

## Report from Nigeria



**United Nations**  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification



This report has been submitted by the government of Nigeria to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

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AJ. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

AL. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

AM. Drought exposure in the reporting period

AN. Female drought exposure in the reporting period

AO. Male drought exposure in the reporting period





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

## 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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total country area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Comments
2 001	899 953	10 380	910 333	
2 005	900 025	10 308	910 333	
2 010	899 992	10 341	910 333	
2 015	899 870	10 463	910 333	
2 019	899 677	10 656	910 333	

### Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Vegetation Loss	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Other

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

### Land cover

SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	No data (km <sup>2</sup> )
2000	175 473	149 760	558 980	12 737	2 836	142	10 405	
2001	175 834	147 287	560 767	12 816	3 105	144	10 381	
2002	176 445	145 001	562 198	12 829	3 347	144	10 369	
2003	176 435	142 861	564 167	12 830	3 539	145	10 358	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	No data (km <sup>2</sup> )
2004	182 370	134 253	566 686	12 852	3 684	145	10 342	
2005	182 251	132 935	567 866	12 873	3 955	145	10 308	
2006	182 029	131 458	569 322	12 863	4 212	148	10 302	
2007	182 215	128 192	572 149	12 886	4 458	150	10 285	
2008	182 509	124 271	575 516	12 895	4 704	160	10 277	
2009	182 598	121 691	577 770	12 853	4 936	166	10 319	
2010	182 529	120 778	578 540	12 831	5 148	166	10 341	
2011	182 650	119 580	579 424	12 829	5 335	166	10 351	
2012	182 569	118 053	580 789	12 767	5 581	164	10 410	
2013	182 593	117 550	580 920	12 756	5 923	166	10 426	
2014	183 090	116 398	581 229	12 749	6 242	159	10 466	
2015	183 073	116 364	581 074	12 746	6 454	159	10 463	
2016	184 863	115 213	579 849	12 700	7 017	172	10 521	
2017	186 315	114 239	579 181	12 699	7 166	175	10 559	
2018	190 299	112 093	577 239	12 709	7 215	183	10 595	
2019	194 243	109 529	575 397	12 702	7 610	195	10 656	
2020								

## Land cover change

### SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	170 976	523	3 577	146	234	0	17	175 473
Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	8 967	114 035	26 117	13	551	27	50	149 760
Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	3 075	1 797	551 334	16	2 721	0	38	558 981
Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	19	3	25	12 412	96	0	182	12 737
Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	0	0	2 836	0	0	2 836
Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	1	2	1	0	132	7	143
Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	36	6	19	158	16	0	10 170	10 405
Total	183 073	116 365	581 074	12 746	6 454	159	10 464	

### SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km<sup>2</sup>) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total land area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Total	194 243	109 529	575 398	12 703	7 609	195	10 656	

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

	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)	182 296	62	607	8	37	0	63	183 073
Grasslands (km²)	5 070	107 917	3 195	31	79	40	33	116 365
Croplands (km²)	6 829	1 548	571 596	44	1 022	0	35	581 074
Wetlands (km²)	47	0	0	12 604	17	0	77	12 745
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	6 454	0	0	6 454
Other Lands (km²)	1	2	0	0	0	155	0	158
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	16	0	0	10 448	10 464
Total	194 243	109 529	575 398	12 703	7 609	195	10 656	

### 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	9 748	1 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	900 584	98 .9
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	15 097	1 .7
Land area with stable land cover	891 694	98 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	3 542	0 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

### General comments

The captured improvement recorded is due to the implemented projects and programme of the federal, state, local government as well as other NGOs and CBOs

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

### Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km<sup>2</sup>) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )	No Data (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas	2 478	15 677	71 762	44 160	36 704	196
Grasslands	322	7 069	58 185	32 604	15 719	136
Croplands	1 845	29 069	332 838	119 021	67 088	1 472
Wetlands	282	235	7 430	805	516	3 143
Artificial surfaces	108	50	2 475	126	69	7
Other Lands	2	4	108	14	3	2
Water bodies	104	137	6 402	895	398	2 233

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km<sup>2</sup>) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )	No Data (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas	1 526	18 299	52 254	37 371	69 930	197
Grasslands	3 576	15 560	39 031	17 209	30 845	137
Croplands	8 785	111 708	193 037	55 211	184 007	1 477
Wetlands	1 503	512	5 175	941	1 127	3 208
Artificial surfaces	360	139	2 577	548	324	7
Other Lands	11	3	84	18	15	2
Water bodies	416	348	6 176	395	601	2 225

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 km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )
Grasslands	Croplands	26 117	3	829	20 086	3 813	1 380
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	8 967	2	569	3 080	3 214	2 101
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	3 577	63	664	1 429	394	1 018
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 075	43	422	929	678	999

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 km<sup>2</sup>) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the reporting period
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )
Grasslands	Croplands	19 041	146	3 243	11 609	1 119	2 919
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	7 616	22	629	1 814	1 860	3 286
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	6 972	6	1 030	2 422	1 180	2 333
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 954	148	258	1 998	228	318

## Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	60 024	6 .7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	834 747	92 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	5 156	0 .6

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	297 986	33 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	428 543	47 .6
Land area with degraded land productivity	168 185	18 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	5 155	0 .6

## General comments

The captured high level of degraded land productivity is due to increased insecurity in the arid and semi-arid area of the country (such as banditry, herders and farmers conflicts, Kidnapping and terrorists) depriving the locals who depends directly on the lands from gaining access to land for agricultural purposes and this arid area of land account for over sixty percent of total country area. Other influencers includes; urbanization, desert encroachment, over grazing and poor land management practices.

### 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	64	29	38	127	107	23	19
2001	64	30	38	126	98	23	19
2002	63	30	38	126	91	23	19
2003	63	31	38	126	86	23	19
2004	61	33	37	126	82	23	19
2005	61	33	37	125	77	23	19
2006	61	33	37	125	72	23	19
2007	61	34	37	125	68	22	19
2008	61	35	37	125	64	21	19
2009	61	36	37	126	61	20	19
2010	61	36	37	126	59	20	19
2011	61	37	37	126	57	20	19
2012	61	37	37	126	54	20	19
2013	61	37	36	127	51	20	19
2014	61	38	36	127	49	21	19
2015	64	35	36	126	48	23	21
2016	63	36	36	126	45	22	21
2017	63	36	36	126	44	21	21
2018	61	37	36	126	43	20	21
2019	60	38	36	126	41	19	21
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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 075	64 .6	72 .5	19 856 276	22 307 146	2 450 870

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	8 967	52 .4	52 .4	46 988 568	46 987 509	-1 059
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	3 577	64 .9	57 .7	23 217 478	20 656 402	-2 561 076
Grasslands	Croplands	26 117	35 .1	31 .3	91 640 087	81 875 738	-9 764 349

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	6 829	48 .4	49 .2	33 082 567	33 597 848	515 281
Croplands	Grasslands	1 548	34 .9	35 .3	5 405 118	5 471 931	66 813
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	5 070	42 .6	42 .6	21 583 124	21 584 359	1 235
Grasslands	Croplands	3 195	35 .8	34 .5	11 447 929	11 032 161	-415 768

### Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	16 108	1 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	883 164	98 .1
Land area with no SOC data	655	0 .1

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	3	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	894 894	99 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	4 349	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	622	0 .1

### General comments

The improvement in SOC recorded is due to implemented Government Policies, projects and programme as well as concerted efforts of CBOs and NGOs

## 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 km<sup>2</sup>), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	79 055	8 .8
Reporting Period	210 658	23 .4
Change in degraded extent	131603	

#### Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

- ☒ Land Cover
- ☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
- ☒ SOC Stock

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

#### Level of Confidence

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

- ☒ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
- ☐ Medium (based on partial evidence)
- ☐ Low (based on limited evidence)

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

This is due to field analyses, assessment of land practices and expert judgements.

#### 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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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### Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
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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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Kano State	Esabongeri	140	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation</li> <li>Grazing land management</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore/improve tree-covered areas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Ogun State	include Imeko Game Reserve and Aworo Forest Reserve	1 .1679	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>Native and planted forest management</li> <li>Fire regime change</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restore/improve tree-covered areas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>Increase land productivity in tree covered areas</li> <li>Restore tree-covered areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands</li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Oyo State	Saki	0 .6629	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>2. Fire regime change</li> <li>3. Climate change</li> <li>4. Grazing land management</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase protected areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase protected area extent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Manage artificial surfaces               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Kwara State	Ilesha Ibariba	0 .4733		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Grazing land management</li> <li>2. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>3. Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>4. Fire regime change</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase protected areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase protected area extent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses</li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Delta State	Ejeba	0 .8522	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-timber natural resource extraction</li> <li>2. Grazing land management</li> <li>3. Climate change</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore/improve croplands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Practise sustainable land management</li> <li>◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> <li>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Anambra	Oroma –Etiti	0 .9448	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>2. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>3. Grazing land management</li> <li>4. Land abandonment</li> <li>5. Non-timber natural resource extraction</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore/improve wetlands             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands</li> <li>◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase protected areas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase protected area extent</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Improve coastal management             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce coastal erosion</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses</li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Imo State	Orishaeze	1 .7031	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>2. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>3. Land abandonment</li> <li>4. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore/improve croplands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Practise sustainable land management</li> <li>◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce soil erosion</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Cross River State	Ifiang Nsung	1 .0403	Establishment of expert panels	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-timber natural resource extraction</li> <li>2. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>3. Fire regime change</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage artificial surfaces               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces</li> <li>◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Restore/improve grasslands</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands</li> <li>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land</li> <li>◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Kaduna State	Badoko	0 .1873	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cropland and agroforestry management</li> <li>2. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)</li> <li>• Restore/improve croplands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Practise sustainable land management</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve grasslands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)</li> <li>◦ Restore and improve pastures</li> <li>◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve multiple functions</li> <li>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands</li> <li>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land</li> <li>◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Nasarawa	Amba	3 .3796	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Native and planted forest management</li> <li>2. Mineral resource extraction</li> <li>3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore/improve croplands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Practise sustainable land management</li> <li>◦ Improve water use for irrigation</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve grasslands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires)</li> <li>◦ Restore and improve pastures</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve protected areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restore protected areas</li> <li>◦ Improve management of protected areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> <li>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						



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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Zamfara State	Banaga	0 .6527	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation</li> <li>2. Grazing land management</li> <li>3. Fire regime change</li> <li>4. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization</li> <li>5. Climate change</li> </ol>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)</li> <li>• Restore/improve croplands             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Improve water use for irrigation</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas</li> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve grasslands             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Restore and improve pastures</li> <li>◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types</li> <li>◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Restore/improve grasslands</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> <li>◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands</li> </ul>	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	151 .06						

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

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

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

#### SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Urhonigbe Rubber Estate	Edo State	23	Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)</li> <li>• Restore/improve multiple land uses</li> </ul>	
Total no. of brightspots		1				
Total brightspot area		23				

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

1. Institutional and policy reform
2. Climate change adaptation planning
3. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration

#### General comments

The hot spots are identified by site-based data and stakeholder's perspectives from surveys and workshop.

## S01 Voluntary Targets

### S01-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
LDN Transformative project	2021	Amba	3.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore/improve croplands               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Practise sustainable land management</li> <li>◦ Improve water use for irrigation</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)</li> <li>◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas</li> <li>◦ Restore tree-covered areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Increase tree-covered area extent               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Restore/improve multiple functions</li> <li>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land</li> <li>◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No LDN pilot project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>• Bonn Challenge</li> <li>• AFR100</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 3.4						

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

S01.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
LDN Transformative project	Other searching for funds	Amba	2021-01-20	0 .00	0 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					LDN Transformative project : 0 .00	

General comments

The LDN transformative project is a national target to restore the degraded land of Amba in Nasarawa state. we are currently in search for funds for the implementation of the project.

## 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	55.9
2 004	54.4
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	56.4
2 010	69.0
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	39.1
2 019	40.1
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	The observed changes in the quantitative data above is due to implementation of government policies and programmes such as farmers loan, creation of job opportunities, and other presidential intervention programmes.

### General comments

There is inclusion of national data in 2004,2010 & 2019

## 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	22	10	14
2001	22	10	14
2002	22	10	15
2003	22	11	15
2004	22	11	15
2005	22	12	16
2006	23	12	16
2007	23	12	17
2008	23	13	17
2009	23	13	18
2010	23	14	18
2011	24	14	18
2012	24	14	19
2013	24	15	19
2014	24	15	19
2015	24	16	20
2016	25	16	20
2017	25	16	21
2018	25	17	21
2019	25	17	21
2020	25	18	22

### Qualitative assessment

#### SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The quantitative data set shows a slight increase in the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services in both urban and rural communities and the country at large

### General comments

Expert opinion suggests that the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services has increased significantly due to several central government, state and local government programmes and projects as well as NGOs and CBOs interventions and multilateral programmes. However, there is low level of confidence in the default data provided.

### 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	26691685	14 .4	13020128	14 .3	13671557	14 .5
Reporting period	46956921	22 .3	22866230	22 .2	24090691	22 .5

#### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The proportion of the total population exposed to land degradation has increased from the base line period to the reporting period by over 50% due to increased birth rate, border closure which has led to increased dependence of urban population on local resources as well as increased population of IDPs.

#### General comments

Experts opinion agrees with the proportion of the population exposed to land degradation as the rate of land degradation is increasing.



## SO2 Voluntary Targets

### SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Improve land productivity and soil organic carbon stocks in 463,300 hectares of crop land	2030	National	Ongoing	funding assistance is required to achieve this target
Rehabilitate 1722,660 ha of cropland showing declining productivity	2030	National	Ongoing	funding required
Rehabilitate 10,565,040 of cropland showing early signs of declining land productivity	2030	National	Ongoing	funding required
Reduce the rate of soil sealing by 40%	2030	National	Ongoing	Aggressive awareness and funding required

### General comments

A funding window should be considered to achieve desired goals.

### 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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Severe drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Extreme drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Non-drought (km <sup>2</sup> )
2000	406 269	40 560	4 567	0	458 939
2001	323 429	66 827	28 787	46 991	444 301
2002	336 599	89 318	5 320	0	479 097
2003	190 746	64 781	72 204	23 625	558 977
2004	318 786	137 399	18 655	6 894	428 600
2005	339 612	130 410	10 577	0	429 735
2006	251 024	12 112	3 028	0	644 169
2007	238 626	34 195	16 595	0	620 917
2008	168 173	29 668	26 645	53 292	632 556
2009	157 652	42 741	19 397	1 518	689 027
2010	155 297	21 284	15 201	0	718 552
2011	275 614	73 433	50 346	144 518	366 423
2012	116 877	0	0	0	793 457
2013	344 840	80 540	83 570	267 731	133 653
2014	475 750	80 751	1 517	0	352 316
2015	272 490	118 239	99 847	248 243	171 515
2016	191 620	36 764	9 591	0	672 359
2017	351 906	61 011	94 706	99 245	303 466
2018	300 635	45 571	31 156	14 444	518 527
2019	204 182	15 190	0	0	690 962
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	451 395	50 .2
2001	466 033	51 .8
2002	431 237	47 .9
2003	351 357	39 .0
2004	481 734	53 .5
2005	480 599	53 .4

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	266 165	29 .6
2007	289 417	32 .2
2008	277 778	30 .9
2009	221 307	24 .6
2010	191 782	21 .3
2011	543 910	60 .4
2012	116 877	13 .0
2013	776 681	86 .3
2014	558 018	62 .0
2015	738 819	82 .1
2016	237 975	26 .4
2017	606 868	67 .5
2018	391 807	43 .5
2019	219 371	24 .4
2020		-
2021		-

#### Qualitative assessment:

There is a significant reduction in the land area under drought from the baseline period to the reporting period, this could be due to climate variation.

#### General comments

There are no national data available but experts questioned the level of accuracy of the default data

## 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	59476853	51.2	46263880	39.8	10209445	8.8	167872	0.1	0	0.0	56 641 197	48.8
2001	48813764	40.8	51201935	42.8	8647643	7.2	3429638	2.9	7468647	6.2	70 747 863	59.2
2002	76659949	62.1	38924259	31.6	7528520	6.1	260332	0.2	0	0.0	46 713 111	37.9
2003	89095164	70.1	21772766	17.1	6980707	5.5	6644599	5.2	2666262	2.1	38 064 334	29.9
2004	68505269	52.2	33361460	25.4	17394914	13.3	8029053	6.1	3847010	2.9	62 632 437	47.8
2005	61997145	45.8	54917222	40.6	17177765	12.7	1146044	0.8	0	0.0	73 241 031	54.2
2006	113214533	81.2	24325038	17.5	673362	0.5	1175811	0.8	0	0.0	26 174 211	18.8
2007	114590861	79.7	24173276	16.8	2543834	1.8	2424798	1.7	0	0.0	29 141 908	20.3
2008	113917965	76.9	21921818	14.8	3515182	2.4	3348709	2.3	5530088	3.7	34 315 797	23.1
2009	111510614	72.9	31548710	20.6	7425830	4.9	2363989	1.5	84351	0.1	41 422 880	27.1
2010	115392185	73.2	39653061	25.1	1516003	1.0	1114854	0.7	0	0.0	42 283 918	26.8
2011	105751544	65.0	32686962	20.1	6457599	4.0	3841552	2.4	13890652	8.5	56 876 765	35.0
2012	154948700	92.4	12767687	7.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12 767 687	7.6
2013	16026657	9.3	86835472	50.2	20652305	11.9	14761854	8.5	34686698	20.1	156 936 329	90.7
2014	68165638	38.2	93369756	52.3	16399749	9.2	430287	0.2	0	0.0	110 199 792	61.8
2015	18683935	10.2	73154546	39.7	16975294	9.2	13479967	7.3	61753736	33.6	165 363 543	89.8
2016	130173483	68.6	48336046	25.5	8699473	4.6	2632710	1.4	0	0.0	59 668 229	31.4
2017	49852728	25.5	74734019	38.2	10790396	5.5	27849464	14.2	32619868	16.7	145 993 747	74.5
2018	114726728	56.8	71244405	35.3	6307056	3.1	7831998	3.9	1947559	1.0	87 331 018	43.2
2019	148699948	71.3	57284893	27.5	2494208	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	59 779 101	28.7
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	29125583	51.3	22730292	40.0	4887475	8.6	82136	0.1	0	0.0	27 699 903	48.7

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	23704211	40.5	25134122	43.0	4288762	7.3	1706574	2.9	3674953	6.3	34 804 411	59.5
2002	37717135	62.5	18897206	31.3	3648649	6.0	126101	0.2	0	0.0	22 671 956	37.5
2003	43521026	69.9	10702631	17.2	3443983	5.5	3267743	5.2	1311689	2.1	18 726 046	30.1
2004	33368973	52.0	16437761	25.6	8555235	13.3	3937895	6.1	1900557	3.0	30 831 448	48.0
2005	30120445	45.5	27081656	40.9	8448396	12.8	563090	0.9	0	0.0	36 093 142	54.5
2006	55456093	81.3	11885437	17.4	332779	0.5	572501	0.8	0	0.0	12 790 717	18.7
2007	56081136	79.7	11852100	16.8	1262360	1.8	1186015	1.7	0	0.0	14 300 475	20.3
2008	55840010	76.9	10716106	14.8	1721921	2.4	1611688	2.2	2703461	3.7	16 753 176	23.1
2009	54605176	72.9	15451624	20.6	3640581	4.9	1165806	1.6	41629	0.1	20 299 640	27.1
2010	56356359	73.0	19588315	25.4	744785	1.0	543772	0.7	0	0.0	20 876 872	27.0
2011	51752663	65.0	16111415	20.2	3164446	4.0	1873895	2.4	6770708	8.5	27 920 464	35.0
2012	75868192	92.3	6309610	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 309 610	7.7
2013	7783209	9.2	42384258	50.0	10241461	12.1	7337973	8.7	17013249	20.1	76 976 941	90.8
2014	33395688	38.2	45647530	52.2	8166827	9.3	214893	0.2	0	0.0	54 029 250	61.8
2015	9071707	10.1	35676884	39.5	8356933	9.3	6575399	7.3	30543124	33.9	81 152 340	89.9
2016	63882714	68.6	23595050	25.3	4293124	4.6	1307583	1.4	0	0.0	29 195 757	31.4
2017	24245049	25.2	36559909	38.1	5310054	5.5	13797713	14.4	16125576	16.8	71 793 252	74.8
2018	56357219	56.9	34881765	35.2	3114903	3.1	3774030	3.8	971099	1.0	42 741 797	43.1
2019	73154914	71.5	27909926	27.3	1203578	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	29 113 504	28.5
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	30351270	51.2	23533588	39.7	5321970	9.0	85736	0.1	0	0.0	28 941 294	48.8
2001	25109553	41.1	26067813	42.7	4358881	7.1	1723064	2.8	3793694	6.2	35 943 452	58.9
2002	38942814	61.8	20027053	31.8	3879871	6.2	134231	0.2	0	0.0	24 041 155	38.2
2003	45574138	70.2	11070135	17.1	3536724	5.4	3376856	5.2	1354573	2.1	19 338 288	29.8
2004	35136296	52.5	16923699	25.3	8839679	13.2	4091158	6.1	1946453	2.9	31 800 989	47.5
2005	31876700	46.2	27835566	40.3	8729369	12.6	582954	0.8	0	0.0	37 147 889	53.8

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	57758440	81.2	12439601	17.5	340583	0.5	603310	0.8	0	0.0	13 383 494	18.8
2007	58509725	79.8	12321176	16.8	1281474	1.7	1238783	1.7	0	0.0	14 841 433	20.2
2008	58077955	76.8	11205712	14.8	1793261	2.4	1737021	2.3	2826627	3.7	17 562 621	23.2
2009	56905438	72.9	16097086	20.6	3785249	4.9	1198183	1.5	42722	0.1	21 123 240	27.1
2010	59035826	73.4	20064746	24.9	771218	1.0	571082	0.7	0	0.0	21 407 046	26.6
2011	53998881	65.1	16575547	20.0	3293153	4.0	1967657	2.4	7119944	8.6	28 956 301	34.9
2012	79080508	92.5	6458077	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 458 077	7.5
2013	8243448	9.3	44451214	50.4	10410844	11.8	7423881	8.4	17673449	20.0	79 959 388	90.7
2014	34769950	38.2	47722226	52.5	8232922	9.1	215394	0.2	0	0.0	56 170 542	61.8
2015	9612228	10.2	37477662	39.9	8618361	9.2	6904568	7.4	31210612	33.3	84 211 203	89.8
2016	66290769	68.5	24740996	25.6	4406349	4.6	1325127	1.4	0	0.0	30 472 472	31.5
2017	25607679	25.7	38174110	38.2	5480342	5.5	14051751	14.1	16494292	16.5	74 200 495	74.3
2018	58369509	56.7	36362640	35.3	3192153	3.1	4057968	3.9	976460	0.9	44 589 221	43.3
2019	75545034	71.1	29374967	27.7	1290630	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	30 665 597	28.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

## Qualitative assessment

### Interpretation of the indicator

Expert opinion suggested that the increased proportion of the population exposed to drought in the reporting period is due to increased birth rate. However, SO3-1 shows that the proportion of land area under drought in the baseline period is higher than that of the reporting period but the population exposed to drought is the opposite.

### General comments

more people are exposed to drought as population increases in affected areas

## 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	0.72		
2019			
2020			
2021			

### Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

### Qualitative assessment

#### SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (default DVI)		the high drought vulnerability index is due to poor infrastructures and poverty

### General comments

No available national data, however experts agrees that a very significant number of the population exposed to drought are vulnerable due to poor infrastructures, high level of poverty and high dependence on natural resources.

## S03 Voluntary Targets

### S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Reduce vulnerability of affected population to drought	2030	National	Ongoing	National drought task force is being constituted

### General comments

drought amelioration infrastructures are being constructed to reduce vulnerability.



