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

Report from Niger

27 November 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	1 266 397	603	1 267 000	
2 005	1 266 589	411	1 267 000	
2 010	1 266 589	411	1 267 000	
2 015	1 266 583	417	1 267 000	
2 019	1 266 577	423	1 267 000	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Grasslands	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other
Inundation	Croplands	Water bodies

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	0	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	-	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Grasslands	+	0	-	-	-	-	-
Croplands	+	+	0	+	-	-	-
Wetlands	-	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	0	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Artificial surfaces	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition	0	Unlikely Transition	Unlikely Transition
Other Lands	+	+	+	Unlikely Transition	-	0	Unlikely Transition
Water bodies	+	+	+	+	-	-	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	1 261 .1	292 048 .6	107 787 .2	1 977 .8	107 .1	863 161 .4	656 .8	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2001	1 254 .6	291 860	107 878 .3	1 996	109 .3	863 263 .2	638 .6	
2002	1 254 .6	291 170	107 950 .1	2 014 .3	110 .4	863 880 .3	620 .3	
2003	1 254 .6	291 252 .5	108 064 .7	2 182 .5	112 .5	863 698 .2	435	
2004	1 254 .6	293 080 .4	108 136 .5	2 182 .5	114 .6	861 795 .3	436 .1	
2005	1 254 .6	294 832 .1	108 121 .5	2 182 .5	116 .8	860 055 .4	437 .1	
2006	1 254 .6	295 094 .6	108 122 .6	2 182 .5	118 .9	859 790 .3	436 .1	
2007	1 254 .6	296 941 .7	108 076 .5	2 182 .5	122 .1	857 986 .5	436 .1	
2008	1 254 .6	298 629 .2	107 955 .4	2 182 .5	124 .3	856 416 .8	437 .1	
2009	1 254 .6	298 844 .6	107 913 .7	2 182 .5	128 .6	856 239	437 .1	
2010	1 254 .6	300 192 .4	107 829	2 182 .5	132 .9	854 971 .5	437 .1	
2011	1 254 .6	301 463 .1	107 844	2 182 .5	138 .2	853 678 .3	439 .3	
2012	1 254 .6	302 914 .9	107 870 .8	2 182 .5	145 .7	852 192 .3	439 .3	
2013	1 254 .6	303 303 .8	107 895 .4	2 182 .5	166 .1	851 758 .3	439 .3	
2014	1 256 .8	303 889 .8	107 923 .3	2 182 .5	177 .9	851 125 .1	444 .6	
2015	1 256 .8	303 886 .6	107 922 .2	2 182 .5	183 .2	851 125 .1	443 .6	
2016	1 273 .1	306 281 .8	107 215 .6	2 165 .8	203 .6	849 410 .1	450 .1	
2017	1 298 .8	307 318 .9	107 362 .3	2 165 .8	216 .5	848 186 .6	451 .2	
2018	1 425 .3	310 939 .6	108 324 .6	2 166 .8	221 .8	843 469 .7	452 .2	
2019	1 477 .8	313 124 .7	108 891 .5	2 165 .8	257 .2	840 628 .8	454 .4	
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)	1 254 .6	3 .2	1 .1	0	0	2 .1	0	1 261
Grasslands (km²)	1 .1	285 929 .8	744 .6	0	58 .9	5 313 .1	1 .1	292 048 .6
Croplands (km²)	1 .1	609 .6	107 156 .2	0	13 .9	1 .1	5 .4	107 787 .3
Wetlands (km²)	0	3	0	1 978 .9	0	0	0	1 981 .9
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	3	0	0	108 .2	0	0	111 .2
Other Lands (km²)	0	17 342 .9	7 .5	0	2 .1	845 801 .8	0	863 154 .3
Water bodies (km²)	0	3 .1	13 .9	204 .6	0	0	444 .9	666 .5
Total	1 256 .8	303 894 .6	107 923 .3	2 183 .5	183 .1	851 118 .1	451 .4	

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)	1 256 .63	0	0	0	1 .45	0	0	1 258 .08
Grasslands (km²)	147 .25	285 041 .43	2 671 .45	0 .08	108 .38	4 456 .78	3 .13	292 428 .5
Croplands (km²)	57 .49	827 .65	107 190 .74	0 .80	39 .68	0 .56	9 .88	108 126 .8
Wetlands (km²)	1 .75	0	0	1 841 .02	0	0	0	1 842 .77
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	108
Other Lands (km²)	39 .38	27 202 .30	34 .94	0	9 .38	835 308 .23	0	862 594 .23
Water bodies (km²)	0 .32	2 .33	10 .42	175 .25	0 .08	0 .16	452 .96	641 .52
Total	1 502 .82	313 073 .71	109 907 .55	2 017 .15	266 .97	839 765 .73	465 .97	

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	91 657	7 .2
Land area with non-degraded land cover	1 175 343	92 .8
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	172 330 .20	13 .6
Land area with stable land cover	1 051 865 .79	83 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	42 066 .94	3 .3
Land area with no land cover data	737 .07	0 .1

General comments

En ce qui concerne la superficie totale du pays, une correction a été faite pour se conformer à la superficie officielle qui est de 1.267.000 Km² au lieu de 1182311 Km² proposée par défaut . L'amélioration du couvert terrestre est liée entre autres aux efforts du Gouvernement et de ses partenaires en matière de restauration des terres dégradées, la réalisation des seuils d'édanpage et des périmètres irrigués communautaires, la mise à l'échelle de la pratique de la RNA et la lutte contre le déboisement par la substitution du bois par le gaz. Par ailleurs, les moteurs de la dégradation du couvert végétal sont entre autres la croissance démographique, le deboisement, l'expansion urbaine et agricole et l'activité minière.

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	37 .1	49 .2	156 .2	990 .8	0	45 .9
Grasslands	8 495 .5	11 035 .3	31 218 .2	235 301 .3	21 .8	5 455 .4
Croplands	2 662 .1	8 883 .3	10 342 .7	86 524 .7	209 .7	631 .4
Wetlands	112 .5	78 .7	60 .1	1 268 .3	243 .6	254 .5
Artificial surfaces	9 .8	9 .8	5 .5	77 .6	0	7 .6
Other Lands	3 799 .3	419 .5	8 503 .1	50 070 .7	0	799 575 .1
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	78 .4	17 .5	10 .8	594 .1	557	0 .3
Grasslands	13 495 .4	5 358 .9	801 .1	179 020 .1	93 737 .6	15 .5
Croplands	11 580 .9	3 209 .2	439 .1	66 736 .3	26 103	58 .2
Wetlands	214 .8	139 .8	127 .9	712	639 .8	8 .5
Artificial surfaces	20 .5	2 .2	9 .1	67 .9	7 .9	0 .2
Other Lands	1 312 .8	546 .2	467 .1	827 187 .3	33 077 .6	3 .1
Water bodies	29 .9	2 .9	22 .4	113 .3	201 .5	271 .5

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	16 216	42	19	283	9 892	5 963
Grasslands	Other Lands	4 955	320	187	2 760	1 109	429
Grasslands	Croplands	690	7	4	130	307	216
Croplands	Grasslands	561	9	4	480	56	10

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	21 066	71	281	1 911	7 826	10 619
Grasslands	Other Lands	2 649	96	61	1 361	767	331
Grasslands	Croplands	2 169	203	18	251	1 394	278
Croplands	Grasslands	689	43	75	416	22	131

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	88 785 .17	7 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	1 177 797 .83	93 .0
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	154 324 .5	12 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	1 075 885 .7	84 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	36 009 .4	2 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	357 .4	0 .0

General comments

En ce qui concerne la superficie totale du pays, une correction a été faite pour se conformer à la superficie des terres en 2019 qui est de 1266577 Km². L'amélioration de la productivité est liée entre autres aux efforts du Gouvernement et de ses partenaires en matière de restauration des terres dégradées (agricoles et pastorales), la réalisation des seuils d'édanpage et des périmètre irrigués communautaires ainsi que l'amélioration des pratiques culturales (RNA, microdose) et l'amélioration de la pluviométrie. Par ailleurs, les moteurs de dégradation sont entre autres la croissance démographique, le deboisement, l'expansion urbaine et agricole et l'activité minière.

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	16	11	16	70	31	6	8
2001	16	11	16	69	30	6	9
2002	16	11	16	69	30	6	9
2003	16	11	16	63	30	6	13
2004	16	10	16	63	29	6	13
2005	16	10	16	63	28	6	13
2006	16	10	16	63	28	6	13
2007	16	10	16	63	27	6	13
2008	16	10	16	63	26	6	13
2009	16	10	16	63	26	6	13
2010	16	10	16	63	25	6	13
2011	16	10	16	63	24	6	13
2012	16	10	16	63	23	6	13
2013	16	10	16	63	20	6	13
2014	16	10	16	63	18	6	13
2015	19	10	16	63	23	6	13
2016	19	10	16	63	21	6	13
2017	19	10	16	63	19	6	13
2018	17	10	16	63	19	6	13
2019	16	10	16	63	16	6	13
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	Grasslands	16 216	7 .3	9 .9	11 761 989	16 004 307	4 242 318

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	Grasslands	561	20 .6	22 .3	1 157 086	1 248 322	91 236
Grasslands	Croplands	690	19 .3	16 .8	1 332 406	1 158 192	-174 214
Grasslands	Other Lands	4 955	11 .8	5 .7	5 850 870	2 800 232	-3 050 638

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	10 593	7 .3	7 .6	7 735 574	8 069 610	334 036
Croplands	Grasslands	234	26 .5	26 .7	620 714	625 305	4 591
Grasslands	Other Lands	521	12 .0	10 .6	623 257	551 135	-72 122
Grasslands	Croplands	1 891	12 .3	11 .3	2 319 056	2 132 287	-186 769

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)	5 957 .22	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	1 260 554 .30	99 .5
Land area with no SOC data	71 .48	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	26 880 .2	2 .1
Land area with stable SOC	1 233 420 .7	97 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	6 239 .2	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	36 .9	0 .0

General comments

Les améliorations du stock de carbone sont beaucoup plus liées au changement d'affectation des terres notamment la conversion des autres terres en prairies. Cette conversion est liée aux effets et impacts des activités de récupération des terres menées par l'Etat et ses partenaires à travers la mise en oeuvre des projets et programmes. Au Niger, l'agriculture est la principale source d'emploi et joue un rôle crucial dans la sécurité alimentaire, des sols en bonne santé sont des biens économiques essentiels. Or le sol est aussi le principal puits de carbone : il renferme trois fois plus de dioxyde de carbone que la végétation en surface. Pour préserver cette ressource précieuse, les agriculteurs ont adopté des pratiques traditionnelles peu coûteuses et efficaces, comme l'agroforesterie et les techniques conventionnelles de collecte des eaux de pluie, afin de capter les précipitations, de réduire le ruissellement, de régénérer les sols et d'améliorer la productivité agricole. Aussi, la régénération naturelle assistée gérée par les agriculteurs a permis de porter les rendements de 16 à 30 % entre 2003 et 2008, tout en augmentant le couvert végétal de près de 5 millions d'hectares.

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	91 657	7 .2
Reporting Period	42 066 .94	3 .3
Change in degraded extent	-49590.06	

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:

Toutes les données utilisées sont des données par défaut et une correction a été faite au niveau de la superficie totale du pays et celle des terres.

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
Niamey	False Negative		1 .35	Expansion urbaine	Confirmed Locally	
Maradi, Tahoua et Zinder	False Negative		6 646 .10	Avancée du front agricole, Feux de brousse et avancée des dunes de sables	Confirmed Locally	
Agadez, Diffa, Dosso,Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri et Zinder	False Positive		25 362 .41	Recupération des terres dégradées, réduction de la pression pastorale et amélioration de la pluviométrie surtout vers le Nord	Confirmed Locally	

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Oui	Niamey	47 .09	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	
Oui	Tillabéri	2 877 .80	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. Land abandonment 5. Mineral resource extraction 6. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 7. Climate change 8. Fire regime change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • 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 • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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
Oui	Dosso	1 148 .37	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Climate change 4. Grazing land management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Oui	Tahoua	2 069 .54	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Land abandonment 5. Fire regime change 6. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 7. Mineral resource extraction 8. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • 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	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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
Oui	Maradi	1 541 .63	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Fire regime change 4. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 5. Land abandonment 6. Climate change 7. Mineral resource extraction 8. Grazing land management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in 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	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Oui	Zinder	1 885 .16	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change 5. Fire regime change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • 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	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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
Oui	Diffa	445 .49	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Land abandonment 4. Mineral resource extraction 5. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 6. Climate change 7. Fire regime change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • 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	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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
Oui	Agadez	95 .51	Site-based data	1. Grazing land management 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Native and planted forest management	None	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	8						
Total hotspot area	10 110 .59						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic

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		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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

Oui	Niamey	4 .17	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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

Oui	Tillabéri	5 687 .97	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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
Oui	Dosso	2 609 .98	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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
Oui	Tahoua	4 538 .24	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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
Oui	Maradi	3 112 .16	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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
Oui	Zinder	4 204 .98	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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
Oui	Diffa	1 651 .16	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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

Oui	Agadez	95 .51	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☒ Reduce
				☐ Reverse
					• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)
					• Restore/improve wetlands
					  ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production
					• Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)
					  ◦ Restore and improve pastures
					  ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands
					• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
					  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
					  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
					  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		8				
Total brightspot area		21 904 .17				

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

1. Legal and regulatory instruments
2. Economic and financial instruments
3. Protected areas
4.

Climate change adaptation planning

5. Integrated landscape planning
6. Institutional and policy reform
7. Rights-based instruments and customary norms

General comments

Les causes de la dégradaton au niveau de différents hotspots sont entre autres l'expansion urbaine (Niamey), l'exploitation minière et le déplacement des populations (Tillabéri, Agadez, Diffa, Maradi), l'avancée du front agricole et la coupe abusive de bois énergie (Dosso, Maradi, Zinder, Tillabéri). En ce qui concerne les améliorations, elles sont le fruit des efforts du Gouvernement et de ses partenaires en matière de restauration des terres dégradées (Pastorales et agricoles), la mise à l'échelle de la pratique de la RNA, l'amélioration des pratiques culturales (microdose), la réalisation des petits périmètres irrigués communautaires, la réalisation des seuils d'épandage et l'amélioration de la pluviométrie.

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
Restaurer 44 405 Km2 de terres dégradées	2030	National	4 980	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Réduire à 2521.01 Km2 la superficie des terres cultivées présentant une tendance négative de productivité primaire nette	2030	National	4 890	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 34 829 .91						

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
Réduire de 1000.7 Km2 la superficie annuelle des forets/savanes /zones humides converties en d'autres types d'occupation,	2030	National	110 .07	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 34 829 .91						

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
Séquestrer 292 000 tonnes de carbone dans le sol et/ou la biomasse	2030	National	24 849 .84	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 34 829 .91						

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
Restaurer 44 405 Km2 de terres dégradées	Same As Targeted Actions	Niger	2011-01-01	4 980	4 980 .00	
Réduire à 2521.01 Km2 la superficie des terres cultivées présentant une tendance négative de productivité primaire nette	Same As Targeted Actions	Niger	2011-01-01	4 890	4 890 .00	
Réduire de 1000.7 Km2 la superficie annuelle des forets/savanes/zones humides converties en d'autres types d'occupation,	Same As Targeted Actions	Niger	2011-01-01	110 .07	110 .07	

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
Séquestrer 292 000 tonnes de carbone dans le sol et/ou la biomasse	Same As Targeted Actions	Niger	2011-01-01	24 849 .84	24 849 .84	

Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target

Restaurer 44 405 Km2 de terres dégradées:	4 980 .00
Réduire à 2521.01 Km2 la superficie des terres cultivées présentant une tendance négative de productivité primaire nette:	4 890 .00
Réduire de 1000.7 Km2 la superficie annuelle des forets/savanes/zones humides converties en d'autres types d'occupation,:	110 .07
Séquestrer 292 000 tonnes de carbone dans le sol et/ou la biomasse:	24 849 .84

General comments

En en ce qui concerne la sequestration du carbone, 1759654.60 tonnes de carbone ont été séquestrées sur une superficie de 24849.84 km2

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	62.1
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	59.5
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	48.2
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	45.4
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	40.8
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	Cette baisse est liée à (i) la bonne performance des secteurs agricole, extractif et industriel qui ont contribué à la création d'emploi et la hausse des revenus des ménages ruraux; (ii) la reduction des inégalités entre les regions et les groupes sociaux grace à une répartion des ressources et à une grande inclusion sociale; (iii) la dimi nution de la pauvrété multidimentionnelle qui prend en compte les aspects non monétaires du bien être tels les secteurs sociaux de base.

General comments

Les données et informations proviennent de l'INS et la Banque Mondiale.

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001	64.77	50.44	52.76
2002	65.65		54.08
2003	68.73	56.90	58.82
2004	67.75	58.75	60.21
2005	68.53		58.82
2006	67.71		58.82
2007	71.22		58.82
2008	71.79		58.82
2009	72.67	48.04	52.03
2010	73.75	48.61	52.68
2011	72.71	48.87	52.73
2012	73.78	49.12	53.11
2013	86.11	49.83	55.71
2014	88.86	43.8	51.10
2015	90.21	44.2	51.65
2016	29.6	18	45.5
2017	28.5	22.06	45.91
2018	55.93	20.95	26.5
2019	46.3	35.7	37.4
2020	45.5	50.4	49.6

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Cette baisse est liée à la croissance démographique

General comments

Les données de 2016 à 2020 ont été fournies par le Ministère de l'hydraulique, de l'Assainissement et de l'Environnement.

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	2522639	13 .6	1286546	13 .8	1236093	13 .4
Reporting period	2981776	13 .5	1520706	13 .7	1461070	13 .3

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Croissance démographique élevée au niveau des zones dégradées

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Taux d'accès des ménages au service optimal d'eau potable en milieu	2030	National	Not achieved	La cible prévue en 2030 est de 100% or le taux atteint en 2021 est de 10.2%.
Taux d'accès des ménages au service basique d'eau potable	2030	National	Not achieved	La cible prévue en 2030 est de 100% or le taux atteint en 2021 est de 49.6%.
Taux d'accès des ménages au service optimal d'assainissement	2030	National	Not achieved	La cible prévue en 2030 est de 50% or le taux atteint en 2021 est de 5.5%.
Taux d'accès des ménages au service basique d'assainissement	2030	National	Not achieved	La cible prévue en 2030 est de 100% or le taux atteint en 2021 est de 10.9%.

General comments

Au rythme actuel, les cibles sont loin d'être atteintes.

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	794 106	80 561	312	0	307 332
2001	572 819	113 640	61 326	25 972	408 554
2002	640 642	168 361	95 066	20 562	257 681
2003	341 067	7 329	0	0	833 915
2004	278 355	120 329	13 390	12 632	757 605
2005	206 503	8 141	0	0	967 667
2006	169 041	35 780	0	0	977 490
2007	282 216	6 630	0	0	893 466
2008	349 384	31 927	10 007	4 473	786 520
2009	252 782	109 234	39 786	740	779 769
2010	273 906	0	0	0	908 406
2011	447 300	63 378	50 076	39 805	581 753
2012	80 256	0	0	0	1 102 055
2013	335 603	26 299	5 197	0	815 212
2014	487 974	38 631	18 512	0	637 194
2015	351 748	12 577	0	0	817 986
2016	52 580	13 427	2 236	0	1 114 069
2017	696 239	8 466	747	0	476 859
2018	30 301	0	0	0	1 152 010
2019	94 324	14 224	2 994	0	1 070 770
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	874 979	69 .1
2001	773 757	61 .1
2002	924 631	73 .0
2003	348 396	27 .5
2004	424 706	33 .5
2005	214 644	16 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	204 821	16 .2
2007	288 845	22 .8
2008	395 791	31 .2
2009	402 542	31 .8
2010	273 906	21 .6
2011	600 558	47 .4
2012	80 256	6 .3
2013	367 099	29 .0
2014	545 117	43 .0
2015	364 325	28 .8
2016	68 243	5 .4
2017	705 452	55 .7
2018	30 301	2 .4
2019	111 542	8 .8
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Les sécheresses observése au cours des années 2000, 2004, 2009, 2011 et 2014 se confirment au niveau national et correspondent à des périodes de déficit alimentaire.

General comments

Avant les années 2000, la sécheresse était cyclique au Niger (chaque 10 ans), mais elle a tendance a être aléatoire au cours des dernières années.

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	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2001	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2002	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2003	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2004	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2005	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2006	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2007	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2008	48	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	83	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	100.0
2010	116	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	47	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	467	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	666	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	800	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	805	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	802	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	807	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	810	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	823	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2001	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2002	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2003	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

	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	%
2004	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2005	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2006	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2007	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2008	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
2010	46	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	16	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2012	227	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	274	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	399	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	402	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	401	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	403	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	404	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	406	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2001	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2002	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2003	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2004	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2005	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2006	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2007	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
2008	46	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	63	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	100.0
2010	70	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	31	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

	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	%
2012	240	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	392	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	401	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	403	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2016	401	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	404	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	406	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	417	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

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 .82		
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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Restaurer 44% (4 440 000 ha) sur environ 10 760 000 ha de terres dégradées	2030	National	Ongoing	
Réduire à 2% (252 000 ha) la superficie des terres cultivées présentant une tendance négative de productivité primaire nette	2030	National	Ongoing	
Réduire de 1% (100 000 ha) à 0% le taux annuel de conversion des forets/savanes/zones humides en d'autres types d'occupation	2030	National	Ongoing	
Séquestrer 292 000 tonnes de carbone dans le sol et/ou la biomasse par les bonnes pratiques agroforestières (brise vent, haies vives, RNA, Banque fourragère, banque alimentaire etc.).	2030	National	Ongoing	

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 .95276	0 .94857	0 .95519	
2001	0 .95191	0 .94772	0 .95422	
2002	0 .95069	0 .94683	0 .95309	
2003	0 .94973	0 .94631	0 .95215	
2004	0 .94851	0 .94393	0 .95095	
2005	0 .94746	0 .94302	0 .94996	
2006	0 .94655	0 .9409	0 .94887	
2007	0 .94546	0 .93998	0 .94781	
2008	0 .94455	0 .93865	0 .9467	
2009	0 .9435	0 .9366	0 .94558	
2010	0 .94251	0 .93523	0 .94463	
2011	0 .94114	0 .93292	0 .9441	
2012	0 .94058	0 .93098	0 .94365	
2013	0 .93926	0 .93015	0 .94342	
2014	0 .93803	0 .92857	0 .94341	
2015	0 .93733	0 .92701	0 .94343	
2016	0 .9366	0 .92544	0 .94338	
2017	0 .93606	0 .92251	0 .94341	
2018	0 .93508	0 .92261	0 .94337	
2019	0 .9344	0 .91857	0 .94338	
2020	0 .93335	0 .91824	0 .94338	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

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

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Climate change 3. Invasive alien species 4. Overexploitation 5. Pollution	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns 3. Local to Global Governance 4. Trade 5. Technological Innovations	1. Environmental Law and Implementation 2. Incentives and Capacity-Building 3. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 4. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 5. Pre-Emptive Action		On assiste à une érosion de la biodiversité due à la pression démographique qui entraine l'avancée du front agricole, la coupe abusive des bois pour l'approvisionnement des villes en bois énergie et l'orpaillage avec le déboisement et la pollution par l'utilisation des produits chimiques dangereux (mercure, cyanure).

