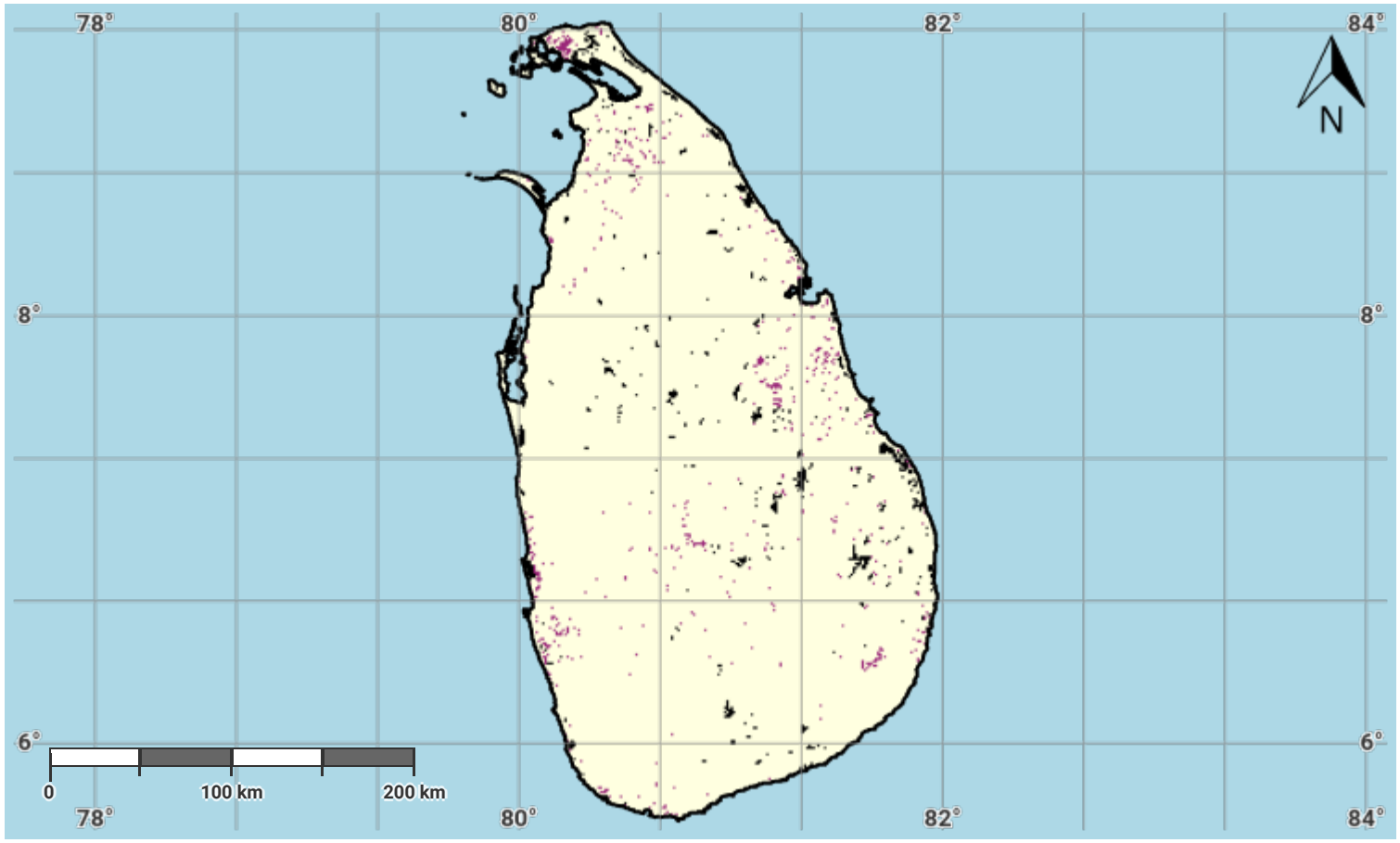
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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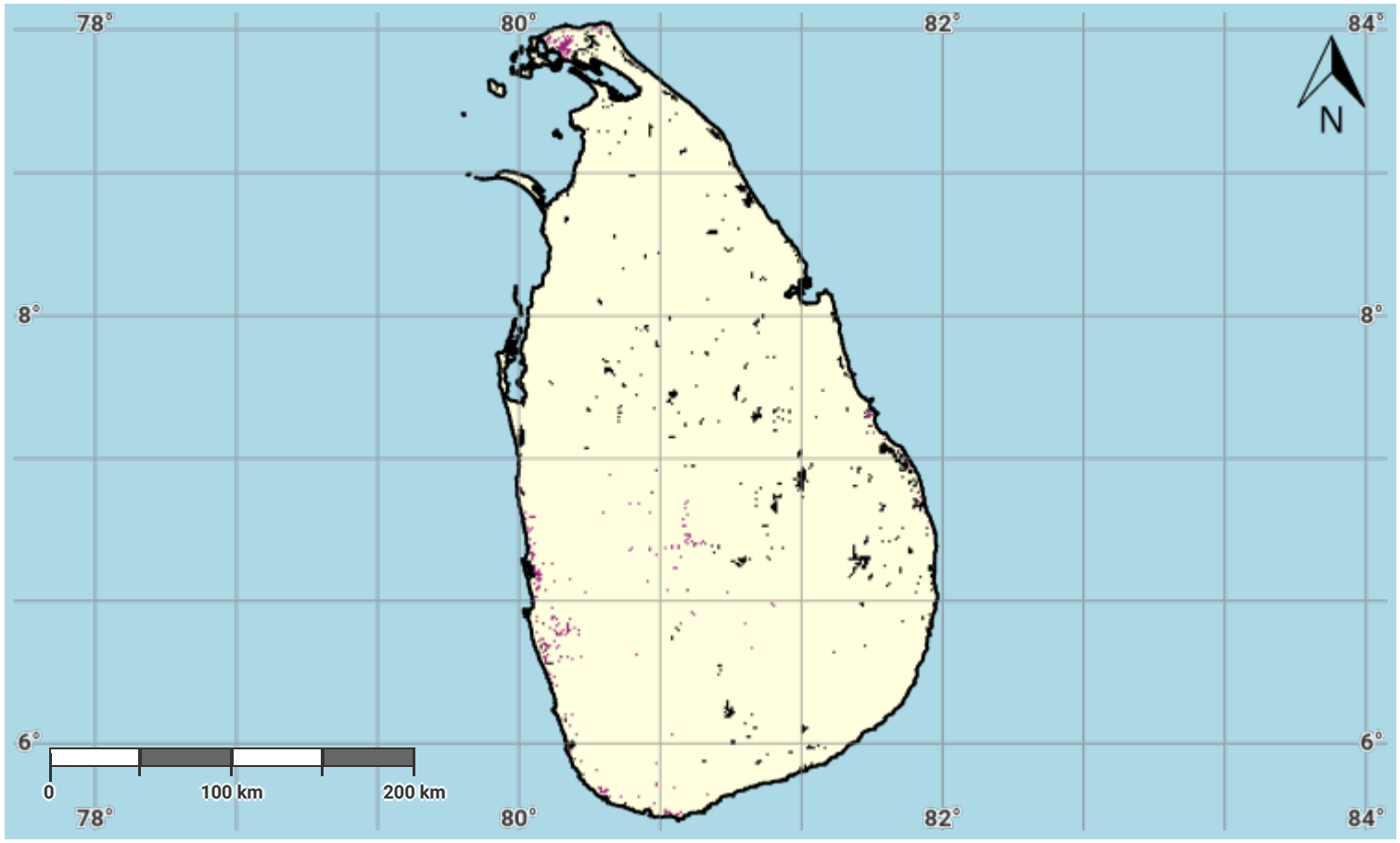
Sri Lanka – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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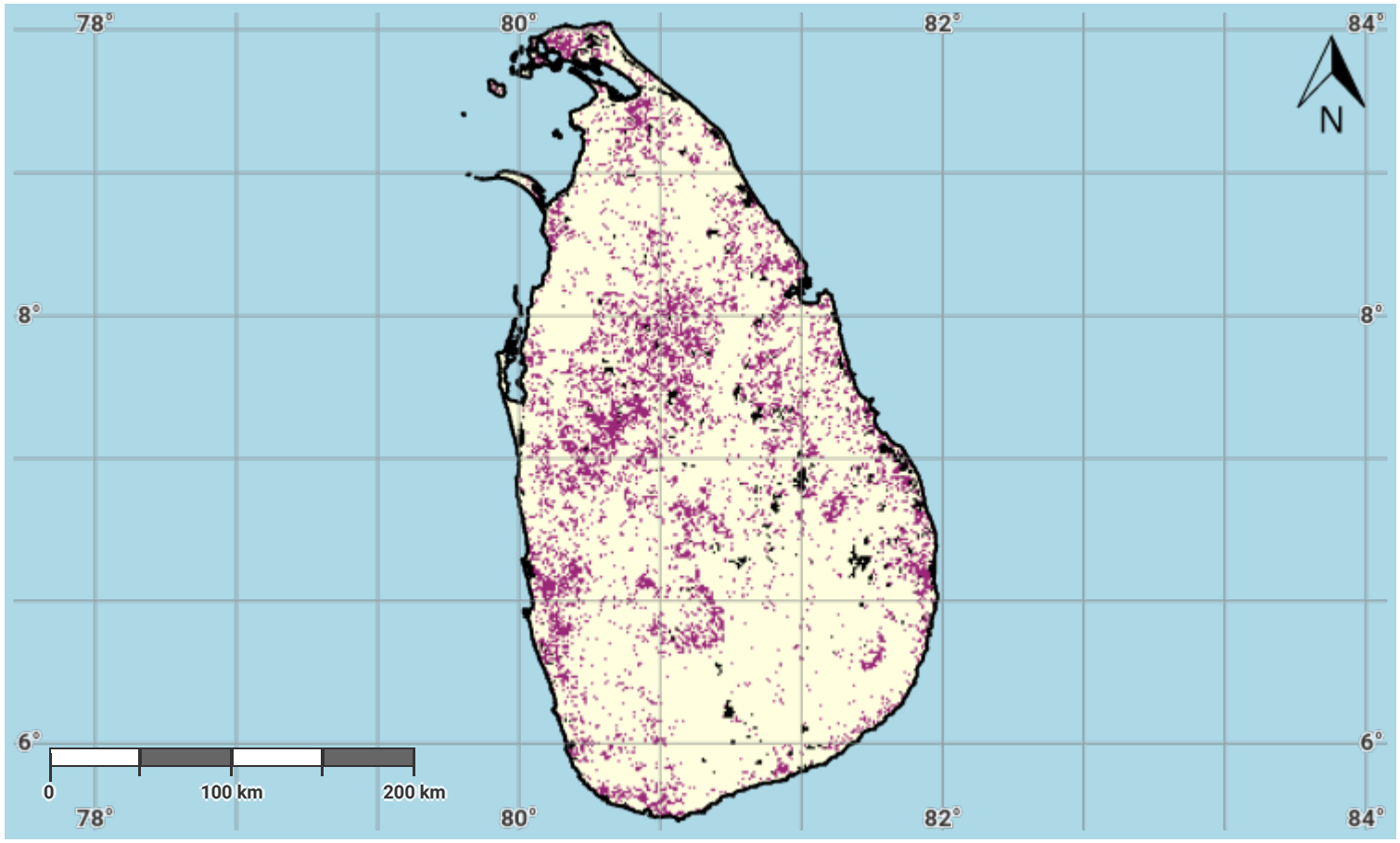
Sri Lanka – SO1-4.M1

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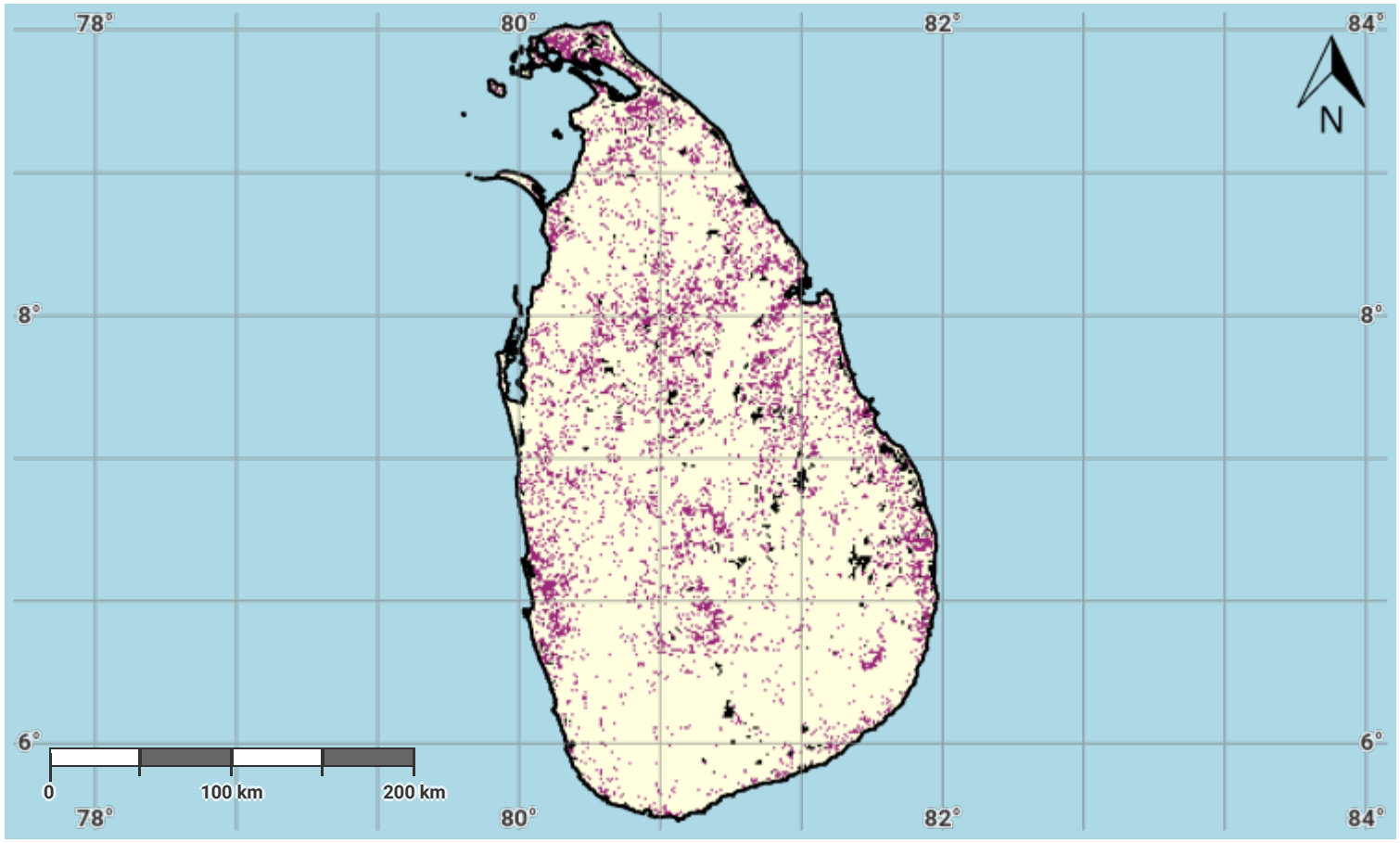
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-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

