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

Report from Malta

28 February 2023

Contents

O. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period
P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. 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
2001	316	0	316	Source: Total land area:Corine land cover data (rounded to whole integer level). The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District (see General comment below)
2005	316	0	316	Source: Total land area:Corine land cover data (rounded to whole integer level). The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District (see General comment below)
2010	316	0	316	Source: Total land area:Corine land cover data (rounded to whole integer level). The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District (see General comment below)
2015	316	0	316	Source: Total land area:Corine land cover data (rounded to whole integer level). The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District (see General comment below)
2019	316	0	316	Source: Total land area:Corine land cover data (rounded to whole integer level). The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District (see General comment below)

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	0	5	173	0	64	45	0	
2001	0	5	171	0	67	43	0	
2002	0	5	169	0	70	42	0	
2003	0	5	169	0	72	41	0	
2004	0	5	168	0	73	41	0	
2005	0	5	167	0	75	40	0	
2006	0	5	166	0	76	39	0	
2007	0	5	166	0	77	39	0	
2008	0	5	166	0	77	39	0	
2009	0	5	165	0	78	38	0	
2010	0	5	165	0	78	38	0	
2011	0	5	165	0	78	38	0	
2012	0	5	165	0	79	38	0	
2013	0	5	165	0	79	37	0	
2014	0	5	166	0	80	36	0	
2015	0	5	165	0	80	36	0	
2016	0	5	165	0	80	36	0	
2017	0	4	164	0	83	35	0	
2018	0	4	164	0	83	35	0	
2019	0	4	164	0	83	35	0	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands (km²)	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Croplands (km²)	0	0	164	0	8	0	0	172
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	64
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	1	0	8	36	0	45
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	165	0	80	36	0	

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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands (km²)	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Croplands (km²)	0	0	164	0	1	0	0	165
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	1	35	0	36
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	164	0	82	35	0	

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	16	5 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	298	94 .3
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	0	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	311	98 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	3	0 .9
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

A misalignment in the spatial data used for the estimation of land cover created an artifact which lead to inaccurate estimations. Water bodies: The area of the `Total Water Bodies' for Malta is less than 0.2km2 including the relevant Inland surface water bodies and Transitional water bodies, as determined from the 2nd Water Catchment Management Plan for the Malta Water Catchment District https://era.org.mt/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2nd_Water_Catchment_Management_Plan-Malta_Water_in_Maltese_Islands.pdf and related baseline surveys Baseline Surveys for Inland Surface and Transitional Waters (era.org.mt). The layer corresponding to water bodies which were reported for the period 2011-2016 for the requirements of Water Framework Directive - River Basin Management Plans, is also uploaded in a separate file (title: Water_bodies, "Water Bodies UNCCD.geojson"). In order for this dataset to be in line with the definitions of this report, the coastal water bodies, as well as the inland water bodies without a water persistence of 12 months per year (namely Wied Il-Luq and Ballut ta Marsaxlokk) , have been removed. Coastline : The coastline of Malta is uploaded as a separate file (Vector Layer, Code: BORDER, title: Border) as provided by Planning Authority (Coastline, 2018: Mapping Unit, Planning Authority).

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands	0	0	1	1	3	0
Croplands	0	0	4	21	140	0
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	19	26	18	0
Other Lands	0	0	2	8	27	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasslands	0	2	1	0	2	0
Croplands	0	34	10	0	119	0
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	2	16	41	1	15	0
Other Lands	0	7	4	0	23	0
Water bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0

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)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	8	0	0	1	2	5
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	8	0	0	2	2	4
Other Lands	Croplands	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	4	0	1	1	0	2
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	4	0	1	1	0	2
Other Lands	Croplands	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	0	0 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	285	90 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	0	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	164	51 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	60	19 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	61	19 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0 .0

General comments

A misalignment in the spatial data used for the estimation of land cover created an artifact which lead to inaccurate estimations. This eventually influenced the land productivity estimations, mostly affecting 'Land Productivity Degradation' estimations for the reporting period. In this context, Malta is not in a position to confirm these figures. Having said so, communication is ongoing with different entities in Malta in order to confirm these figures in the coming years.

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	96	78	79	0	92	69	0
2001	96	78	80	0	87	72	0
2002	96	78	81	0	83	75	0
2003	96	78	81	0	81	76	0
2004	96	78	81	0	80	76	0
2005	96	79	82	0	78	78	0
2006	96	79	82	0	77	79	0
2007	96	79	82	0	76	80	0
2008	96	79	83	0	76	80	0
2009	96	79	83	0	75	81	0
2010	96	79	83	0	75	81	0
2011	96	79	83	0	75	81	0
2012	96	80	83	0	74	83	0
2013	96	80	83	0	74	84	0
2014	96	80	83	0	73	86	0
2015	96	77	82	0	74	83	0
2016	96	77	82	0	74	83	0
2017	96	82	83	0	72	86	0
2018	96	82	83	0	71	86	0
2019	96	82	83	0	71	86	0
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Croplands	1	107 .6	124 .6	10 761	12 456	1 695

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	8	78 .1	78 .1	62 518	62 518	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	8	78 .9	37 .7	63 125	30 178	-32 947

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	1	101 .5	101 .5	10 155	10 155	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1	110 .5	95 .3	11 052	9 530	-1 522

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)	8	2 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	274	86 .7
Land area with no SOC data	2	0 .6

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	1	0 .3
Land area with stable SOC	272	86 .1
Land area with degraded SOC	9	2 .8
Land area with no SOC data	2	0 .6

General comments

A misalignment in the spatial data used for the estimation of land cover created an artifact which lead to inaccurate estimations. This eventually influenced the estimations of the SOC. In this context, Malta is not in a position to confirm these figures. Having said so, communication is ongoing with different entities in Malta in order to confirm these figures in the coming years.

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		0 .0
Reporting Period		0 .0
Change in degraded extent	0	

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:

A misalignment in the spatial data used for the estimation of land cover created an artifact which lead to inaccurate estimations, influencing the level of confidence of the results for the 'Proportion of degraded land' and the 'Proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area'. In this context, Malta is not in a position to confirm these figures. Having said so, communication is ongoing with different entities in Malta in order to confirm these figures in the coming years.

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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 hotspot area	0						

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

A misalignment in the spatial data used for the estimation of land cover created an artifact which lead to inaccurate estimations, influencing the level of confidence of the results for the 'Proportion of degraded land' and the 'Proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area'. In this context, Malta is not in a position to confirm these figures. Having said so, communication is ongoing with different entities in Malta in order to confirm these figures in the coming years.

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
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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
					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)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	27 .0
2006	27 .1
2007	26 .3
2008	28 .1
2009	27 .4
2010	28 .6
2011	27 .2
2012	27 .1
2013	28 .0
2014	27 .7
2015	28 .1
2016	28 .6
2017	28 .2
2018	28 .7
2019	28 .0
2020	30 .3

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	No change	Gini index remains overall stable for the years 2005-2019. An increase from 28 to 30.3 is evident for the years 2019 and 2020. Data source: National Statistics Office - EU SILC

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			100
2001			100
2002			100
2003			100
2004			100
2005			100
2006			100
2007			100
2008			100
2009			100
2010			100
2011			100
2012			100
2013			100
2014			100
2015			100
2016			100
2017			100
2018			100
2019			100
2020			100

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
No change	All the population has access to safely managed drinking water services

General comments

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: 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		0 .0		0 .0		0 .0
Reporting period		0 .0		0 .0		0 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

A spatial misalignment of some layers, used in the process of creating the land cover estimates, has created an artefact. The mismatch leads to inaccurate estimations of spatial data which influence the level of confidence of the results for the population exposed to land degradation for the reporting period.

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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	0	0	0	0	316
2001	0	316	0	0	0
2002	315	0	0	316	0
2003	0	0	0	0	316
2004	316	0	0	0	0
2005	316	0	0	0	0
2006	316	0	0	0	0
2007	316	0	0	0	0
2008	316	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	316
2010	0	316	0	0	0
2011	316	0	0	0	0
2012	316	0	0	0	0
2013	316	0	0	0	0
2014	316	0	0	0	0
2015	316	0	0	0	0
2016	316	0	0	0	0
2017	0	316	0	0	0
2018	316	0	0	0	0
2019	316	0	0	0	0
2020	316	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	316	0	0

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	0	0 .0
2001	316	100 .0
2002	316	100 .0
2003	0	0 .0
2004	316	100 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2005	316	100 .0
2006	316	100 .0
2007	316	100 .0
2008	316	100 .0
2009	0	0 .0
2010	316	100 .0
2011	316	100 .0
2012	316	100 .0
2013	316	100 .0
2014	316	100 .0
2015	316	100 .0
2016	316	100 .0
2017	316	100 .0
2018	316	100 .0
2019	316	100 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The indicator is estimated on a national level; as the size of the Maltese Islands is small, the variations in drought status on a spatial level are limited. Application of SPI shows an increased propensity for drought in the coming years, although this trend is not yet statistically significant.

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: 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	391415	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	0	0.0	0	0.0	394641	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	394 641	100.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	397296	100.0	397 296	100.0
2003	399867	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	402668	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	402 668	100.0
2005	0	0.0	404999	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	404 999	100.0
2006	0	0.0	405616	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	405 616	100.0
2007	0	0.0	407832	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	407 832	100.0
2008	0	0.0	410926	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	410 926	100.0
2009	414027	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	0	0.0	414989	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	414 989	100.0
2011	0	0.0	417546	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	417 546	100.0
2012	0	0.0	422509	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	422 509	100.0
2013	0	0.0	429424	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	429 424	100.0
2014	0	0.0	439691	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	439 691	100.0
2015	0	0.0	450415	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	450 415	100.0
2016	0	0.0	460297	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	460 297	100.0
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	475701	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	475 701	100.0
2018	0	0.0	493559	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	493 559	100.0
2019	0	0.0	514564	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	514 564	100.0
2020	0	0.0	516100	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	516 100	100.0
2021	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	520971	100.0	0	0.0	520 971	100.0

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	%

	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	197726	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	0	0.0	0	0.0	199278	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199 278	100.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	200460	100.0	200 460	100.0
2003	201768	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	203088	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203 088	100.0
2005	0	0.0	204161	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	204 161	100.0
2006	0	0.0	204097	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	204 097	100.0
2007	0	0.0	205098	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	205 098	100.0
2008	0	0.0	206319	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	206 319	100.0
2009	207824	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2010	0	0.0	208584	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	208 584	100.0
2011	0	0.0	209851	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	209 851	100.0
2012	0	0.0	212126	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	212 126	100.0
2013	0	0.0	214891	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	214 891	100.0
2014	0	0.0	219203	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	219 203	100.0
2015	0	0.0	224019	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224 019	100.0
2016	0	0.0	228634	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	228 634	100.0
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	235102	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	235 102	100.0
2018	0	0.0	241723	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	241 723	100.0
2019	0	0.0	248802	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	248 802	100.0
2020	0	0.0	249161	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	249 161	100.0
2021	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	250905	100.0	0	0.0	250 905	100.0

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	193689	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	0	0.0	0	0.0	195363	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	195 363	100.0
2002	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	196836	100.0	196 836	100.0
2003	198099	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	199580	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199 580	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2005	0	0 .0	200838	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	200 838	100 .0
2006	0	0 .0	201519	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	201 519	100 .0
2007	0	0 .0	202734	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	202 734	100 .0
2008	0	0 .0	204607	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	204 607	100 .0
2009	206203	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2010	0	0 .0	206405	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	206 405	100 .0
2011	0	0 .0	207695	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	207 695	100 .0
2012	0	0 .0	210383	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	210 383	100 .0
2013	0	0 .0	214533	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	214 533	100 .0
2014	0	0 .0	220488	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	220 488	100 .0
2015	0	0 .0	226396	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	226 396	100 .0
2016	0	0 .0	231663	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	231 663	100 .0
2017	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	240599	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	240 599	100 .0
2018	0	0 .0	251836	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	251 836	100 .0
2019	0	0 .0	265762	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	265 762	100 .0
2020	0	0 .0	266939	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	266 939	100 .0
2021	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	270066	100 .0	0	0 .0	270 066	100 .0

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

Data source: National Statistics Office

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	0 .875346031		
2001	0 .878267834		
2002	0 .835591337		
2003	0 .782858849		
2004	0 .741211739		
2005	0 .621902713		
2006	0 .573665599		
2007	0 .456206474		
2008	0 .362646944		
2009	0 .426526994		
2010	0 .347785246		
2011	0 .375452784		
2012	0 .420906		
2013	0 .436778432		
2014	0 .450790533		
2015	0 .445839104		
2016	0 .500305798		
2017	0 .429546195		
2018	0 .380873075		
2019	0 .301813915		
2020	0 .294063207		
2021	0 .30033109		

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

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (country DVI)	Decreasing	Decrease. The overall observed decrease to the DVI trend is attributed to: 1. the increase of the cultivated areas equipped for irrigation 2. the increase of population, 3. the decreased contribution of Agriculture to the GDP and to The temporal increase on the DVI, observed between the years 2010-2016, is mainly due to the change in the population aged 15-65

General comments

To calculate the DVI the following National Statistics Office data were used: 1. Population aged between 15-64 2. GDP per capita 2. Agriculture % of GDP 3. Cultivated area equipped for irrigation

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .88013	0 .87537	0 .88772	
2001	0 .878	0 .87338	0 .88431	
2002	0 .87589	0 .87134	0 .88089	
2003	0 .8743	0 .87087	0 .87877	
2004	0 .87242	0 .87053	0 .87666	
2005	0 .87226	0 .87053	0 .87454	
2006	0 .87211	0 .87043	0 .87242	
2007	0 .87226	0 .87034	0 .87246	
2008	0 .87242	0 .87021	0 .87256	
2009	0 .87242	0 .87007	0 .87273	
2010	0 .87242	0 .87003	0 .873	
2011	0 .87242	0 .8698	0 .87316	
2012	0 .87242	0 .8696	0 .87336	
2013	0 .87242	0 .86922	0 .87356	
2014	0 .87242	0 .86897	0 .87377	
2015	0 .87242	0 .86898	0 .87424	
2016	0 .87242	0 .86872	0 .87414	
2017	0 .87242	0 .86843	0 .8745	
2018	0 .87242	0 .86813	0 .8746	
2019	0 .87242	0 .86811	0 .87493	
2020	0 .87242	0 .86787	0 .87519	

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

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
Positive				1. Land / Water Management 2. Species Management 3. Awareness Raising 4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 6. Conservation Designation & Planning 7. Legal & Policy Frameworks 8. Research & Monitoring 9. Education & Training 10. Institutional Development	While the most RLI values suddenly decrease (from 0.88 to 0.872) between 2000 and 2004, a stabilization trend is observed since then. In fact, a temporal increase is evident after 2006 which lead to the value of 0.87242 in 2008, which remained stable for the next years. The reversal of the decreasing trend is attributed to the adoption of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the related Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) after Malta joined EU in 2004.

General comments

The adoption of both EU Habitats Directive and Birds Directive into Maltese law contributed towards a good consolidated compilation of the sporadic rules on nature conservation which existed at that time. Furthermore, it also created new obligations on Malta in relation to the designation of protected areas and their management (through management plans and/or measures) so that nature conservation could be better guaranteed. The main regulations currently in force and which adopt the above-mentioned Directives are the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (SL 549.44), published in December 2006, hereinafter referred to as the regulations. These repealed and replaced a number of earlier legal notices. The regulations essentially transpose into national law obligations arising from a number of international Council of Europe (COE), EU and United Nations (UN) legal instruments. This legal notice introduces the principle that natural habitats should be preserved for their own sake, and not only because they support certain species of conservation interest, and it establishes a common framework for the conservation of animals, plants and natural habitats of interest, and provides for the creation of a network of Special Areas of Conservation to be called National Ecological Network (NEN), which incorporates networks set up by international law, including the EU's Natura 2000 network. This NEN also includes sites of particular importance because of their landscape value and also includes criteria on how to select such sites and designate them. In this respect, various sites have been designated under the NEN, and these include sites which cover habitat types and species listed in the regulations Such sites have been selected and are being afforded legal protection under subsidiary legislation in the form of Government Notices specifically adopted for these designated sites.

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	78.71			
2001	78.71			
2002	78.71			
2003	86.49			
2004	86.49			
2005	86.49			
2006	86.49			
2007	86.49			
2008	86.49			
2009	86.49			
2010	87.62			
2011	87.62			
2012	89.64			
2013	89.64			
2014	89.64			
2015	89.64			
2016	89.32			
2017	89.32			
2018	89.32			
2019	89.32			
2020	89.32			

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The increasing trend observed after 2003 is attributed to the adoption of the EU Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the related Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) after Malta joined EU in 2004. The increment of coverage continues in view of Malta's commitment to ensure the protection of sites of ecological importance.

General comments

Common Database on Designated Areas data and BirdLife International (2022) World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas data were used. References: Common Database on Designated Areas (CDDA - https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/mt/eea/cdda1/) World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, developed by the KBA Partnership: BirdLife International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, American Bird Conservancy, Amphibian Survival Alliance, Conservation International, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Global Environment Facility, Rewild, NatureServe, Rainforest Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Wildlife Conservation Society and World Wildlife Fund. September 2022 version. Available at http://keybiodiversityareas.org/kba-data/request

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

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 ≈

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2017	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2018	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2019	Committed	Disbursed
Received	2016	Committed	Received
Received	2017	Committed	Received
Received	2018	Committed	Received
Received	2019	Committed	Received
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	

	Explanation
Additional Information	

General comments

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 ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

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

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes
- No

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

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes
- No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Synergies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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?

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
- No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- (•) Yes
- No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
- No

RC: Recalculations

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

Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Income inequality (Gini Index) data provided by National Statistics Office were used		
SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	The indicator is estimated on a national level; as the size of the Maltese Islands is small, the variations in drought status on a spatial level are limited. Application of SPI shows an increased propensity for drought in the coming years, although this trend is not yet statistically significant.		
SO3-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Data provided by National Statistics were used		
SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	To calculate the DVI the following National Statistics Office data were used: 1. Population aged between 15-64 2. GDP per capita 2. Agriculture % of GDP 3. Cultivated area equipped for irrigation		

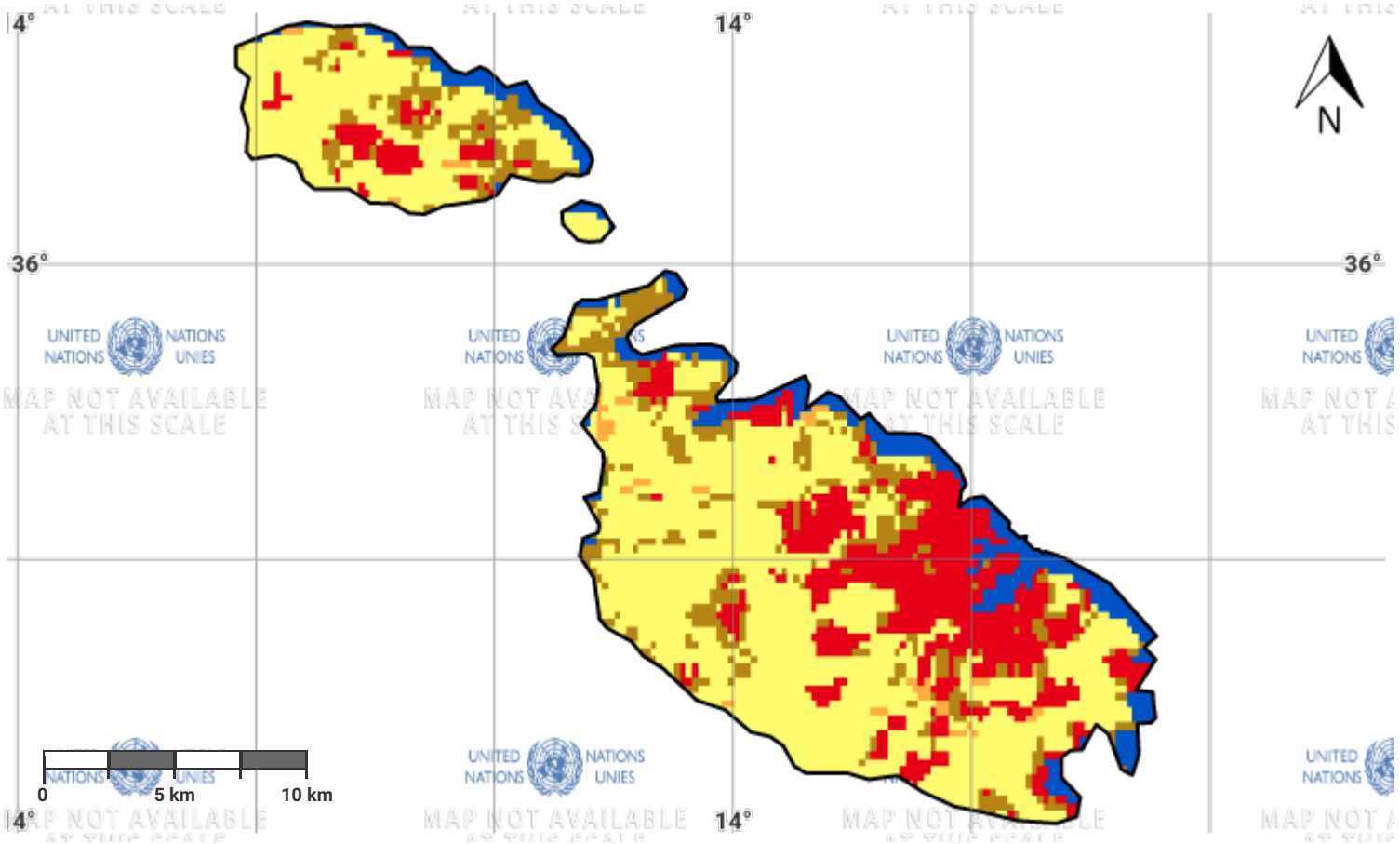
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	Common Database on Designated Areas data and BirdLife International (2022) World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas data were used. References: Common Database on Designated Areas (CDDA - https://cdr.eionet.europa.eu /mt/eea/cdda1/) World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas, developed by the KBA Partnership: BirdLife International, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, American Bird Conservancy, Amphibian Survival Alliance, Conservation International, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Global Environment Facility, Re:wild, NatureServe, Rainforest Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Wildlife Conservation Society and World Wildlife Fund. September 2022 version. Available at http://keybiodiversityareas.org/kba-data/request		

