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

# Report from Palau




7 March 2023

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# SO1-1 Trends in land cover

## Land area

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

| Year | Total land area (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total country area (km²) | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 001 | 362 | 97 | 459 | |
| 2 005 | 362 | 97 | 459 | |
| 2 010 | 362 | 97 | 459 | |
| 2 015 | 362 | 97 | 459 | |
| 2 019 | 362 | 97 | 459 | |

## Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

| Degradation Process | Starting Land Cover | Ending Land Cover |
|---|---|---|

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

## Land cover

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

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | No data (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2001 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2002 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2003 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2004 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2005 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2006 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2007 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | No data (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2009 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2010 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2011 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2012 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2013 | 266 | 0 | 64 | 28 | 2 | 0 | 98 | |
| 2014 | 232 | 0 | 101 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2015 | 232 | 0 | 101 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2016 | 231 | 0 | 102 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2017 | 231 | 0 | 102 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2018 | 231 | 0 | 102 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2019 | 230 | 0 | 103 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |
| 2020 | | | | | | | | |

## Land cover change

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

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree-covered areas (km²) | 232 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 266 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croplands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 97 |
| Total | 232 | 0 | 101 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |

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

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total land area (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree-covered areas (km²) | 230 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 232 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croplands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 |
| Total | 230 | 0 | 103 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total land area (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 97 |
| Total | 230 | 0 | 103 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 97 | |

## Land cover degradation

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with degraded land cover | 36 | 7 .8 |
| Land area with non-degraded land cover | 422 | 91 .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 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with stable land cover | 456 | 99 .3 |
| Land area with degraded land cover | 2 | 0 .4 |
| Land area with no land cover data | 0 | 0 .0 |

## General comments

Palau has grassland areas and some cropland designated areas may not necessarily have crops present. There is a lake on Babeldaob however not shown on the spatial layer. For national data continuous 2000-2015 land cover data exists (only partial years).

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

### Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the baseline period

| Land cover class | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) | No Data (km²) |
| Tree-covered areas | 0 | 0 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croplands | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artificial surfaces | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 0 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 1 | 12 |

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km²) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

| Land cover class | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) | No Data (km²) |
| Tree-covered areas | 0 | 0 | 229 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Croplands | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Artificial surfaces | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 12 |

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

| Land Conversion | | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 34 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands | Croplands | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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

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

| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 37 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands | Croplands | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Land Productivity degradation

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with degraded land productivity | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with non-degraded land productivity | 360 | 99 .4 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 0 | 0 .0 |

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with improved land productivity | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with stable land productivity | 361 | 99 .7 |
| Land area with degraded land productivity | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 0 | 0 .0 |

## General comments

## SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

### Soil organic carbon stocks

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

| Year | Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tree-covered areas | Grasslands | Croplands | Wetlands | Artificial surfaces | Other Lands | Water bodies |
| 2000 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2001 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2002 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2003 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2004 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2005 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2006 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2007 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2008 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2009 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2010 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2011 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2012 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2013 | 170 | 113 | 240 | 208 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2014 | 194 | 113 | 153 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2015 | 192 | 113 | 154 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2016 | 193 | 113 | 152 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2017 | 193 | 113 | 152 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2018 | 194 | 113 | 152 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2019 | 194 | 113 | 151 | 228 | 184 | 0 | 12 |
| 2020 | | | | | | | |

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

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

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

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Initial SOC stock (t/ha) | Final SOC stock (t/ha) | Initial SOC stock total (t) | Final SOC stock total (t) | SOC stock change (t) |
| Tree-covered areas | Grasslands | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Initial SOC stock (t/ha) | Final SOC stock (t/ha) | Initial SOC stock total (t) | Final SOC stock total (t) | SOC stock change (t) |
| Tree-covered areas | Wetlands | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wetlands | Croplands | 3 | 122 .9 | 118 .8 | 36 861 | 35 648 | -1 213 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 34 | 149 .7 | 146 .2 | 508 873 | 497 169 | -11 704 |

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

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Initial SOC stock (t/ha) | Final SOC stock (t/ha) | Initial SOC stock total (t) | Final SOC stock total (t) | SOC stock change (t) |
| Tree-covered areas | Grasslands | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Wetlands | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Artificial surfaces | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 2 | 208 .7 | 202 .4 | 41 733 | 40 482 | -1 251 |

## Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC) | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with non-degraded SOC | 356 | 98 .3 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 4 | 1 .1 |

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with improved SOC | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with stable SOC | 356 | 98 .3 |
| Land area with degraded SOC | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 5 | 1 .4 |

## General comments

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

### Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

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

| | Total area of degraded land (km²) | Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Baseline Period | 36 | 9 .9 |
| Reporting Period | 39 | 10 .8 |
| Change in degraded extent | 3 | |

### 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:

The resolution of the data may not be totally representative for Palau. Croplands delineated may not have crops present. There is a also a lake on the main island which can add to the water and wetland values. Default data was used as it was most available and a continues data set for years 2000-2019 is not available.