Sri Lanka – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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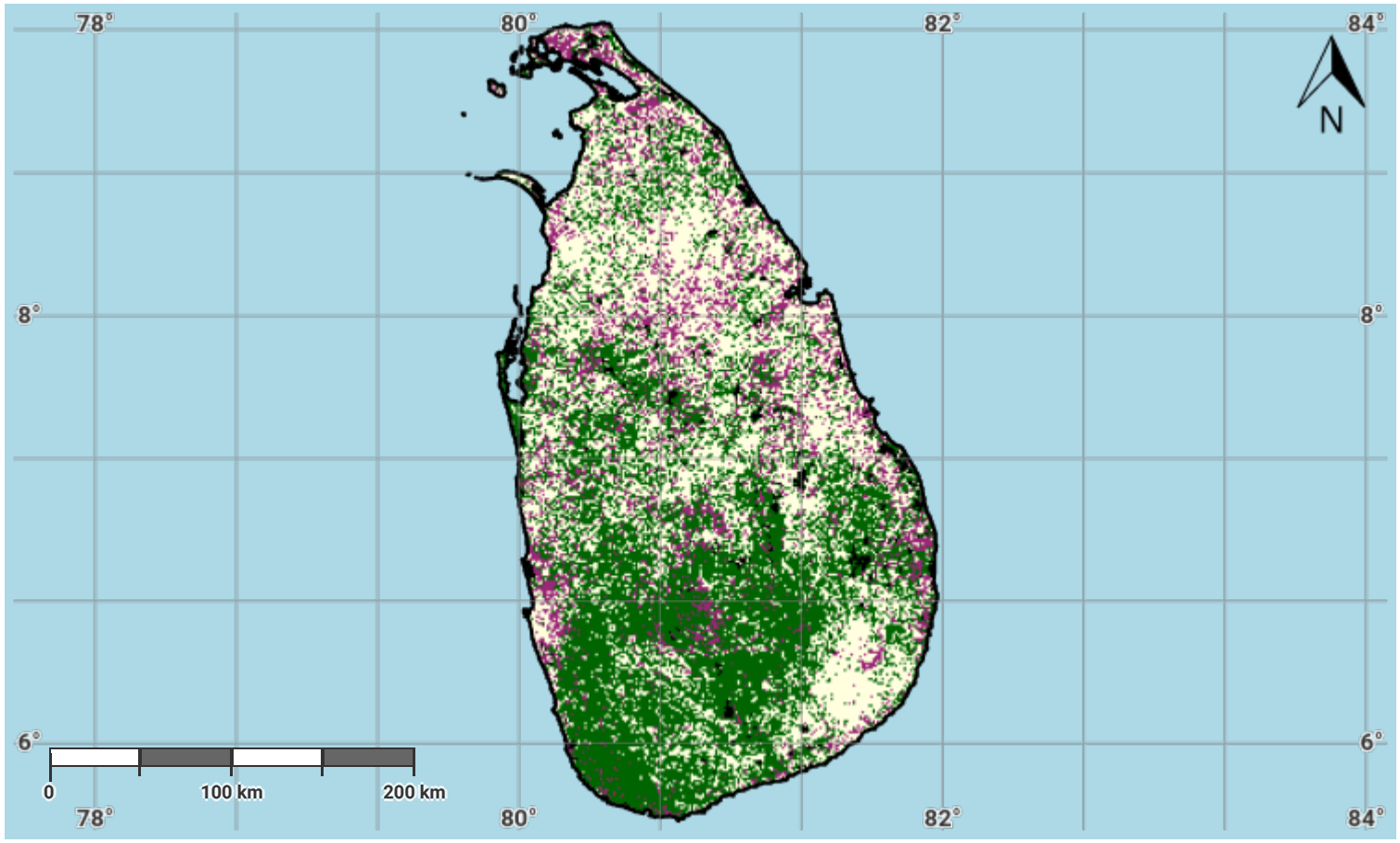
Sri Lanka – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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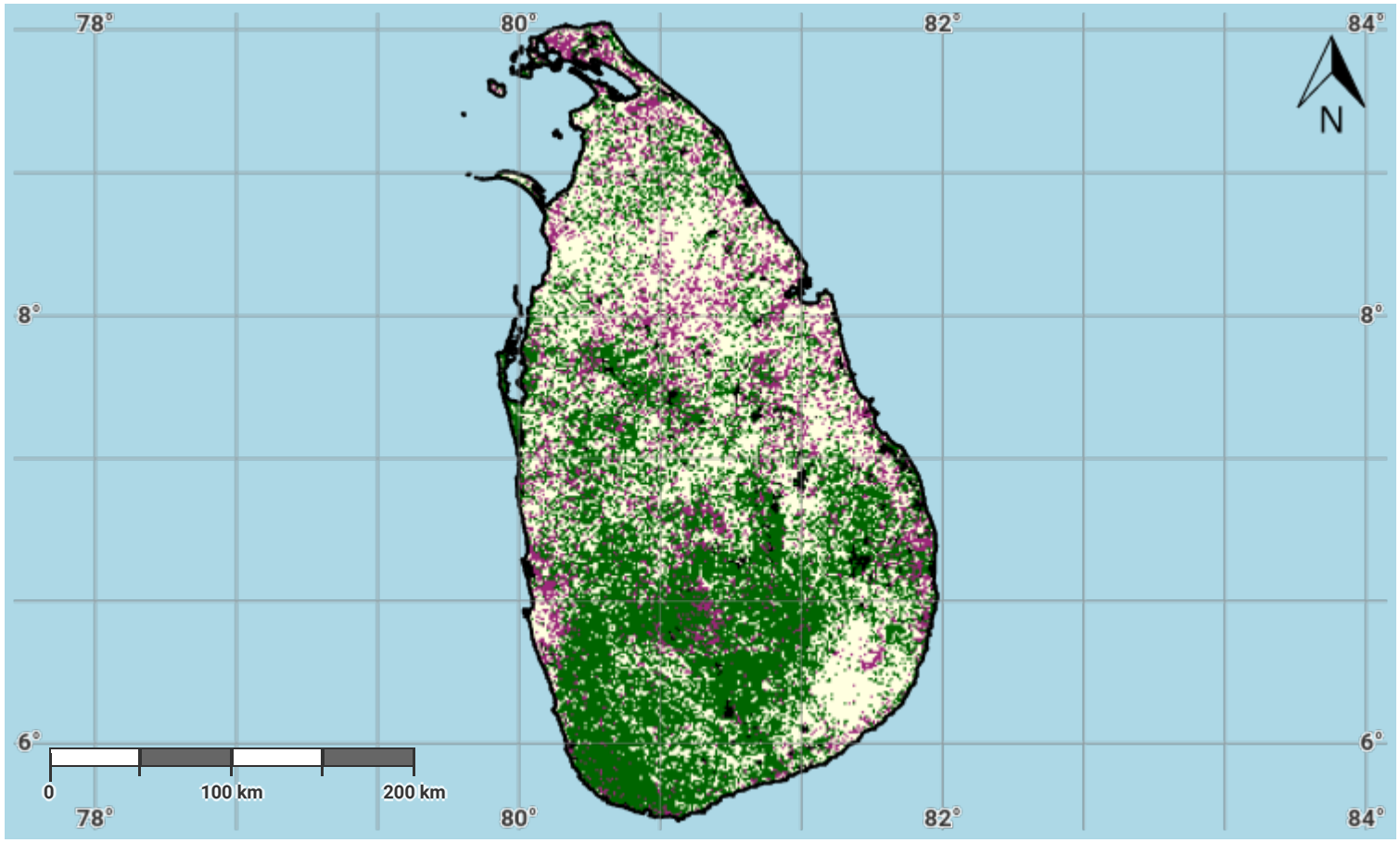
Sri Lanka – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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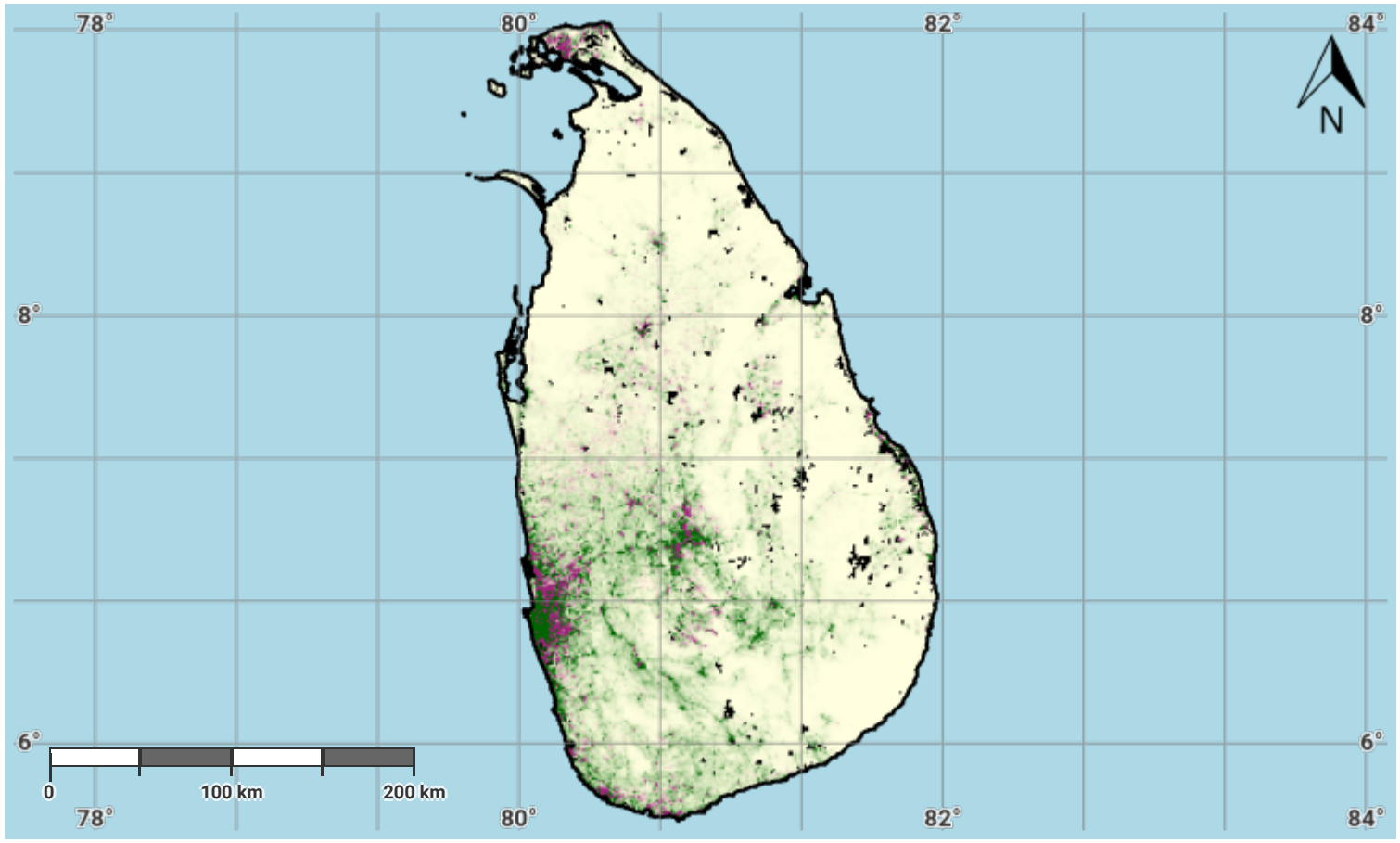
Source Data Credits