Other files for Reporting

Water Bodies	Download	53.9 KB

Malta – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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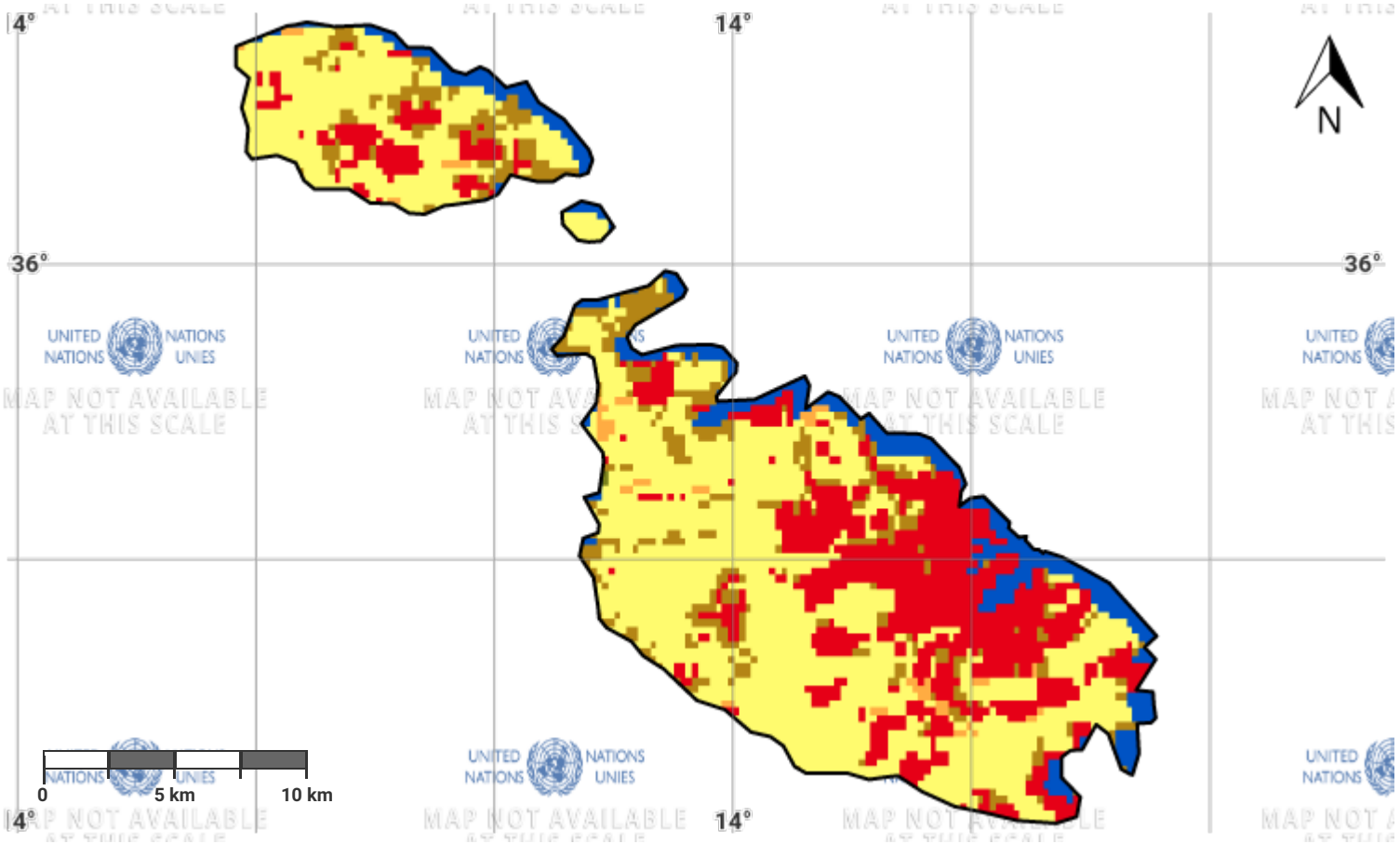
Malta – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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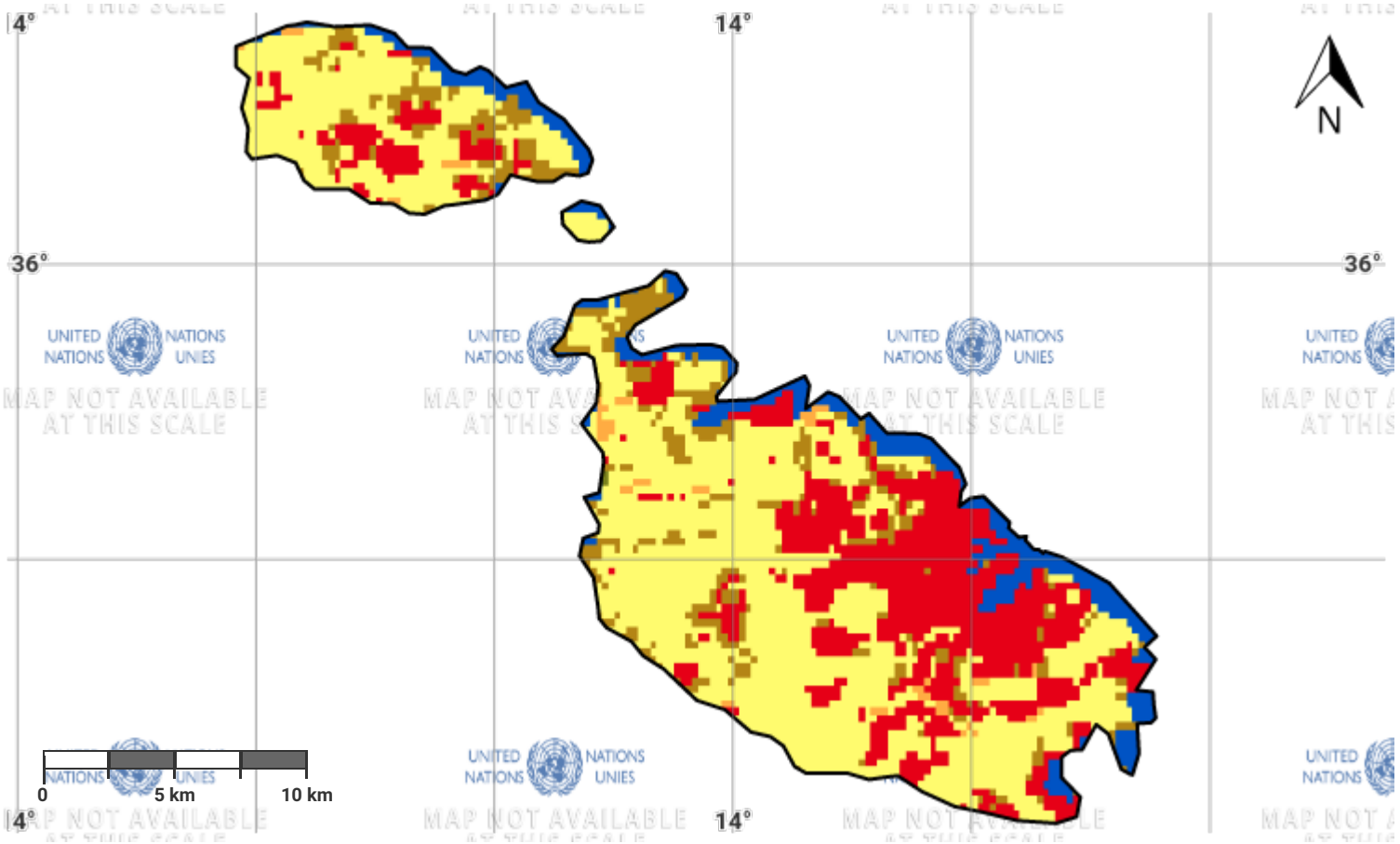
Malta – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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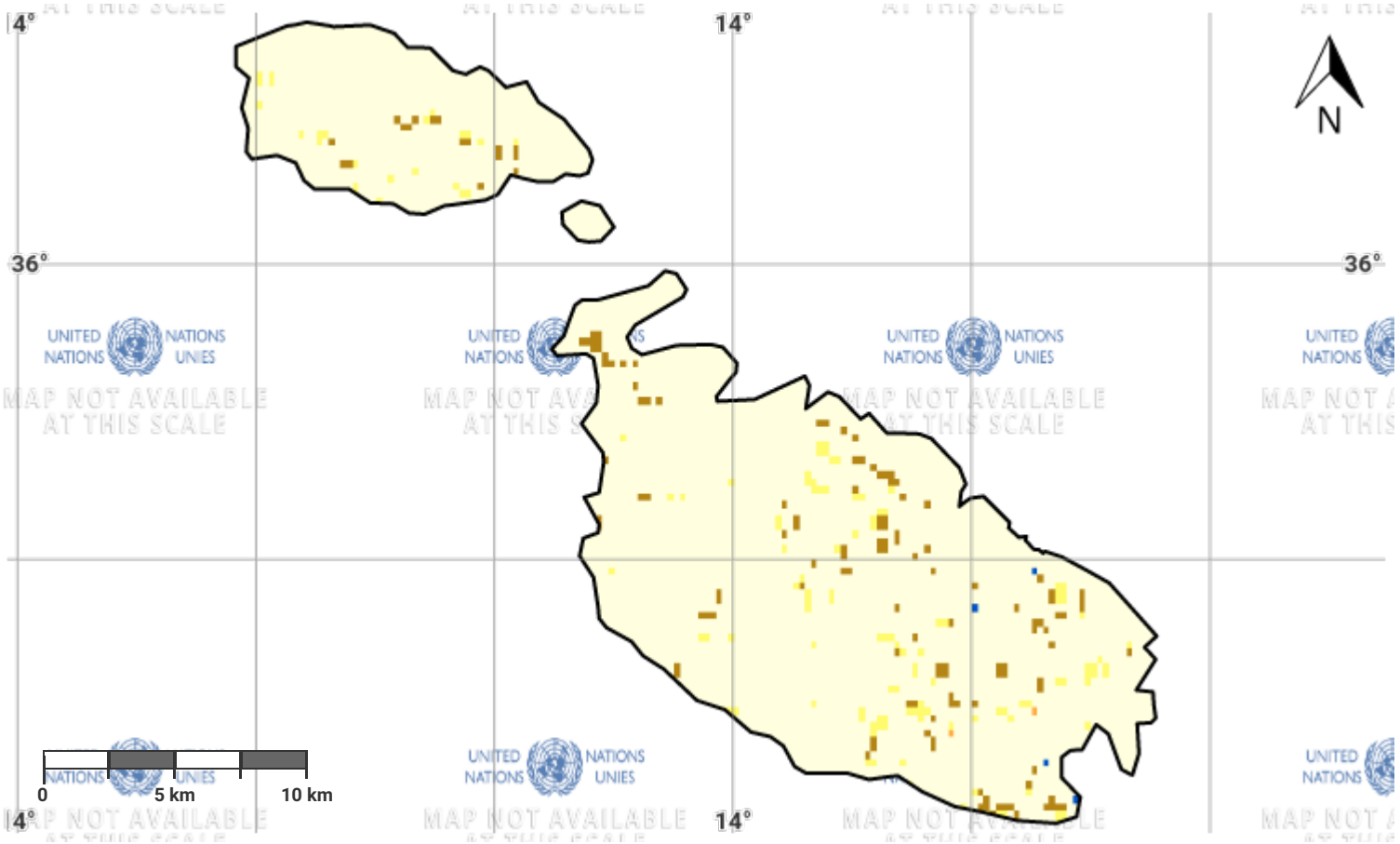
Malta – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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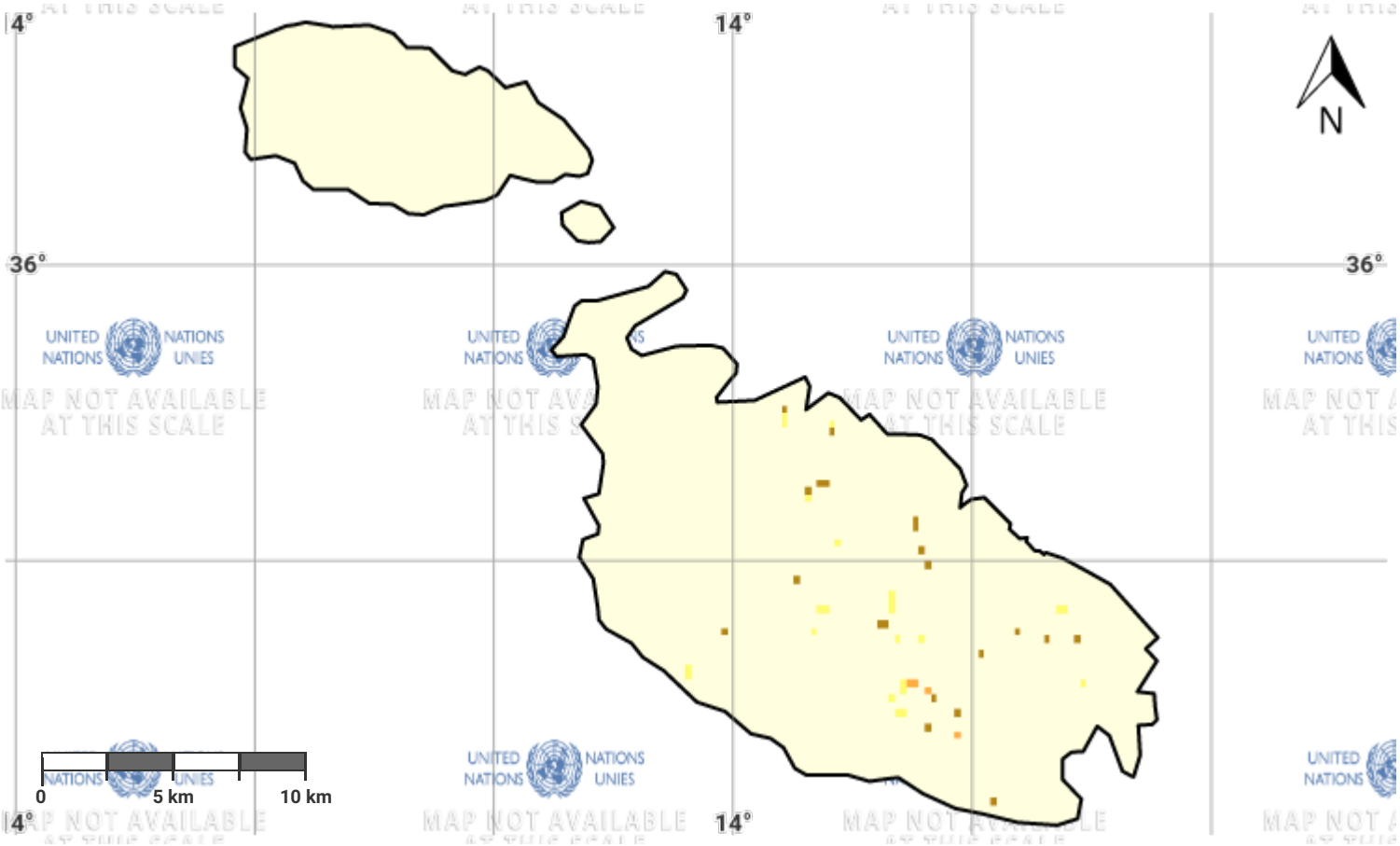
Malta – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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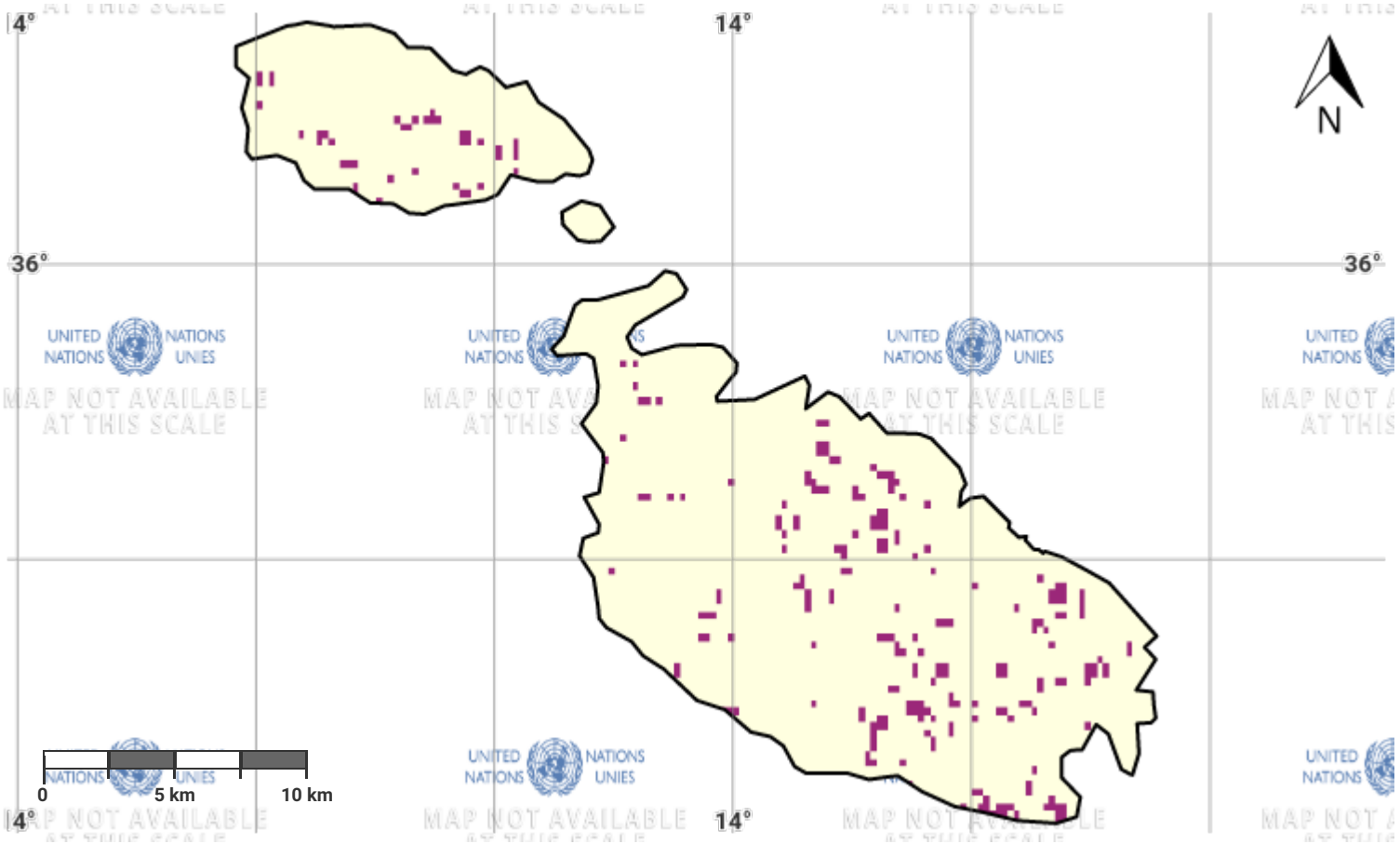
Malta – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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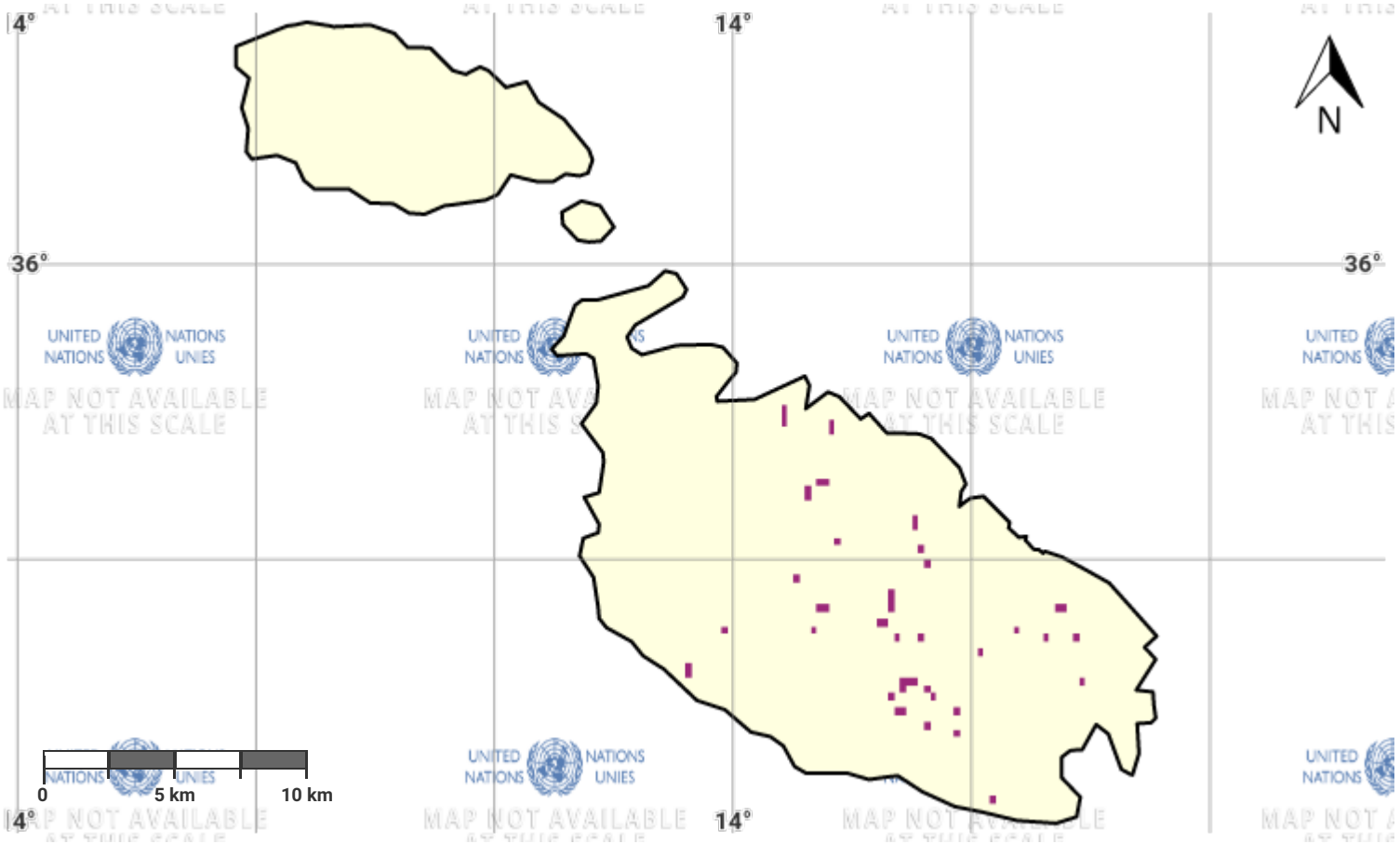
Malta – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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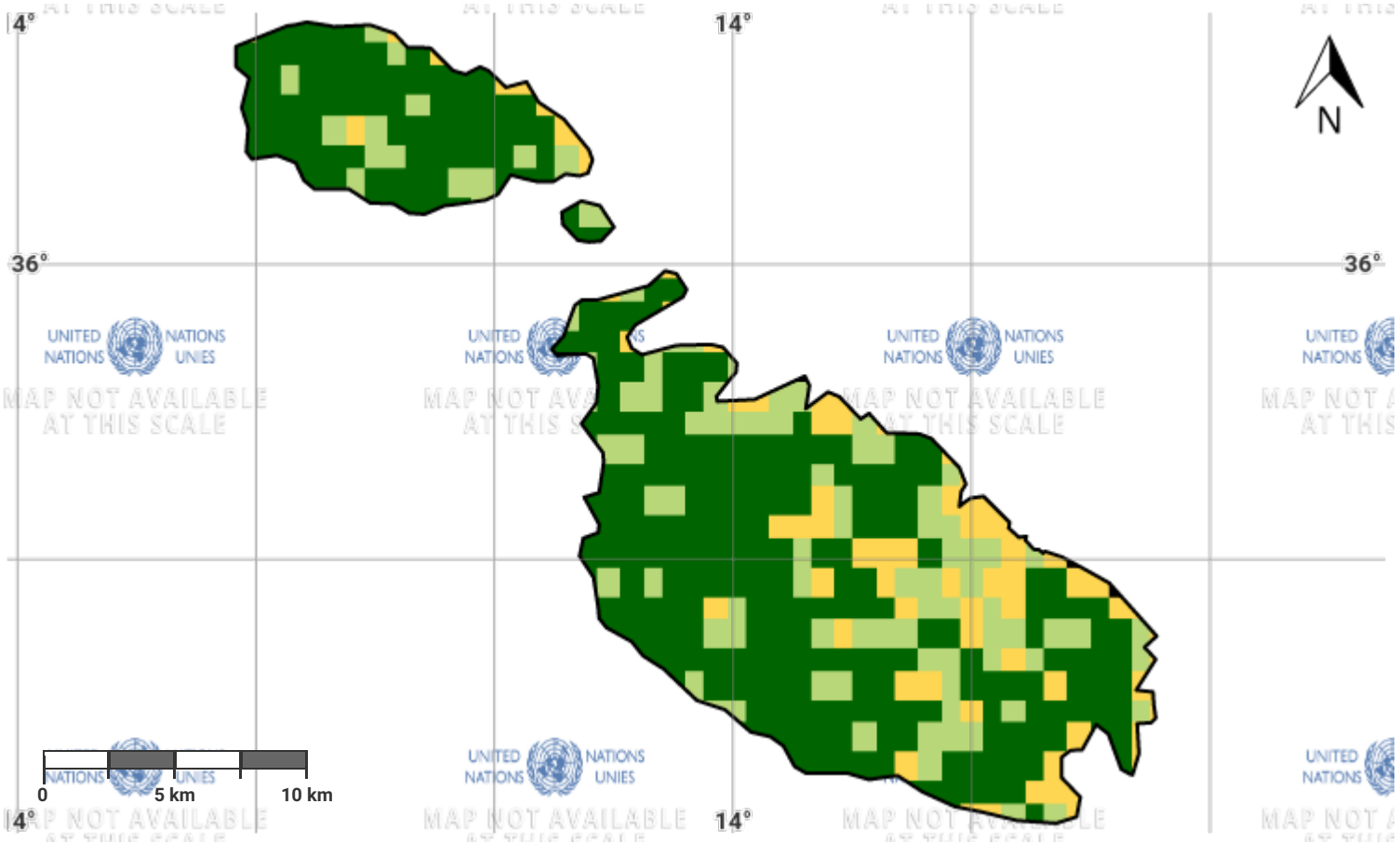
Malta – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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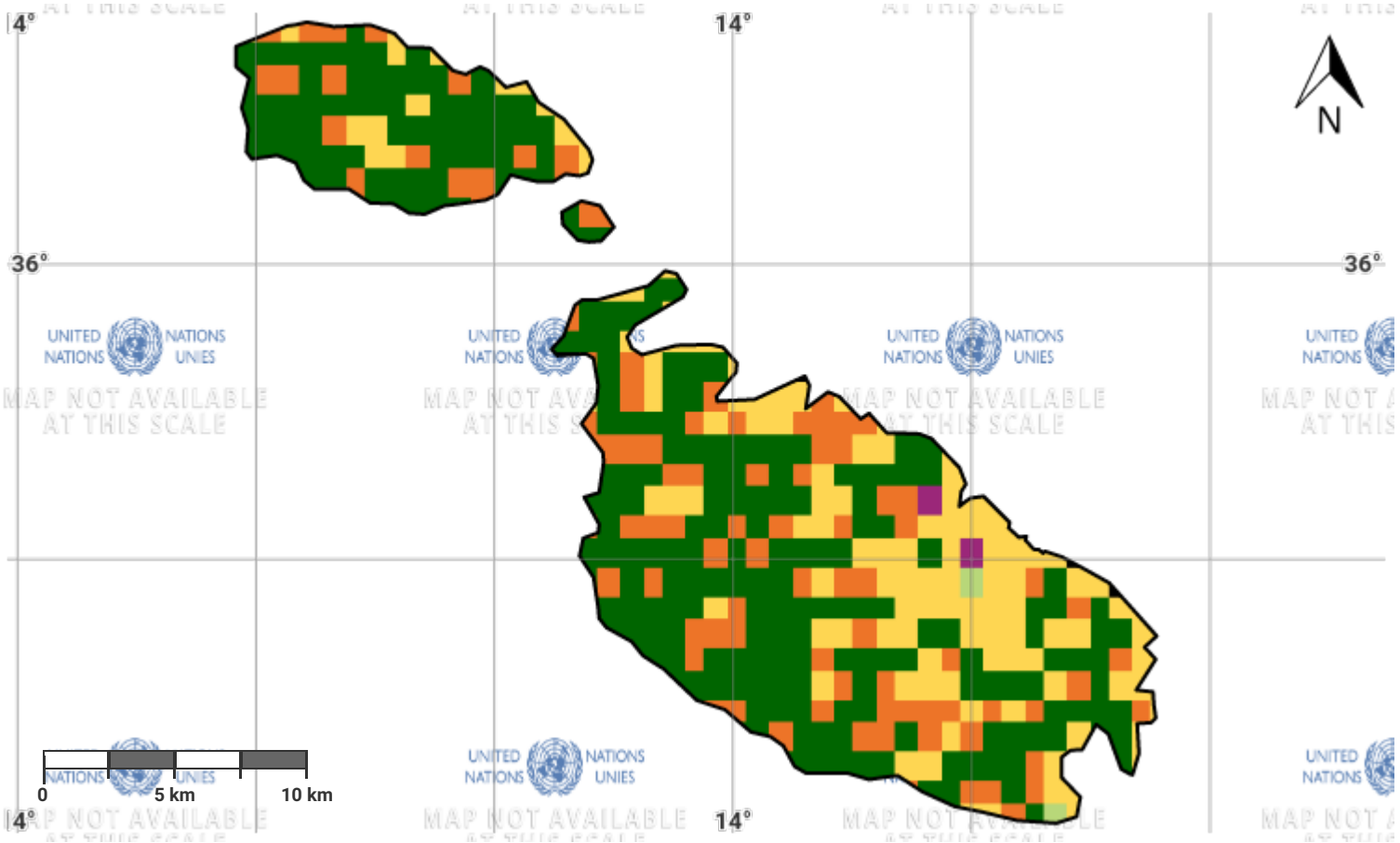