### False positives/ False negatives

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

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

### Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

| Hotspots | Location | Area (km²) | Assessment Process | Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots | Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy | Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total hotspot area | 0 | | | | | | |

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

1. Economic
2. Demographic
3.
4.
5.

## SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

1. Protected areas
2. Legal and regulatory instruments
3. Integrated landscape planning
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

## General comments

## SO1 Voluntary Targets

### SO1-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

| Target | Year | Location(s) | Total Target Area (km²) | Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention | Targeted action(s) | Status of target achievement | Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted? | Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target? | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>0 | | | | | | |

### SO1.IA.T1: Areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground).

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)<br><br>Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

General comments

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

### Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

| Year | Income inequality (Gini Index) |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2001 | |
| 2002 | |
| 2003 | |
| 2004 | |
| 2005 | |
| 2006 | |
| 2007 | |
| 2008 | |
| 2009 | |
| 2010 | |
| 2011 | |
| 2012 | |
| 2013 | |
| 2014 | |
| 2015 | |
| 2016 | |
| 2017 | |
| 2018 | |
| 2019 | |
| 2020 | |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

| Indicator metric | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|

### General comments

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

### Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

| Year | Urban (%) | Rural (%) | Total (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 69 | 52 | 64 |
| 2001 | 70 | 53 | 65 |
| 2002 | 72 | 54 | 67 |
| 2003 | 73 | 55 | 68 |
| 2004 | 75 | 56 | 70 |
| 2005 | 77 | 57 | 71 |
| 2006 | 78 | 58 | 73 |
| 2007 | 80 | 60 | 74 |
| 2008 | 82 | 61 | 76 |
| 2009 | 83 | 62 | 78 |
| 2010 | 85 | 63 | 79 |
| 2011 | 86 | 64 | 81 |
| 2012 | 88 | 65 | 83 |
| 2013 | 90 | 66 | 84 |
| 2014 | 91 | 67 | 86 |
| 2015 | 93 | 68 | 88 |
| 2016 | 95 | 69 | 89 |
| 2017 | 96 | 70 | 91 |
| 2018 | 96 | 70 | 91 |
| 2019 | 96 | 70 | 91 |
| 2020 | 96 | 70 | 91 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|
| Increase | Infrastructure improvements and access to services |
| Increase | Increase proportion of rural populations access to water |

### General comments

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

### Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

| Time period | Population exposed (count) | Percentage of total population exposed (%) | Female population exposed (count) | Percentage of total female population exposed (%) | Male population exposed (count) | Percentage of total male population exposed (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline period | 541 | 4 .4 | 259 | 4 .4 | 282 | 4 .3 |
| Reporting period | 73 | 0 .5 | 36 | 0 .5 | 37 | 0 .5 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|

### General comments

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

## SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|

General comments

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

### Drought hazard indicator

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

| | Drought intensity classes | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mild drought (km²) | Moderate drought (km²) | Severe drought (km²) | Extreme drought (km²) | Non-drought (km²) |
| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2002 | 28 | 243 | 183 | 0 | 0 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2004 | 0 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2007 | 369 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 183 | 271 | 0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2012 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 183 | 271 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 | 0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 454 |
| 2018 | 410 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2020 | | | | | |
| 2021 | | | | | |

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

| | Total area under drought (km²) | Proportion of land under drought (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2001 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2002 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2003 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2004 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 .0 |

| | Total area under drought (km²) | Proportion of land under drought (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2007 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2008 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2009 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2010 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2012 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2013 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2014 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2015 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2016 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2017 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2018 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2019 | 454 | 125 .4 |
| 2020 | | - |
| 2021 | | - |

## Qualitative assessment:

## General comments

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

### Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: 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 | 5932 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2001 | 6402 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 668 | 11.0 | 4456 | 73.4 | 949 | 15.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 073 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 6237 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6237 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 237 | 100.0 |
| 2005 | 6586 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 6829 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0.0 | 4619 | 63.1 | 2699 | 36.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 318 | 100.0 |
| 2008 | 7984 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 8442 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1559 | 18.6 | 6803 | 81.4 | 8 362 | 100.0 |
| 2011 | 9038 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.0 | 9588 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 588 | 100.0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1850 | 18.6 | 8118 | 81.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 968 | 100.0 |
| 2014 | 10202 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10703 | 100.0 | 10 703 | 100.0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11049 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 049 | 100.0 |
| 2017 | 11677 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2018 | 0 | 0.0 | 11043 | 89.1 | 1348 | 10.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 391 | 100.0 |
| 2019 | 0 | 0.0 | 12673 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 673 | 100.0 |
| 2020 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |
| 2021 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |

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

| | Non-exposed | | Mild drought | | Moderate drought | | Severe drought | | Extreme drought | | Exposed female population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % |
| 2000 | 2681 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | Non-exposed | | Mild drought | | Moderate drought | | Severe drought | | Extreme drought | | Exposed female population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % |
| 2001 | 2861 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 305 | 11.1 | 2045 | 74.4 | 399 | 14.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 749 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 2823 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2811 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 811 | 100.0 |
| 2005 | 3014 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 3107 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0.0 | 2079 | 62.2 | 1262 | 37.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 341 | 100.0 |
| 2008 | 3701 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 3926 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 687 | 17.6 | 3208 | 82.4 | 3 895 | 100.0 |
| 2011 | 4233 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.0 | 4499 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 499 | 100.0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 855 | 18.2 | 3852 | 81.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 707 | 100.0 |
| 2014 | 4852 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5071 | 100.0 | 5 071 | 100.0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5273 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 273 | 100.0 |
| 2017 | 5575 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2018 | 0 | 0.0 | 5311 | 89.1 | 652 | 10.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 963 | 100.0 |
| 2019 | 0 | 0.0 | 6094 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 094 | 100.0 |
| 2020 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |
| 2021 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |

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

| | Non-exposed | | Mild drought | | Moderate drought | | Severe drought | | Extreme drought | | Exposed male population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % |
| 2000 | 3251 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2001 | 3541 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 0.0 | 363 | 10.9 | 2411 | 72.5 | 550 | 16.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 324 | 100.0 |
| 2003 | 3414 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2004 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3426 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 426 | 100.0 |
| 2005 | 3572 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | Non-exposed | | Mild drought | | Moderate drought | | Severe drought | | Extreme drought | | Exposed male population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % |
| 2006 | 3722 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2007 | 0 | 0.0 | 2540 | 63.9 | 1437 | 36.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 977 | 100.0 |
| 2008 | 4283 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2009 | 4516 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 872 | 19.5 | 3595 | 80.5 | 4 467 | 100.0 |
| 2011 | 4805 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2012 | 0 | 0.0 | 5089 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 089 | 100.0 |
| 2013 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 995 | 18.9 | 4266 | 81.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 261 | 100.0 |
| 2014 | 5350 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2015 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5632 | 100.0 | 5 632 | 100.0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5776 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 776 | 100.0 |
| 2017 | 6102 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2018 | 0 | 0.0 | 5732 | 89.2 | 696 | 10.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 428 | 100.0 |
| 2019 | 0 | 0.0 | 6579 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 579 | 100.0 |
| 2020 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |
| 2021 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |

## Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

## General comments

## SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

### Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: National estimates of the Drought Vulnerability Index

| Year | Total country-level DVI value (tier 1) | Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only) | Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | | | |
| 2001 | | | |
| 2002 | | | |
| 2003 | | | |
| 2004 | | | |
| 2005 | | | |
| 2006 | | | |
| 2007 | | | |
| 2008 | | | |
| 2009 | | | |
| 2010 | | | |
| 2011 | | | |
| 2012 | | | |
| 2013 | | | |
| 2014 | | | |
| 2015 | | | |
| 2016 | | | |
| 2017 | | | |
| 2018 | 0 .4 | | |
| 2019 | | | |
| 2020 | | | |
| 2021 | | | |

### Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

### Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|

### General comments

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

## SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|

General comments

# SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

## Soil organic carbon stocks

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

## SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

| Year | Red List Index | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 0 .88336 | 0 .8615 | 0 .92105 | |
| 2001 | 0 .87379 | 0 .85698 | 0 .90605 | |
| 2002 | 0 .86436 | 0 .84928 | 0 .88919 | |
| 2003 | 0 .8552 | 0 .83932 | 0 .8761 | |
| 2004 | 0 .84607 | 0 .83008 | 0 .86577 | |
| 2005 | 0 .83755 | 0 .82052 | 0 .8558 | |
| 2006 | 0 .82801 | 0 .8108 | 0 .84633 | |
| 2007 | 0 .8172 | 0 .79908 | 0 .83637 | |
| 2008 | 0 .80868 | 0 .78924 | 0 .82722 | |
| 2009 | 0 .80004 | 0 .78041 | 0 .81755 | |
| 2010 | 0 .78799 | 0 .76705 | 0 .80827 | |
| 2011 | 0 .77937 | 0 .75726 | 0 .79875 | |
| 2012 | 0 .76966 | 0 .74464 | 0 .79123 | |
| 2013 | 0 .76024 | 0 .73702 | 0 .7831 | |
| 2014 | 0 .75012 | 0 .71938 | 0 .77438 | |
| 2015 | 0 .74229 | 0 .71074 | 0 .76694 | |
| 2016 | 0 .73298 | 0 .6975 | 0 .75979 | |
| 2017 | 0 .7233 | 0 .68415 | 0 .75602 | |
| 2018 | 0 .71338 | 0 .66141 | 0 .75319 | |
| 2019 | 0 .70606 | 0 .64538 | 0 .75123 | |
| 2020 | 0 .69796 | 0 .63504 | 0 .74834 | |

### 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 | 1. Land-use change<br>2. Climate change<br>3. Overexploitation<br>4. Invasive alien species<br>5. Pollution | 1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends<br>2. Production and Consumption Patterns<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. | 1. Incentives and Capacity-Building<br>2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation<br>3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty<br>4. Environmental Law and Implementation<br>5. Pre-Emptive Action | | |

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

## General comments

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

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

| Year | Protected Areas Coverage(%) | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000 | 16.91 | 3 .83 | 31 .38 | |
| 2001 | 16.91 | 3 .83 | 31 .38 | |
| 2002 | 24.47 | 9 .34 | 40 .86 | |
| 2003 | 24.47 | 9 .34 | 40 .86 | |
| 2004 | 29.93 | 15 .77 | 43 .57 | |
| 2005 | 40.17 | 29 .99 | 47 .85 | |
| 2006 | 40.17 | 29 .99 | 47 .85 | |
| 2007 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2008 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2009 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2010 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2011 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2012 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2013 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2014 | 44.87 | 33 .02 | 47 .86 | |
| 2015 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |
| 2016 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |
| 2017 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |
| 2018 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |
| 2019 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |
| 2020 | 48.1 | 48 .1 | 48 .1 | |

### Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Qualitative Assessment | Comment |
|---|---|
| No Change | Biodiversity areas are protected through Palau's Protected Areas Network. |

### General comments

## SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|

### Complementary information

## SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

| | | Total Amount USD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provided / Received | Year | Committed | Disbursed / Received |
| Provided | 2016 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2017 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2018 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2019 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Received | 2016 | Committed<br>1 281 925 .10 | Received<br>100 702 .70 |
| Received | 2017 | Committed<br>452 882 .10 | Received<br>10 882 .10 |
| Received | 2018 | Committed<br>760 496 .60 | Received<br>215 102 .60 |
| Received | 2019 | Committed<br>0 .00 | Received<br>235 300 .00 |
| Total resources provided: | | 0 | 0 |
| Total resources received: | | 2 495 303 .8 | 561 987 .4 |

### Documentation box

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

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

## General comments

## SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Palau Environmental Protection Fee Earth moving permits State Government building permits NCD Funds

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

### Documentation box

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

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

### General comments

## SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

### Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

### General comments

## SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

### Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

### General comments

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

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

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

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

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

### SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

### General comments

## Financial and Non-Financial Sources

### Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

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

- [x] 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
- [x] No

# Policy and Planning

## Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Policies and enabling environment:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes

◉ No

## Synergies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Drought-related policies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Supported by participating in regional projects in Micronesia.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Action on the Ground

### Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Supported by participating in regional projects in Micronesia.