General comments

On constate une baisse de l'indice Liste rouge de 2000 à 2020. Cette baisse est due à la pression démographique qui entraine l'avancée du front agricole, la coupe abusive des bois pour l'approvisionnement des villes en bois énergie et l'orpaillage avec le déboisement et la pollution par l'utilisation des produits chimiques dangereux (mercure, cyanure).

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	11.68	11 .68	11 .68	
2001	11.68	11 .68	11 .68	
2002	11.68	11 .68	11 .68	
2003	11.68	11 .68	11 .68	
2004	11.68	11 .68	11 .68	
2005	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2006	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2007	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2008	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2009	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2010	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2011	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2012	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2013	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2014	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2015	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2016	23.44	23 .44	23 .44	
2017	46.97	46 .97	46 .97	
2018	46.97	46 .97	46 .97	
2019	54.69	54 .69	54 .69	
2020	54.69	54 .69	54 .69	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	Cette croissance est due au classement de la réserve naturelle nationale de Kandadji (RNNK avec une superficie de 12070 Km2) par décret N°2017-629 du 20 juillet 2017.
Increasing	Cette croissance est également due au changement de statue de la zone girafe en 2019 (de zone de conservation à Aire Protégée).

General comments

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

Des efforts considérables ont été faits dans le cadre de la conservation de la biodiversité par le classement d'une importante partie du territoire national en aire protégée (15,21%).

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Séquestrer 292 000 tonnes de carbone dans le sol et/ou la biomasse par les bonnes pratiques agroforestières (brise vent, haies vives, RNA, Banque fourragère, banque alimentaire etc.).	2030	National	Ongoing	

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 ∾

Pour la mobilisation des ressources publiques inetrnationales, le Niger a adopté un certain nombre de politiques et stratégies dont entre autres: - le Cadre Stratégique de la Gestion Durable des Terres; - la Contribution Déterminée au niveau National

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 257 113 798 .00	Received 87 354 626 .96
Received	2017	Committed 112 374 671 .64	Received 69 403 104 .16
Received	2018	Committed 116 626 266 .87	Received 130 342 141 .66
Received	2019	Committed 42 602 767 .65	Received 106 578 487 .28
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		528 717 504 .16	393 678 360 .06

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	

	Explanation
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
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 ∾

Pour promouvoir la NDT, le Niger a mis en oeuvre plusieurs projets dont : - Le Projet d'Appui à la Résilience Climatique pour un Développement Agricole Durable; - le Projet Restauration des Forêts et Paysages et Gestion Durable des Terres au sahel; - le Projet de Gestion Intégré des Ecosystèmes Oasiens Nord Niger; - le Projet de Gestion Durable des Terres; - le Projet de Gestion Durable de la Biodiversité et des Aires Protégées; - le Projet d'Appui à la Gestion Durable des Aires Protégées Sahelosahariennes; - le Projet régional « Réserve de Biosphère Transfrontalière de la région WAP »(RBT-WAP-GIZ); - le Projet « Intégration des Mesures d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique dans la Gestion Concertée du complexe transfrontalier WAP (ADAPTWAP);

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.

Mettre en place de dispositif de prévention et de suivi de la dégradation des terres, de la sécheresse, des inondations et des feux de végétation avec des données d'observations de la terre. Mettre en place un système d'alerte précoce à la sécheresse. Mettre en place un système d'information sur le désertification, la dégradation des terres et la sécheresse.

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:

Pour accroître la mobilisation de ressources financières, le Niger a bénéficie des fonds provenant du Fonds vert pour le climat, le fonds d'adaptation, Fonds des pays les moins avancés, le fonds ASAP, le FEM, le Fonds d'Investissement Climat, En ce qui concerne la mobilisation des ressouces non financières, le Niger a bénéficié des actions renforcement des capacités à travers la coopération bilatérale et multi latérale(UE, GIZ, Coopération Italienne etc.)

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- La difficulté dans la mobilisation des montants conséquents; - la faible capacité des acteurs dans le montage des projets bancables; - la difficulté dans la mobilisation des ressources privées et locales.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Existence de potentiel de restauration et de la main d'oeuvre locale.

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

- Des sessions de renforcement de capacités se font. - Prise en compte dès la conception des projets de la question du genre - L'accès des femmes à ces financements se fait principalement à travers les Activités Génératrices de Revenus (AGR), les microfinances et le cash for work. - L'adoption de la loi sur le quota qui attribue une part au femme dans les postes de responsabilité et électifs.

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

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Projets FEM: Le ProDAF, le PROSAP, Projet UMBRELLA,

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Mecanismes de financement très compliqués rendant l'accès difficile

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Existence d'un pool d'expert FEM pour la mobilisation des fonds FEM, du point focal opérationnel et politique.

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:

Le Niger a élaboré son PAN/LCD-GRN en 1998 et validé en 2000. Il a été par la suite aligné sur la Stratégie Décennale de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la Lutte Contre la Désertification (CNULCD) en 2015. La mise en œuvre du PAN/LCD-GRN se fonde sur un certain nombre de principes directeurs, qui constituent les gages du succès des actions envisagées et de l'atteinte de ses objectifs. Parmi ces principes, on retiendra particulièrement : la recherche de la performance, la cohérence et la synergie des interventions des différents acteurs, la prise en compte de la Gestion Axée sur les Résultats (GAR), ainsi que la prise en compte des questions transversales comme la communication et le genre.

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?

La mise en œuvre du PAN/LCD-GRN est couronnée de succès car Il capitalise tous les efforts entrepris par les ministères, les projets, les collectivités territoriales et autres acteurs de la lutte contre la désertification dans une vision cohérente et dans un cadre intégré notamment la commission technique nationale pour la lutte contre la désertification présidée par le Ministère de l'Environnement et regroupant toutes les parties prenantes.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Dans le cas du Niger, les ressources mobilisées tant sur le plan national que sur le plan bi et multi latéral ont été insuffisantes par rapport à la dynamique de la dégradation et à la superficie du pays.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

La prise de conscience par les communautés du phénomène de la désertification lié à beaucoup de facteurs dont la démographie, le changement climatique entre autres.

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.

En 2019, le Niger a élaboré son Plan National Sècheresse. Ce plan a permis d'identifier les besoins en termes de renforcement de capacités à tous les niveaux pour atténuer les effets de la sécheresse et proposer ainsi un montage institutionnel permettant l'institutionnalisation d'une approche systématique pour la surveillance de la sécheresse et des systèmes d'alerte précoce.

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?

Ces politiques ont permis de promouvoir ou d'appliquer des moyens de lutter contre la DDTS, notamment en matière de prévention, de secours et de relèvement. Les principaux facteurs de réussite sont notamment le développement des modèles d'alerte contre la Sècheresse, l'amélioration de la synergie entre les acteurs et l'élaboration des cartes de dégradation des terres par le Centre National de Suivi environnemental et écologique.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Problème de collecte de données à l'échelle nationale et non automatisation du modèle d'alerte de la sécheresse.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Engagement de l'Etat du Niger à atténuer les effets de la DDTS

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Synergies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

La DDTS est prise en compte dans la stratégie nationale et plan d'actions sur la Diversité Biologique, la CDN, le PDES et la stratégie et plan d'action en matière de changement et variabilité climatique.

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

Beaucoup d'approches GDT ont été systématiquement adoptées par les communautés. La synergie entre les conventions post Rio est systématique dans les projets de développement.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

L'intégration de la DDTS dans les documents de planification au niveau décentralisé n'est pas encore effective même si elle l'est au niveau national.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Pour être effective et efficace l'intégration de la DDTS dans la planification du développement devrait être effective au niveau local.

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.

La DDTS est pris en compte dans le PDES, la PNEDD, ...

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

Ce fut un succès dans la mesure où toutes les actions de développement doivent être en phase avec ces politiques donc prenant en compte la DDTS.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

La non prise en compte effective de la DDTS dans la planification locale du développement.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Tous les cadres nationaux de développement économique, sociale et environnementale prennent compte la DDTS. Un cadre juridique, législatif et réglementaire a été mis en place pour que tous les projets de développement mis en œuvre au Niger prennent compte les aspects environnementaux (DDTS, Changement climatique et Diversité biologique).

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.

Un Plan National Sècheresse a été élaboré en 2019.

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

Plan non opérationnel.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Plan non opérationnel

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Plan non opérationnel

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?

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?

Encadrement des groupements de femmes et des jeunes à travers les champs écoles paysans pluviales et maraichers, la récupération des terres, la lutte contre les plantes envahissantes...

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?

l'appropriation de la RNA et du compostage par les populations. La RNA et le compostage entre autres sont adoptées et en cours de mise à l'échelle sur toute l'étendue du territoire.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

La mise à échelle n'est pas encore effective.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

La mise en œuvre de ces pratiques GDT a donné des résultats probants sur le terrain.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

A travers les formations et encadrement des groupements de femmes et jeunes ainsi que les formations sur le leadership.

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

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.

Le Niger a mis en place un Système d'alerte précoce et un Dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des risques et catastrophes. Le Niger a travers sa cellule de de Coordination du SAP dispose de plusieurs outils d'alerte rapide et de gestion des risques et réponses aux crises qui pourront en découler. On peut citer le cadre anticipatoire d'alerte rapide/action rapide dont le déclenchement est fait en atteignant un certain seuil via le suivi des indicateurs. il existe également des plans de contingences pour parer à toute éventualité. le Niger s'inscrit également à l'assurance ARC(Africain Risk Capacity) en cas de crises causées par les impacts de la sècheresse. Le Niger élabore et met en œuvre chaque année au sortir de la campagne agro-pasotorale un plan de réponse pour soutenir les ménages vulnérables identifiés lors des analyses du Cadre Harmonisé qui est un outil commun aux pays membre du CILSS.

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

Oui c'est un succès, car chaque année le Niger avec l'aide de ses partenaires arrive à minimiser les impacts négatifs de la sécheresse sur les populations vulnérables et leurs moyens de subsistances. Mais des améliorations peuvent être apportées surtout sur la mobilisation des moyens en temps opportun. En plus, le Dispositif est un véritable outil d'aide à la décision incontournable au Niger dans la gestion et la prévention des crises et catastrophes (du niveau local au national).

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?

Les Principales activités sont : la gestion efficace des ressources pastorales et leurs protections via la réalisation des bandes pare-feu, le renforcement des capacités des structures locales sur le suivi et l'alerte rapide causé par les effets de la sécheresse, appui en vivre soit par la vente à prix modéré des aliments ou par distribution gratuite ciblée des plus vulnérables, des cash transferts, la récupération des terres dégradées via le cash for work.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

La principale difficulté est le manque ou la mobilisation rapide des fonds.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Il faut sensibiliser les partenaires, et prévoir une ligne prioritaire appui au SAP afin de vite répondre à temps aux besoins des populations et

leur environnement.

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.

Vu les saisons pluvieuses de plus en plus incertaines, le Niger a adopté des pratiques agricoles adaptées à ces aléas notamment la diversification des cultures pluviales et irriguées afin de combler le déficit alimentaire.

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

Cette expérience est un succès pour le Niger car la prise de conscience des populations par rapport à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques a fait que ces pratiques font desormais parties des activités mises en oeuvre pour une certaine résilience.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Le principal défi rencontré est le changement de mentalité qui a fait que les communautés étaient reticentes au changement de certaines pratiques ancestrales qui ne sont pas adaptées au contexte actuel de changements climatiques, de désertification et de perte de biodiversité.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

- Utilisation de semences à cycle vegetatif très court c'est à dire adaptées aux cycles de la durée de la pluiviométrie. - Meilleure gestion de l'eau - Actions de récupération des terres dégradées pour un retour de la biodiversité - la promotion de la RNA

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Les activités de CES/DRS sont éxécutées au niveau local surtout par les femmes et les jeunes. Ce qui contribue à la lutte contre la pauvreté. D'autre part, l'Etat soutient activement les groupements surtout féminins dans les activités de maraîchage.

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.

Le Niger a mis en place plusieurs réseaux de partage des informations sur les meilleures pratiques de gestion des situations de sécheresse. Il s'agit entre autre de : le SAP, la plate forme sur les changements climatiques, la commission technique sur la diversité biologique, les réseaux des ONG qui interviennent dans la lutte contre la désertification, le secrétariat permanent du code rural etc.

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

L'opérationnalisation de ces réseaux a permis de regler d'une part beaucoup de conflits fonciers et d'autre part d'avoir des plates formes d'échange sur les aspects liés aux bonnes prtiques dans la conservation de la diversité biologique à travers la récupération des terres et sur des changements climatiques à travers une identification scientifique des mesures d'adaptation au Niger.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Les moyens financiers très limités en la matière.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

La mise en place des plates formes d'échange a permis d'améliorer la synergie d'actions entre les acteurs intervenant dans ce domaine. Ce qui donne des résultats satisfaisants dans certains endroits.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Oui parce que tous les cadres de reflexion, tous les réseaux de partage des connaissances mis en place au Niger intègrent obligatoireent les femmes.

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

C'est une expérience car les femmes sont pleinement impliquées dans la mise à échelle des technologies. Aussi, les femmes occupent des postes clés dans le domaine.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

La principale difficulté concerne l'insufffisance de financement dans la mise à échelle des technologies.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

- Bonne appropriation des technologies par les femmes - Apport significatif dans le domaine de l'alimentation - source des revenus pour beaucoup de femmes - Amélioration du niveau de vie des ménages

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments

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 the affected areas of your country?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

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

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

SO1-1.T8: Affected area estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land

Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: Affected area 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						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T2: Affected area 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						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

SO1-2.T3: Affected area 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)

SO1-2.T4: Affected area 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)

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: Affected area 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							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
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: Affected area 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)

SO1-3.T3: Affected area 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)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: Affected area estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

SO1-4.T1: Affected area estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km²), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total affected area

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	-	

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:

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						
Total hotspot area	0						

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?
None

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?
None

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)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

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: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

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: Affected area 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						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

SO3-1.T1: Affected area estimates of the land area in each drought intensity class as defined by the Standardised 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					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

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: Affected area 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 affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T2: Affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	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	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

SO3-2.T3: Affected area 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		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	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	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: Affected area 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			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	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: Affected area estimates of the Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

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

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

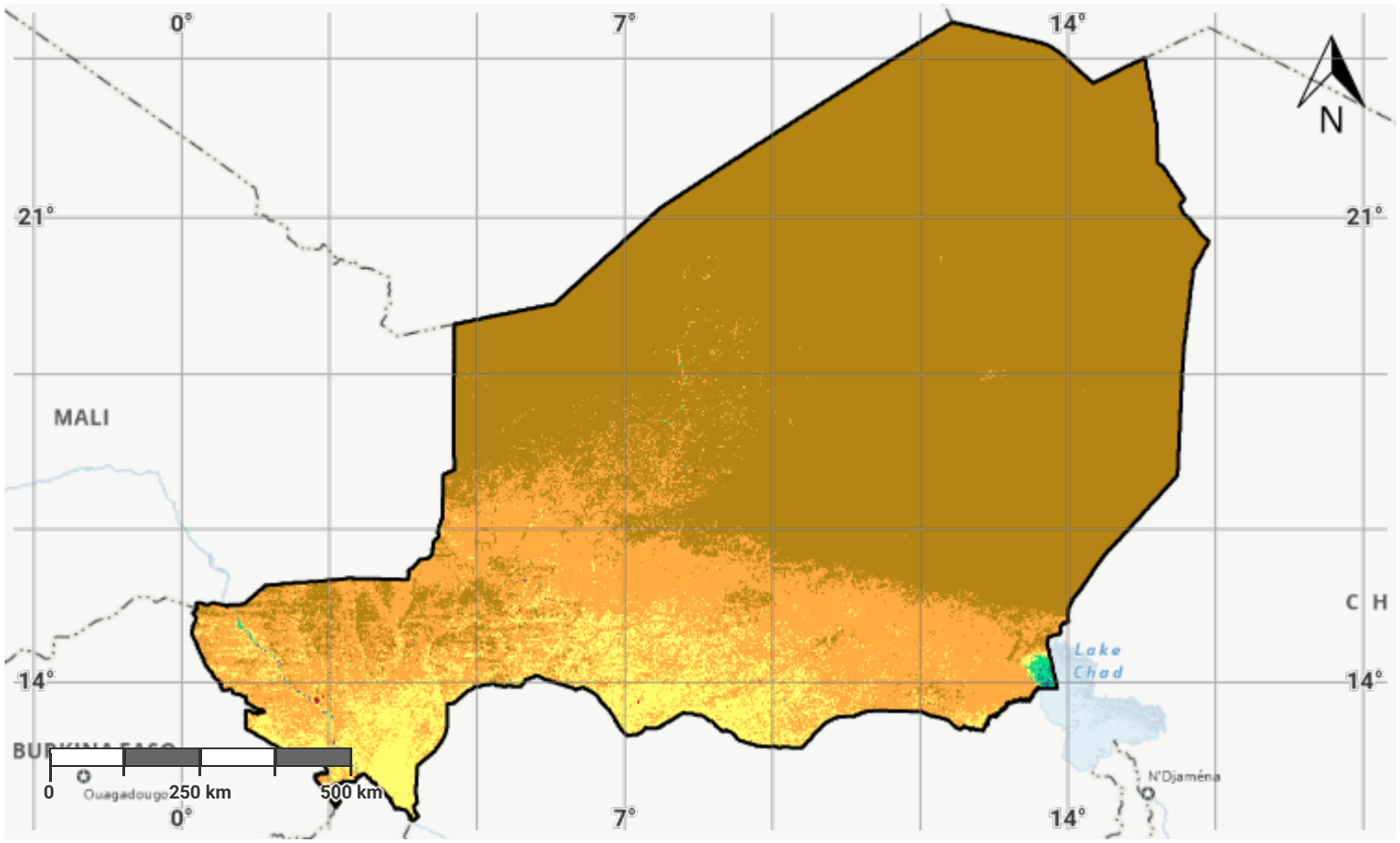
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Niger - SO5-1 recipient	Download	105.2 KB

Niger – 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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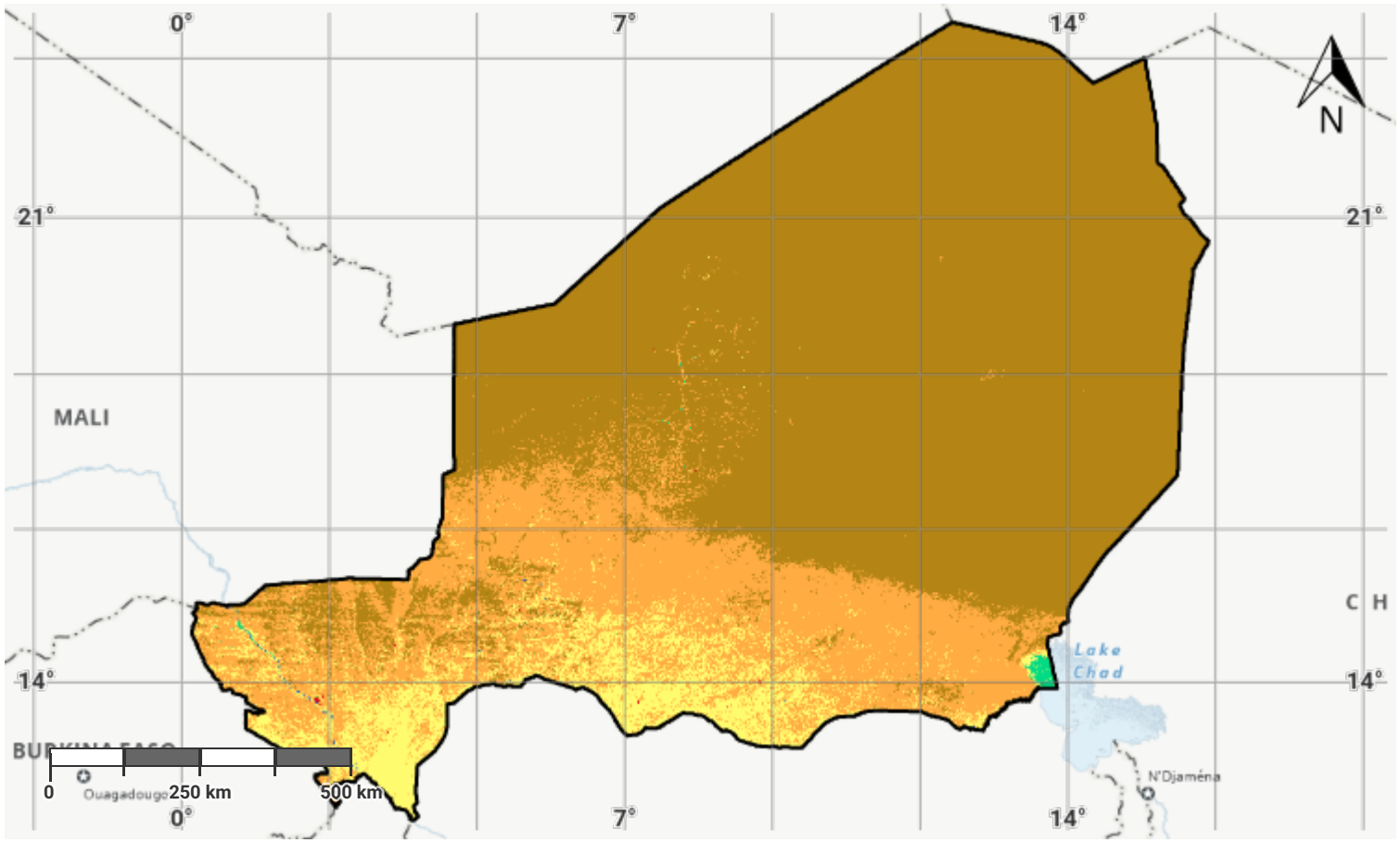
Niger – SO1-1.M2