# S04-1 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 S01-3.

## 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	0.85404	0.84763	0.85695	
2001	0.85396	0.84764	0.8567	
2002	0.85384	0.84743	0.85661	
2003	0.8538	0.84688	0.85656	
2004	0.85364	0.84653	0.85659	
2005	0.85374	0.84621	0.85674	
2006	0.85362	0.84624	0.85675	
2007	0.85351	0.84543	0.85689	
2008	0.85336	0.84486	0.85712	
2009	0.85322	0.8442	0.85733	
2010	0.85316	0.84352	0.85775	
2011	0.85294	0.84351	0.8581	
2012	0.85278	0.84259	0.85817	
2013	0.85267	0.84192	0.85887	
2014	0.85267	0.84129	0.86006	
2015	0.85265	0.84067	0.8605	
2016	0.85246	0.83975	0.86116	
2017	0.8524	0.83901	0.86193	
2018	0.85239	0.83803	0.86223	
2019	0.85237	0.838	0.86308	
2020	0.8523	0.8377	0.86334	

### Qualitative assessment

#### SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overexploitation</li> <li>Land-use change</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Pollution</li> <li>Invasive alien species</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Population Dynamics and Trends</li> <li>Production and Consumption Patterns</li> <li>Technological Innovations</li> <li>Trade</li> <li>Local to Global Governance</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Law and Implementation</li> <li>Cross-Sectoral Cooperation</li> <li>Incentives and Capacity-Building</li> <li>Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty</li> <li>Pre-Emptive Action</li> </ol>		

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

## General comments

Experts expressed high level of confidence with the default data sets

### 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	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2001	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2002	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2003	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2004	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2005	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2006	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2007	75.88	69 .4	77 .2	
2008	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2009	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2010	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2011	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2012	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2013	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2014	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2015	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2016	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2017	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2018	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2019	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	
2020	80.41	80 .41	80 .41	

#### Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	The stable proportion of KBA covered by protected area is due to enforcement of government policies of protecting key biodiversity areas

#### General comments

Experts expressed high level of confidence with the default data

S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Establishment of 10 new park in the country	2025	National	Ongoing	

Complementary information

The project awaits the approval of the National Council on Environment, the apex decision making body on environment in Nigeria.

## SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

**Tier 1: Please provide information on the international public resources provided and received for the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.**

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ☐ Up ↑  
☐ Stable ↔  
☐ Down ↓  
☒ Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ☐ Up ↑  
☒ Stable ↔  
☐ Down ↓  
☐ Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 1 773 252 .40	Received 16 463 742 .68
Received	2017	Committed 155 788 924 .11	Received 49 615 501 .13
Received	2018	Committed 50 259 508 .10	Received 23 061 266 .89
Received	2019	Committed 3 515 377 .57	Received 36 323 026 .90
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		211 337 062 .18	125 463 537 .6

### Documentation box

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

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

	Explanation
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

### General comments

Nigeria being a developing country has not provided international resources to list developed nations for activities related to the implementation of the convention.

## SO5-2 Domestic public resources

**Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.**

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

- ☒ Up ↑
- ☐ Stable ↔
- ☐ Down ↓
- ☐ Unknown ~

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

- ☐ Up ↑
- ☐ Stable ↔
- ☐ Down ↓
- ☒ Unknown ~

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	21 069 283 .623	
Directly related to combat DLDD		16 965 616 .73	
Indirectly related to combat DLDD		4 103 666 .893	
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Government Expenditures	2018	38 873 235 .184	
Government Expenditures	2017	12 520 635 .63	
Government Expenditures	2016	3 620 131 .5	
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	Capital Expenditure
Subsidies	unknown
Government revenues	unknown
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



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

The federal government has established a sovereign bond called the Green Bond (GB) to enable the country meet up with the national NDC targets which supports the implementation of the UNCCD convention.

General comments

The overall trends in domestic resources for the implementation of the convention has increased. Financial resources provided through the ecological fund and Nature conservation fund provided to the Great Green Wall were not captured in this report as they are not accessible.

### 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 ∞

No known activities with respect to the above requested data

#### 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?

Yes, Nigeria has taken measures to encourage the private sectors as well as NGOs and others for the provision of resources for the implementation of the convention through sensitization workshops on the benefits of ecosystem restoration financing and ecosystem services .

#### General comments

Much more efforts are needed to mobilize both international and domestic resources for the implementation of the convention. The Federal government in partnership with AUDA-NEPAD is currently planning a dialogue with potential financial organizations to source for funds for the implementation of Forest and degraded landscapes restoration.

S05-4 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.

The current technologies required for addressing desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD) includes; mapping tools, standard GIS and remote sensing lab for data analysis & reporting, high resolution drones, devices with artificial intelligence and machine learning.

General comments

The use of modern technological gadgets in monitoring and reporting on DLDD will aid parties in addressing DLDD.

## 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.

The central Government has set aside about USD 8.9 million for implementation of projects and programmes directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the convention's activities in 2023

### 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.

Nigeria being a developing country, requires enormous amount of funds for infrastructures, capacity building and lots of technology to achieve the mandate of the convention. capacity building is highly required for the development of bankable projects, concept notes that are attractive to donors and sponsors and novel technologies in addressing DLDD.

### 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.

Financial resources needed for the implementation of the convention includes; Resources for activities such as Reforestation with local Spp in forest areas that have been converted to shrubs, grass lands, sparsely & vegetated areas. Provision of economic incentives to avoid further decline of forest resources, Introduction of financially viable alternative options for the prevention of bush encroachment Use of agroforestry practices to improve cropland productivity, SLM practices to avoid overgrazing SLM practices to avoid soil erosion and consider enforcing compensation. About USD194,060,880,000. will be needed for the implementation of the convention's activities above.

### General comments

Addressing the goal of this convention is instrumental to achieving other UN goals such as the UNFCCC & UNCBD).

## 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:

Establishment of the Green Bond as a domestic financial mechanism to enable the federal government meets its NDC targets.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of awareness on the benefits in the industry, hereby limiting investors interests

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Increased awareness of the investment opportunity in the industry will increase interests of more investors.

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

gender equality is amongst the pillars of consideration for sponsorship of projects

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

## 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:

The National Action Plan developed has been aligned with the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic framework. The country has developed a National drought and desertification policy and a National drought plan to facilitate development of programs and projects to achieve the goals of the UNCCD.

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?

PROGRAM STILL ON-GOING

What were the challenges faced, if any?

FUNDING CONSTRIANTS AND INSECURITY

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

THE NEED TO DEPEND LESS ON DONORS AND COME UP WITH DOMESTIC RESOURCES FOR ECOSYSTYEM RESTORATION.

### 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.

The country is currently developing a concept on Gender Responsive LDN Transformative projects on some degraded hotspots in the country.

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?

All we can say here is that we have a working tool that guides our action in the implementation of the convention. and evaluation of our efforts can be best presented at the end of the goal period, 2030.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Access to finance and insecurity are the two serious challenges faced.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Restoration of degraded ecosystems is a serious business which requires commitment, dedication and goal oriented efforts to achieve.

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.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?



## Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

☐ Economic policies

☒ Environmental policies

☐ Social policies

☒ Land policies

☒ Gender policies

☒ Agricultural policies

☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Drought-related policies:

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

## Action on the Ground

### Sustainable land management practices:

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

### Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

#### Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

#### Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

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.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No

Please elaborate

Through the GREAT GREEN WALL PROGRAM

#### 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.

A platform on the AFR100 has been established to monitor and share knowledge on all restoration and related activities

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

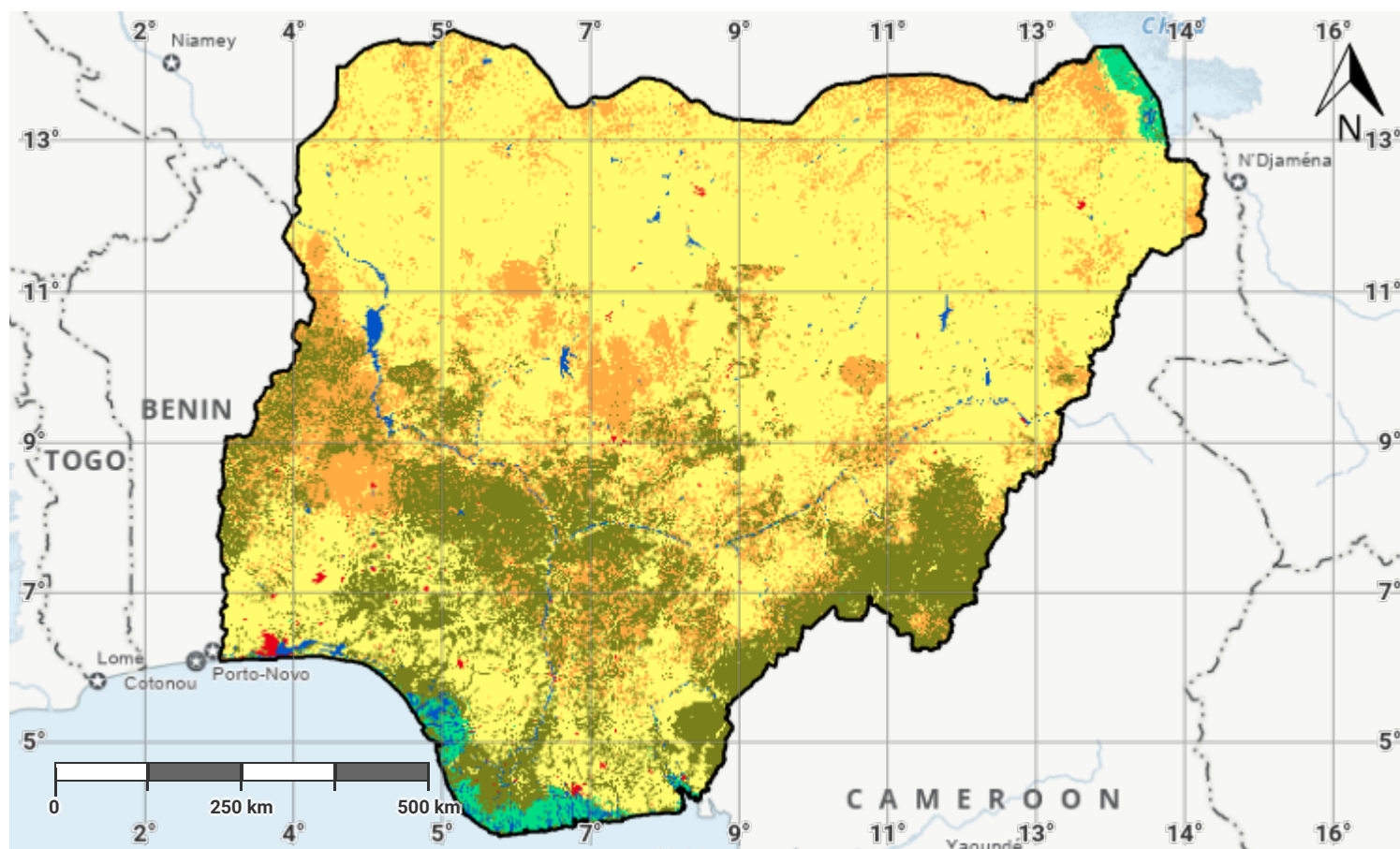
Other files for Reporting

Nigeria - SO5-1 recipient	<a href="#">Download</a>	39.7 KB
Nigeria Multilateral and unilateral sources	<a href="#">Download</a>	39.6 KB



## Nigeria – SO1-1.M1

### Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

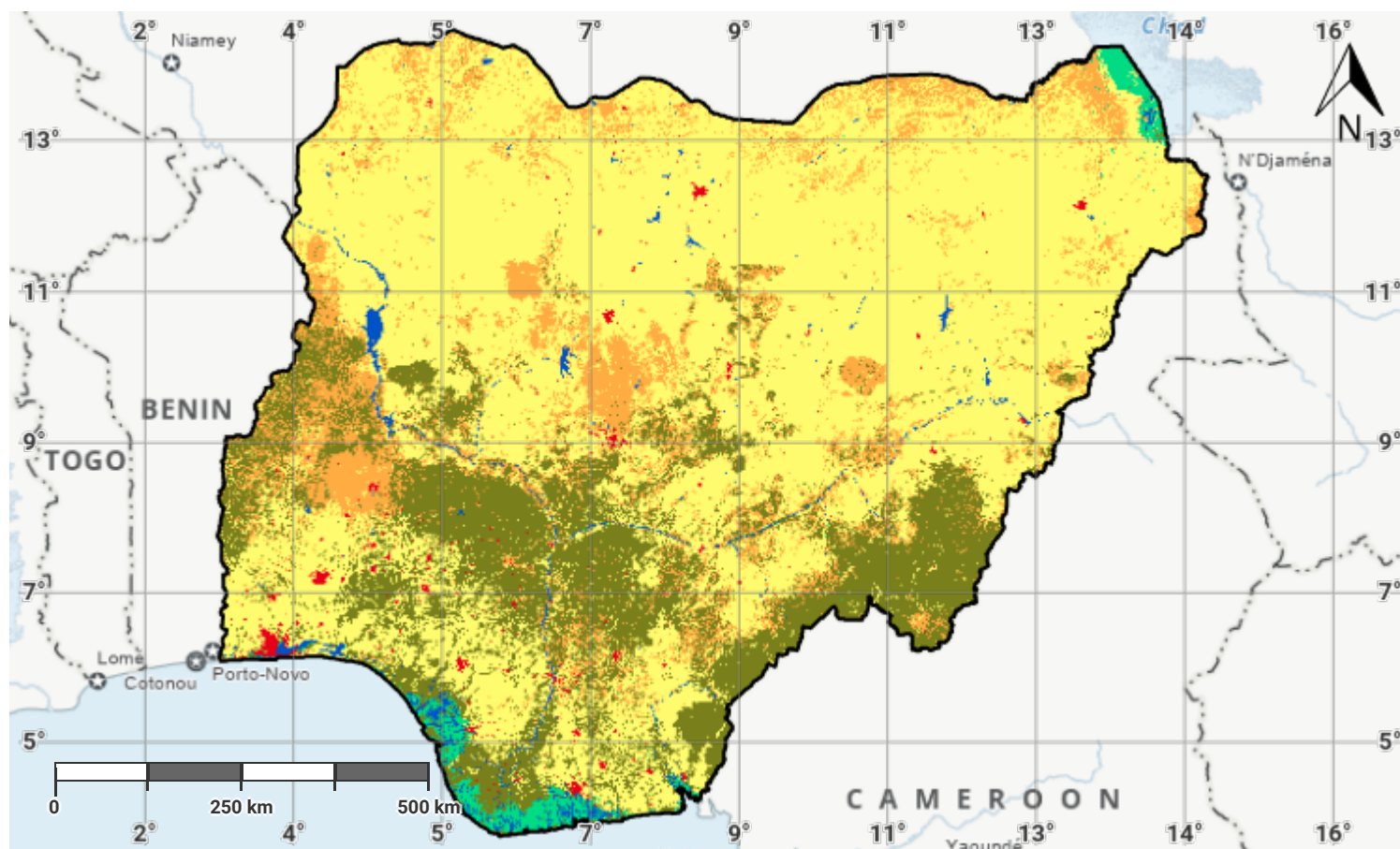
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Nigeria – SO1-1.M2

### Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

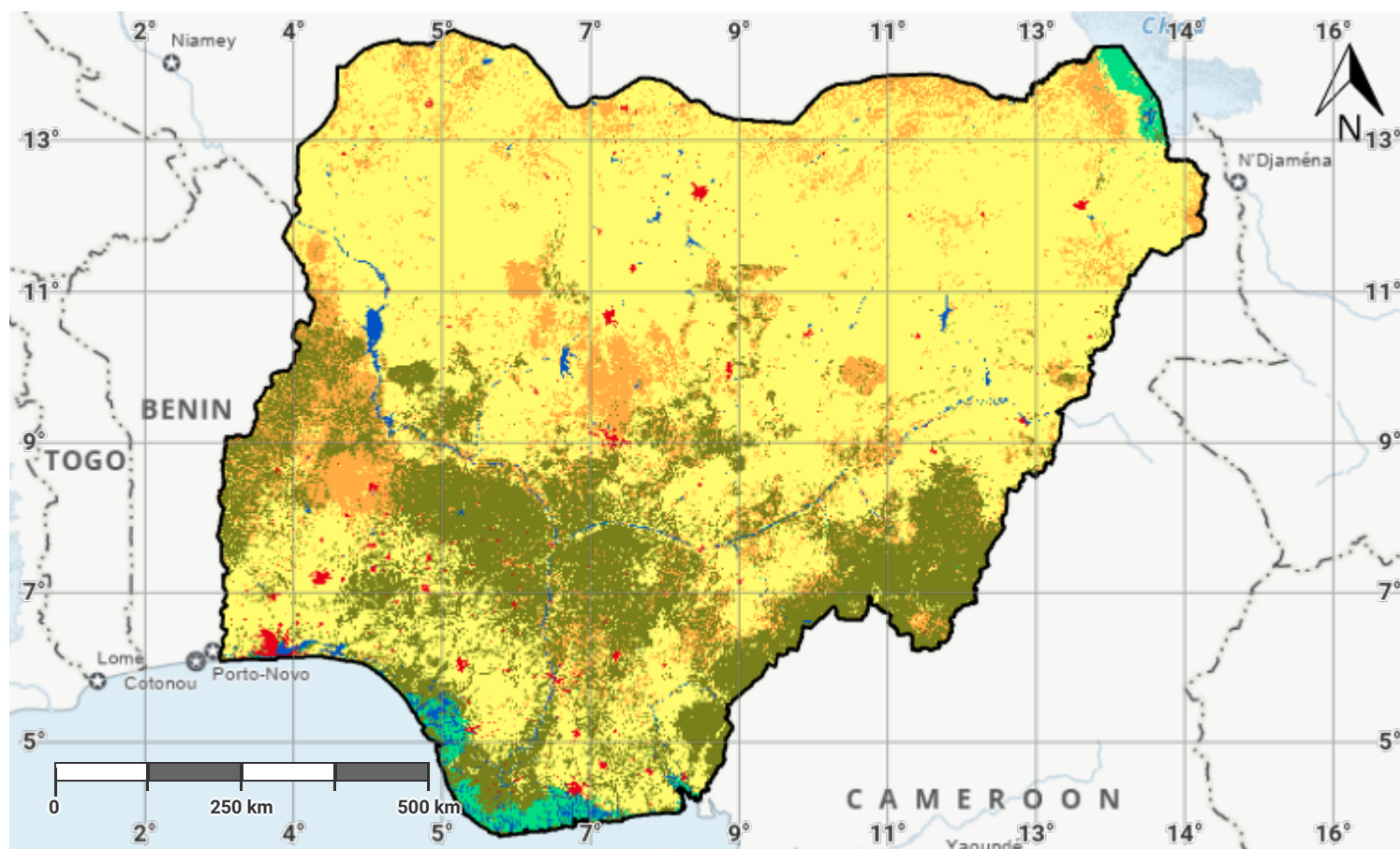
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## Nigeria – SO1-1.M3

### Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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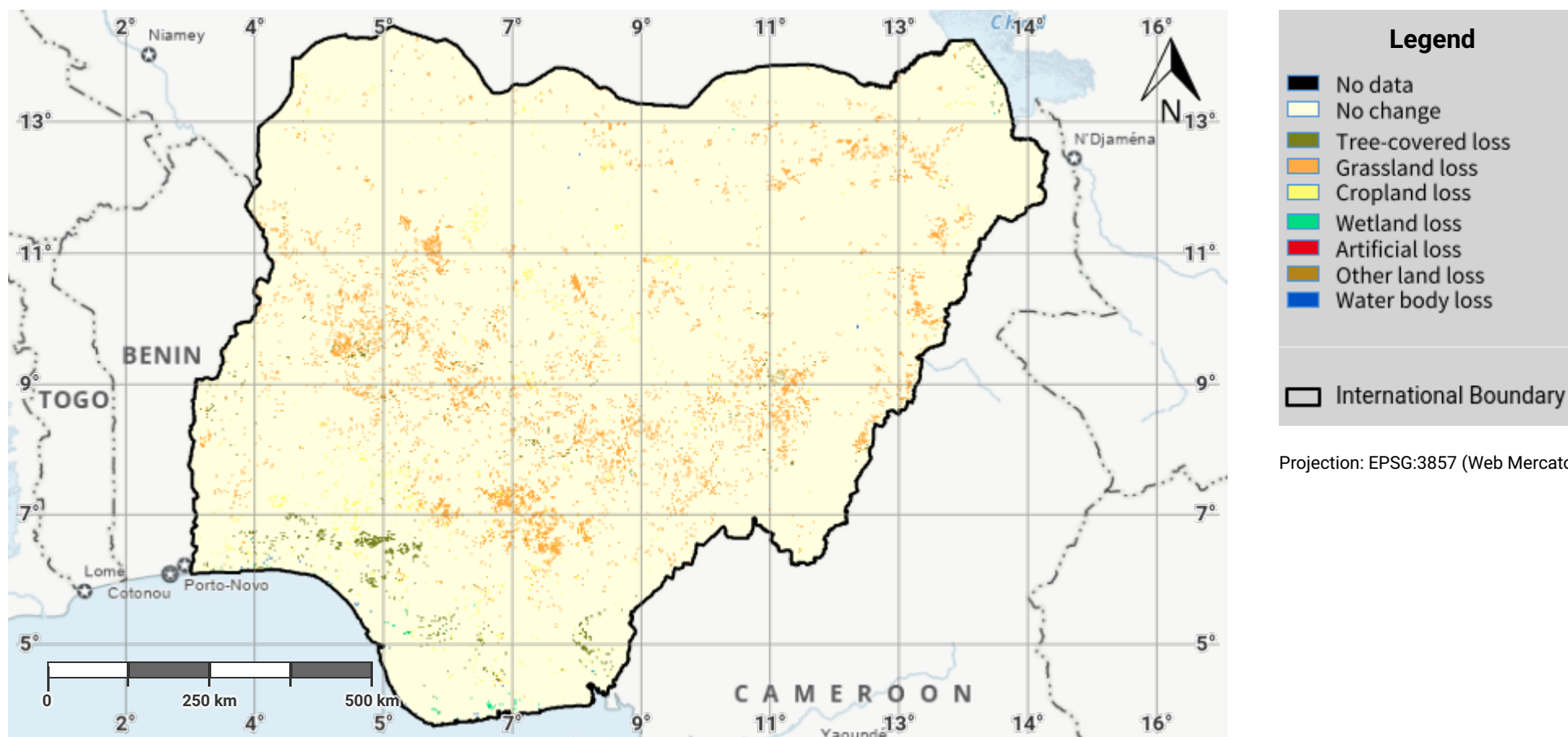
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## Nigeria – SO1-1.M4

### Land cover change in the baseline period



#### Disclaimer

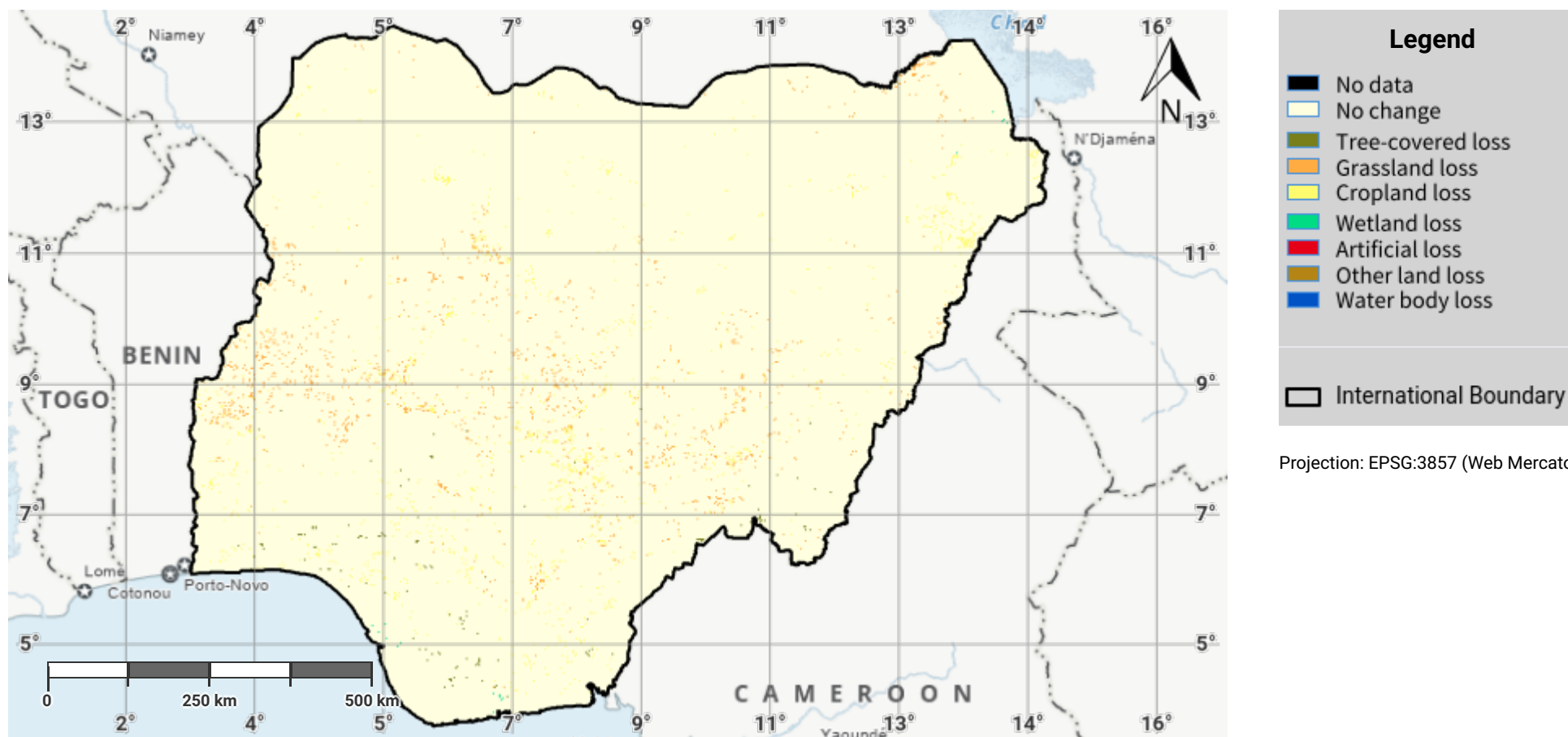
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## Nigeria – SO1-1.M5

