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

Report from Lesotho

9 May 2023

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AP. 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	30 494	71	30 565	
2 005	30 496	69	30 565	
2 010	30 498	67	30 565	
2 015	30 497	68	30 565	
2 019	30 497	68	30 565	
2 020	30 497	68	30 565	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000								
2001	3 817	19 075	7 543	8	45	7	71	
2002	3 816	19 030	7 587	8	46	7	71	
2003	3 798	18 987	7 650	8	47	7	69	
2004	3 783	18 954	7 698	8	47	7	69	
2005	3 776	18 959	7 698	8	49	7	69	
2006	3 772	18 961	7 700	8	50	7	67	
2007	3 768	18 962	7 702	8	52	7	67	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2008	3 785	18 953	7 693	8	53	7	67	
2009	3 792	18 930	7 707	8	54	7	67	
2010	3 788	18 928	7 711	8	57	6	67	
2011	3 776	18 937	7 711	8	59	6	68	
2012	3 774	18 934	7 713	8	61	6	68	
2013	3 775	18 917	7 701	8	91	6	68	
2014	3 849	18 845	7 691	8	99	6	68	
2015	3 848	18 845	7 690	8	101	6	68	
2016	3 897	18 833	7 648	8	106	6	69	
2017	3 906	18 826	7 646	8	107	6	69	
2018	3 908	18 801	7 668	8	107	6	69	
2019	3 920	18 759	7 696	8	109	6	69	
2020	3 948	18 683	7 721	8	132	6	69	

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)	3 678	92	13	0	34	0	0	3 817
Grasslands (km²)	223	18 545	285	0	21	0	2	19 076
Croplands (km²)	46	43	7 423	0	31	0	0	7 543
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45
Other Lands (km²)	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	7
Water bodies (km²)	0	4	0	0	0	0	67	71
Total	3 948	18 684	7 721	8	132	5	69	

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)	3 678	92	13	0	34	0	0	3 817
Grasslands (km²)	223	18 545	285	0	21	0	2	19 076
Croplands (km²)	46	43	7 423	0	31	0	0	7 543
Total	3 948	18 684	7 721	8	132	5	69	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45
Other Lands (km²)	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	7
Water bodies (km²)	0	4	0	0	0	0	67	71
Total	3 948	18 684	7 721	8	132	5	69	

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	234	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded land cover	30 330	99 .2
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	553	1 .8
Land area with stable land cover	29 777	97 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	234	0 .8
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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	254	31	12	2 783	597	0
Grasslands	1 193	241	84	14 053	2 967	7
Croplands	423	34	74	6 233	657	0
Wetlands	1	0	0	6	1	0
Artificial surfaces	4	0	0	34	7	0
Other Lands	3	0	0	2	1	0
Water bodies	6	0	0	14	7	40

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	254	31	12	2 783	597	0
Grasslands	1 193	241	84	14 053	2 967	7
Croplands	423	34	74	6 233	657	0
Wetlands	1	0	0	6	1	0
Artificial surfaces	4	0	0	34	7	0
Other Lands	3	0	0	2	1	0
Water bodies	6	0	0	14	7	40

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	285	15	2	0	240	27
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	223	15	2	1	159	45
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	92	10	2	0	68	12
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	46	5	1	0	35	5

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

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

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Croplands	285	15	2	0	240	27
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	223	15	2	1	159	45
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	92	10	2	0	68	12
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	46	5	1	0	35	5

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	2 248	7 .4
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	28 236	92 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	8	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	4 331	14 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	23 905	78 .4
Land area with degraded land productivity	2 248	7 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	8	0 .0

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001	79	91	53	87	102	51	38
2002	79	91	53	87	100	51	38
2003	79	91	53	87	99	51	39
2004	80	91	52	87	98	50	39
2005	80	91	52	87	95	50	39
2006	80	91	52	86	93	50	41
2007	80	91	52	86	90	51	40
2008	80	91	52	86	88	51	40
2009	79	91	52	86	85	51	40
2010	79	91	52	86	82	52	40
2011	80	91	52	86	79	53	40
2012	80	91	52	86	75	54	40
2013	80	91	52	86	51	54	40
2014	78	92	52	86	47	61	40
2015	78	92	52	86	46	61	40
2016	77	92	53	88	44	61	40
2017	77	92	53	89	43	61	40
2018	77	92	53	89	43	61	40
2019	77	92	52	89	42	61	40
2020	76	93	52	89	35	61	40

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	46	63 .3	69 .0	291 184	317 609	26 425

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	223	81 .1	81 .1	1 807 811	1 807 811	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	92	96 .9	96 .9	891 500	891 500	0
Grasslands	Croplands	285	52 .3	46 .5	1 490 730	1 326 328	-164 402

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	46	63 .3	69 .0	291 184	317 609	26 425
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	223	81 .1	81 .1	1 807 811	1 807 811	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	92	96 .9	96 .9	891 500	891 500	0
Grasslands	Croplands	285	52 .3	46 .5	1 490 730	1 326 328	-164 402

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)	318	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded SOC	30 168	98 .9
Land area with no SOC data	7	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	25	0 .1
Land area with stable SOC	30 143	98 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	318	1 .0
Land area with no SOC data	7	0 .0

General comments

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	2 692	8 .8
Reporting Period	2 693	8 .8
Change in degraded extent	1	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

◉ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

This is because the statistics generated with algorithm are much more identical to the existing national dataset

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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
		13 .6		1. Grazing land management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		25 .2		None	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		41 .3		None	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		7 .1		None	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		5 .7		None	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		10 .2		None	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		9 .5		Climate change	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		49 .8		Climate change	None		
		37 .9		Climate change	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		20		Climate change	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		
		37 .9		None	None		
		44 .2		None	None		
		196 .7		None	None		
		157 .8		None	None		
		210 .1		None	None		
		30 .6		None	None		
		134		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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
		222 .9		None	None		
		7 .8		None	None		
		282 .1		None	None		
		2 512 .2		None	None		
		205 .5		None	None		
		1 133 .7		None	None		
		574 .3		None	None		
		158 .7		None	None		
		356		None	None		
		503		None	None		
		939 .9		None	None		
		717 .9		None	None		
		82 .3		None	None		
		117 .2		None	None		
		128 .9		None	None		
		80 .3		None	None		
		27 .3		None	None		
		15 .3		None	None		
		32 .5		None	None		
		17 .9		None	None		
		10 .6		None	None		
		14 .9		None	None		
		65 .1		None	None		
		52 .7		None	None		
		47 .8		None	None		
		294 .9		None	None		
		98 .8		None	None		
		332 .7		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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
		74 953 042 .4		None	None		
		181 210 572 .3		None	None		
		241 521 768 .6		None	None		
		225 131 541 .6		None	None		
		69 850 966 .1		None	None		
		27 551 461 .6		None	None		
		230 817 309 .5		None	None		
		30 .6		None	None		
		134		None	None		
		222 .9		None	None		
		7 .8		None	None		
		282 .1		None	None		
		2 512 .3		None	None		
		205 .5		None	None		
		1 133 .7		None	None		
		574 .3		None	None		
		158 .7		None	None		
		356		None	None		
		503		None	None		
		939 .9		None	None		
		717 .9		None	None		
		82 .3		None	None		
		117 .3		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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
		128 .9		None	None		
		80 .3		None	None		
		27 .3		None	None		
		15 .3		None	None		
		32 .5		None	None		
		17 .9		None	None		
		10 .6		None	None		
		14 .9		None	None		
		65 .1		None	None		
		52 .7		None	None		
		47 .8		None	None		
		294 .9		None	None		
		98 .8		None	None		
		332 .7		None	None		
		30 .6		None	None		Polygon
		134		None	None		Polygon
		222 .9		None	None		Polygon
		7 .8		None	None		Polygon
		282 .1		None	None		Polygon
		2 512 .3		None	None		Polygon
		205 .5		None	None		Polygon
		1 133 .7		None	None		Polygon
		574 .3		None	None		Polygon
		158 .7		None	None		Polygon
		356		None	None		Polygon
		503		None	None		Polygon
		939 .9		None	None		Polygon
		717 .9		None	None		Polygon
		82 .3		None	None		Polygon
		117 .3		None	None		Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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
		128 .9		None	None		Polygon
		80 .3		None	None		Polygon
		27 .3		None	None		Polygon
		15 .3		None	None		Polygon
		32 .5		None	None		Polygon
		17 .9		None	None		Polygon
		10 .6		None	None		Polygon
		14 .9		None	None		Polygon
		65 .1		None	None		Polygon
		52 .7		None	None		Polygon
		47 .8		None	None		Polygon
		294 .9		None	None		Polygon
		98 .8		None	None		Polygon
		332 .7		None	None		Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	112						
Total hotspot area	1 051 065 122 .9						

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
		54 .2		None		
		16 .5		None		
		69 .7		None		
		54 .2		None		
		16 .5		None		
		69 .7		None		
Total no. of brightpots		41				
Total brightspot area		567 .8				

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
		16 .5		None		
		69 .7		None		
		54 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .4		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .7		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .3		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .6		None		
		0 .3		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .3		None		
		0 .4		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .1		None		
		0 .2		None		
		0 .2		None		
Total no. of brightpots		41				
Total brightspot area		567 .8				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
		16 .5		None		Polygon
		69 .7		None		Polygon
		54 .2		None		Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		41				
Total brightspot area		567 .8				

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

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

General comments

The country team working on the platform have spatial data existing on hotspots, targets and bright spots however those shapefiles have too many vertices and the team is not able to upload them in the platform. a serious help is humbly requested on this issue.

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

	2028		6 976	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets	

			493 .7	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock	Ongoing	○ Yes ◉ No	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets	
			493 .7	None			○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			6 953 .2	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Increase tree-covered area extent • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets	
			497 .6	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			662 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			328 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			613 .3	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			394 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			207 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			321 .2	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			318 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			327 .1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			772 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			240 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			373 .6	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			836 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			399 .3	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			421 .7	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			554 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
			0	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			○ Yes ○ No		
			382 .1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
			377 .4	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
			492 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			497 .6	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
			662 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			328 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			613 .3	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			394 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			207 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			321 .2	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			318 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			327 .1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			772 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			240 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			373 .6	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			836 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			399 .3	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			421 .7	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			554 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			382 .1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			377 .4	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			492 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No		
			497 .6	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands	Ongoing	○ Yes ○ No		Polygon
			662 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Other process		Polygon
			328 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No		Polygon
			613 .3	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No		Polygon
			394 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No		Polygon
			207 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No		Polygon
			321 .2	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			318 .9	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			327 .1	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			772 .5	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			240 .8	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			373 .6	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			836 .8	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			399 .3	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			421 .7	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
			554 .5	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			382 .1	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			377 .4	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
			492 .8	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 40 486 .5						

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
				5 .1	0	
				26 .2	0	
				59 .6	0	
				32 .3	0	
				16 .6	0	
				57 .2	0	
				26 .8	0	
				44	0	
				22	0	
				32 .1	0	
				50 .1	0	
				8 .8	0	
				18 .1	0	
				20 .5	0	
				27 .5	0	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
				31 .3	0	
				9 .7	0	
				9 .2	0	
				13 .6	0	
				56 .7	0	
				41 .9	0	
				8 .8	0	
				37 .1	0	
				14 .6	0	
				35 .8	0	
				19 .5	0	
				43 .5	0	
				8 .6	0	
				5 .1	0	
				26 .2	0	
				59 .6	0	
				32 .3	0	
				16 .6	0	
				48 .1	0	
				26 .8	0	
				44	0	
				22	0	
				32 .1	0	
				46 .8	0	
				8 .8	0	
				18 .1	0	
				20 .5	0	
				27 .5	0	
				31 .3	0	
				8 .8	0	
				9 .2	0	
				13 .6	0	
				56 .7	0	
				8 .8	0	
				37 .1	0	
				14 .6	0	
				35 .8	0	
				19 .5	0	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
				43 .5	0	
				8 .6	0	
				196 .7	0	
				157 .8	0	
				210 .1	0	
				5 .1	0	
				26 .2	0	
				59 .6	0	
				32 .3	0	
				16 .6	0	
				48 .1	0	
				26 .8	0	
				44	0	
				22	0	
				32 .1	0	
				46 .8	0	
				8 .8	0	
				18 .1	0	
				20 .5	0	
				27 .5	0	
				31 .3	0	
				8 .8	0	
				9 .2	0	
				13 .6	0	
				56 .7	0	
				8 .8	0	
				37 .1	0	
				14 .6	0	
				35 .8	0	
				19 .5	0	
				43 .5	0	
				8 .6	0	
				196 .7	0	
				157 .8	0	
				210 .1	0	
				13 .6	0	
				25 .2	0	
				41 .3	0	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
				10 .2	0	
				9 .5	0	
				49 .8	0	
				37 .9	0	
				20	0	
				37 .9	0	
				44 .2	0	
				5 .3	0	
				7	0	
				5 .1	0	Polygon
				26 .2	0	Polygon
				59 .6	0	Polygon
				32 .3	0	Polygon
				16 .6	0	Polygon
				48 .1	0	Polygon
				26 .8	0	Polygon
				44	0	Polygon
				22	0	Polygon
				32 .1	0	Polygon
				46 .8	0	Polygon
				8 .8	0	Polygon
				18 .1	0	Polygon
				20 .5	0	Polygon
				27 .5	0	Polygon
				31 .3	0	Polygon
				8 .8	0	Polygon
				9 .2	0	Polygon
				13 .6	0	Polygon
				56 .7	0	Polygon
				8 .8	0	Polygon
				37 .1	0	Polygon
				14 .6	0	Polygon
				35 .8	0	Polygon
				19 .5	0	Polygon
				43 .5	0	Polygon
				8 .6	0	Polygon
				196 .7	0	Polygon
				157 .8	0	Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
				210 .1	0	Polygon
				13 .6	0	Polygon
				25 .2	0	Polygon
				41 .3	0	Polygon
				10 .2	0	Polygon
				9 .5	0	Polygon
				49 .8	0	Polygon
				37 .9	0	Polygon
				20	0	Polygon
				37 .9	0	Polygon
				44 .2	0	Polygon
				5 .3	0	Polygon
				7	0	Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	61.9
2 003	56.6
2 004	
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	49.7
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	Between 2002/2003 and 2017/18 the number of Basotho living in poverty (measured at the national poverty line) declined marginally from 61.3% to 60.7% of the rural population and from 41.5% to 28.5% of the urban population. There was introduction of free primary education and improved income for factory workers as a result of AGOA agreement

General comments

Poverty issues have been mainstreamed in the national strategic development plan.

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	41	1	9
2001	43	1	10
2002	44	2	11
2003	46	2	12
2004	48	3	12
2005	50	3	13
2006	52	3	14
2007	54	4	15
2008	55	4	16
2009	57	5	17
2010	59	5	18
2011	61	5	19
2012	63	6	20
2013	65	6	21
2014	67	7	22
2015	69	7	23
2016	70	7	25
2017	72	8	26
2018	74	8	27
2019	76	9	28
2020	78	9	29

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	New water pipe connections increase annually. Sanitation services have improved.

General comments

There are more projects being implemented towards safe drinking water in the lowlands of Lesotho.

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	316821	16 .5	161632	16 .6	155189	16 .4
Reporting period	316821	16 .5	161632	16 .6	155189	16 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
No change	

General comments

The effects of land degradation affect women and men differently because women become more vulnerable due to their gender roles. They are the ones responsible for securing water, food and fuel for cooking.They are the most vulnerable to deforestation, land degradation and drought. Gender issues should be mainstreamed in land degradation programmes and projects.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
To ensure that rural communities adopt transformational practices for regenerated landscapes and sustainable livelihoods, leading to improved nutrition and adaptation to climate change.	2030	National	Ongoing	The project started in 2022 in the rural areas of the country.

General comments

The project aims to reduce environmental degradation and improve livelihoods of selected rural landscapes of Lesotho

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	6 666	0	0	0	23 900
2001	3 449	0	0	0	27 117
2002	12 239	2 092	0	0	16 235
2003	4 197	13 140	9 103	4 126	0
2004	9 548	4 687	1 688	0	14 642
2005	15 848	4 838	247	0	9 632
2006	0	0	0	0	30 566
2007	10 159	16 102	4 306	0	0
2008	13 724	2 462	0	0	14 380
2009	0	0	0	0	30 566
2010	11 857	1 115	0	0	17 594
2011	10 621	0	0	0	19 945
2012	6 109	917	0	0	23 540
2013	25 503	4 200	862	0	0
2014	12 225	6 047	1 110	0	11 184
2015	7 132	6 427	2 622	14 385	0
2016	20 460	6 150	0	0	3 955
2017	22 611	3 408	581	0	3 965
2018	12 114	8 971	4 920	0	4 561
2019	7 857	13 081	9 628	0	0
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	6 666	21 .9
2001	3 449	11 .3
2002	14 331	47 .0
2003	30 566	100 .2
2004	15 924	52 .2
2005	20 934	68 .6

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	0	0 .0
2007	30 566	100 .2
2008	16 186	53 .1
2009	0	0 .0
2010	12 972	42 .5
2011	10 621	34 .8
2012	7 026	23 .0
2013	30 566	100 .2
2014	19 382	63 .6
2015	30 566	100 .2
2016	26 611	87 .3
2017	26 601	87 .2
2018	26 005	85 .3
2019	30 566	100 .2
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

No National UNCCD specific data available.

General comments

The reporting team is confident that there was drought during the reported years (where proportion of land under drought was 100.2%). However, the team has low confidence on the statistics generated on the table. Issues of drought in Lesotho are fragmented across various sector policies, as a result there is data gap on area affected by drought due to absence of a dedicated drought policy and its implementation plan. Recommendations Development of national drought policy and implementation plan aligned to National Action Plan and UNCCD monitoring frame work.

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	1303931	68.8	591010	31.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	591 010	31.2
2001	1799087	95.0	94826	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	94 826	5.0
2002	1099337	57.9	758725	39.9	41879	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	800 604	42.1
2003	0	0.0	524185	27.6	986036	52.0	253186	13.3	133312	7.0	1 896 719	100.0
2004	412052	21.8	752661	39.7	594813	31.4	134137	7.1	0	0.0	1 481 611	78.2
2005	865307	45.5	872279	45.9	162053	8.5	1061	0.1	0	0.0	1 035 393	54.5
2006	1897910	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	0	0.0	911558	48.1	846383	44.6	139114	7.3	0	0.0	1 897 055	100.0
2008	1164140	60.9	574622	30.0	173474	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	748 096	39.1
2009	1915646	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	1221284	63.7	656156	34.2	39713	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	695 869	36.3
2011	1283267	66.8	636898	33.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	636 898	33.2
2012	1349480	70.3	378529	19.7	192448	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	570 977	29.7
2013	0	0.0	1632188	84.8	271755	14.1	20548	1.1	0	0.0	1 924 491	100.0
2014	921469	48.2	550994	28.8	244658	12.8	194752	10.2	0	0.0	990 404	51.8
2015	0	0.0	681316	35.6	340869	17.8	180870	9.4	711329	37.2	1 914 384	100.0
2016	164358	8.6	1192511	62.1	563907	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 756 418	91.4
2017	113271	5.9	1335162	69.6	361195	18.8	109608	5.7	0	0.0	1 805 965	94.1
2018	172358	9.0	914215	47.6	509324	26.5	322730	16.8	0	0.0	1 746 269	91.0
2019	0	0.0	400383	20.8	1046910	54.4	475627	24.7	0	0.0	1 922 920	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	662951	68.5	304820	31.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	304 820	31.5

	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	918509	95.0	47960	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	47 960	5.0
2002	558396	57.6	389531	40.2	21262	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	410 793	42.4
2003	0	0.0	265516	27.5	505282	52.3	128269	13.3	67753	7.0	966 820	100.0
2004	208894	21.6	382106	39.6	305337	31.6	68605	7.1	0	0.0	756 048	78.4
2005	444721	46.0	439722	45.4	82763	8.6	625	0.1	0	0.0	523 110	54.0
2006	965501	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	0	0.0	466542	48.4	428293	44.4	69521	7.2	0	0.0	964 356	100.0
2008	594963	61.3	288907	29.7	87396	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	376 303	38.7
2009	971917	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	621438	63.9	330742	34.0	19816	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	350 558	36.1
2011	651957	67.0	321230	33.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	321 230	33.0
2012	685047	70.4	190525	19.6	97287	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	287 812	29.6
2013	0	0.0	826761	84.8	137161	14.1	10502	1.1	0	0.0	974 424	100.0
2014	468926	48.5	277189	28.6	123177	12.7	98393	10.2	0	0.0	498 759	51.5
2015	0	0.0	345571	35.7	173876	18.0	91419	9.4	357116	36.9	967 982	100.0
2016	82518	8.5	603815	62.2	285187	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	889 002	91.5
2017	56440	5.8	676200	69.7	182540	18.8	55284	5.7	0	0.0	914 024	94.2
2018	86579	8.9	464955	47.9	256402	26.4	162212	16.7	0	0.0	883 569	91.1
2019	0	0.0	200178	20.6	534126	54.9	238198	24.5	0	0.0	972 502	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	640980	69.1	286190	30.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	286 190	30.9
2001	880578	94.9	46866	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	46 866	5.1
2002	540941	58.1	369194	39.7	20617	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	389 811	41.9
2003	0	0.0	258669	27.8	480754	51.7	124917	13.4	65559	7.1	929 899	100.0
2004	203158	21.9	370555	39.9	289476	31.2	65532	7.1	0	0.0	725 563	78.1
2005	420586	45.1	432557	46.4	79290	8.5	436	0.0	0	0.0	512 283	54.9

	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	932409	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	0	0.0	445016	47.7	418090	44.8	69593	7.5	0	0.0	932 699	100.0
2008	569177	60.5	285715	30.4	86078	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	371 793	39.5
2009	943729	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	599846	63.5	325414	34.4	19897	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	345 311	36.5
2011	631310	66.7	315668	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	315 668	33.3
2012	664433	70.1	188004	19.8	95161	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	283 165	29.9
2013	0	0.0	805427	84.8	134594	14.2	10046	1.1	0	0.0	950 067	100.0
2014	452543	47.9	273805	29.0	121481	12.9	96359	10.2	0	0.0	491 645	52.1
2015	0	0.0	335745	35.5	166993	17.6	89451	9.5	354213	37.4	946 402	100.0
2016	81840	8.6	588696	62.0	278720	29.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	867 416	91.4
2017	56831	6.0	658962	69.5	178655	18.8	54324	5.7	0	0.0	891 941	94.0
2018	85779	9.0	449260	47.4	252922	26.7	160518	16.9	0	0.0	862 700	91.0
2019	0	0.0	200205	21.1	512784	54.0	237429	25.0	0	0.0	950 418	100.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The statistics show that the exposure to drought is the same in both male and female population. However, the reporting team believes that there is a gender data gap in the above statistics as the focus is put only on the sex disaggregated data.

General comments

The data should be gender disaggregated.

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 .79		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Although only data for 2018 is available, drought was observed for a longer period in the country (before and after), hence low confidence in the default data. The country does not have a drought specific policy. Issues of drought in Lesotho are fragmented across various sector policies. As a result, there is data gap on area affected by drought due to absence of a dedicated drought policy and its implementation plan. Tier 1 was used because Tier 2 and 3 do not have gender disaggregated data. On average 79% of the population was vulnerable to drought, indicating that Lesotho was more vulnerable in 2018.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
To ensure that rural communities adopt transformational practices for regenerated landscapes and sustainable livelihoods, leading to improved nutrition and adaptation to climate change.	2030	National	Ongoing	The project started in 2022 and will end in 2030.

General comments

The aim of the project is to reduce environmental degradation; and to improve livelihoods.