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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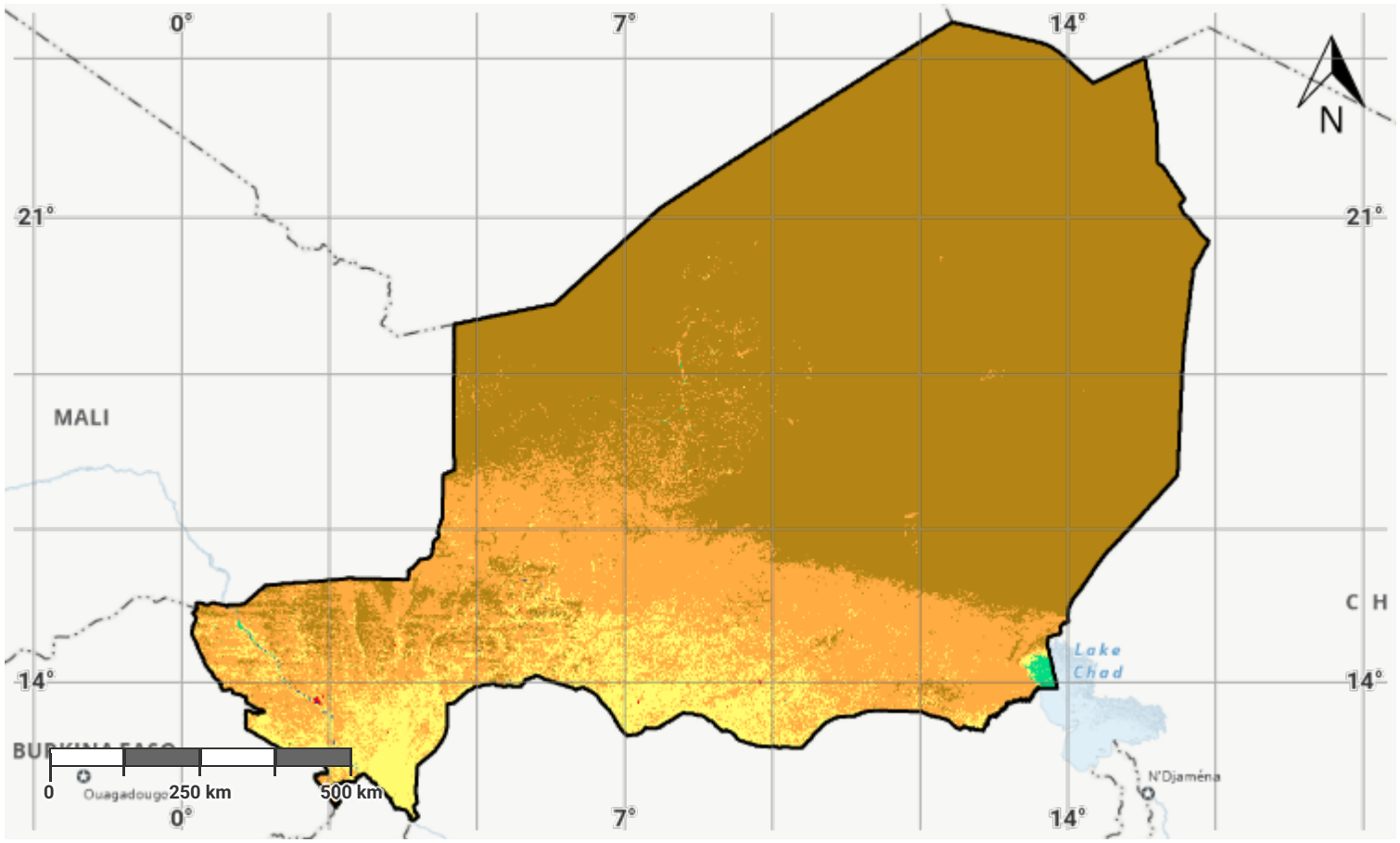
Niger – SO1-1.M3

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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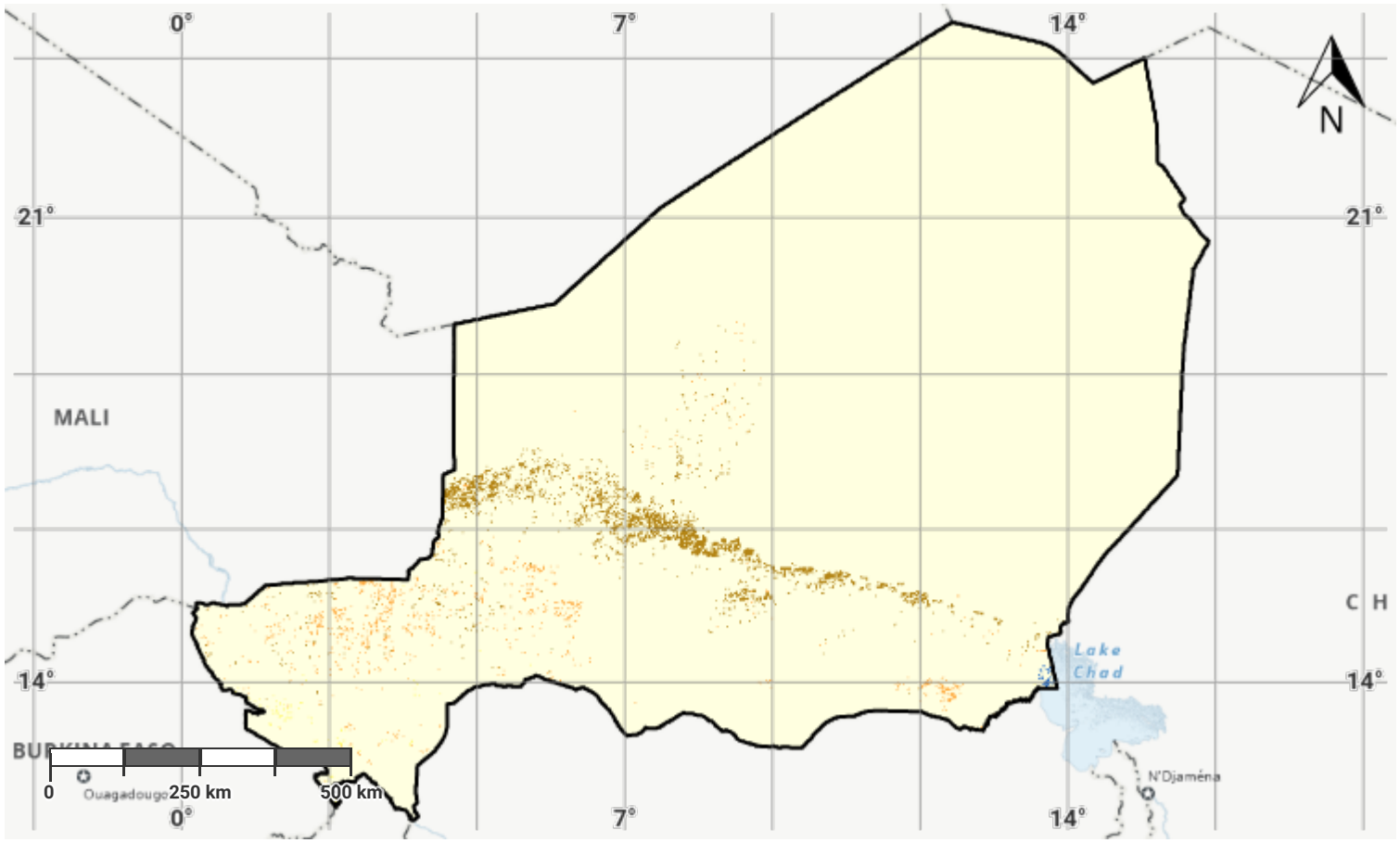
Niger – SO1-1.M4

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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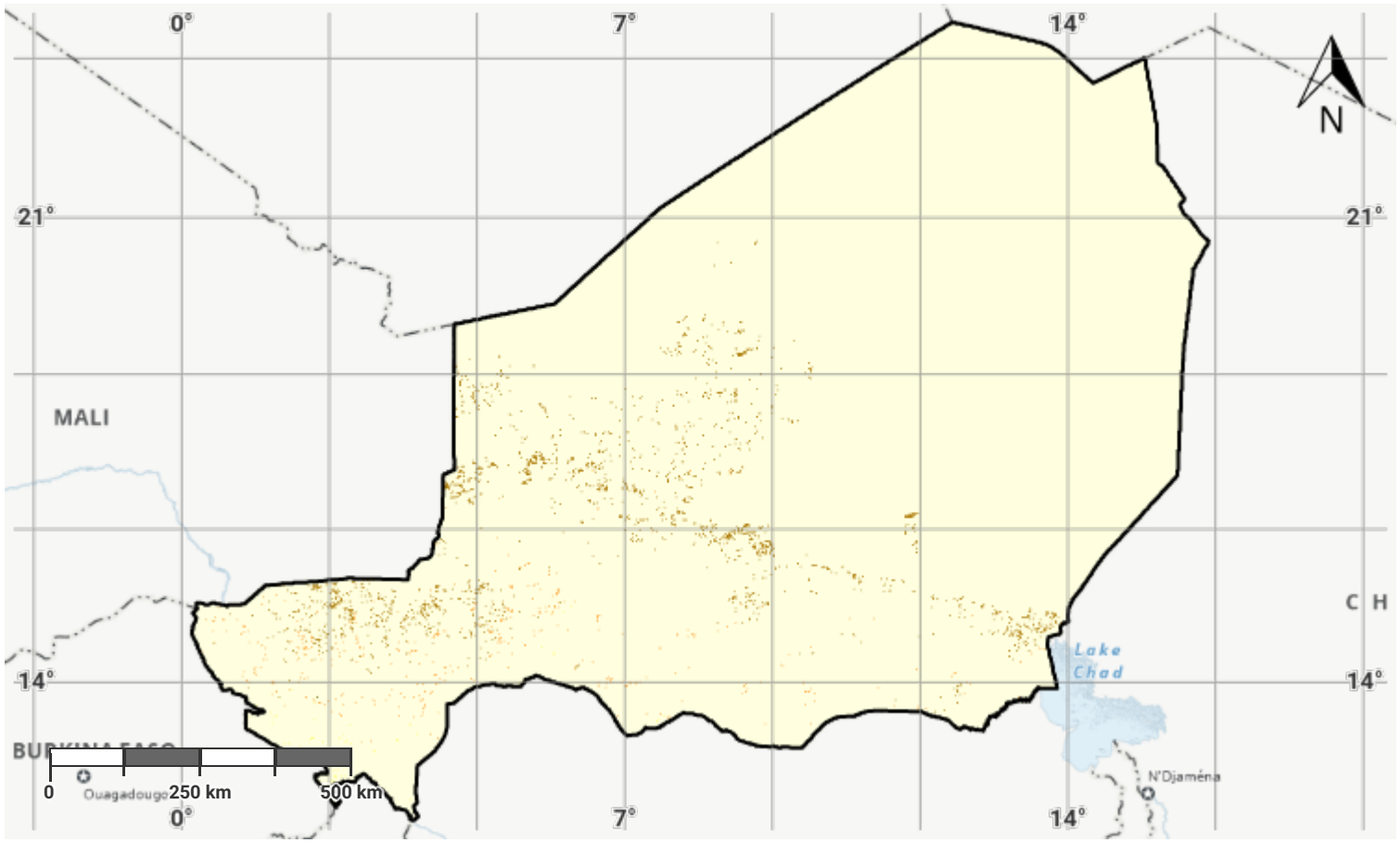
Niger – SO1-1.M5

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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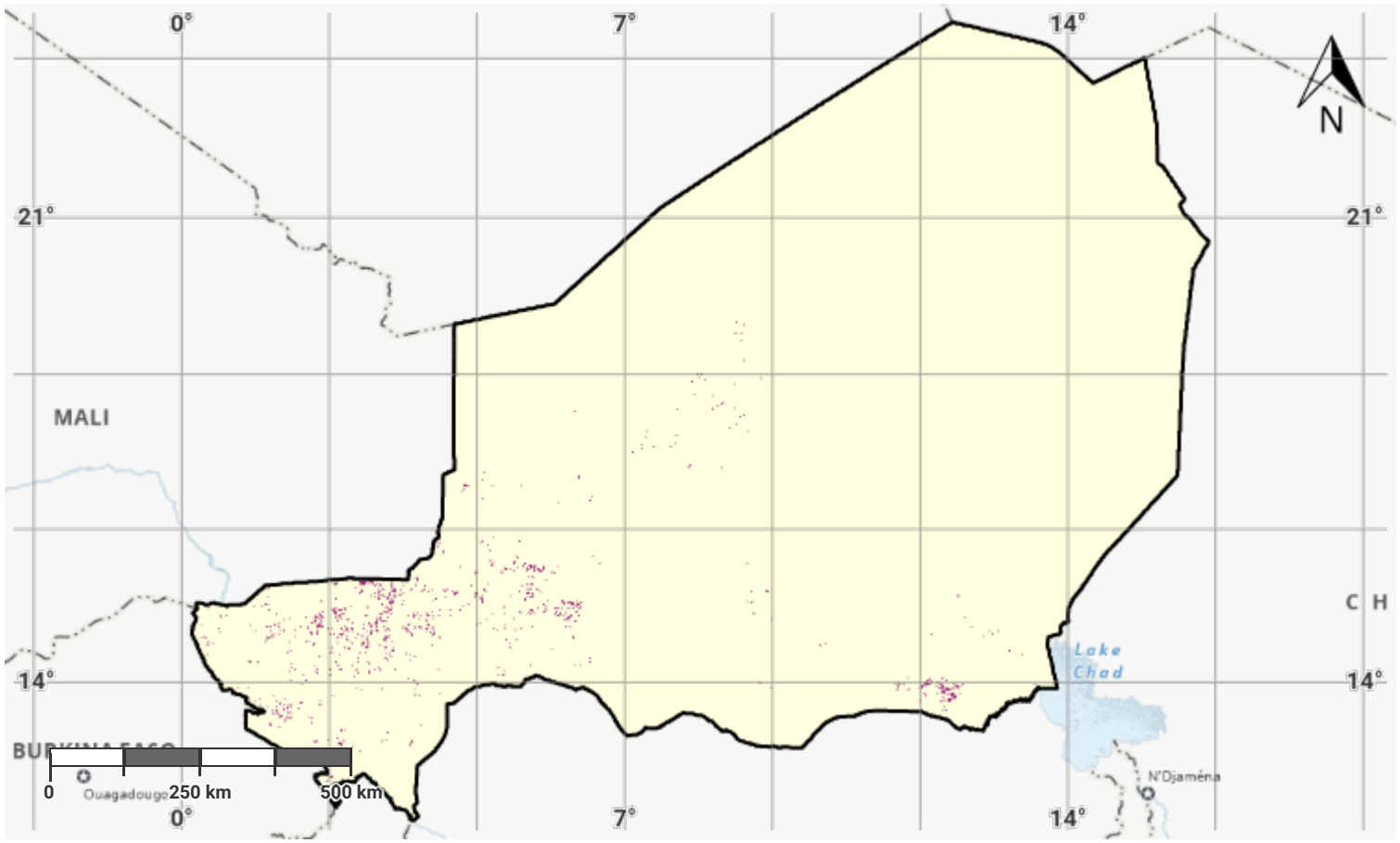
Niger – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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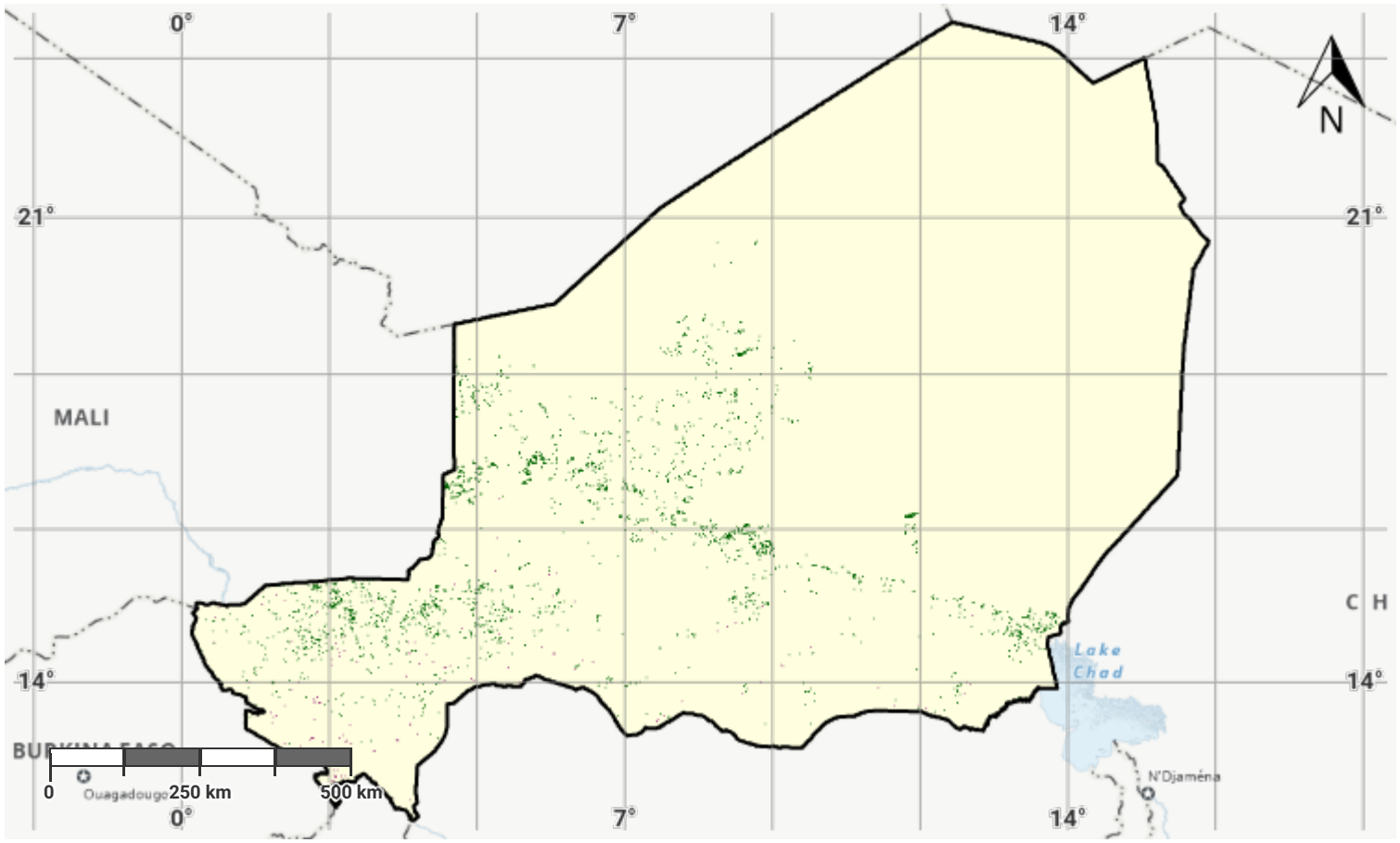
Niger – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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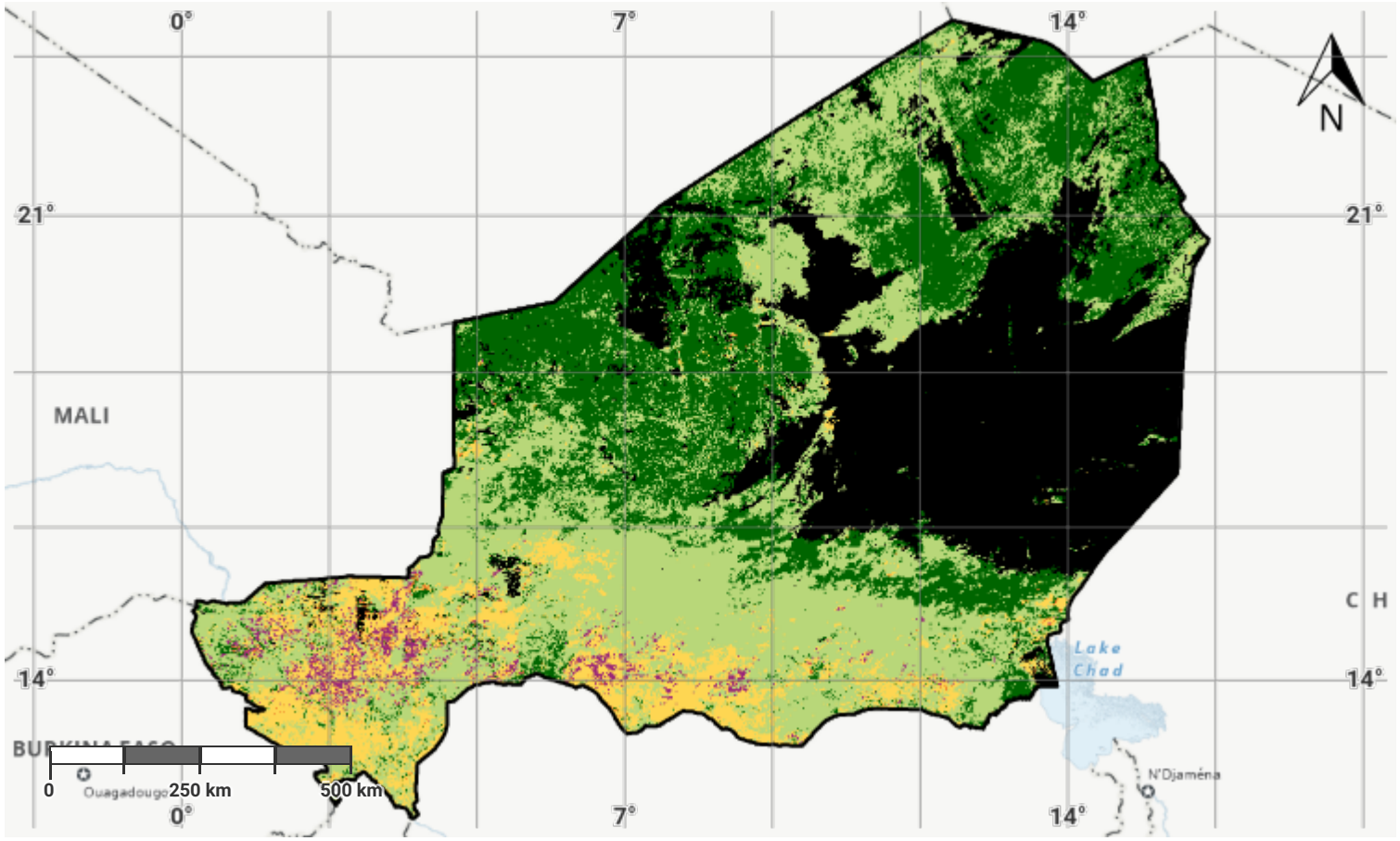
Niger – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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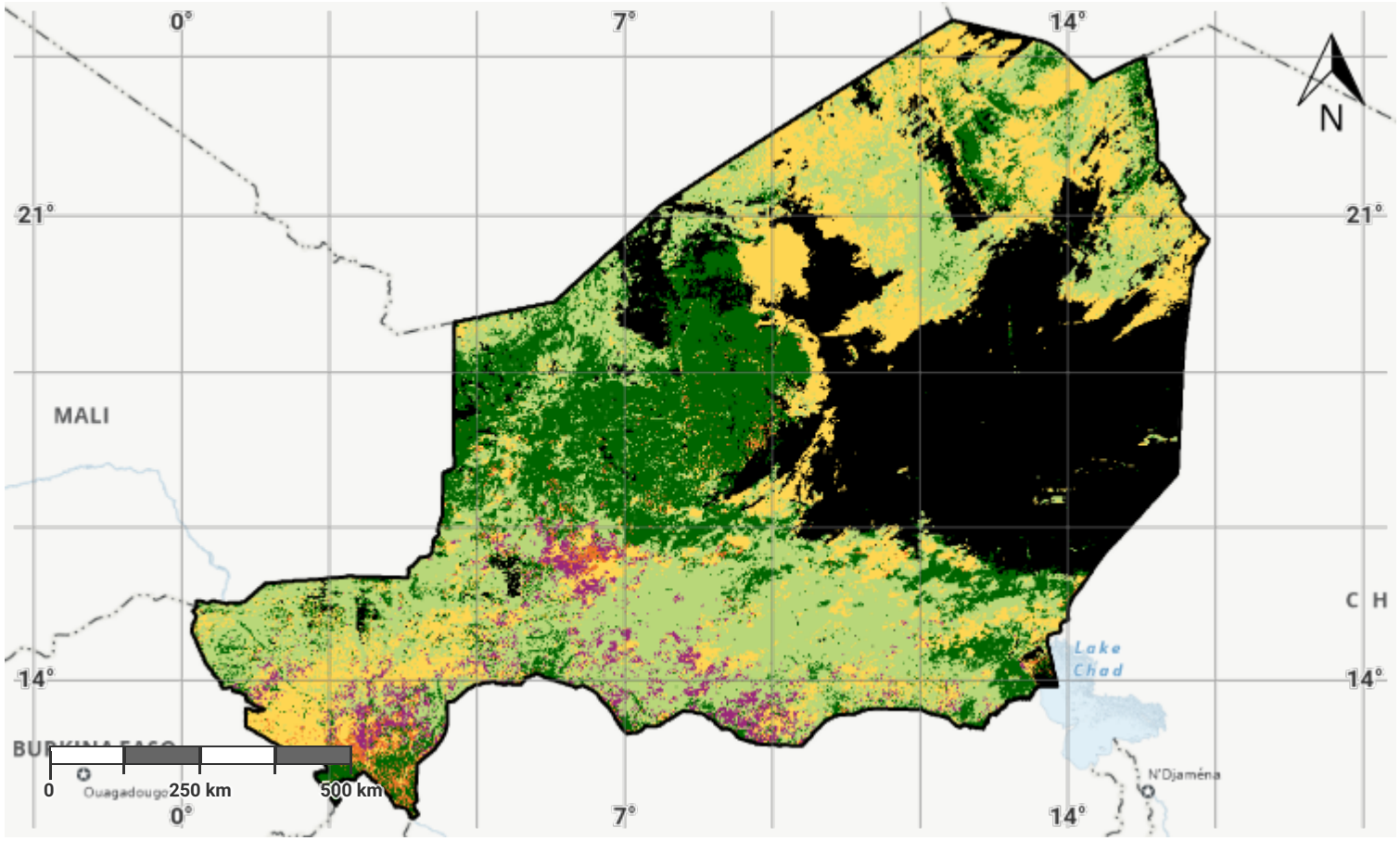
Niger – SO1-2.M2