- 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 Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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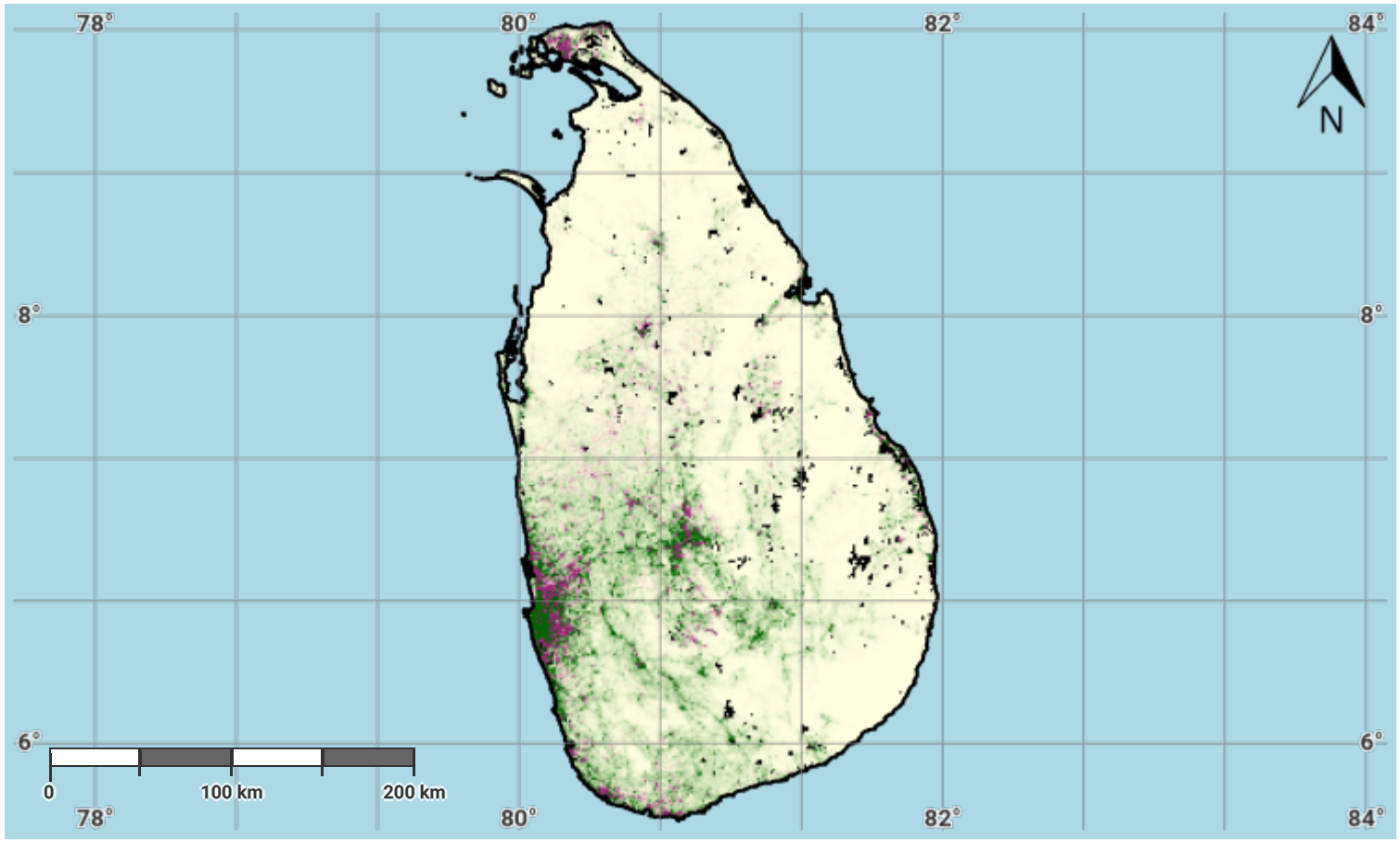
Source Data Credits

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

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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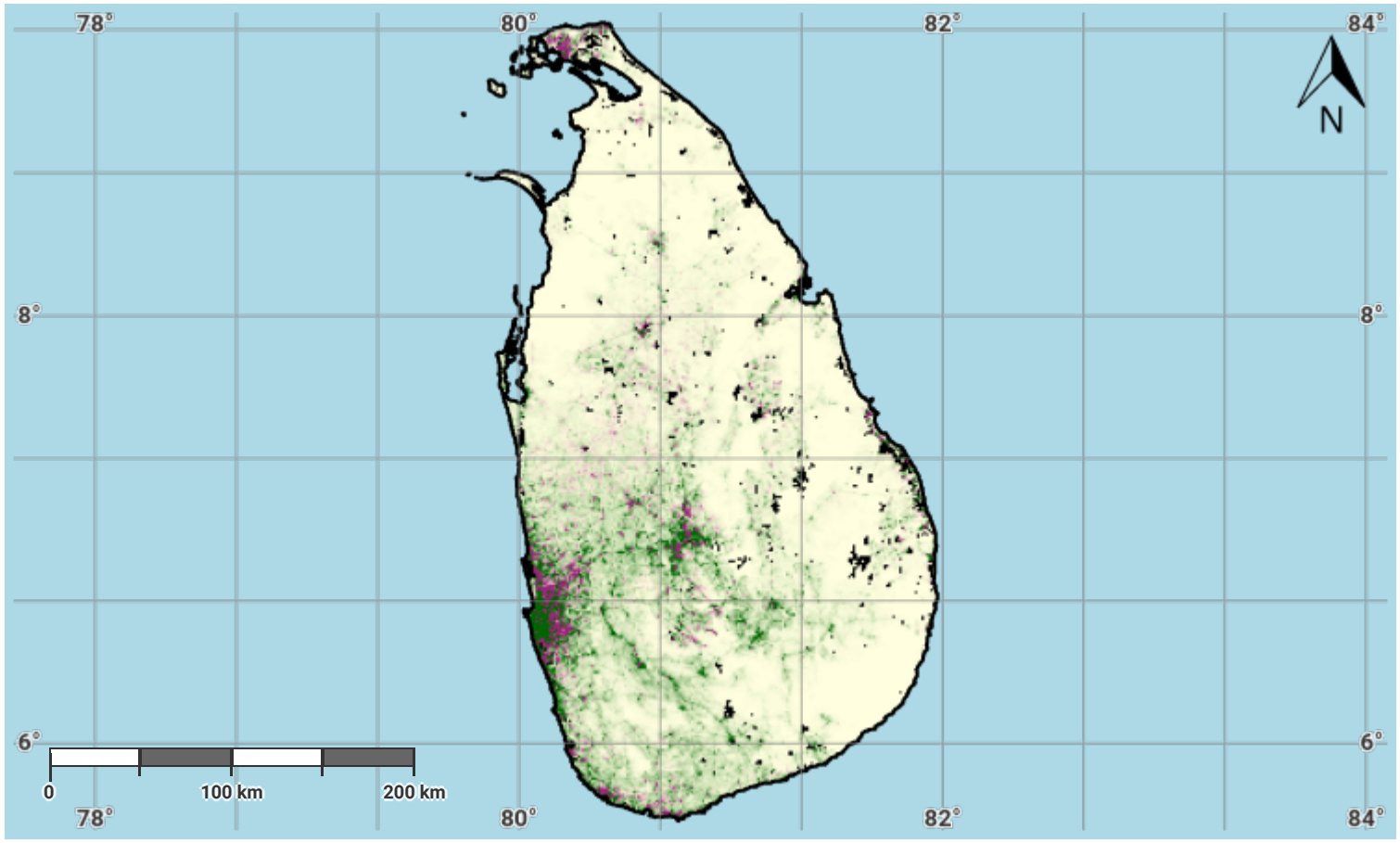
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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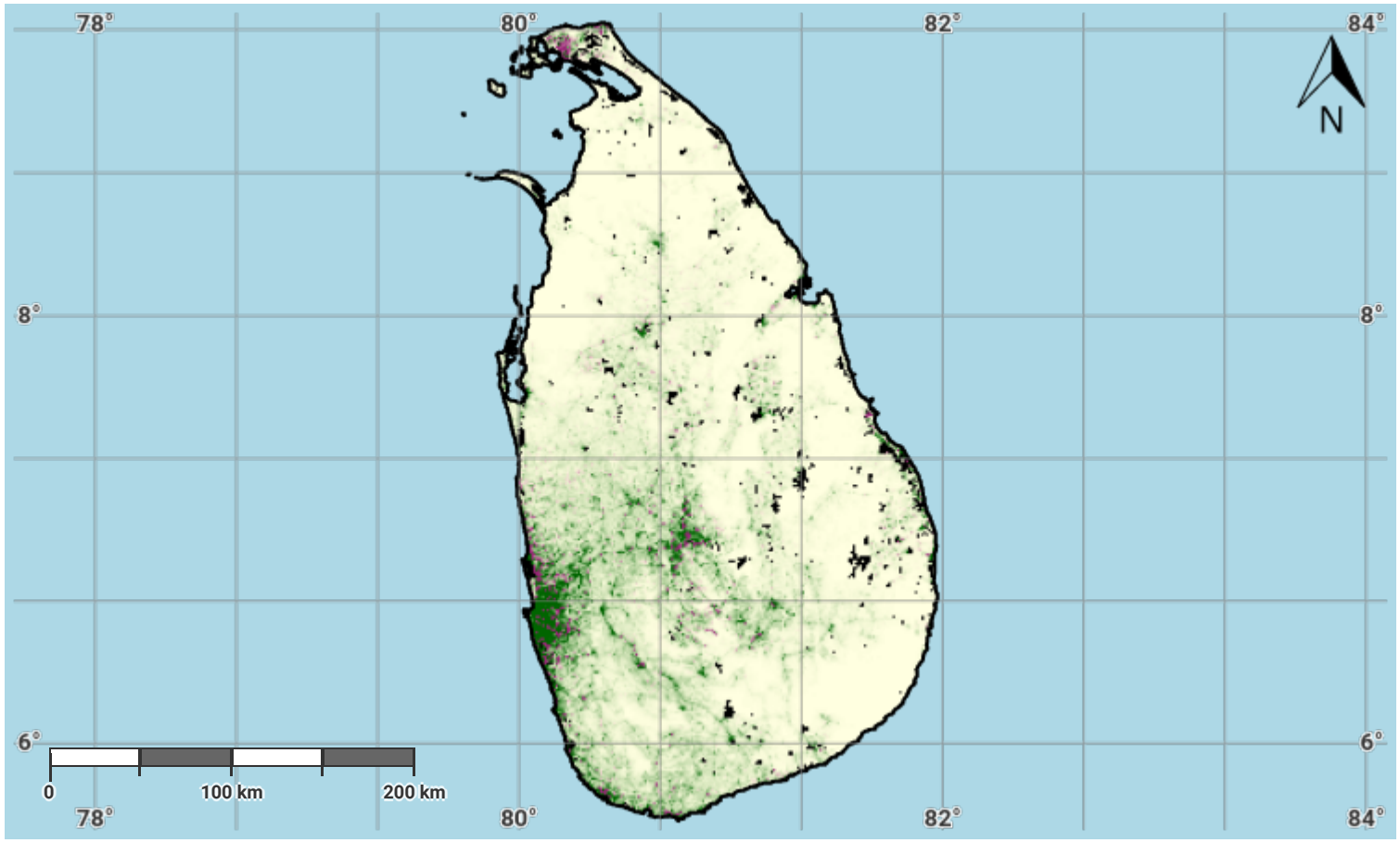