Malta – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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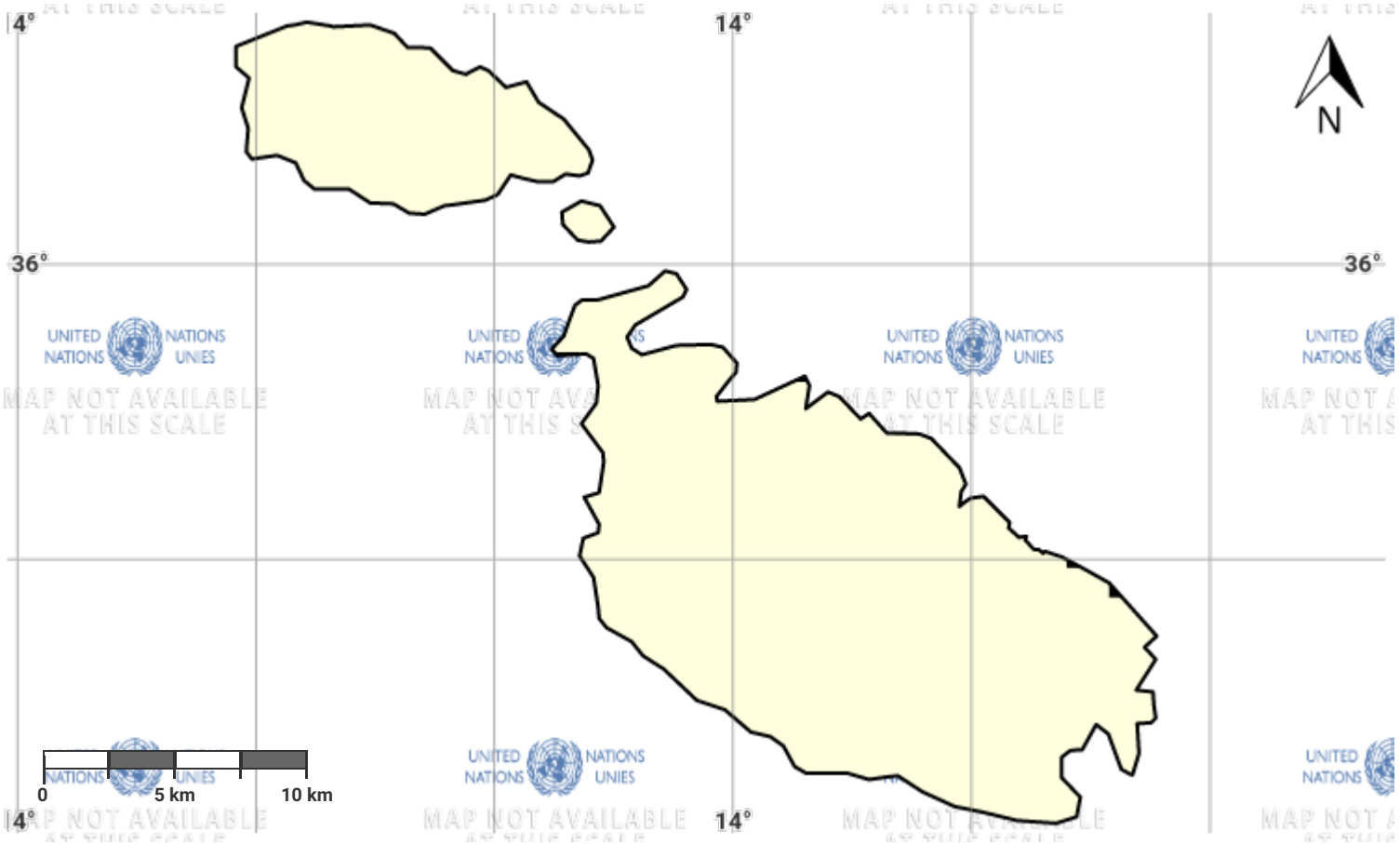
Malta – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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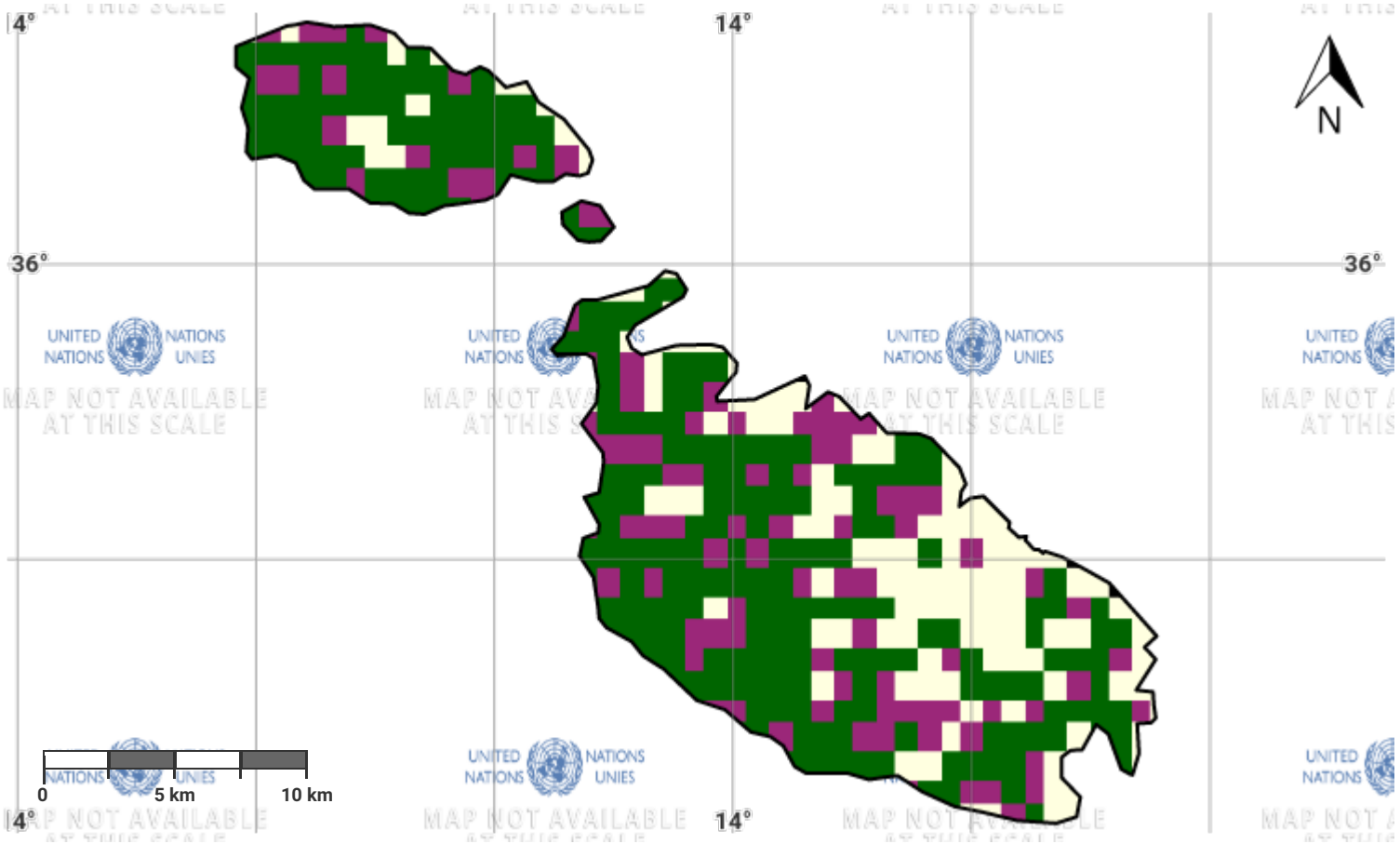
Malta – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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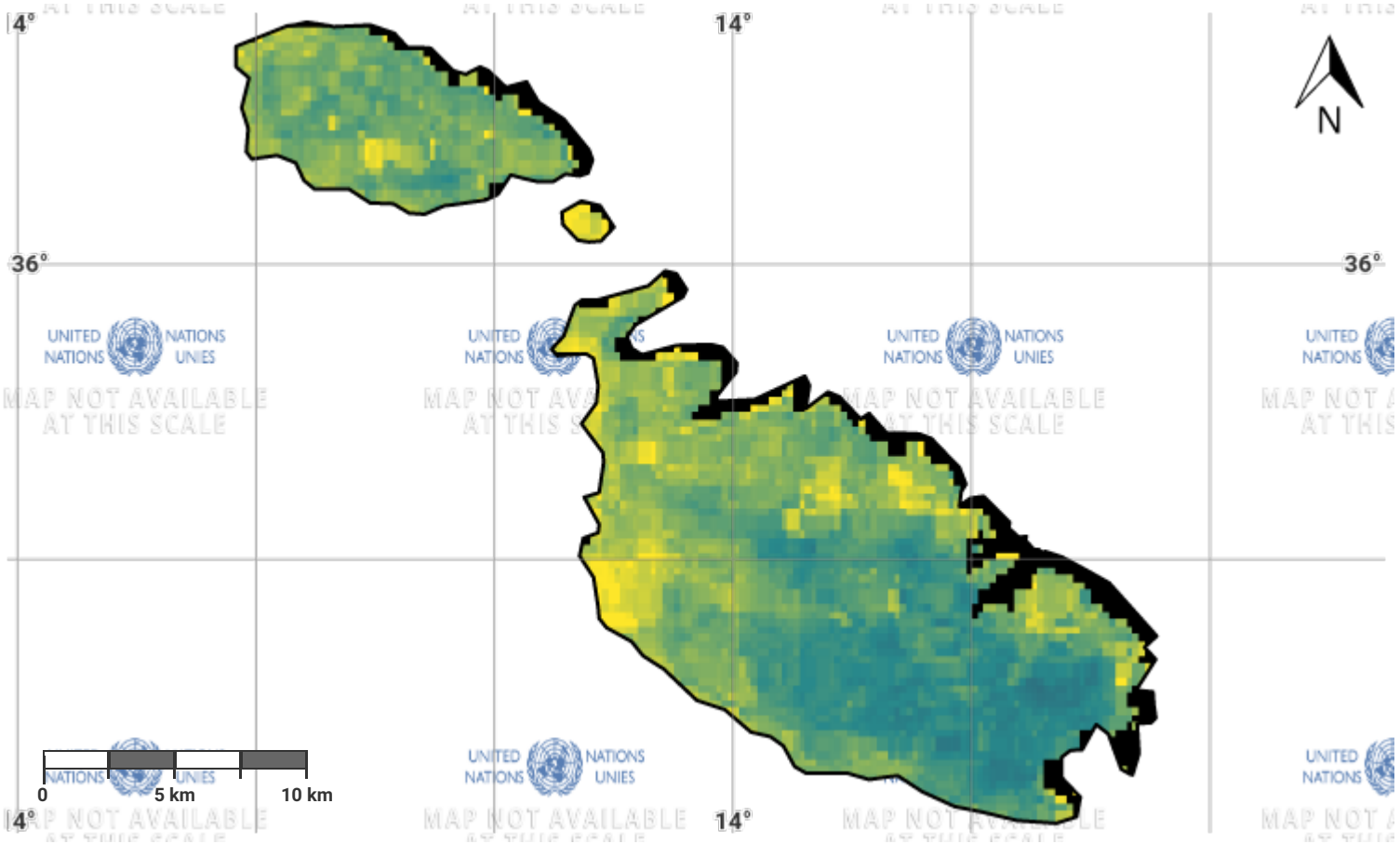
Malta – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 61.5 t/ha
- 61.5 - 123.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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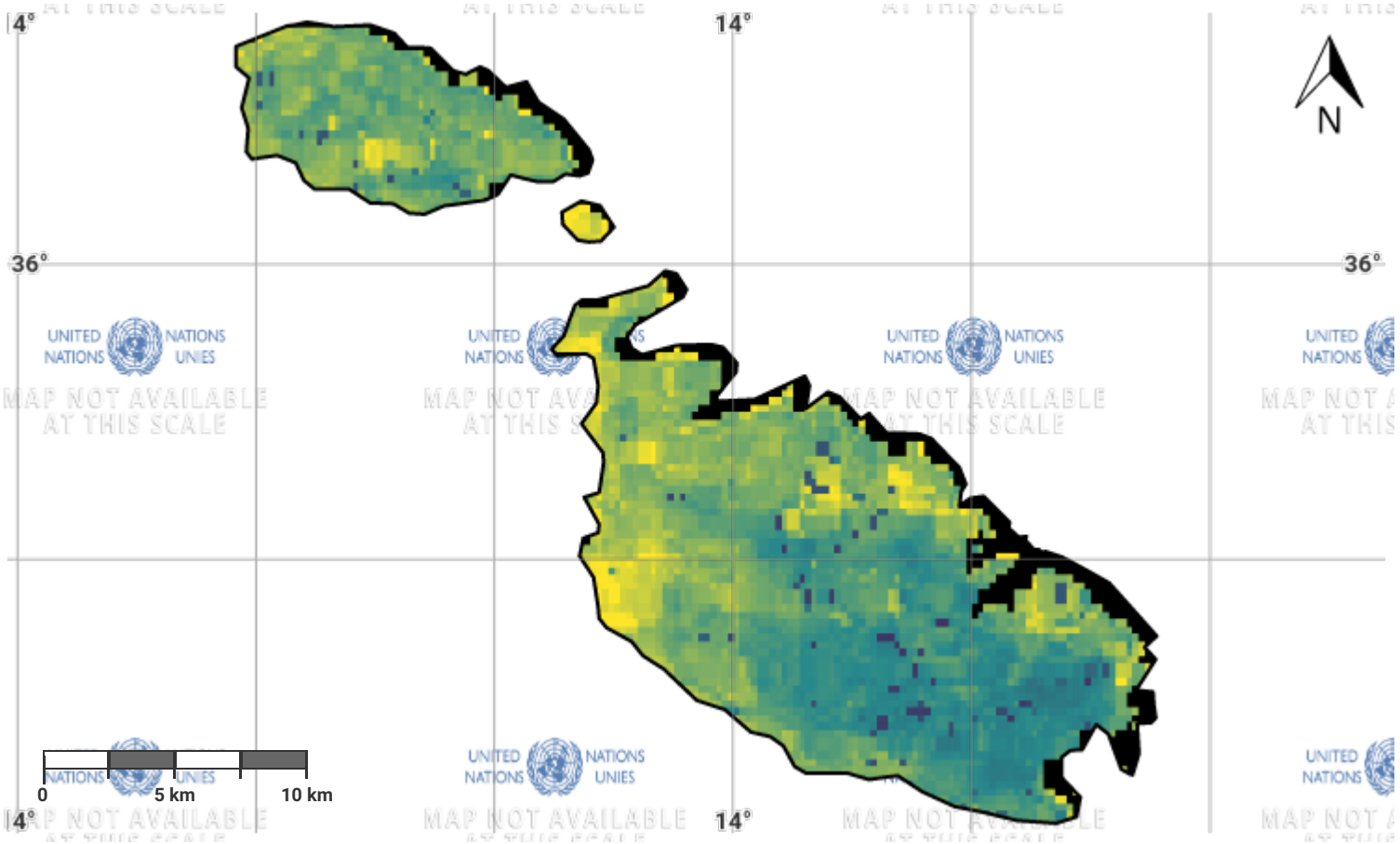
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 62.0 t/ha
- 62.0 - 124.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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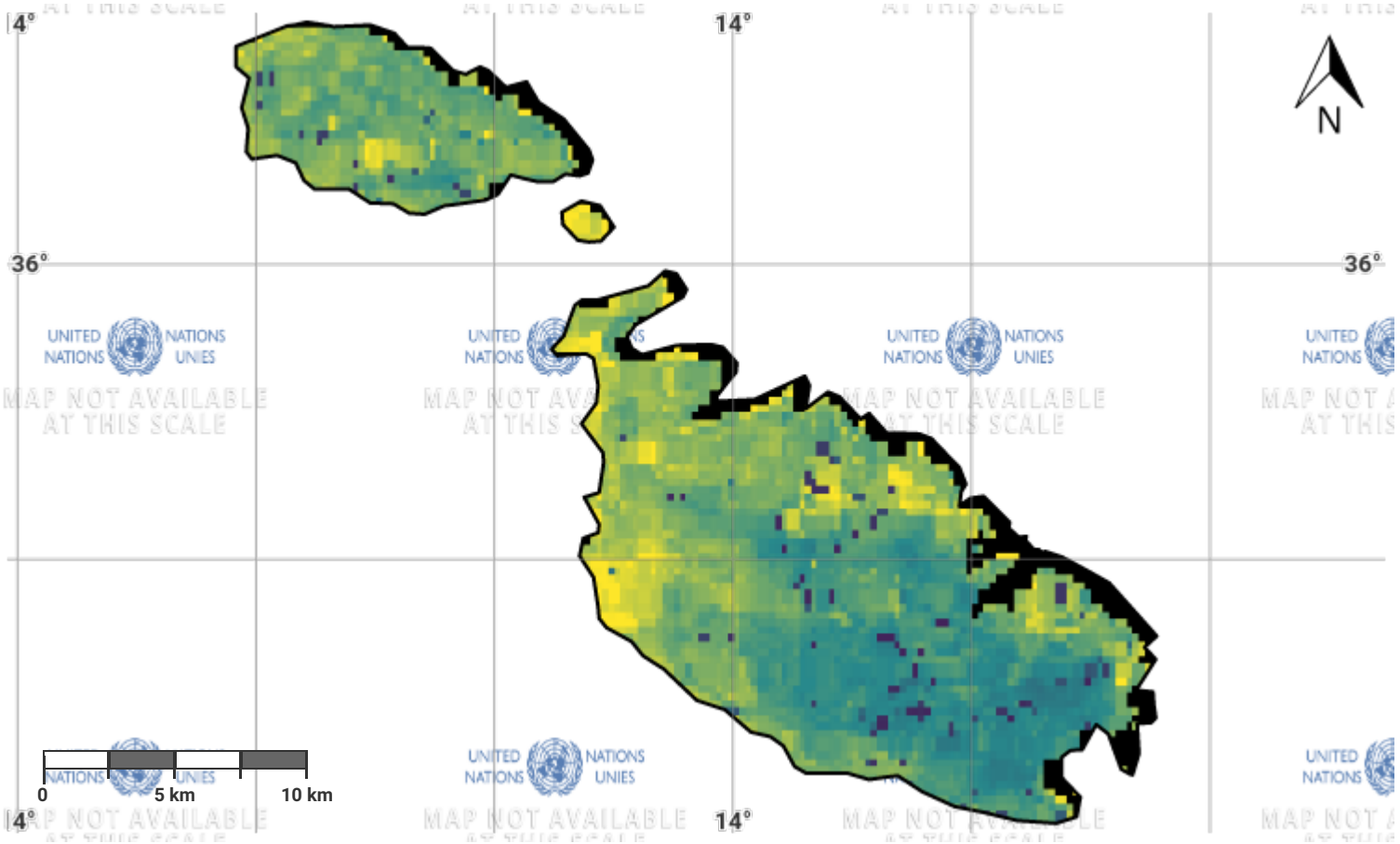
Malta – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 62.0 t/ha
- 62.0 - 124.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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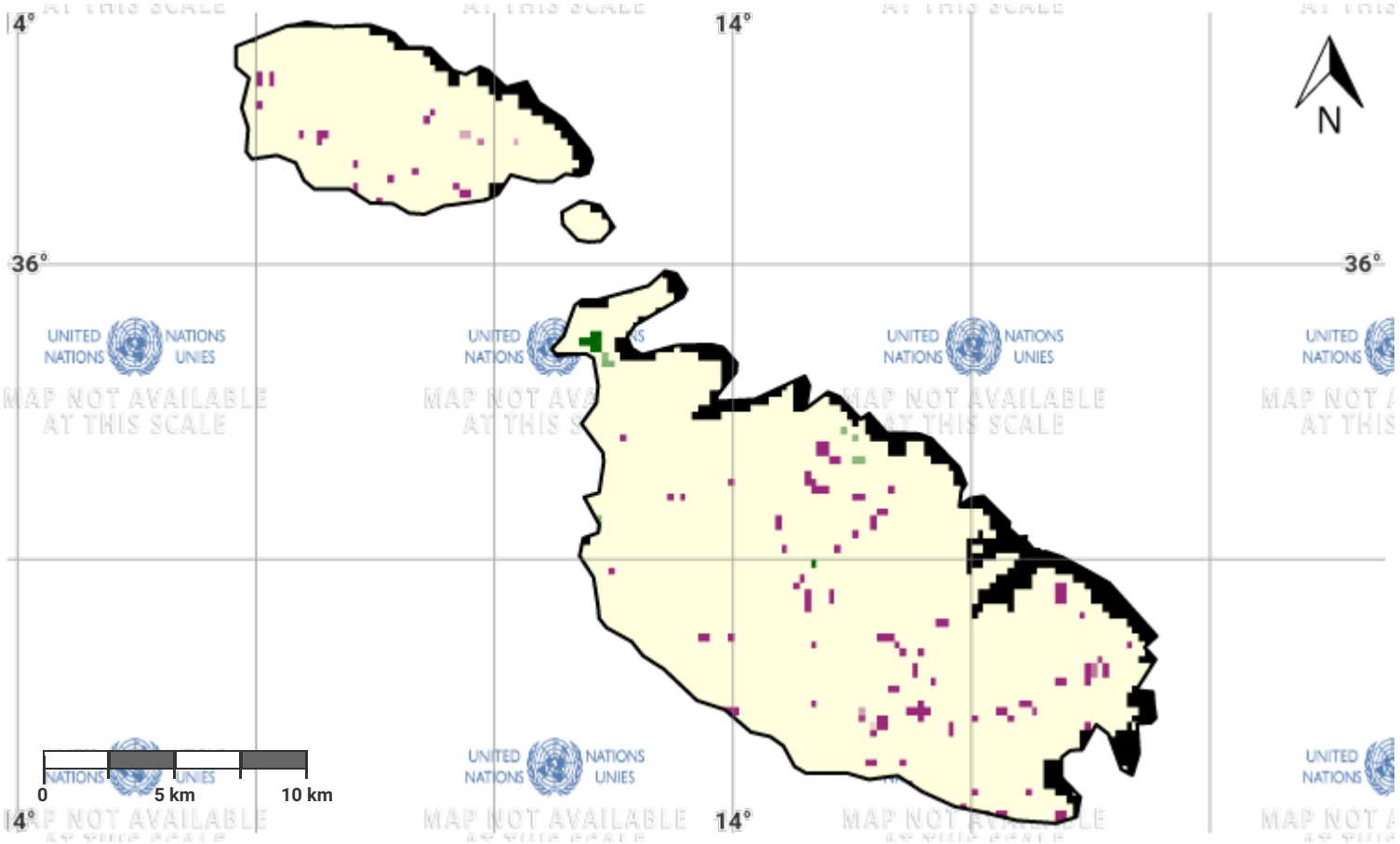
Malta – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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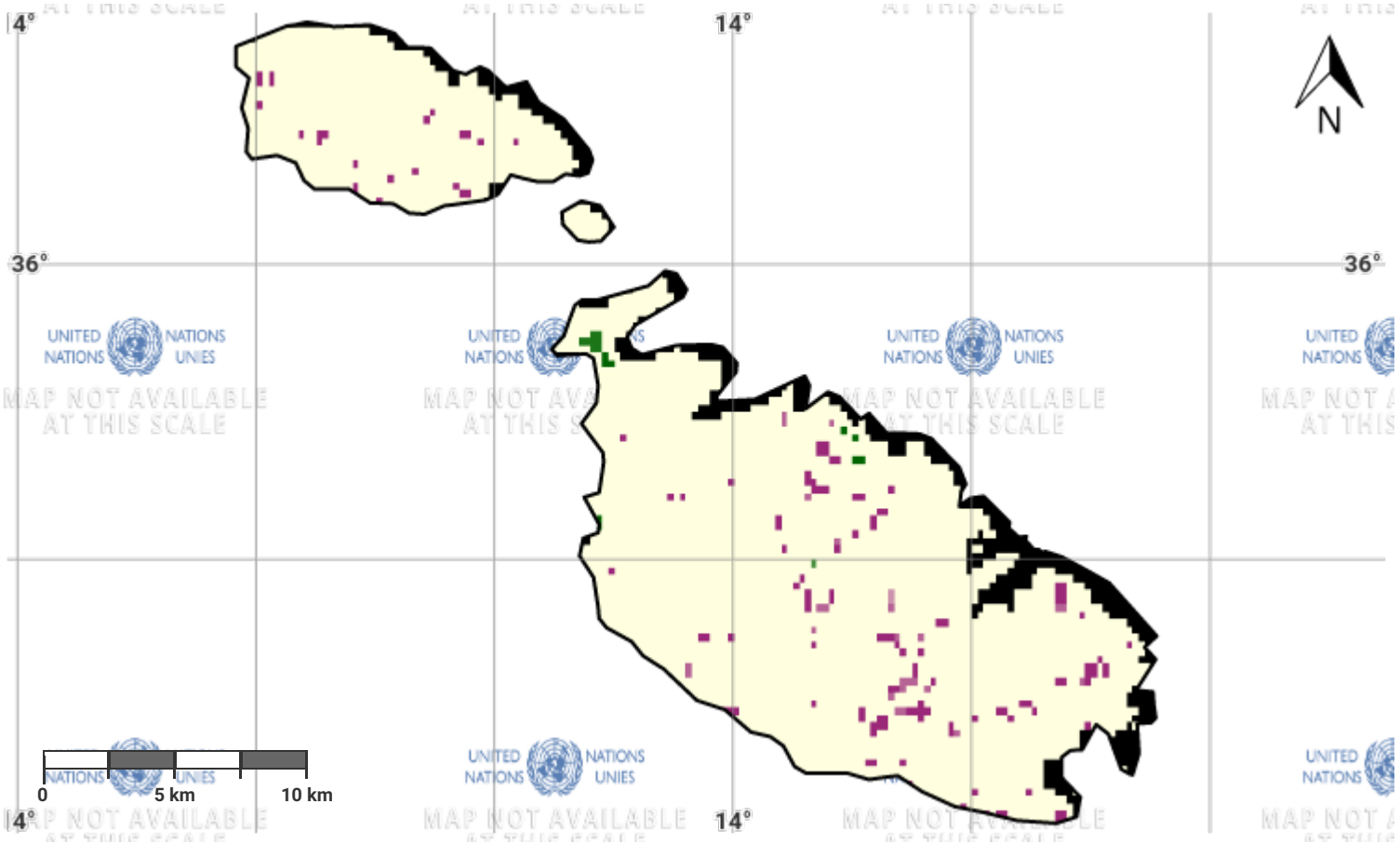
Malta – SO1-3.M5