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 .94205	0 .942	0 .94208	
2001	0 .94203	0 .94198	0 .94207	
2002	0 .942	0 .94195	0 .94205	The study was conducted by SABONET Project: 2961 plant species, 63 species of mammals, 315 species of birds, 40 species of reptiles, 19 species of amphibia, 14 species of fresh water fish, 1279 species of invertebrates.
2003	0 .94197	0 .94192	0 .94202	
2004	0 .94194	0 .94189	0 .94199	
2005	0 .94192	0 .94188	0 .94196	
2006	0 .94189	0 .94185	0 .94193	
2007	0 .94186	0 .94179	0 .94191	
2008	0 .94183	0 .94172	0 .94189	
2009	0 .94177	0 .94166	0 .94186	
2010	0 .94172	0 .94159	0 .94185	
2011	0 .94165	0 .94154	0 .94178	
2012	0 .94159	0 .94148	0 .94172	
2013	0 .94155	0 .94144	0 .94165	
2014	0 .94152	0 .9414	0 .94161	
2015	0 .94148	0 .94135	0 .9416	
2016	0 .94146	0 .94131	0 .94158	
2017	0 .94143	0 .94126	0 .94158	
2018	0 .94141	0 .94123	0 .94157	
2019	0 .9414	0 .9412	0 .94157	
2020	0 .94138	0 .94118	0 .94157	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments

General comments

Lesotho's red data list of fauna and flora was last done in 2002 under the auspices of the Southern African Botanical Diversity Network (SABONET). The country's Red data list has not been updated since the phase out of this particular project. It is necessary to have a scientific and climate smart evidence/study based on such gazetted species which will reveal the status, location and categorization based on their threat status. The country has gazetted a number of plants and animal species under the old Historical Monuments (Fauna and Flora Act 1967). The legislation was amended in 2004 and 2006.There is also a Biodiversity Resource Management Bill of 2022. Recommendations The country needs to update the current list as some of the plants have changed their threat status due to escalating threats from all sort of pressures (anthropogenic, climatic).

SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

SO4-3.T1: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	Consists of wetlands, national parks and biosphere
2001	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2002	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2003	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2004	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2005	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2006	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2007	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2008	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2009	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2010	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2011	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2012	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2013	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2014	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2015	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2016	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2017	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2018	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2019	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	
2020	1.0	16 .49	16 .49	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	No significant change in the size of the protected areas, though there are some important biodiversity areas outside protected areas that need to be assessed for protection. (The spatial assessment done in 2007).

General comments

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

The Spatial Assessment of Biodiversity Priorities in the Lesotho Highlands report has identified biodiversity hotspots for the highlands of Lesotho. Those areas need to be protected for biodiversity conservation. The Lesotho Transfontier Conservation area occupies 14740 kilometres squared for conservation planning in the highlands of Lesotho. Lesotho has designated its first biosphere reserve which occupies 112,033 hectare in the northern highlands. The site is an endemic bird area of high priority with species such as the Drakensberg siskin.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Direct pressures on biodiversity reduced and promotion of its sustainable use enhanced.	2030	National	Ongoing	There are some challenges such as burning of rangelands, over-grazing and grazing on wetlands. Intensive awareness programs have to be developed. Implementation of decentralization policy should be initiated.
The status of biodiversity improved by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetics diversity.	2030	National	Ongoing	Status of biodiversity needs to be updated.
Benefits that accrue to all, from biodiversity and ecosystem services enhanced	2030	National	Ongoing	The country should initiate biodiversity valuation.

Complementary information

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 ∾

Liaise projects with the National Strategic Development Policy(NSDP) , NSDP I and II and other related policies. Public Financial Management Act of 2011 Vision 2020 Sustainable Development Goals National Environment Policy 1998 Environment Act 2008 National Forestry Policy 2008 National Range Management Policy Decentralization Policy 20

Periodic project financial and progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation by implementing Ministries, Ministry responsible for Environment, Finance and Development Planning Multi lateral environmental agreements national coordination committee

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 77 245	Disbursed 77 245
Provided	2017	Committed 291 005	Disbursed 291 005
Provided	2018	Committed 44 988	Disbursed 44 988
Provided	2019	Committed 55 000	Disbursed 55 000
Received	2016	Committed 83 534 774 .99	Received 71 783 694 .92
Received	2017	Committed 498 754	Received 1 174 822
Received	2018	Committed 35 521 134 .17	Received 2 175 103 .97
Received	2019	Committed 46 094 987	Received 1 435 011 .20
Total resources provided:		468 238	468 238
Total resources received:		165 649 650 .16	76 568 632 .09

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2016
Recipient / Provider	IFAD and OPEC Fund
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Wool and Mohair Promotion Project of Lesotho

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	58,310,000.00
Sector	Agriculture
Capacity Building	Yes
Technology Transfer	No
Gender Equality	No
Channel	Bilateral
Type of flow	ODA
Financial Instrument	Grant
Type of support	Direct
Amount mobilised through public interventions	-
Additional Information	-

General comments

Project is still ongoing. Scheduled to be completed in December 2023.

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 ∾

Economic Instruments implemented to disincentivize land degradation and incentivize land degradation neutrality - User fees - Environmental Impact Assessment - Land Rehabilitation Fund - Community Based Natural Resource Approach - National Rangeland Policy (it promotes sustainable land management practices such as rotational grazing) - Soil and Water Conservation Policy

-Environmental Impact Assessment Implemented to assure that development projects will have a positive impact on the surrounding environment and ecosystems before implementation - Land Rehabilitation Fund Channels resources for the rehabilitation of degraded lands where funds are sourced from levies from mining companies in the country - Community Based Natural Resource Approach Entails working with local communities and authorities in managing natural resources - National Rangeland Policy and Soil and Water Conservation Policy Promotes climate smart sustainable land management practices

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	4 899 999	
Directly related to combat DLDD		3 057 142	
Indirectly related to combat DLDD		1 842 857	
Subsidies			Subsidies were in the form of non monetary incentives such as free trees and fodder seeds
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

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

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	

	Explanation
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Participation by private sector initiatives such as afforestation and reforestation (noticeable participation on National Tree Planting Day). Some Private companies/organizations include: - Standard Lesotho Bank -Vodacom Lesotho - Maluti Mountain Brewery - Limomonare Trust Fund Participation can be in the form of monetary contribution and advocacy for afforestation and reforestation practices. It is worth noting that N.G.Os and Civil Society Organizations also contribute towards initiatives involving sustainable land management.

Institutional arrangements include M.O.Us with private companies where fixed sums of money are contributed towards afforestation and reforestation initiatives over fixed periods of time in yearly intervals.

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
2021	Tree Planting Initiative	40 000	☒ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☐ Other(specify)	Private corporation	☒ Domestic mobilization	Funds were allotted by Standard Lesotho Bank to increase tree cover (fruit and forest trees)
Total		40 000				
Total per year 2021:		40 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Data sources such as World Bank, International Monetary fund and the Central Bank of Lesotho Lesotho Bureau of Statistics can provide data on domestic private resources Policy implications

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?

Develop and implement UNCCD National Action Plan (NAP) Implemented policies to encourage private sector investment in sustainable land management practices Established partnership with NGOs and academia to implement sustainable land management activities

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Indigenous knowledge technology transfer Global Mechanism assists Lesotho on transfer of technology

Indigenous knowledge is not documented but transferred by demonstrations

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
○ Provided ◉ Received	2022	Umbrella program-Strengthening national level institutional and professional capacities of country parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting Lesotho	91 324	Other (please specify) GEF-UNEP	To enhance national level institutional and technical capacities for the 2021/22 UNCCD reporting process in the context of UNCCD strategic framework 2018/2030 and SDG 15.3.1 tech	☐ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☒ Other(specify) Land degradation neutrality						
Total provided:			0		Total received:			91 324				
Total per year 2022 provided:			0		Total per year 2022 received:			91 324				

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.

Geographic Information Systems was used as a methodology : Quantum GIS version 3.28 , earth map and ArcMap Assumptions: Technology transfer is a key driver of sustainable development and is critical to achieving the objectives of the UNCCD. It can take many forms, including the transfer of technology, knowledge, and expertise, as well as the provision of financial and technical support. Definitions: Technology transfer support provided refers to any support provided by one country to another country to facilitate the transfer of technology, knowledge, or expertise related to combating desertification, land degradation, and drought. Technology transfer support received refers to any support received by a country from another country to facilitate the transfer of technology, knowledge, or expertise related to combating desertification, land degradation, and drought. Technology transfer support required refers to any support that a country needs to facilitate the transfer of technology, knowledge, or expertise related to combating desertification, land degradation, and drought. Methodologies: The UNCCD reporting process uses a range of methodologies to identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received including: National reports: Countries are required to submit national reports that provide information on the status of desertification, land degradation, and drought in their country, as well as the measures they have taken to address these issues. Technical assistance: The UNCCD Secretariat provides technical assistance to countries to help them identify and report on technology transfer support provided and/or received and/or required. Surveys: The UNCCD Secretariat conducted assessment study to gather information on the gap on technology transfer required by countries.

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.

GIS, remote sensing, earth map, Computers with appropriate specification, mapping Drones, data collection gadgets. Challenges limited financial resources locally limited Infrastructure (National data hub)

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Local communities such as national wool and mohair growers association, grazing associations voluntarily contribute financially and in-kind towards land degradation neutrality. Private sector has contributed financially towards land cover initiatives Development partners provide technical and financial assistance

What were the challenges faced, if any?

There is limited national data important to support sourcing of financial assistance. National budget limits execution of national land degradation targets. Floating of merchant has low limits

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

There is available skilled human resource base who are constrained to achieve targets due to limited financial support. strengthened coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication of efforts revise and review national plans and policies

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

Set quotas for women as beneficiaries in some projects. Mainstreaming of gender issues in national policies

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

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

- ( ) Yes

◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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)
MOBILE MONEY APPLICATIONS (MPESA, ECOCASH, C-PAY,KHETSI, UNAYO,MY WALLET)

Use this space to describe the experience:

They provide convenience safety time saving

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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 policies were aligned with the National Action Plan. Inadequate and fragmented national data.

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?

the action programme is successful to a limited degree because it is still not legally binding therefore there is still a fragmented sectoral implementation

What were the challenges faced, if any?

UNCCD National Action Plan (NAP) was aligned to the National strategic development Programme (NSDP) one(1) therefore there is a need for updating UNCCD NAP such that it get aligned to the current working NSDP. There is a limited financial resources at national level

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The development of National Soil and water conservation policy was was guided by UNCCD National action plan Institutional Capacity building in developing NAPs was enhanced. Resource mobilization and technological transfers for the current projects and programmes

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.

Identification of priority catchment areas.

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?

Institutional collaboration and coordination. Awareness creation

What were the challenges faced, if any?

climatic conditions Limited funding duplication of efforts Limited data specific of DLDD Lack of political will.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

well coordinated planning, implementation, information sharing and reporting system.

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

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

◉ Yes

○ No

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

All land management policies with Lesotho have mainstreamed gender issues with regard to gender equality and equity in the form of integration of women, youth and vulnerable groups needs and concerns on land management. Implementation of gender grey policies gender on Land Rehabilitation Programme within the catchment areas with equal access to land management opportunities. The policies also address prevention of gender based violence issues

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

Women are now taking leadership roles in the land management platforms e.g. grazing associations, land management committees (watershed management committees)

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

there are more women engaged in climate adaptation and land restoration activities within the country and some of them are in leadership positions within catchments.

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

Lesotho Land act, 2010 (act no8 of 2010) Land act as amended- Land administration Authority Lesotho Constitution Legal Capacity of married persons act 2006

Synergies:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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)

Lesotho National Climate Change Policy, 2017-2027

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

The existence of both environmental and climate change policies which are DLDD sensitive helped the country in securing adaptation project (IACOV) which synergize adaptation specific sectors and livelihoods together to achieve resilience while minimising duplication of efforts.

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

this helped eliminate duplication of efforts and enhanced more returns established networks in different MEAS

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Integrated planning, implementation and monitoring. knowledge management was enhanced

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

The implemented practises are a success and this is brought about by triangulation processes which assisted in development best SLM practises

What were the challenges faced, if any?

non compliance of land users post rehabilitation of catchments fragmented and weak legal frame work coupled with weak law enforcement limited accessibility to the agricultural fields by combine harvesters and this leads to post harvest lost

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

women and youth are involved through livelihoods projects and programmes

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

CBPP

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.

Majority of rural households has resorted into means of livelihoods using those initiatives.

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

It is a success as some gaps of starvation has been filled, and some people generate money which they use for children fees.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

most of the population migrate to South Africa for work deserting those livelihoods initiatives.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

When the initiatives are protected and fenced they are sustained for a long time.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

most of the programs in the country empower women and youth in creating handicrafts for example as a way to generate income.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

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

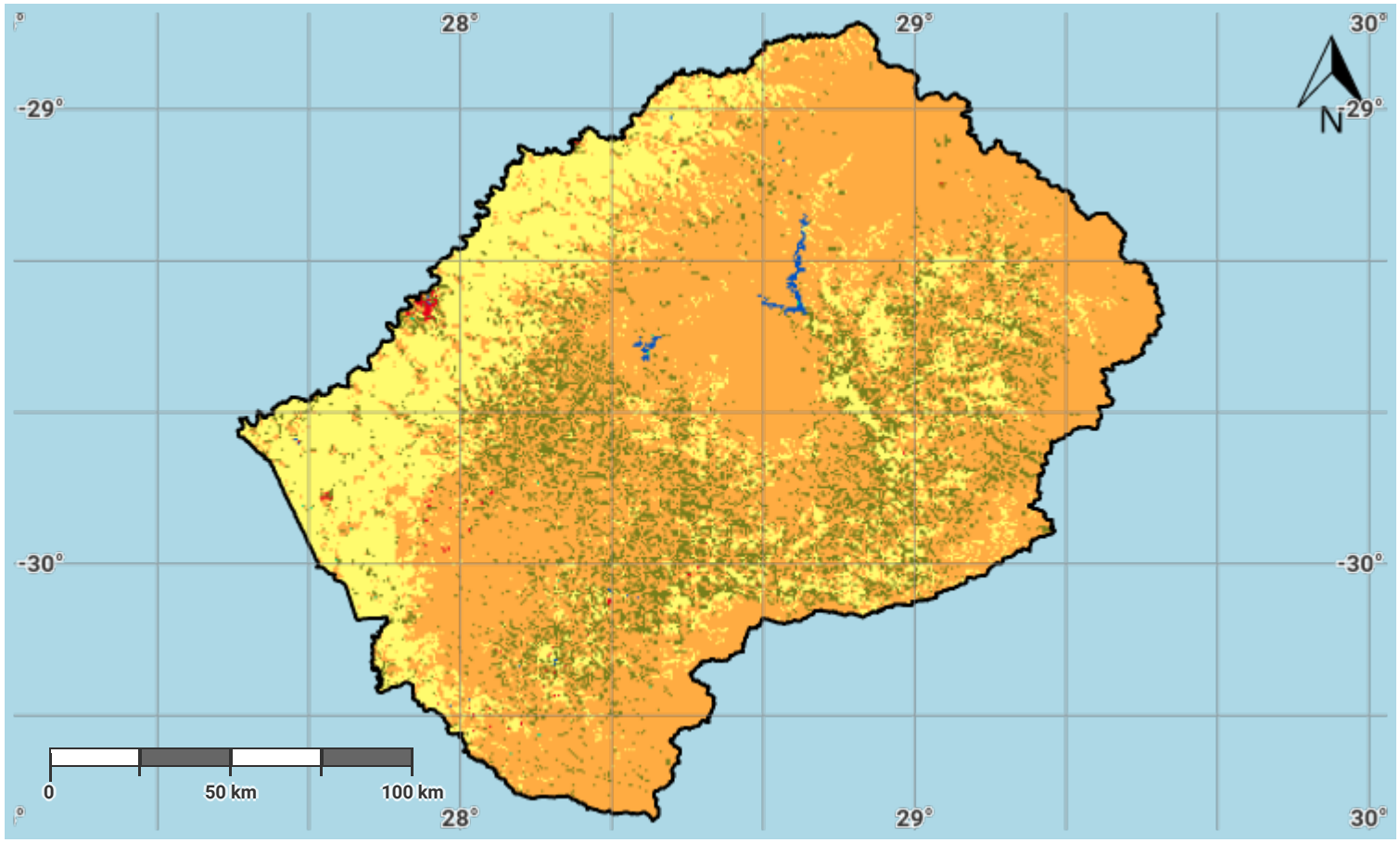
- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

Other files for Reporting

Lesotho - SO5-1 recipient	Download	15.5 KB

Lesotho – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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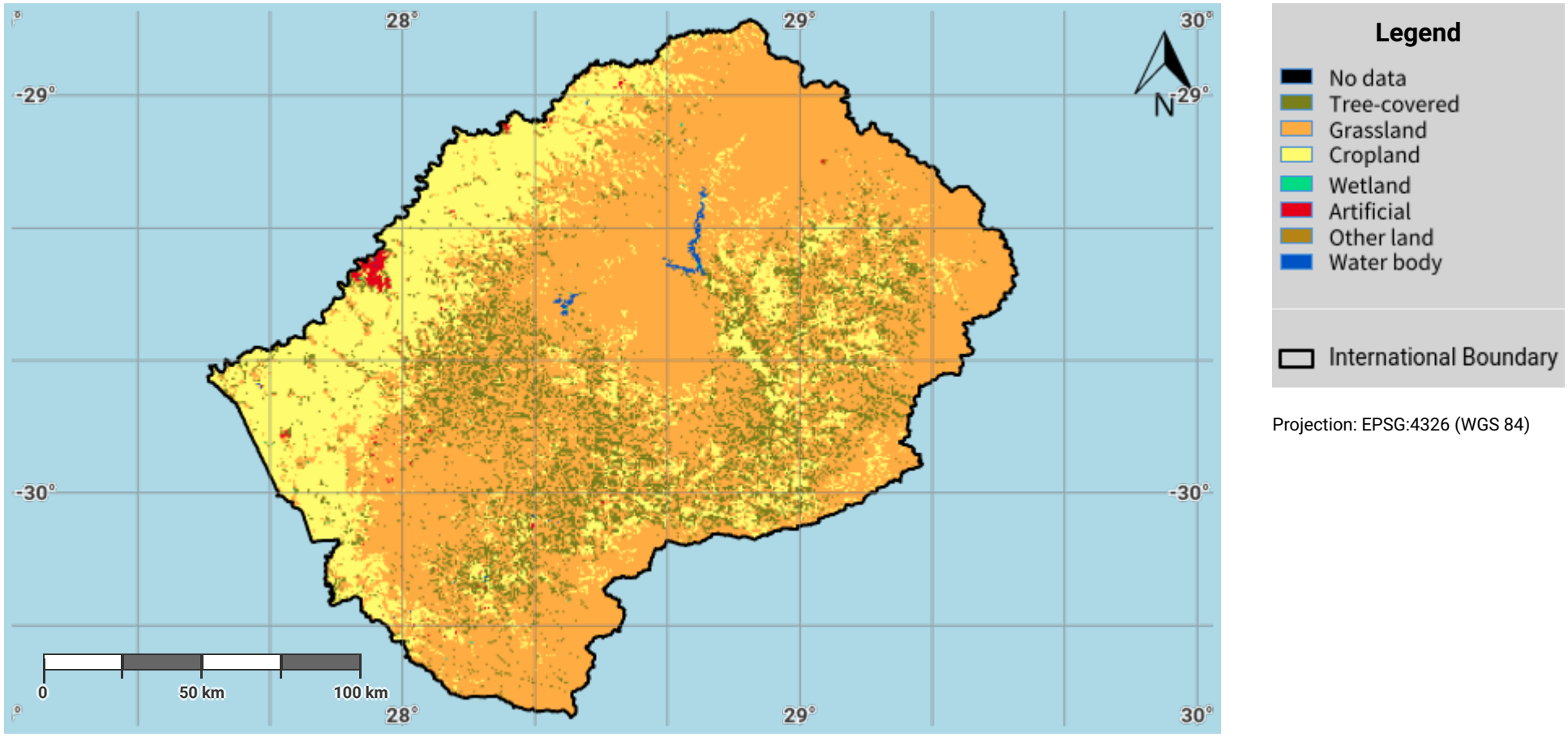
Lesotho – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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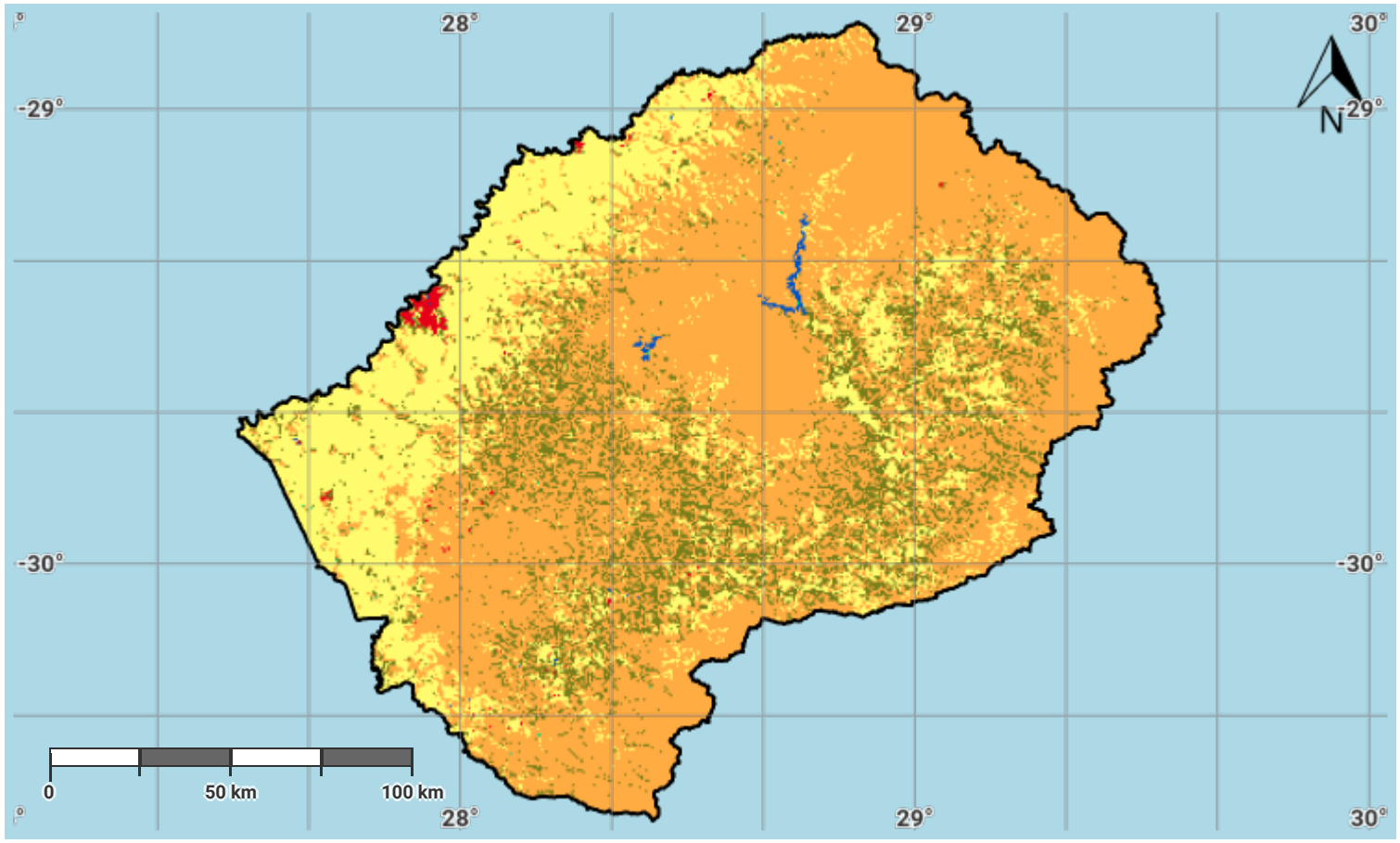
Lesotho – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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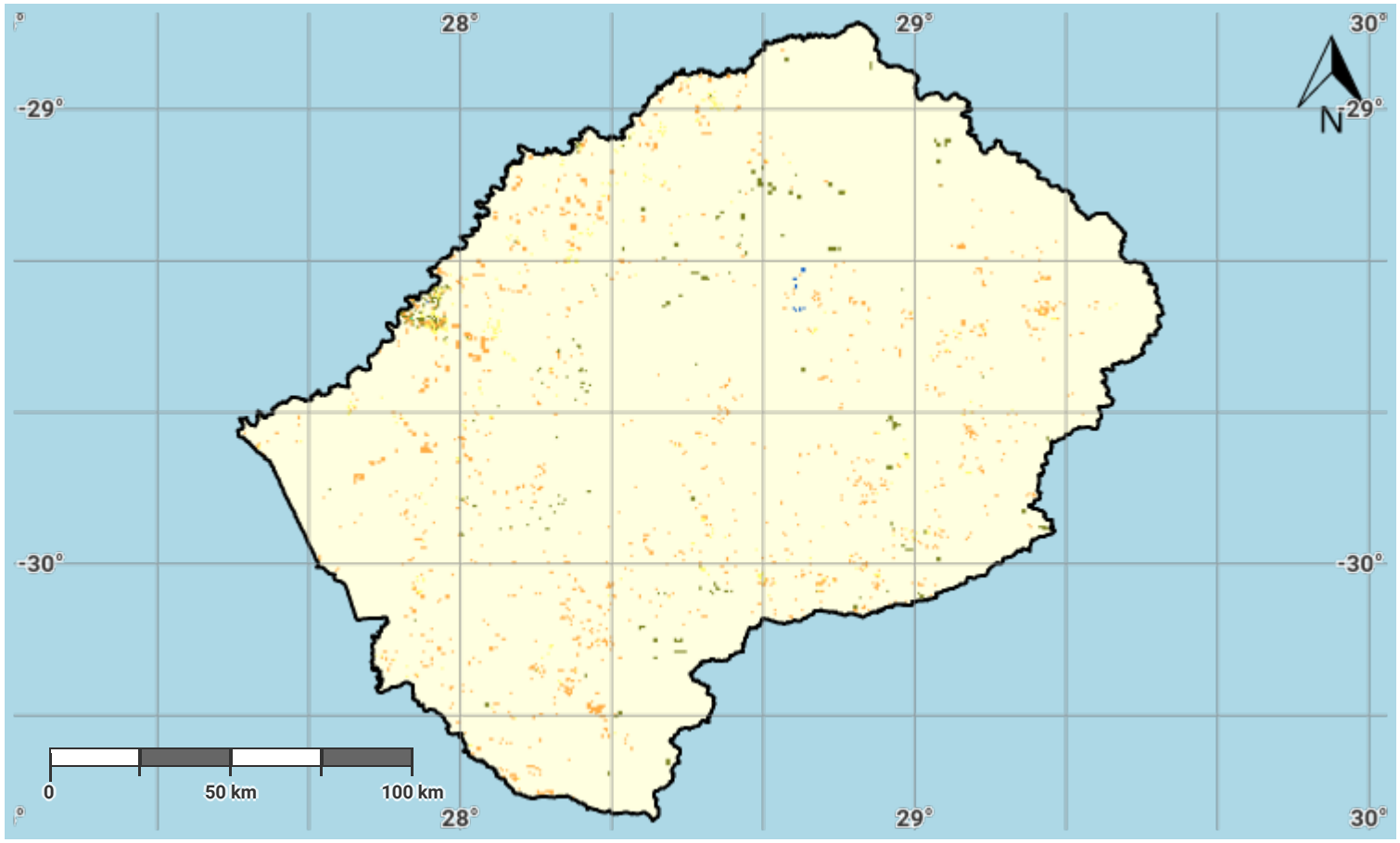
Lesotho – SO1-1.M4