### Land cover change in the reporting period



#### Disclaimer

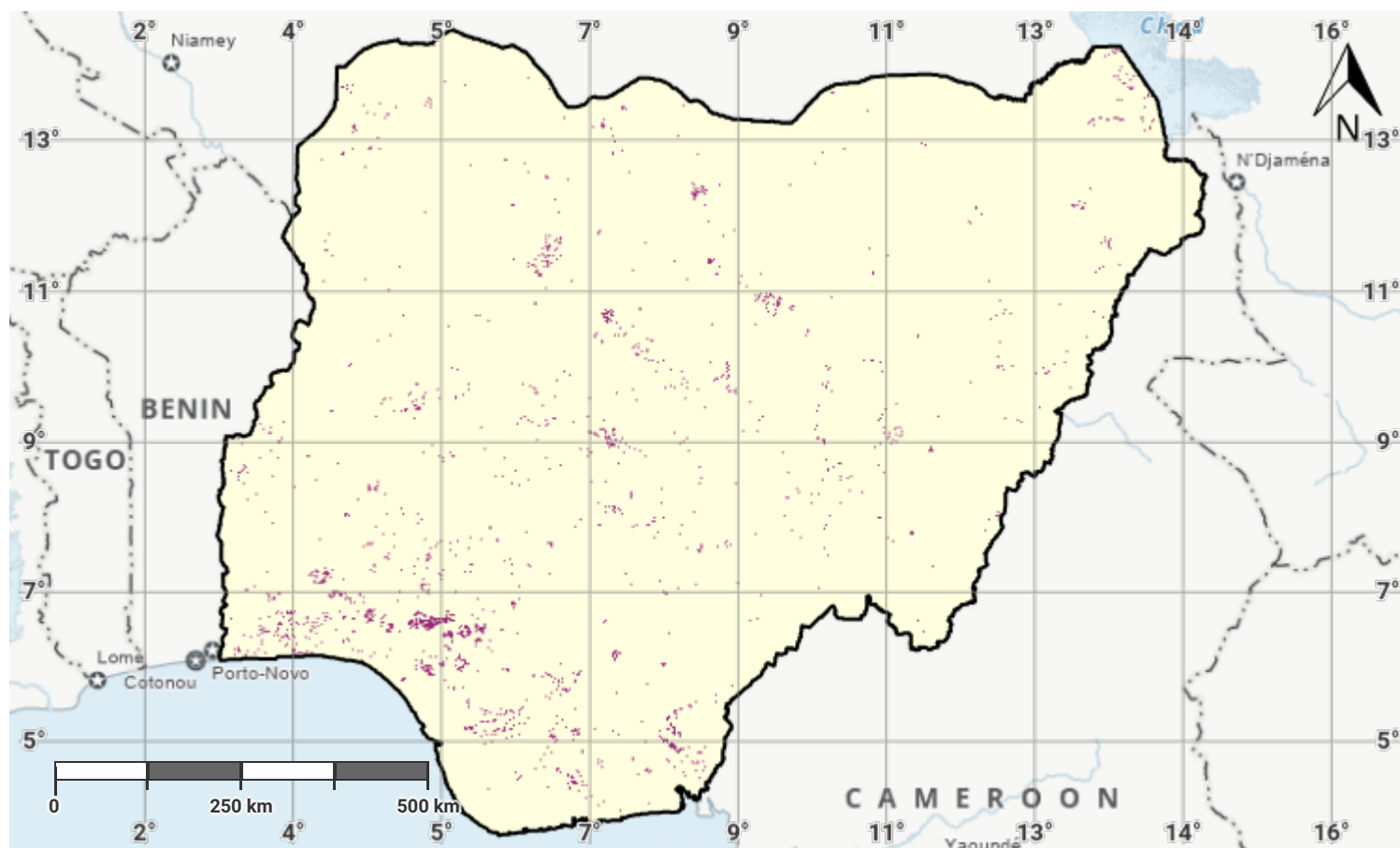
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## Nigeria – SO1-1.M6

### Land cover degradation in the baseline period



#### Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

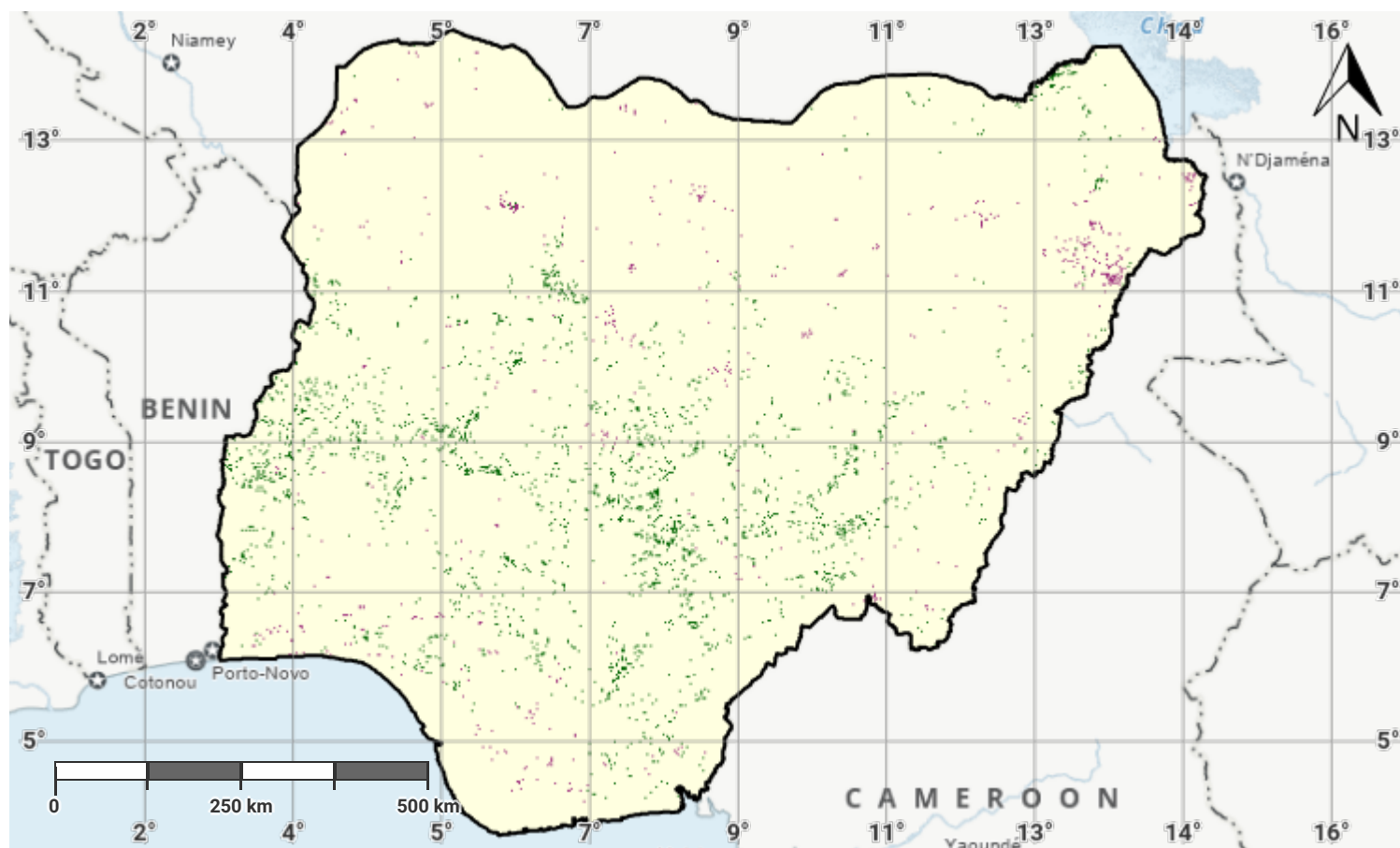
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## Nigeria – SO1-1.M7

### Land cover degradation in the reporting period



#### Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

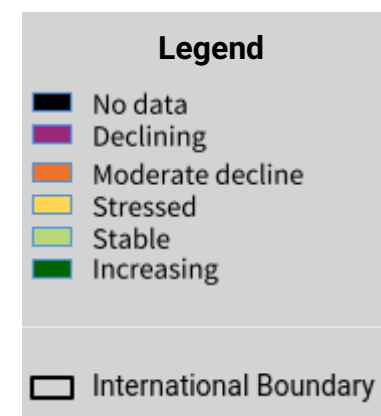
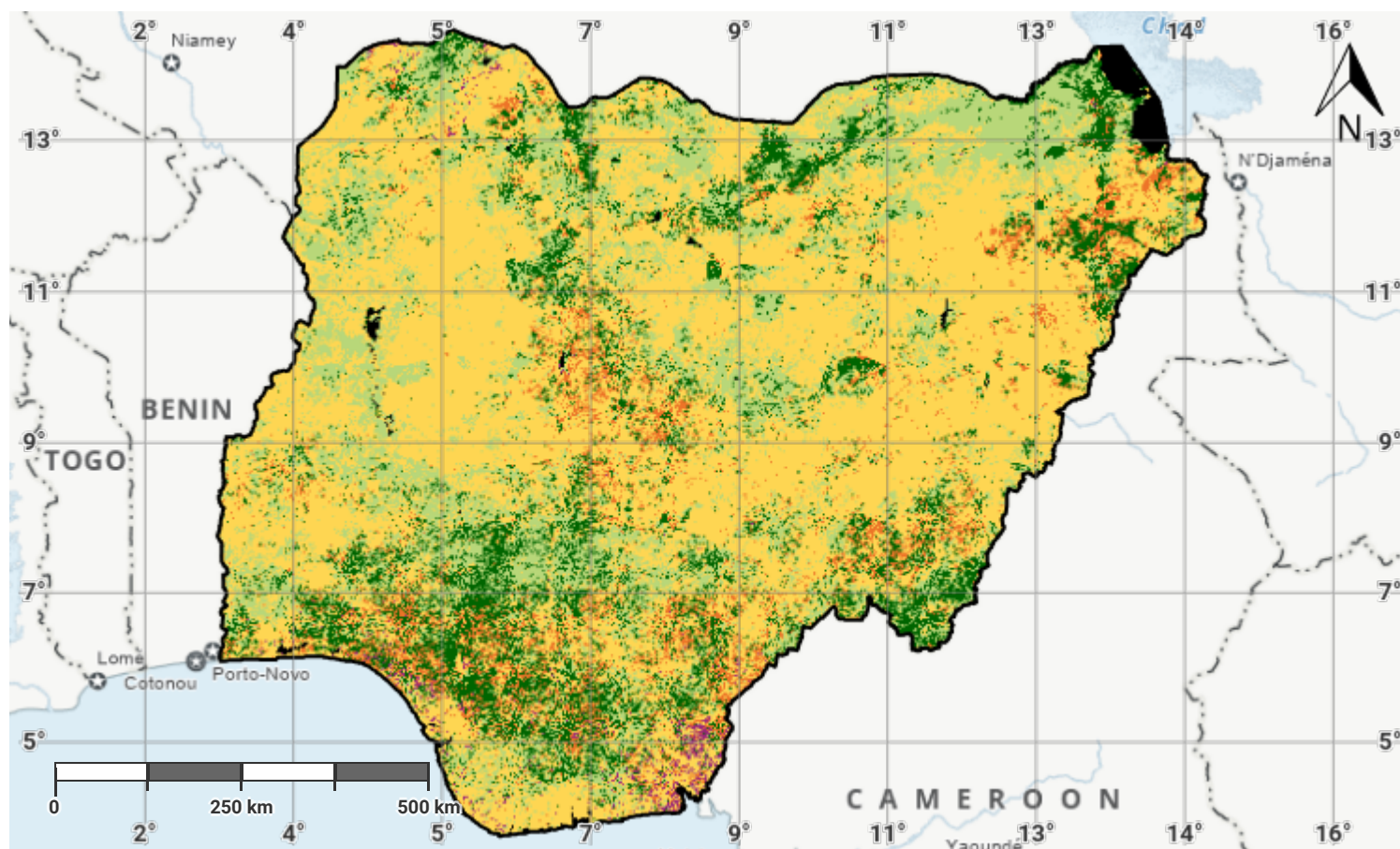
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## Nigeria – SO1-2.M1

### Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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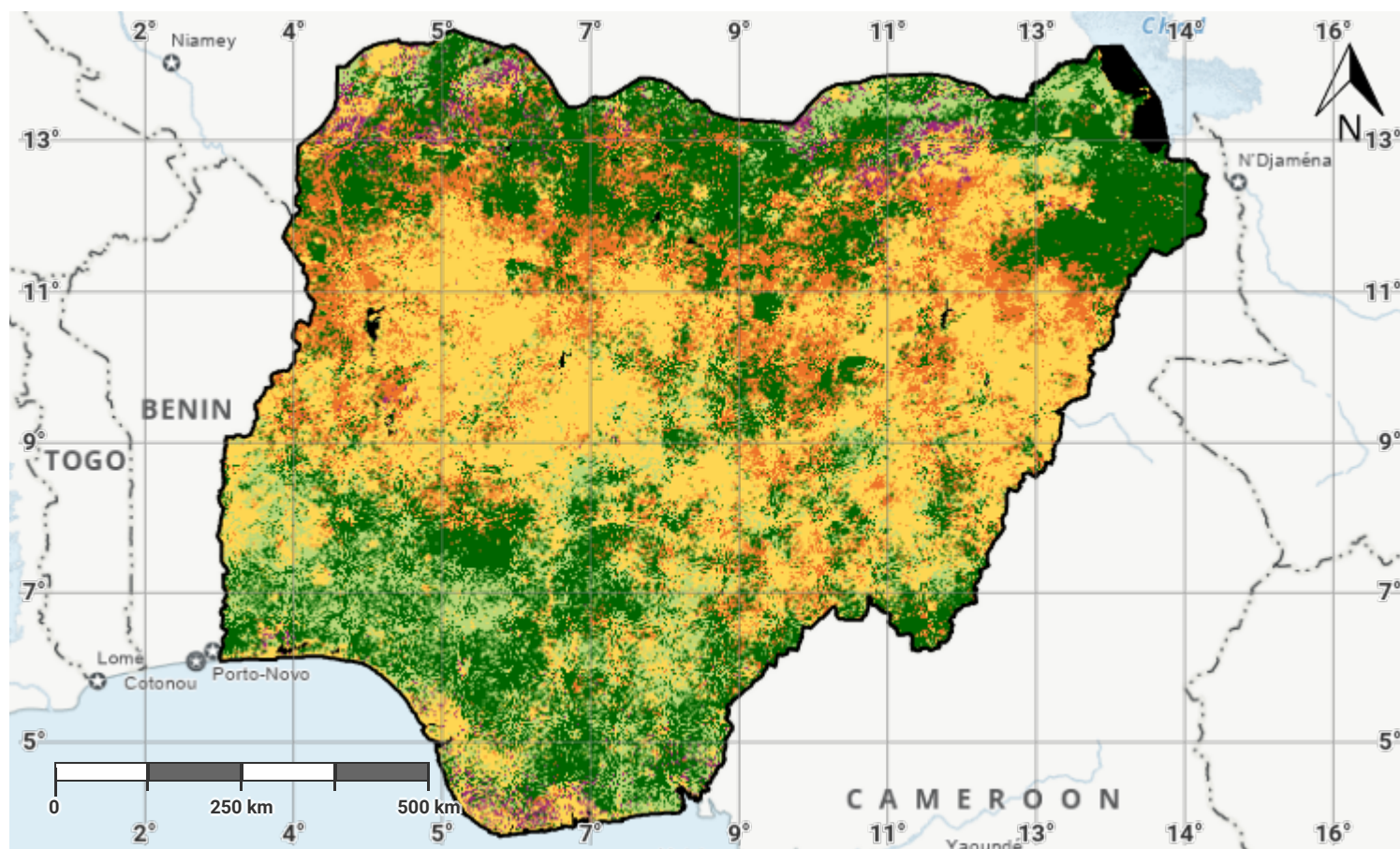
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- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDyNR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386>



## Nigeria – SO1-2.M2

### Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



#### Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

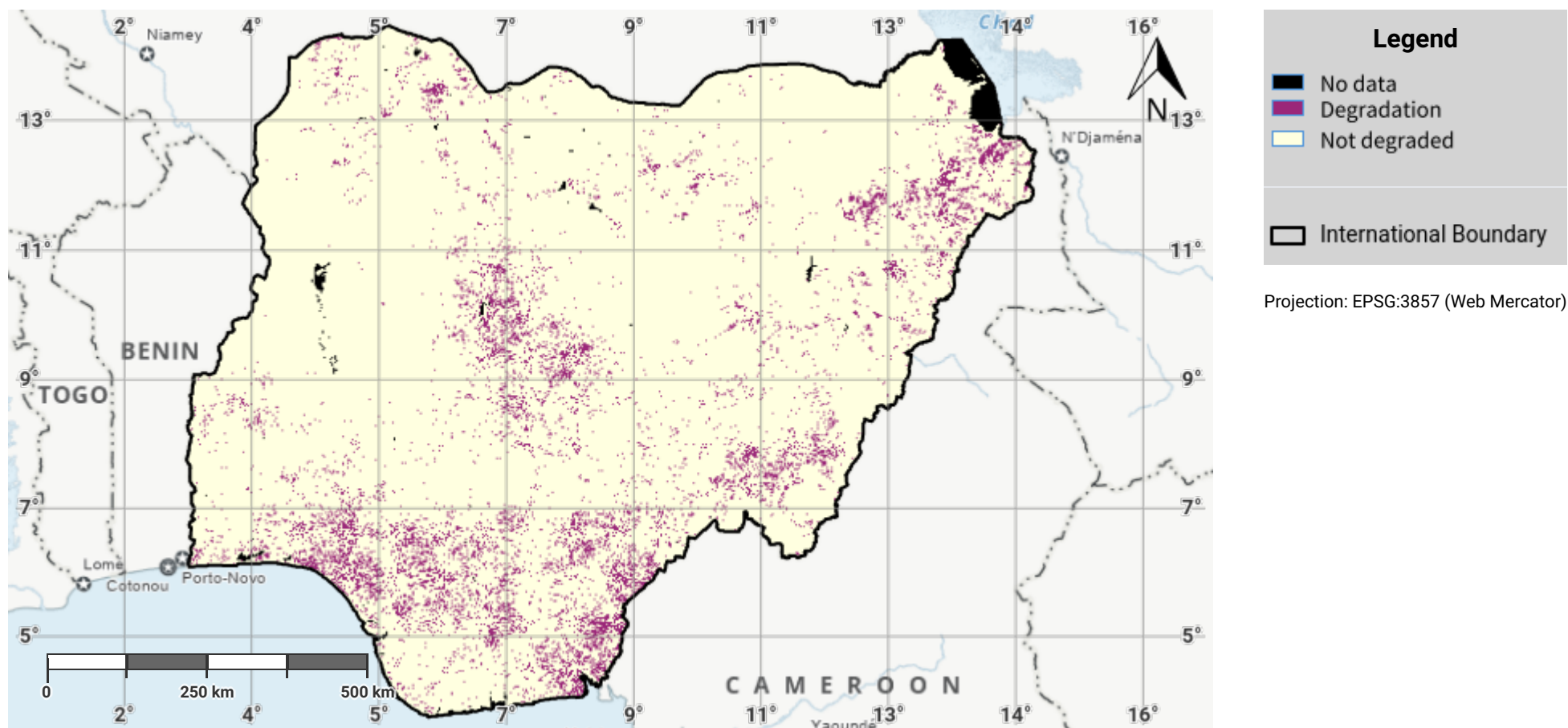
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## Nigeria – SO1-2.M3

### Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



#### Disclaimer

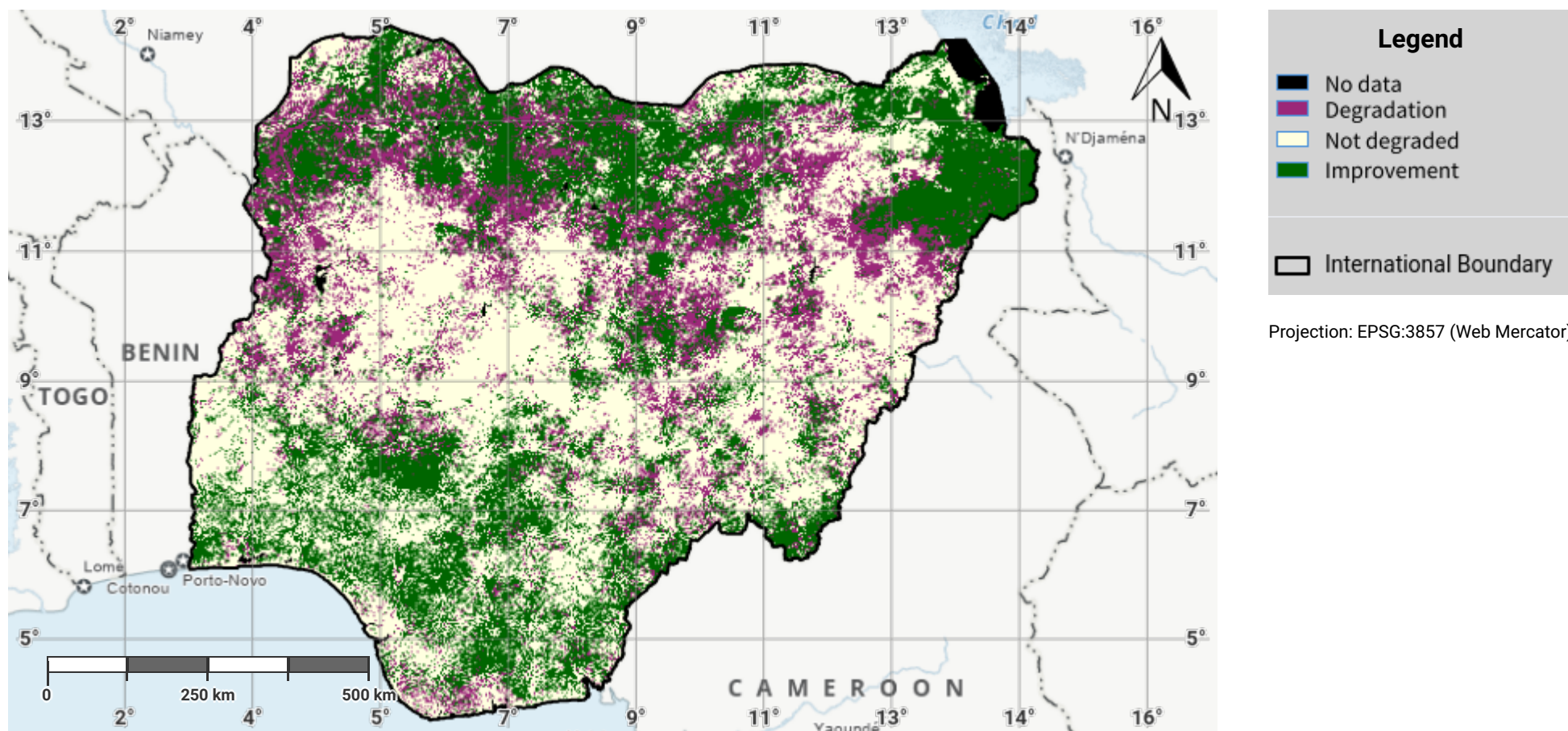
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## Nigeria – SO1-2.M4

### Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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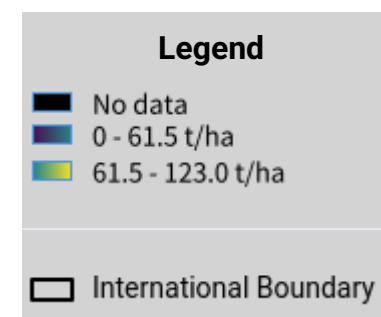
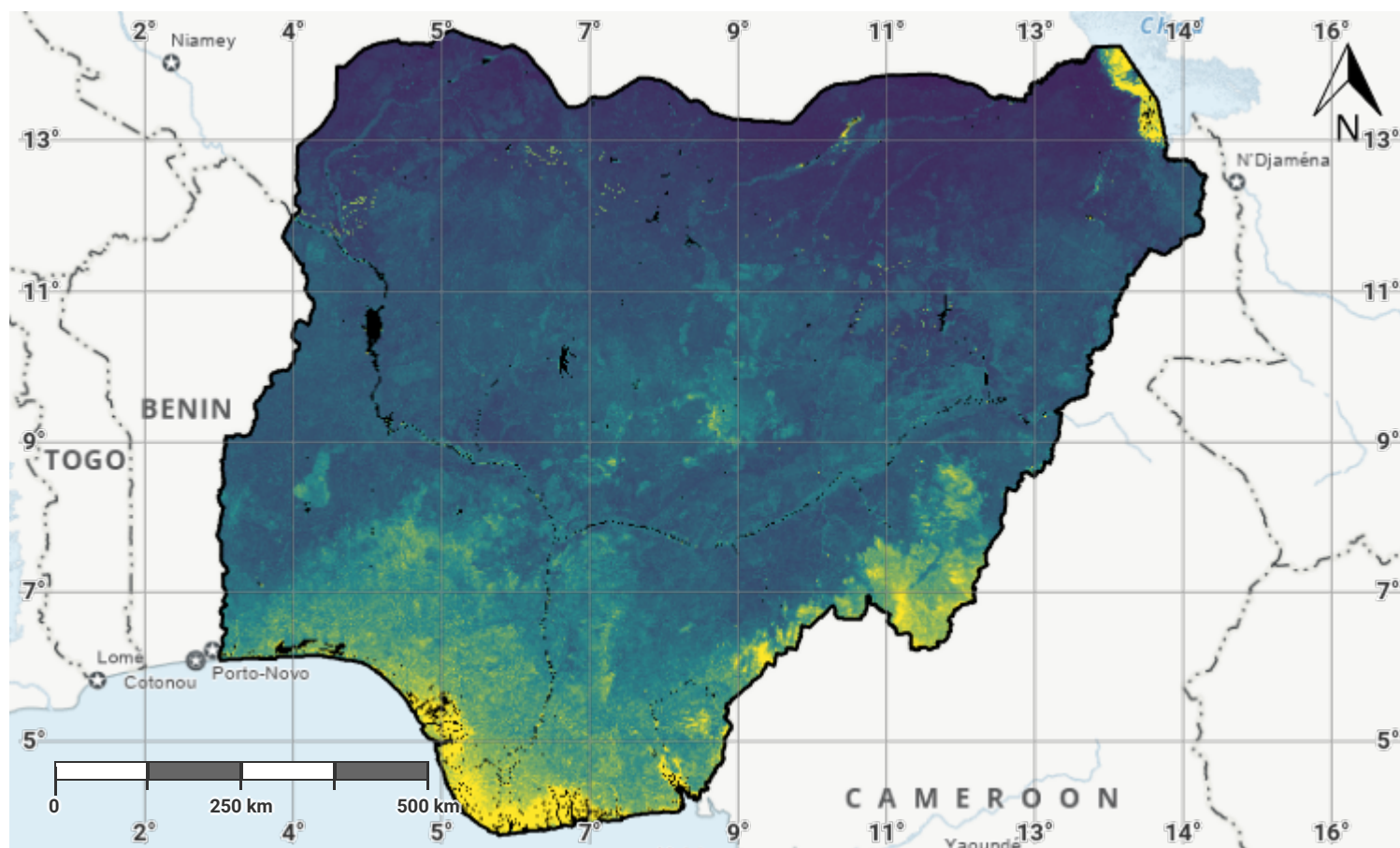
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## Nigeria – SO1-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

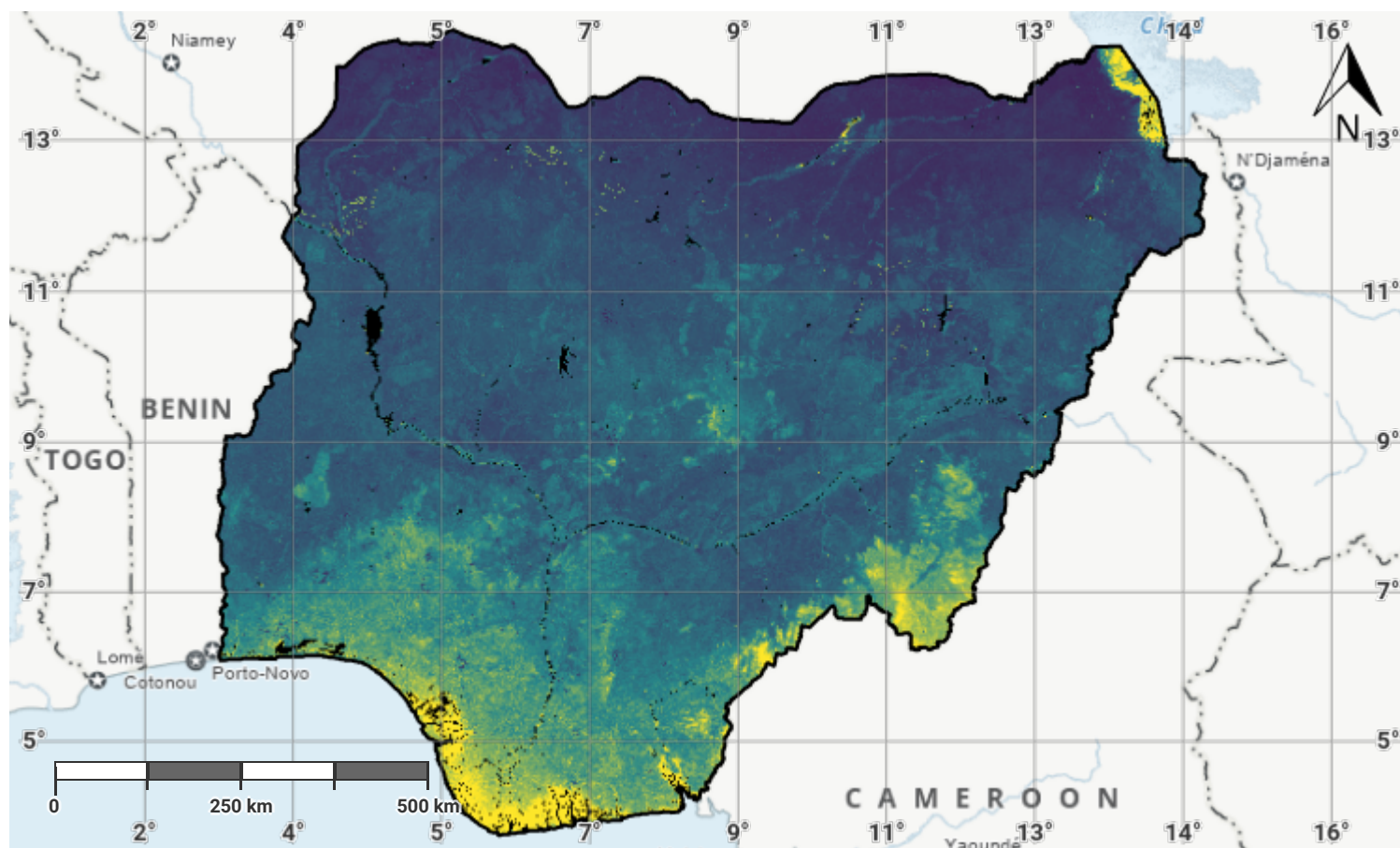
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Nigeria – SO1-3.M2

### Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



#### Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

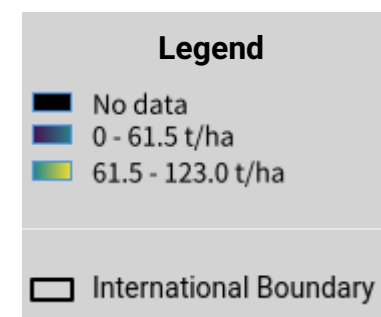
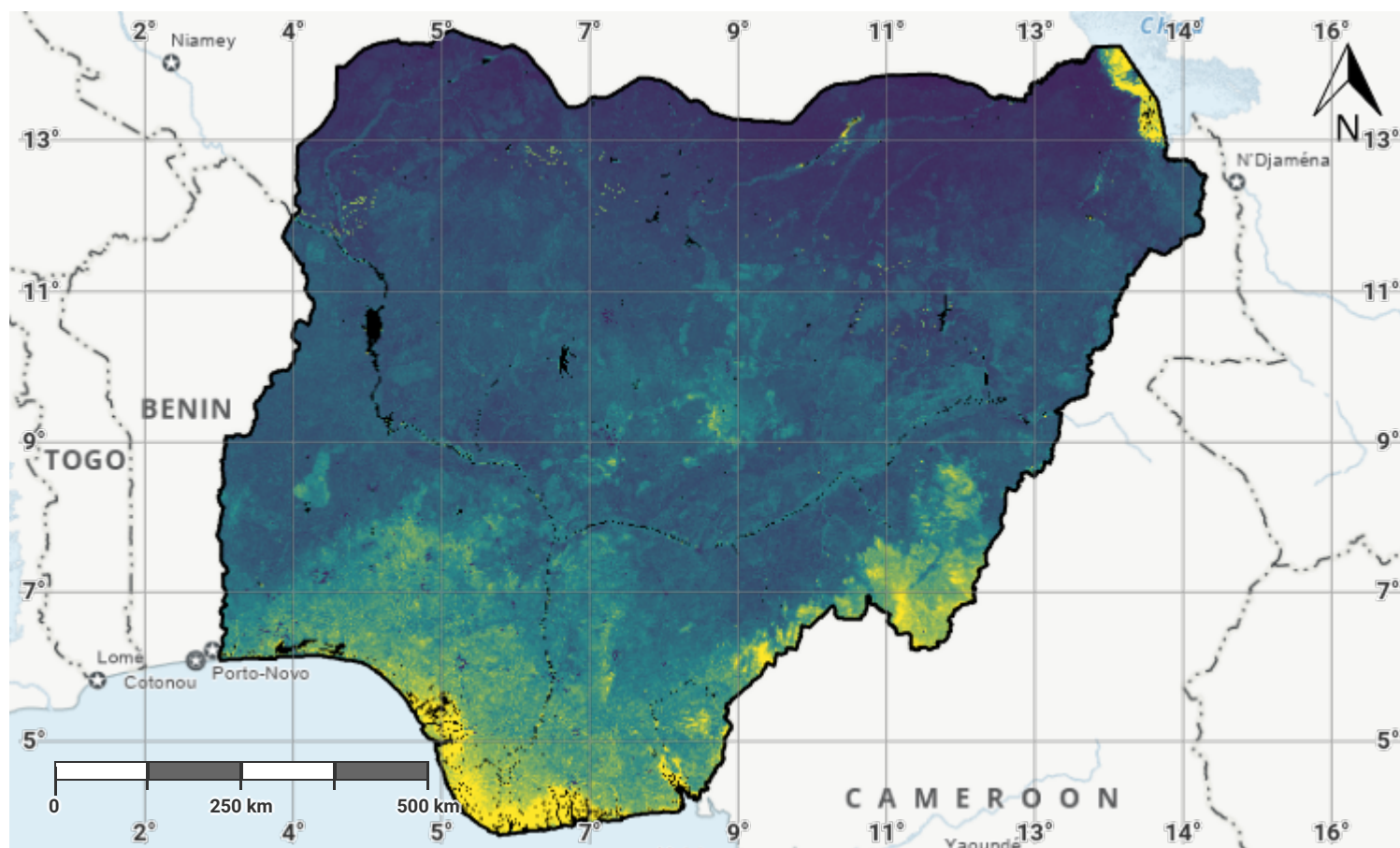
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## Nigeria – SO1-3.M3

### Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

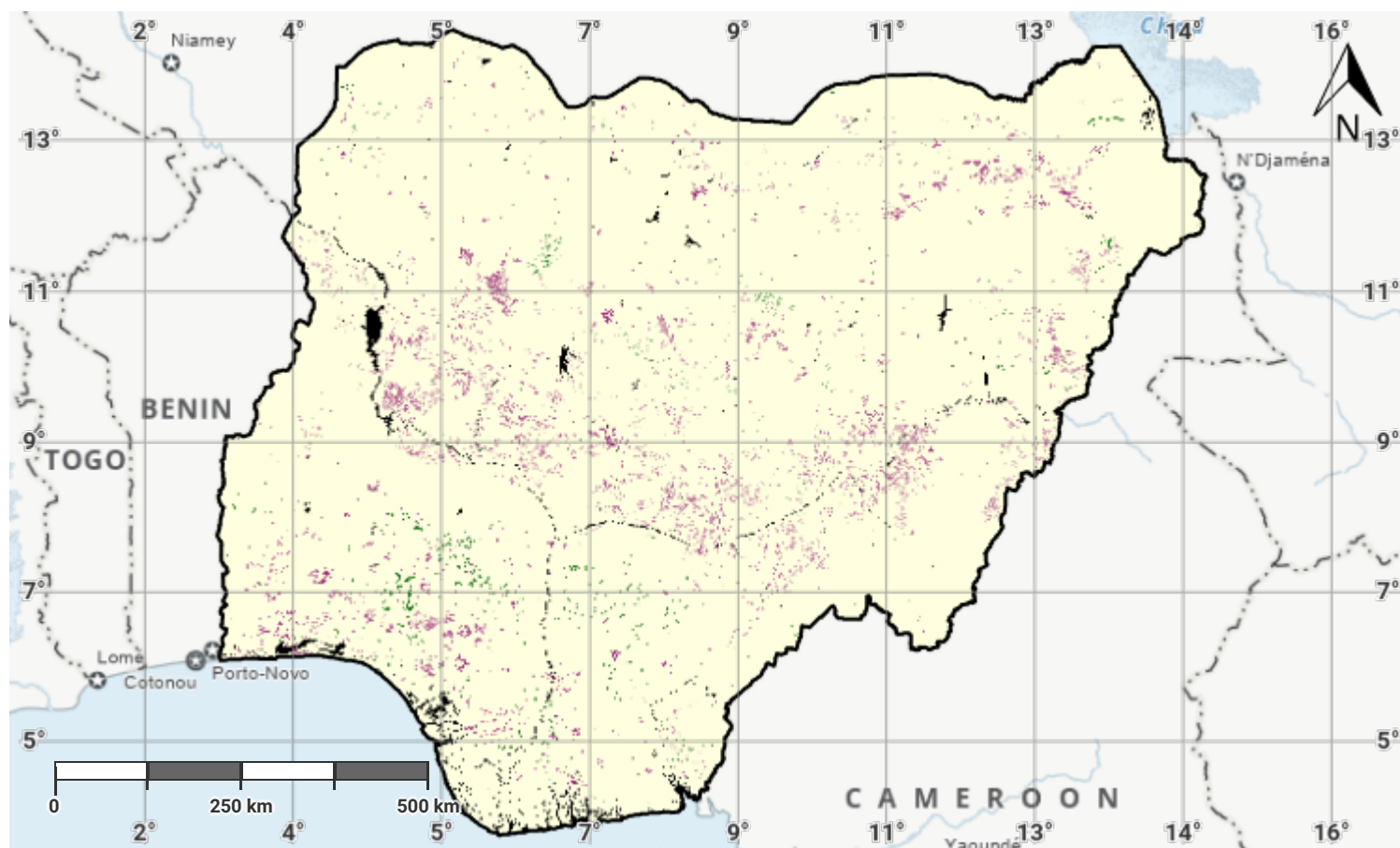
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## Nigeria – SO1-3.M4

### Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



#### Legend

- No data
- 17.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 17.0 t/ha

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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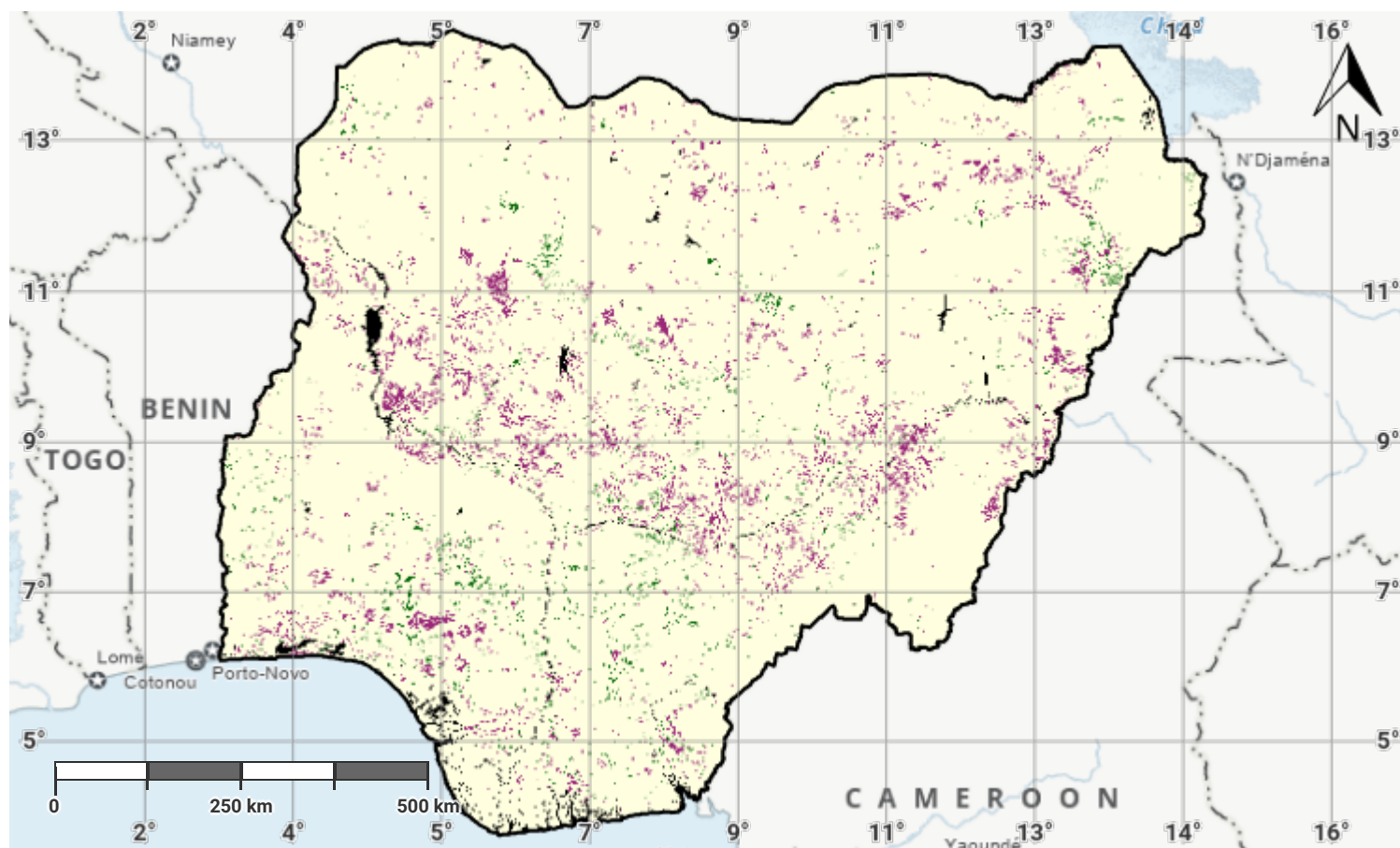
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## Nigeria – SO1-3.M5

### Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



#### Legend

- No data
- 4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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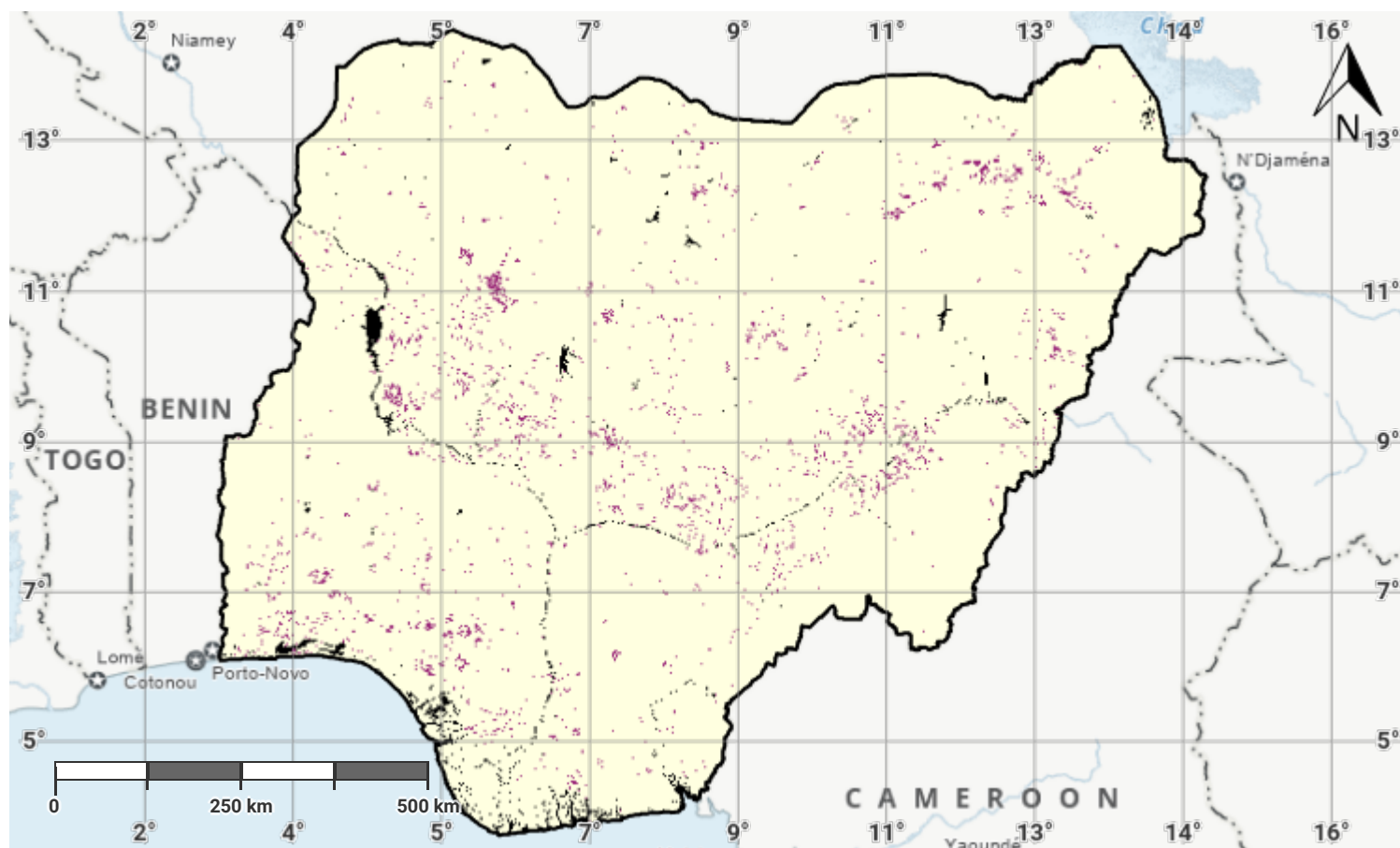
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Nigeria – SO1-3.M6