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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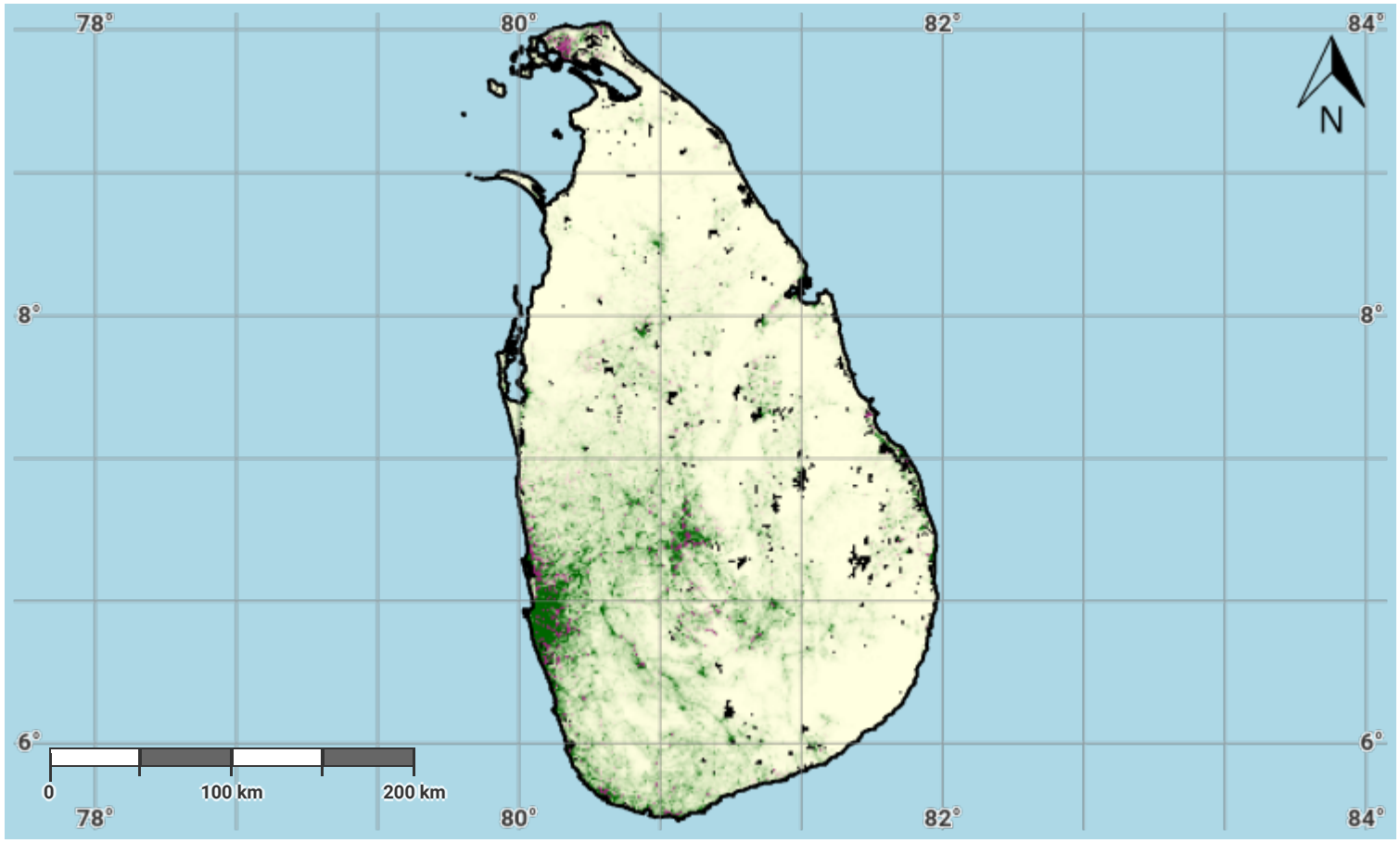
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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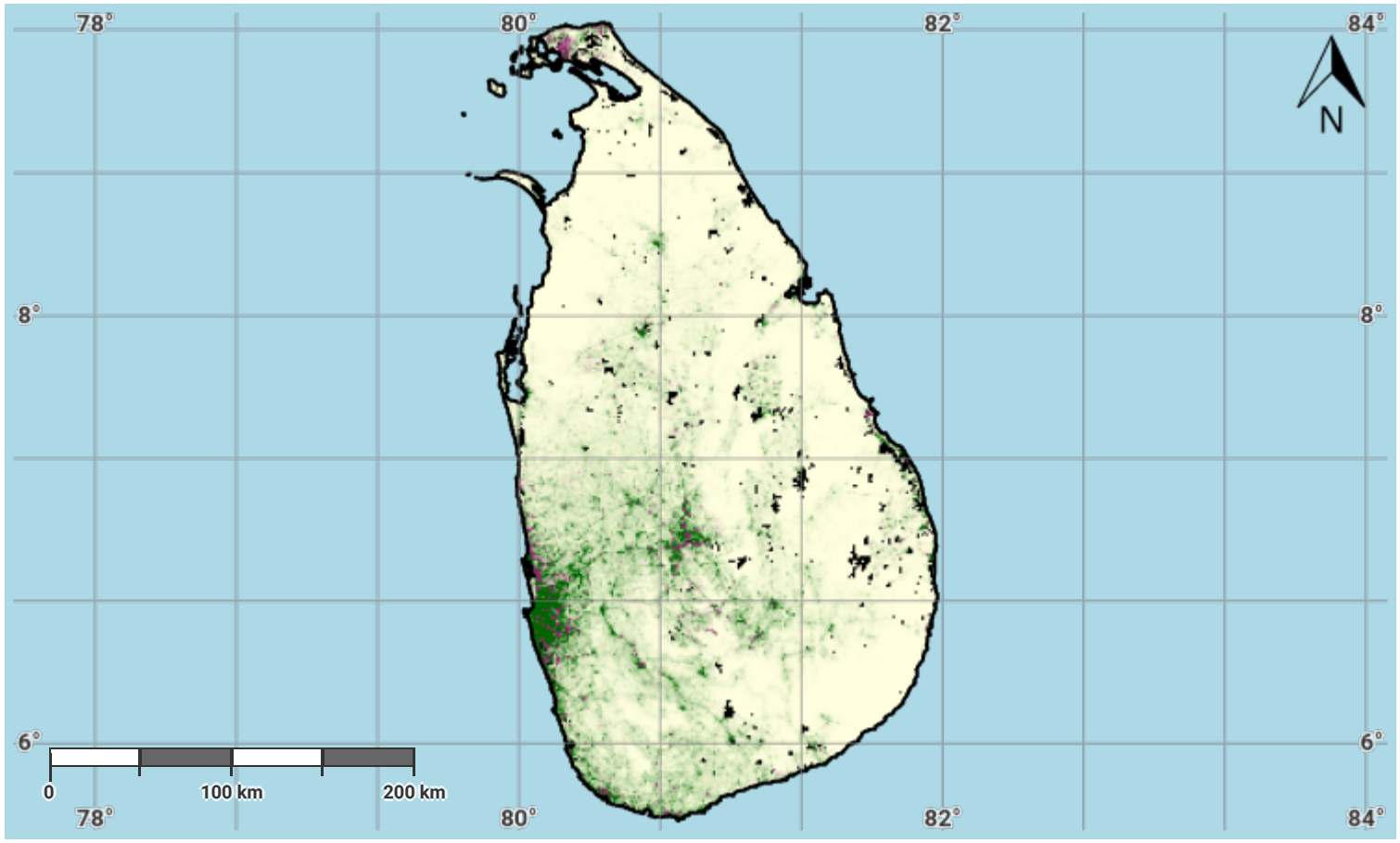
Source Data Credits

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

Sri Lanka – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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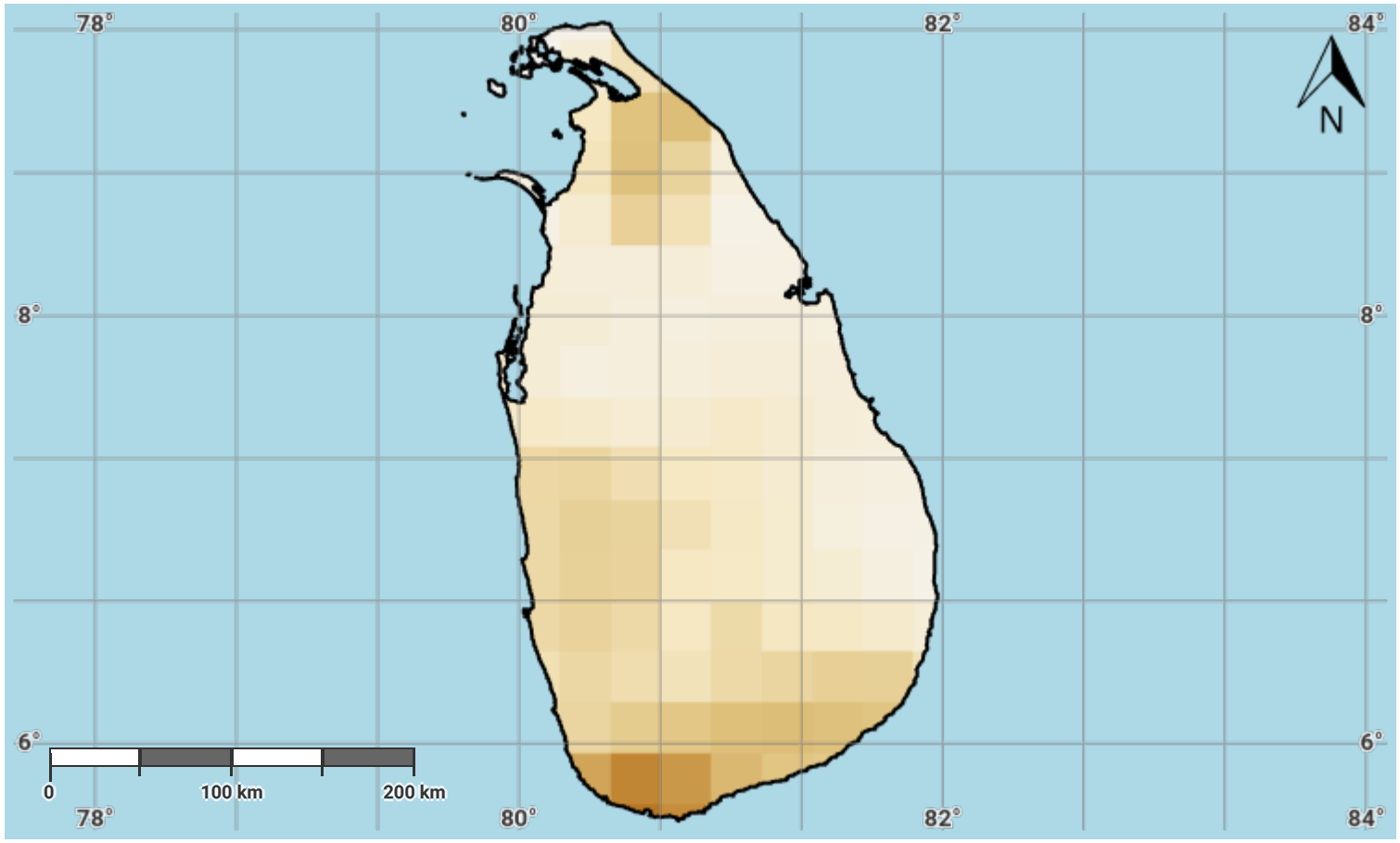
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sri Lanka – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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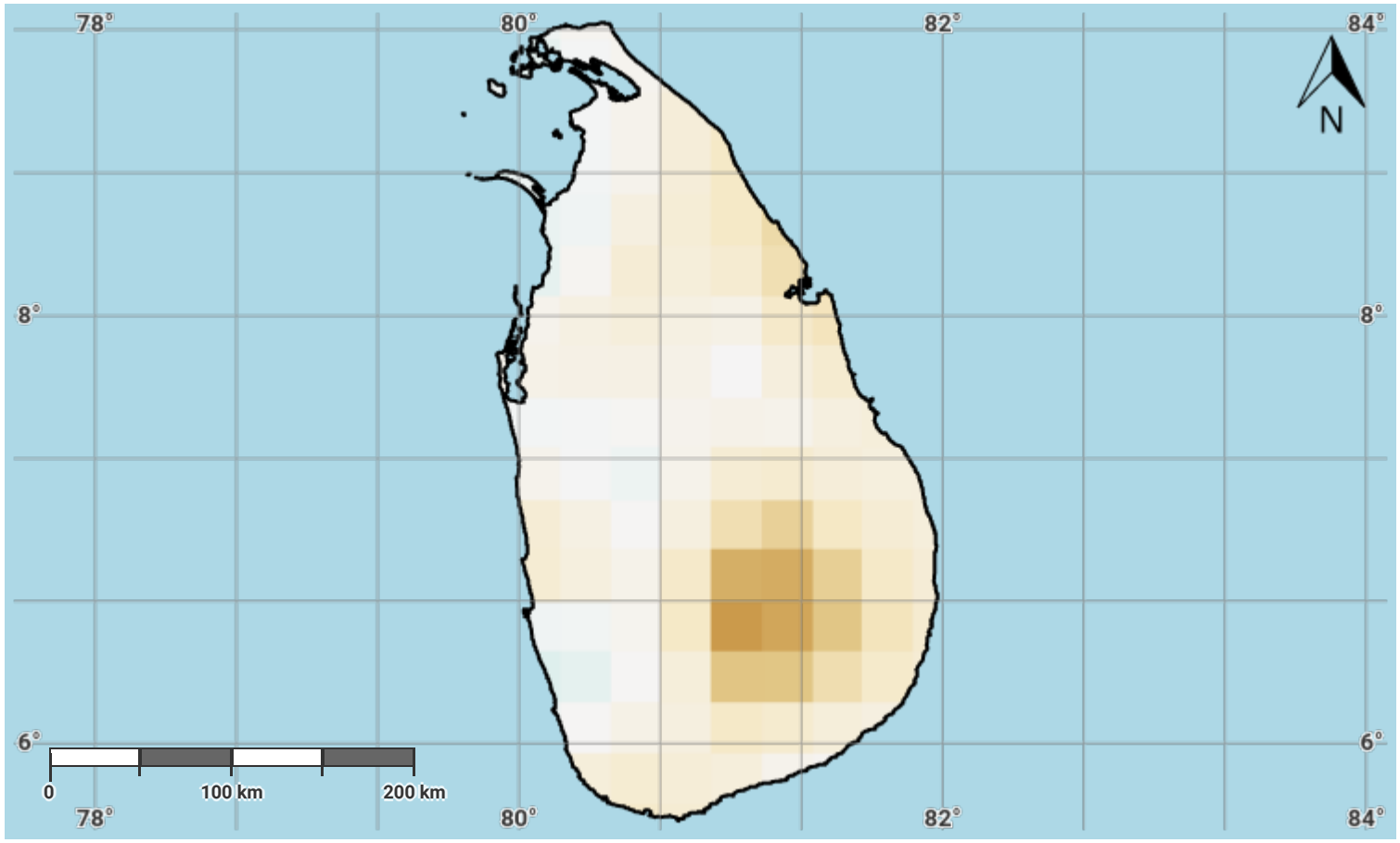
Sri Lanka – SO3-1.M2

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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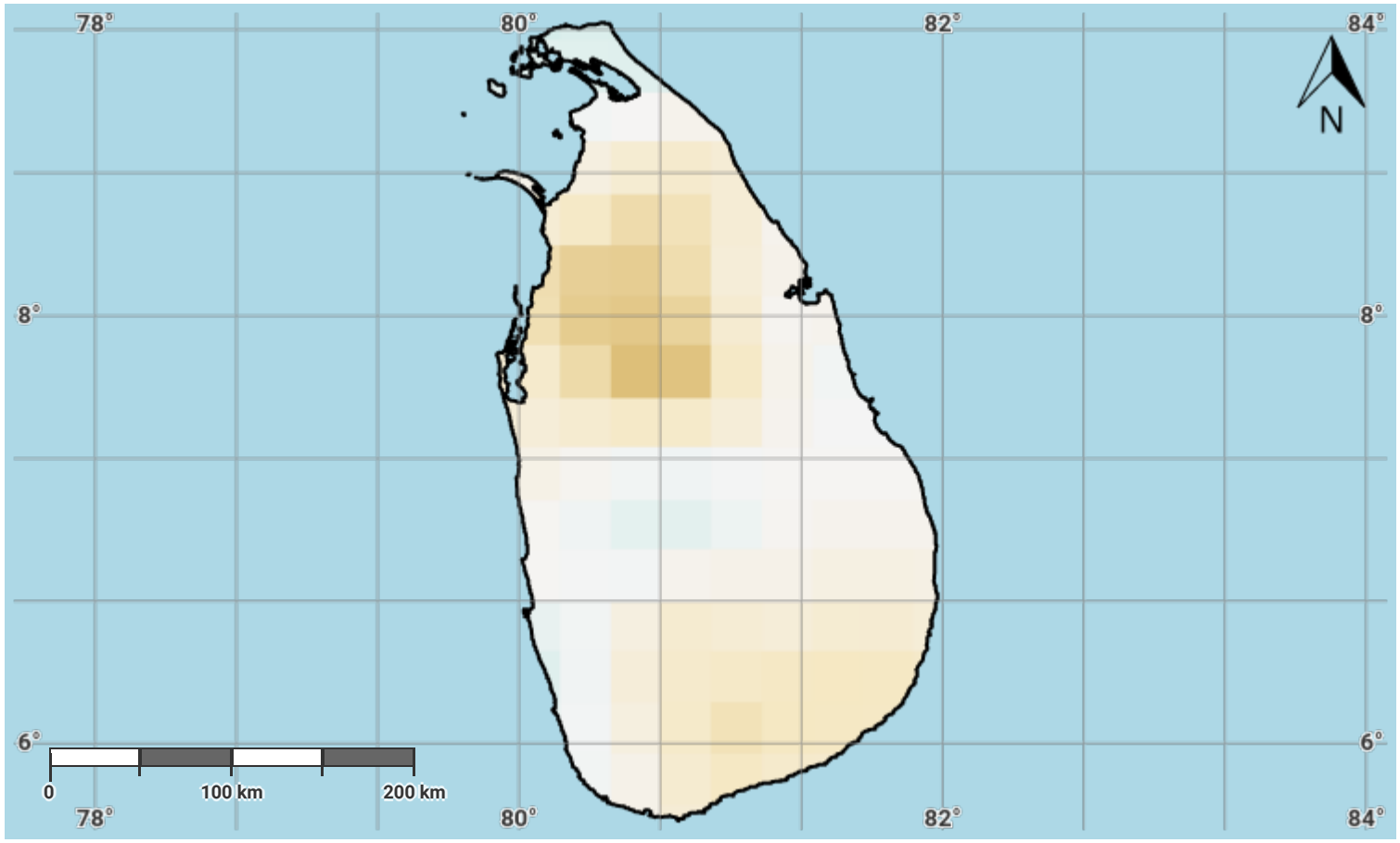
Sri Lanka – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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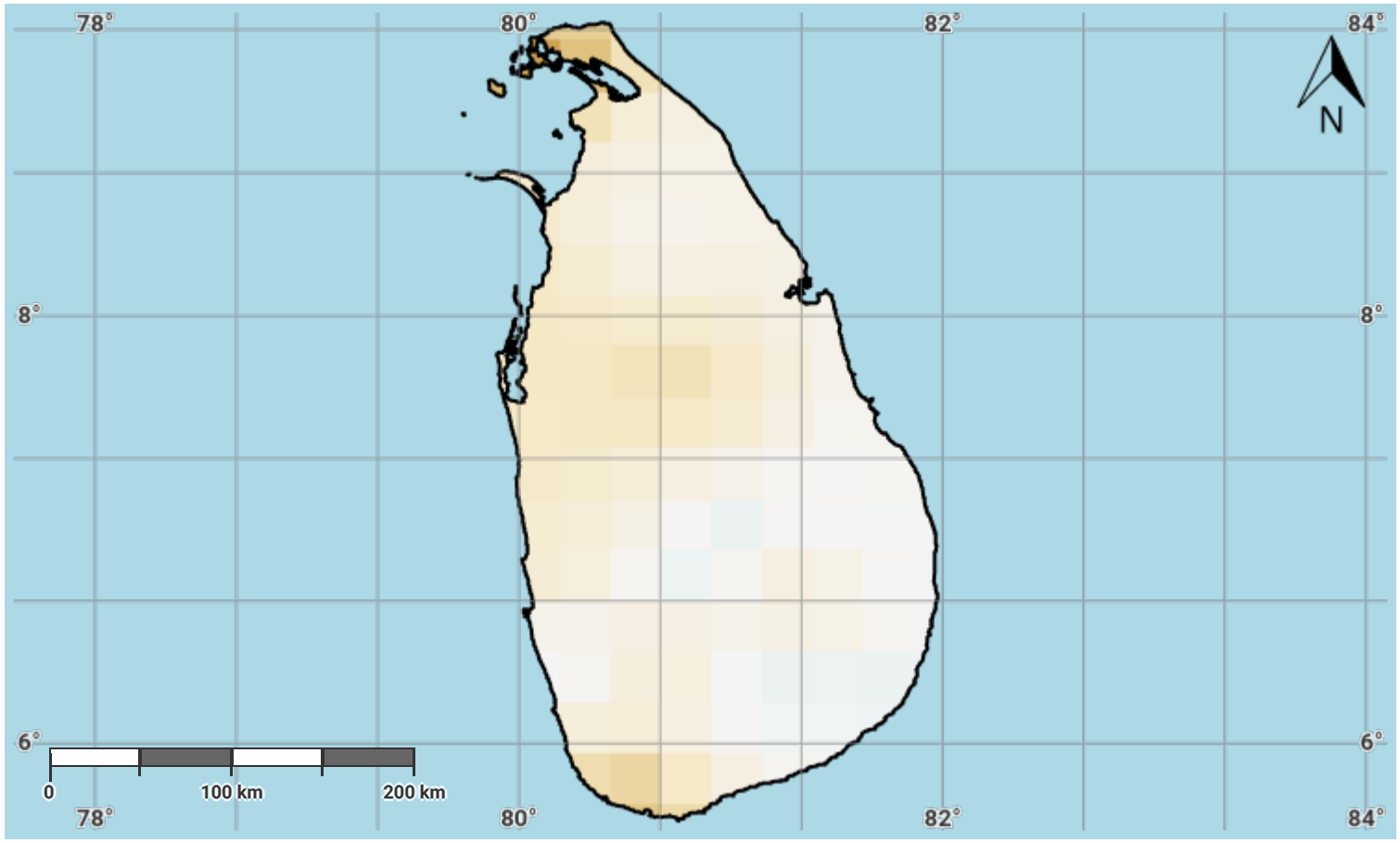
Sri Lanka – SO3-1.M4

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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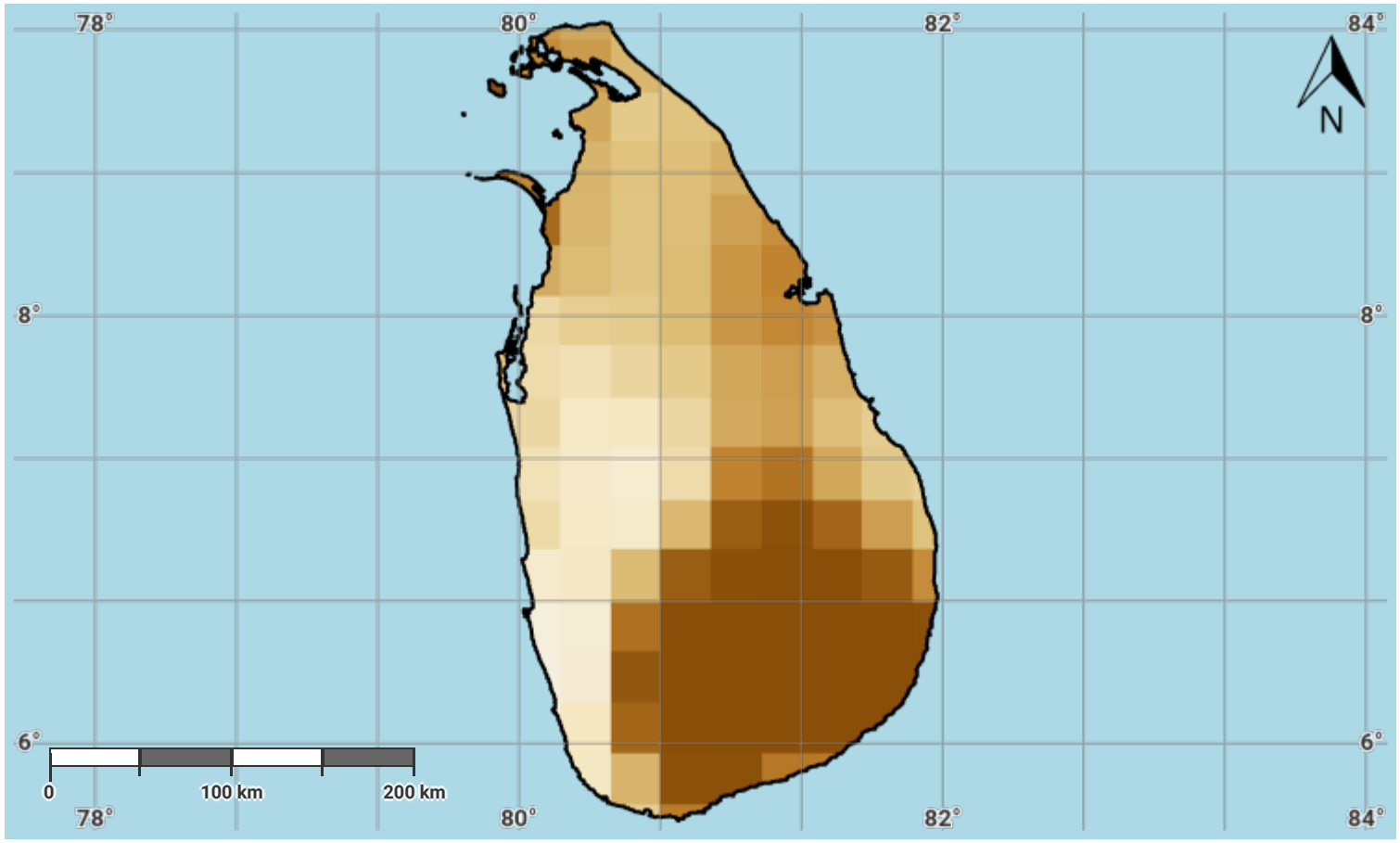