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:4326 (WGS 84)

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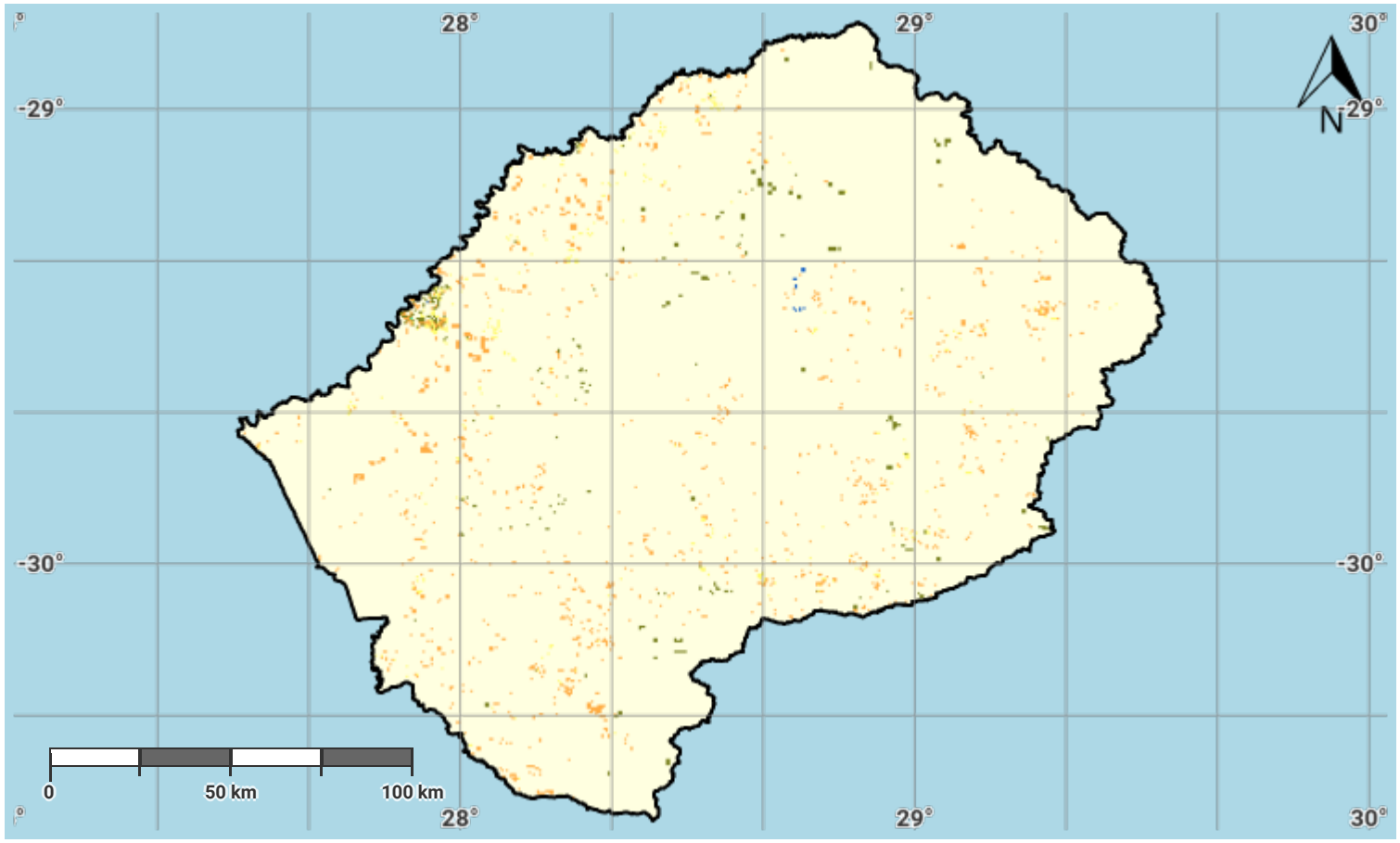
Lesotho – SO1-1.M5

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:4326 (WGS 84)