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:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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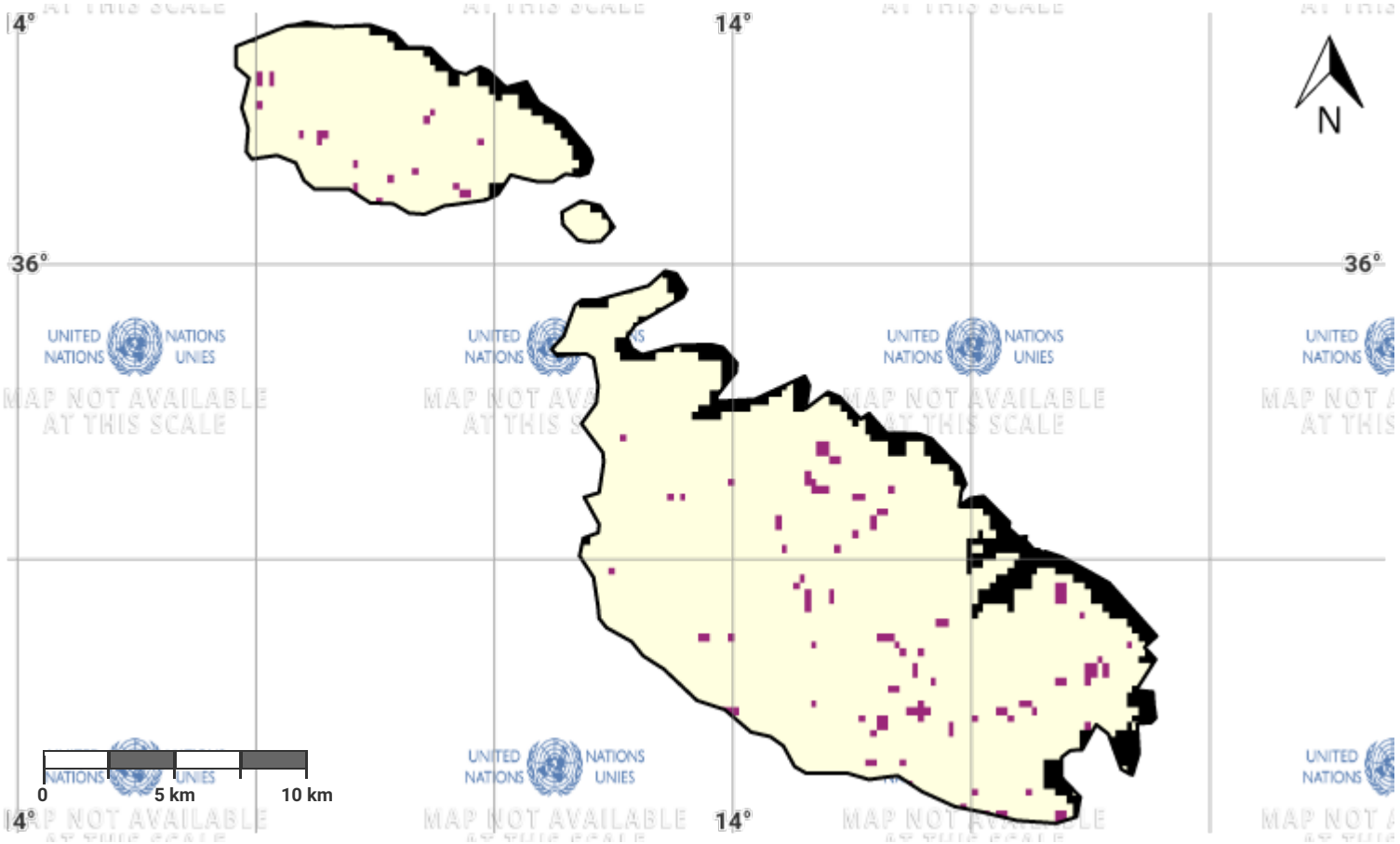
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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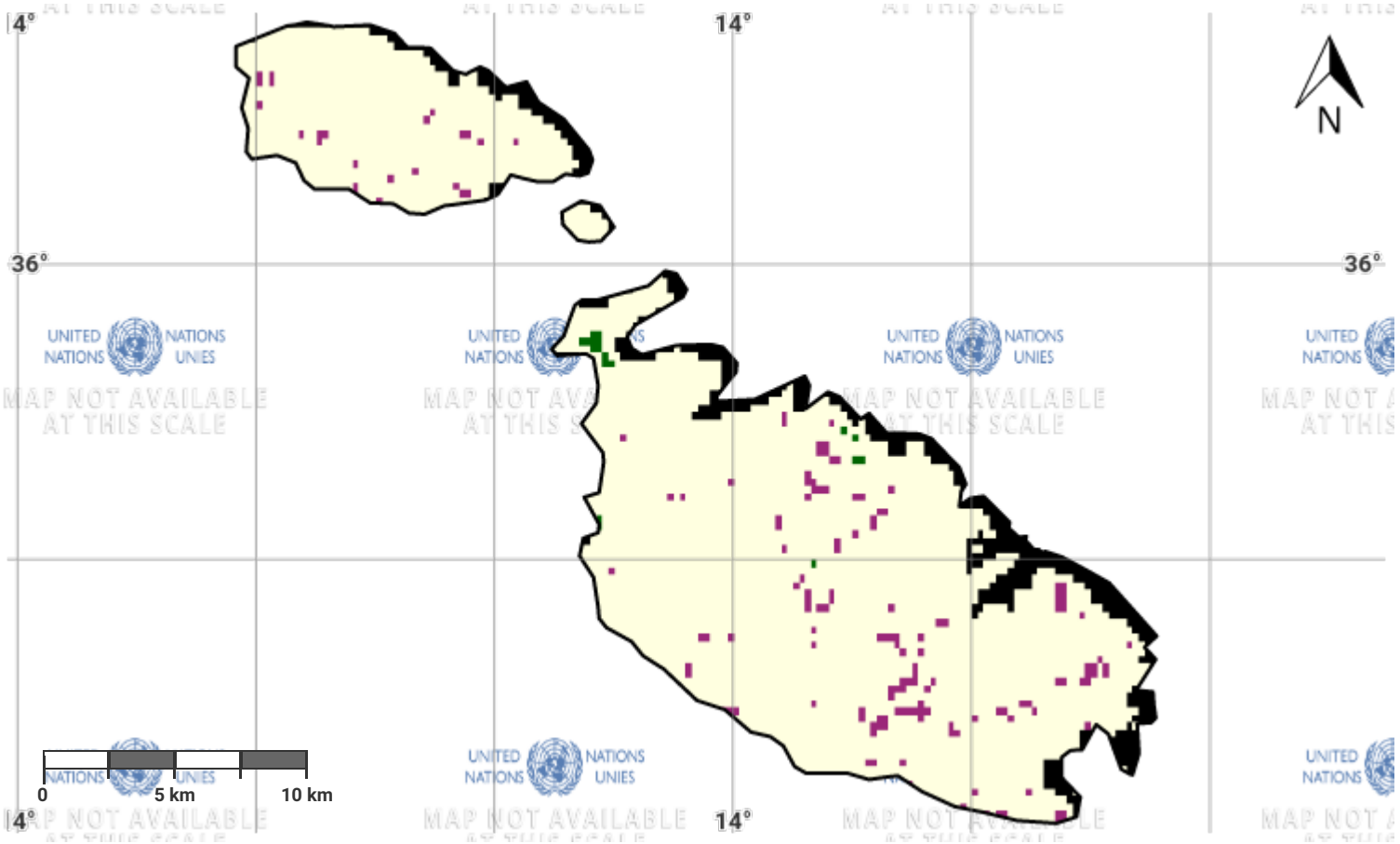
Malta – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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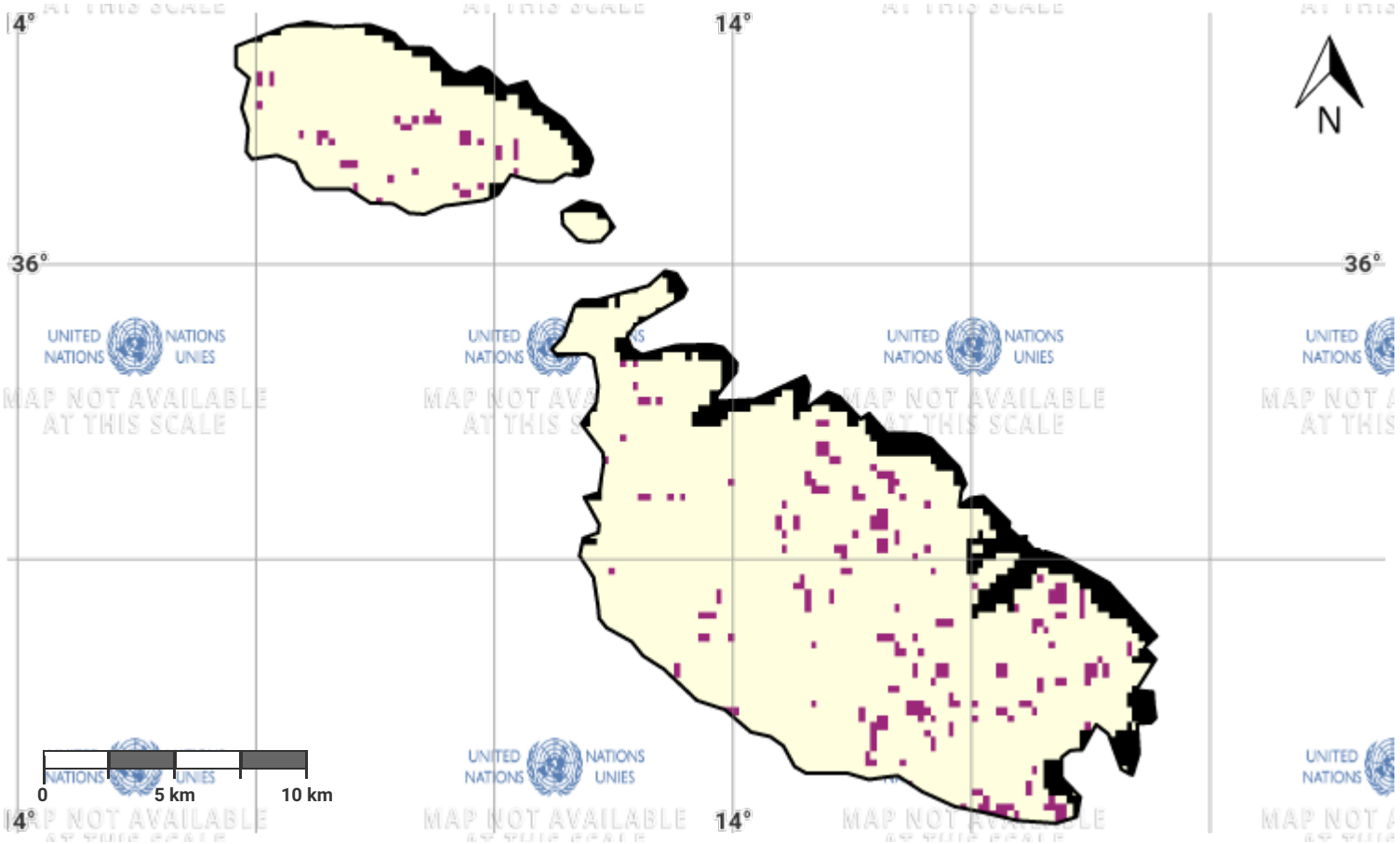
Malta – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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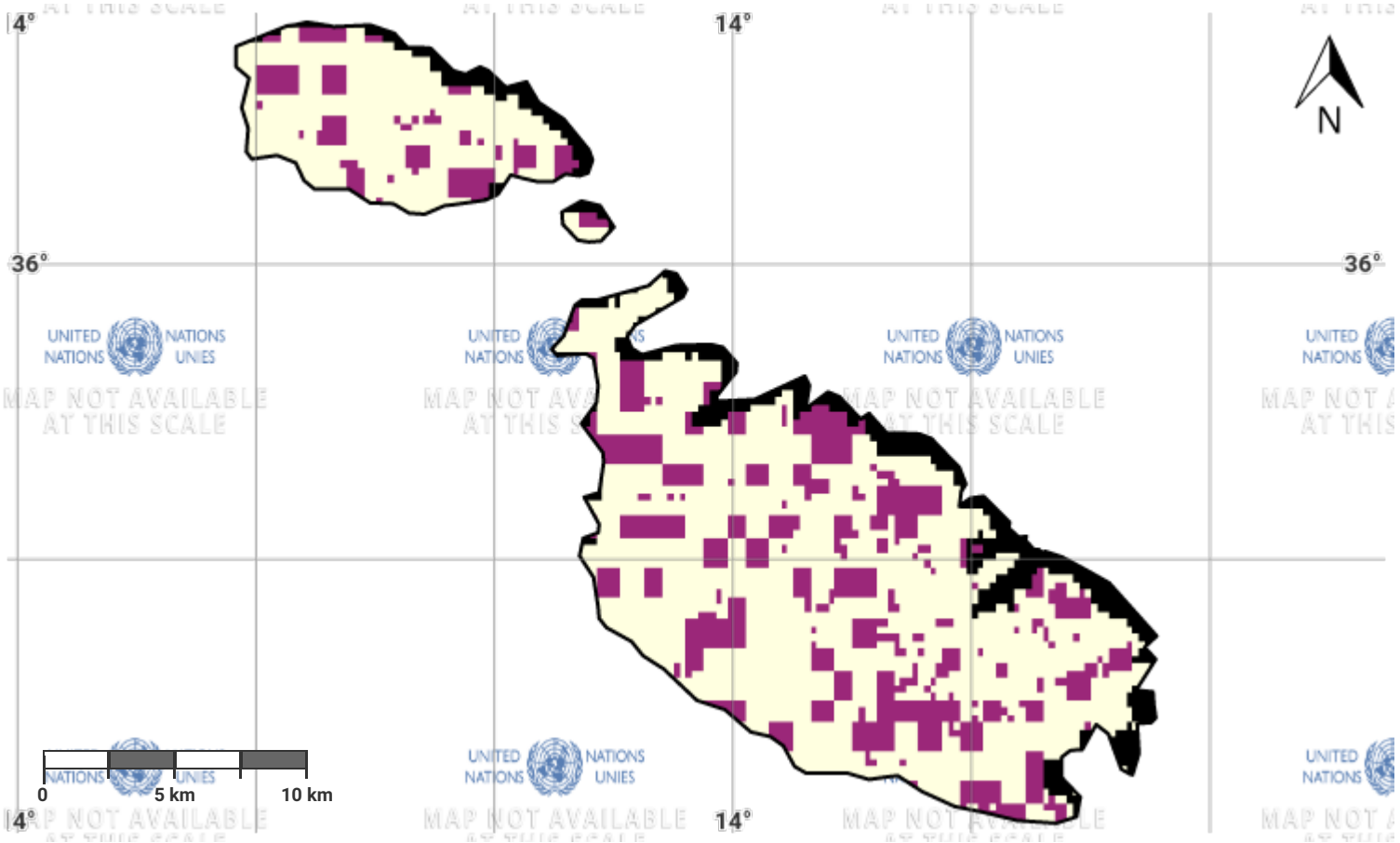
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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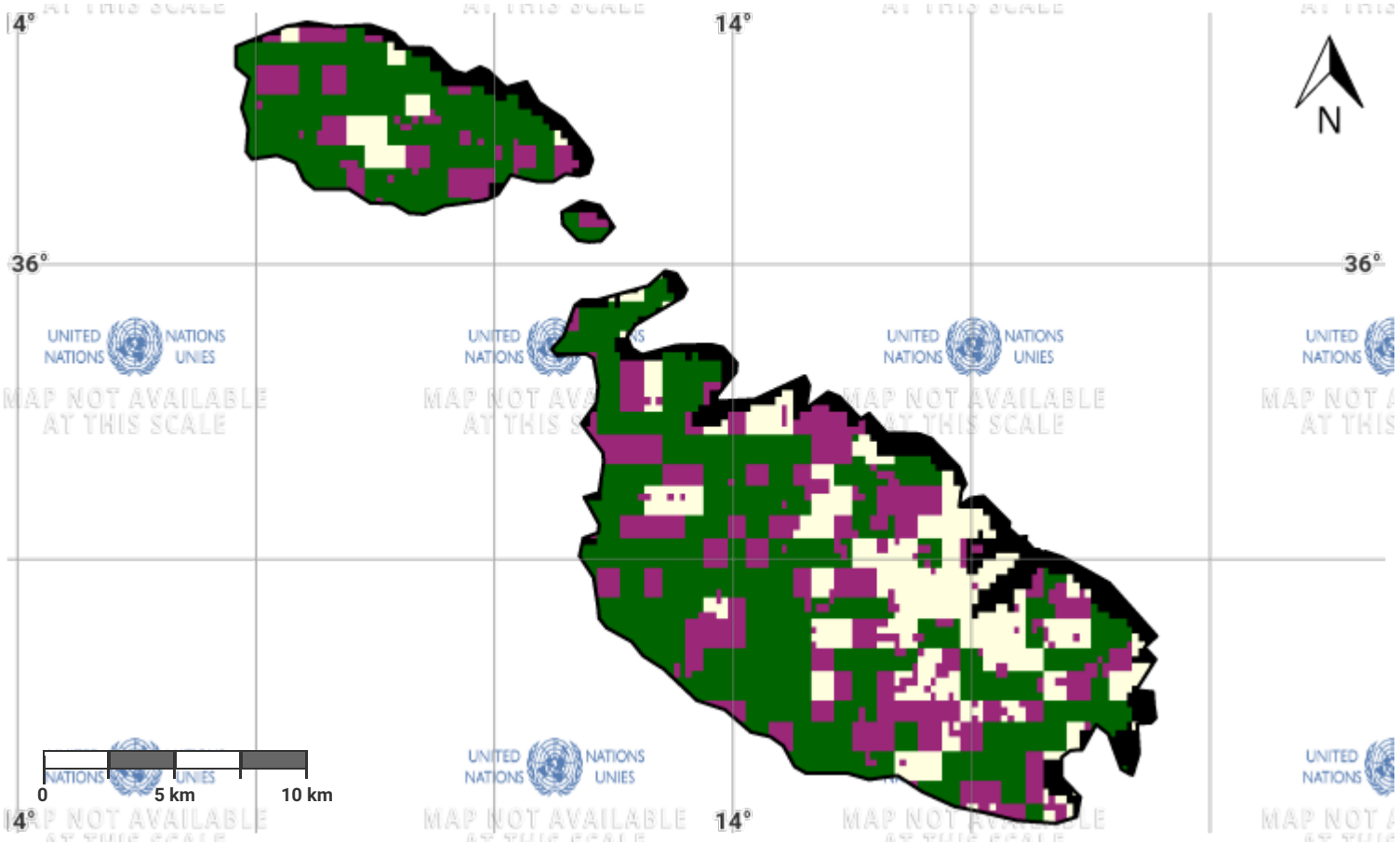
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malta – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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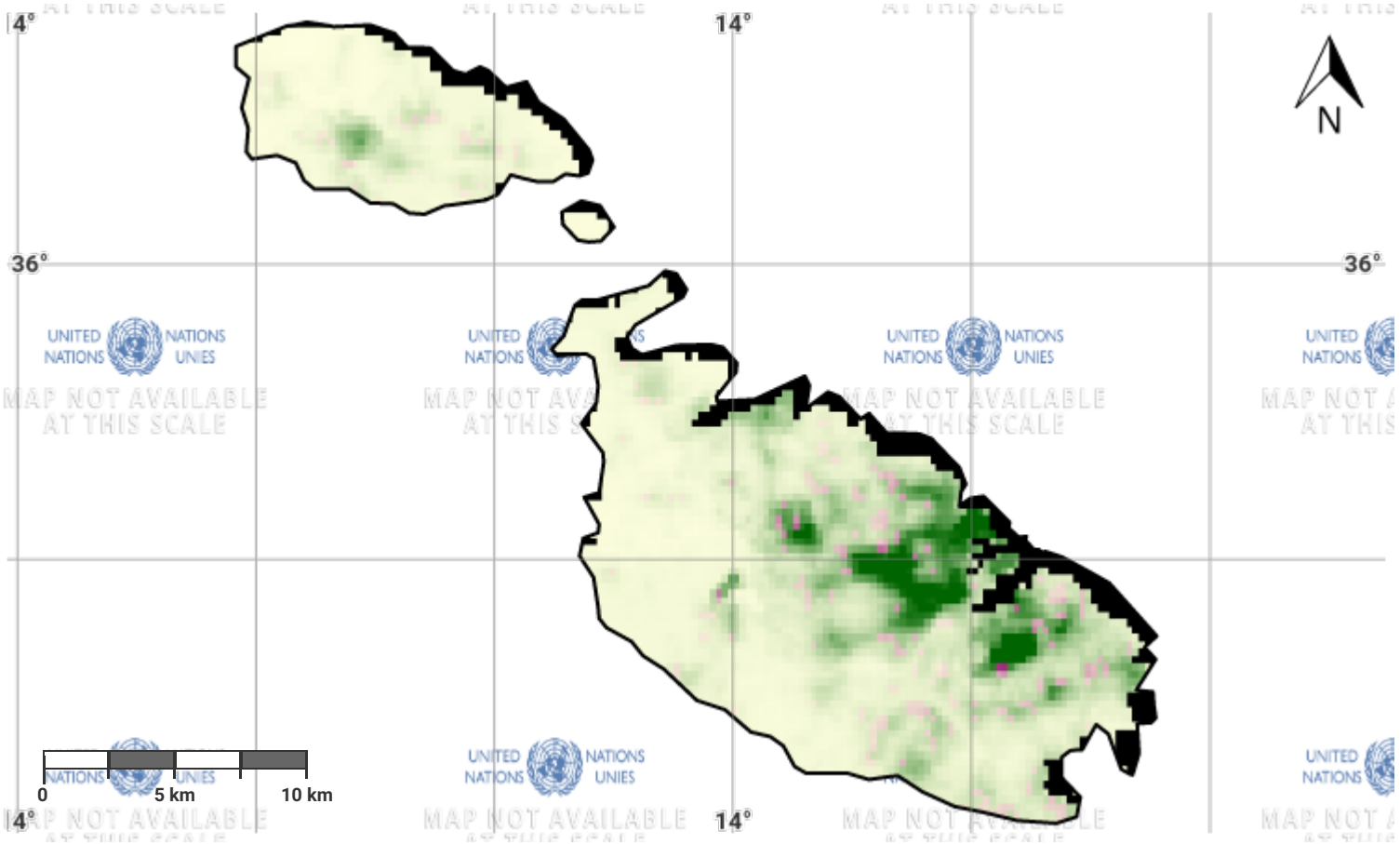
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Malta – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4920