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

To learn from each other as Island Countries have similarities and also different circumstance when it comes to implementing SLM.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

Supported by participating in regional projects in Micronesia.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

## Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Supported by participating in regional projects in Micronesia and Pacific Region.

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?

## 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 promotion of Sustainable Food Systems and incorporation to school curriculums.

## Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

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?

## AI: Additional indicators

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

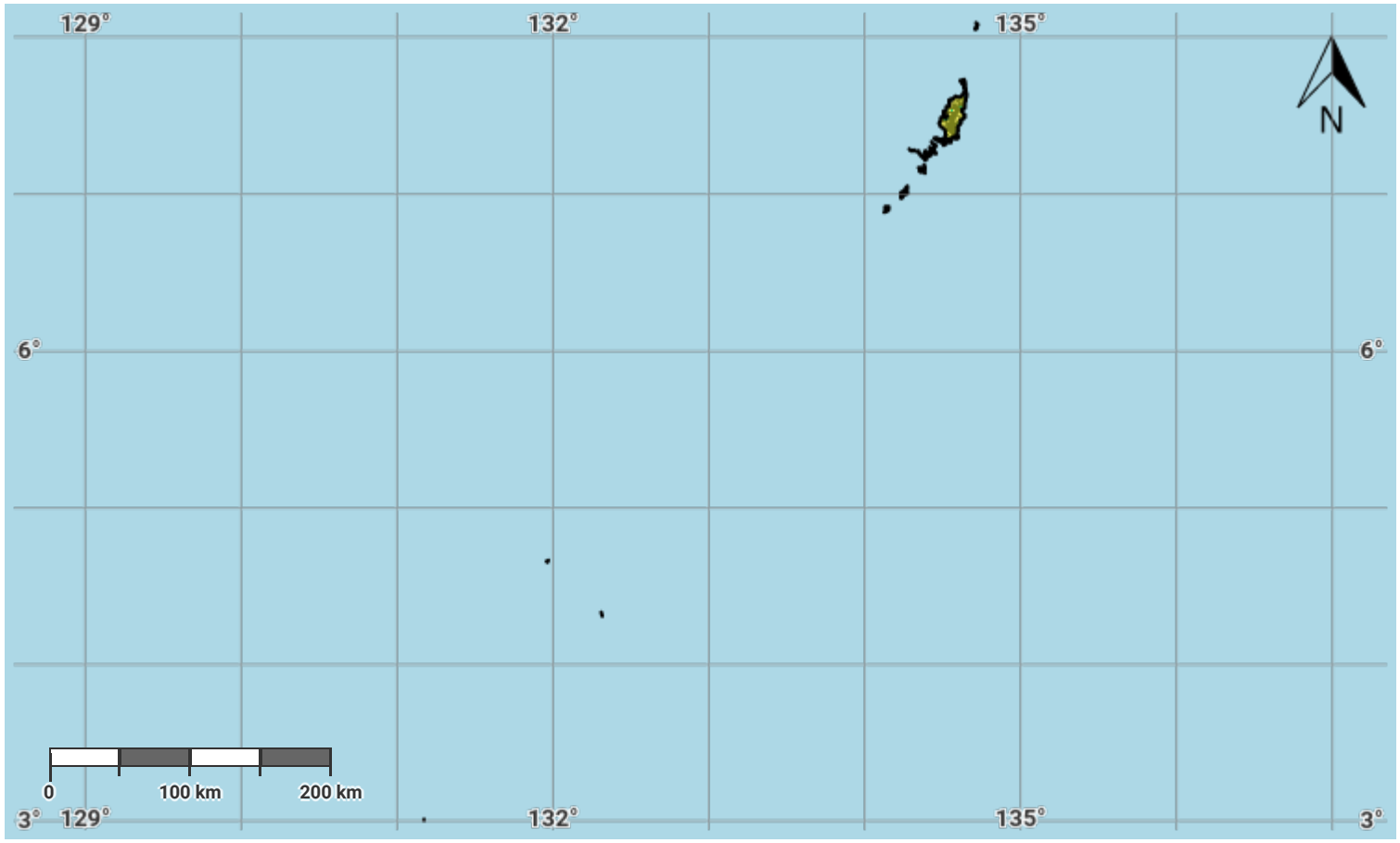
| Indicator | Relevant strategic objective | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|

Other files for Reporting

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Palau - SO5-1 recipient | Download | 10.9 KB |