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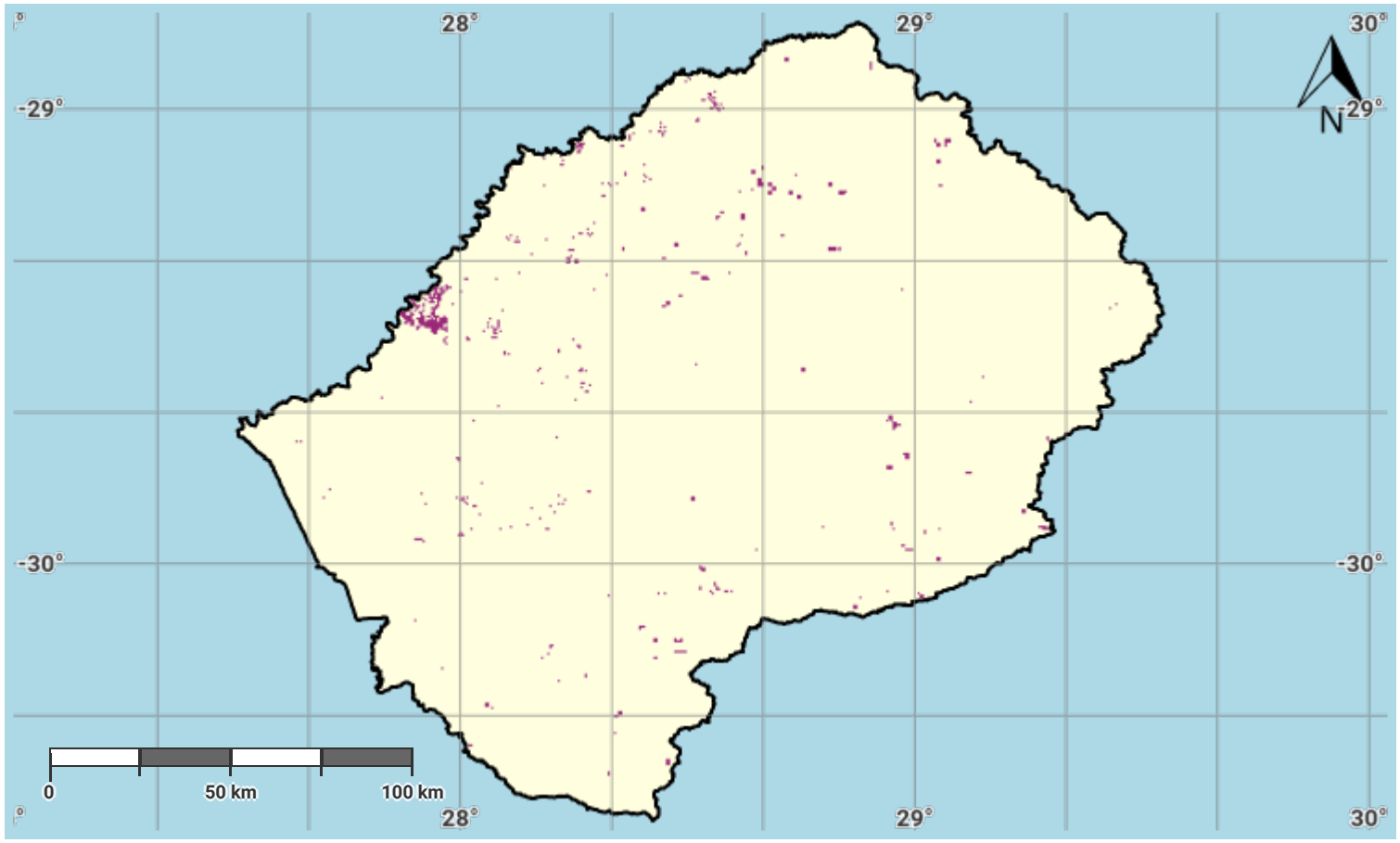
Lesotho – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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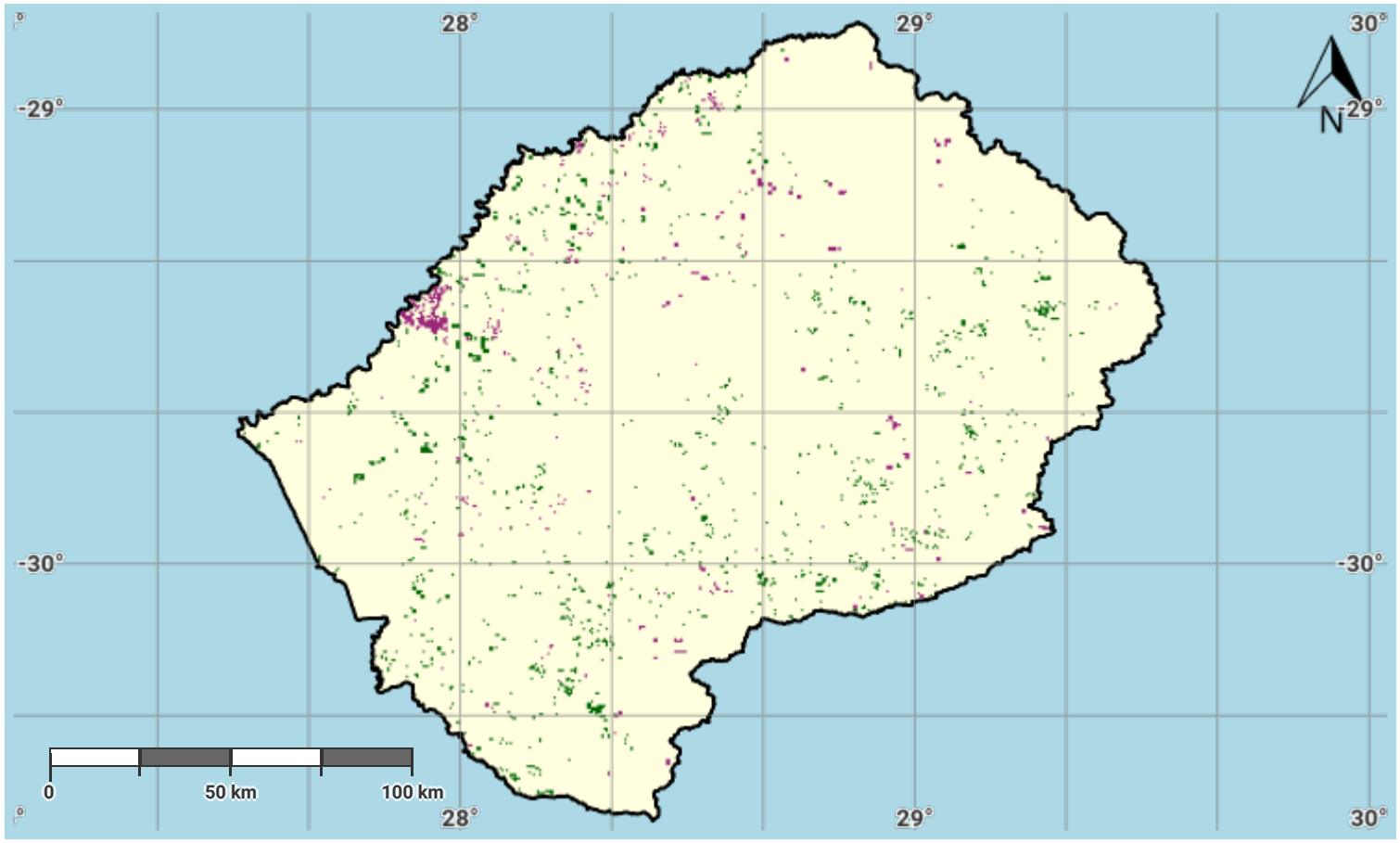
Lesotho – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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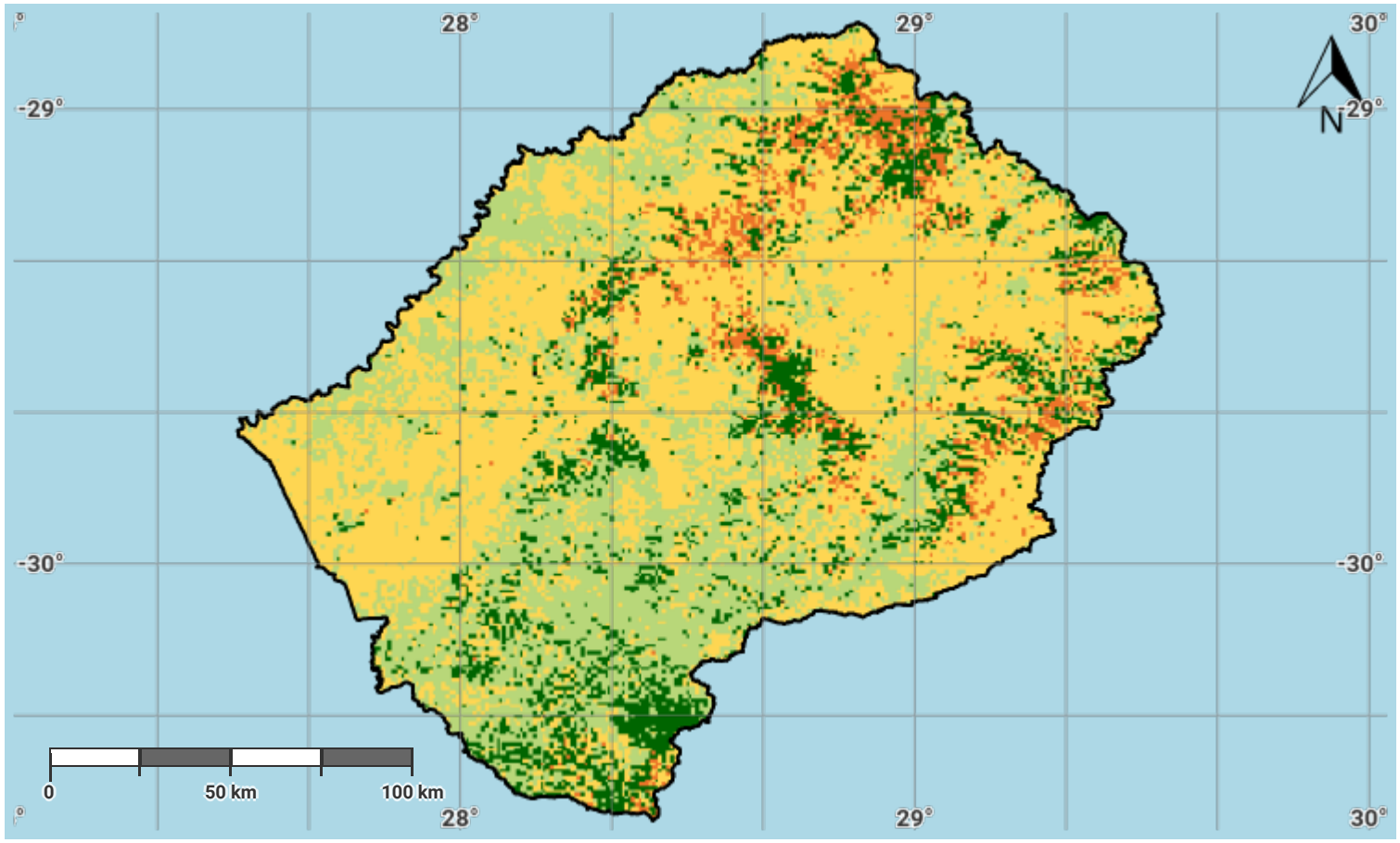
Lesotho – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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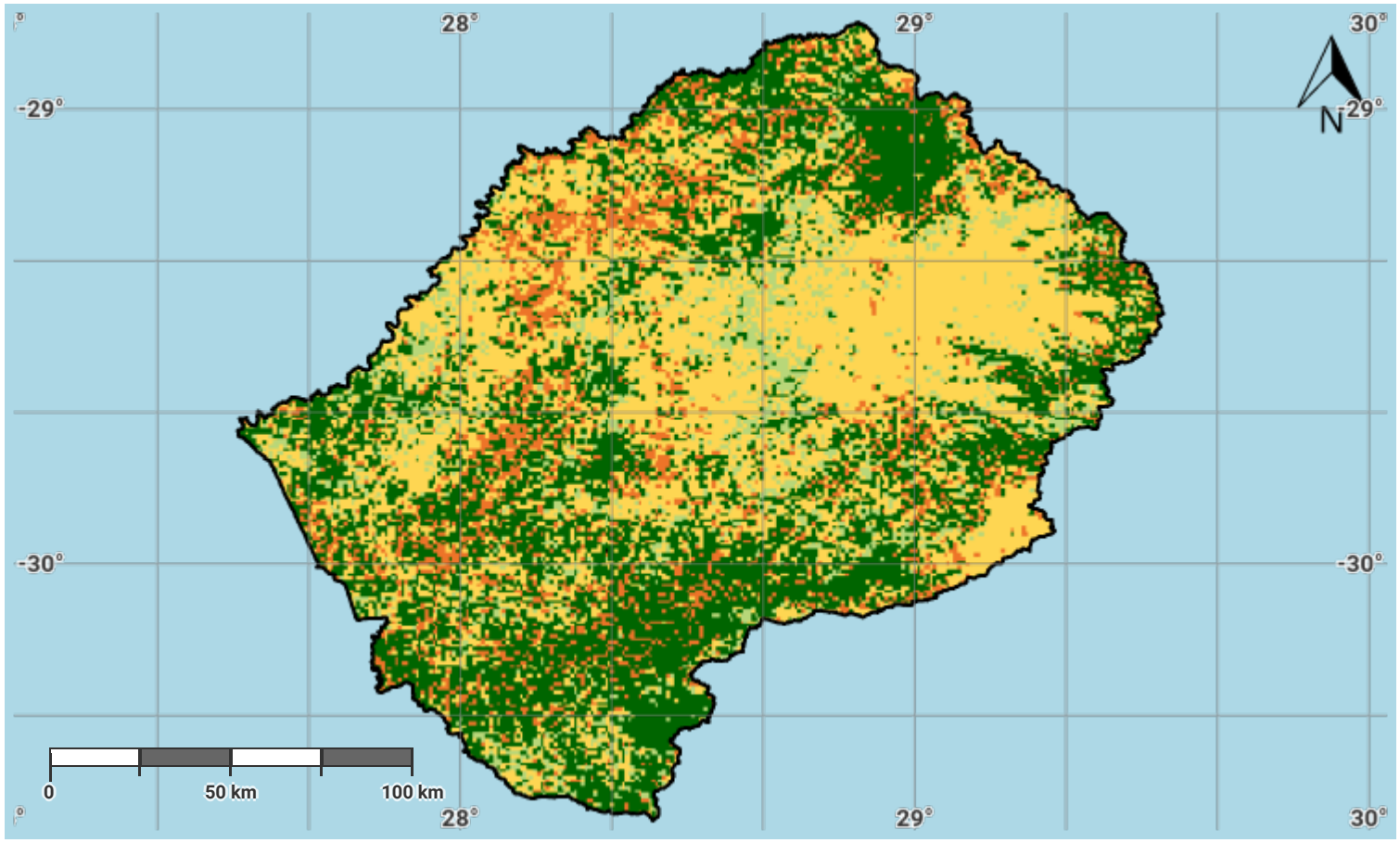
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Lesotho – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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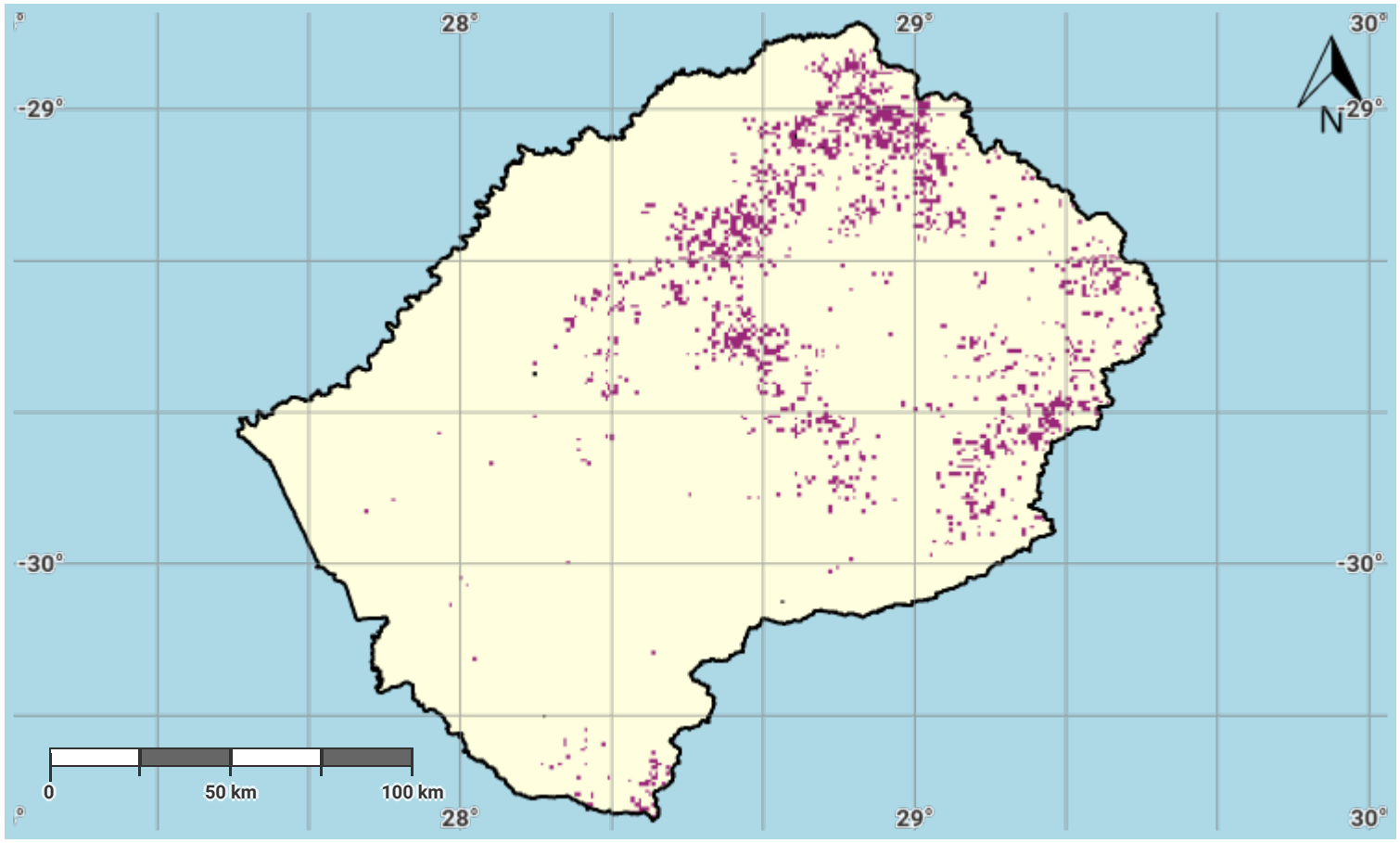
Lesotho – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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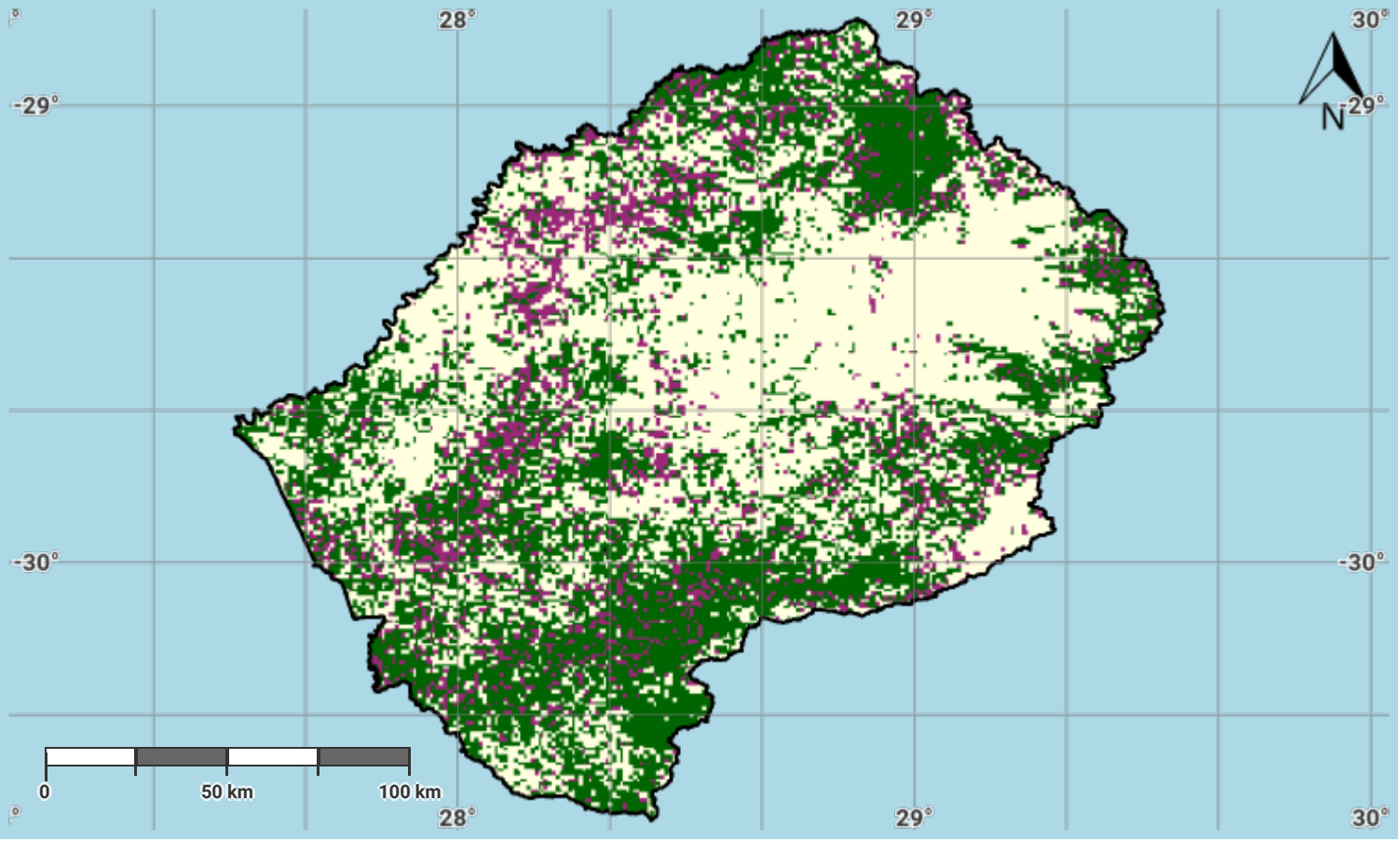
Lesotho – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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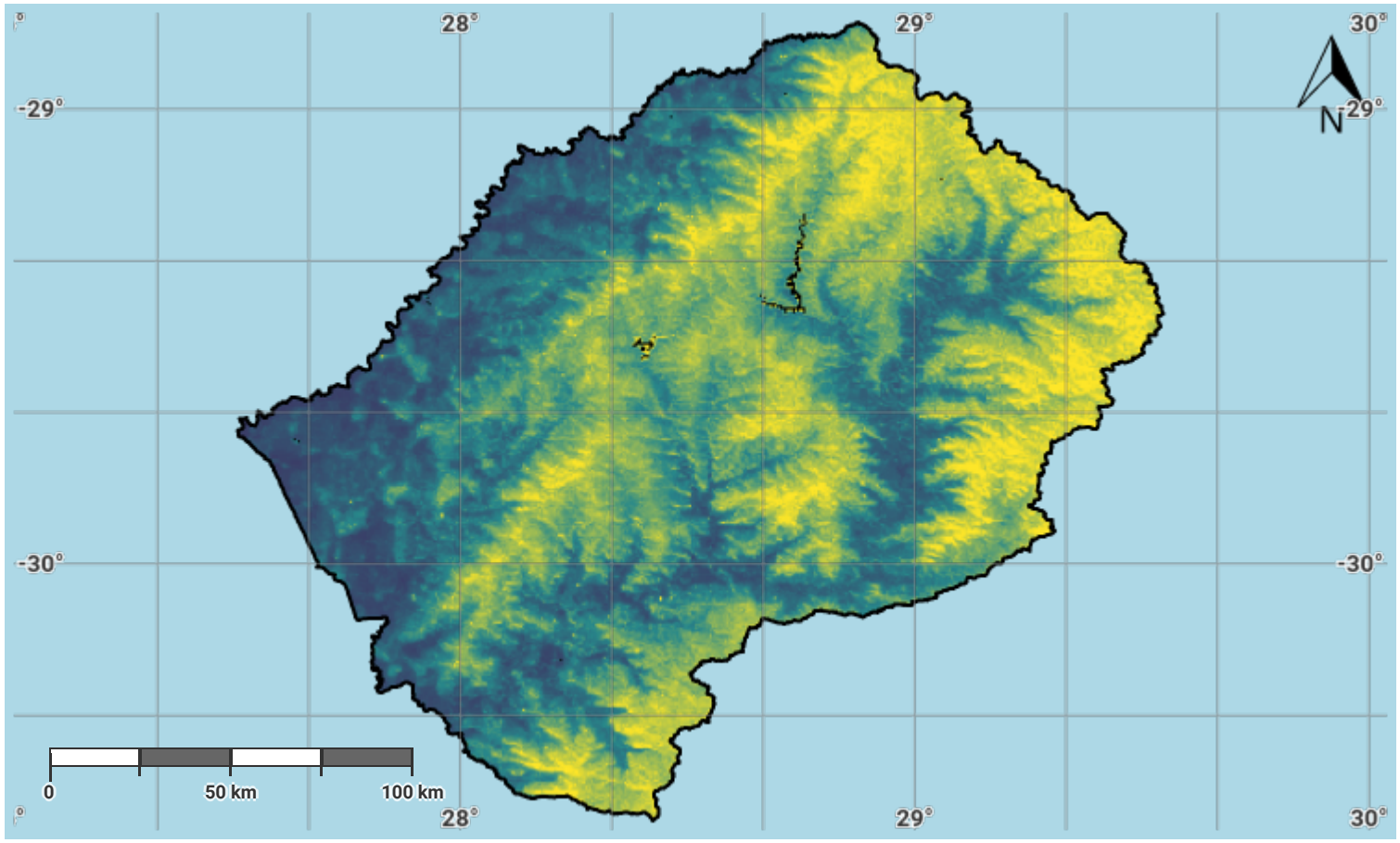
Lesotho – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 66.5 t/ha
- 66.5 - 133.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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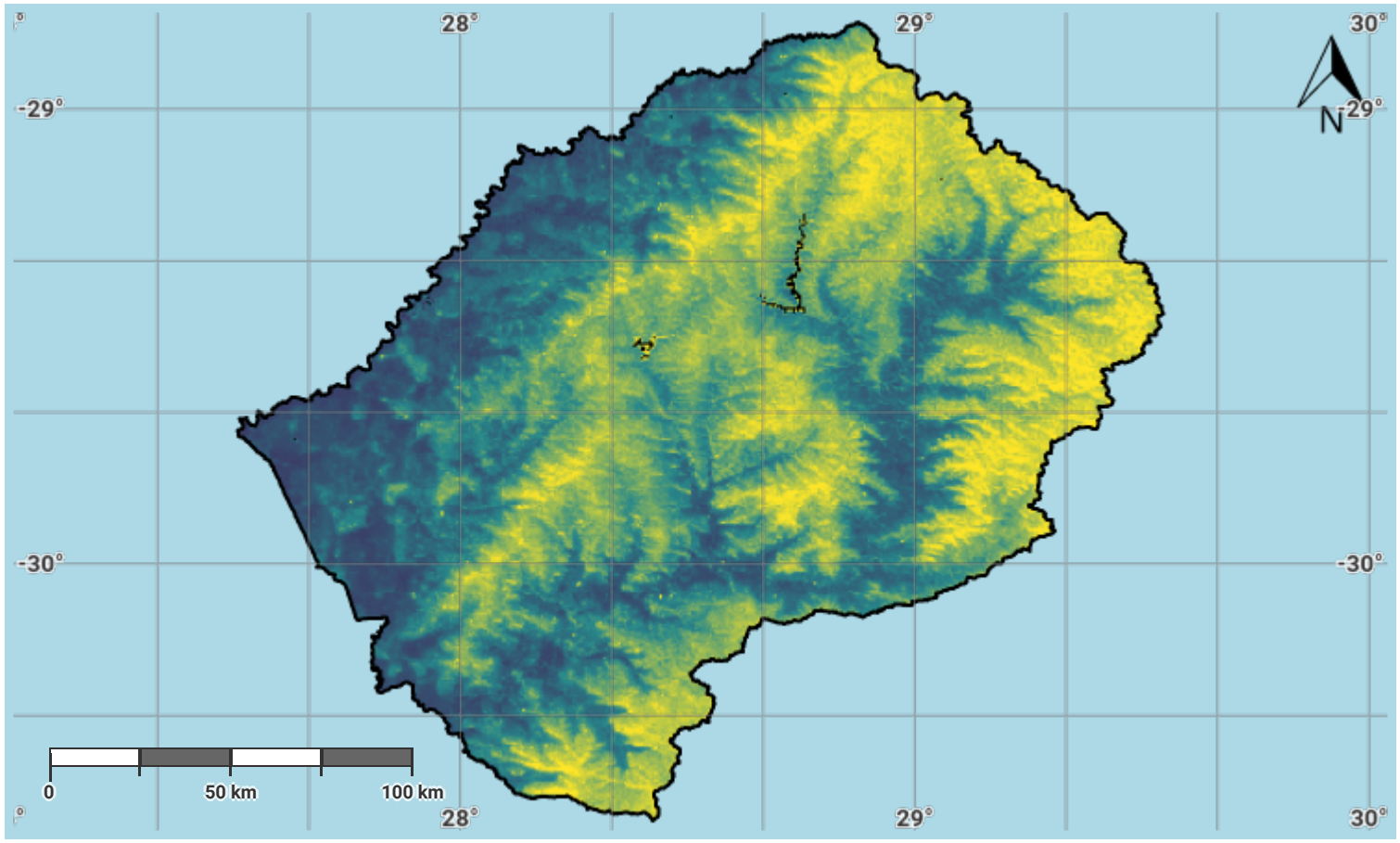
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 66.5 t/ha
- 66.5 - 133.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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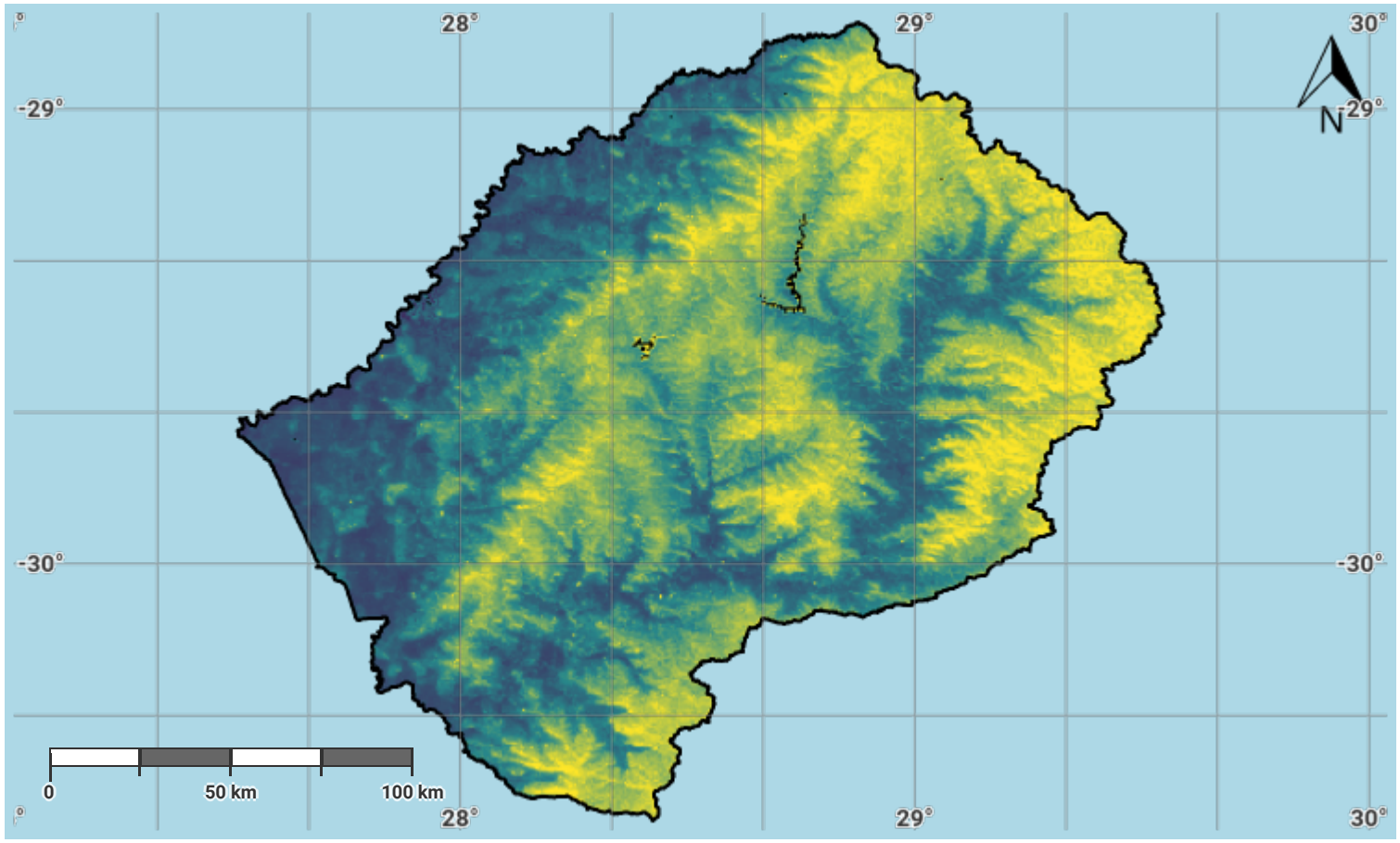
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 66.5 t/ha
- 66.5 - 133.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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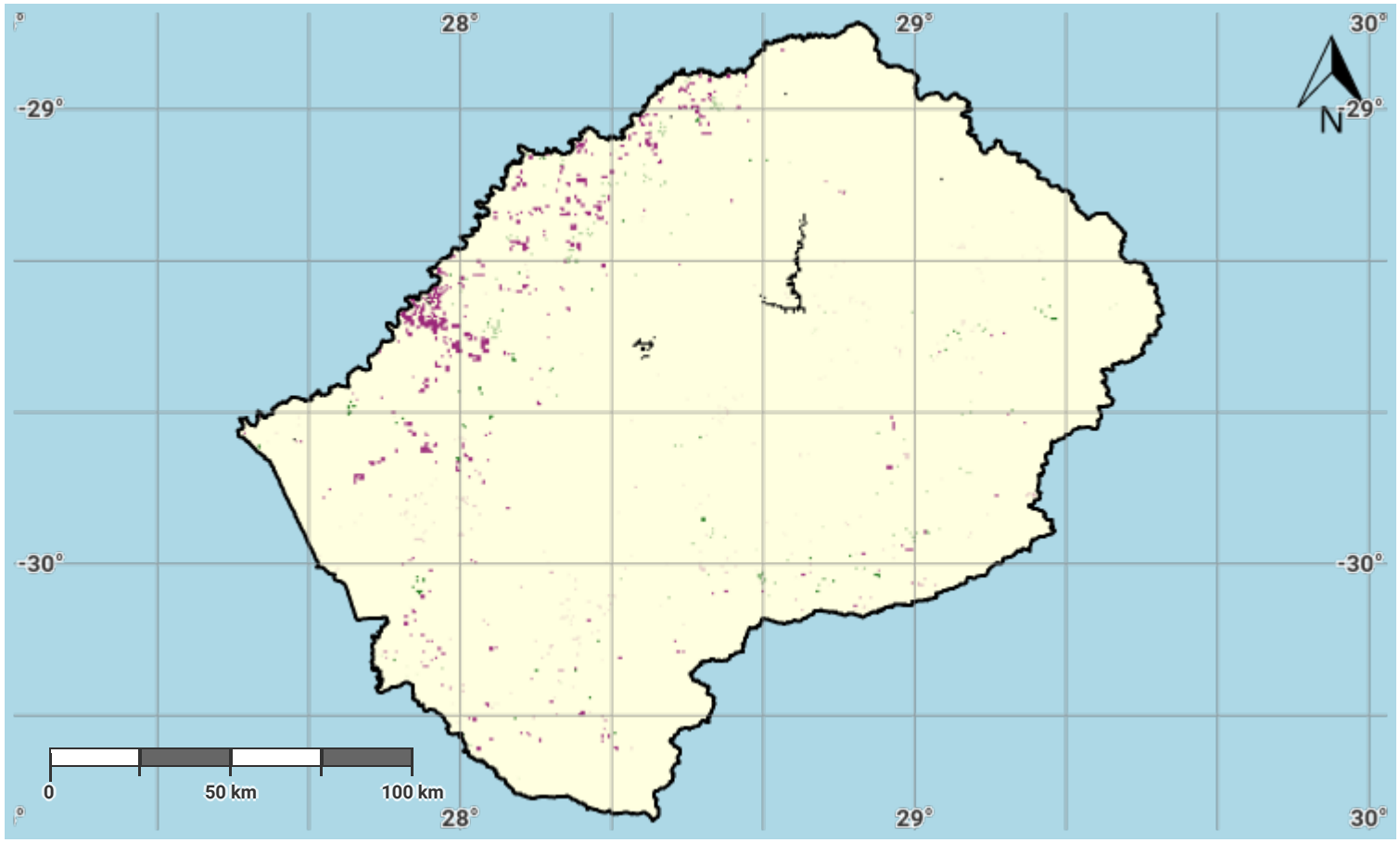
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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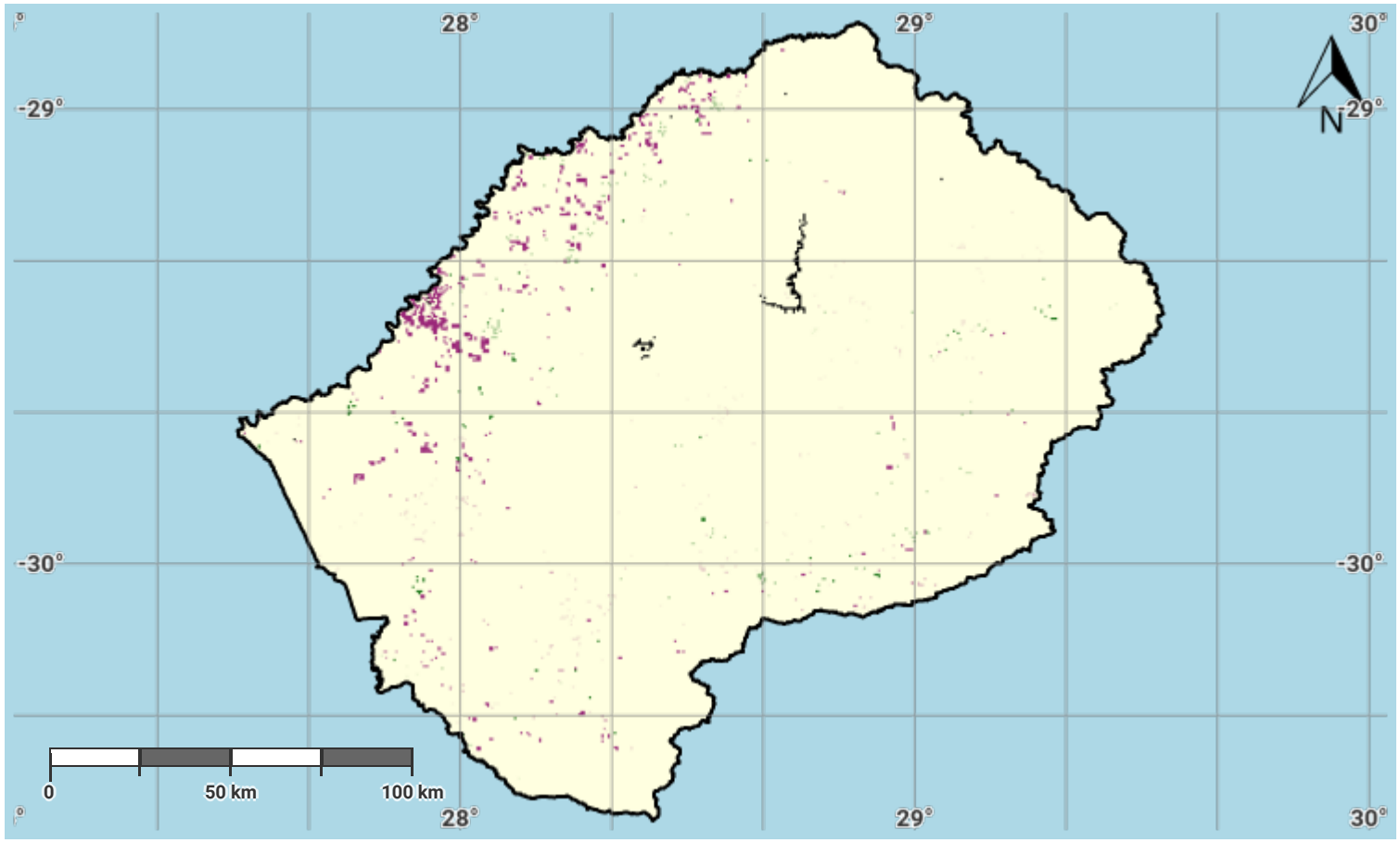
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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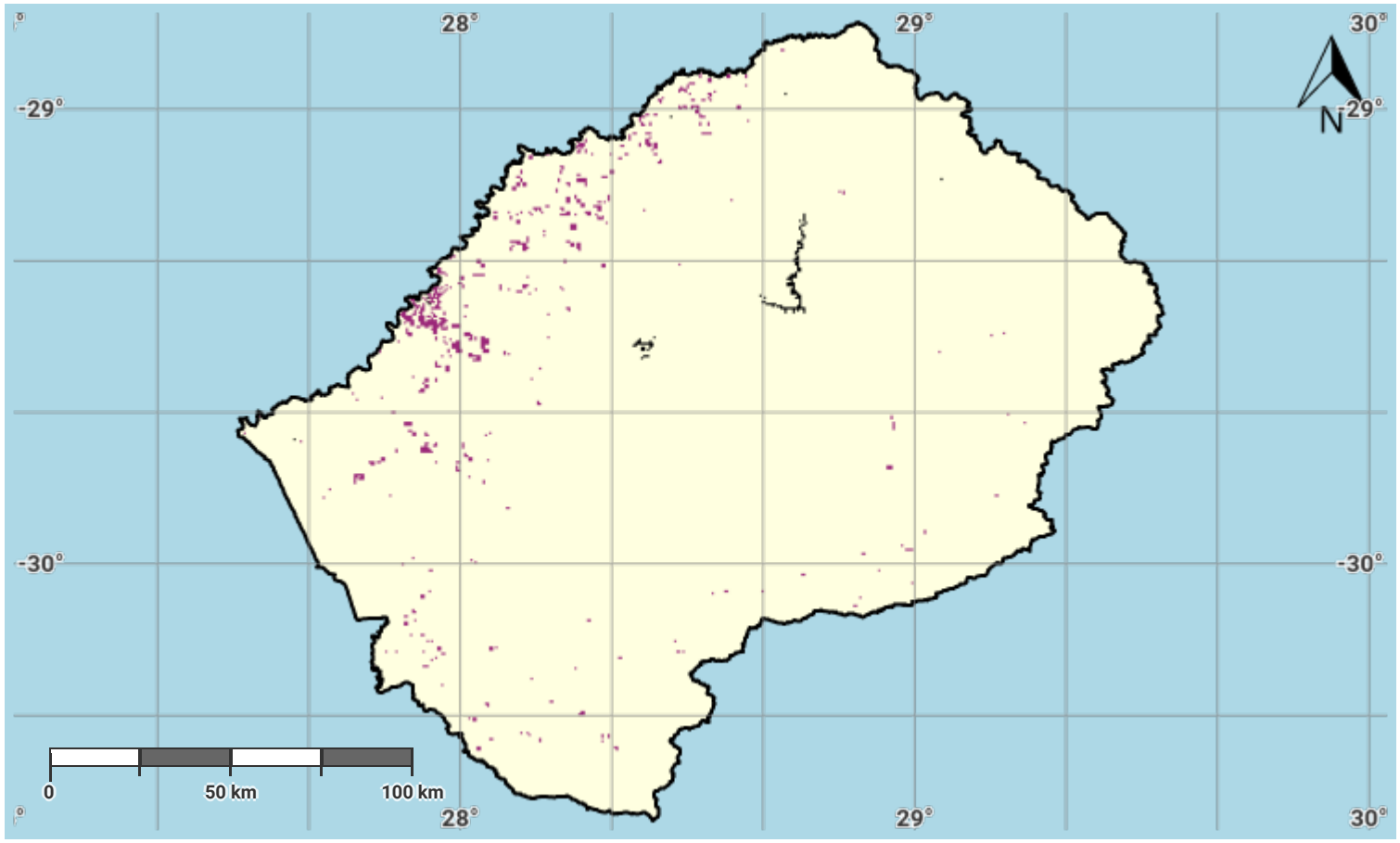
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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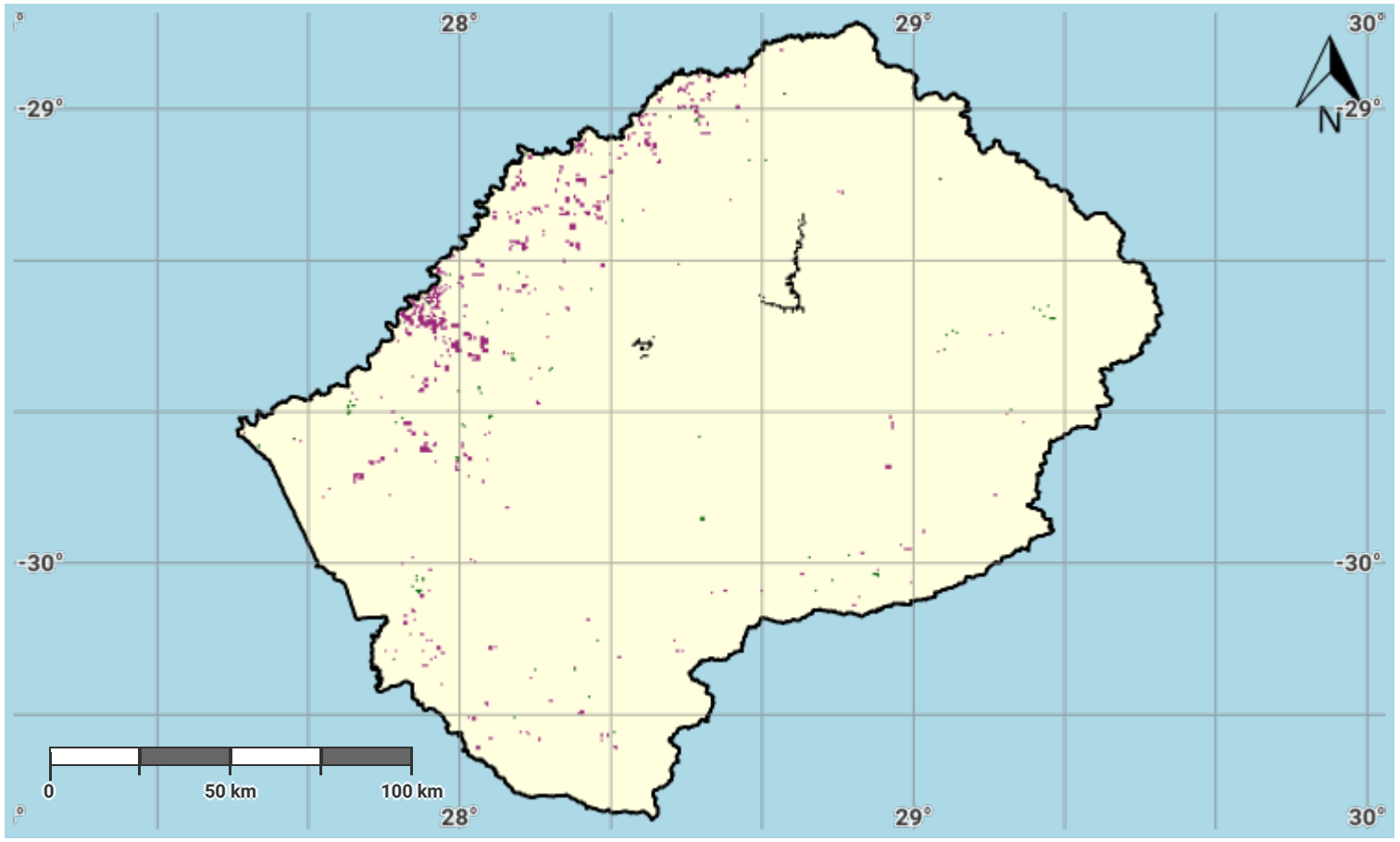
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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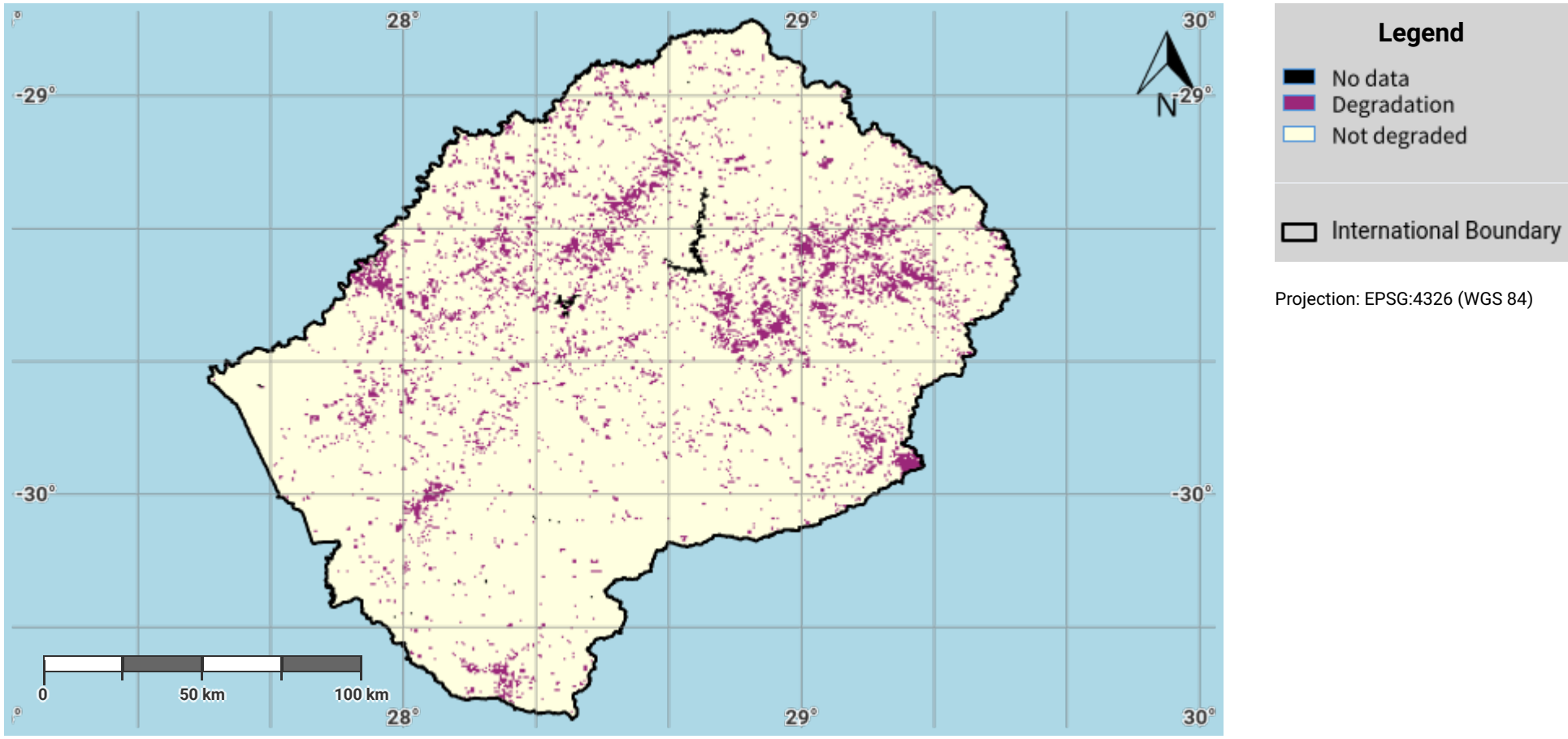
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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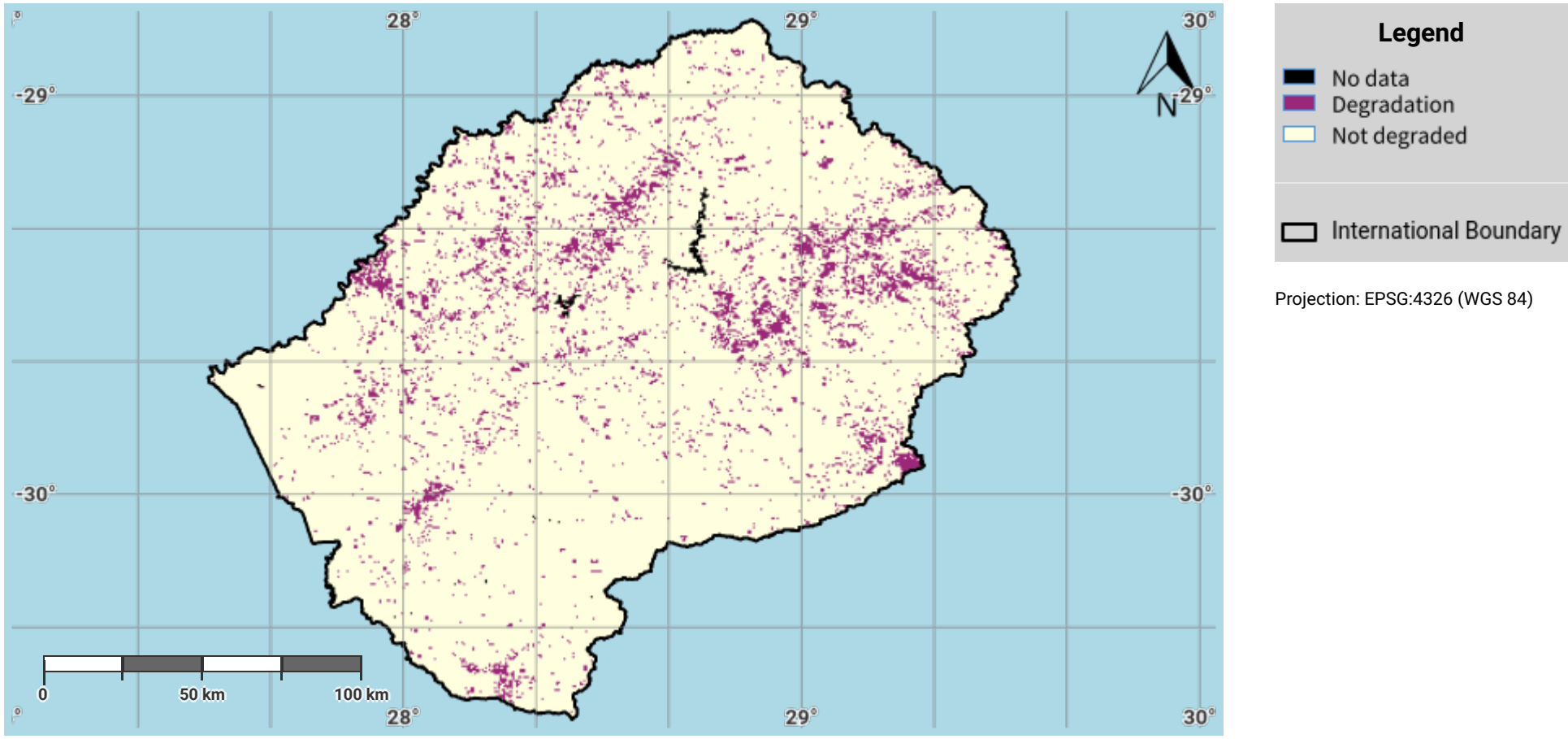
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-4.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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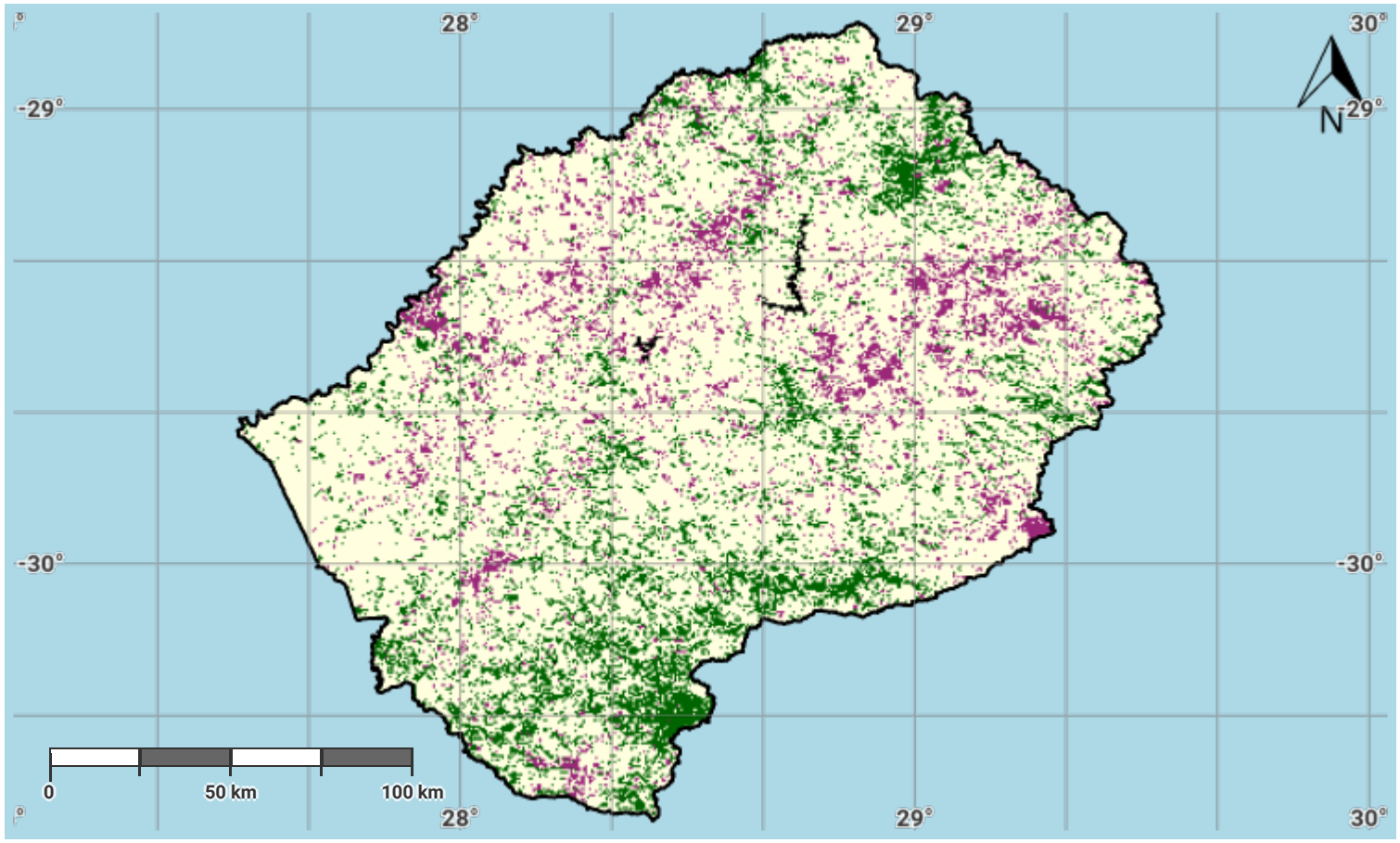
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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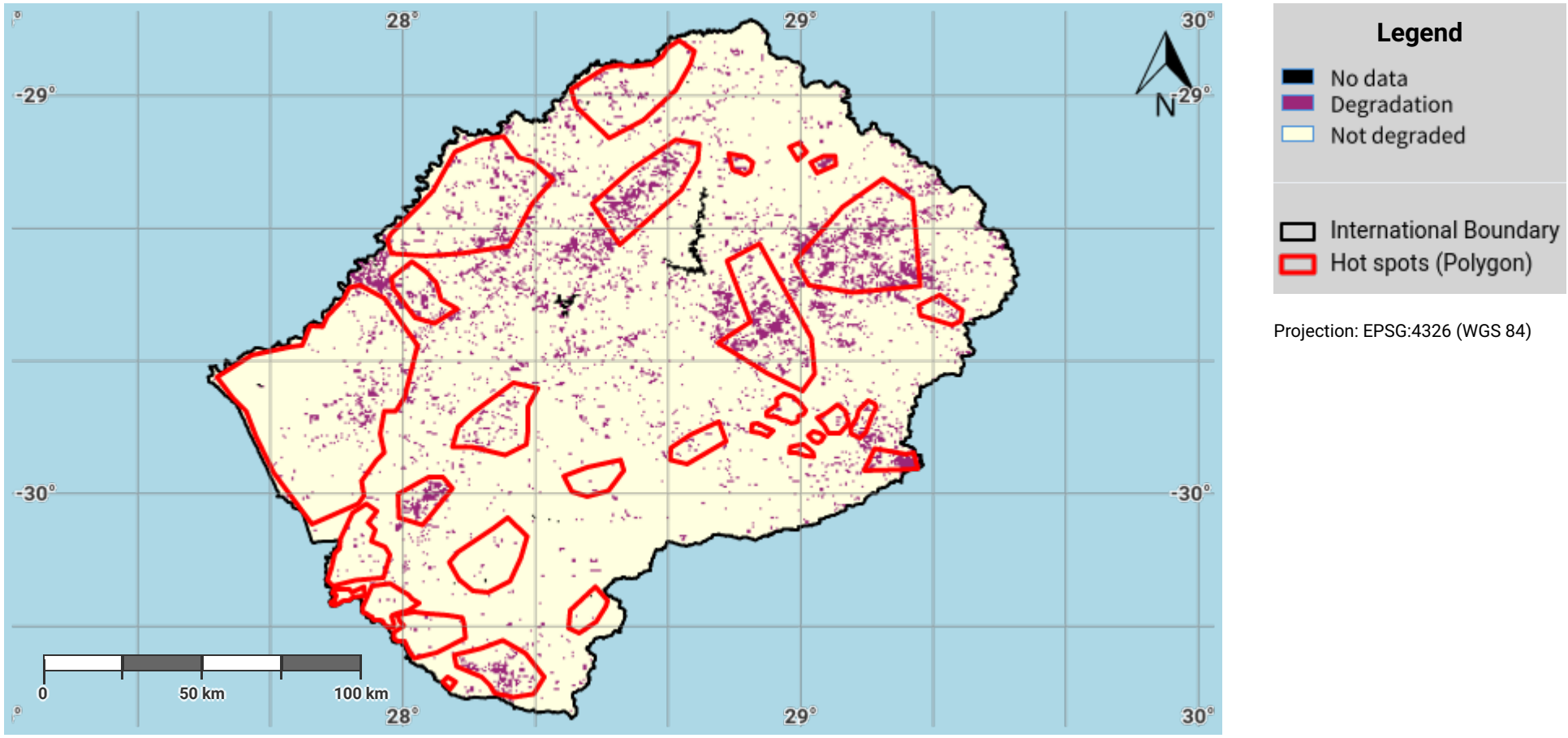
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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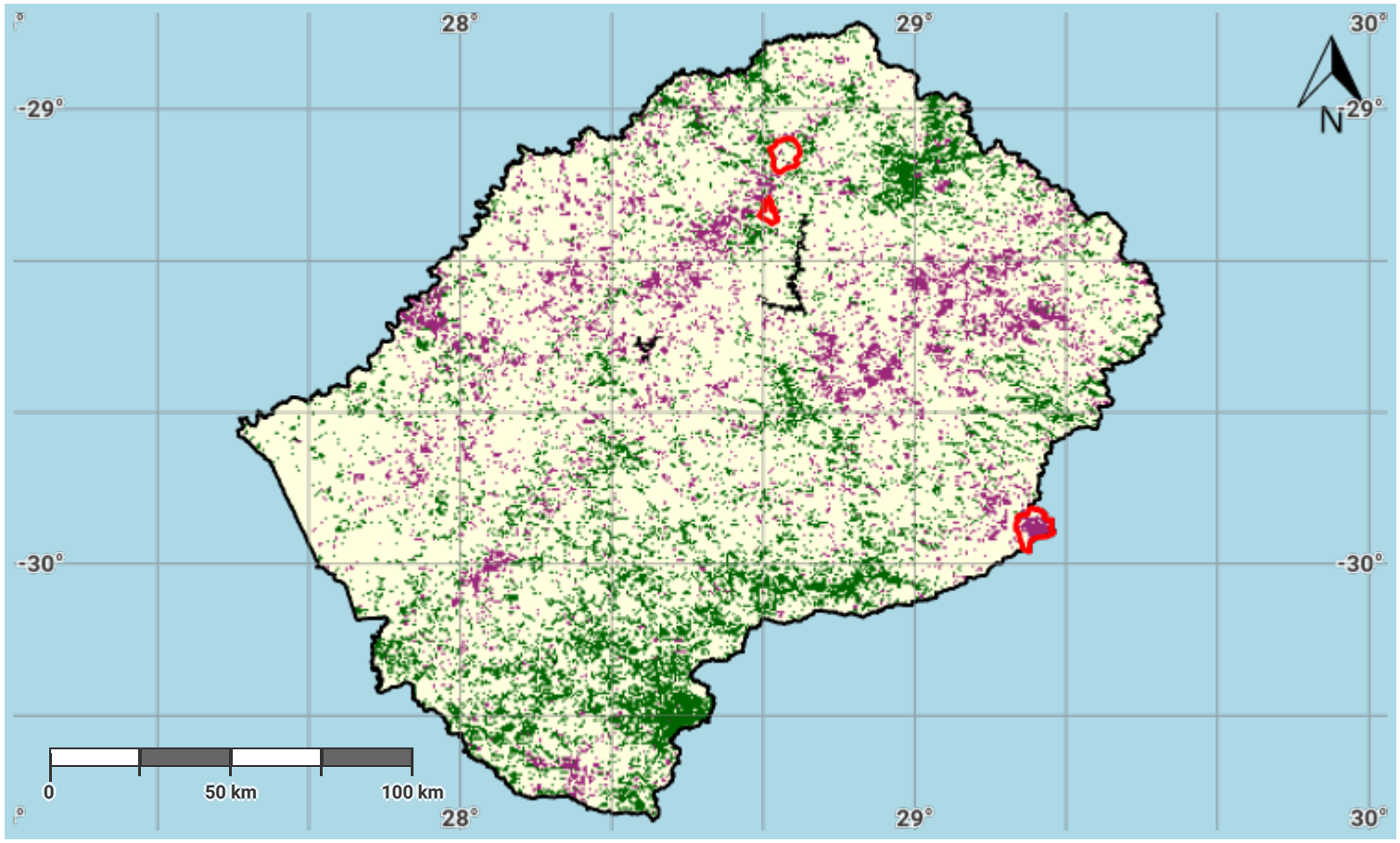
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Department of soil and water conservation_lesotho 2023