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4920
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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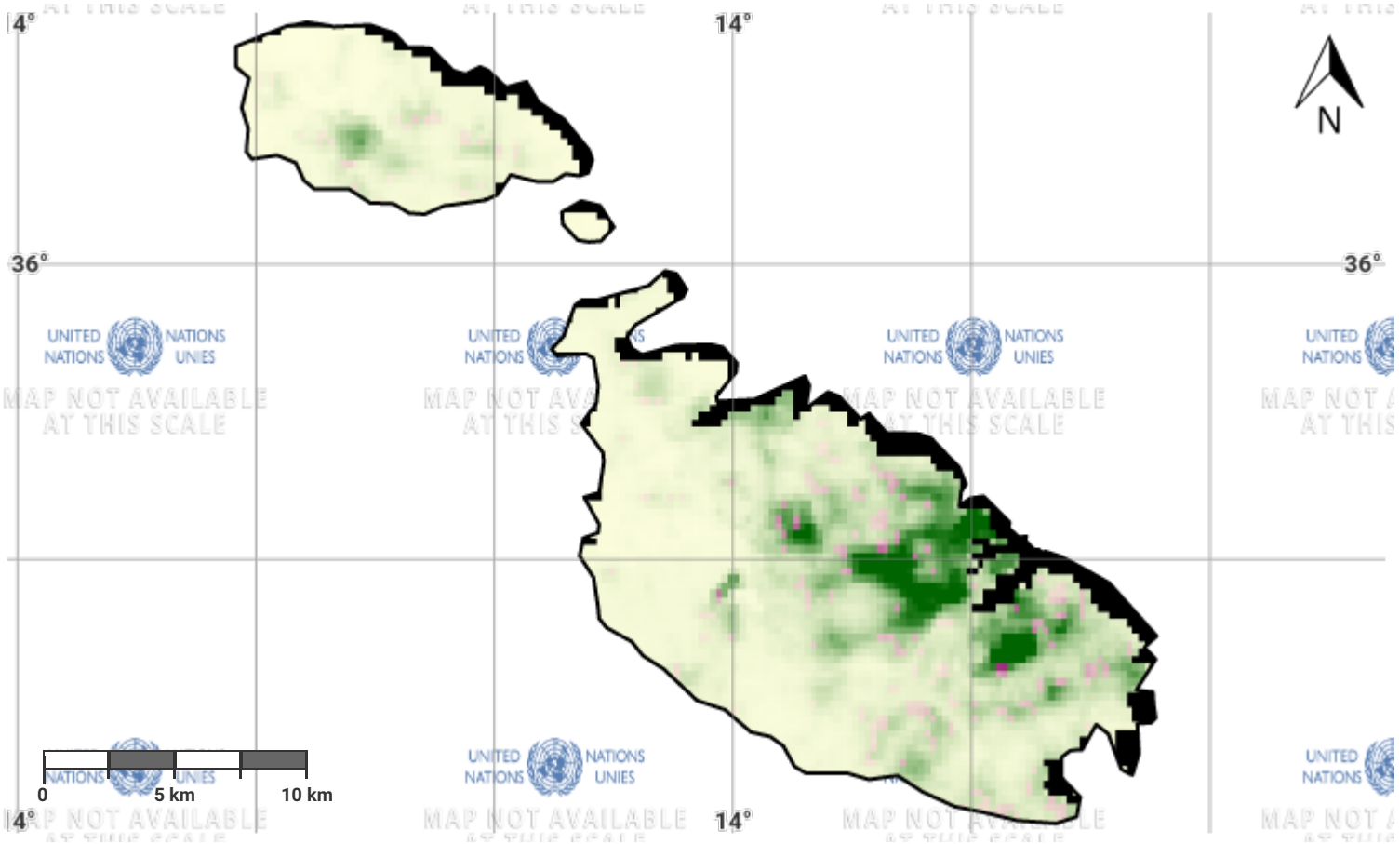
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2460
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2460
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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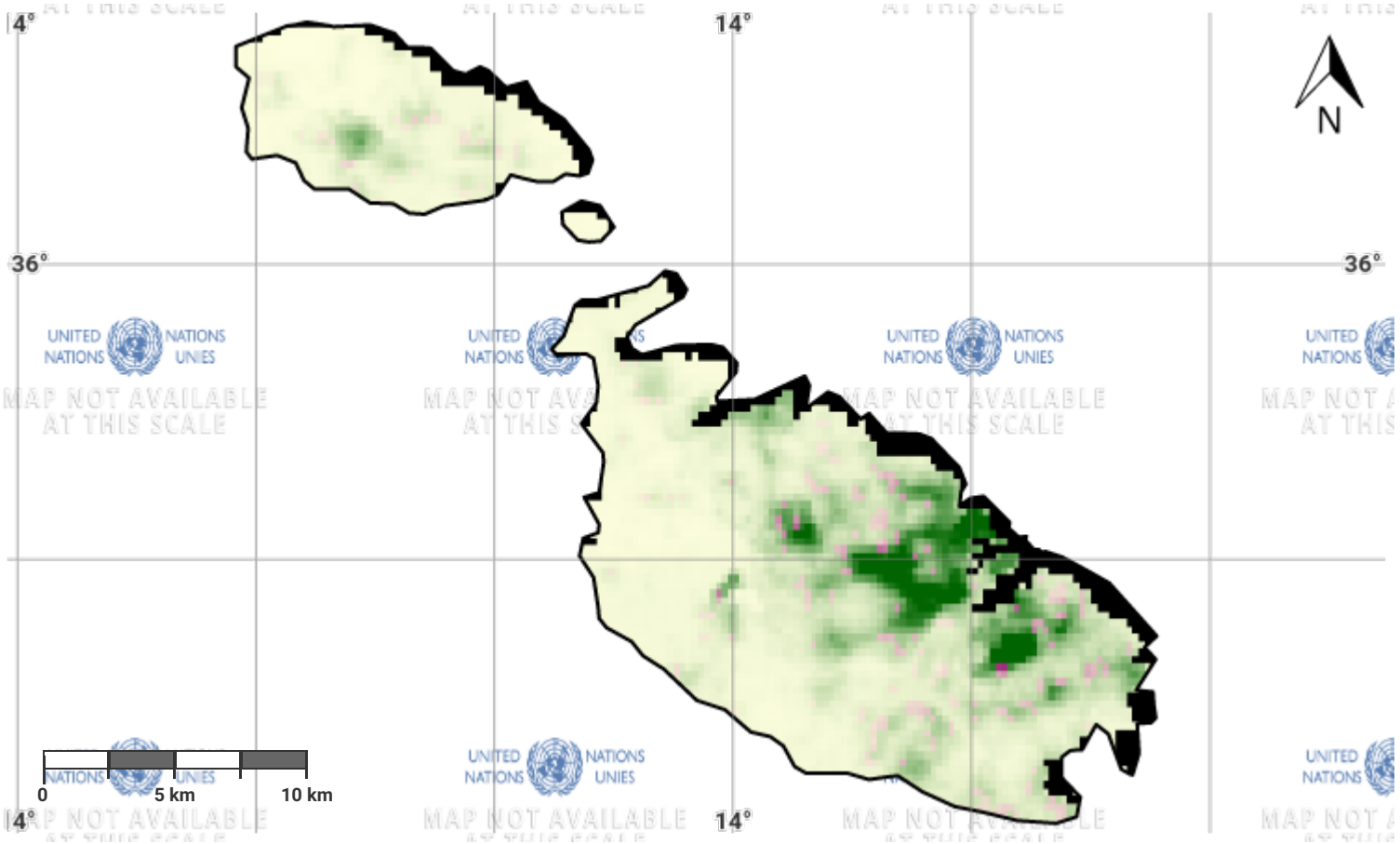
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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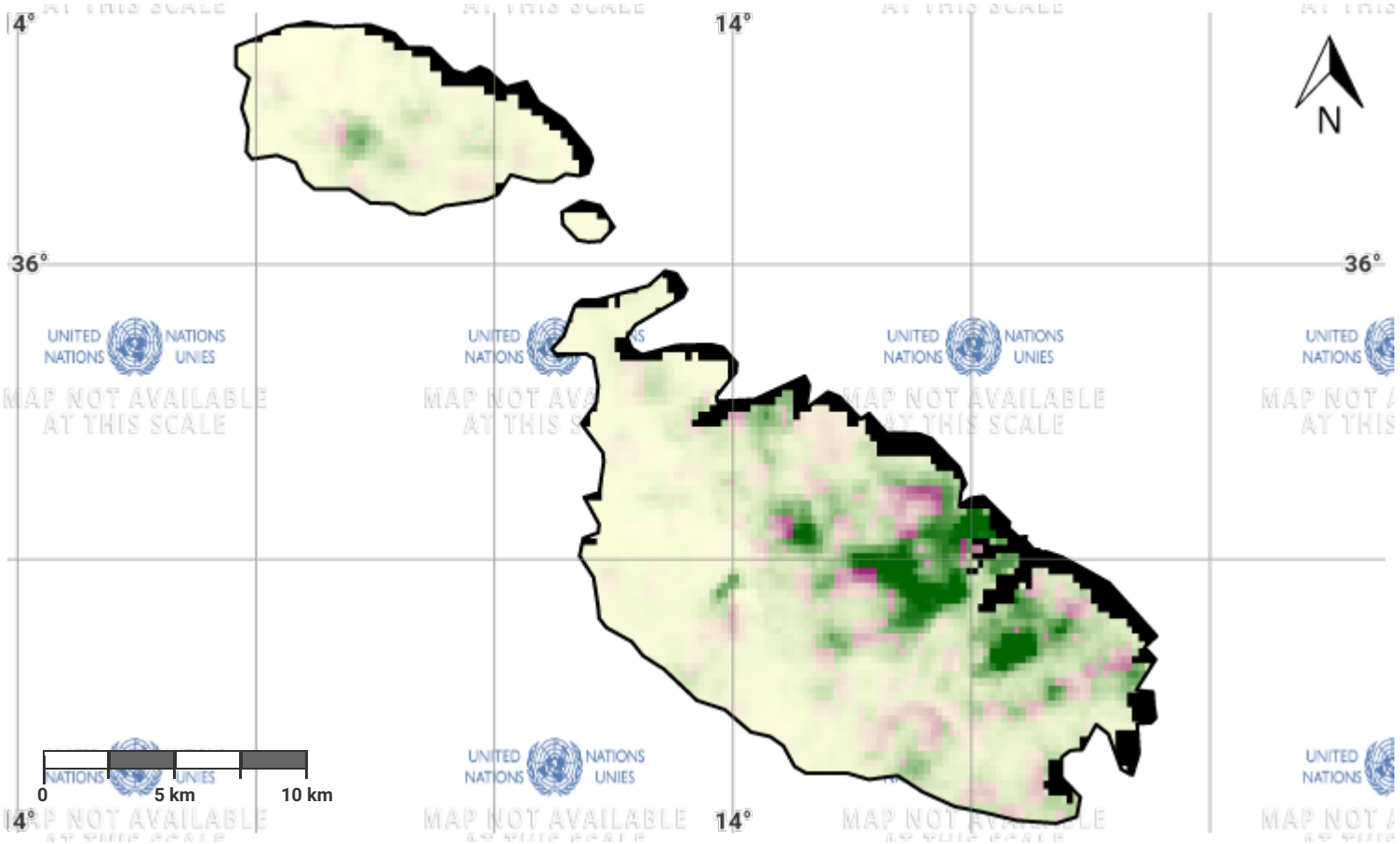
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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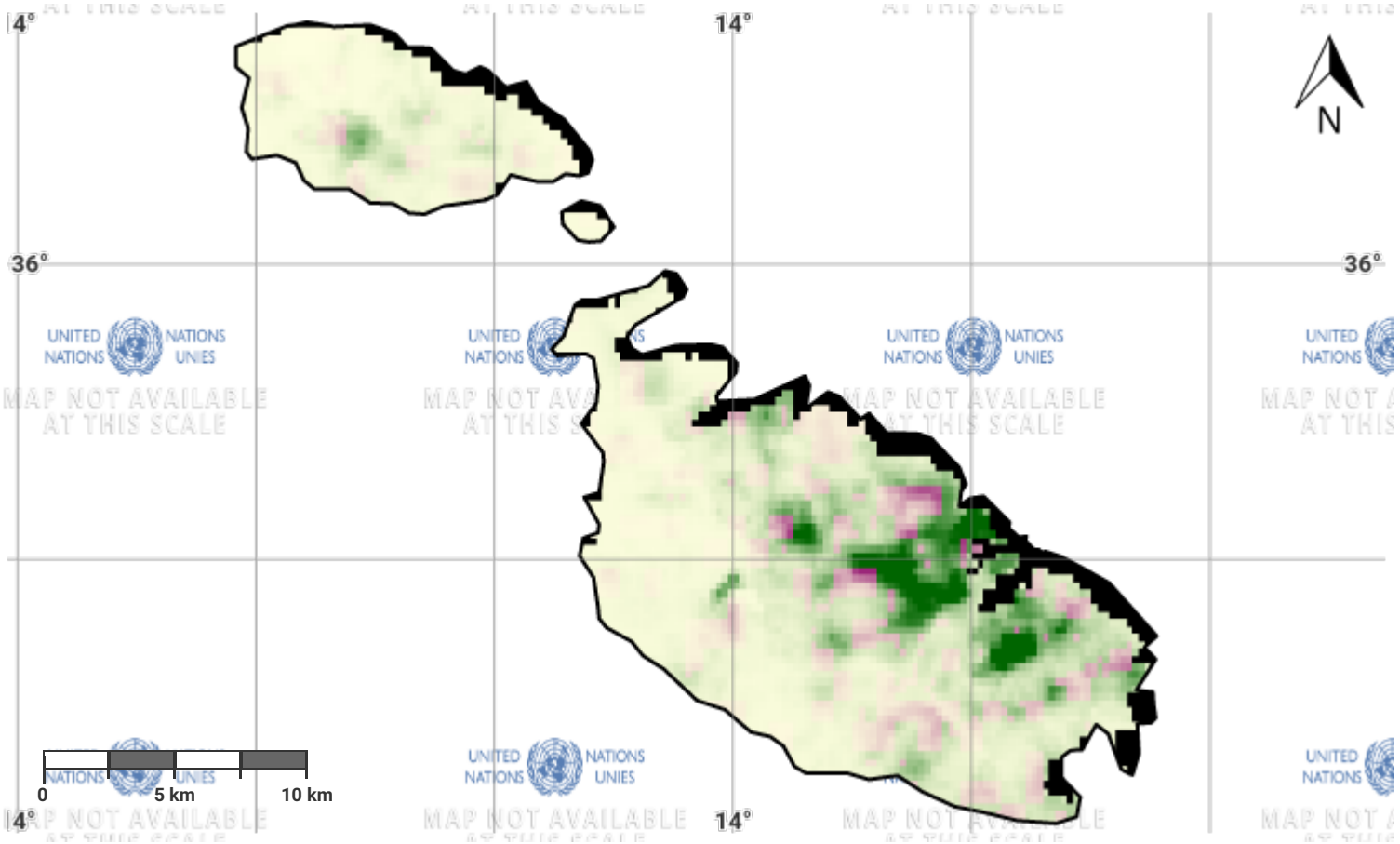
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2470
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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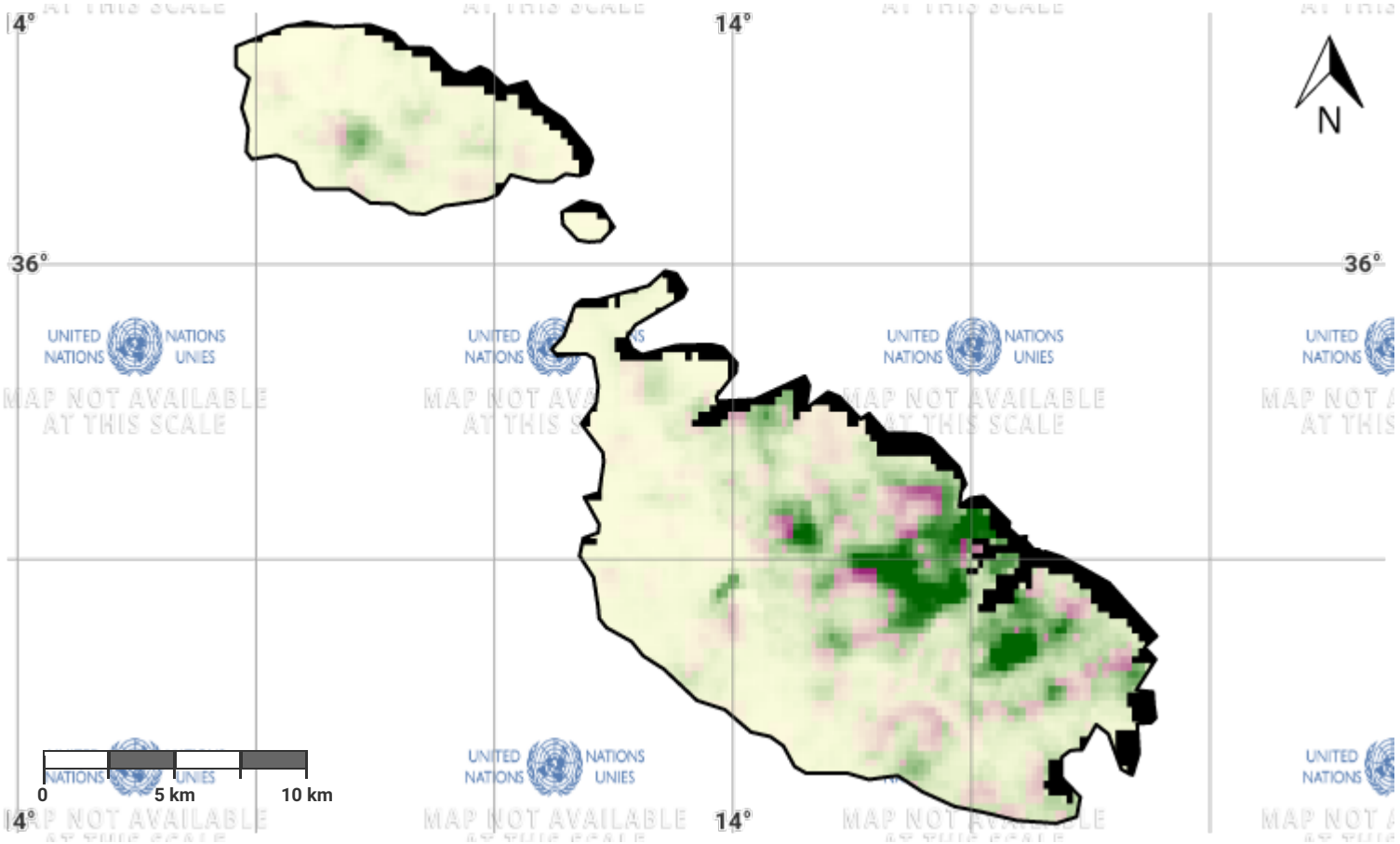
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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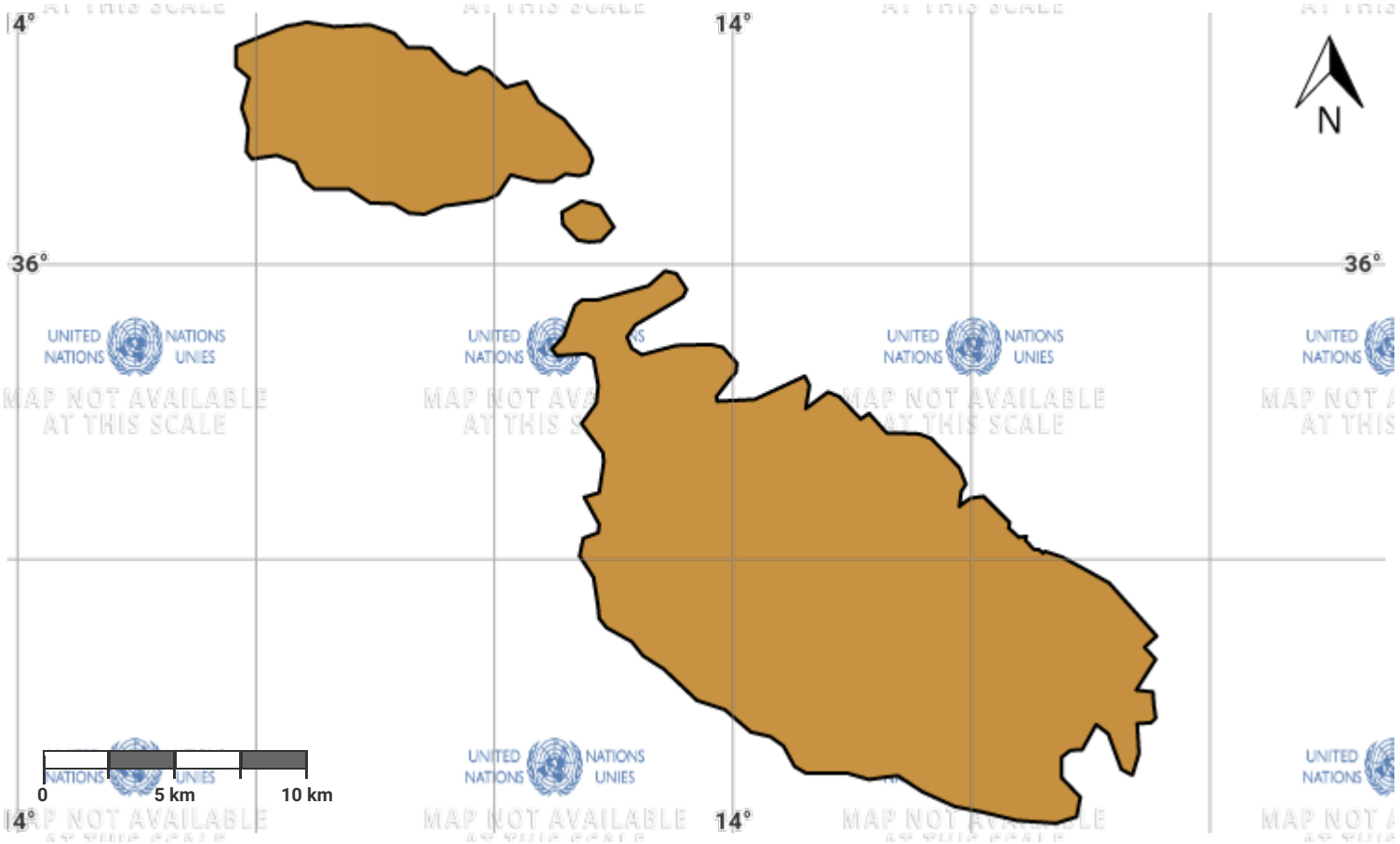