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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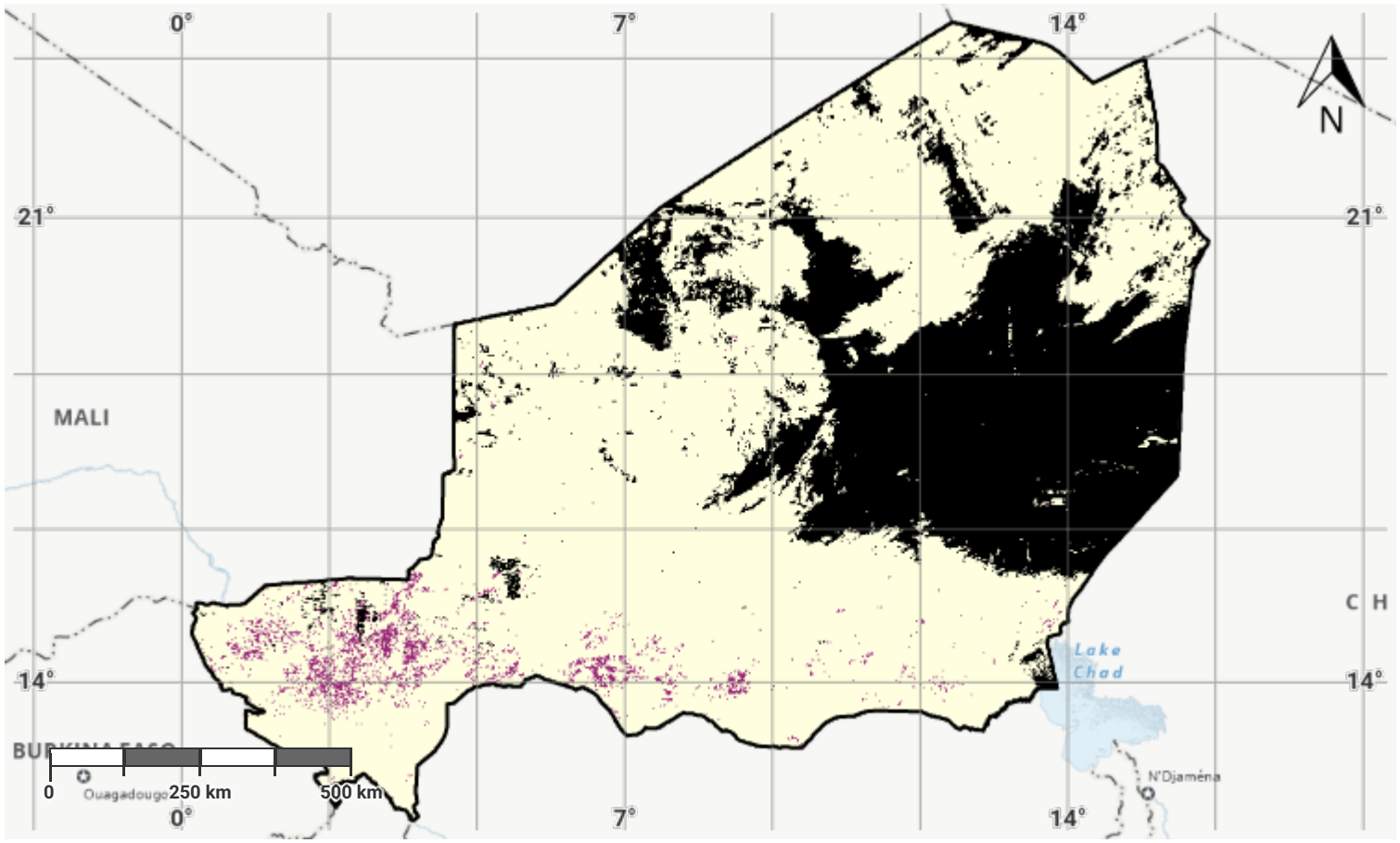
Niger – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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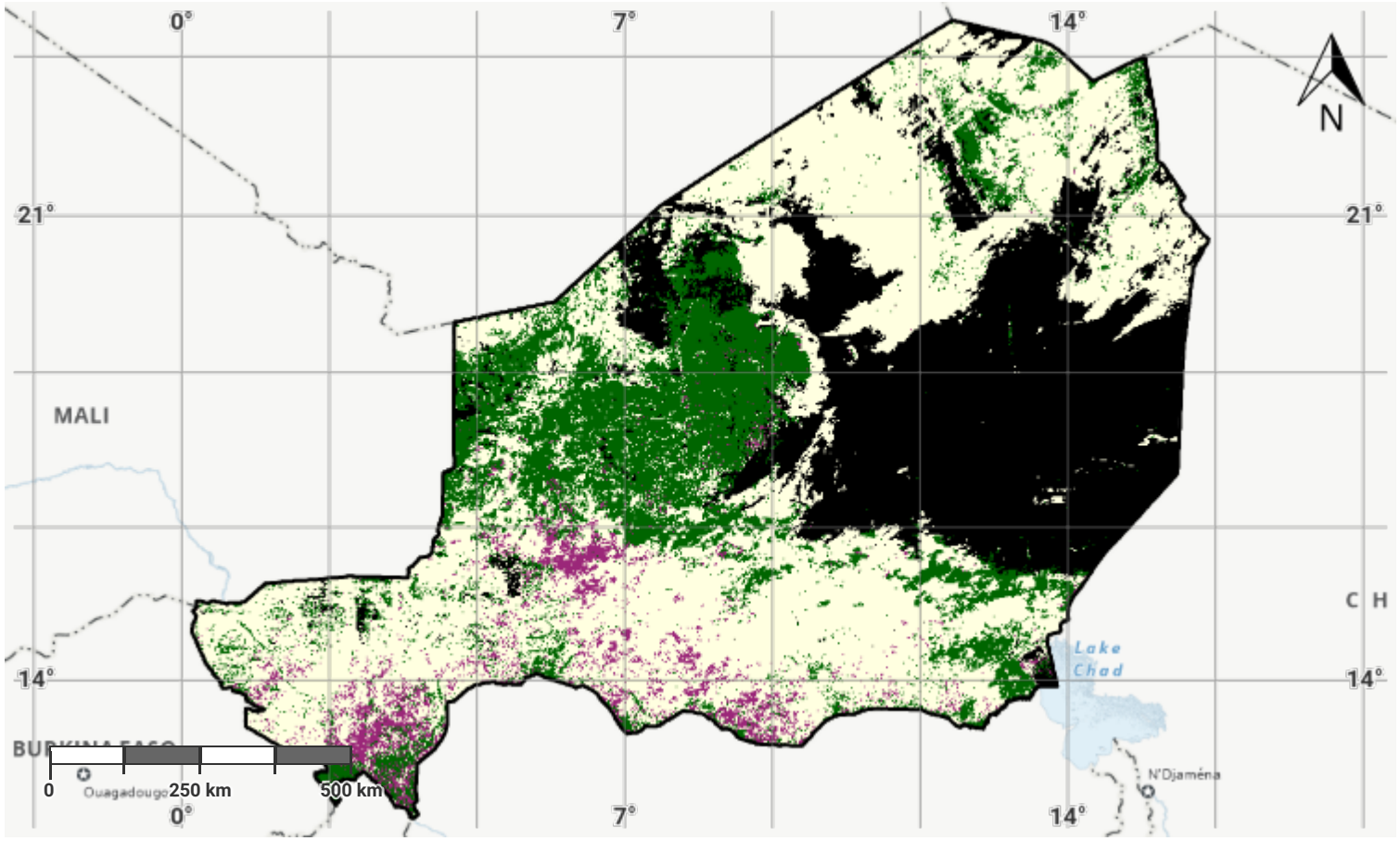
Niger – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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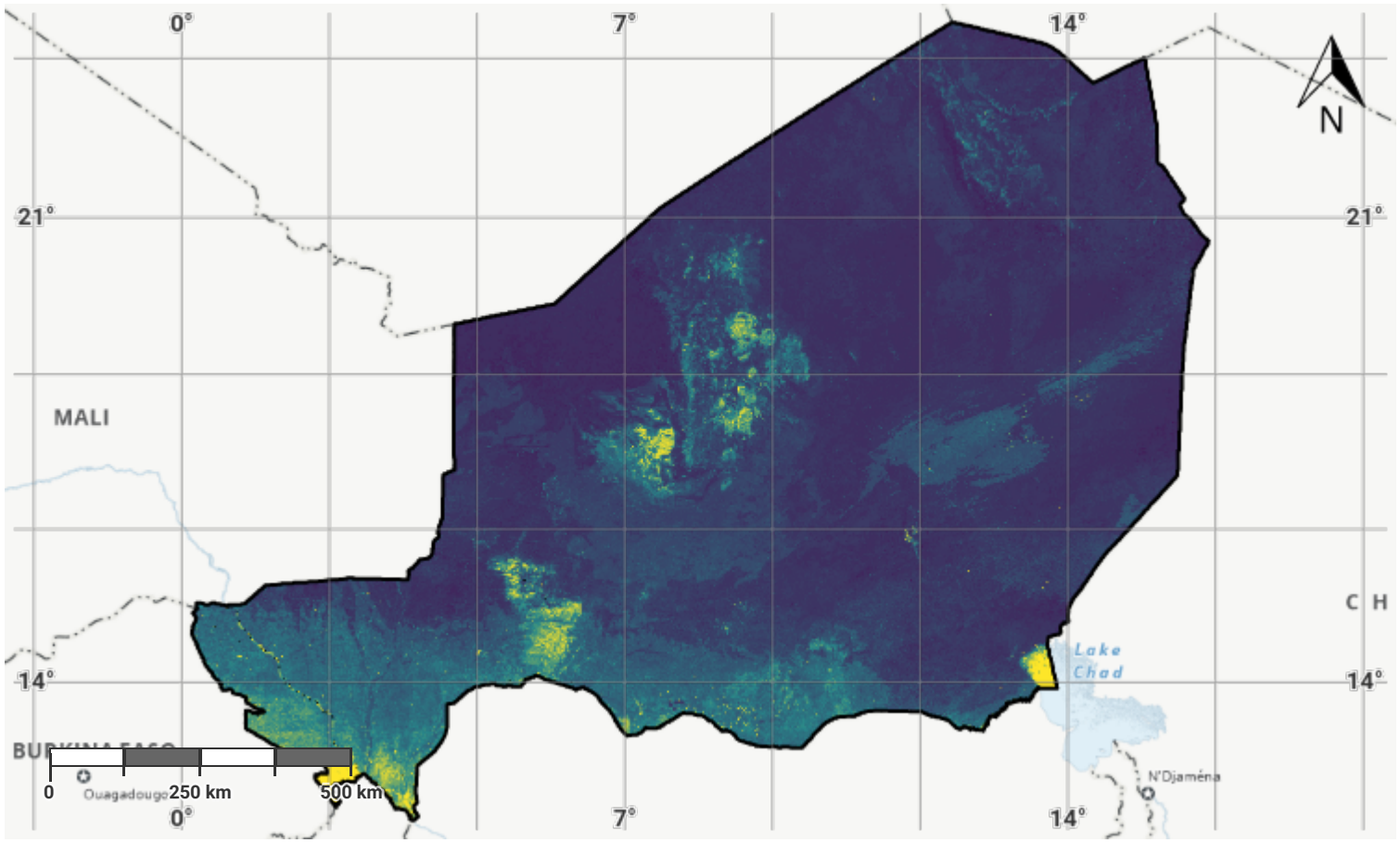
Niger – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 18.5 t/ha
- 18.5 - 37.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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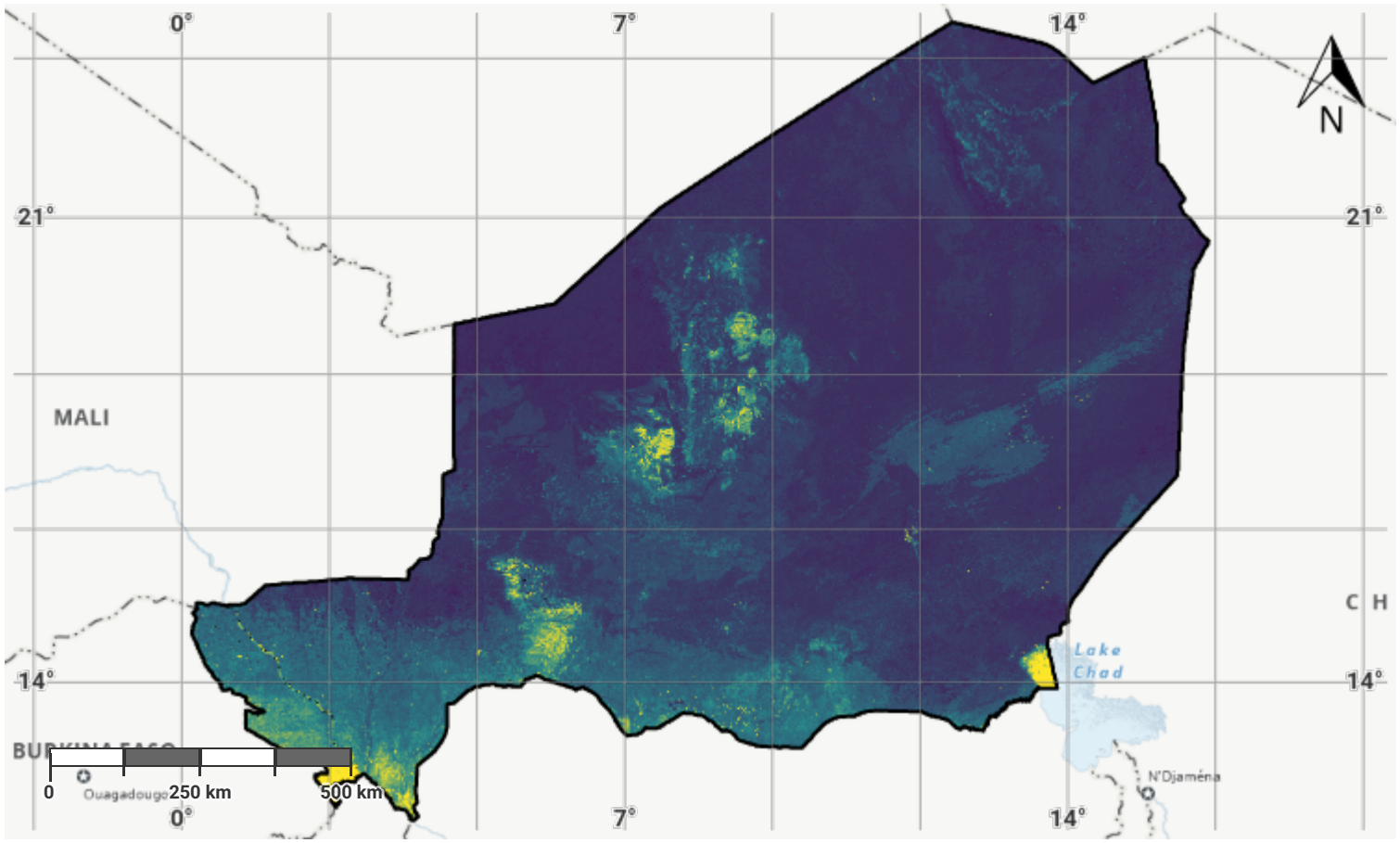
Source Data Credits