Lesotho – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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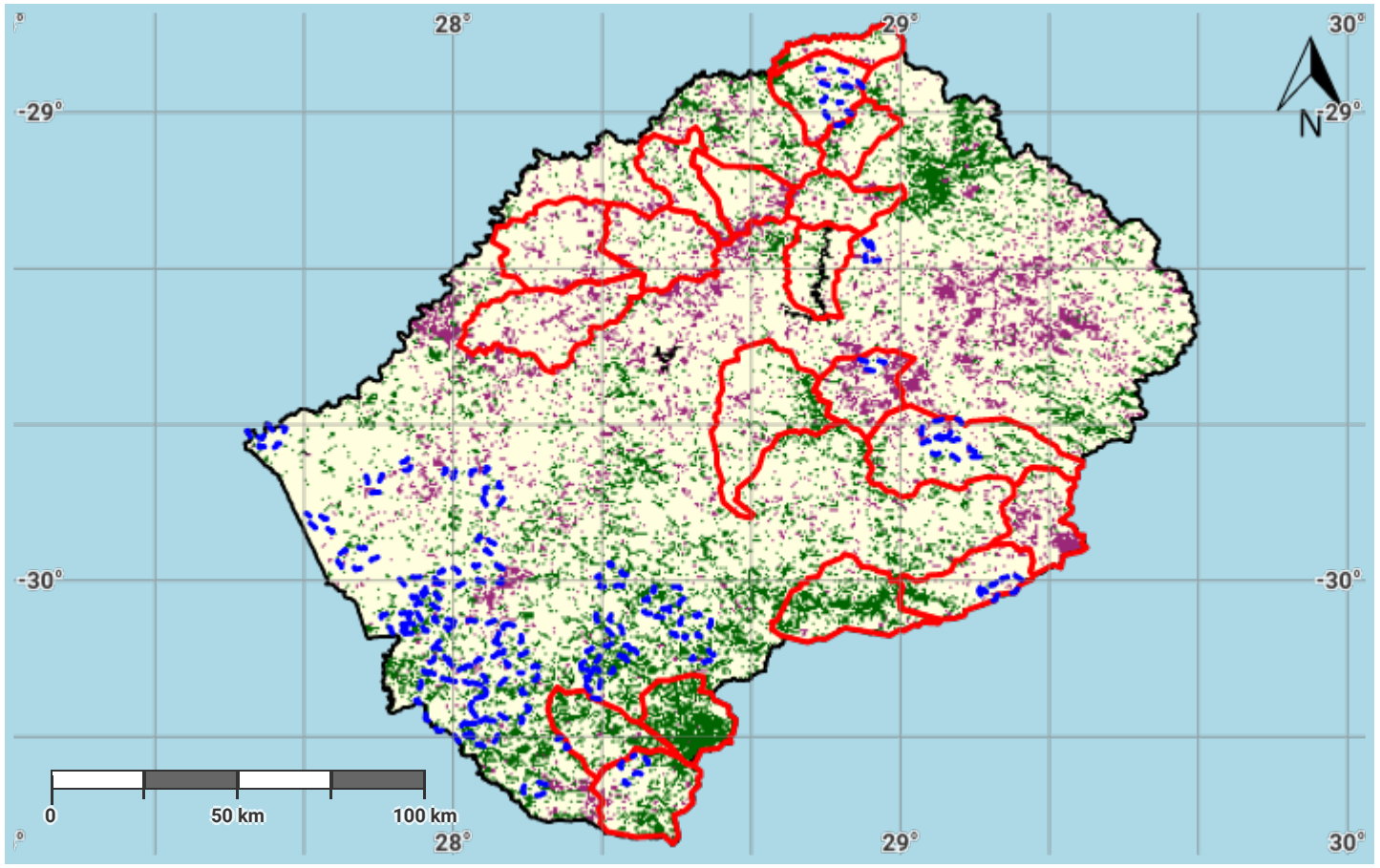
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Brightspots.Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation,Lesotho