# Palau – SO1-1.M1

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




**Legend**

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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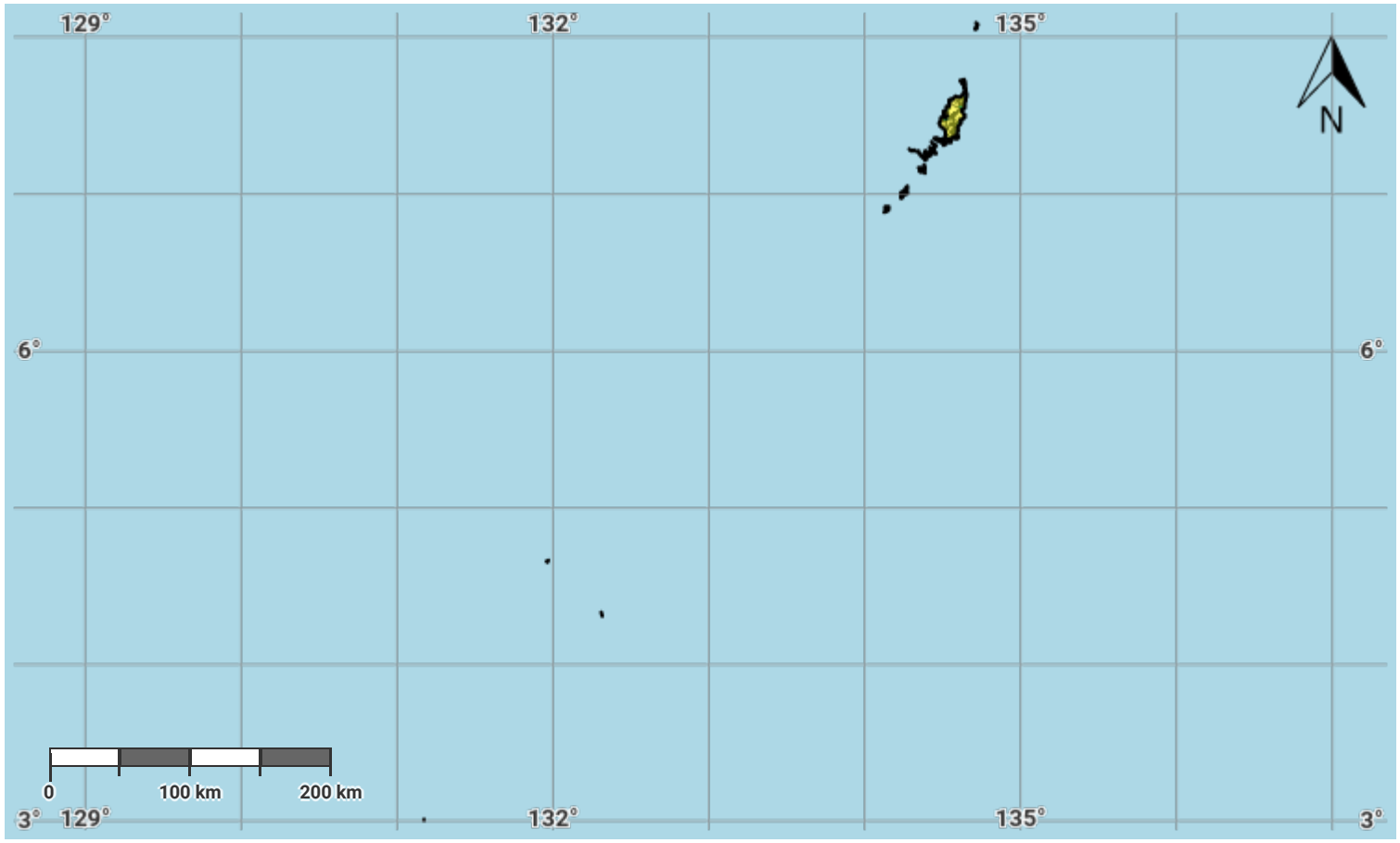
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-1.M2

## Land cover in the baseline year




**Legend**

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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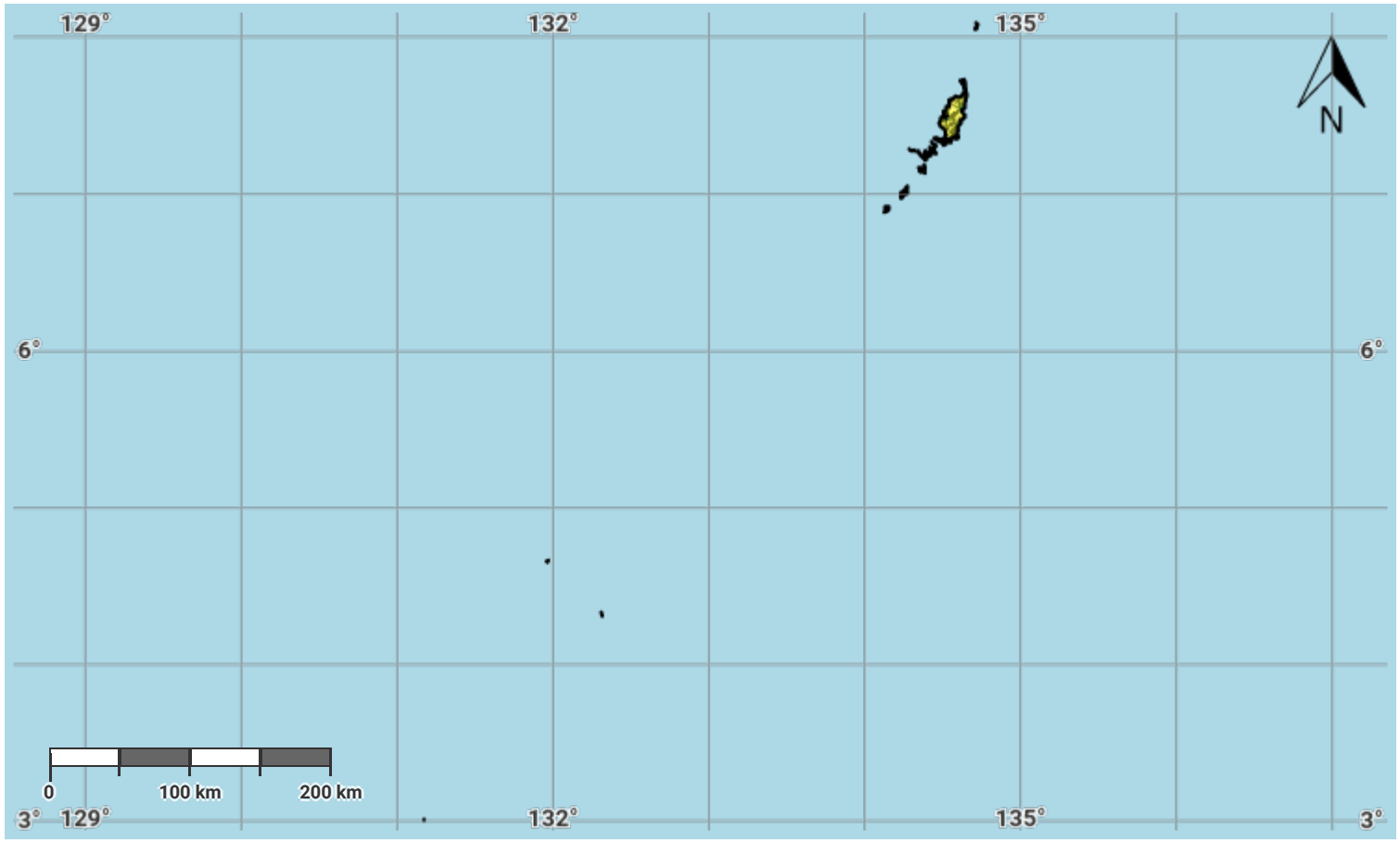
# Palau – SO1-1.M3