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

Niger – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 18.5 t/ha
- 18.5 - 37.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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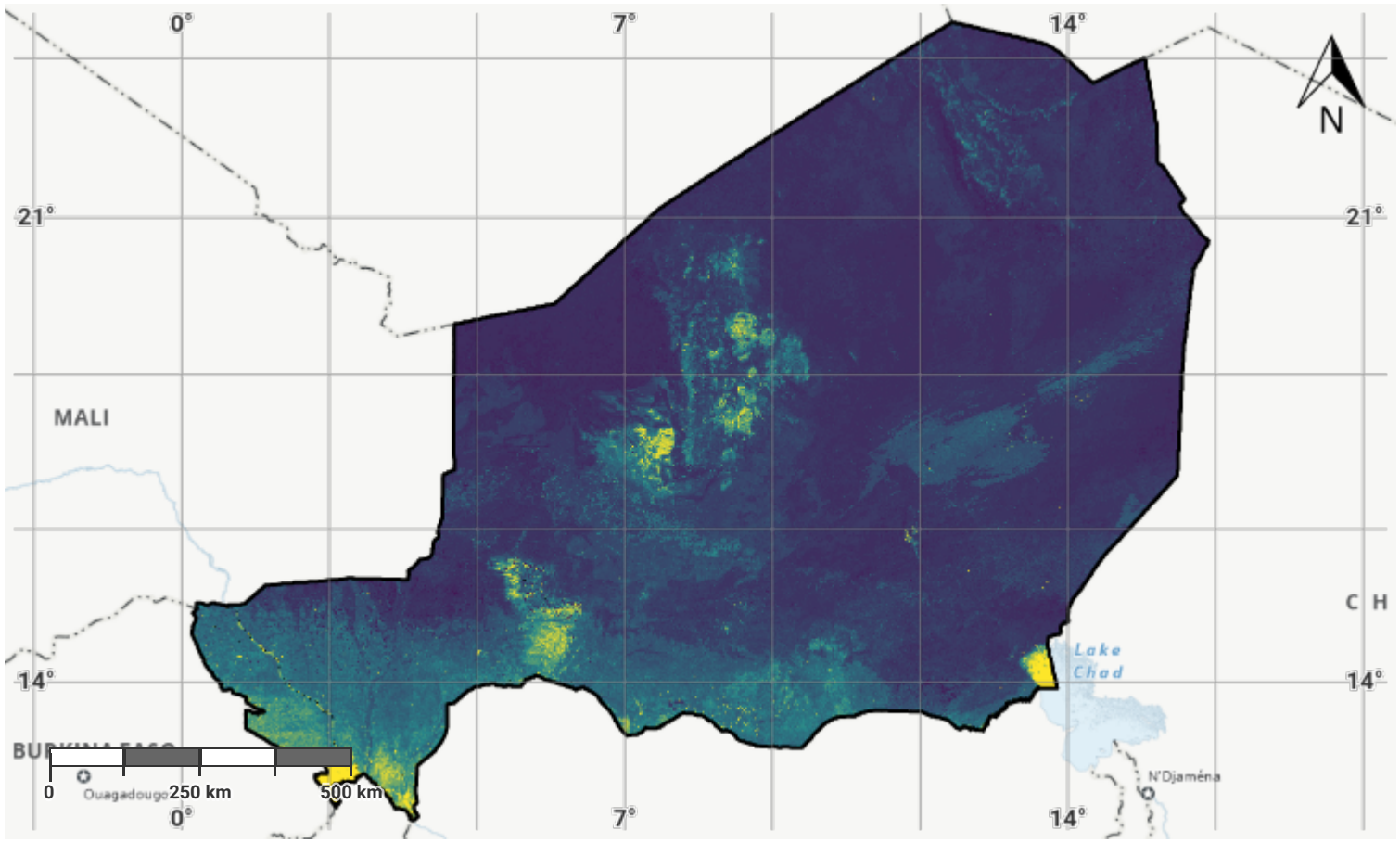
Niger – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 18.5 t/ha
- 18.5 - 37.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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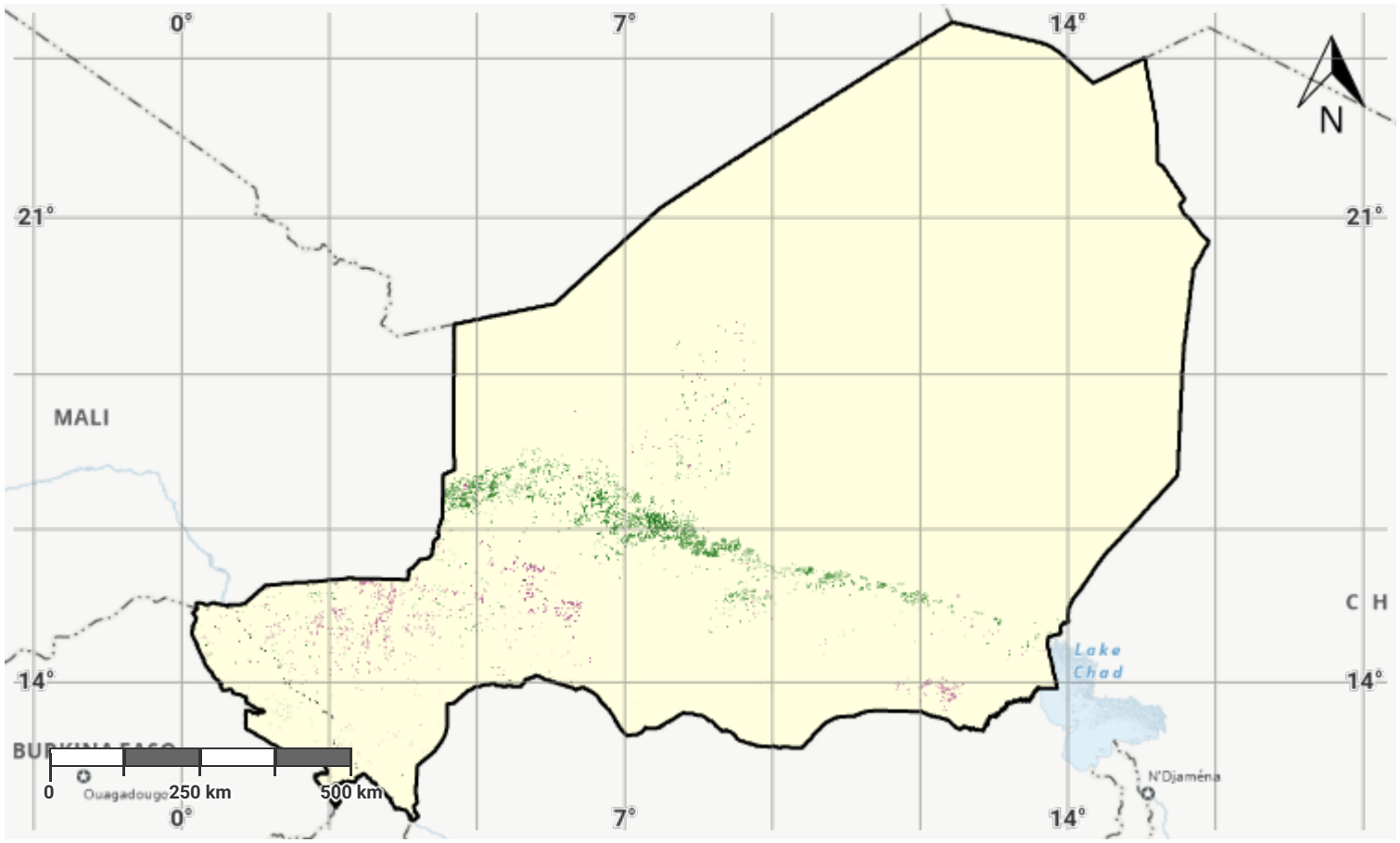
Niger – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -75.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 75.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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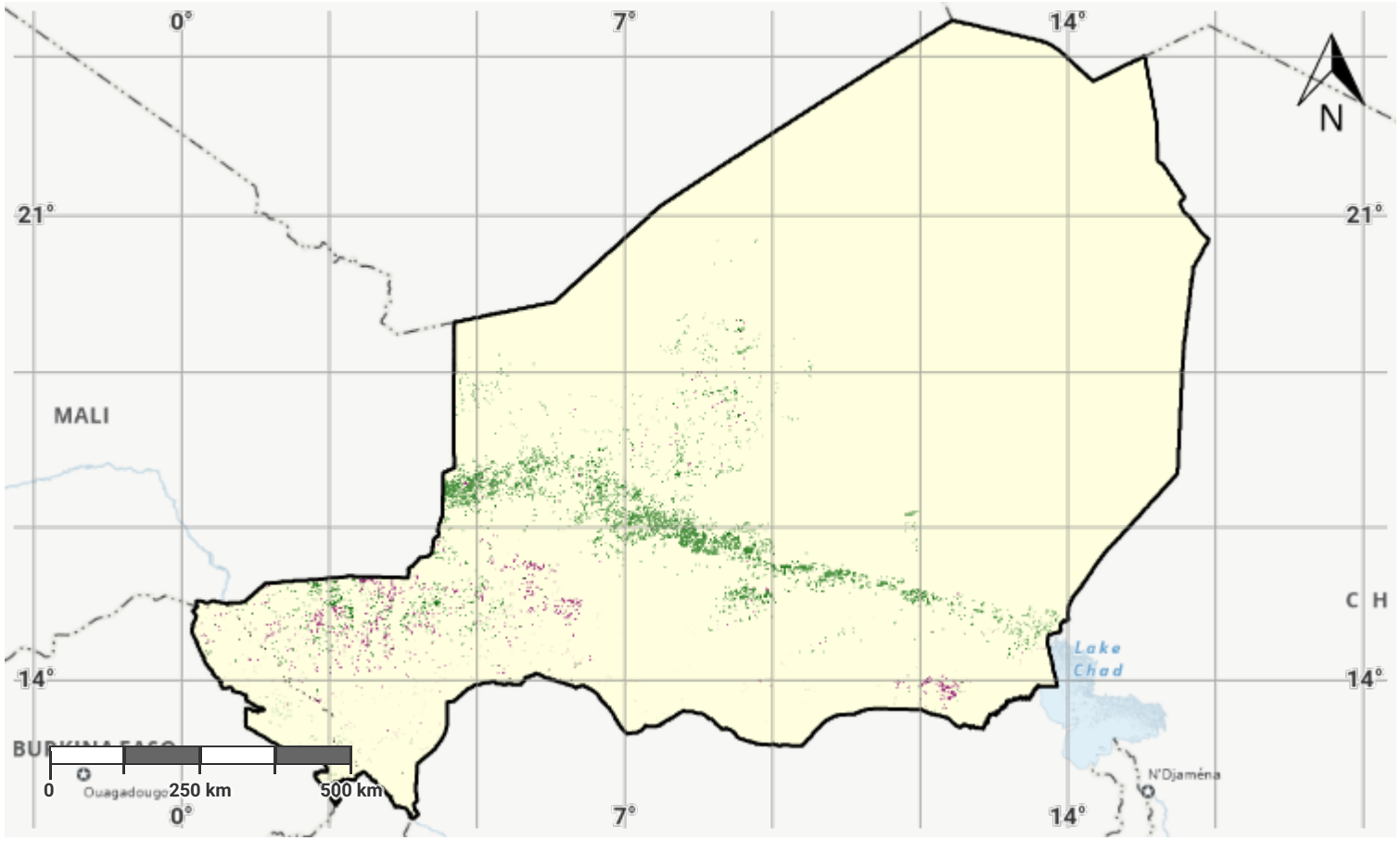
Niger – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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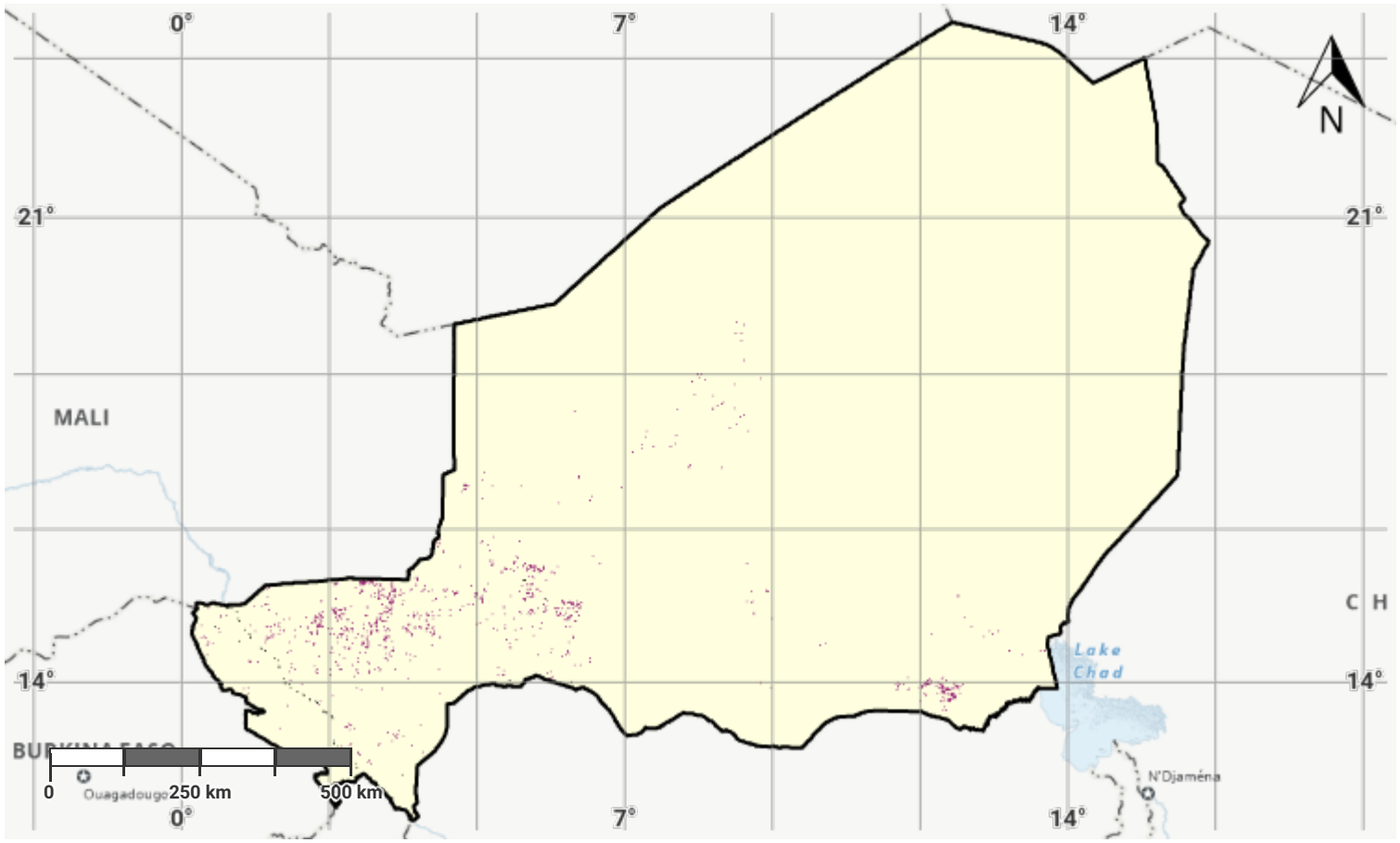
Niger – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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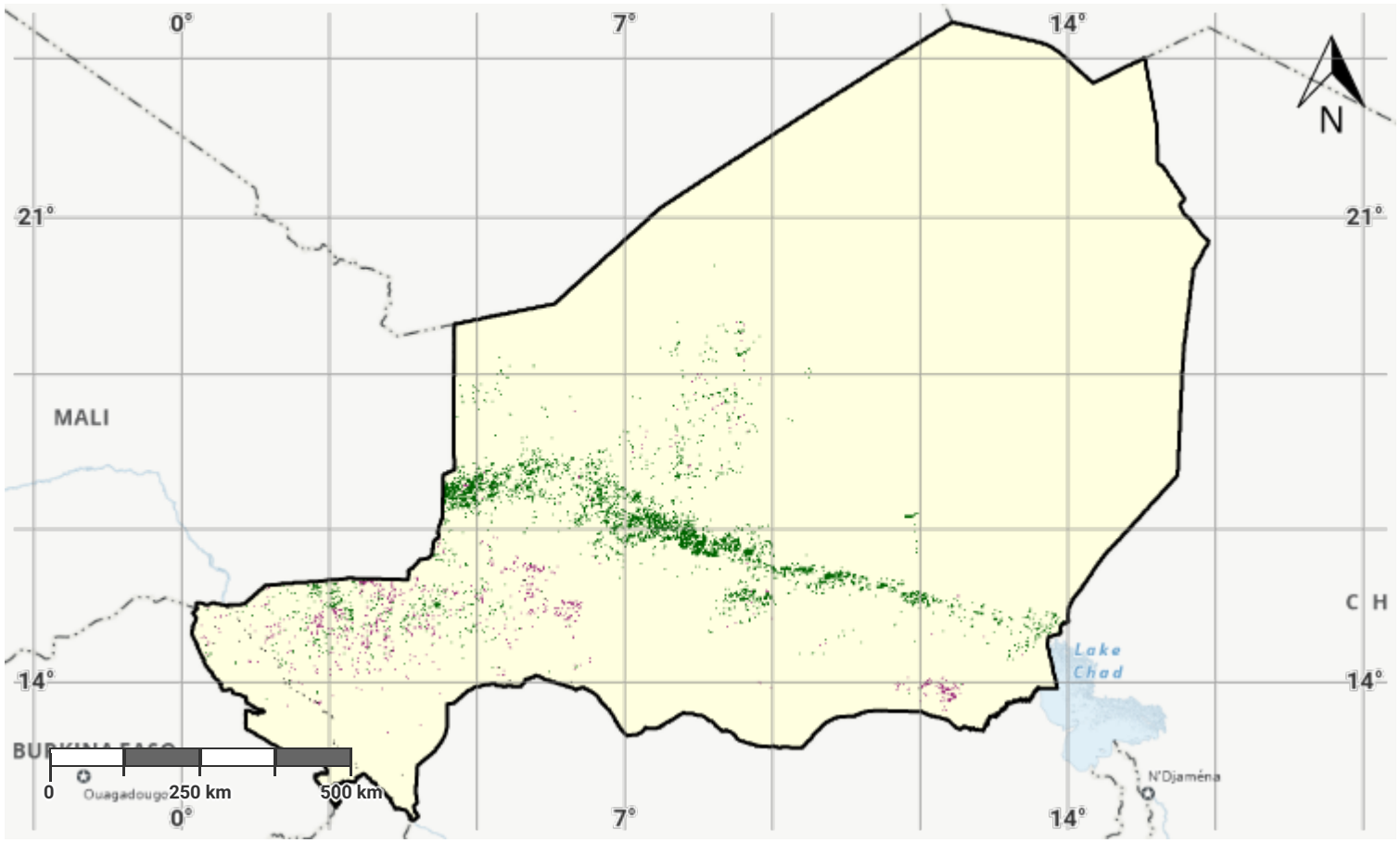
Niger – SO1-3.M7

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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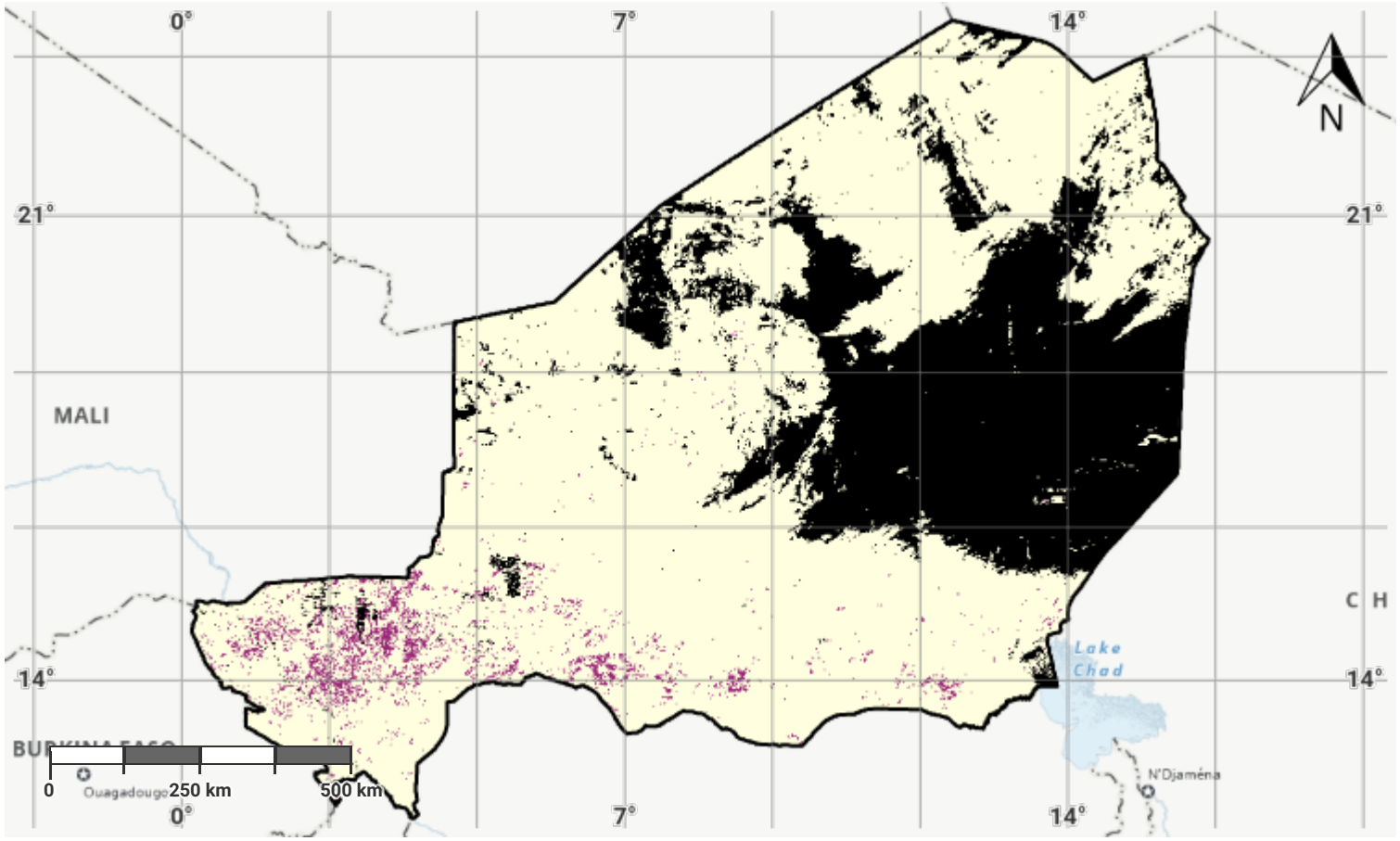
Niger – SO1-4.M1

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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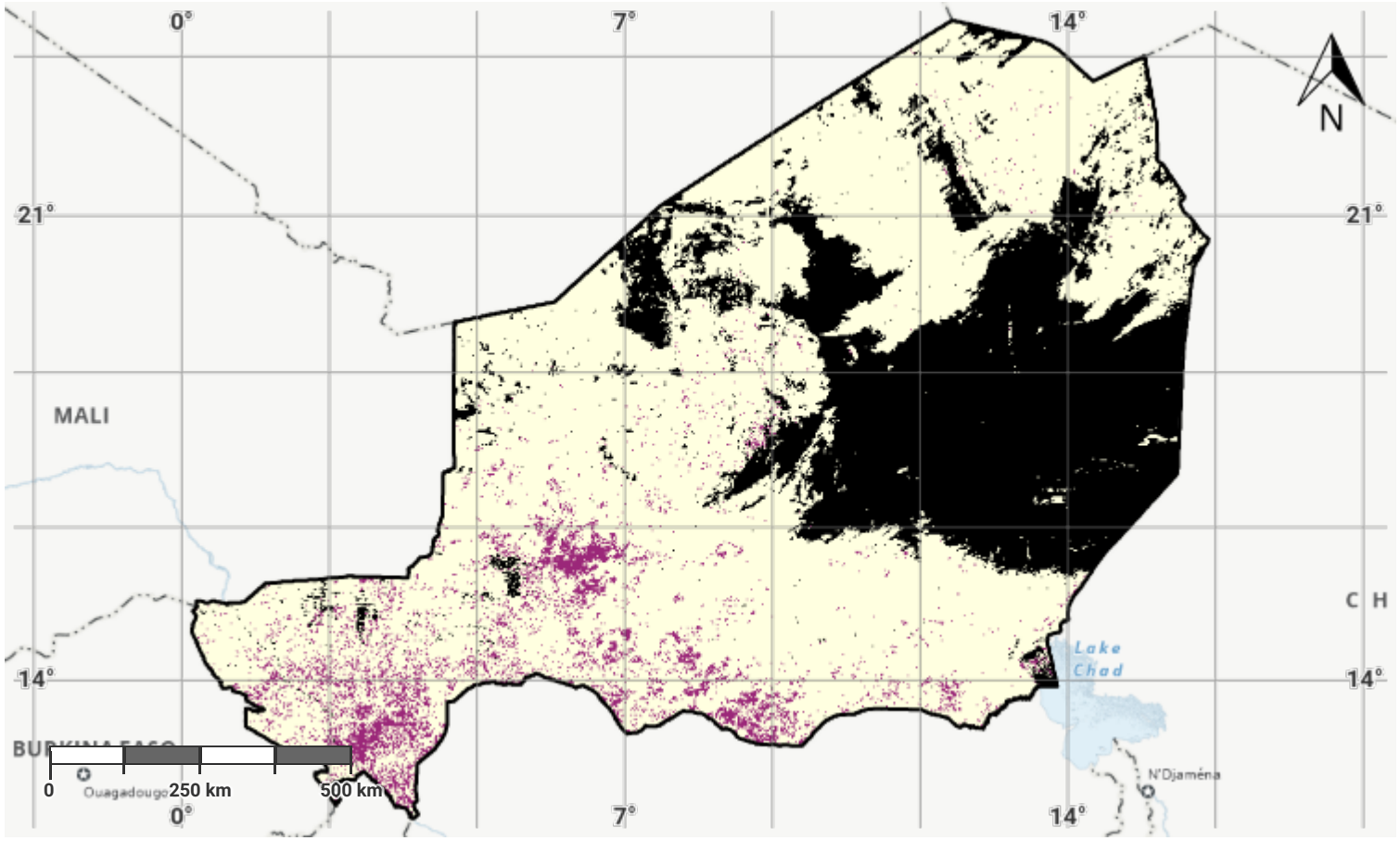
Source Data Credits