Lesotho – SO1.VT.M1

Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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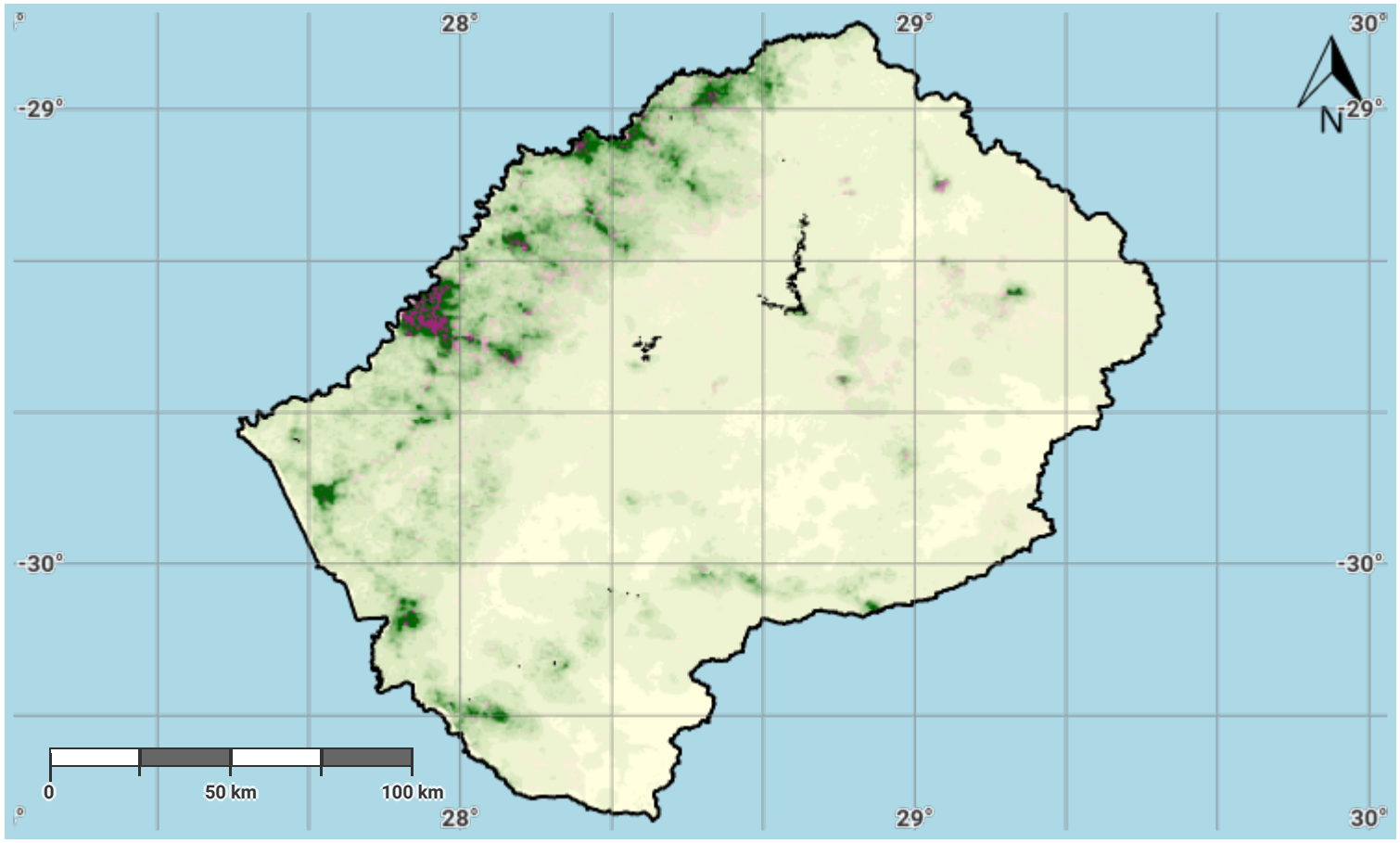
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- Regeneration of landscapes and livelihoods, Ministry of Forestry, Range, Soil and Water conservation, GIS section, Maseru, Lesotho, 2022 INTEGRATED WATERSHED MANAGEMENT FOR IMPROVED AGRO-PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS IN THE SEBAPALA SUB-CATCHMENT PROJECT, Ministry of Forestry, Range, Soil and Water conservation, GIS section, Maseru, Lesotho, 2022
- Reducing vulnerability from climate change in Foothills, Lowlands and Lower Senqu River Basin, Ministry of Forestry, Range, Soil and Water Conservation, GIS Section, Maseru, Lesotho, 2019 Improving

Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food-insecure populations in Lesotho, Ministry of Forestry, Range, Soil and Water Conservation, GIS Section, Maseru, Lesotho, 2020 Wool and Mohair Promotion Project, Ministry of Forestry, Range, Soil and Water Conservation, GIS Section, Maseru, Lesotho, 2022