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Malta – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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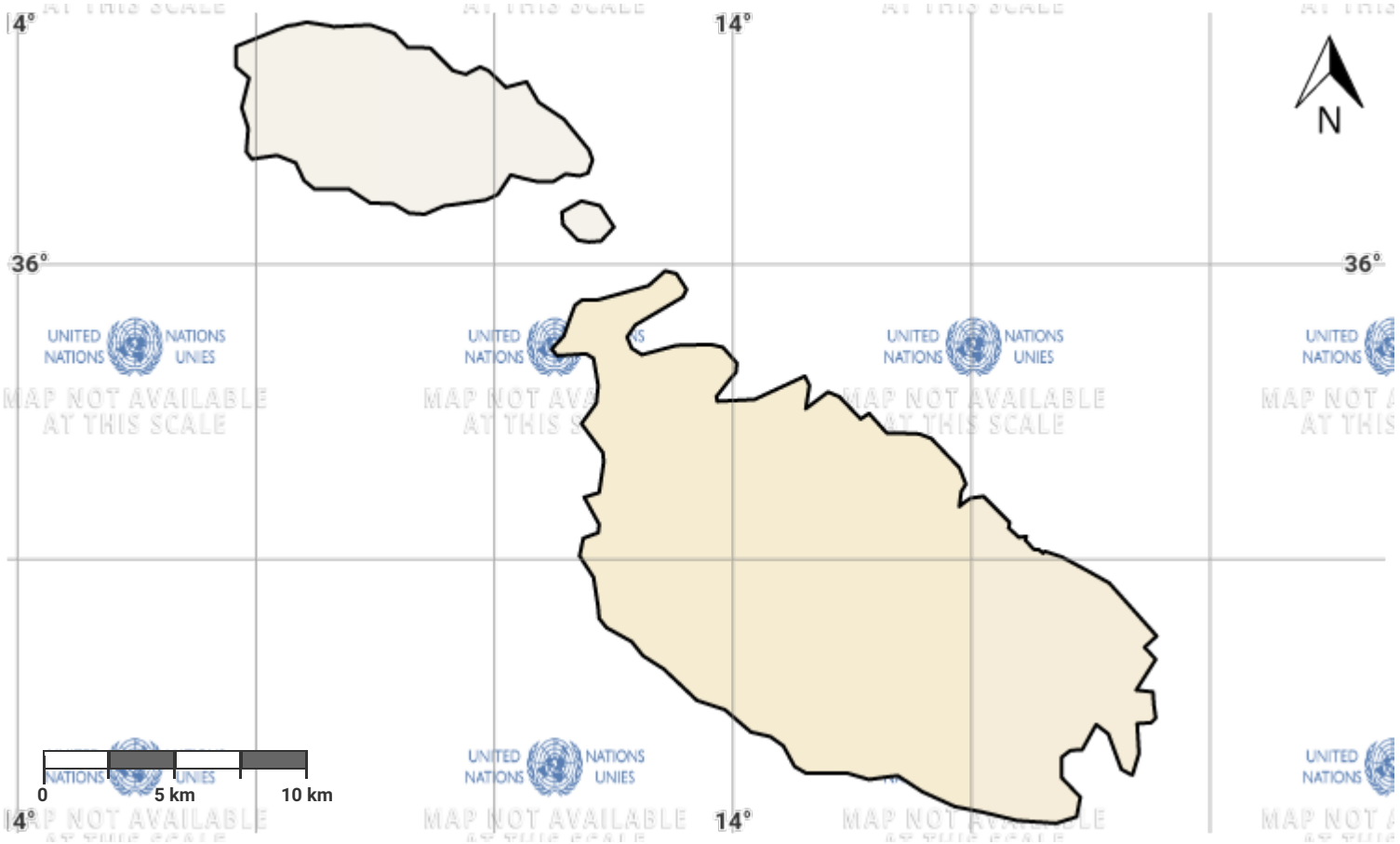
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Malta – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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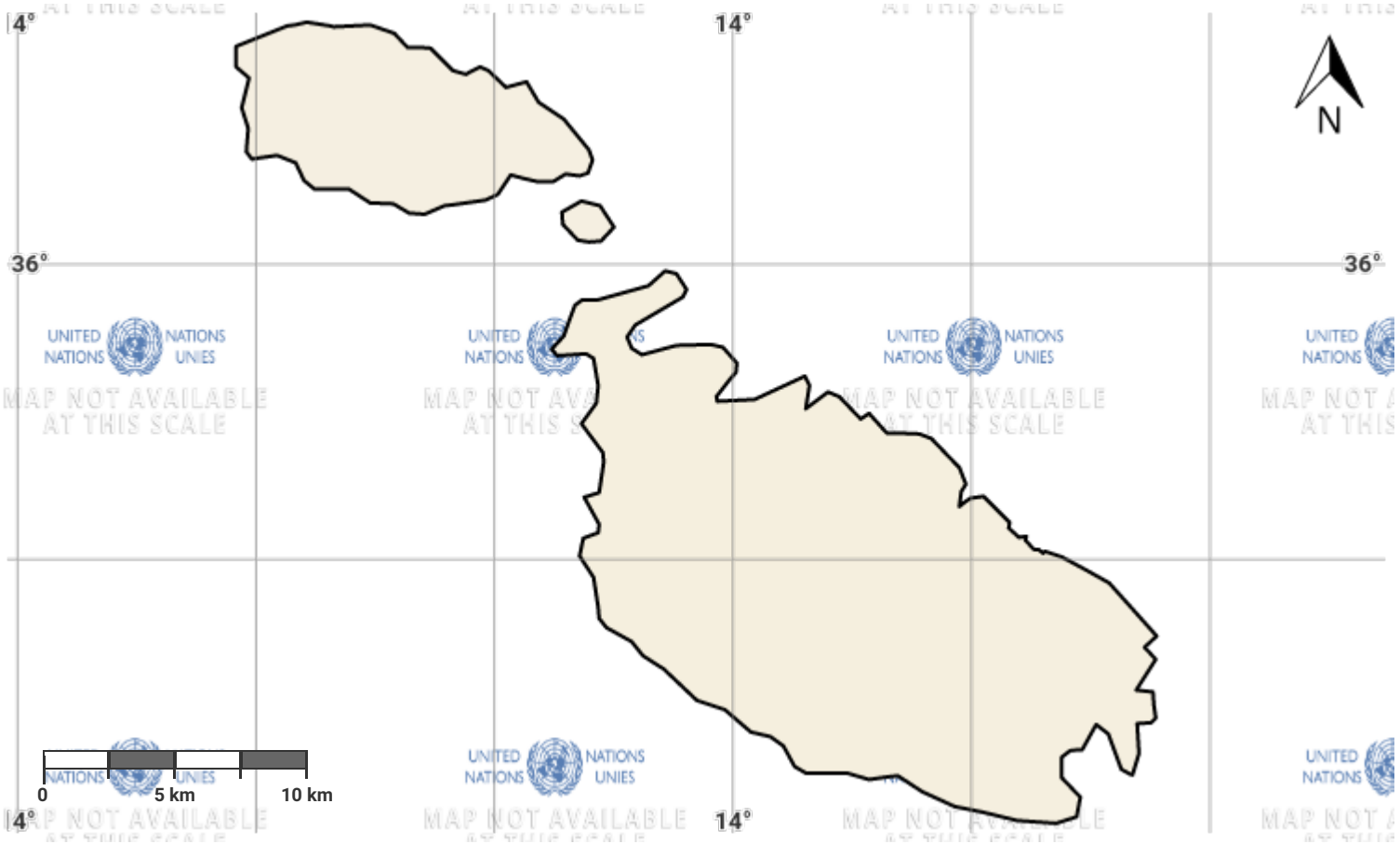
Malta – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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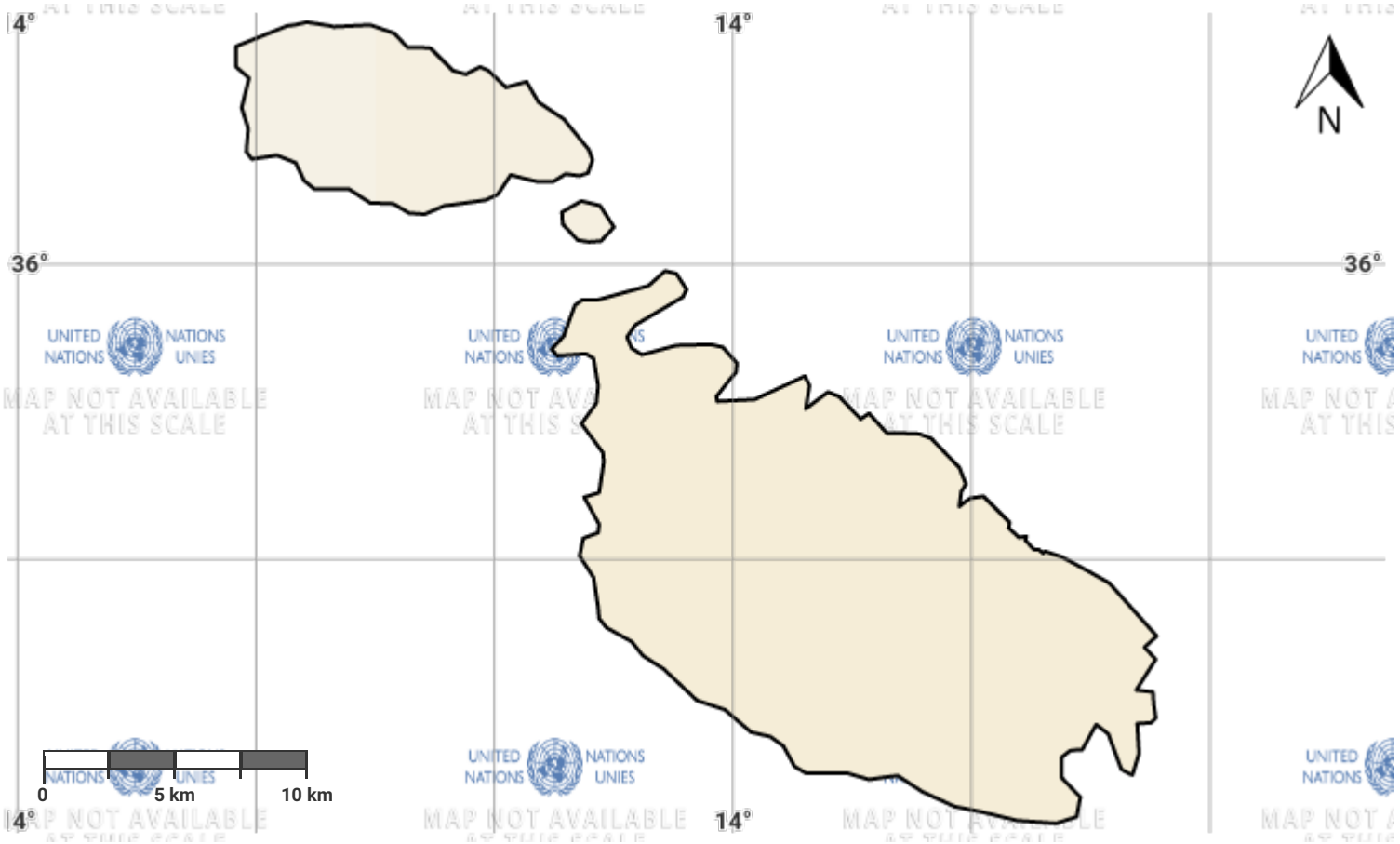
Malta – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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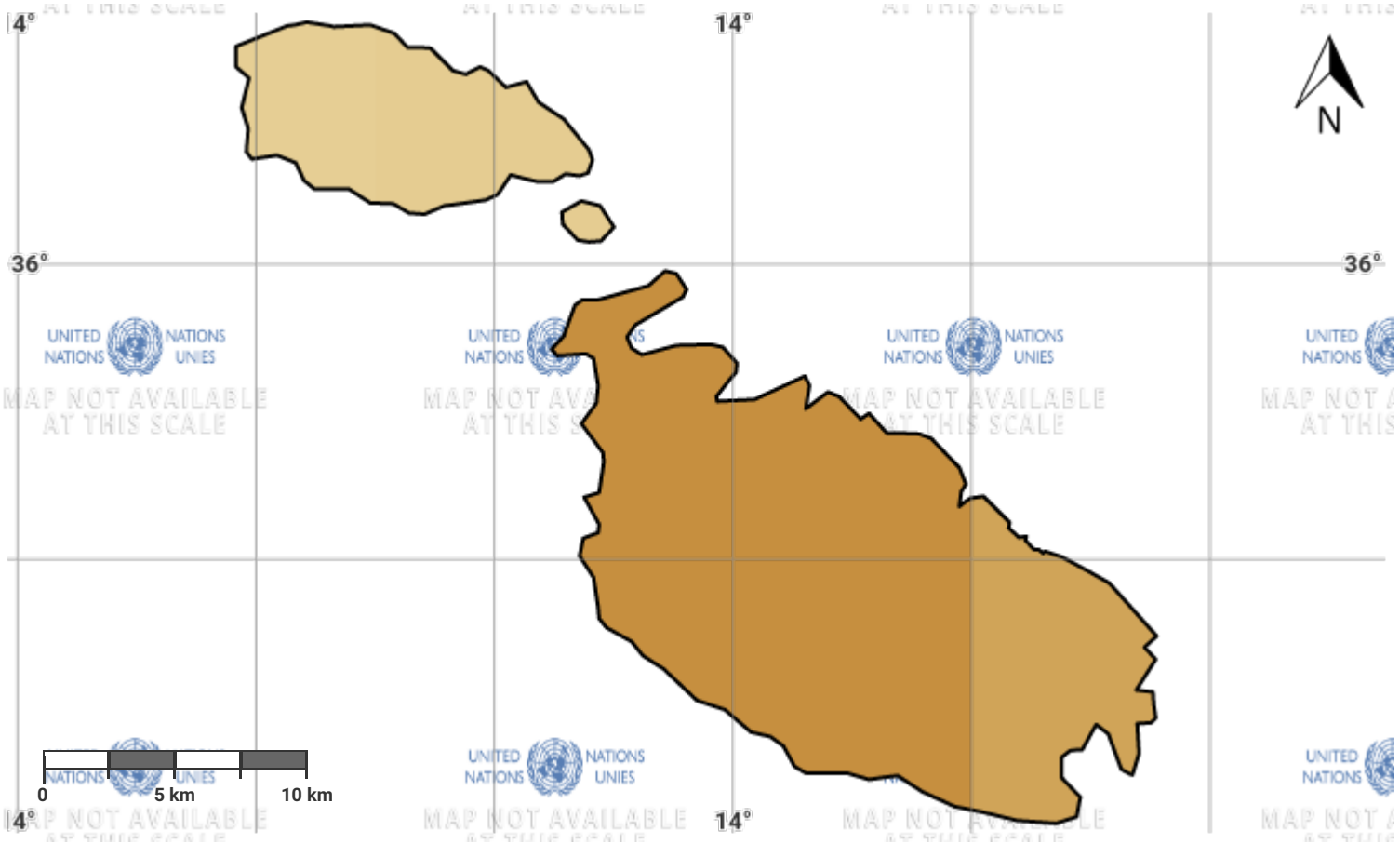
Malta – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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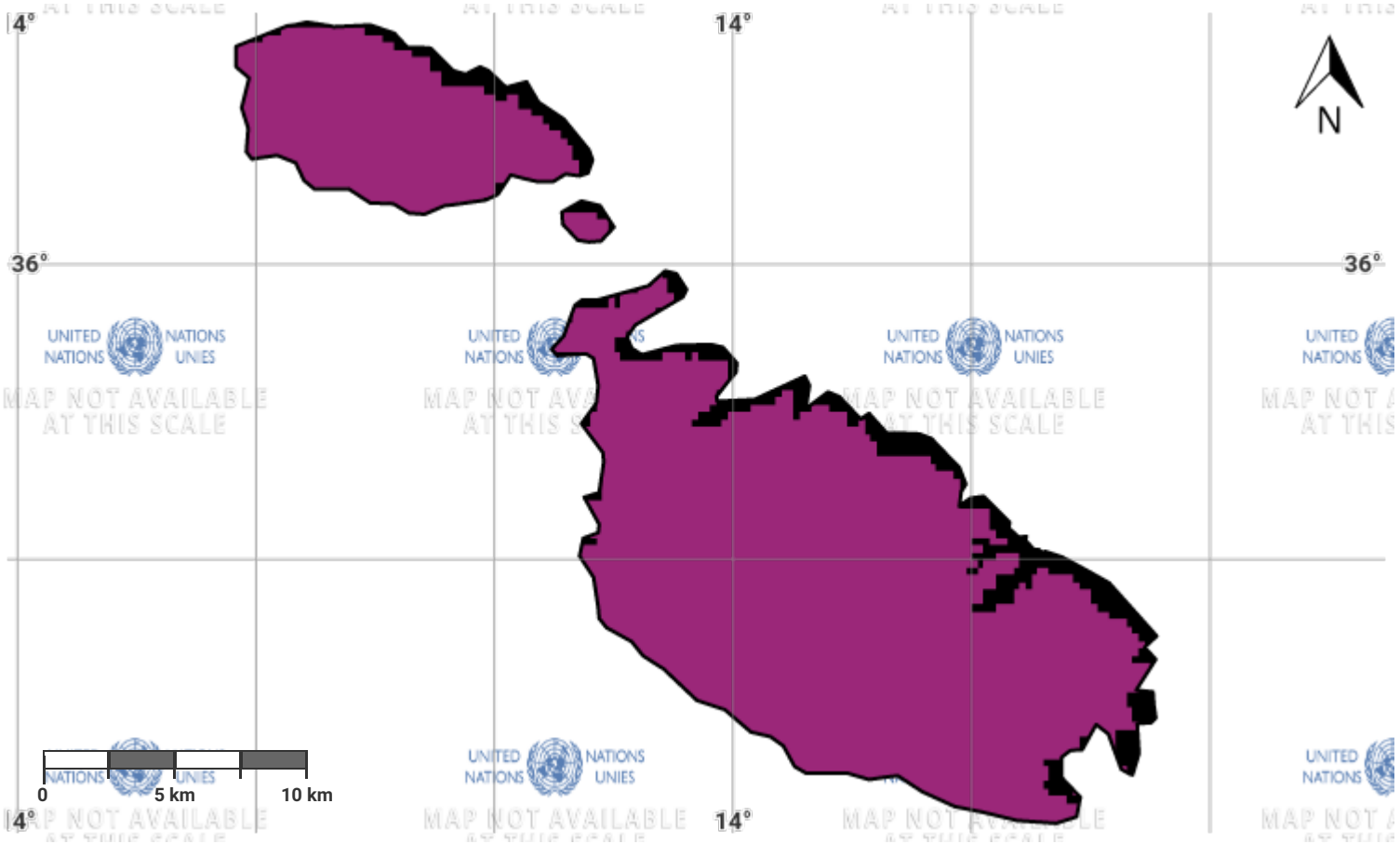
Malta – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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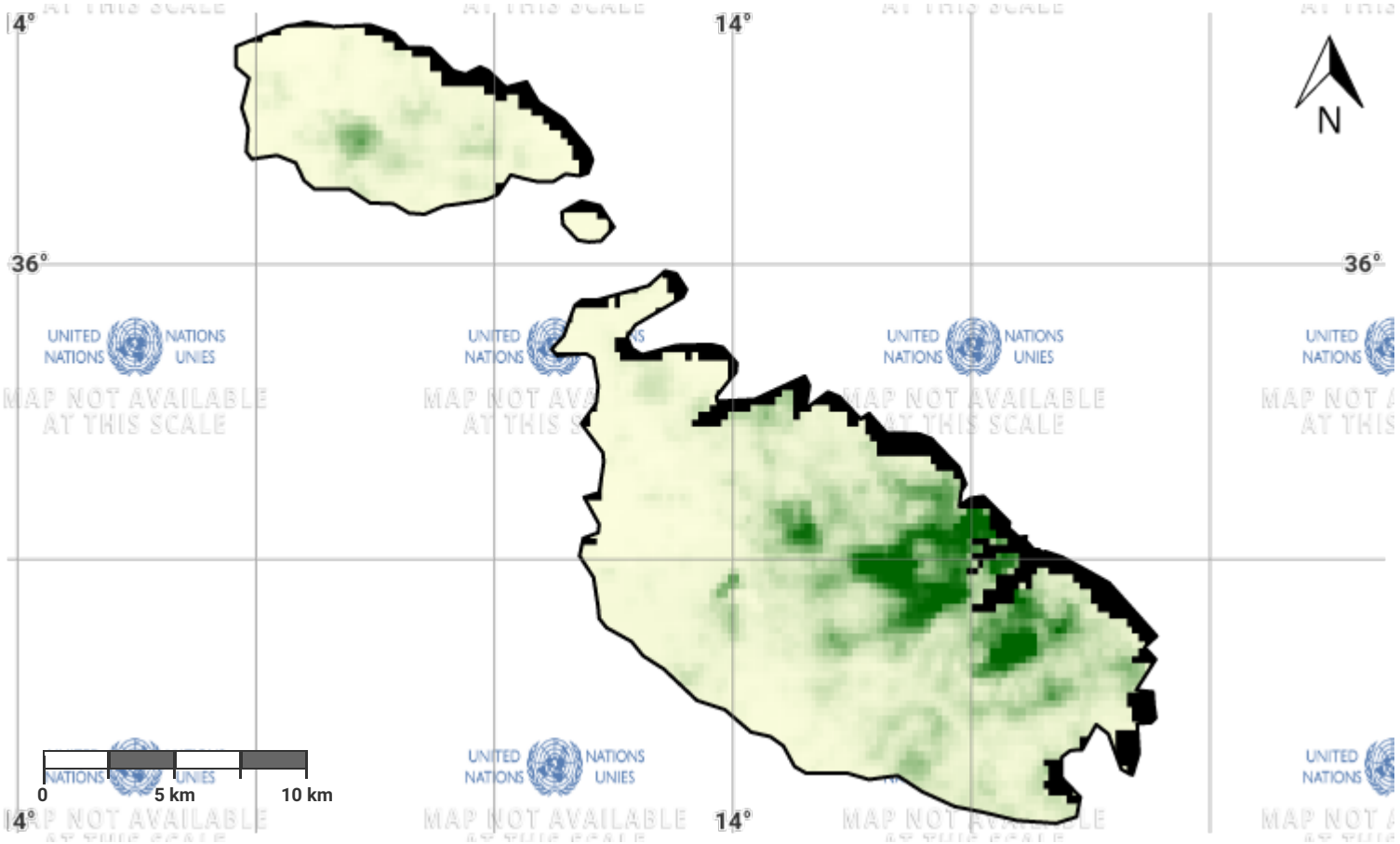
Malta – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4670
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4670
- International Boundary