- 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

Niger – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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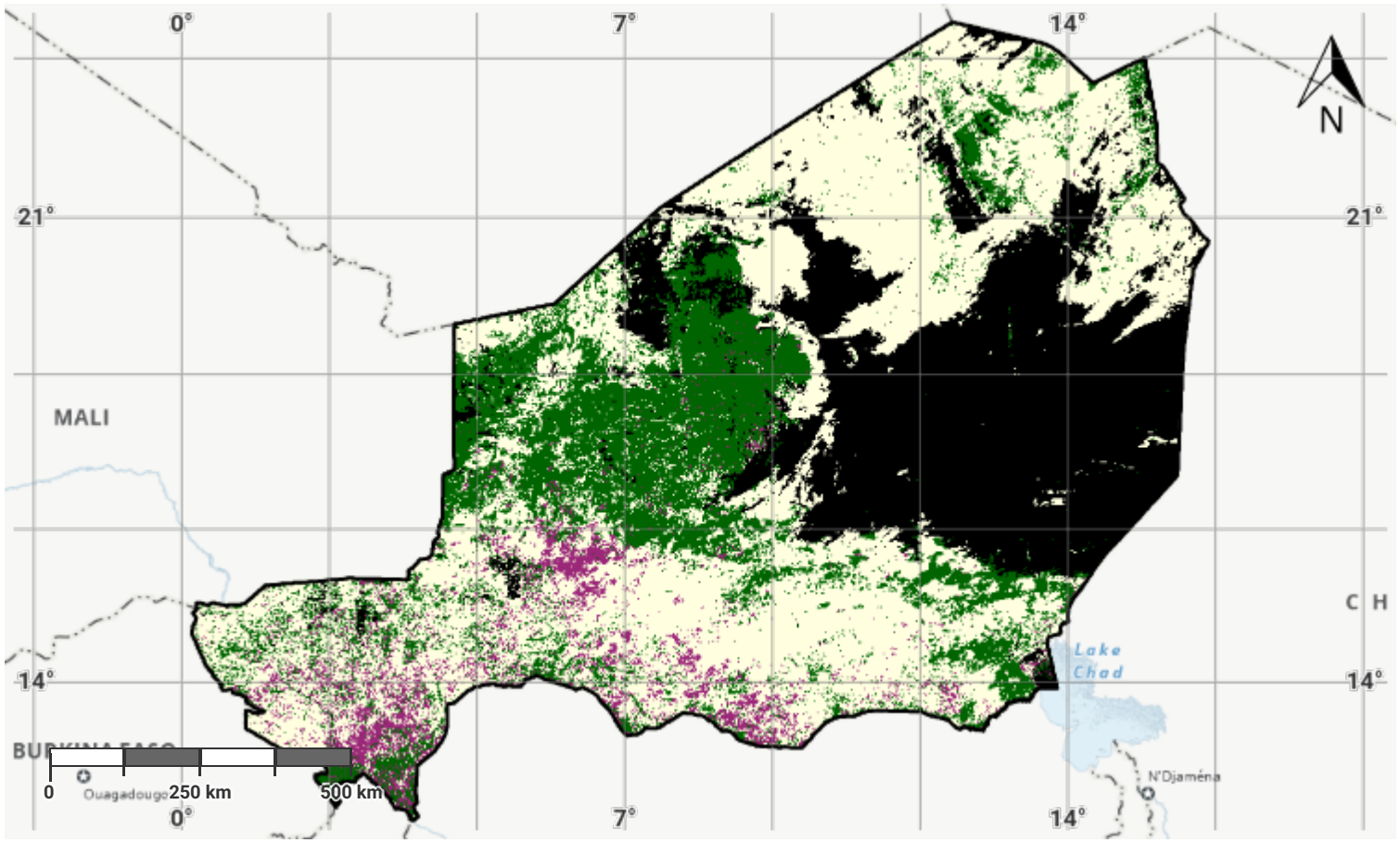
Niger – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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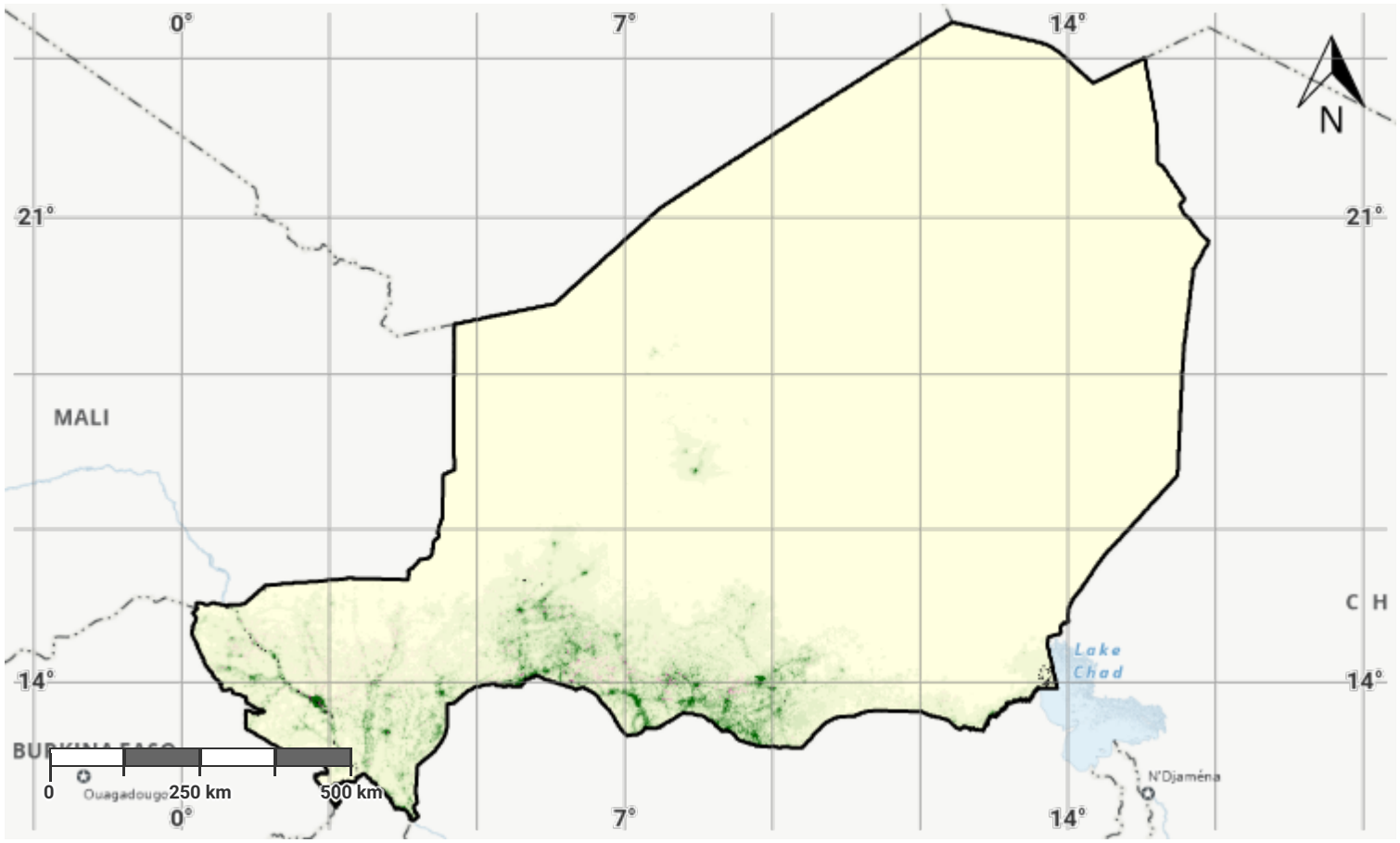
Niger – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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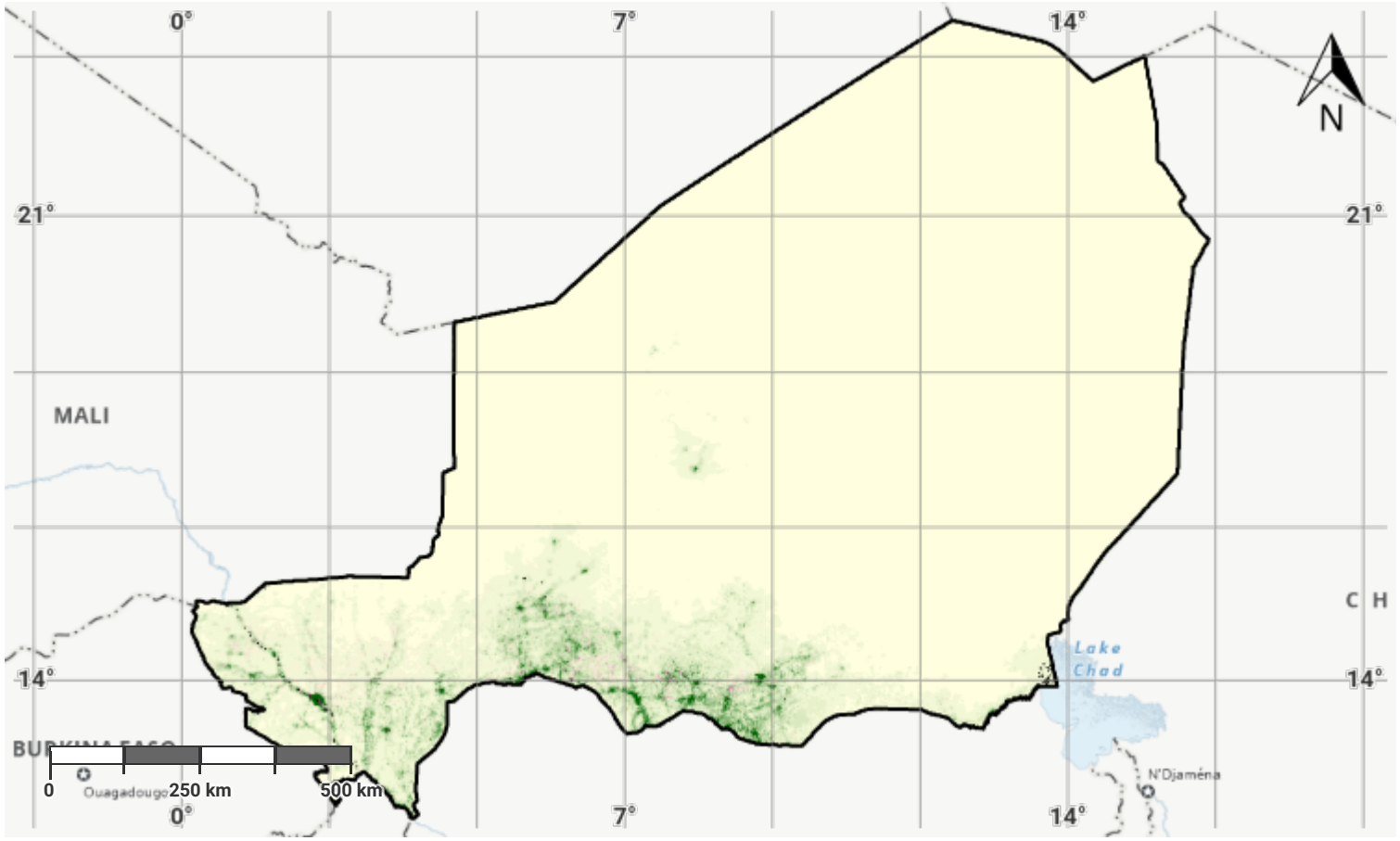
Source Data Credits

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

Niger – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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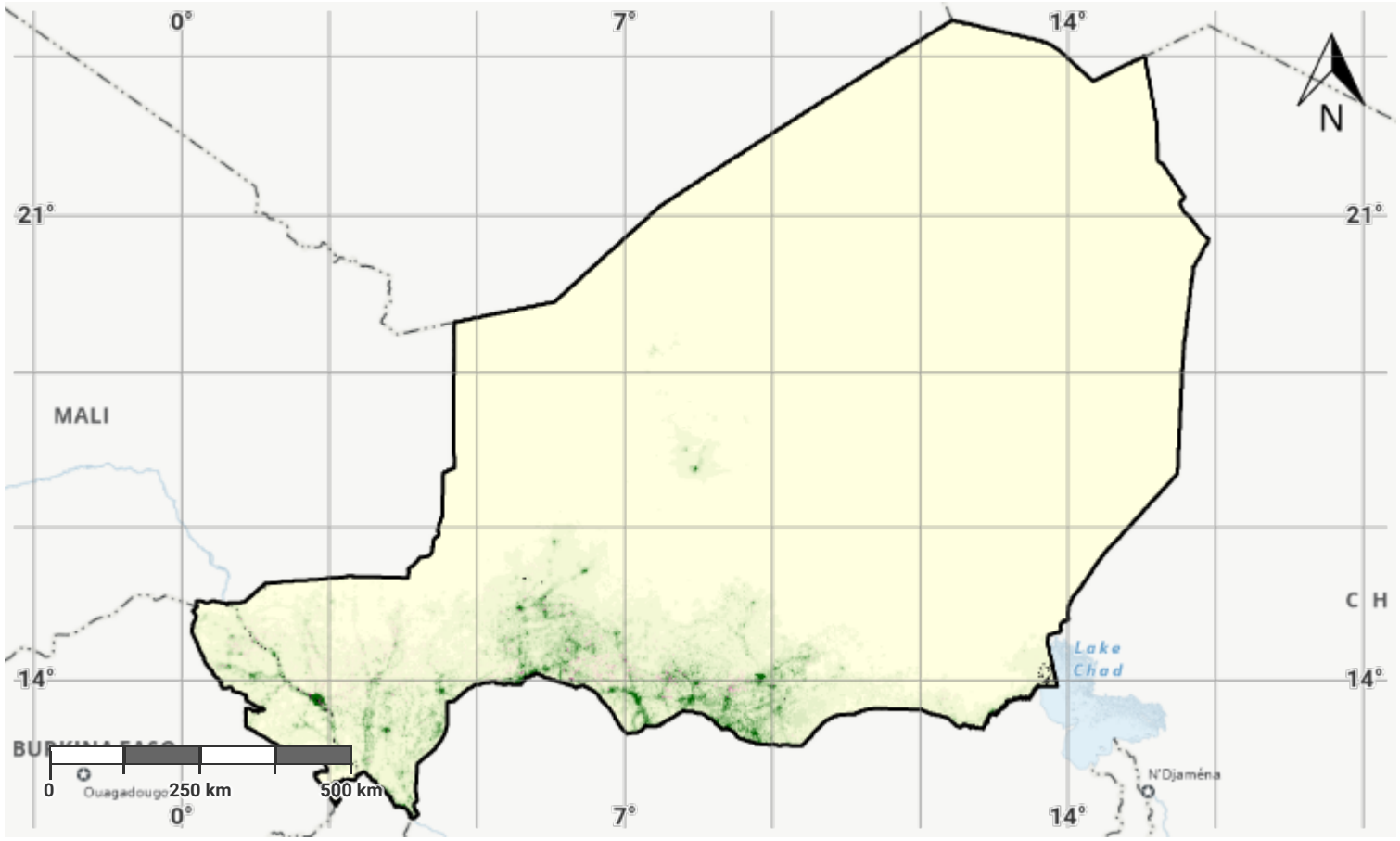
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Niger – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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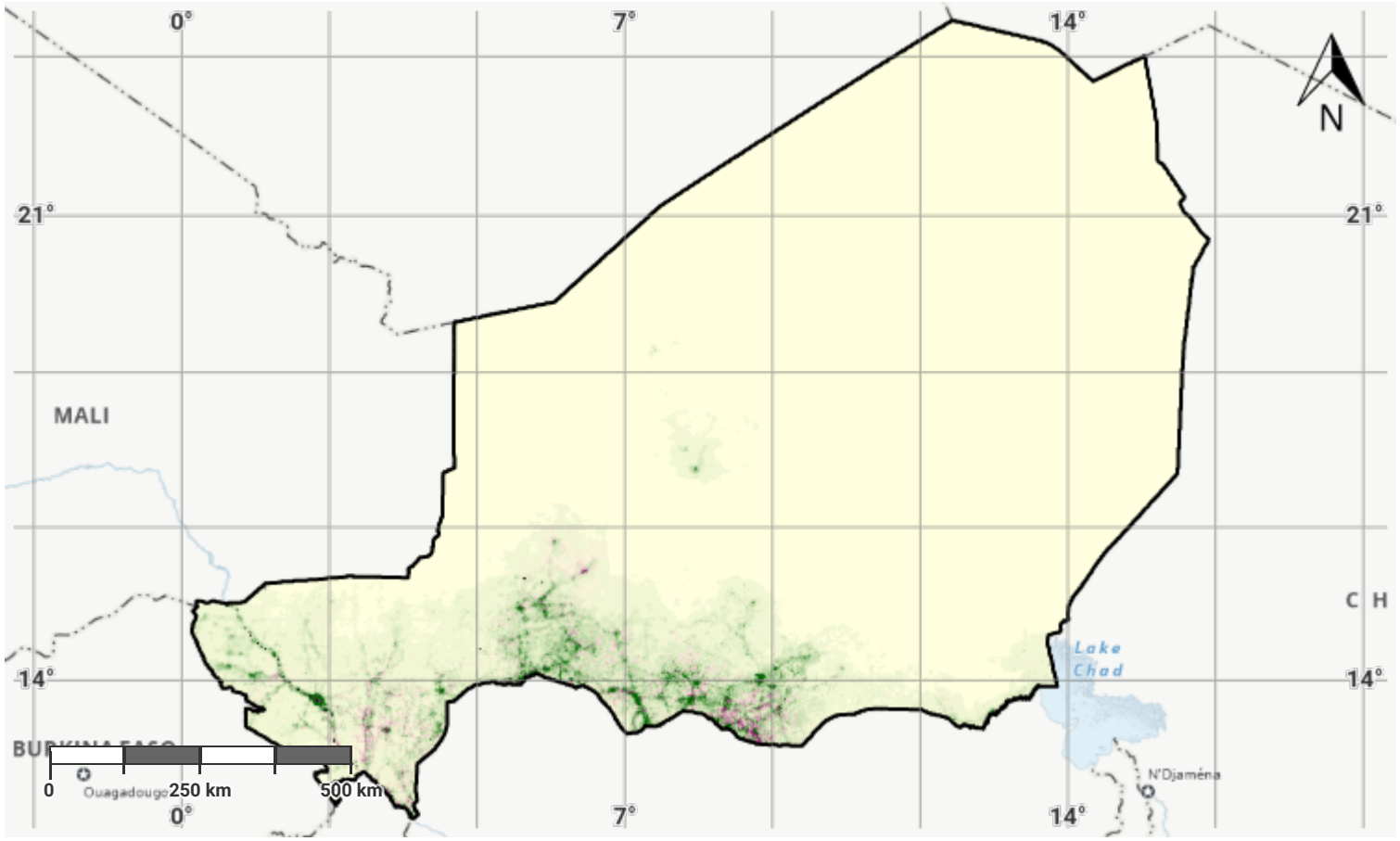
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Niger – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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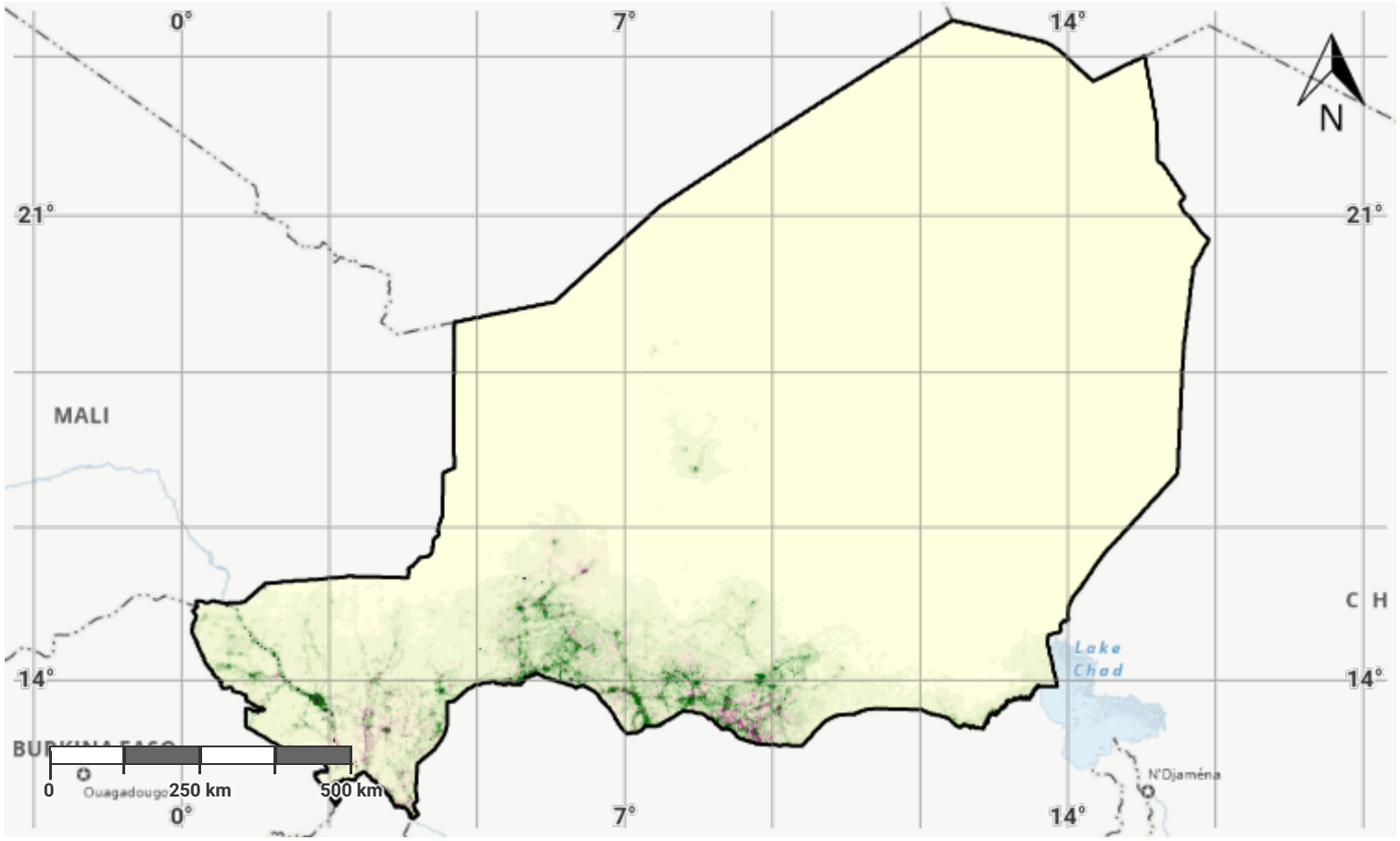
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Niger – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 190
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 190
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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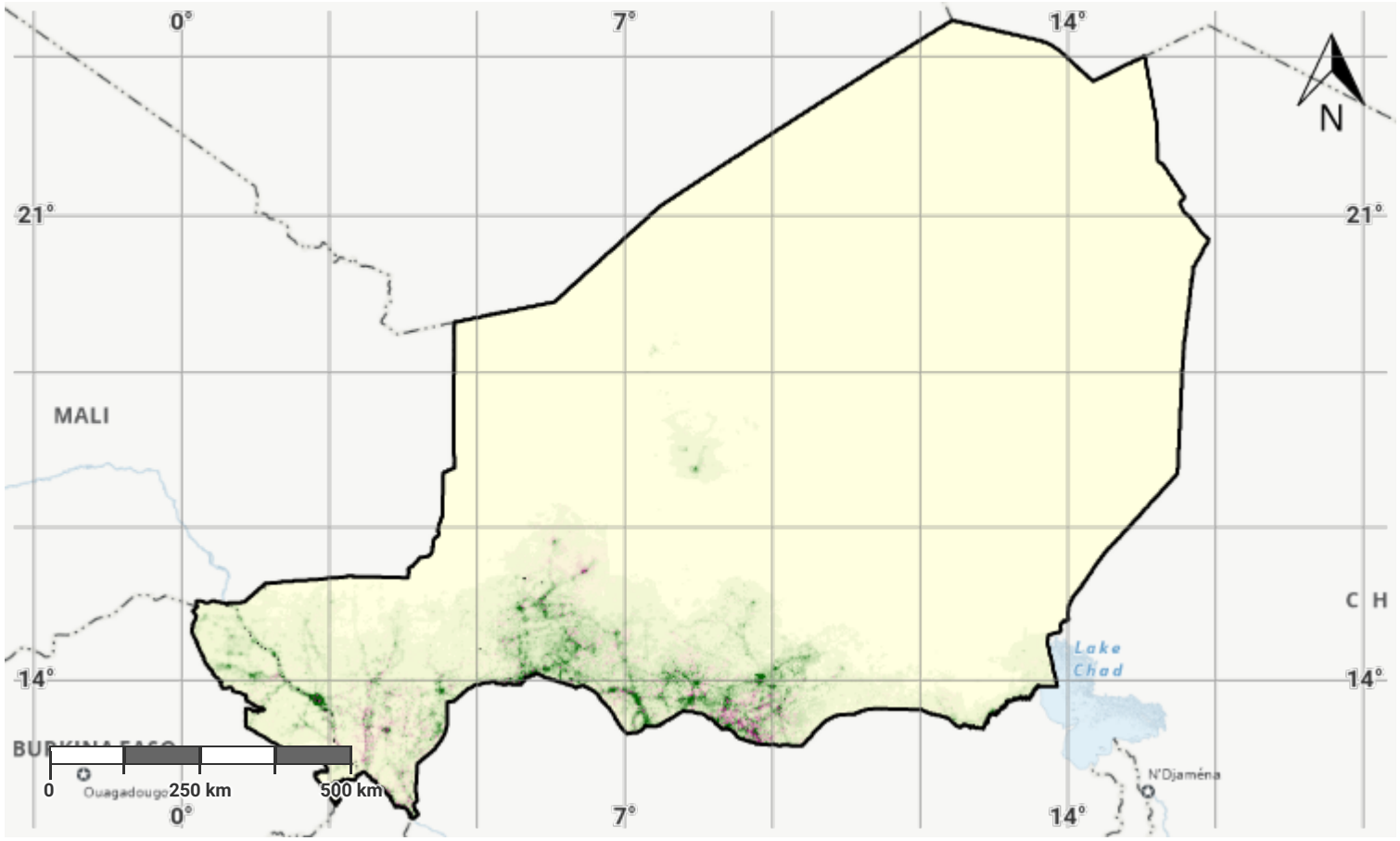
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Niger – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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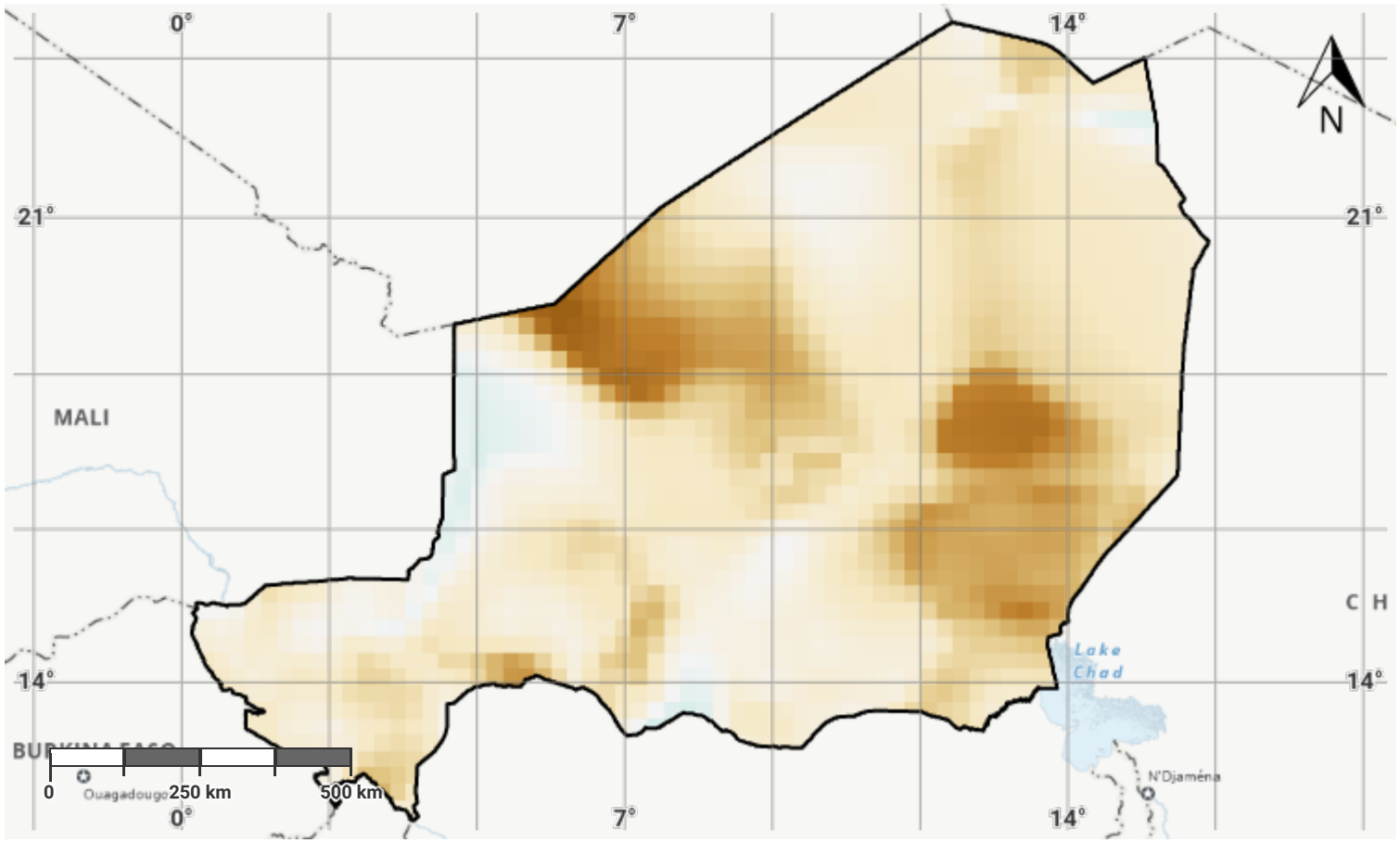
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Niger – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