## Land cover in the latest reporting year




**Legend**

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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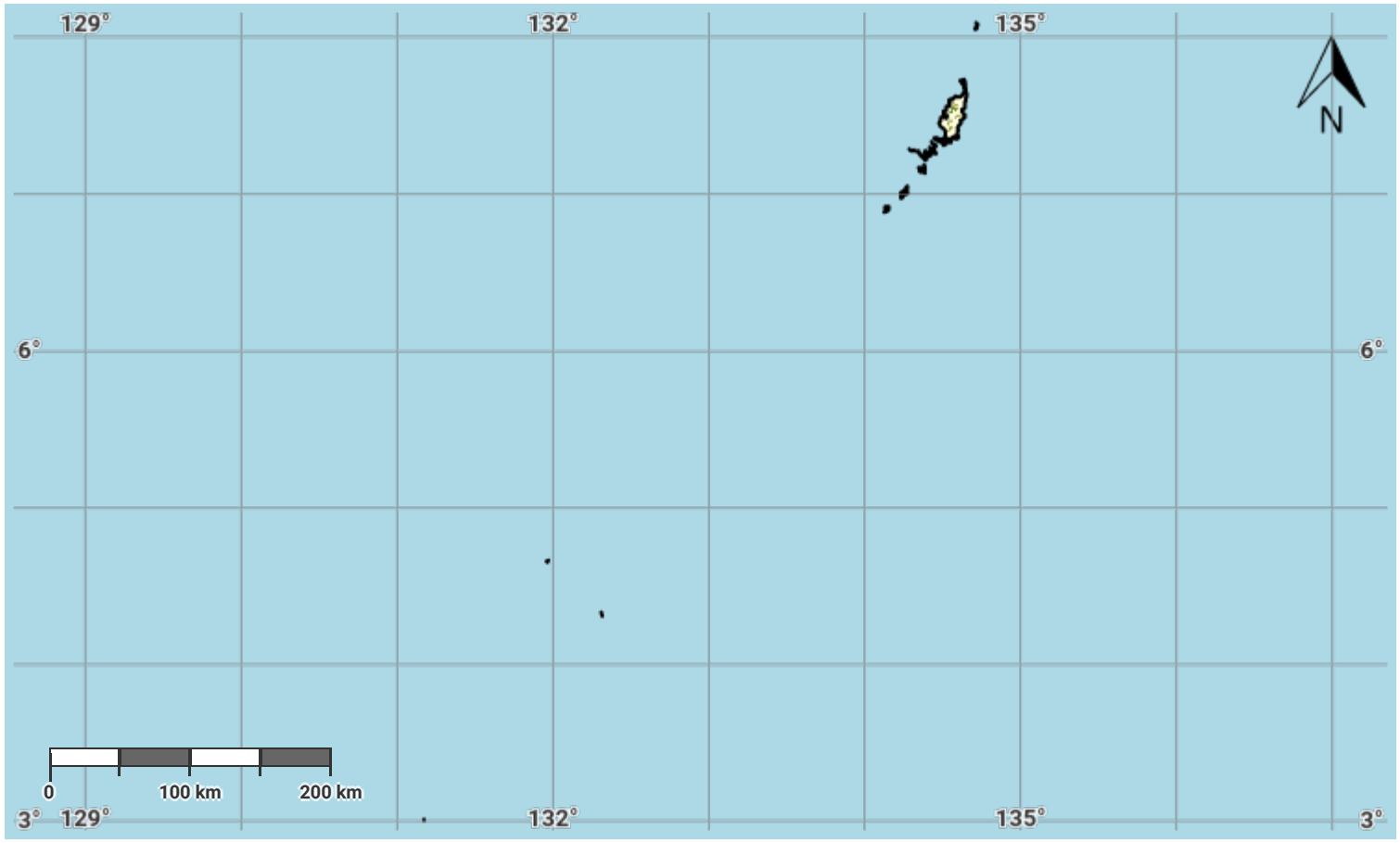
# Palau – SO1-1.M4