Lesotho – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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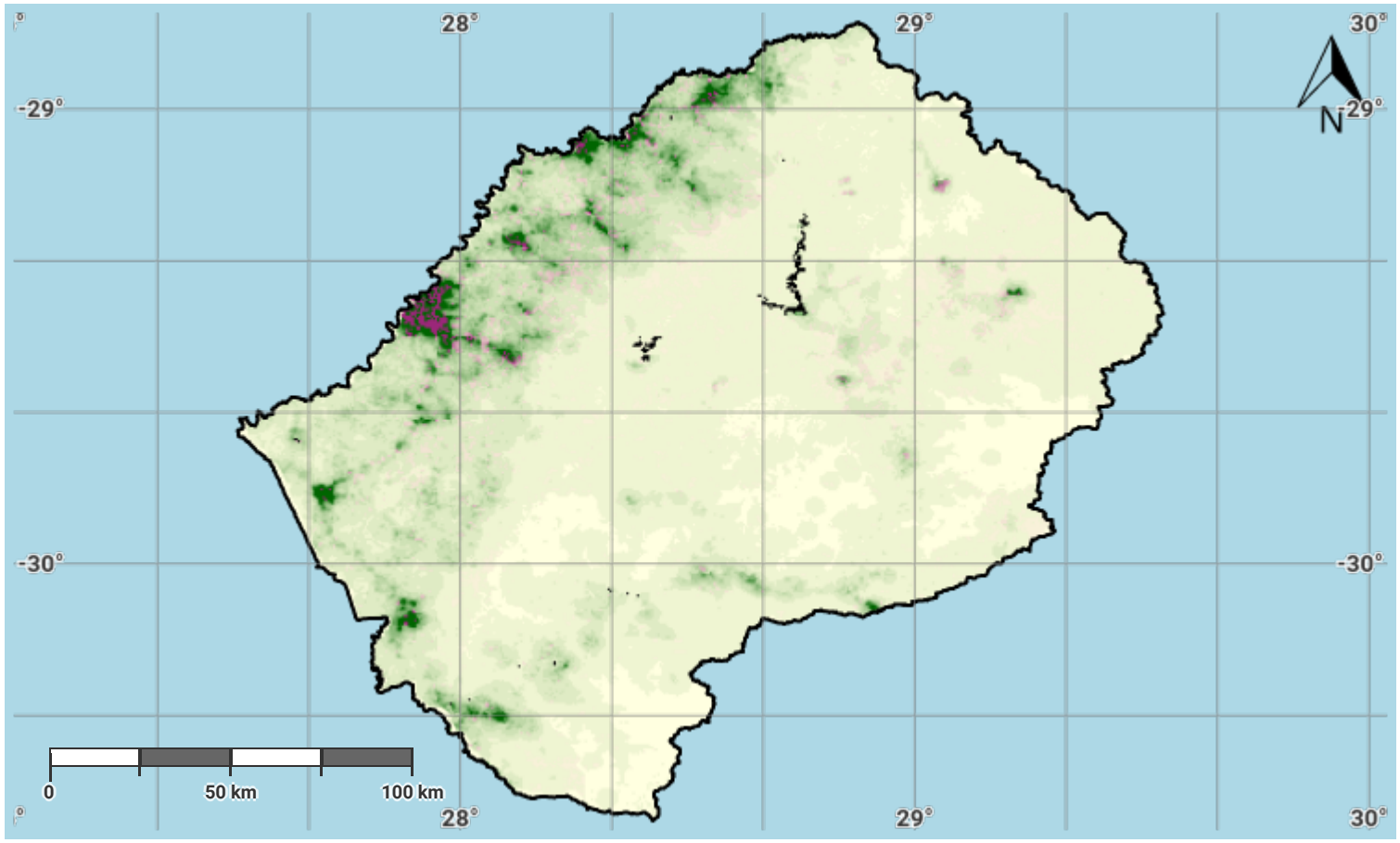
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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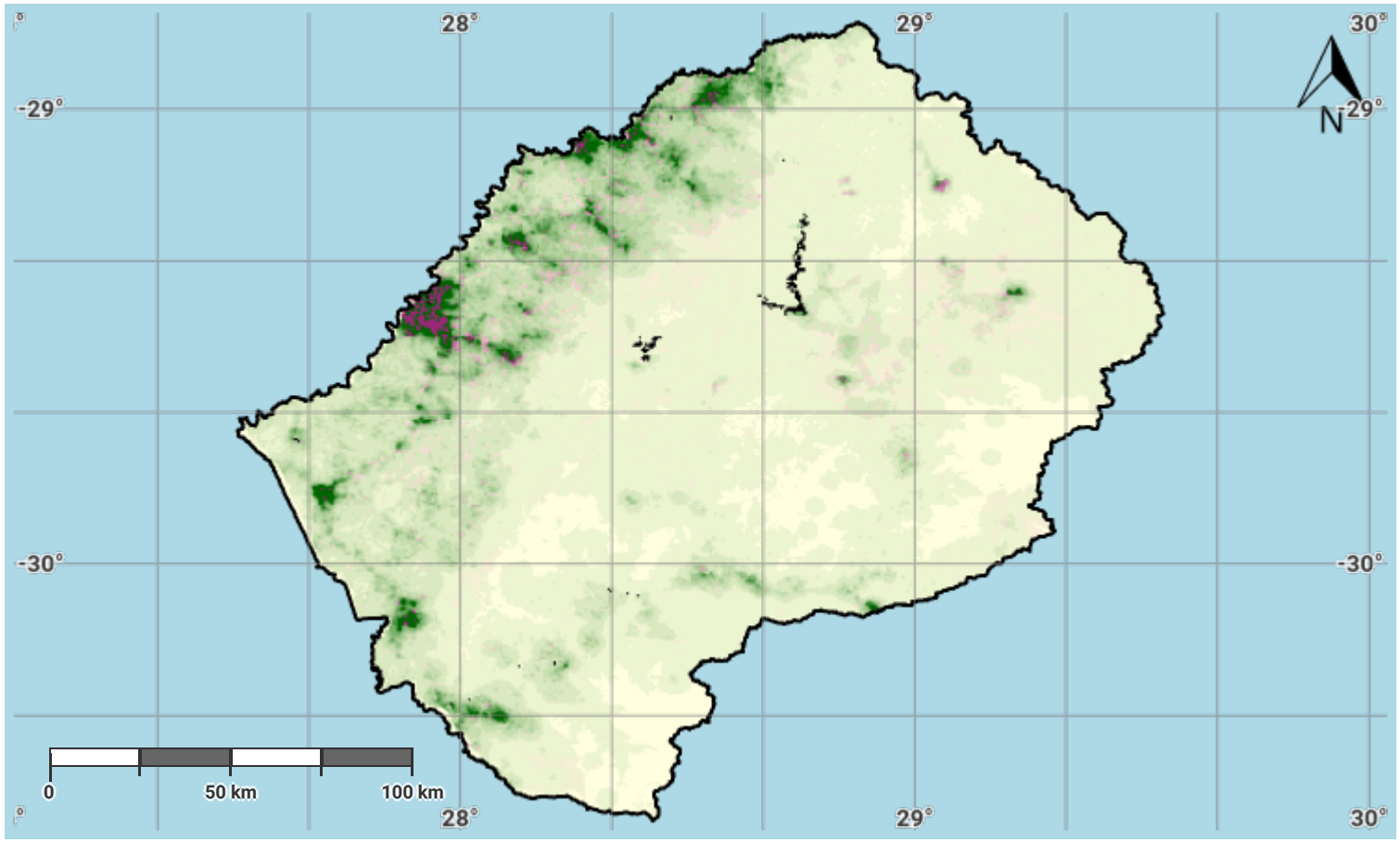
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 140
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 140
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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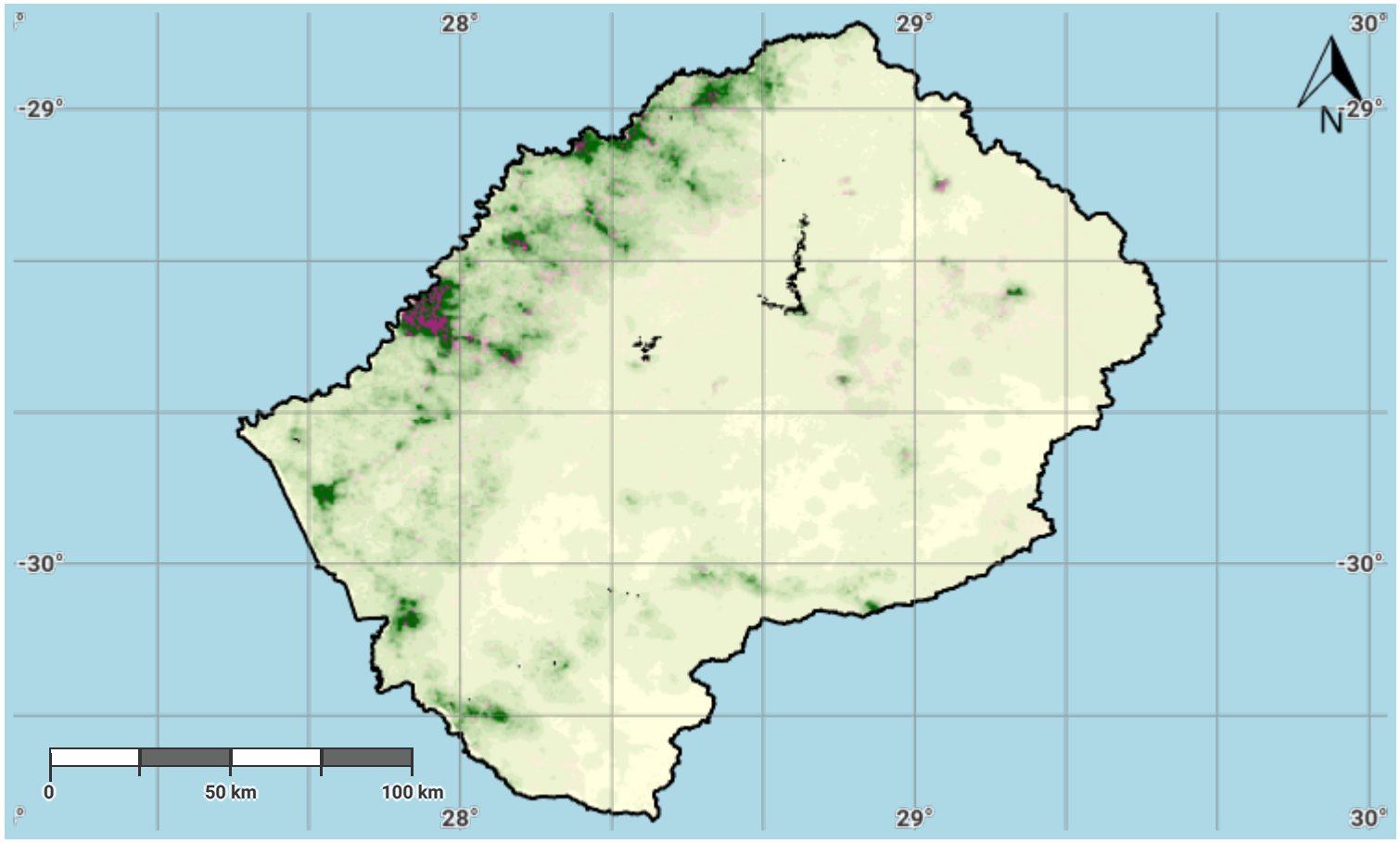
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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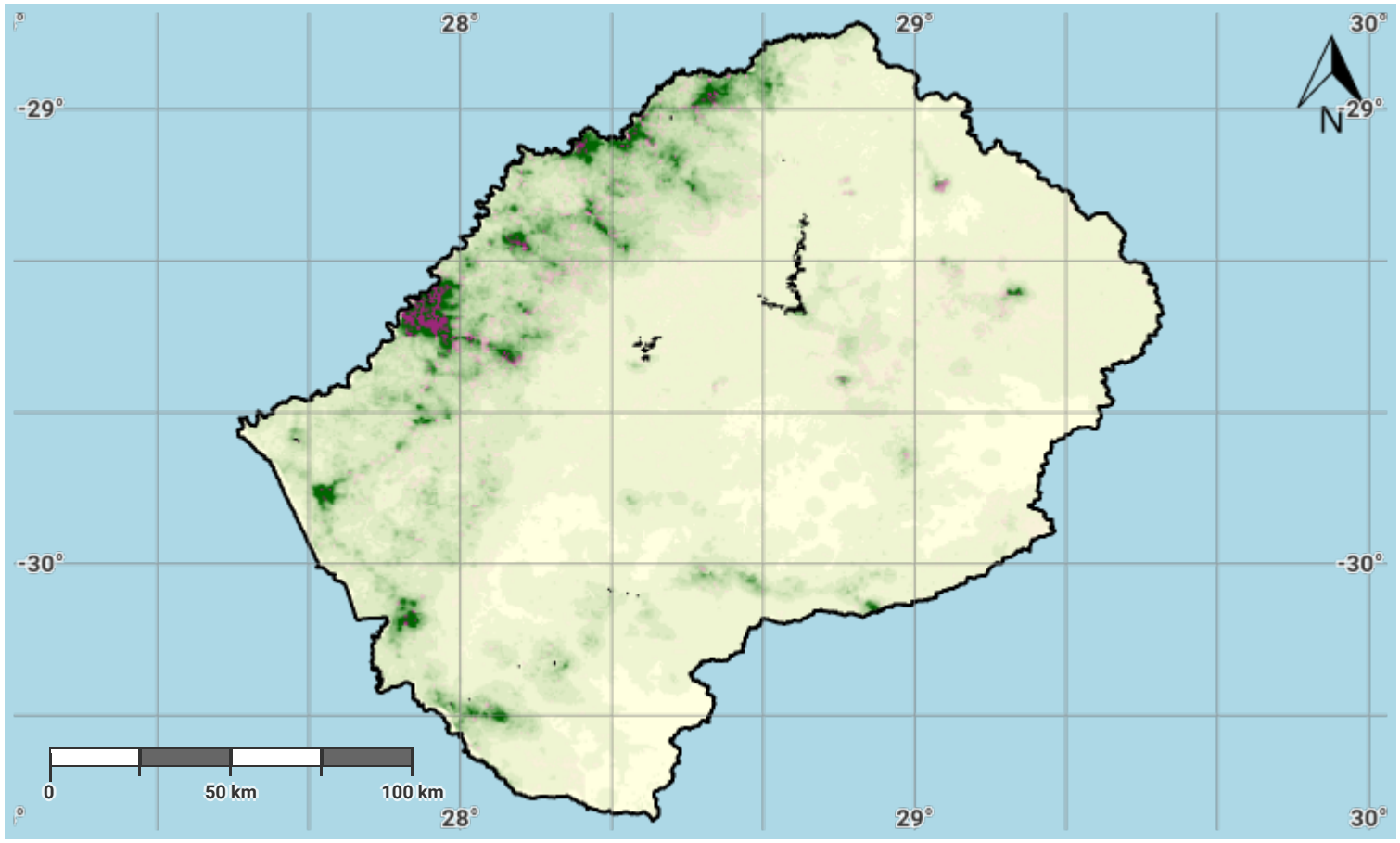
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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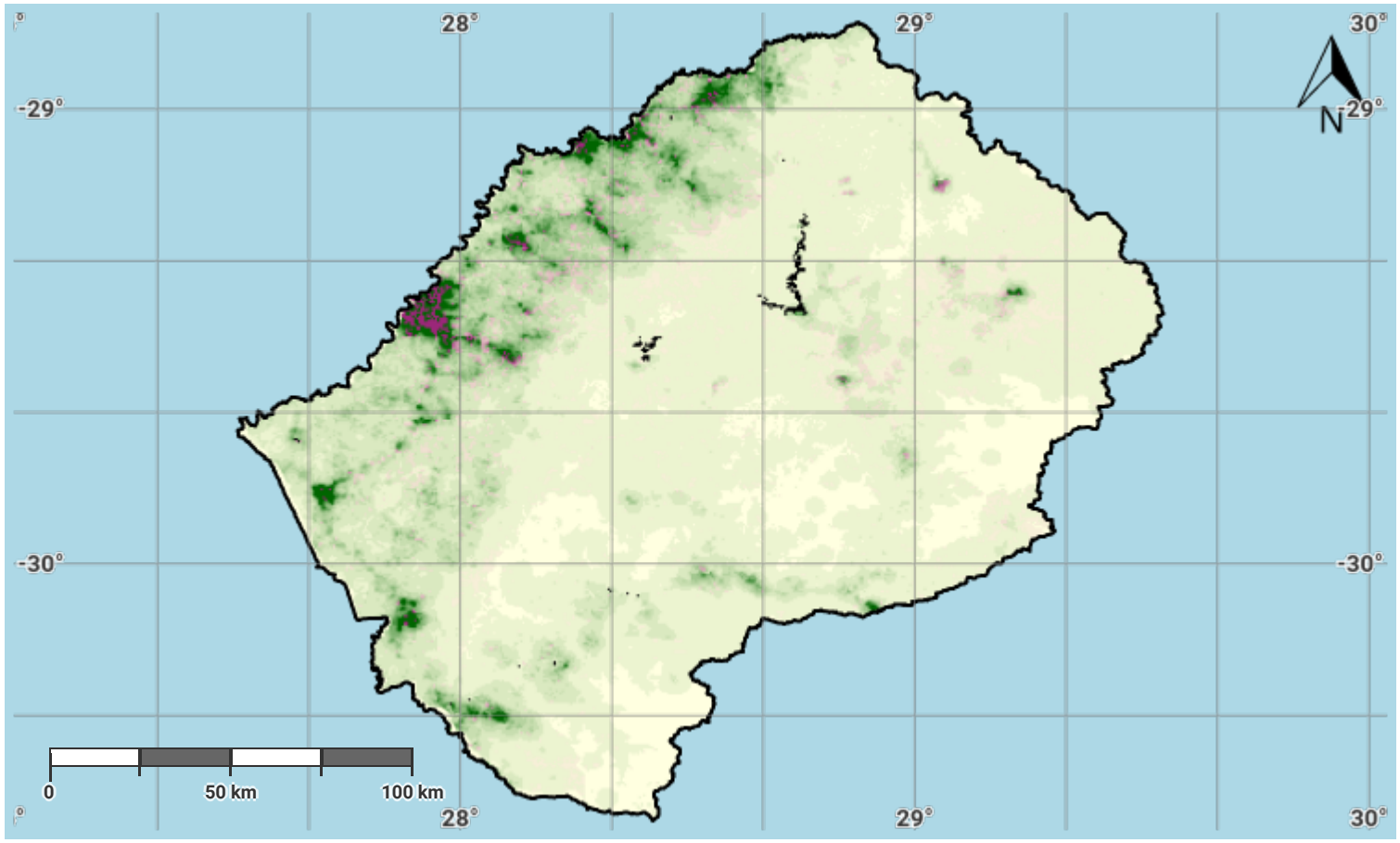
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 140
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 140
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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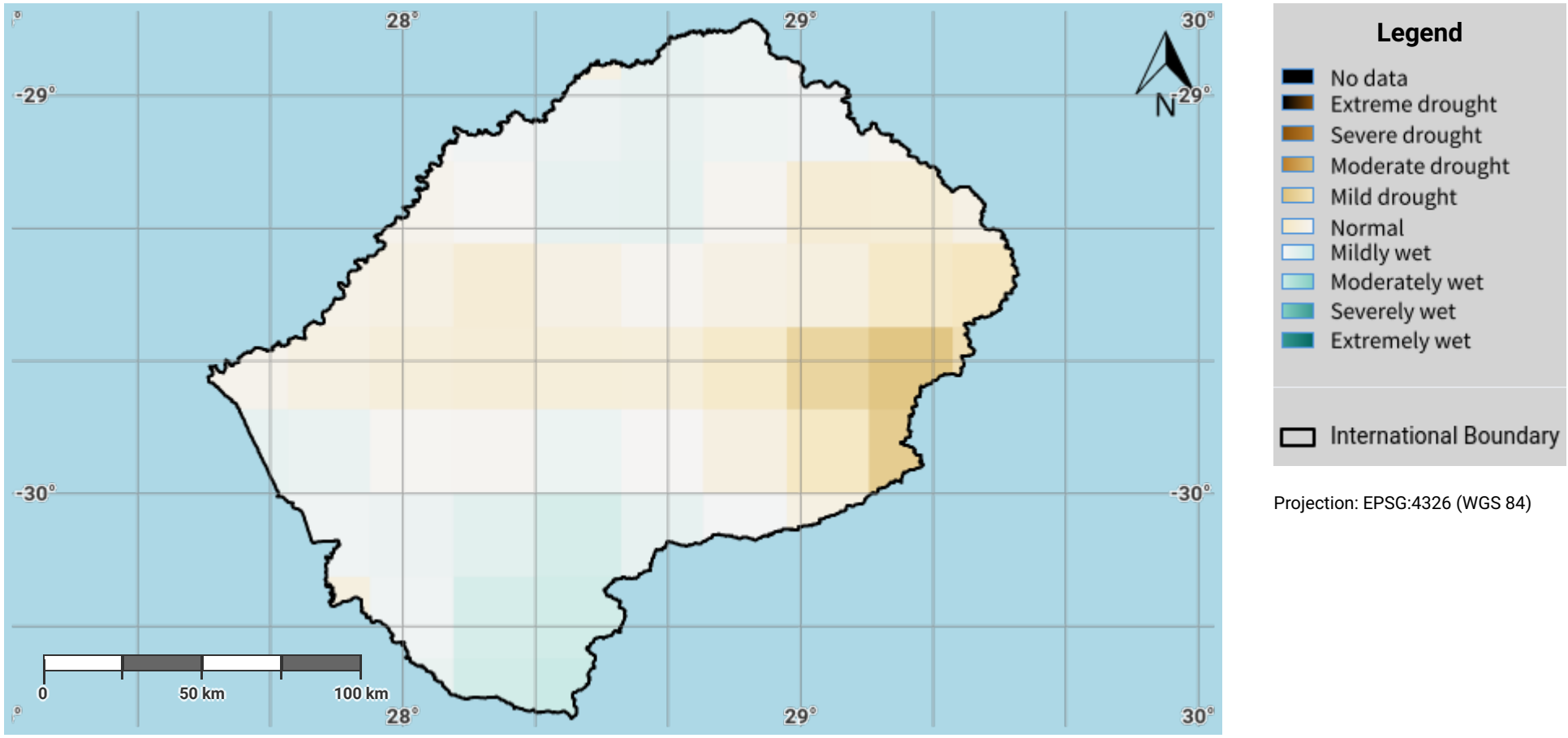
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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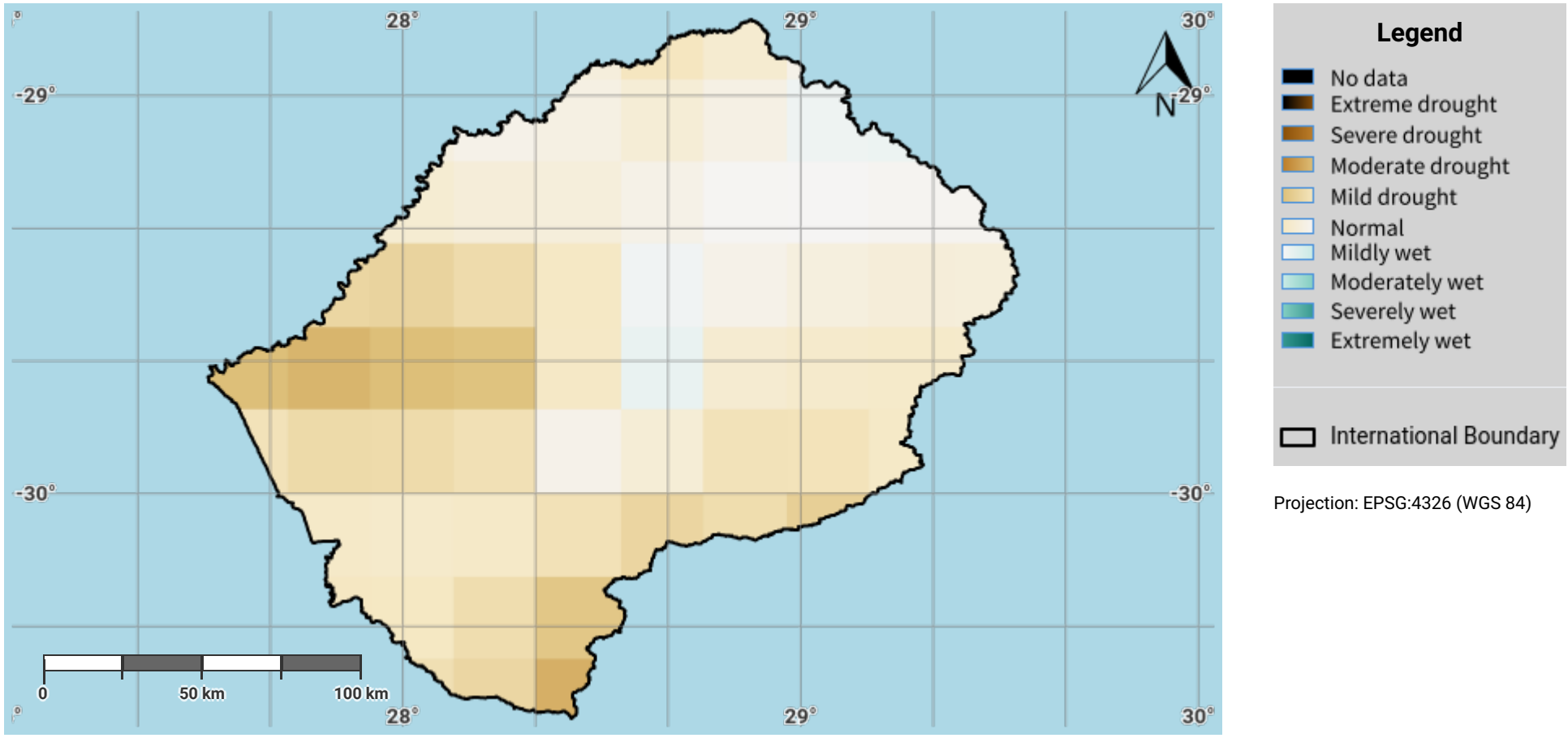
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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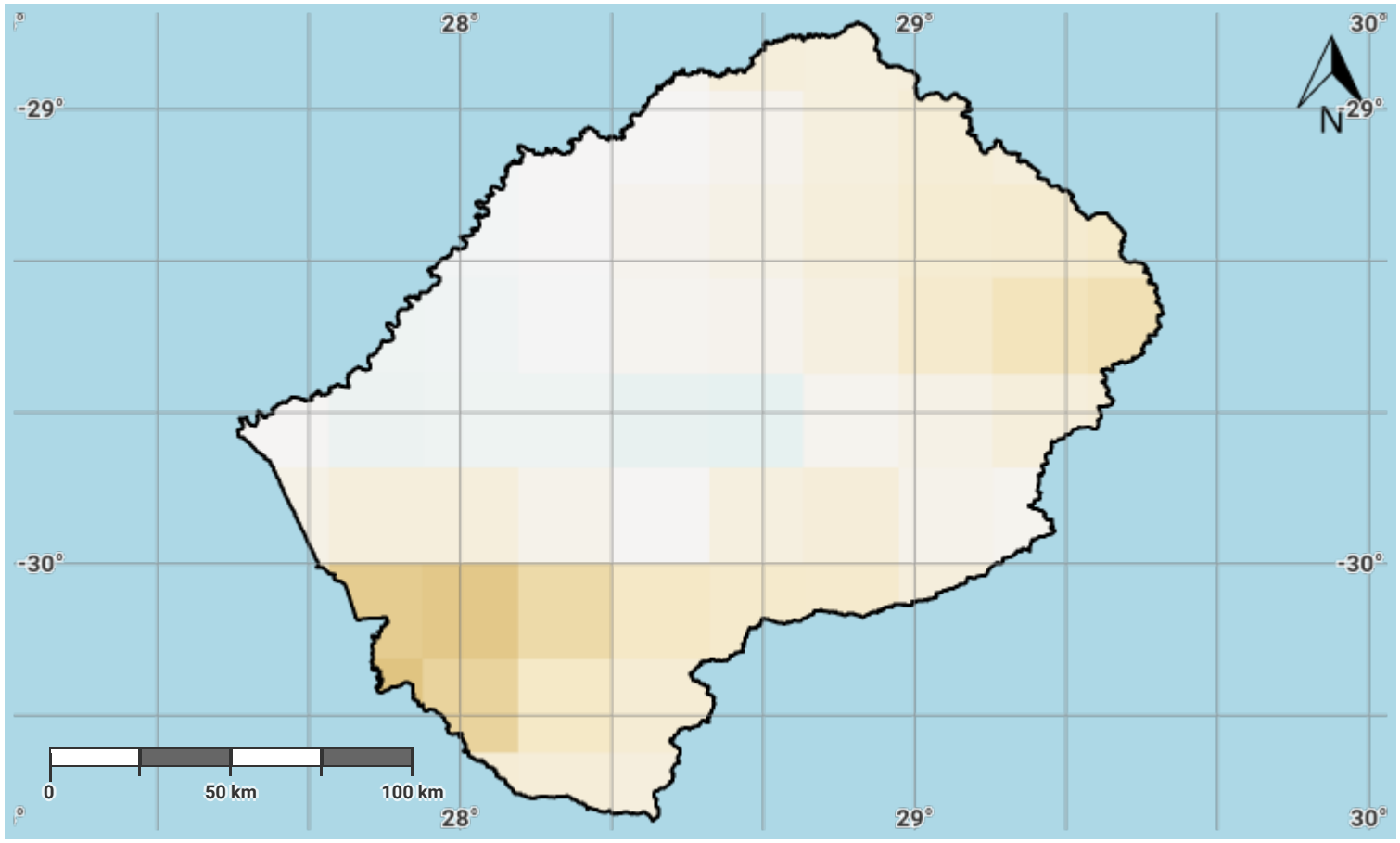
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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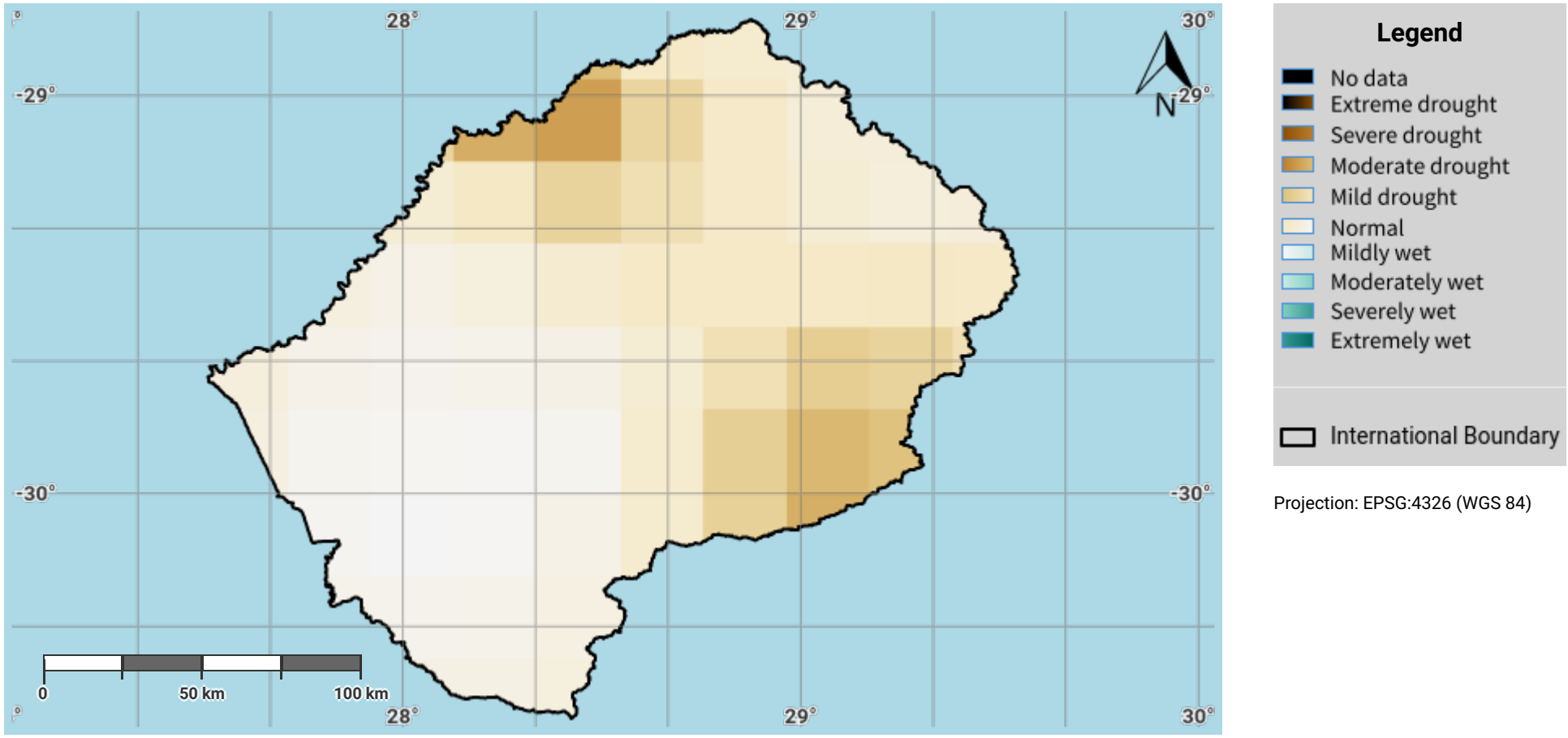
Source Data Credits