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



#### Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

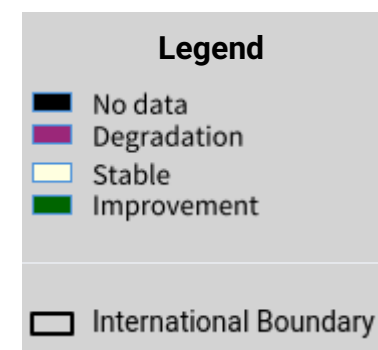
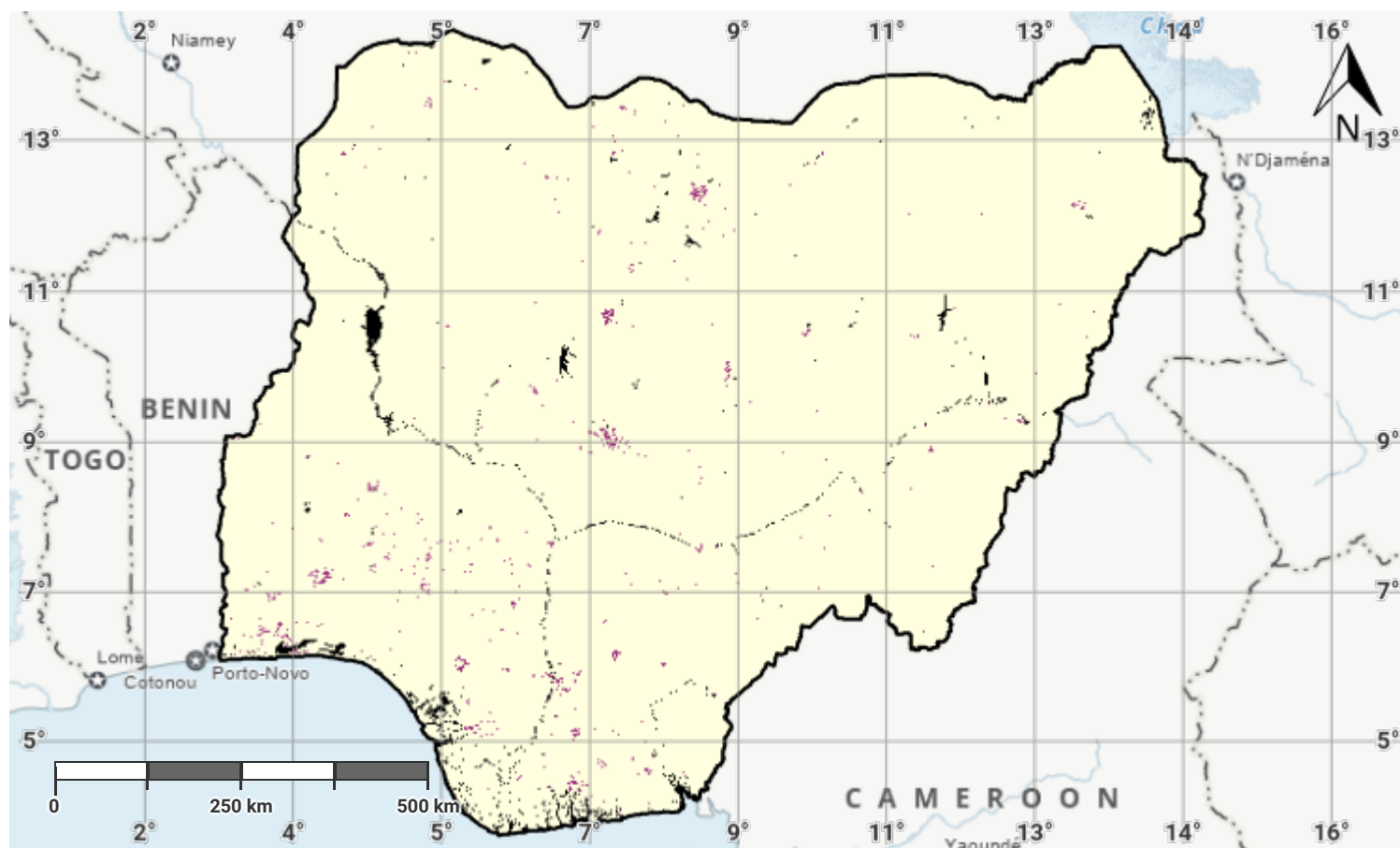
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## Nigeria – SO1-3.M7

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

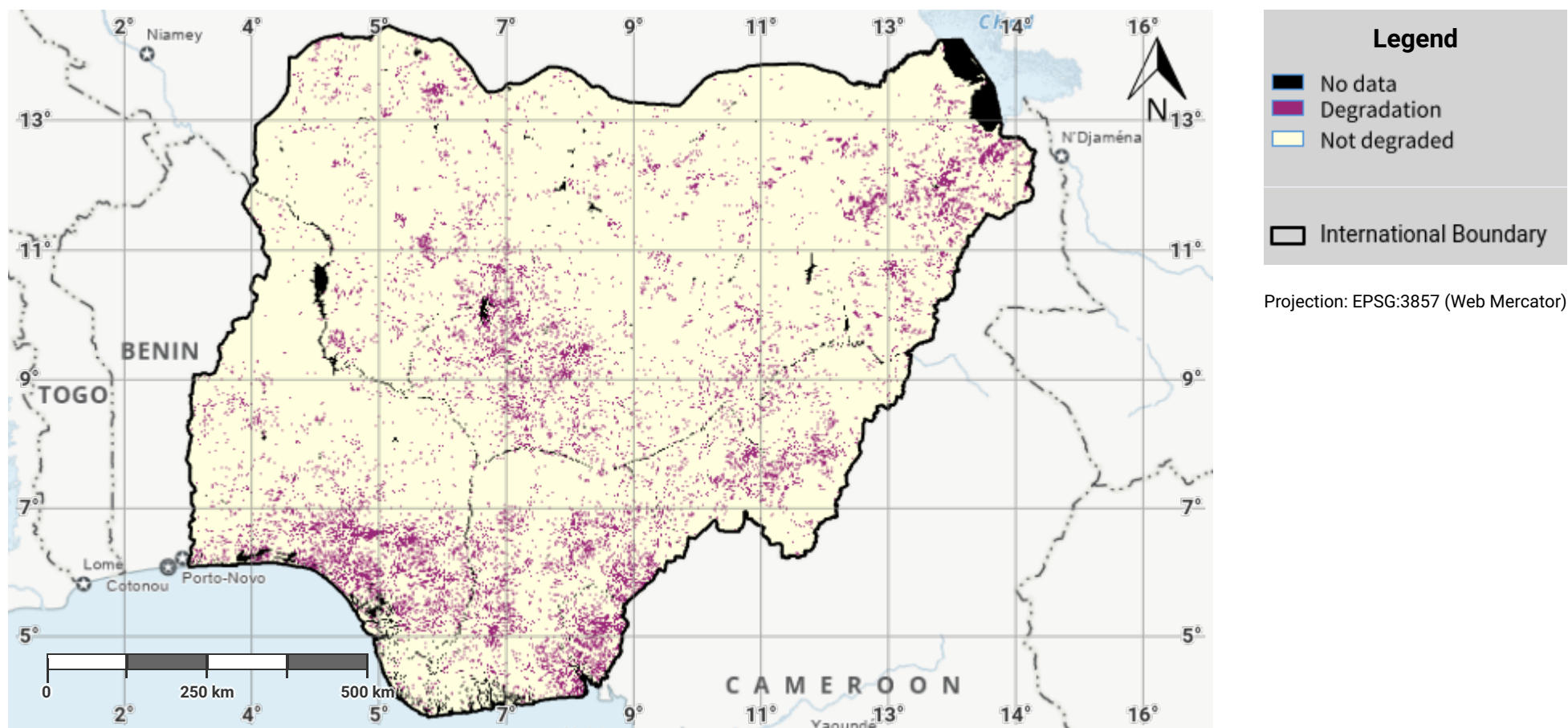
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- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

## Nigeria – SO1-4.M1

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



#### Disclaimer

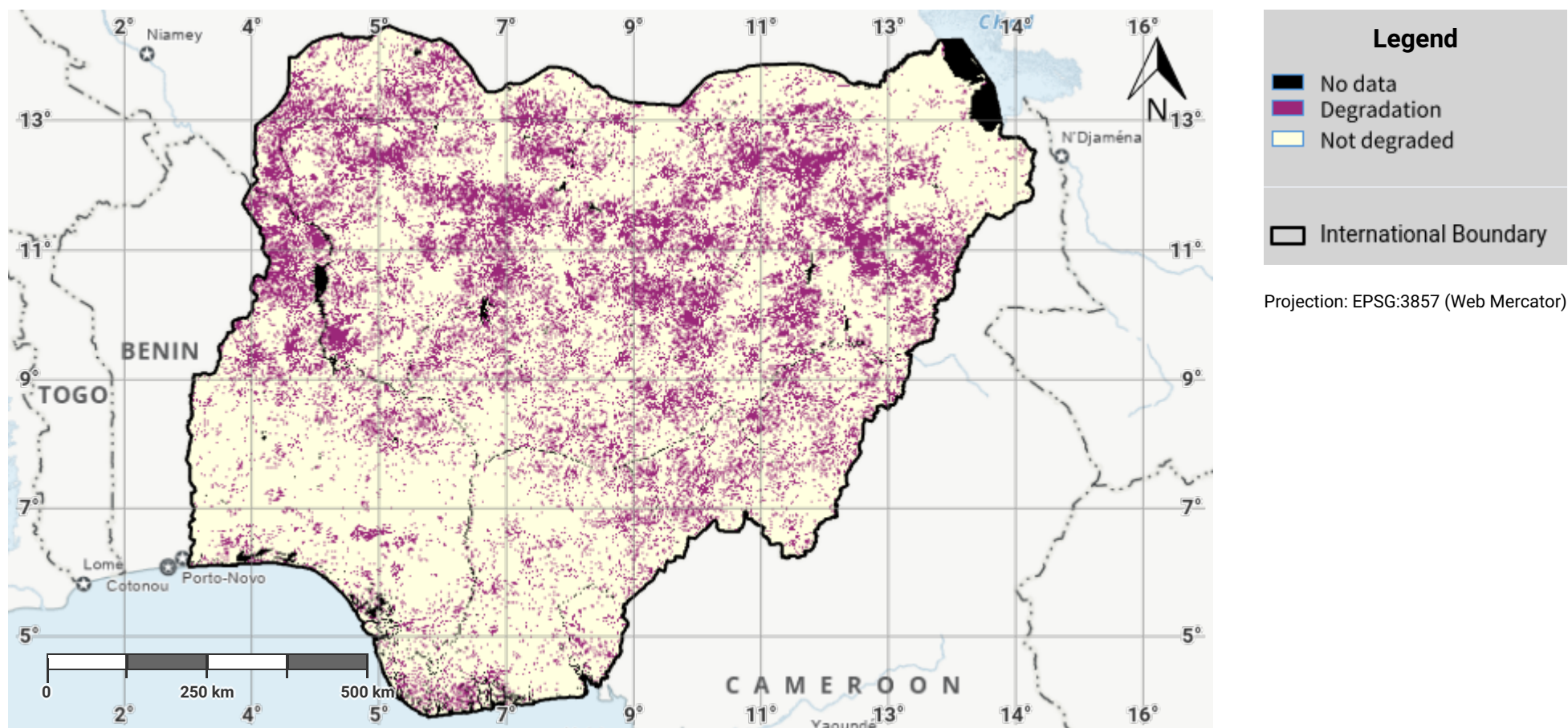
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#### Source Data Credits

- 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>

## Nigeria – SO1-4.M2

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



#### Disclaimer

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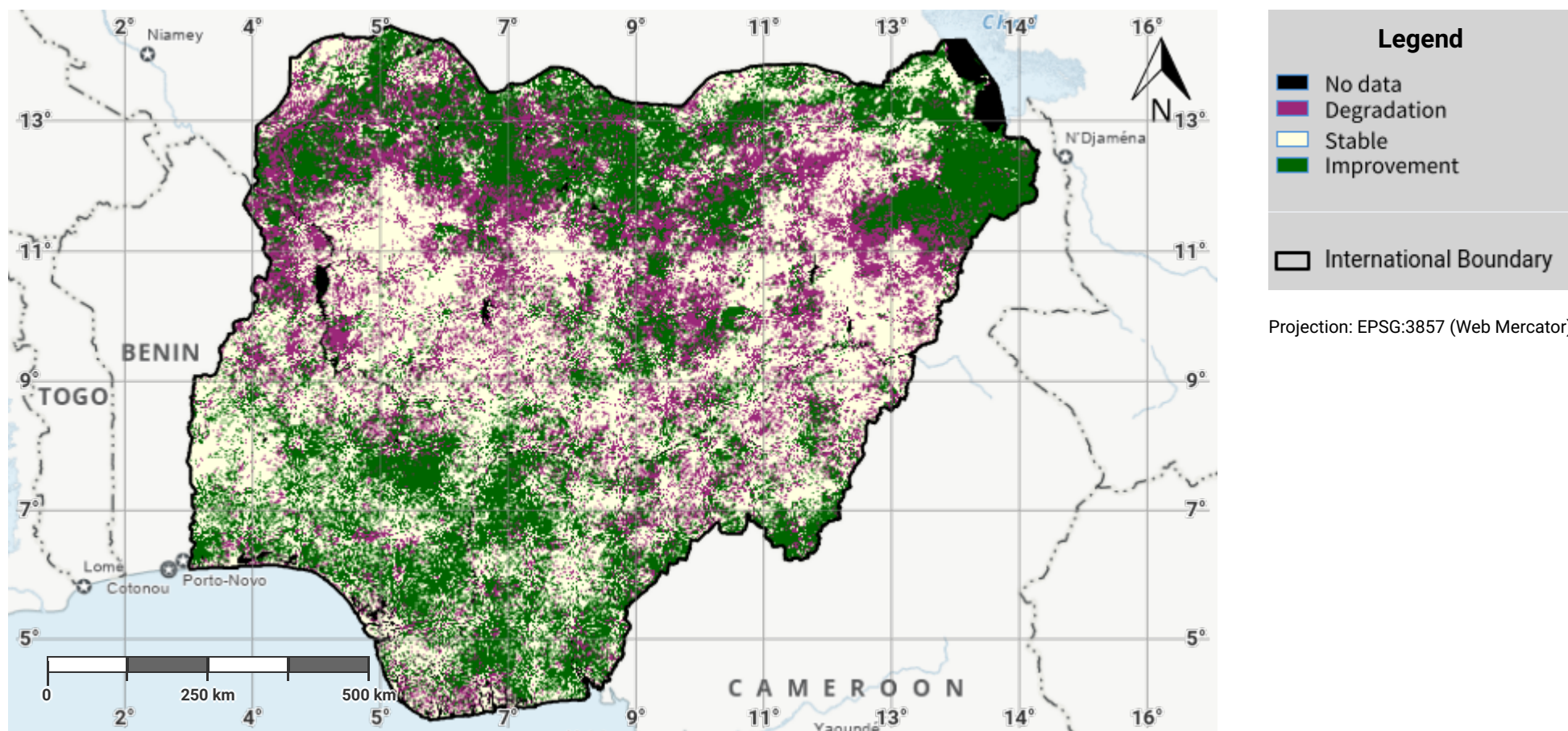
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Nigeria – SO1-4.M3

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



#### Disclaimer

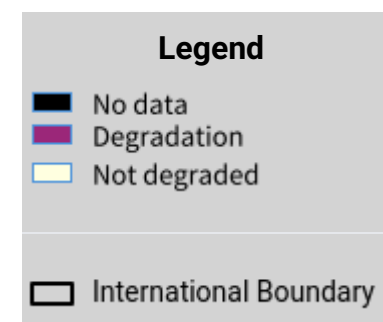
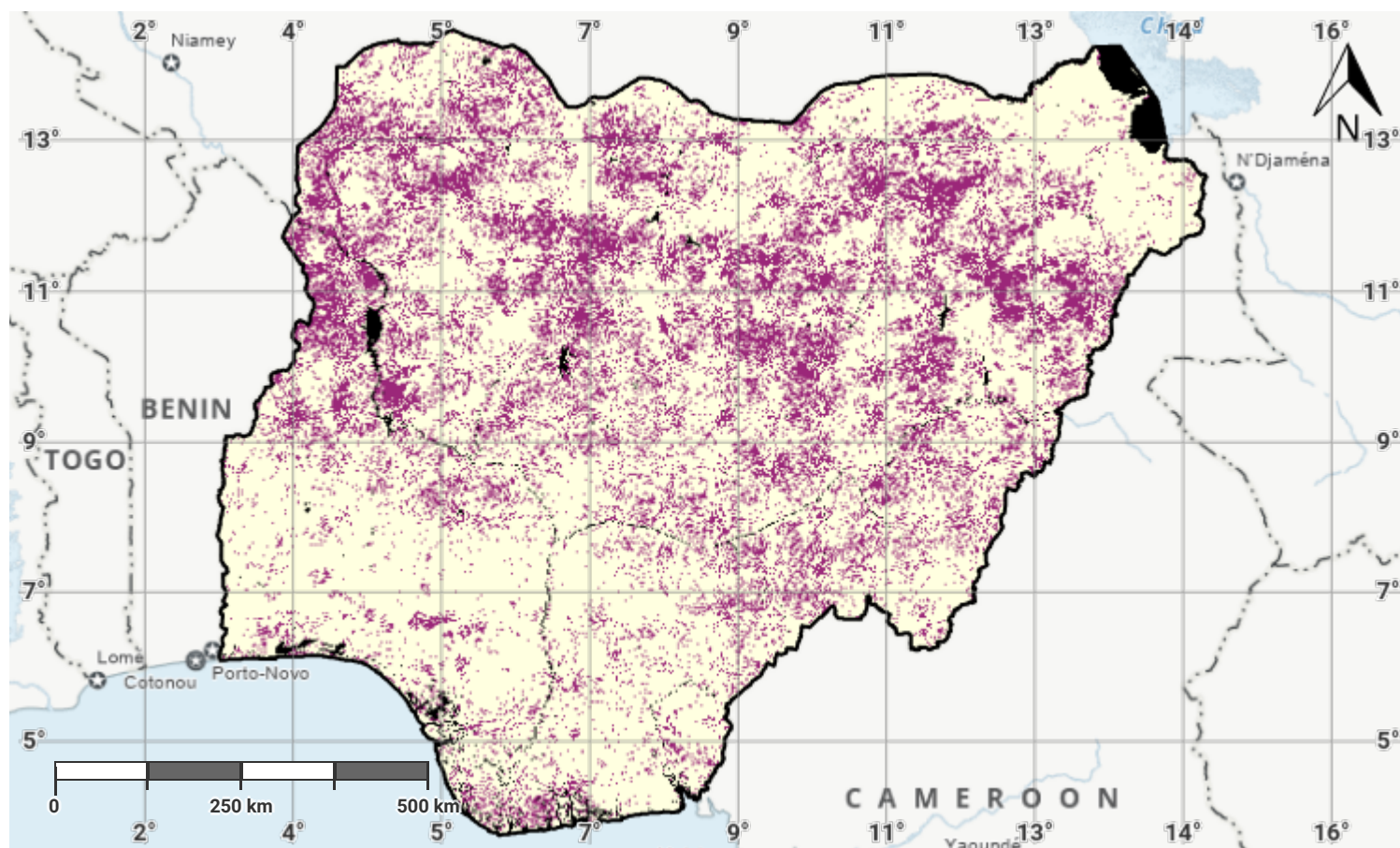
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## Nigeria – SO1-4.M5

### Land Degradation Hotspots



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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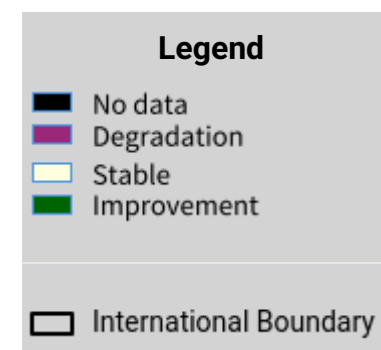
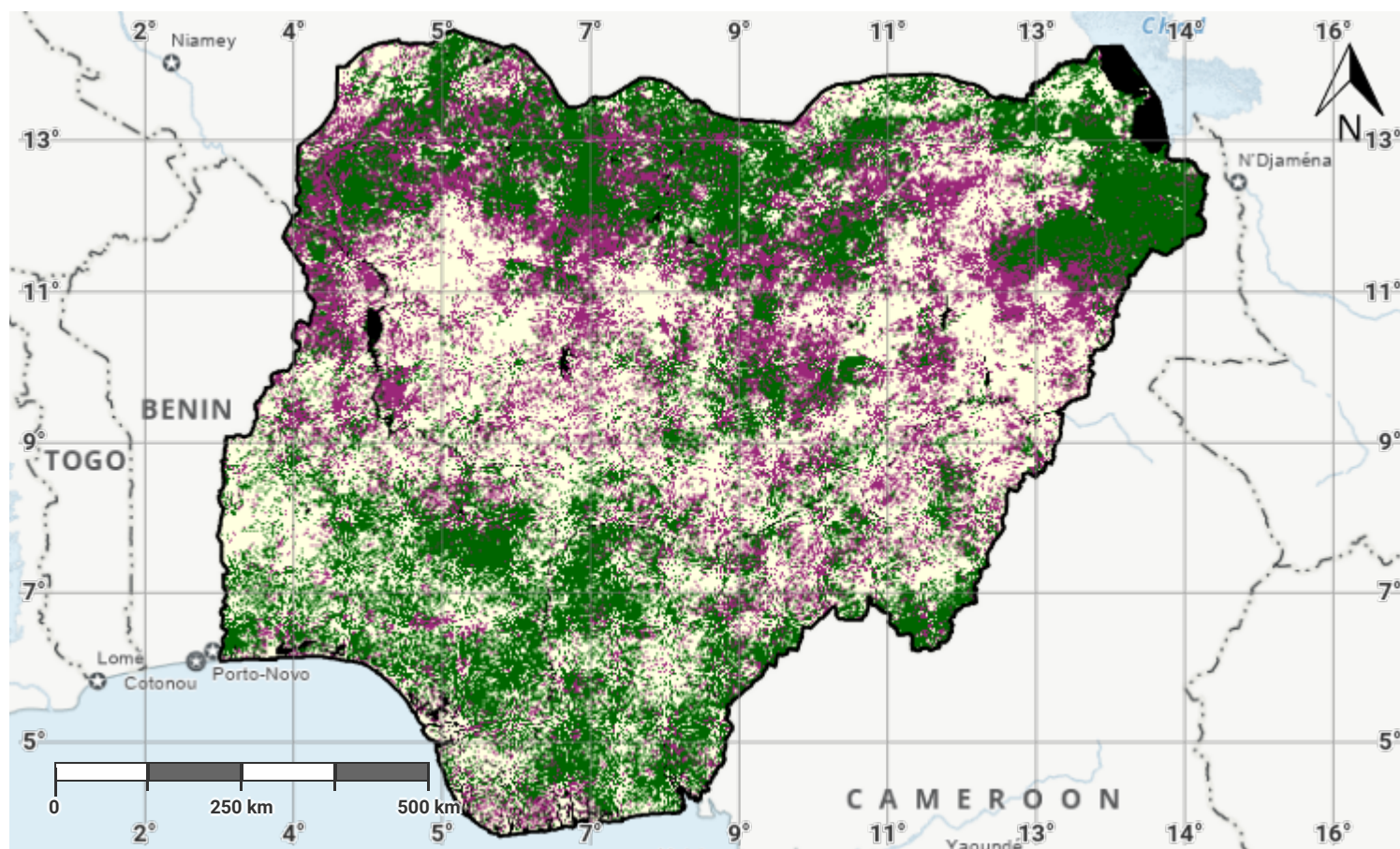
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Nigeria – SO1-4.M6