## Land cover change in the baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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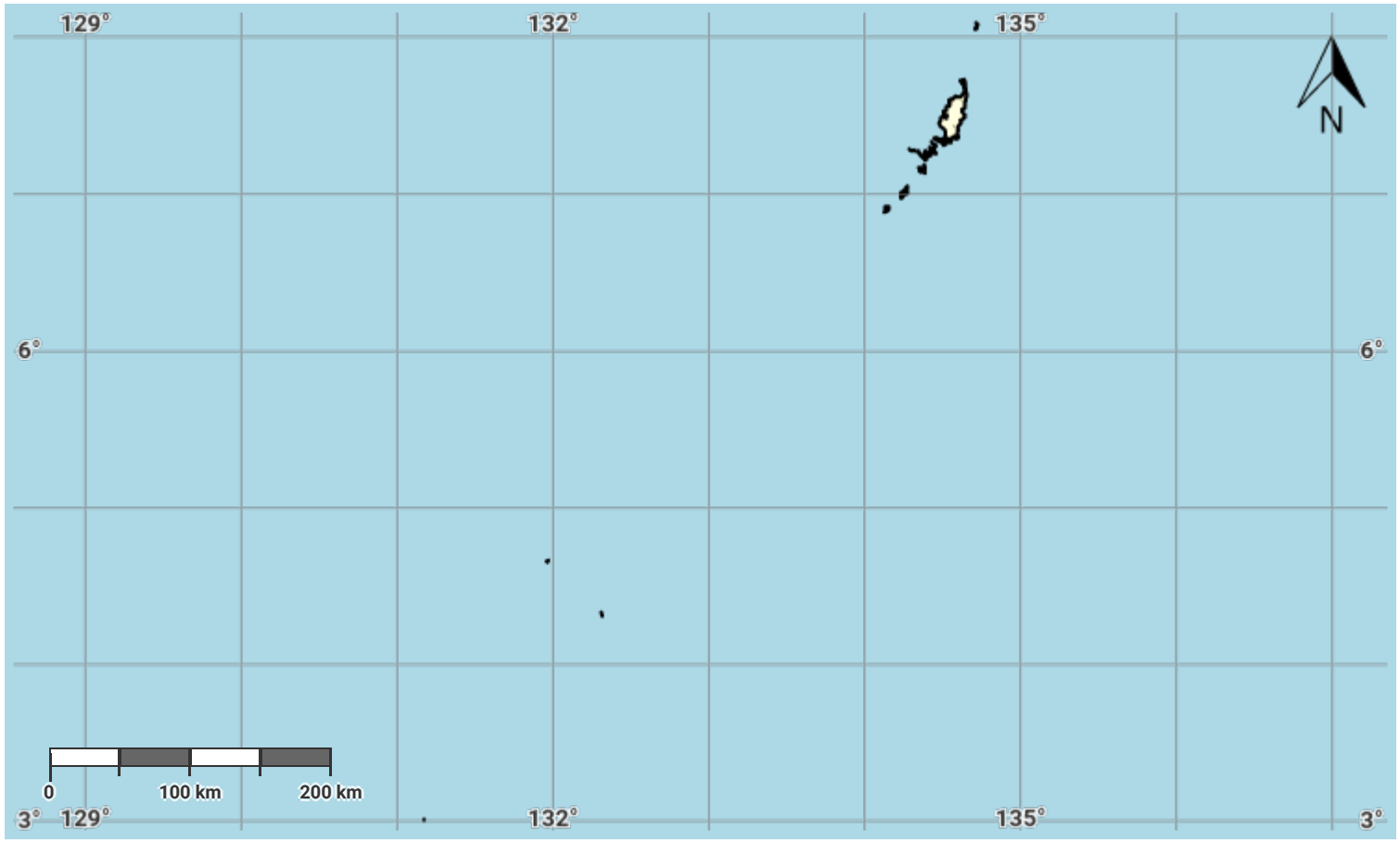
# Palau – SO1-1.M5

## Land cover change in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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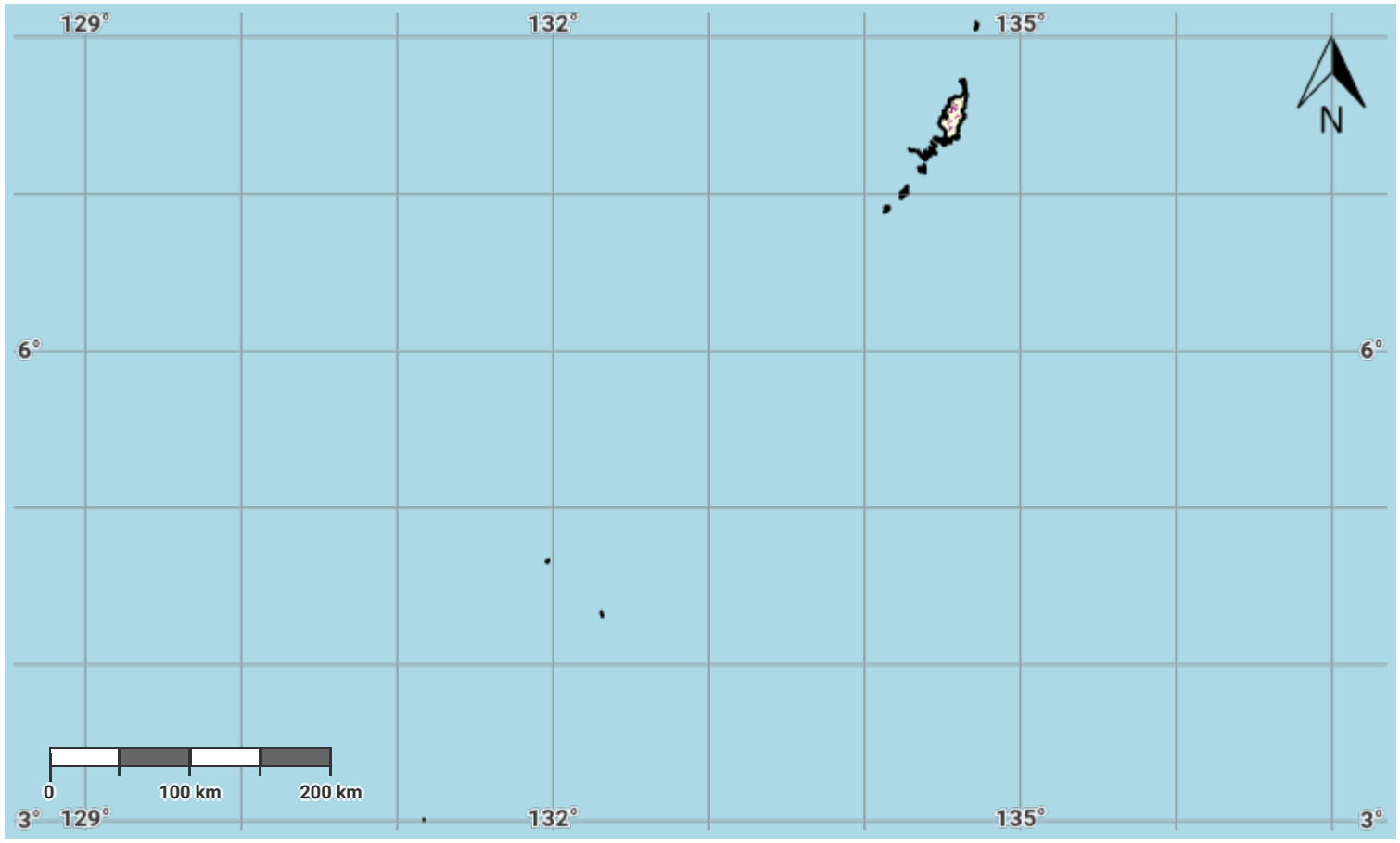
# Palau – SO1-1.M6