Sri Lanka – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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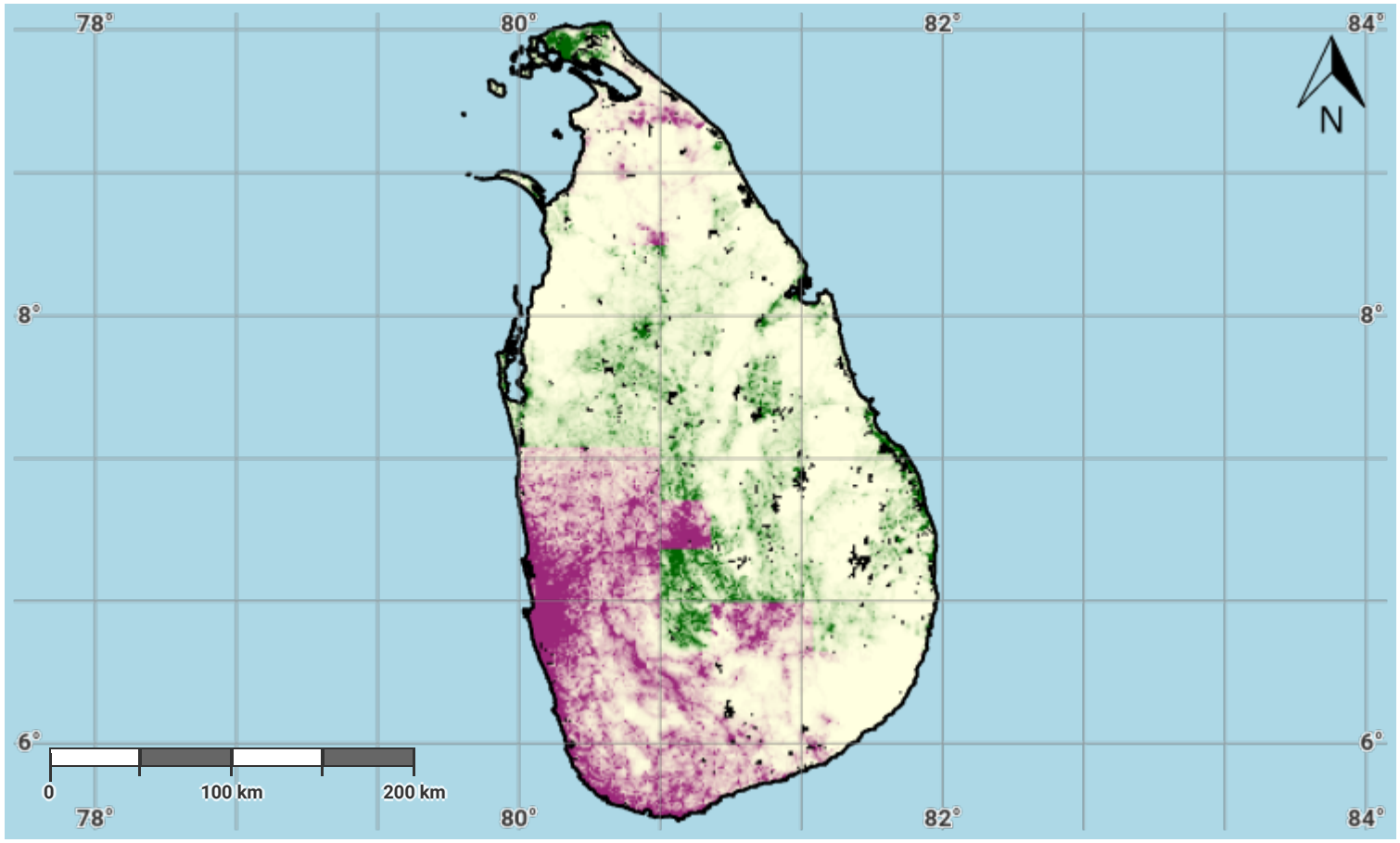
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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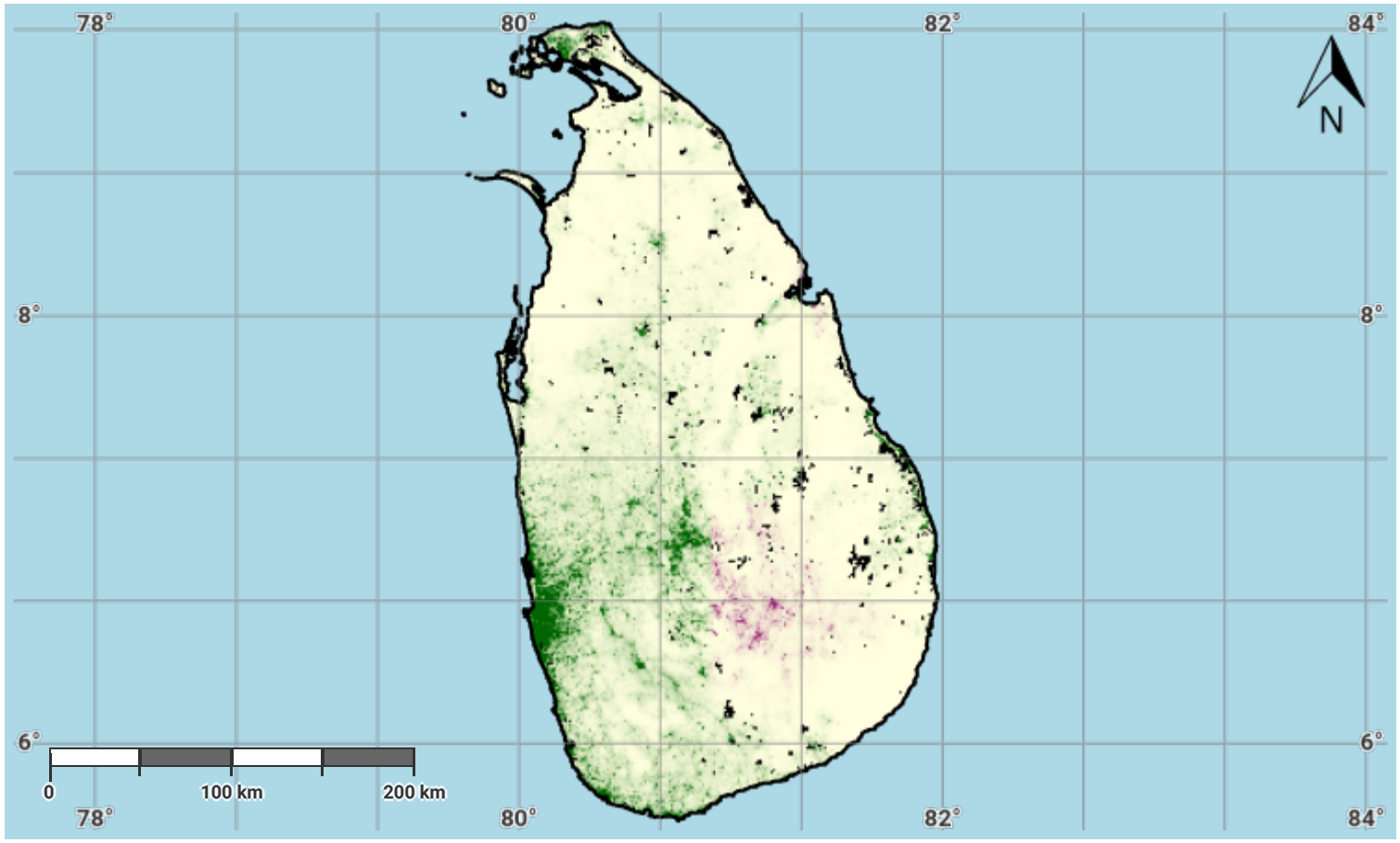
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1940
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1940
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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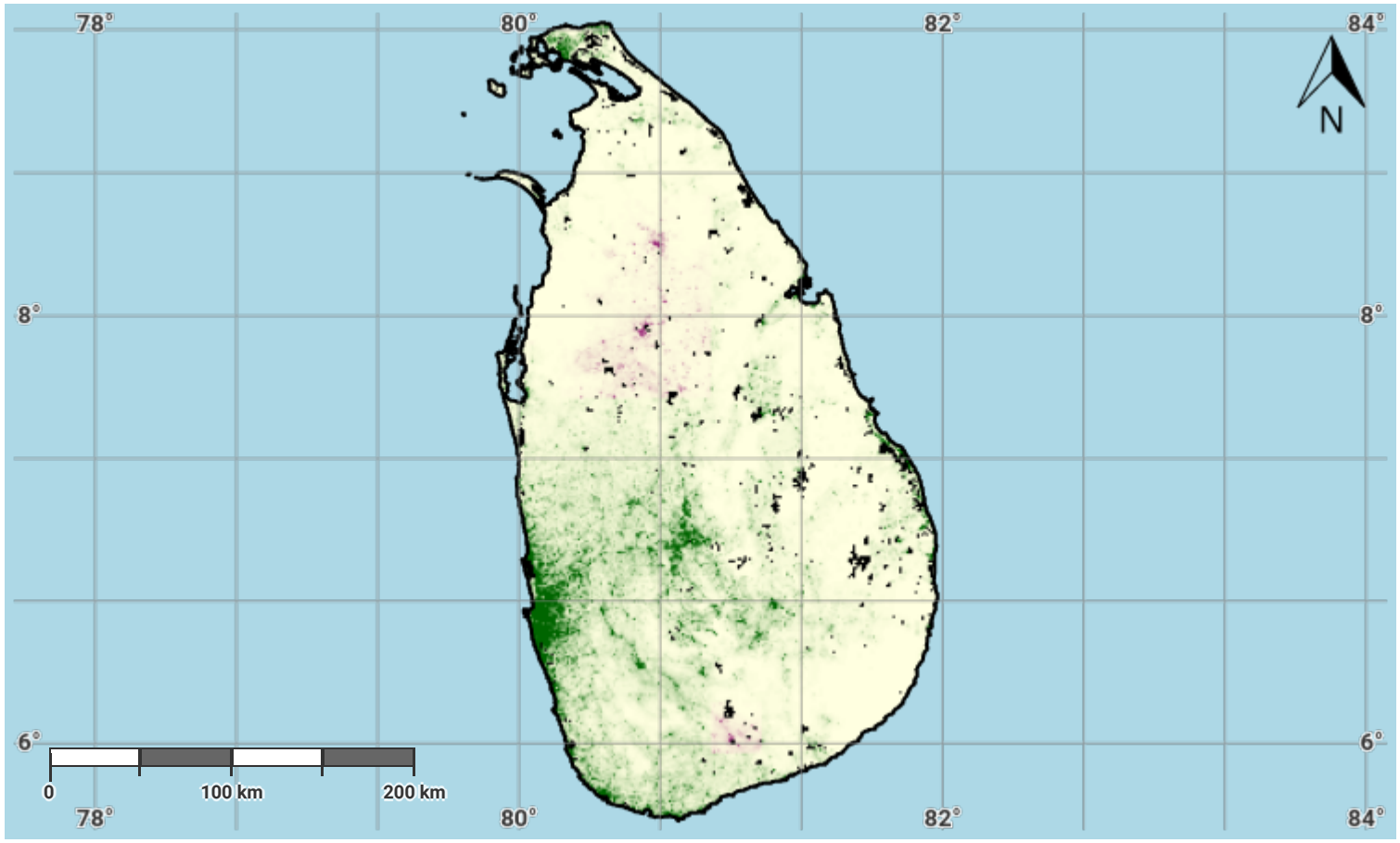