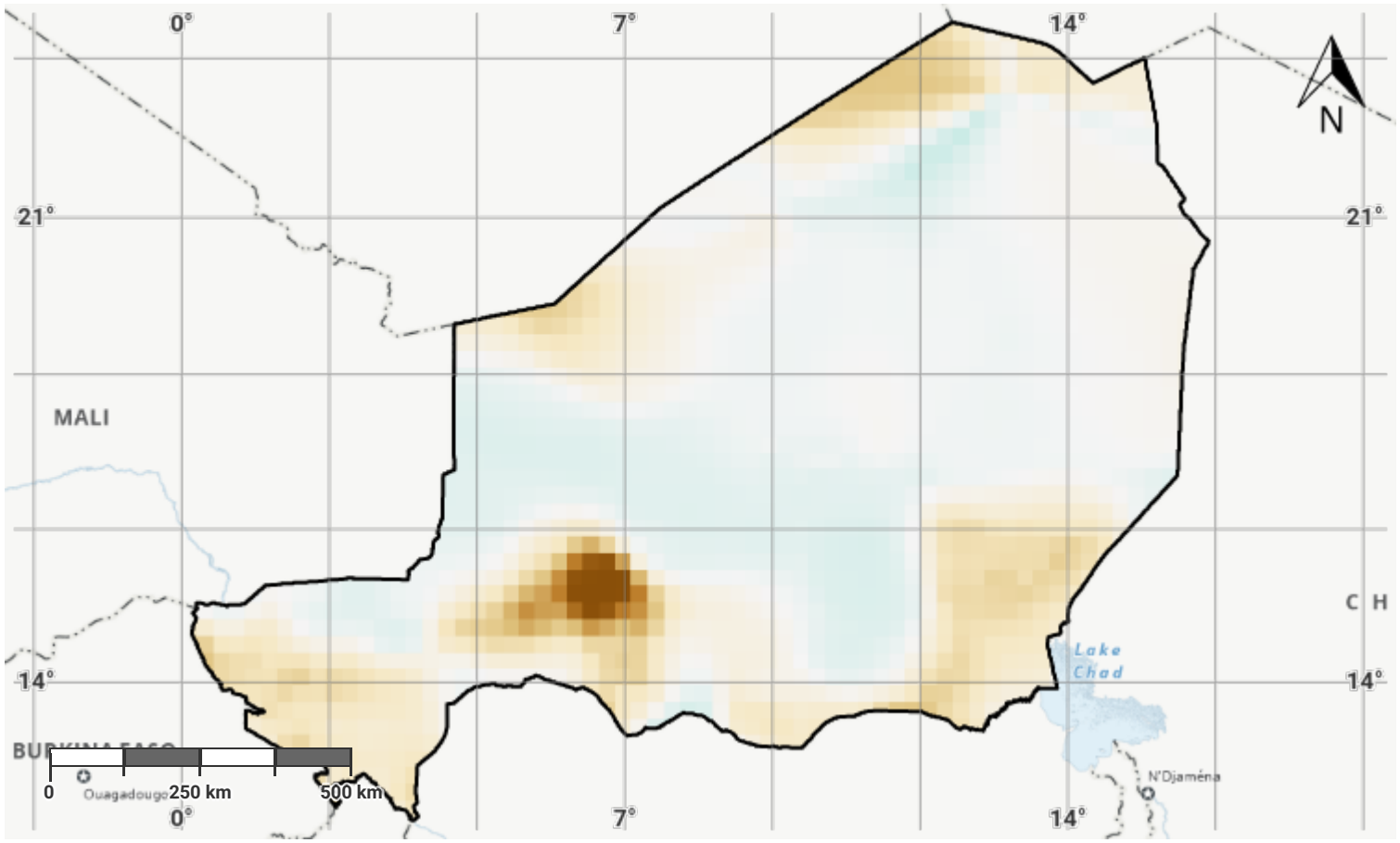
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Niger – 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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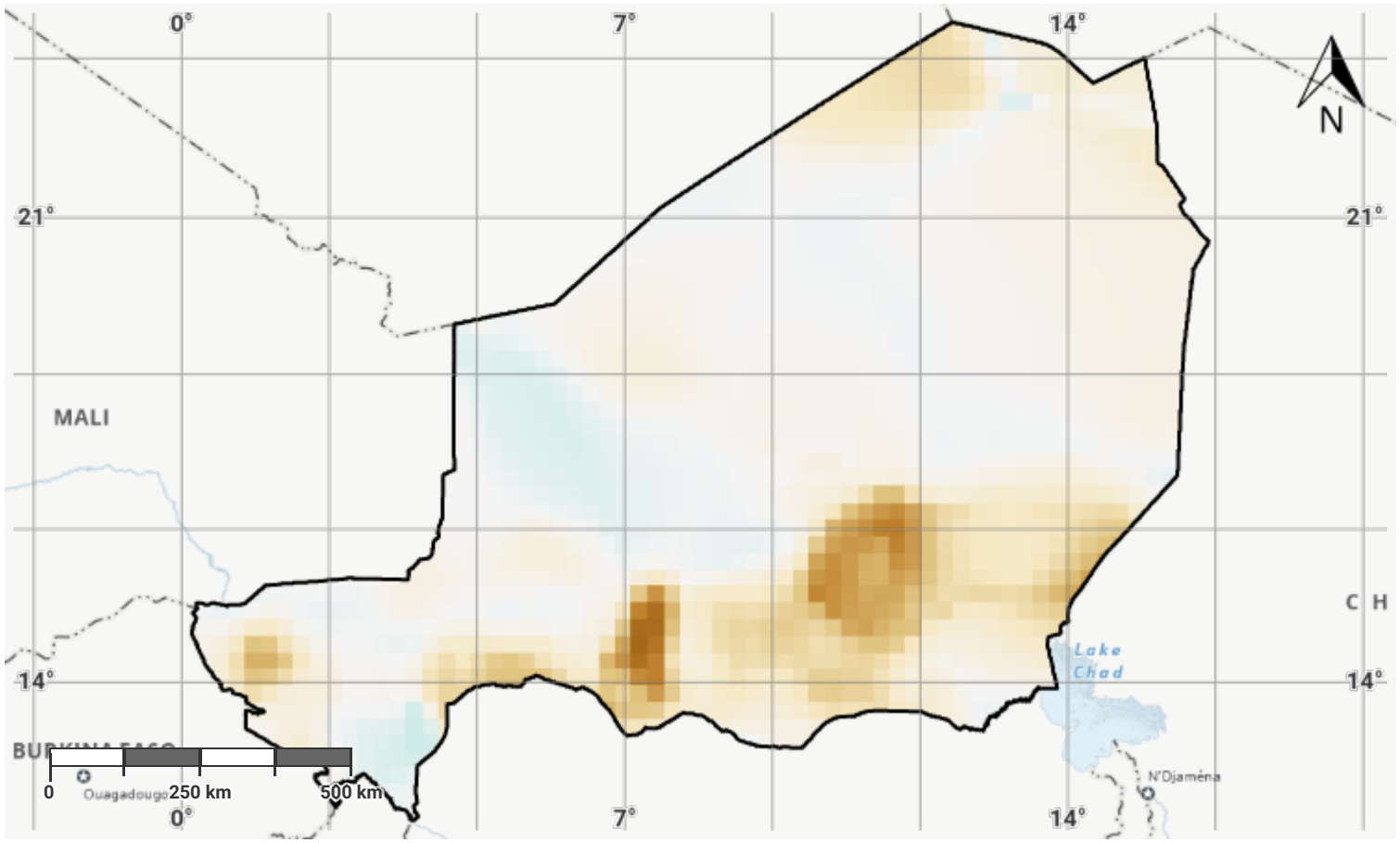
Niger – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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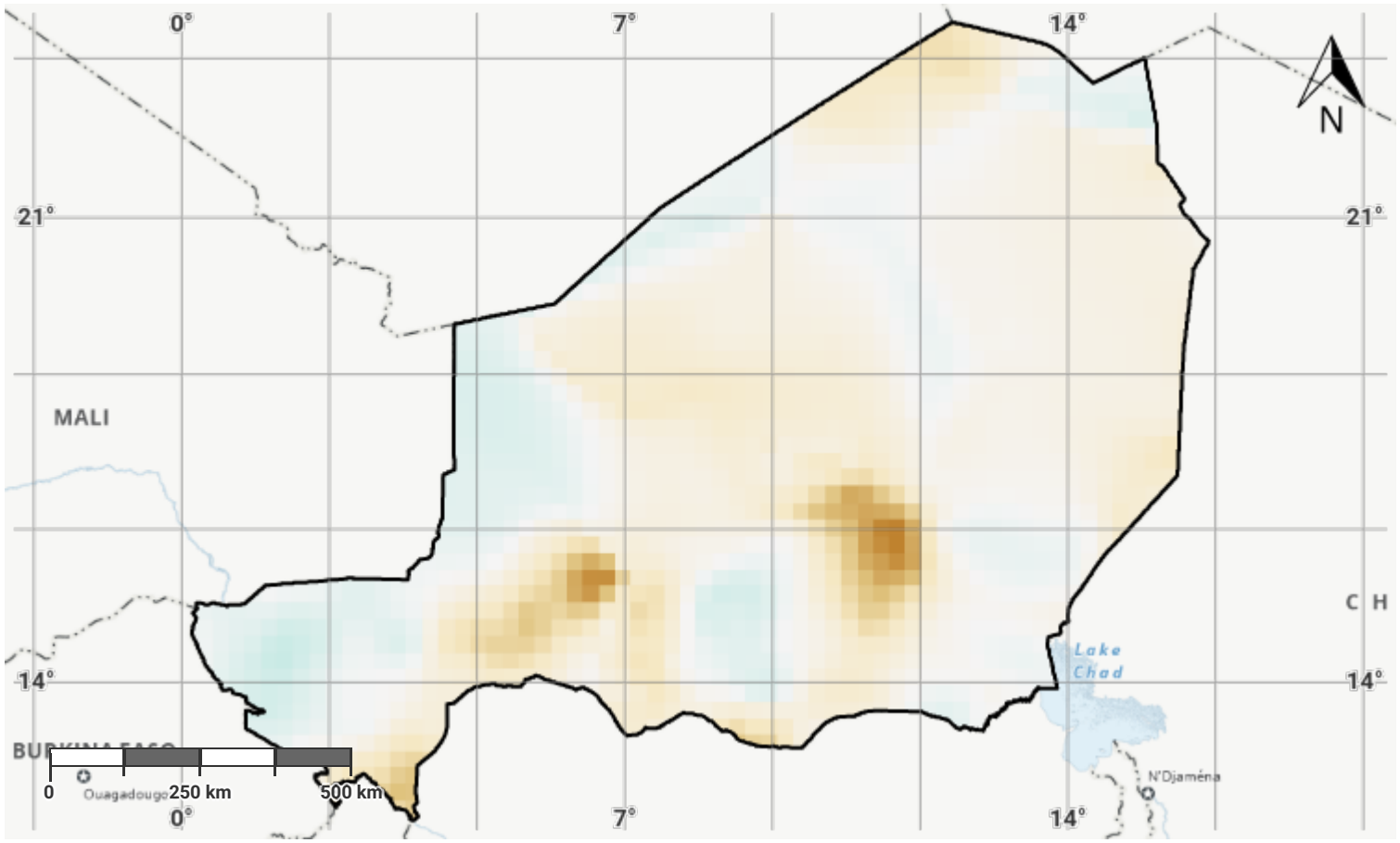
Niger – SO3-1.M4

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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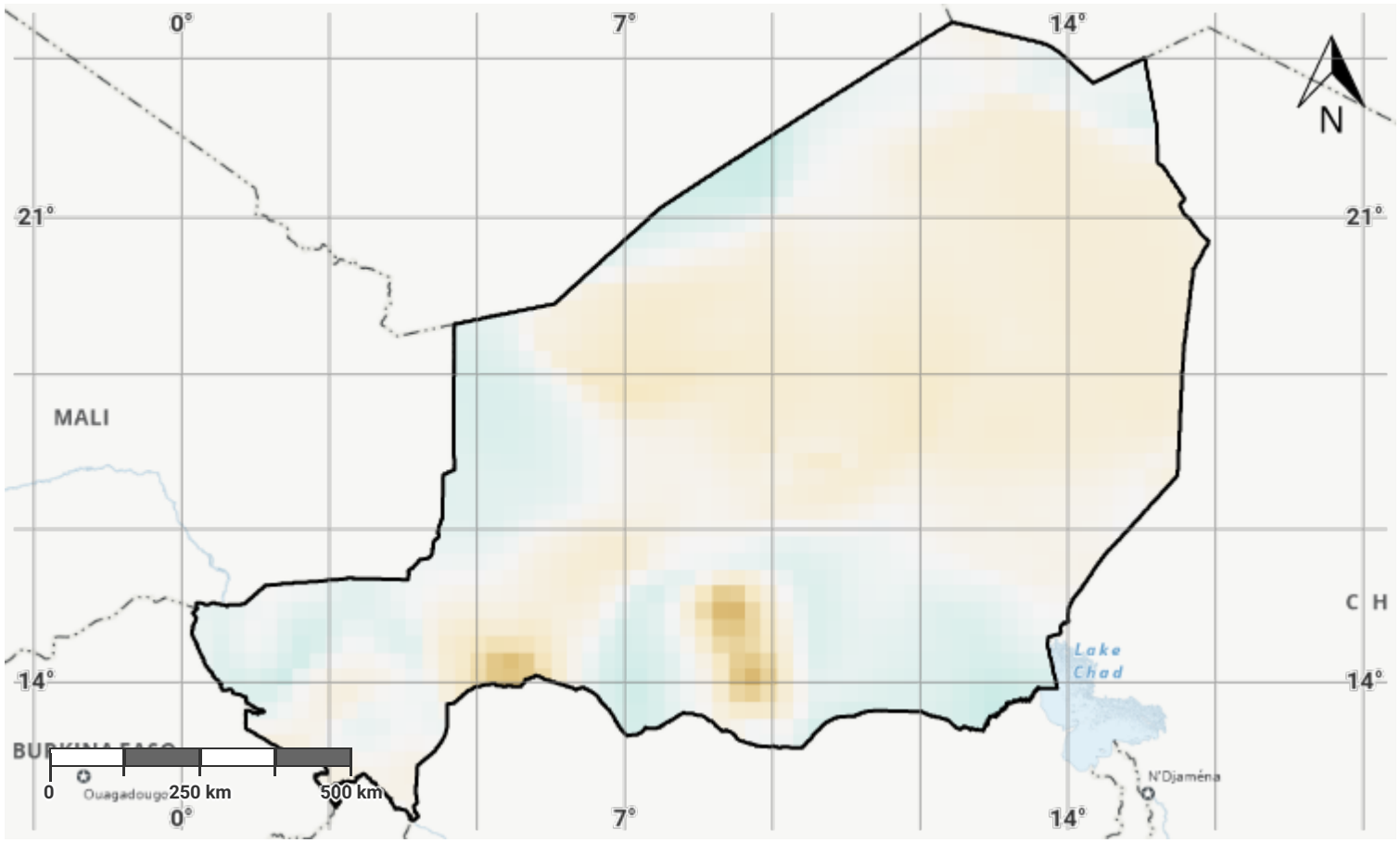
Niger – SO3-1.M5