### Land Improvement Brightspots



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

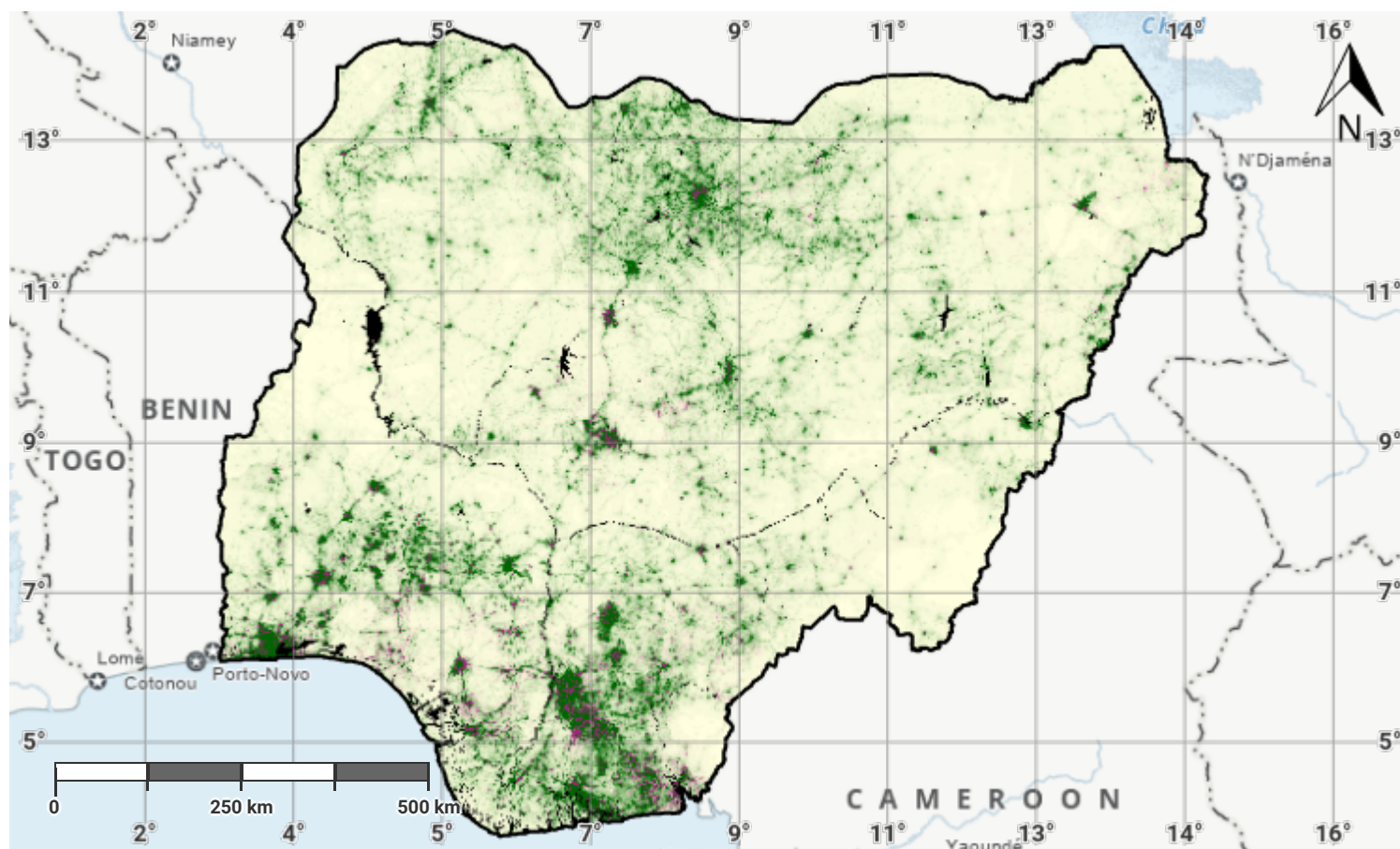
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Nigeria – SO2-3.M1

### Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



#### Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 760
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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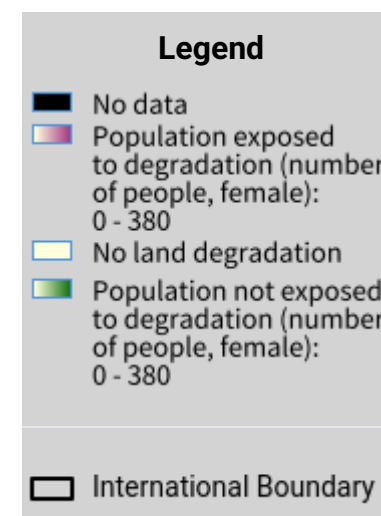
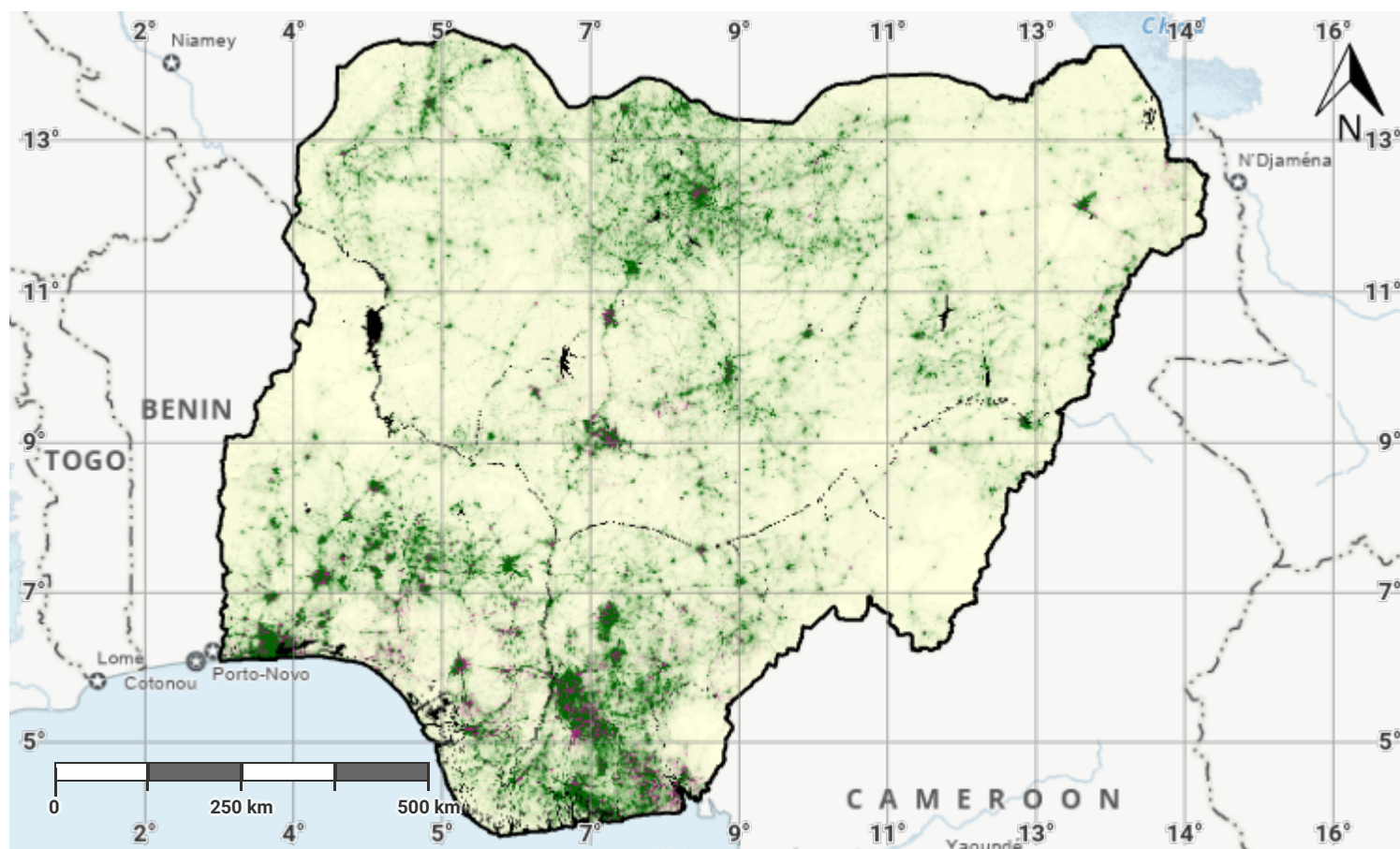
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Nigeria – SO2-3.M2

### Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

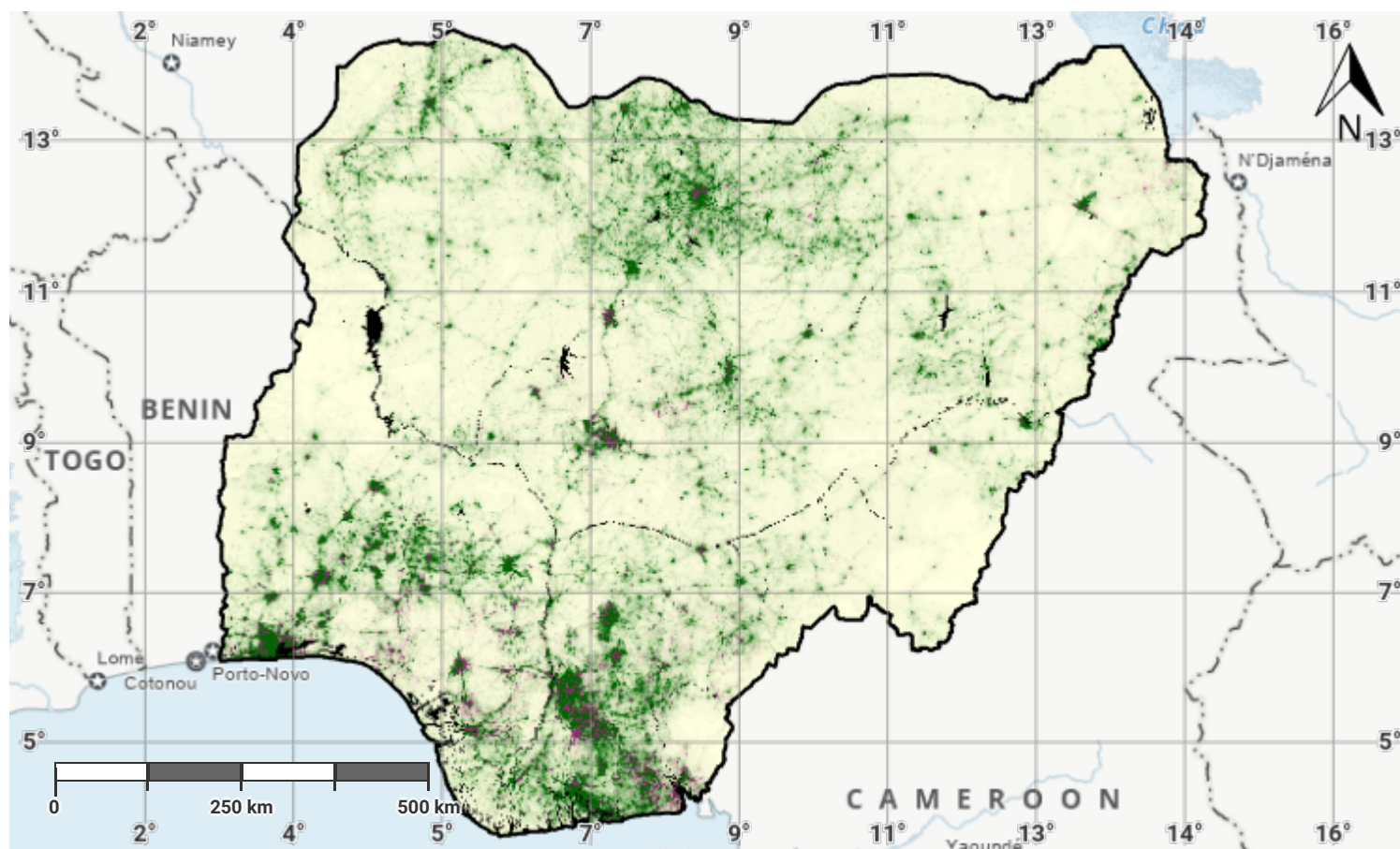
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Nigeria – SO2-3.M3

### Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



#### Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 380
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 380
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

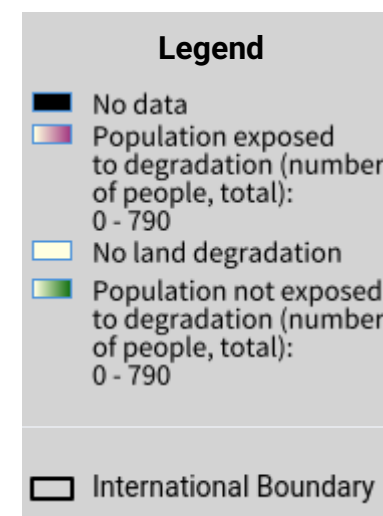
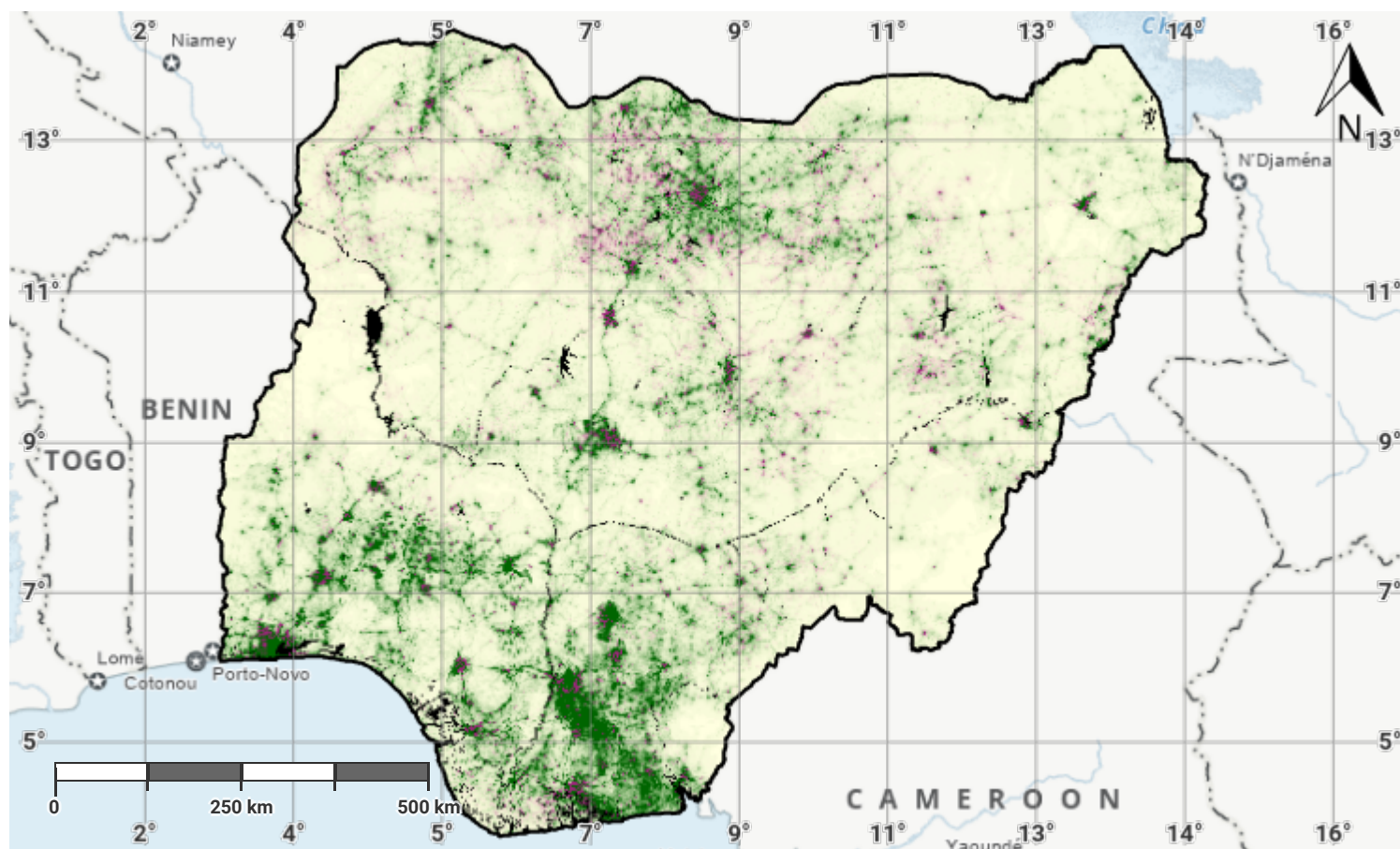
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Nigeria – SO2-3.M4

### Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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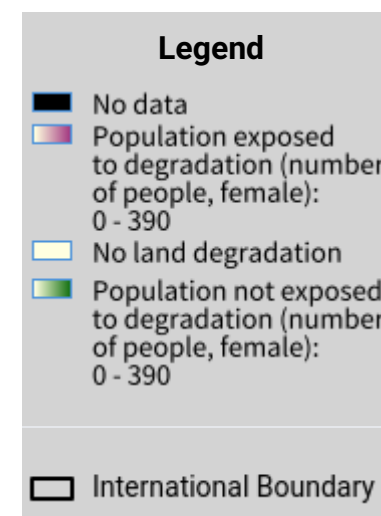
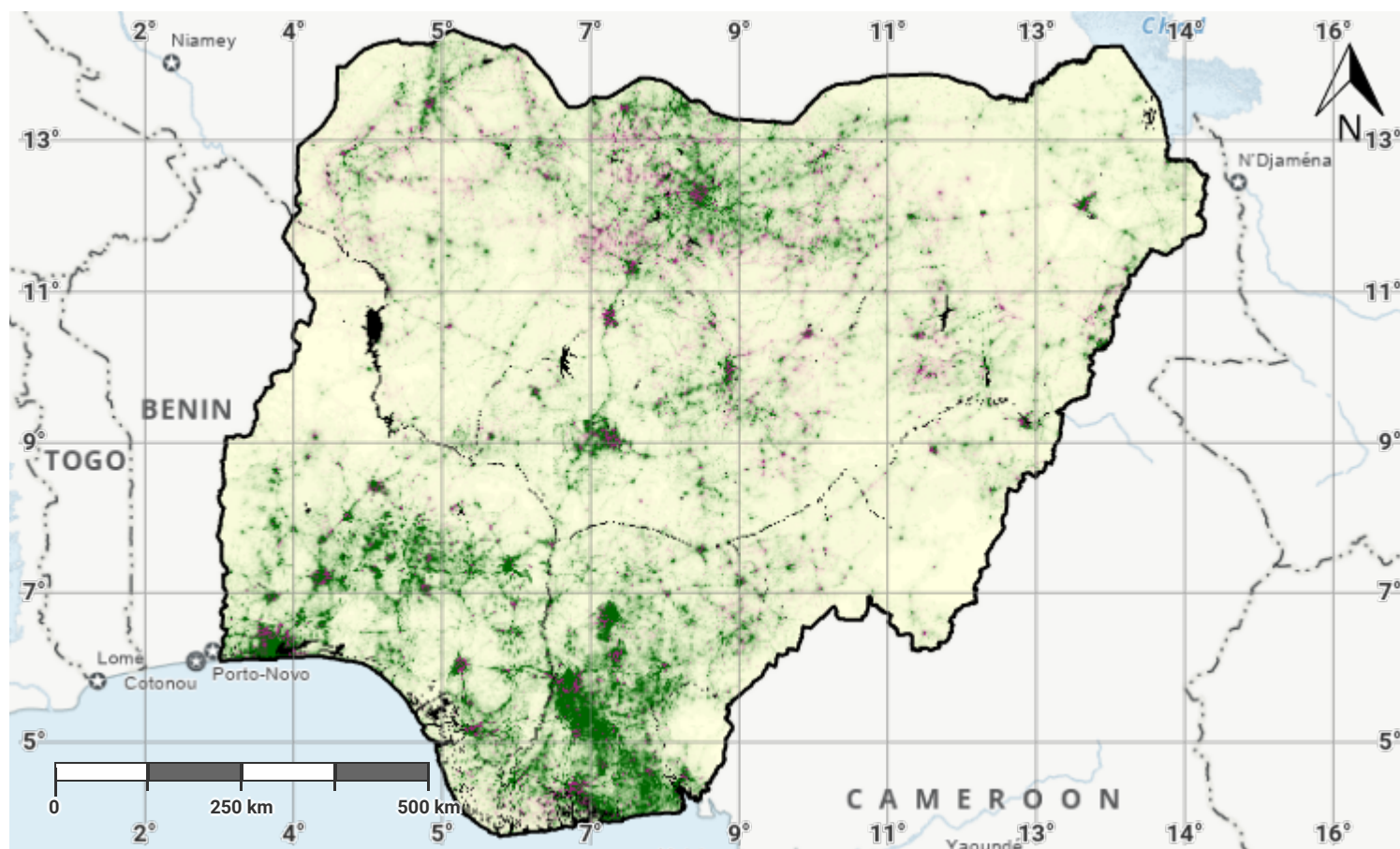
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Nigeria – SO2-3.M5

### Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

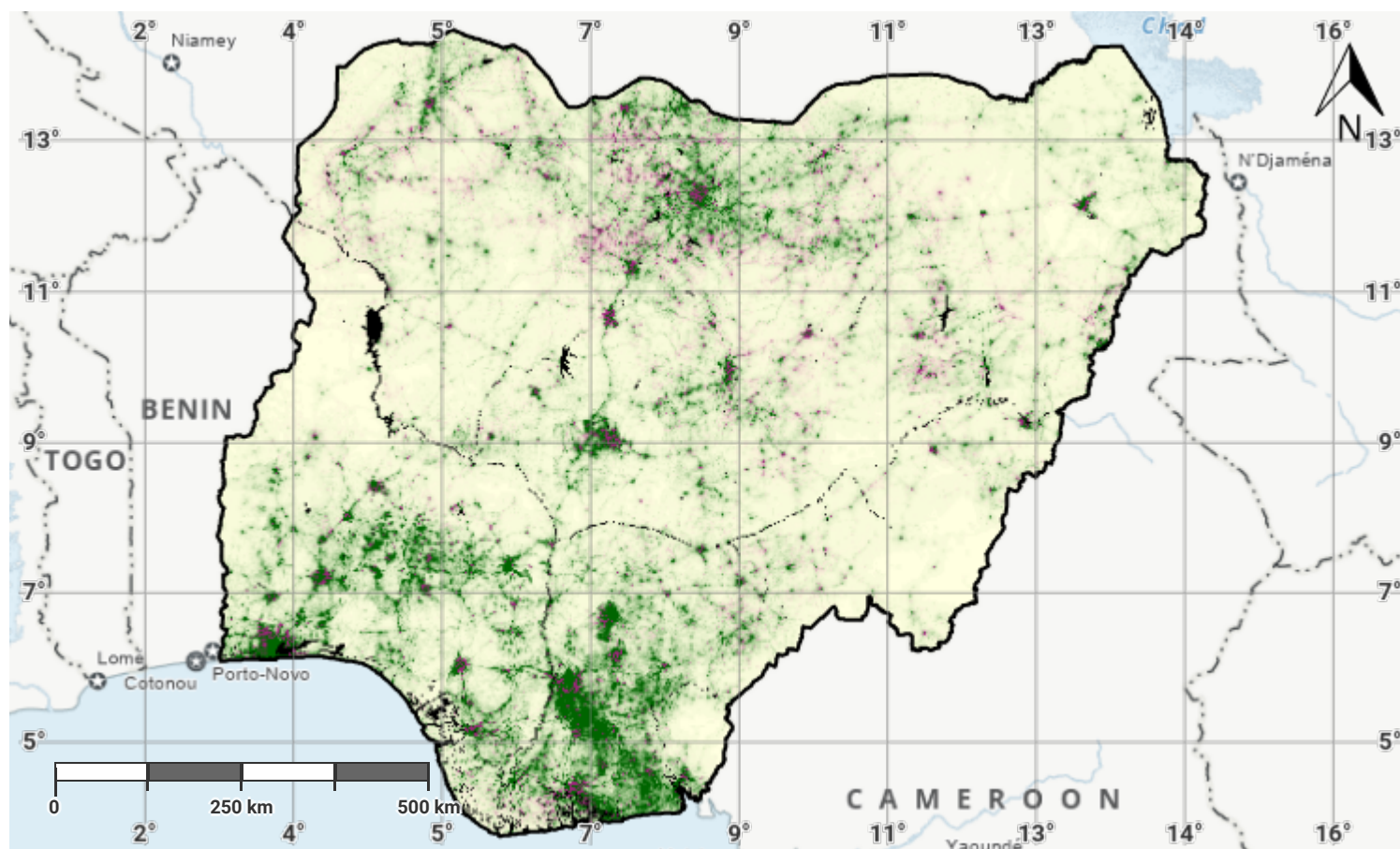
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Nigeria – SO2-3.M6

### Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



#### Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 400
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 400
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