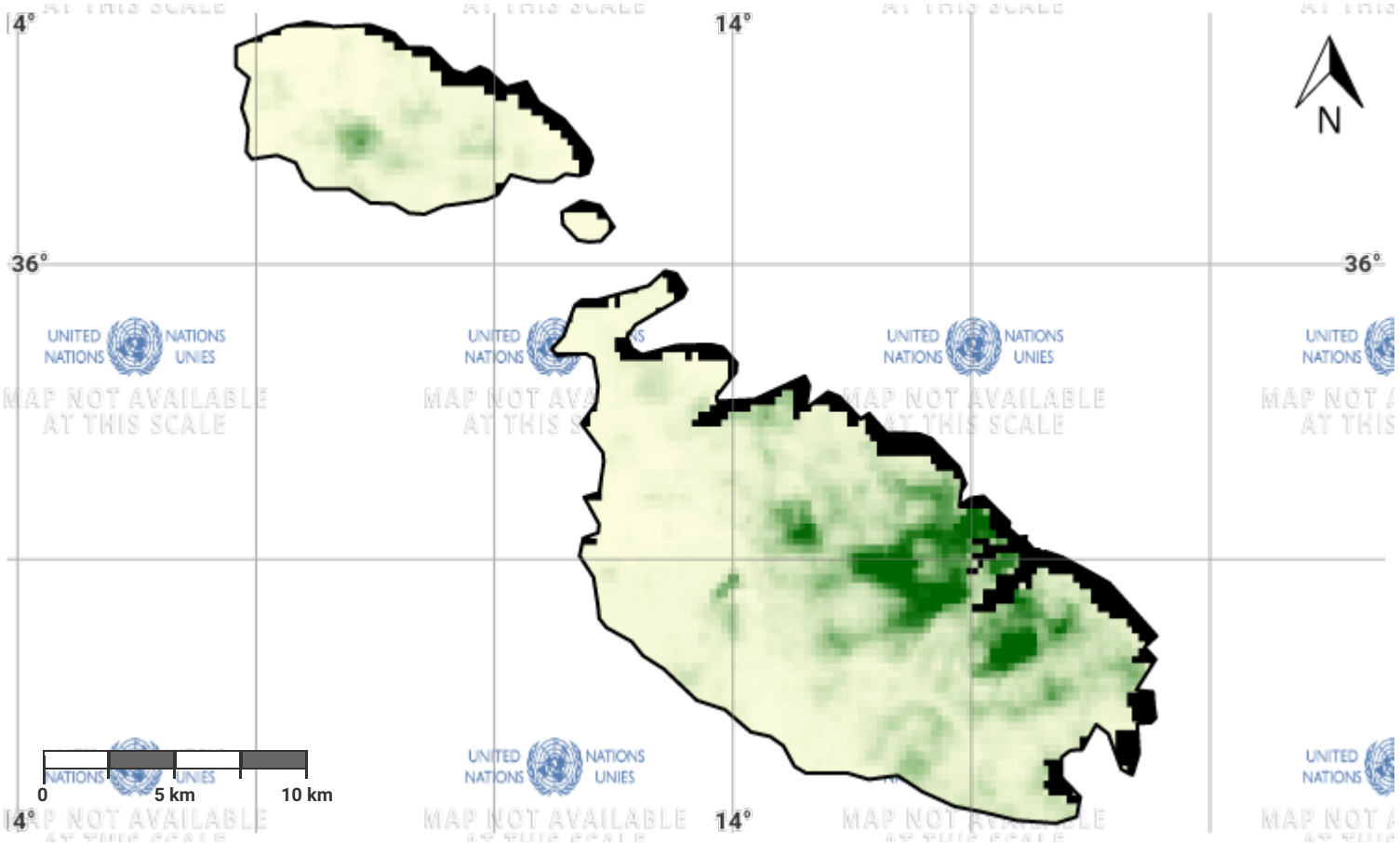
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4750
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4750
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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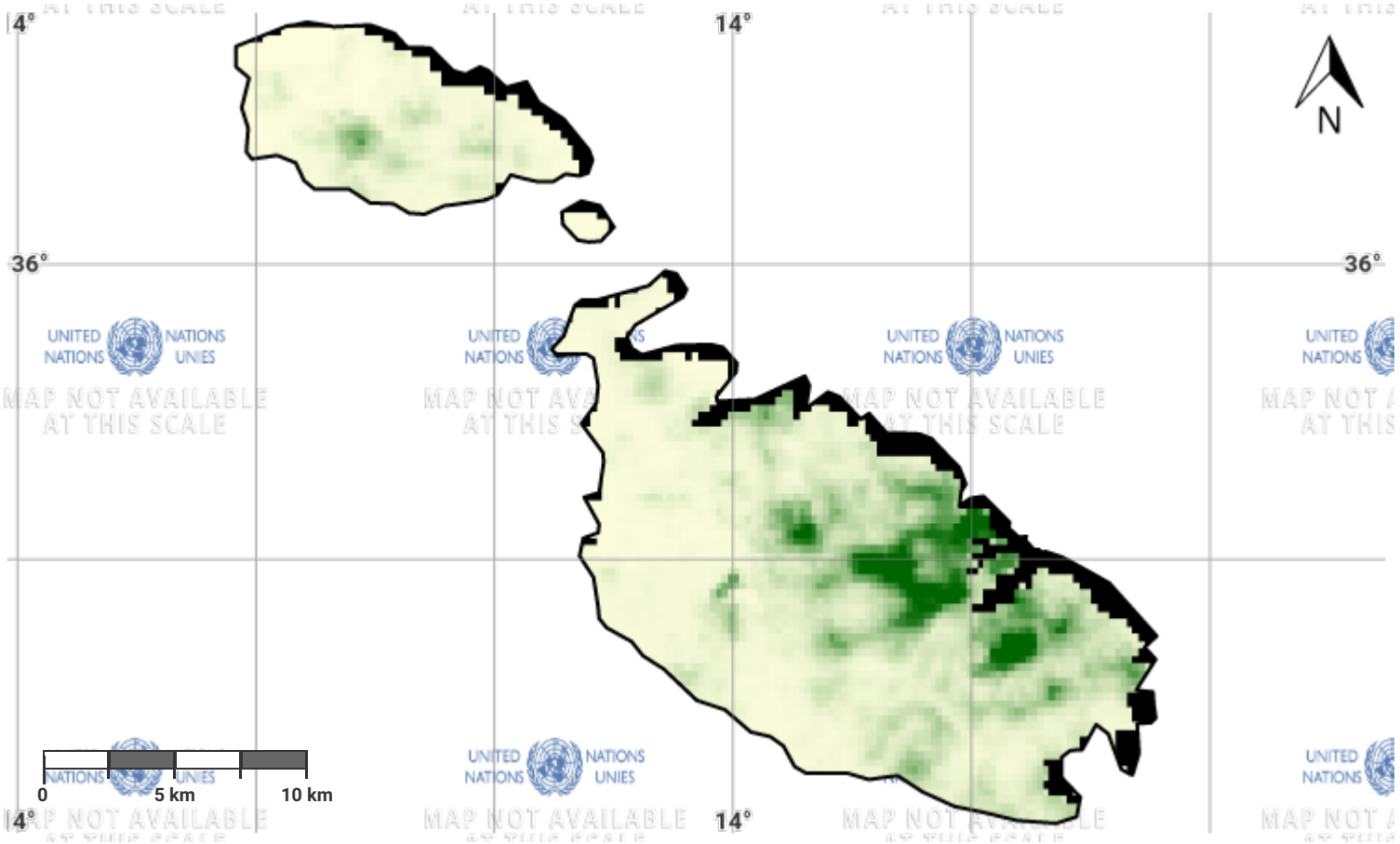
Malta – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 5010
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 5010
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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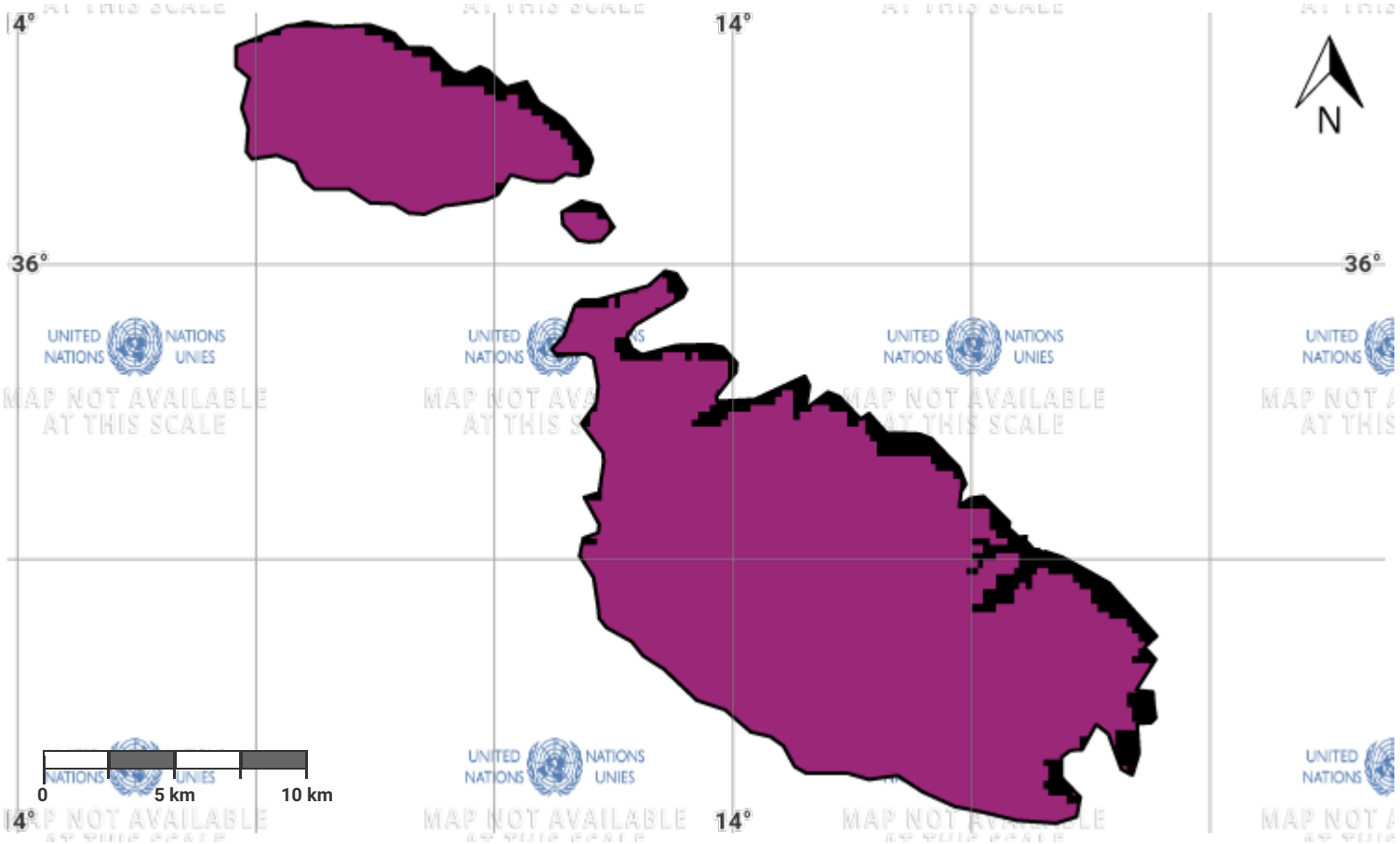
Malta – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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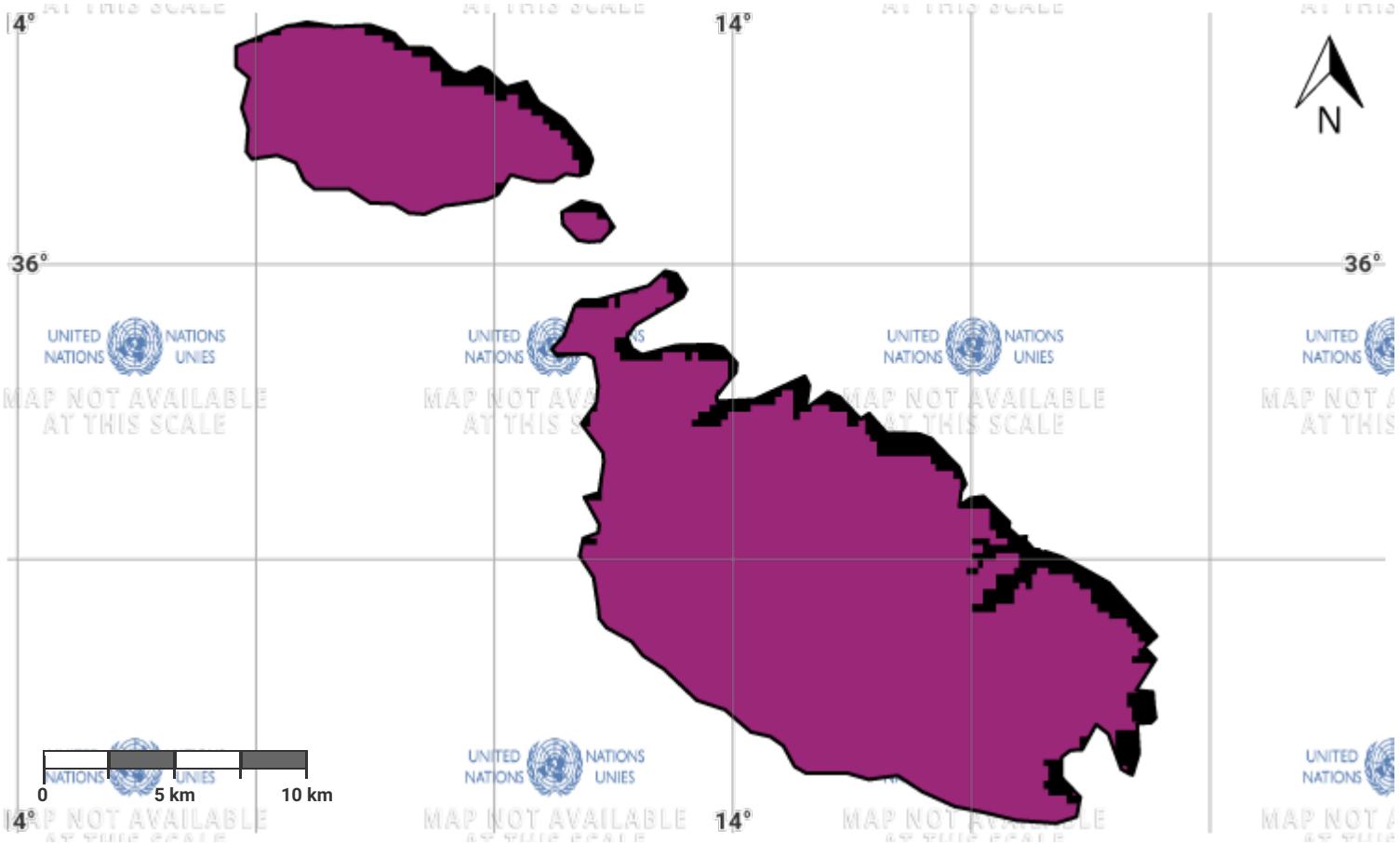
Source Data Credits