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 2070
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 2070
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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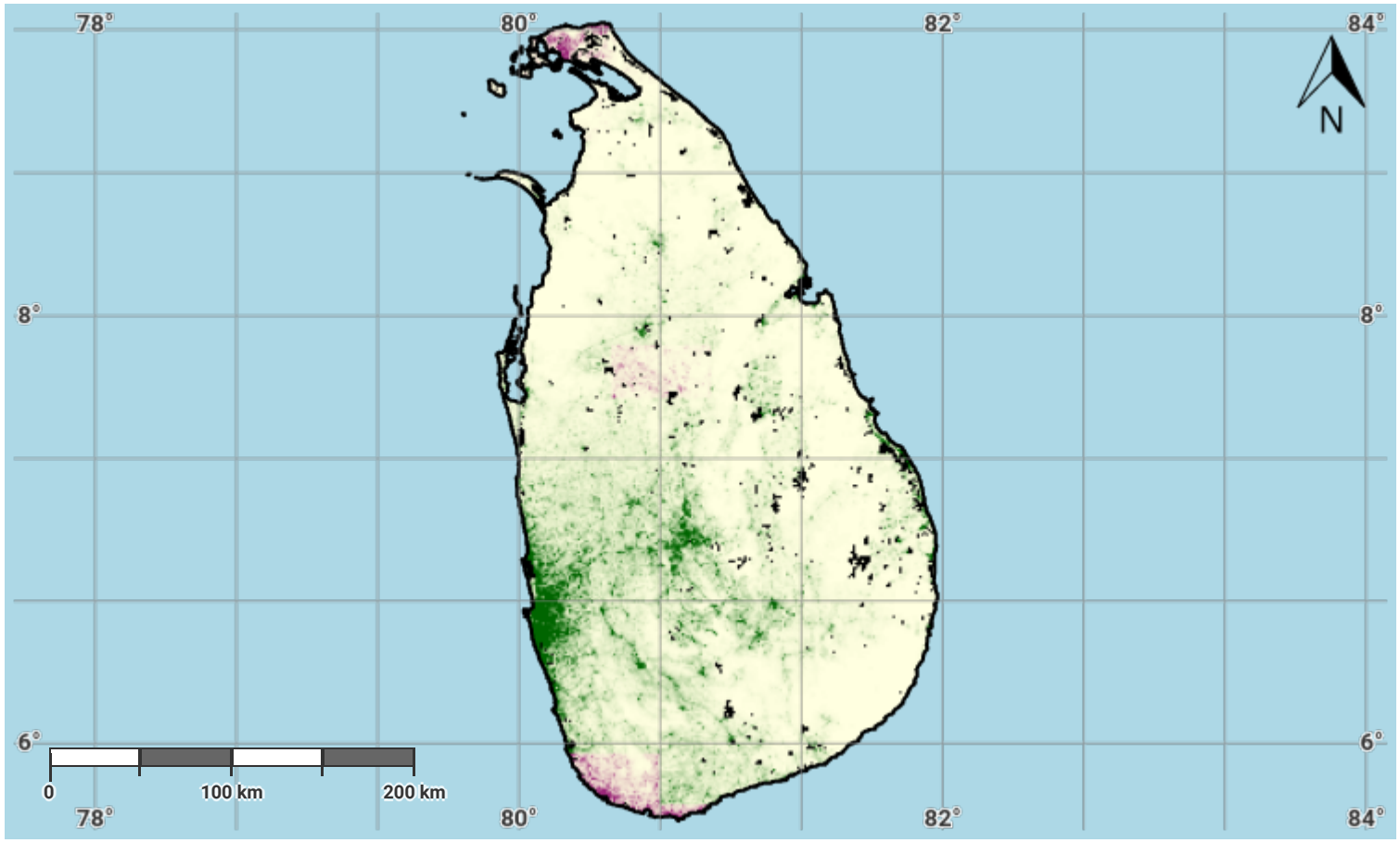
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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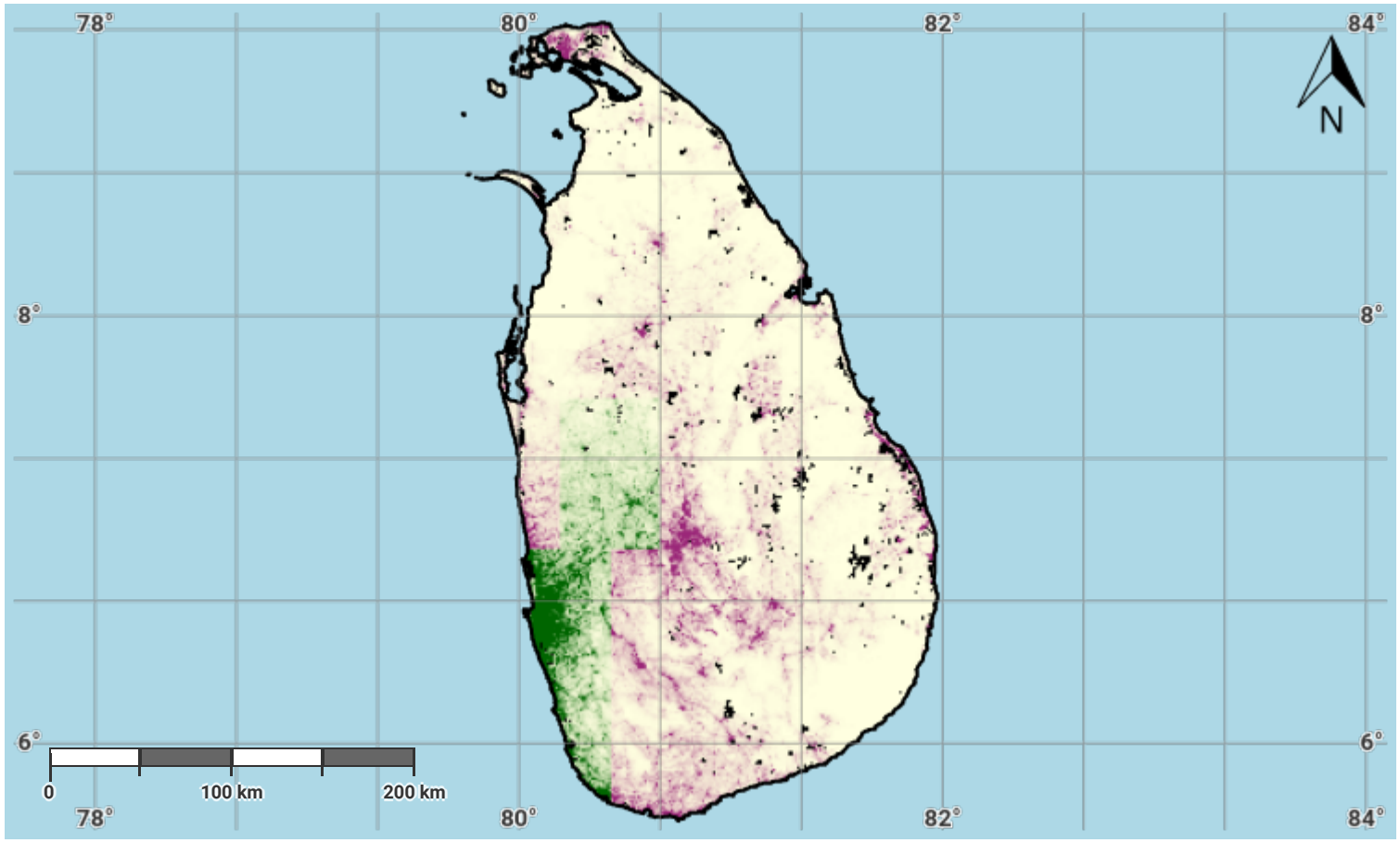
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1500
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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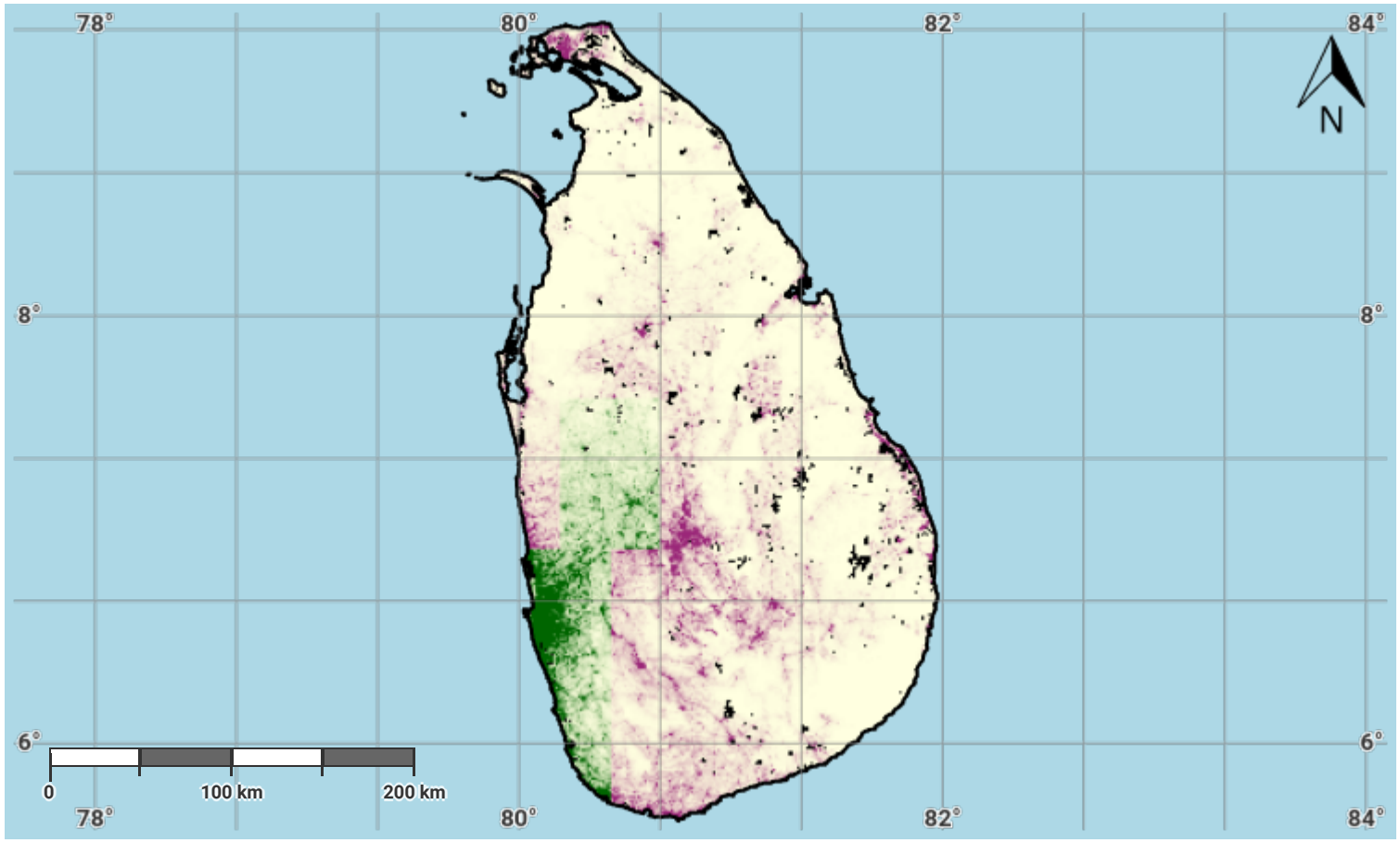