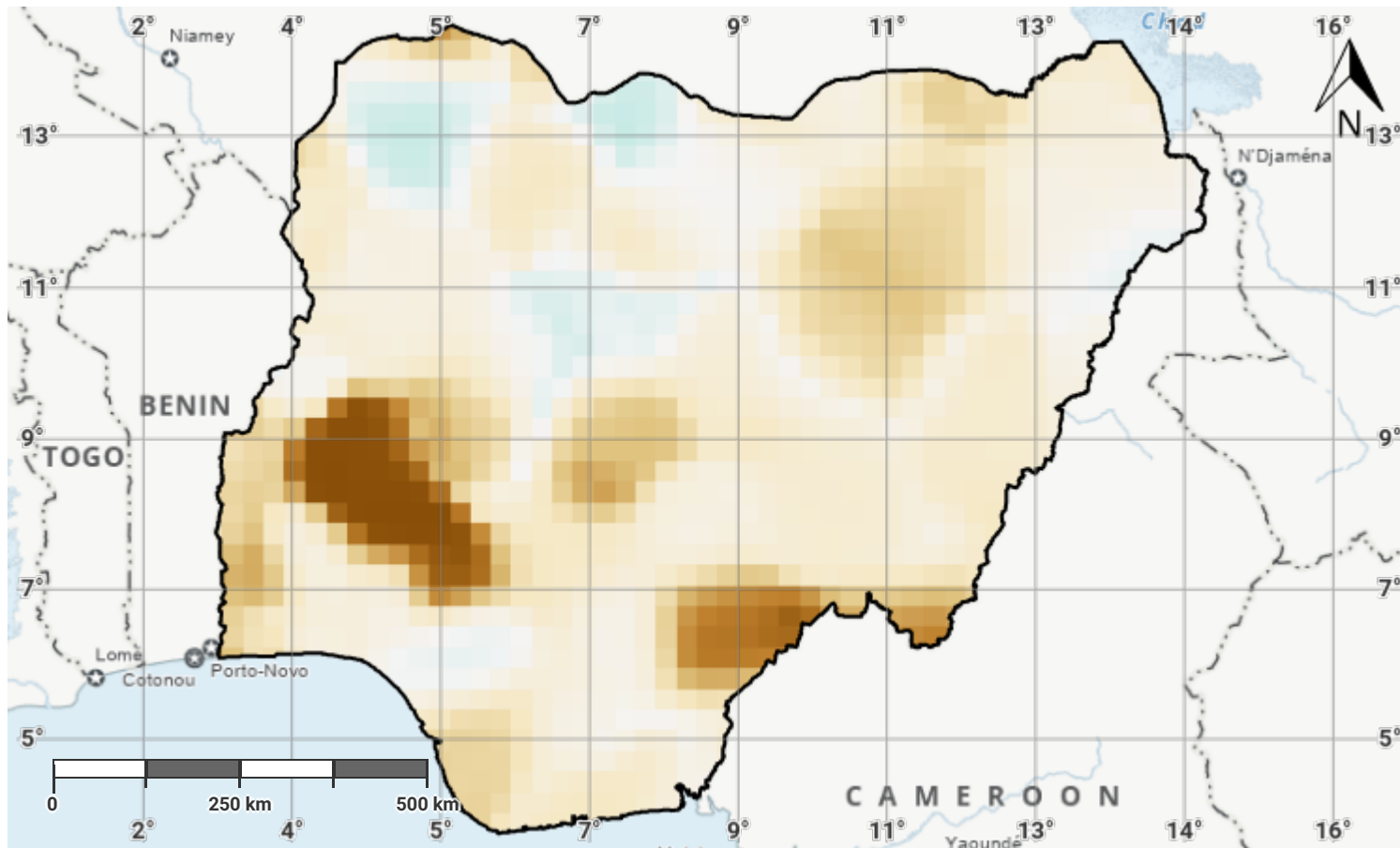
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Nigeria – SO3-1.M1

### Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

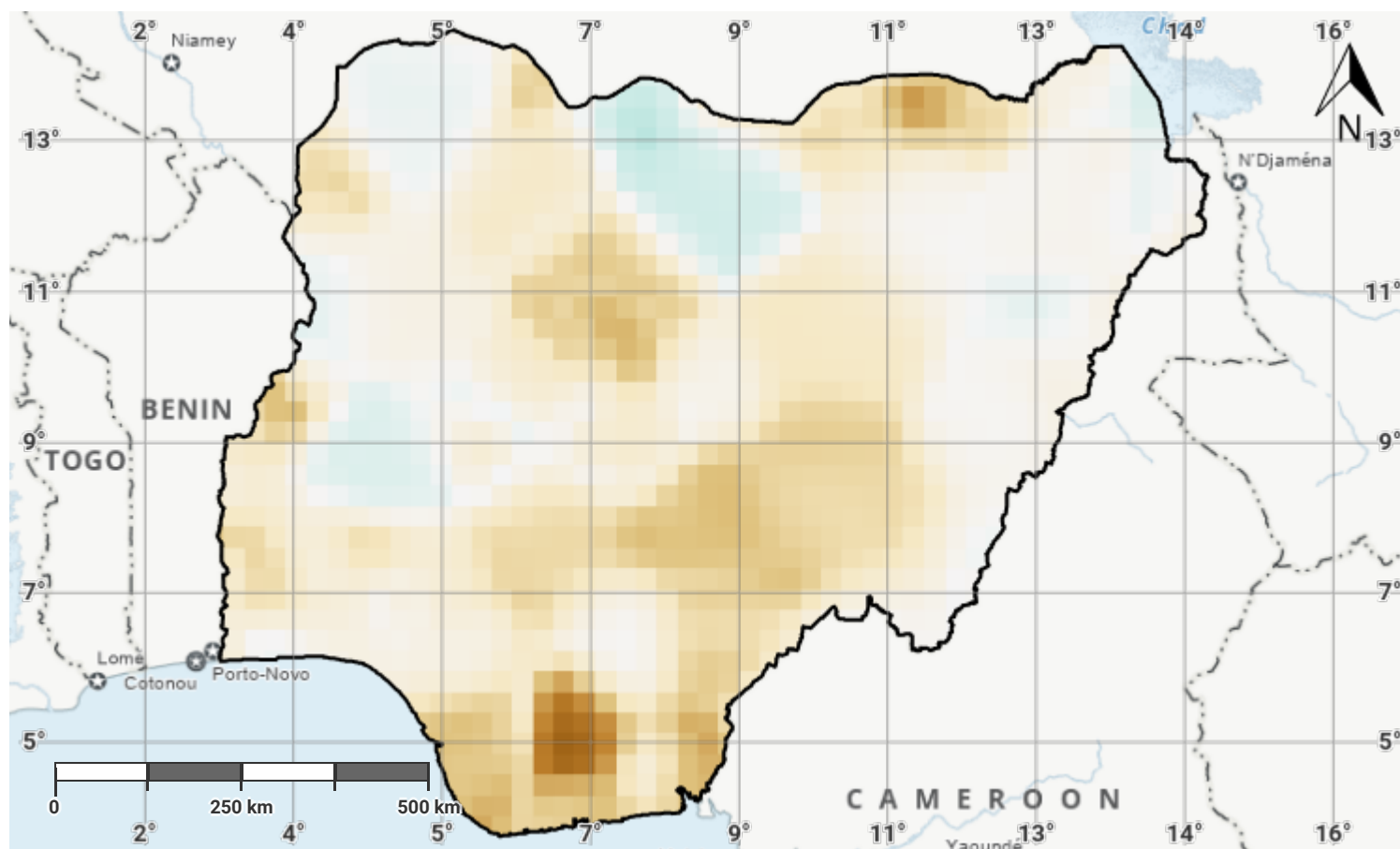
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#### Source Data Credits

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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products, 1982–present. URL: [https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\\_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc\\_monitoring\\_v6\\_doi\\_download.html](https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html)

## Nigeria – 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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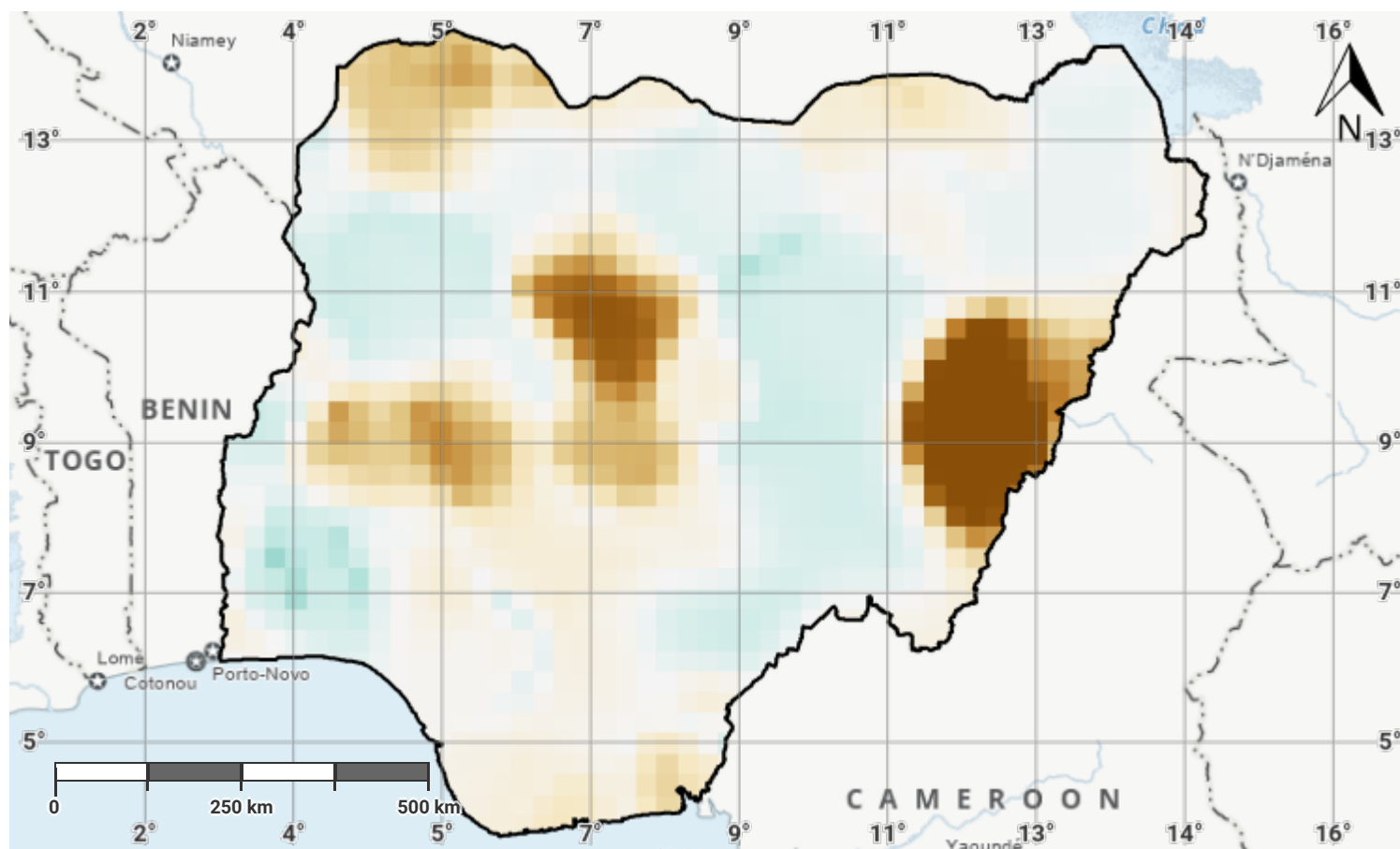
#### Source Data Credits

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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products, 1982–present. URL: [https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\\_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc\\_monitoring\\_v6\\_doi\\_download.html](https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html)



## Nigeria – SO3-1.M3

### Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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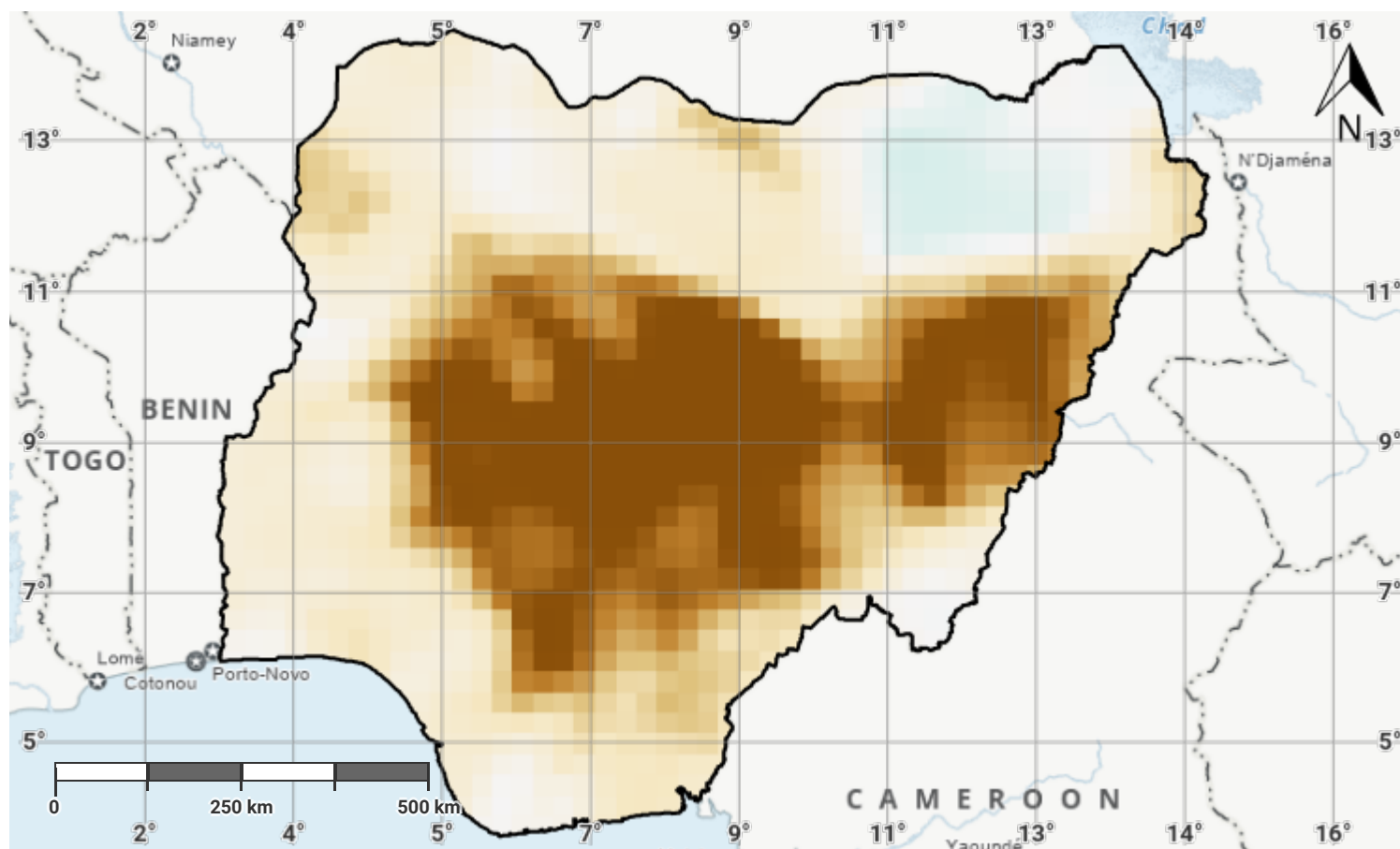
#### Source Data Credits

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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products, 1982–present. URL: [https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\\_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc\\_monitoring\\_v6\\_doi\\_download.html](https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html)



## Nigeria – SO3-1.M4

### Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

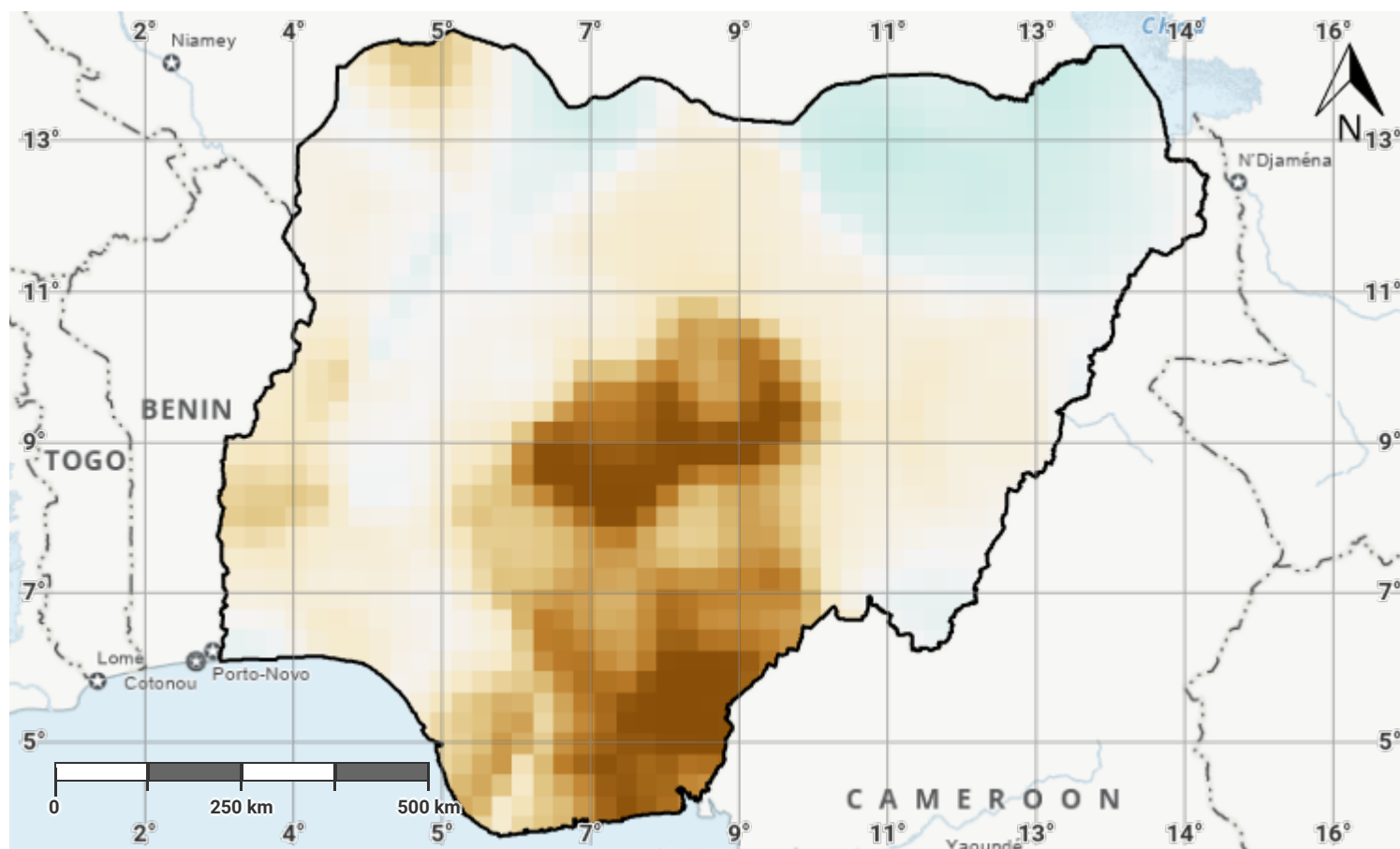
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## Nigeria – SO3-1.M5

### Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

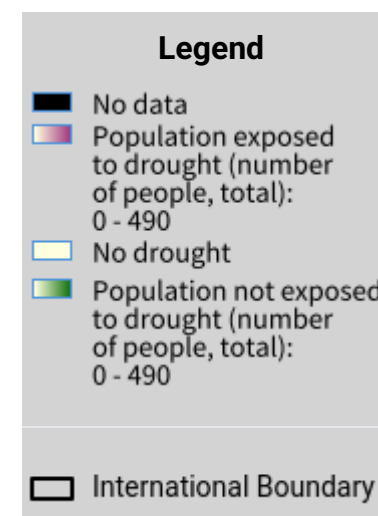
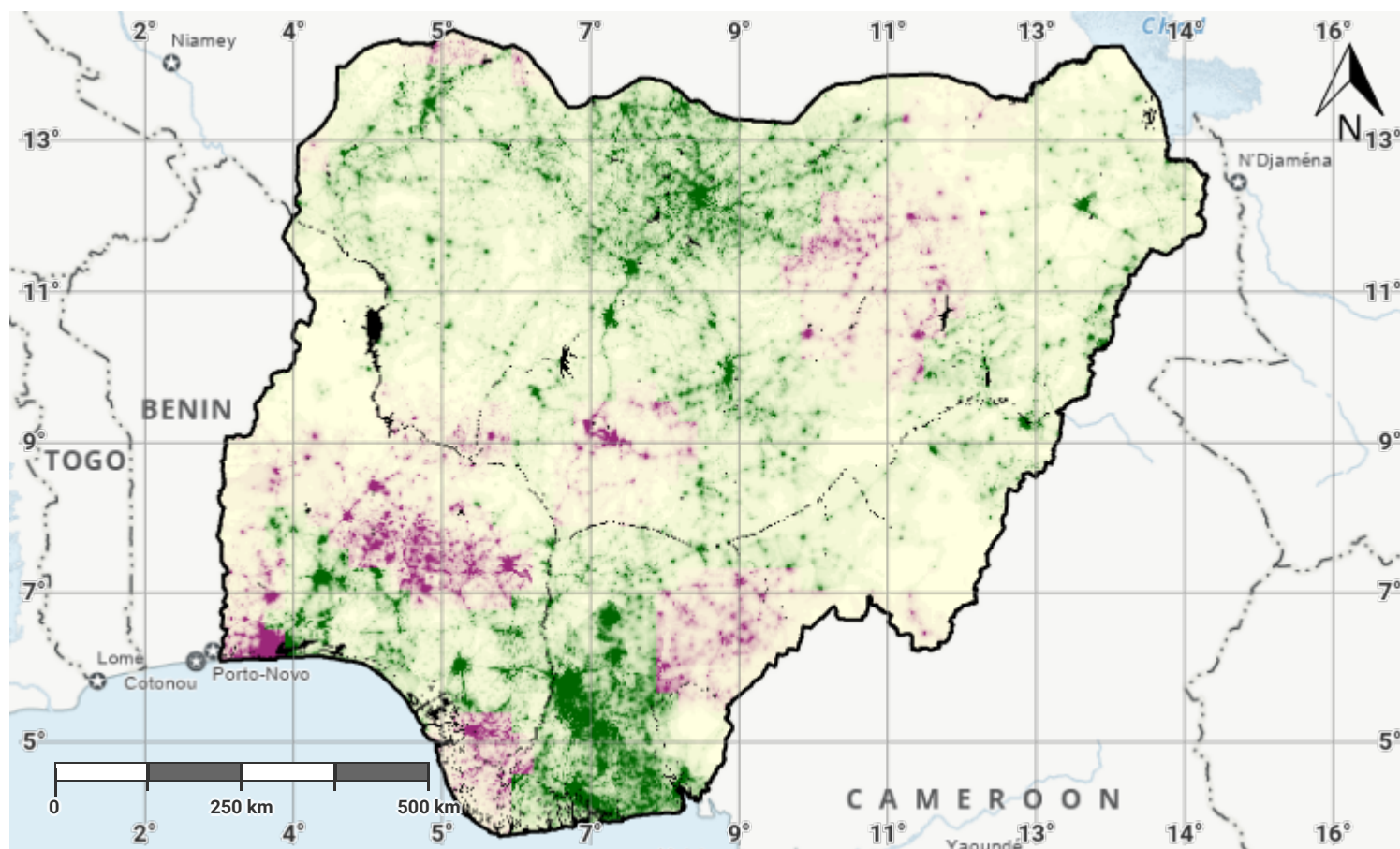
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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M1

### Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

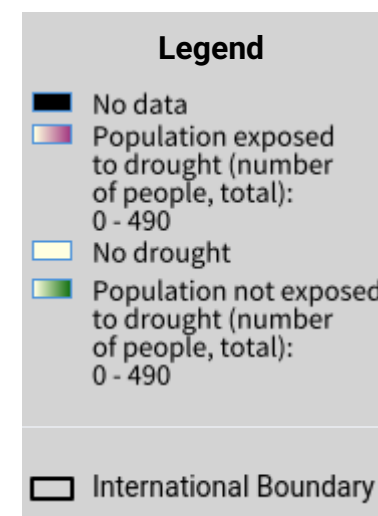
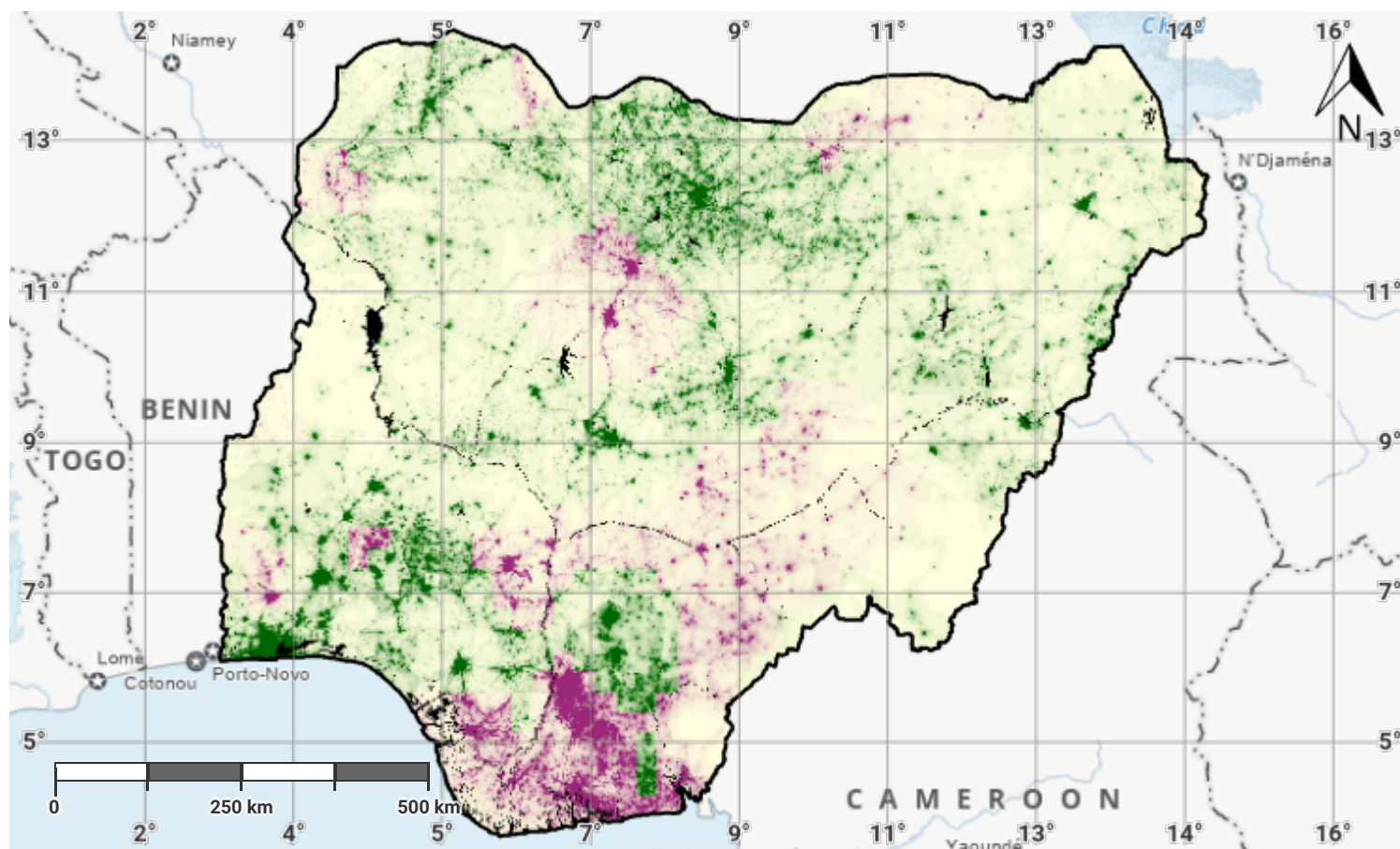
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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M2

### Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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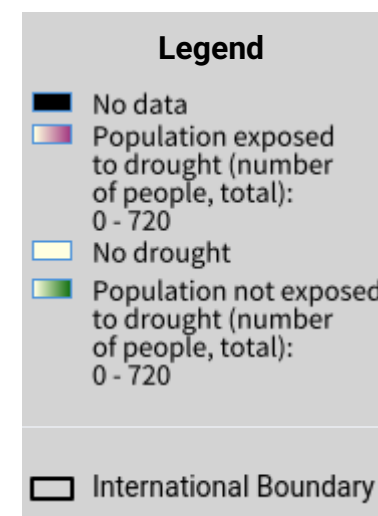
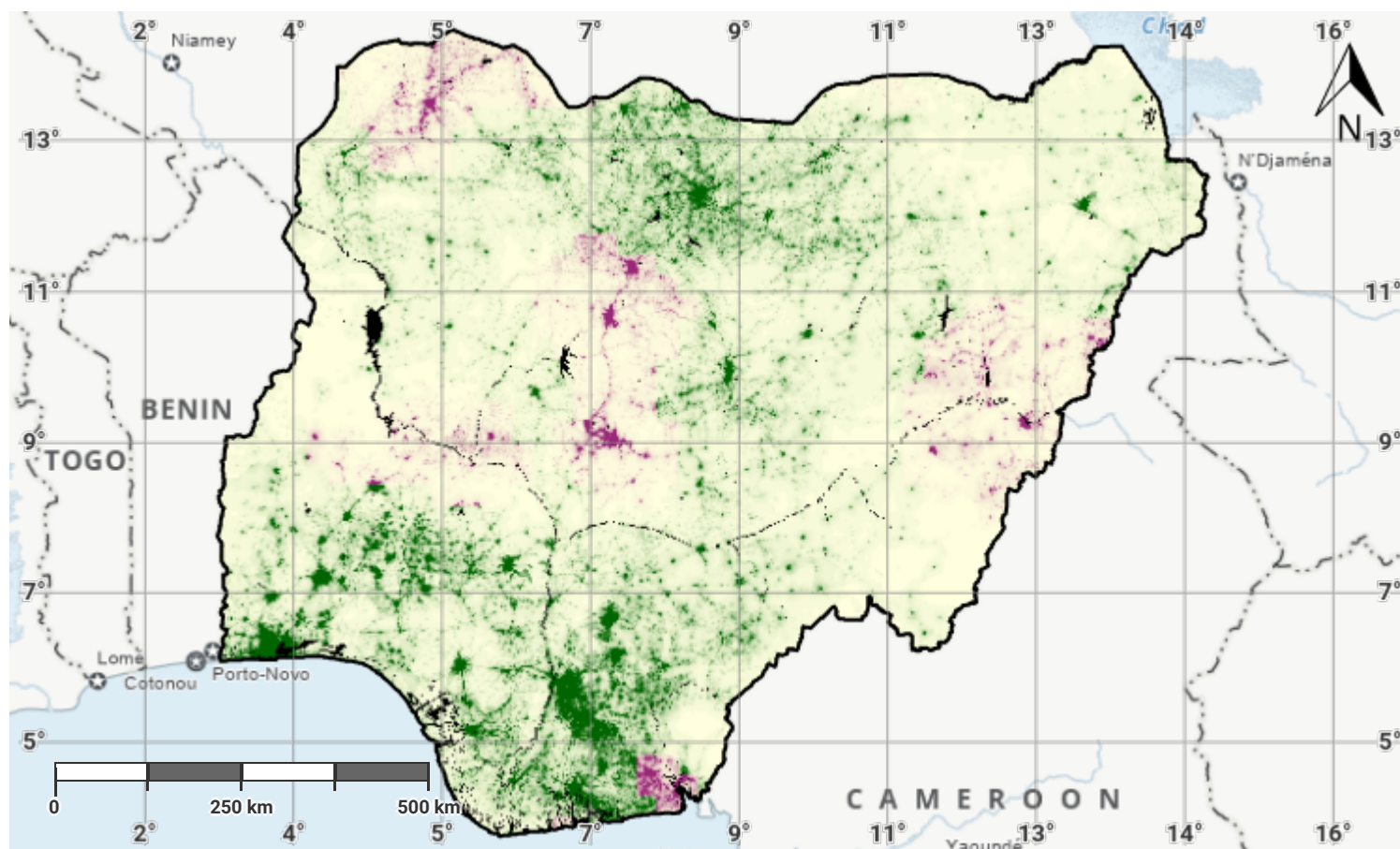
#### Source Data Credits

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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M3

### Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

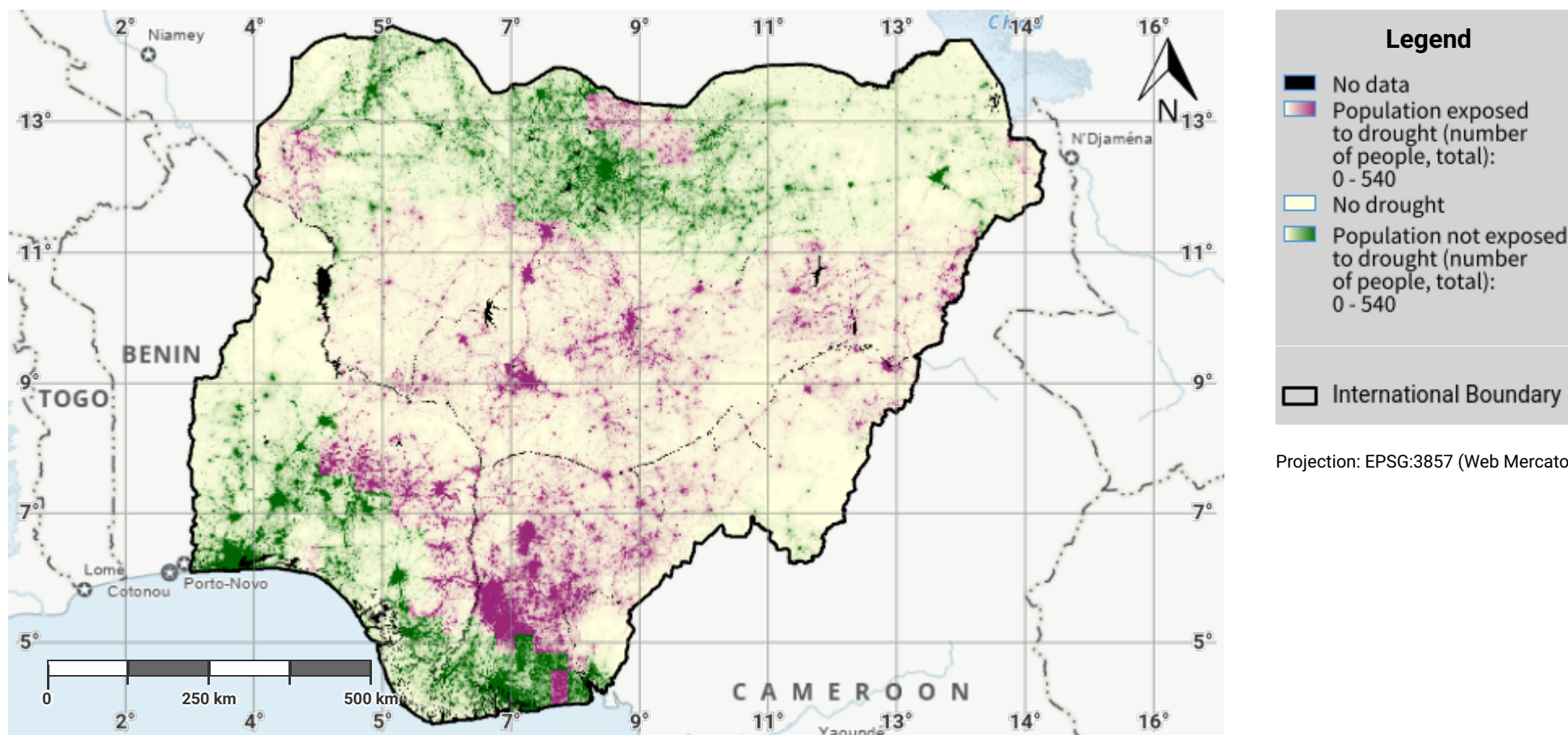
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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M4

### Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



#### Disclaimer

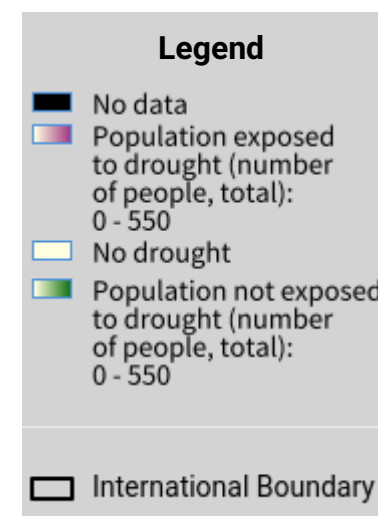
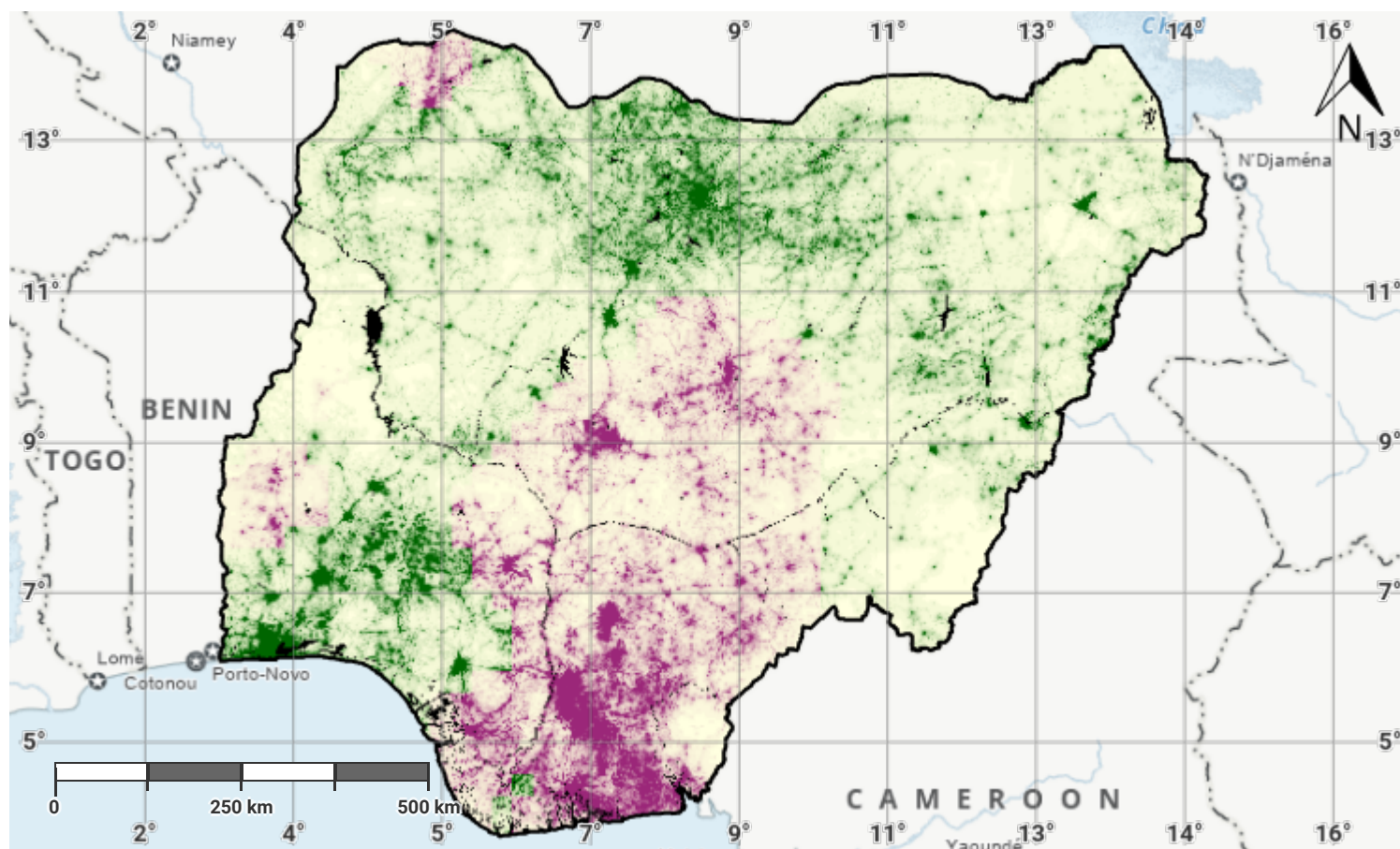
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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products, 1982–present. URL: [https://opendata.dwd.de/climate\\_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc\\_monitoring\\_v6\\_doi\\_download.html](https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html)

## Nigeria – SO3-2.M5

### Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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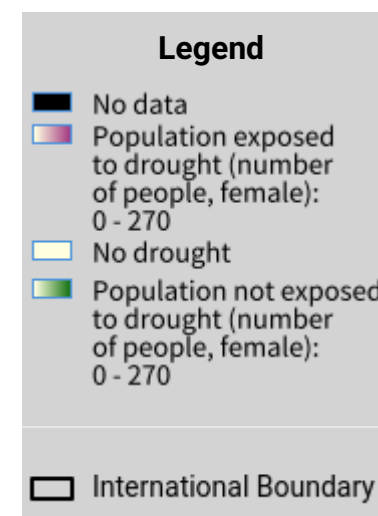
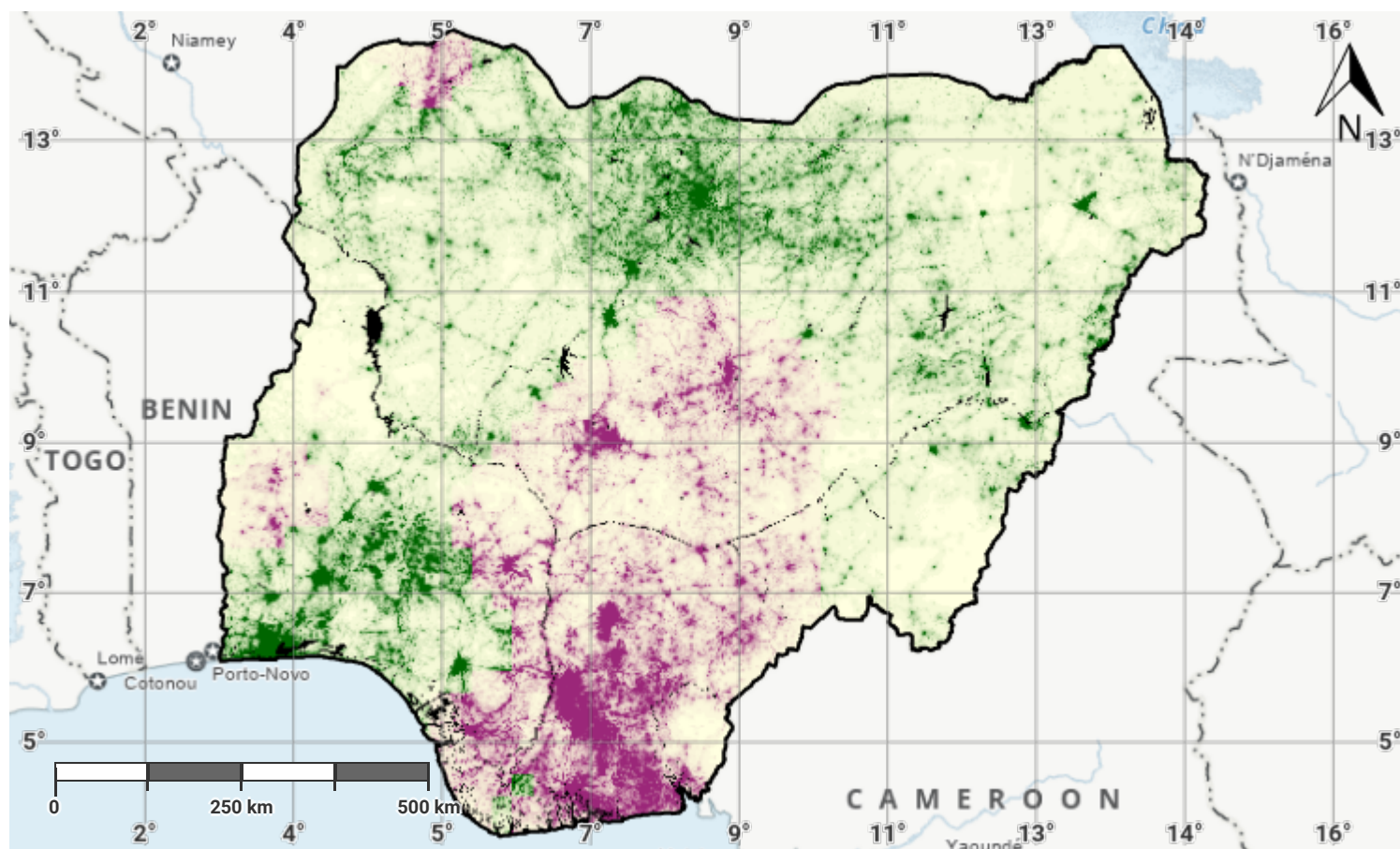
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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M6

### Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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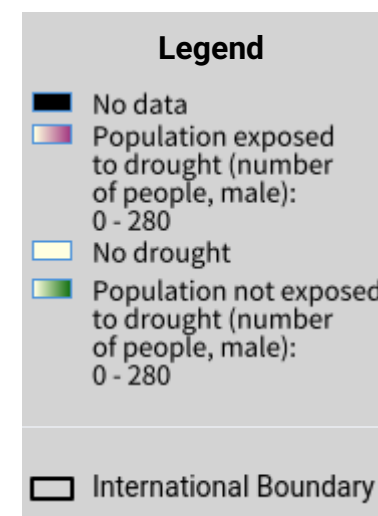
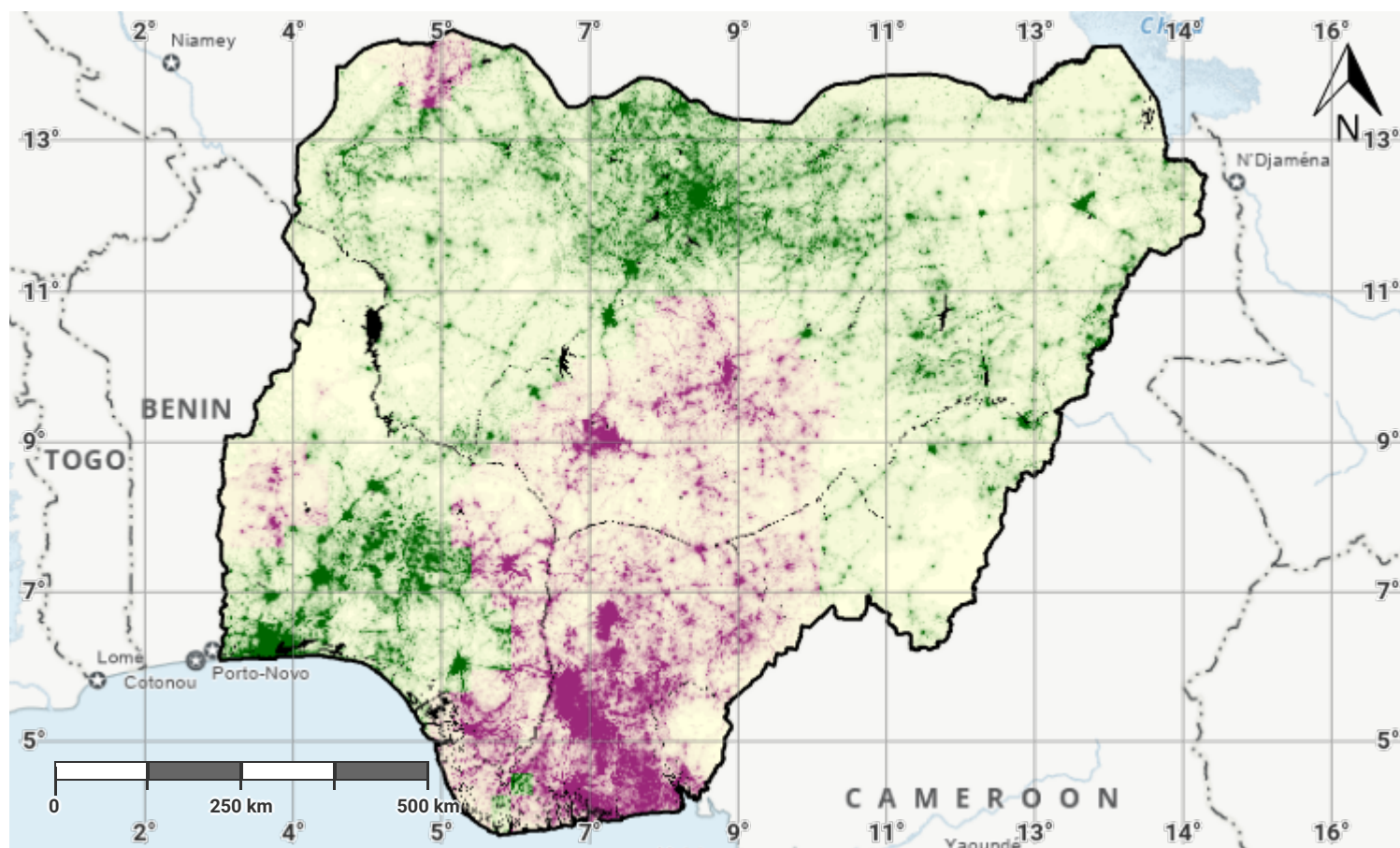
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## Nigeria – SO3-2.M7

### Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

#### Disclaimer

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