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

Malta – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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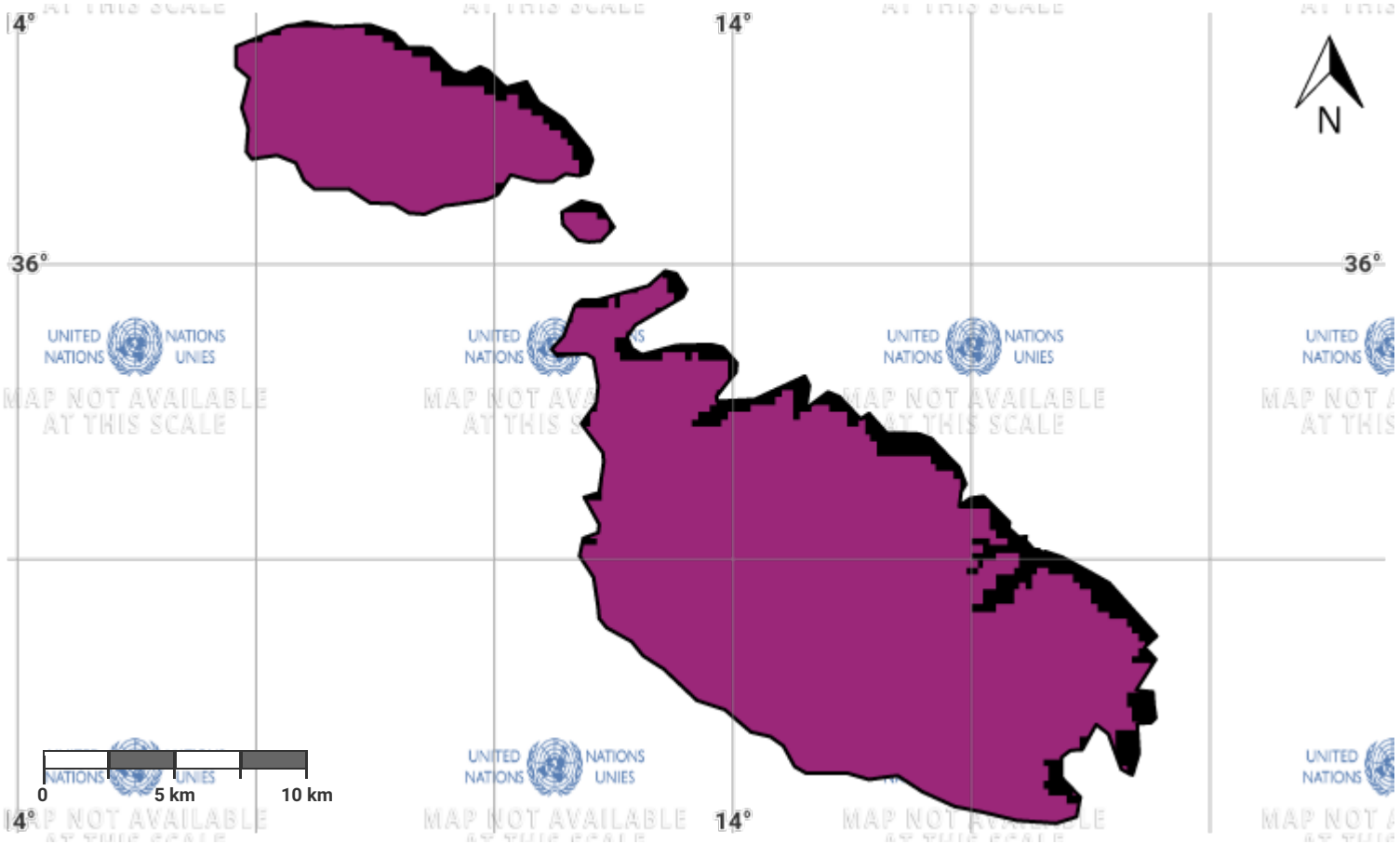
Malta – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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