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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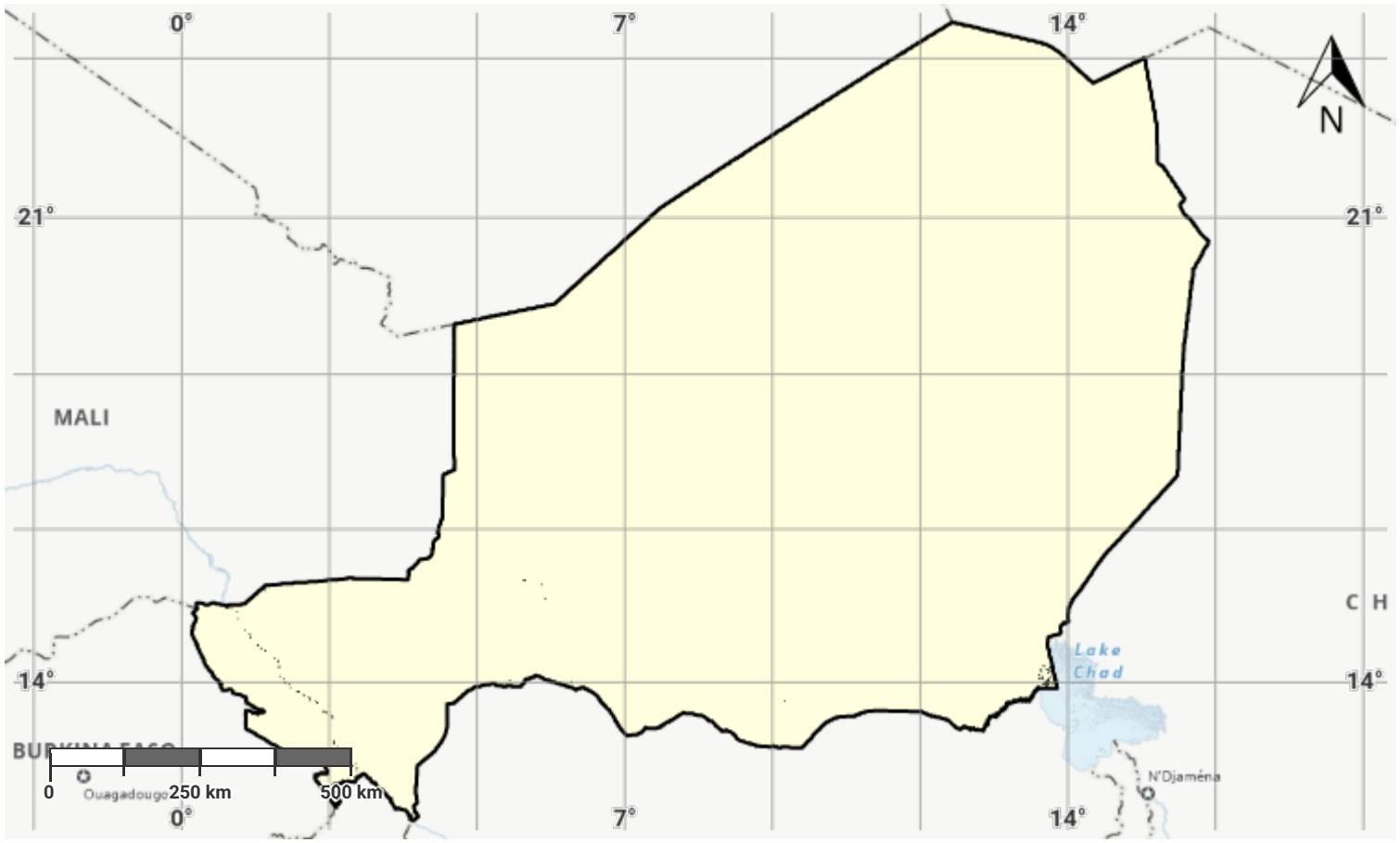
Niger – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 150
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 150
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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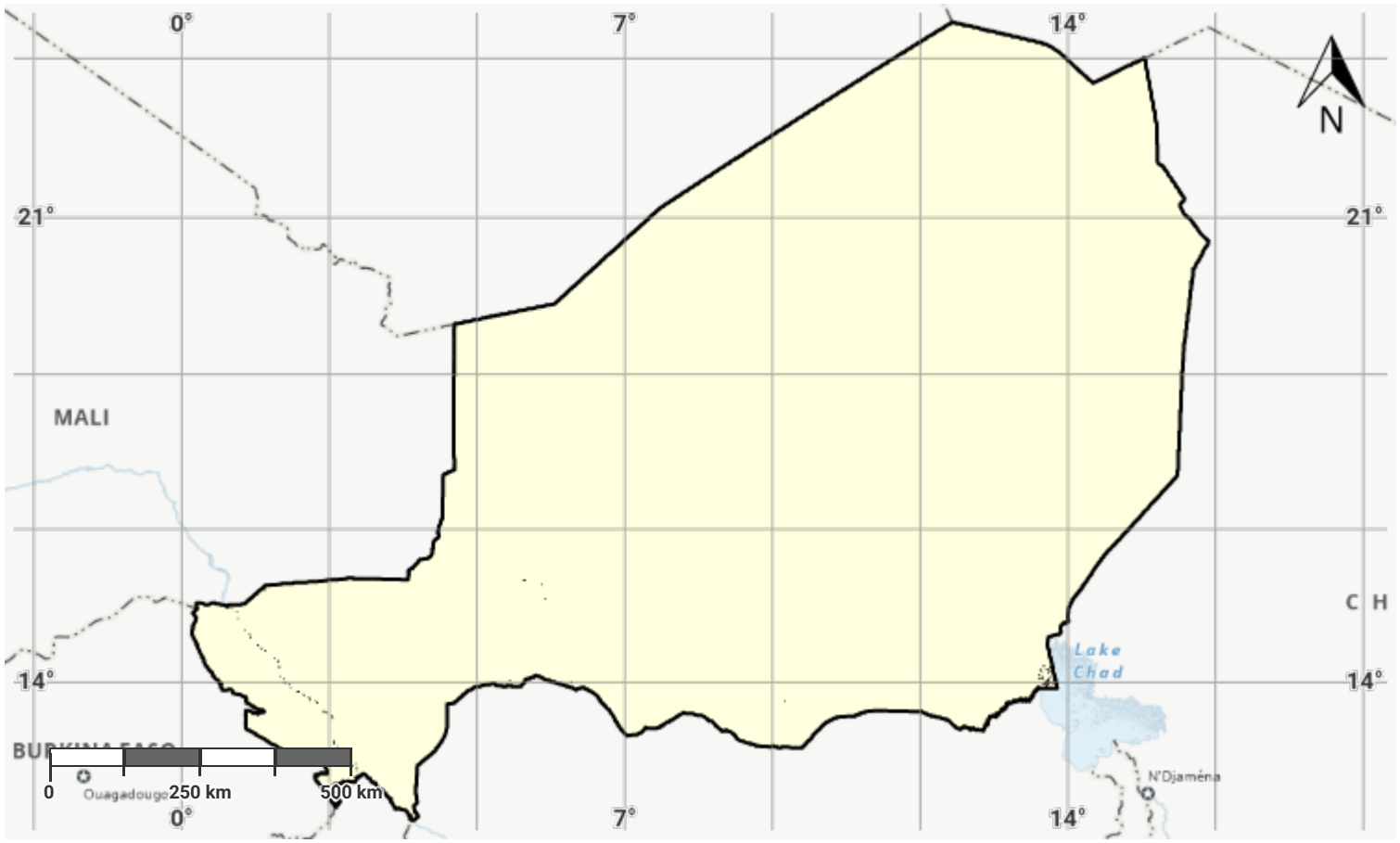
Niger – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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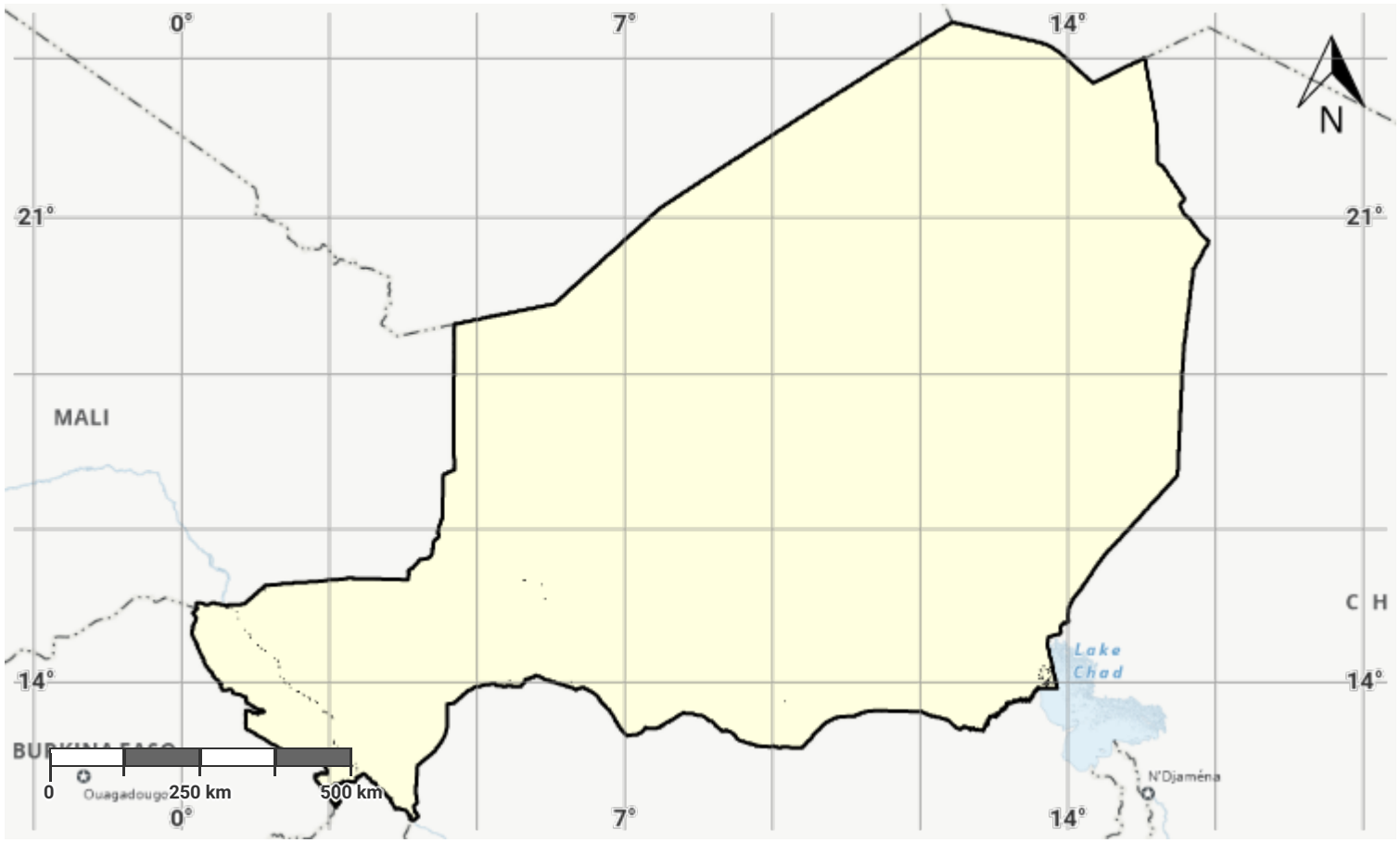
Niger – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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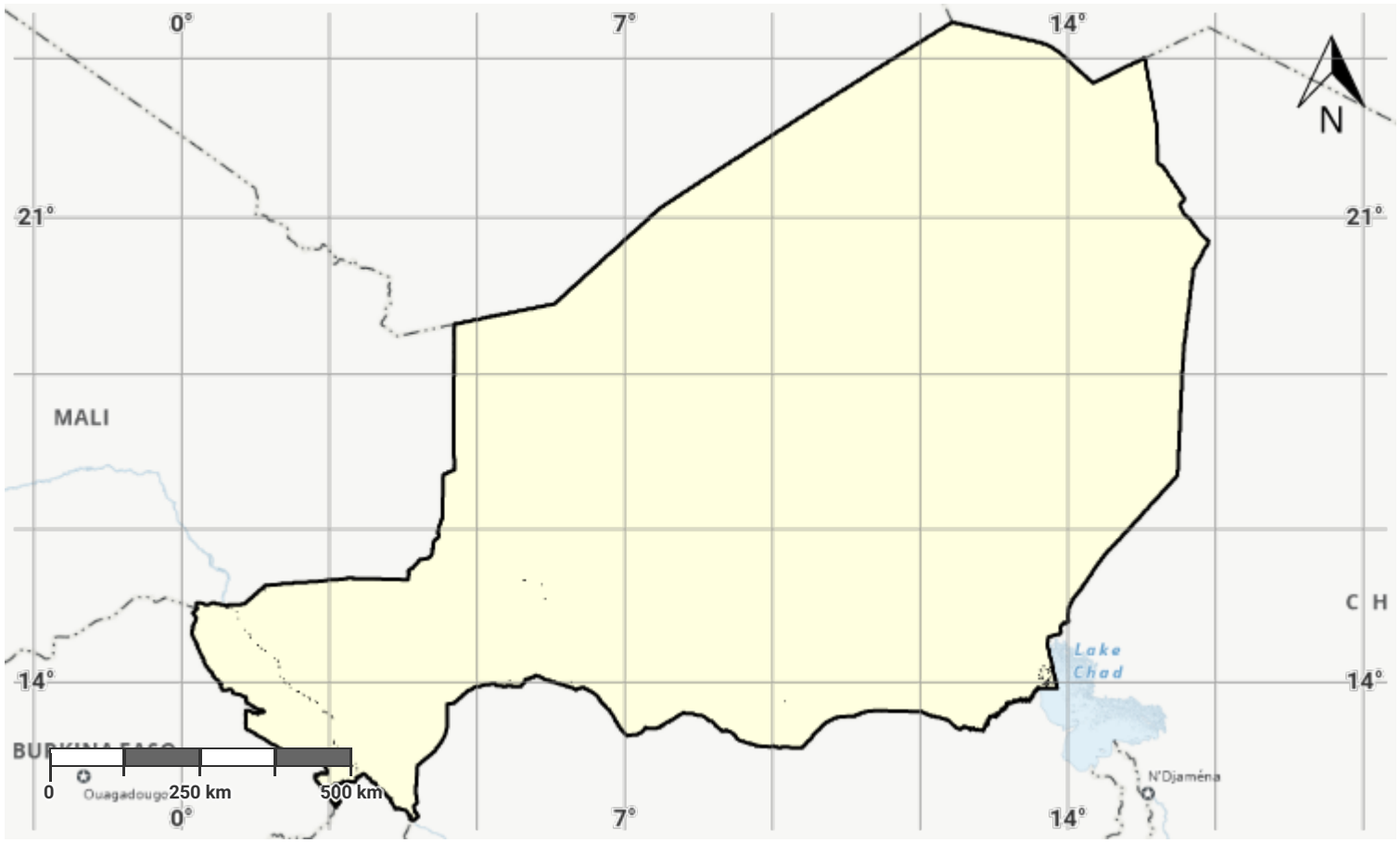
Niger – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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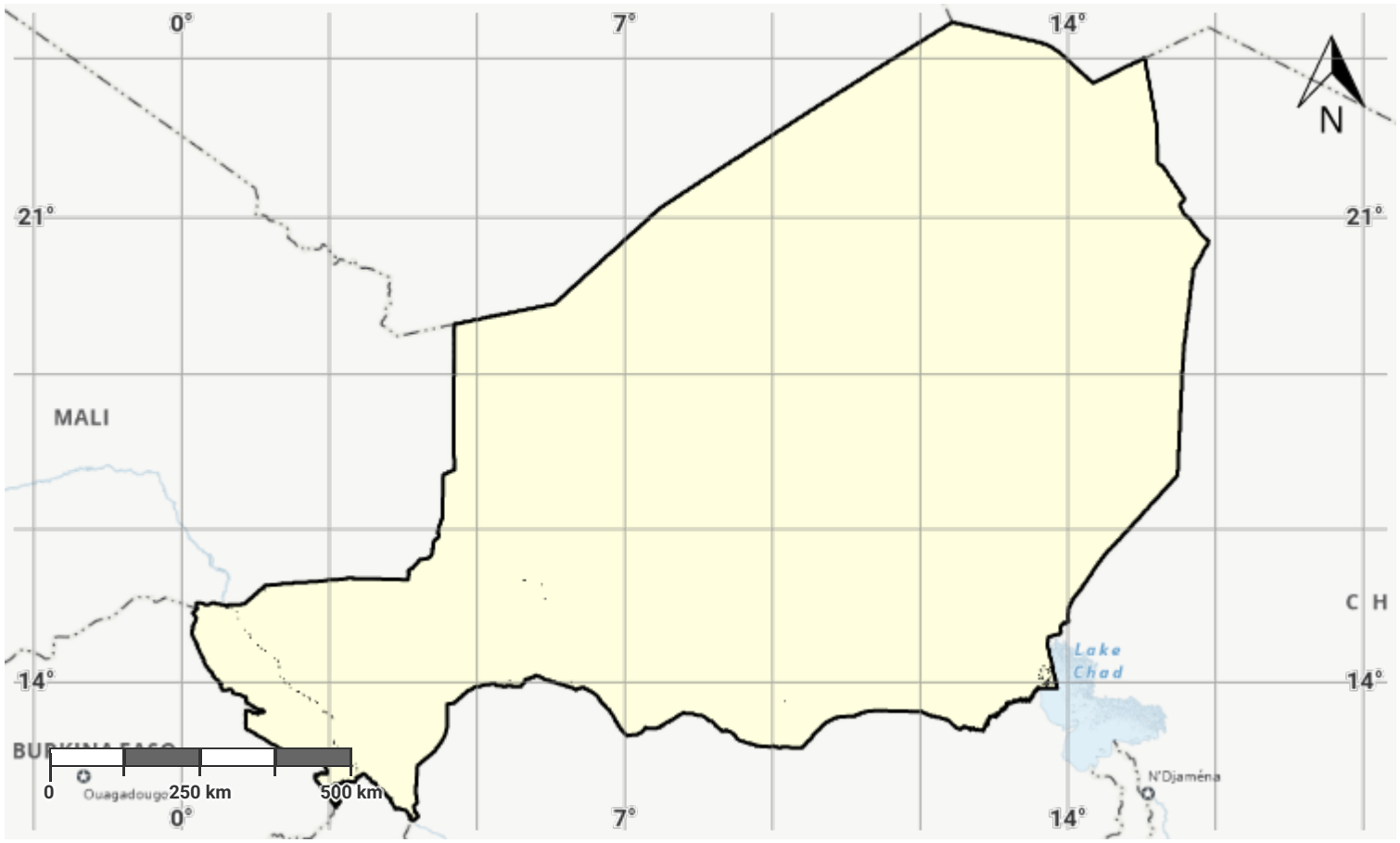
Niger – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting 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:3857 (Web Mercator)

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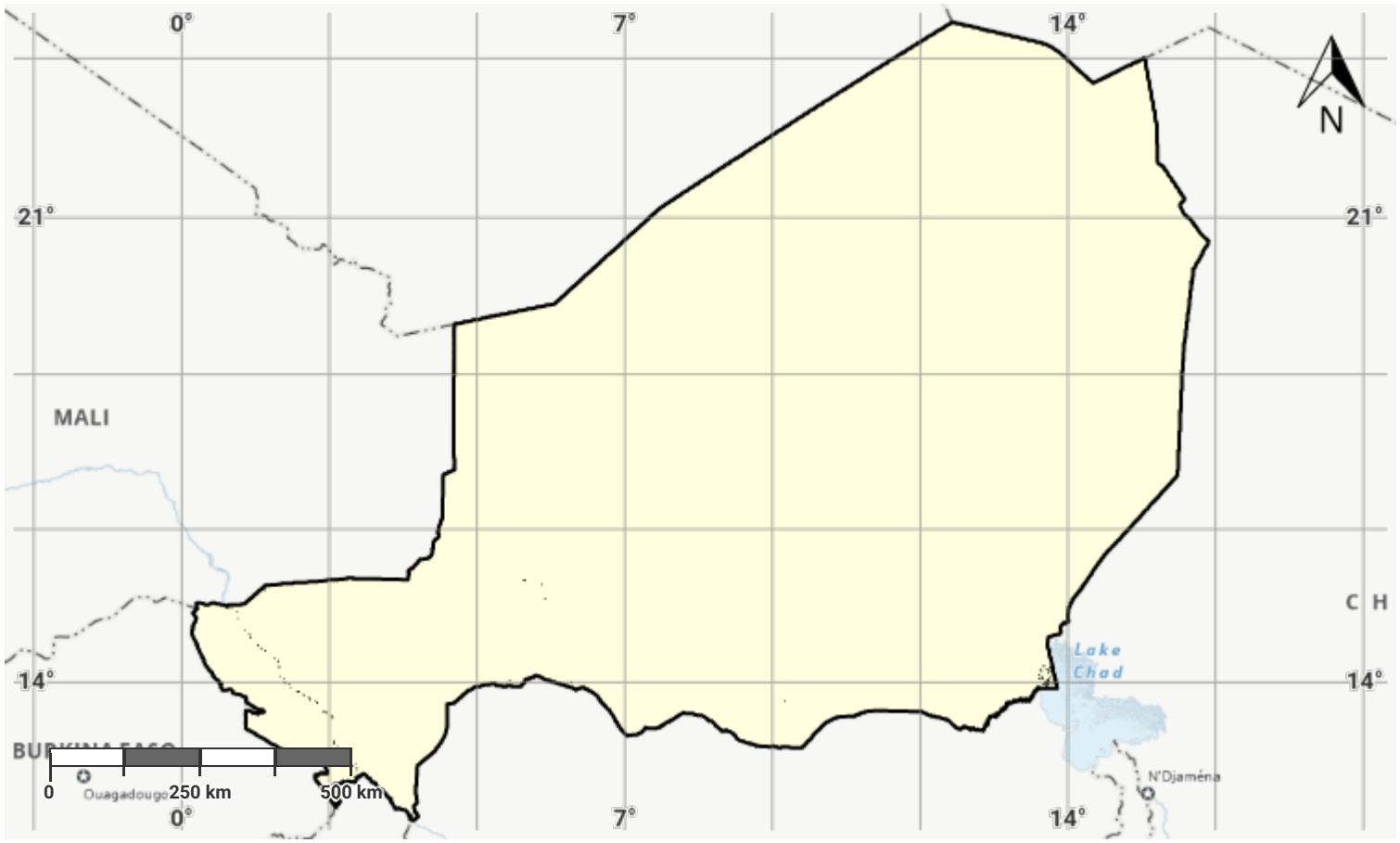
Niger – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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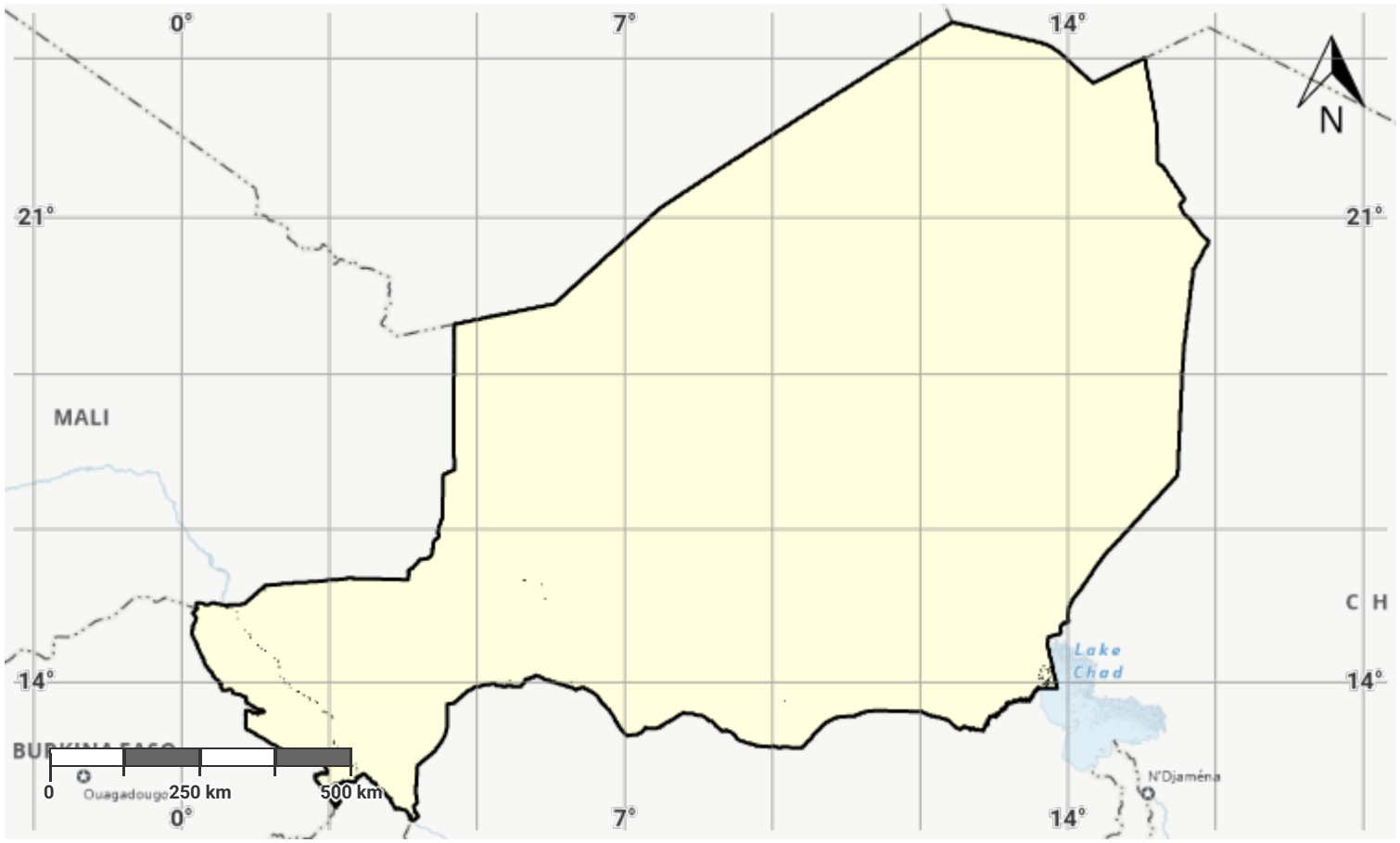
Niger – SO3-2.M7

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:3857 (Web Mercator)

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