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 780
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 780
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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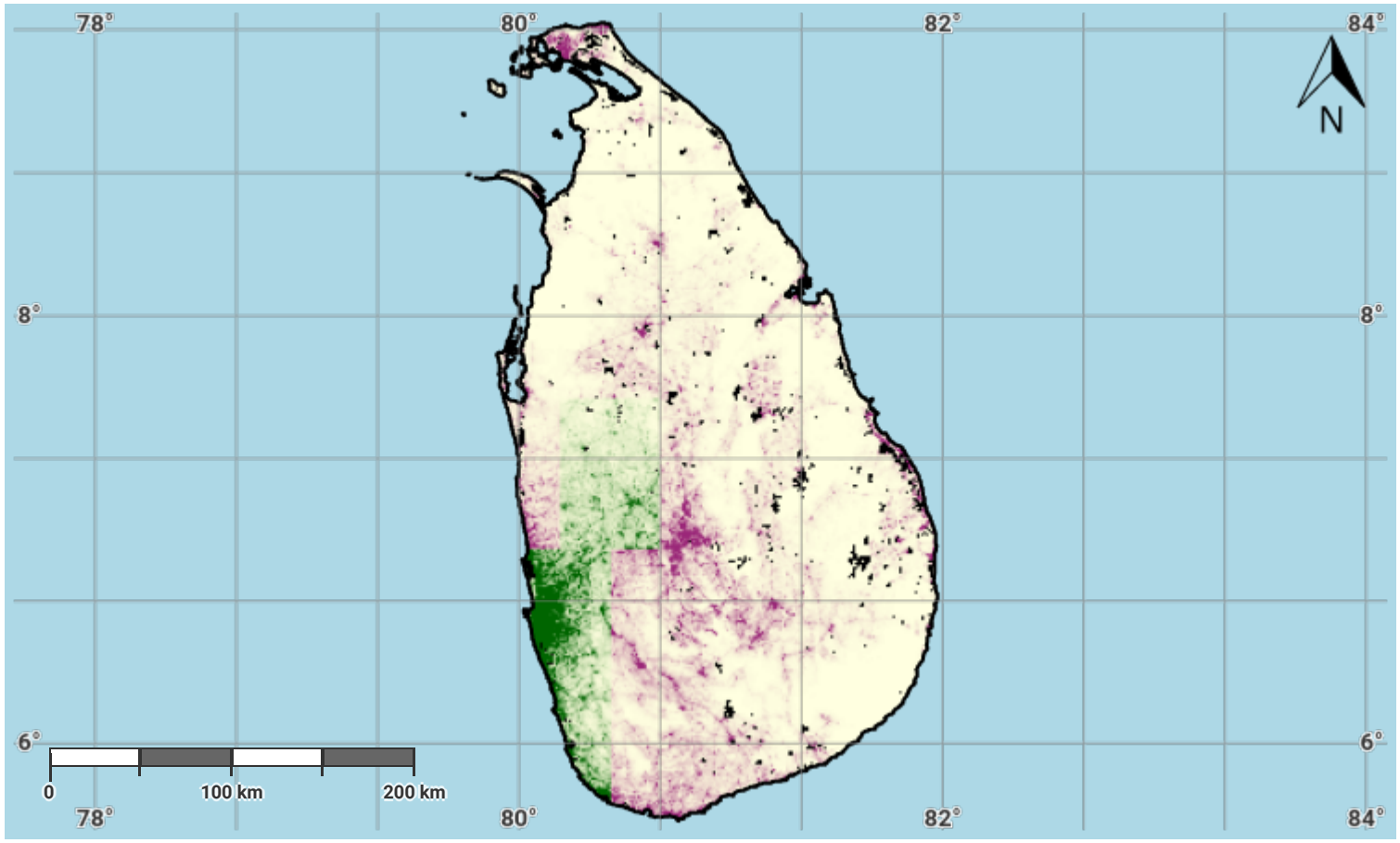
Sri Lanka – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 730
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 730
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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