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

Lesotho – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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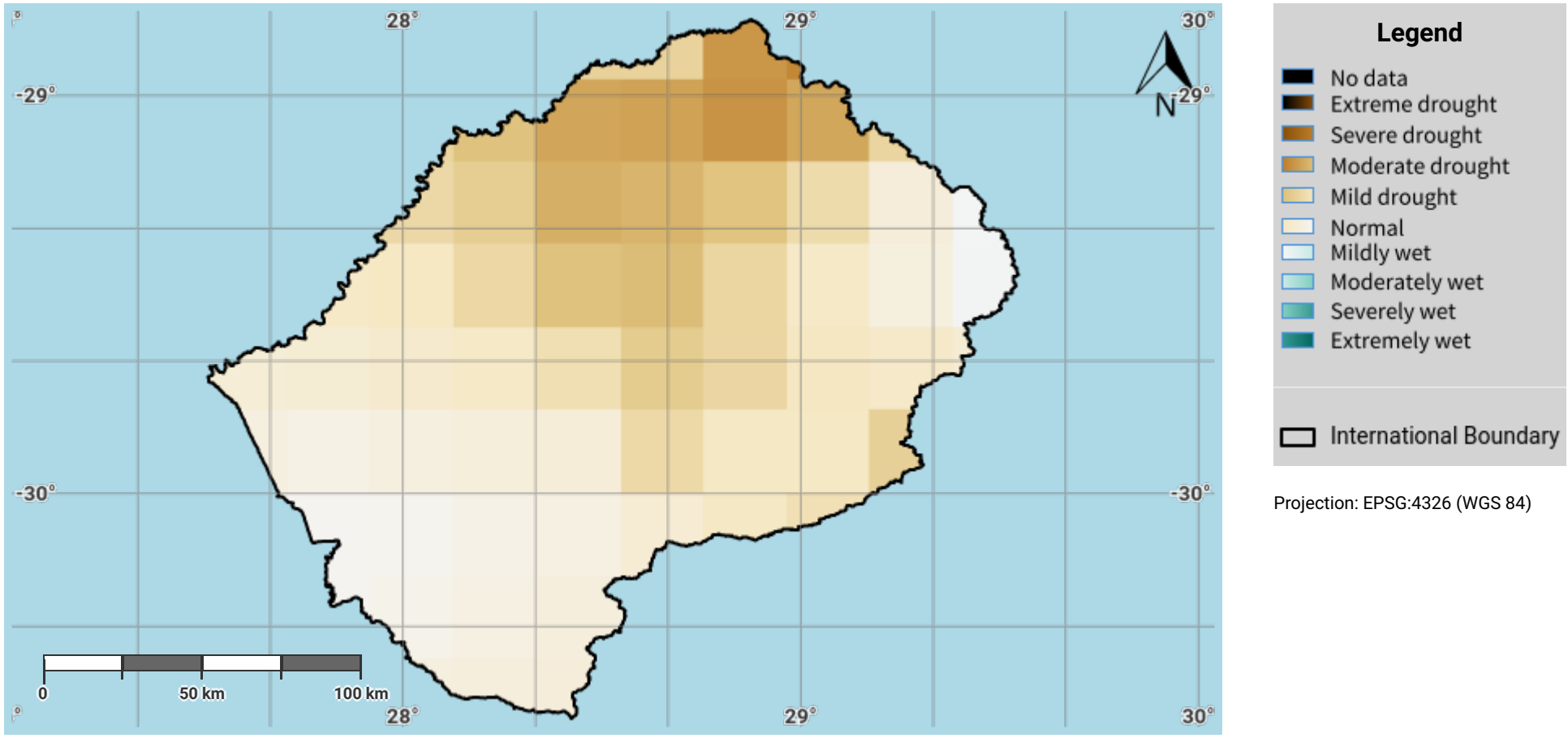
Lesotho – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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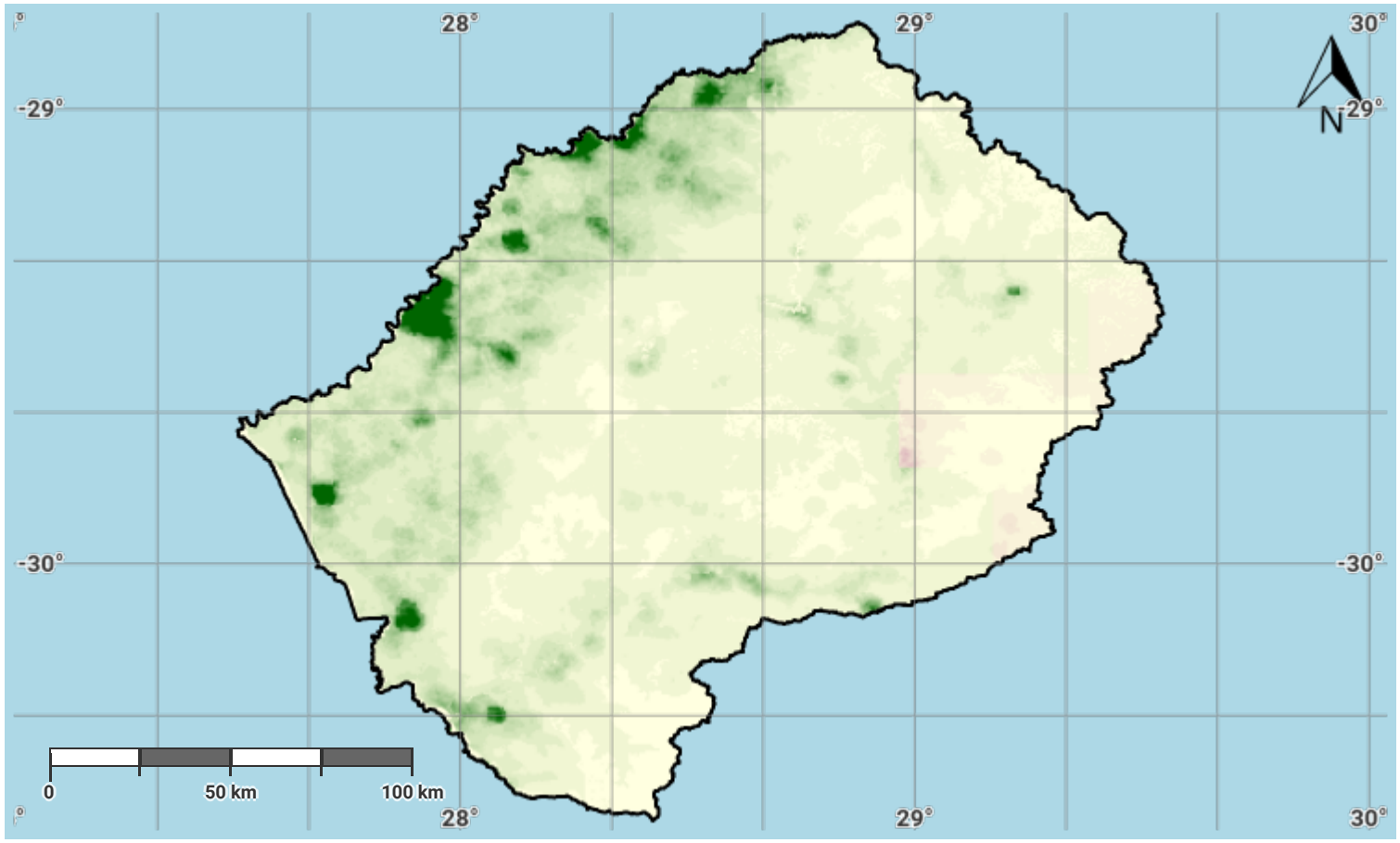
Lesotho – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 370
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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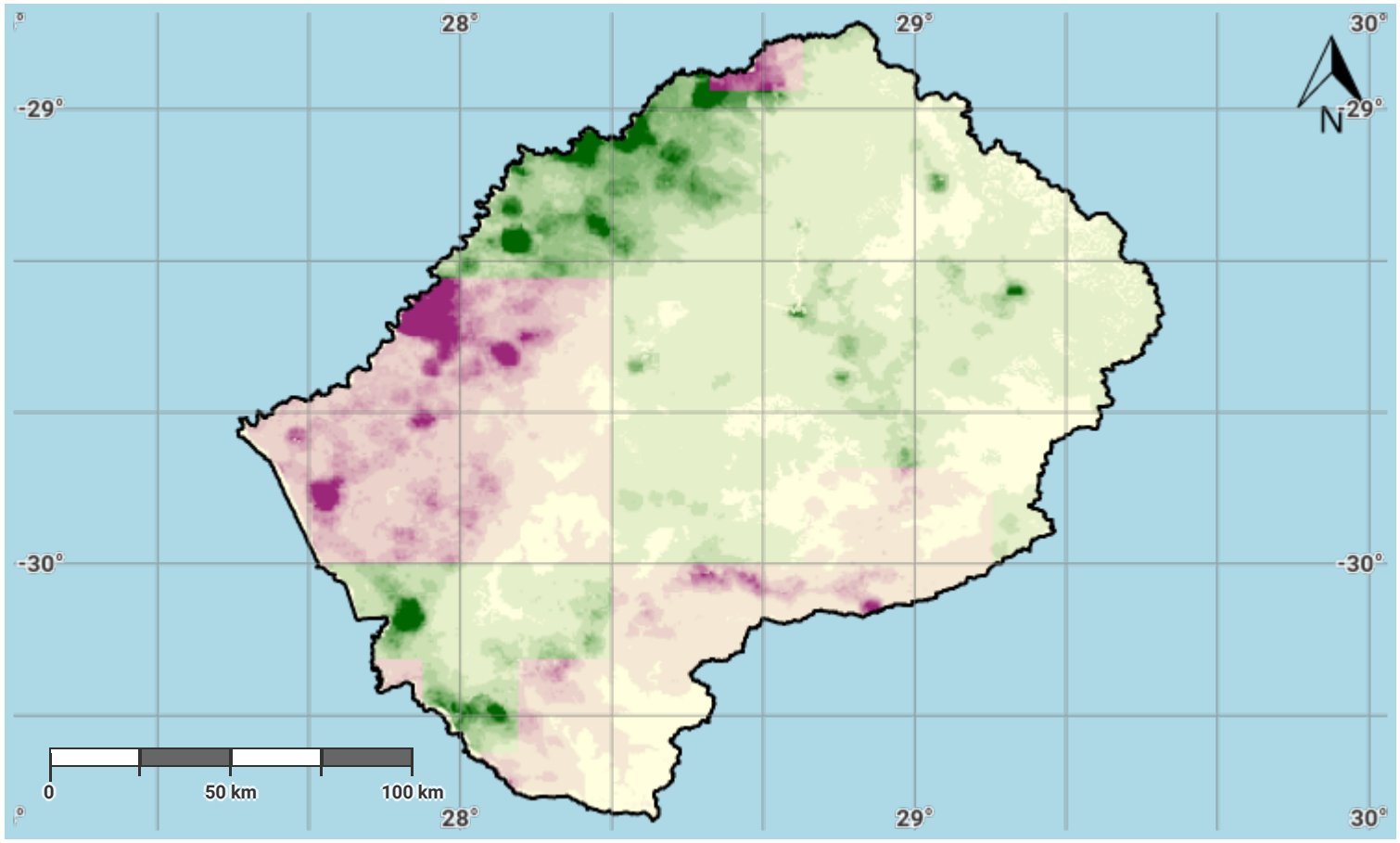
Lesotho – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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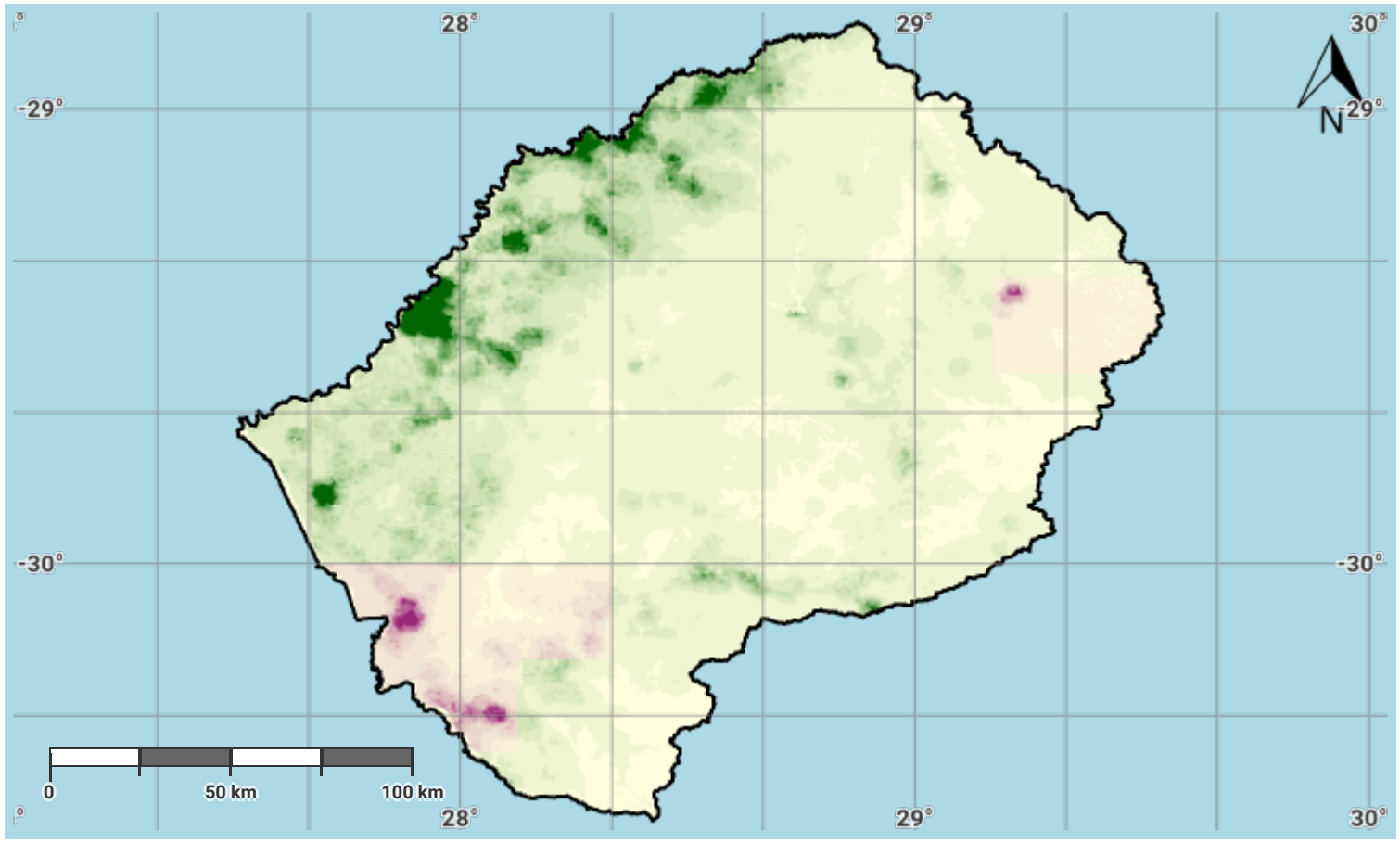
Lesotho – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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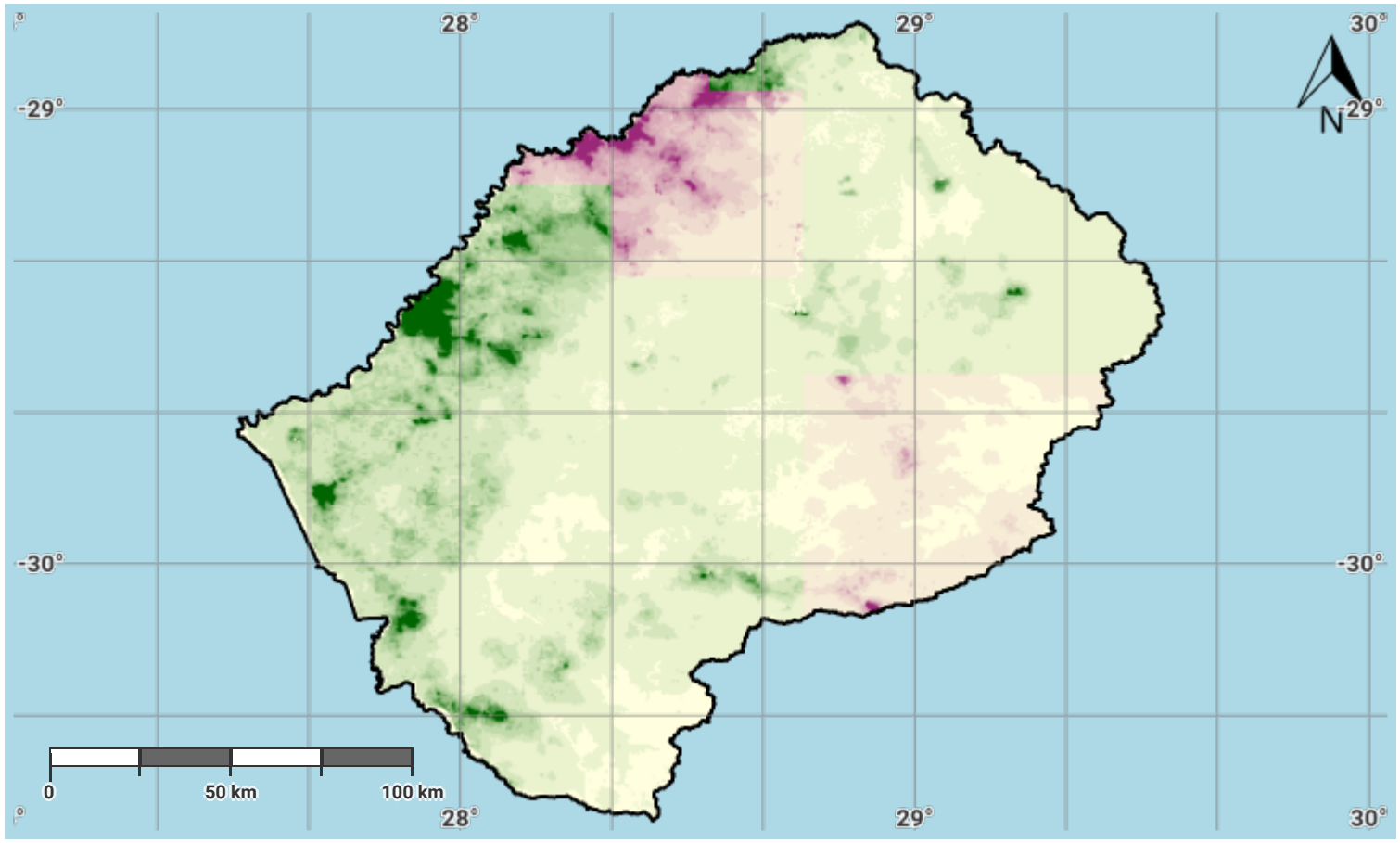
Lesotho – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 250
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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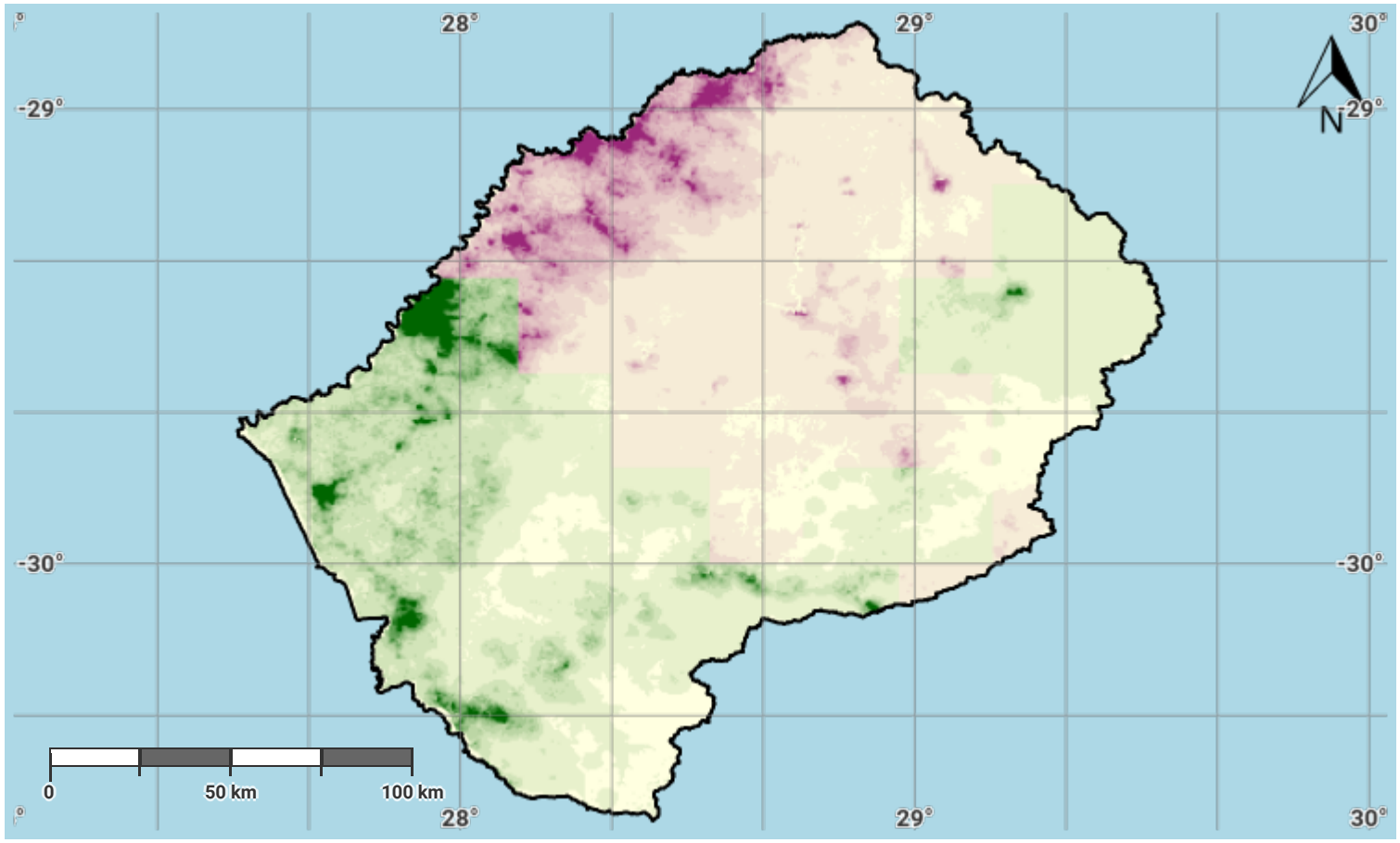
Lesotho – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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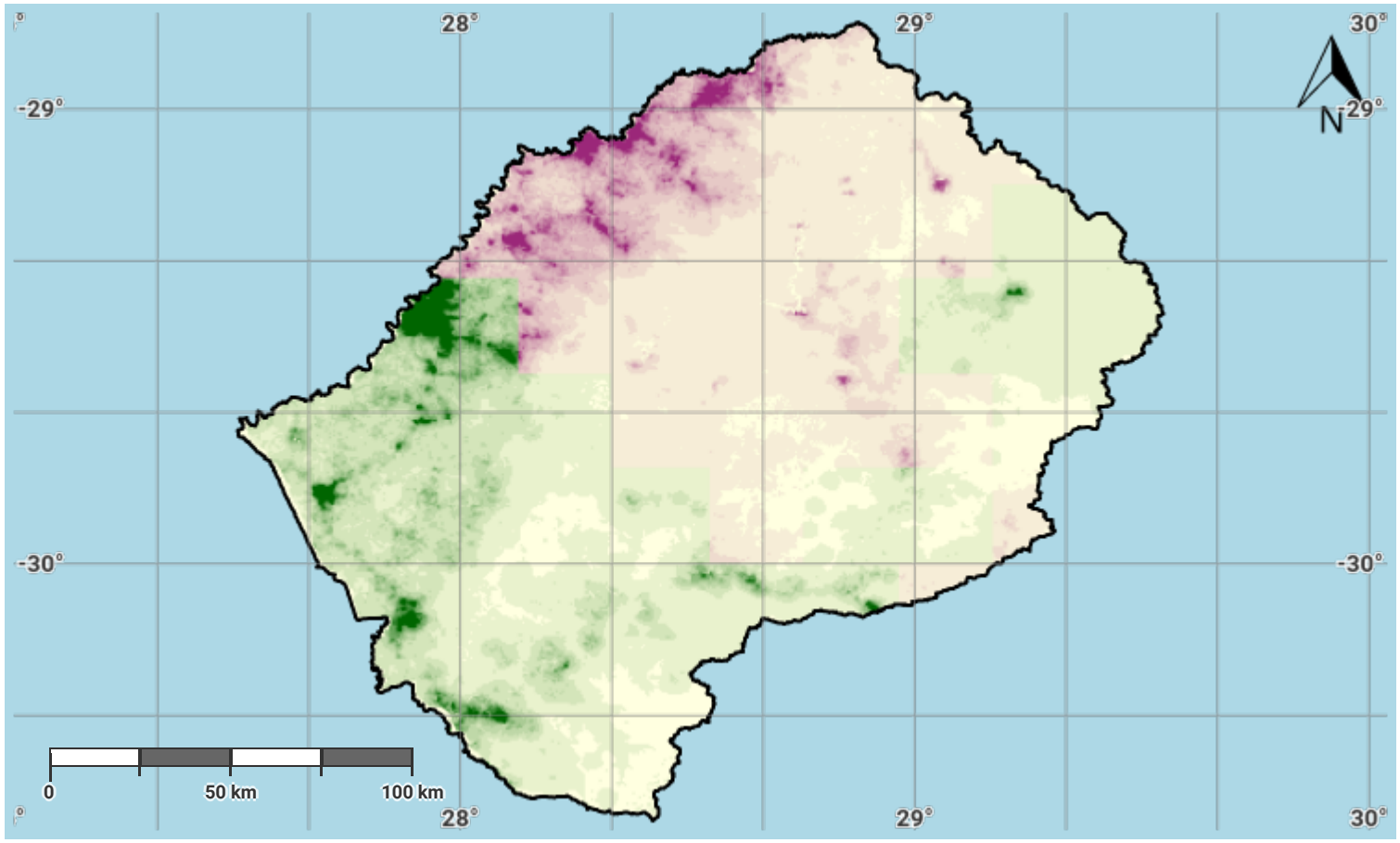
Lesotho – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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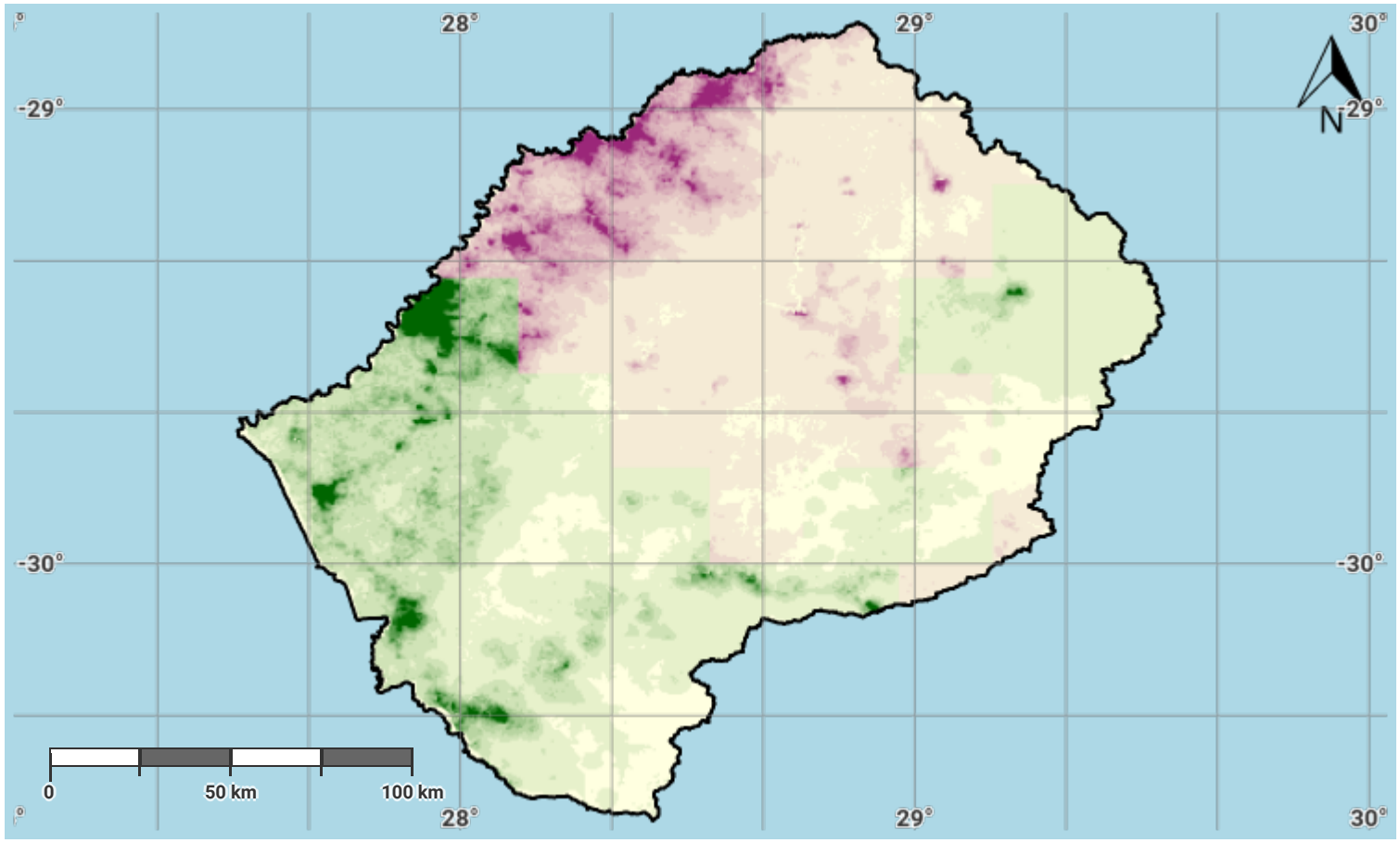
Lesotho – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 110
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 110
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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