## Land cover degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

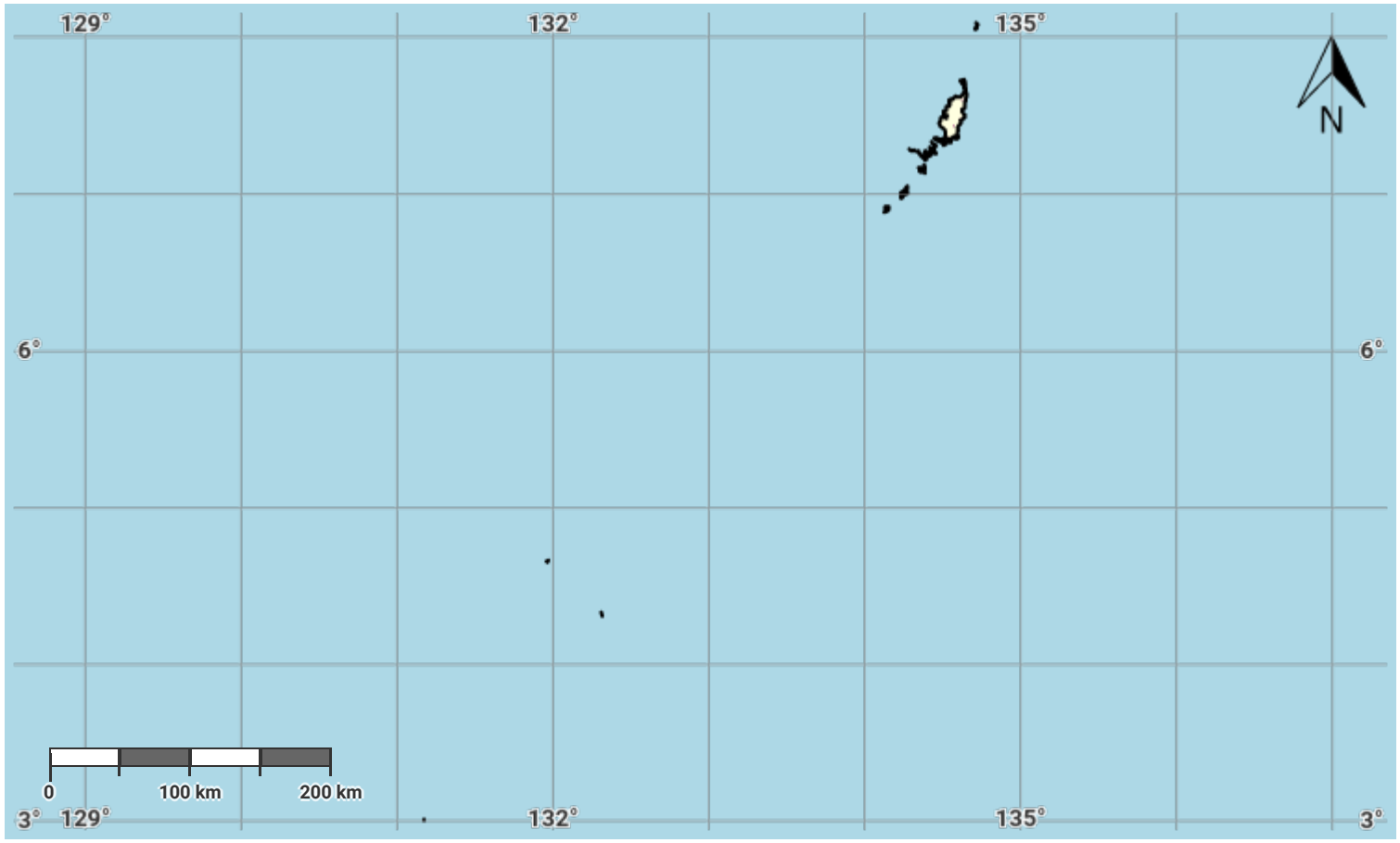


**Source Data Credits**

- 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/

# Palau – SO1-1.M7

## Land cover degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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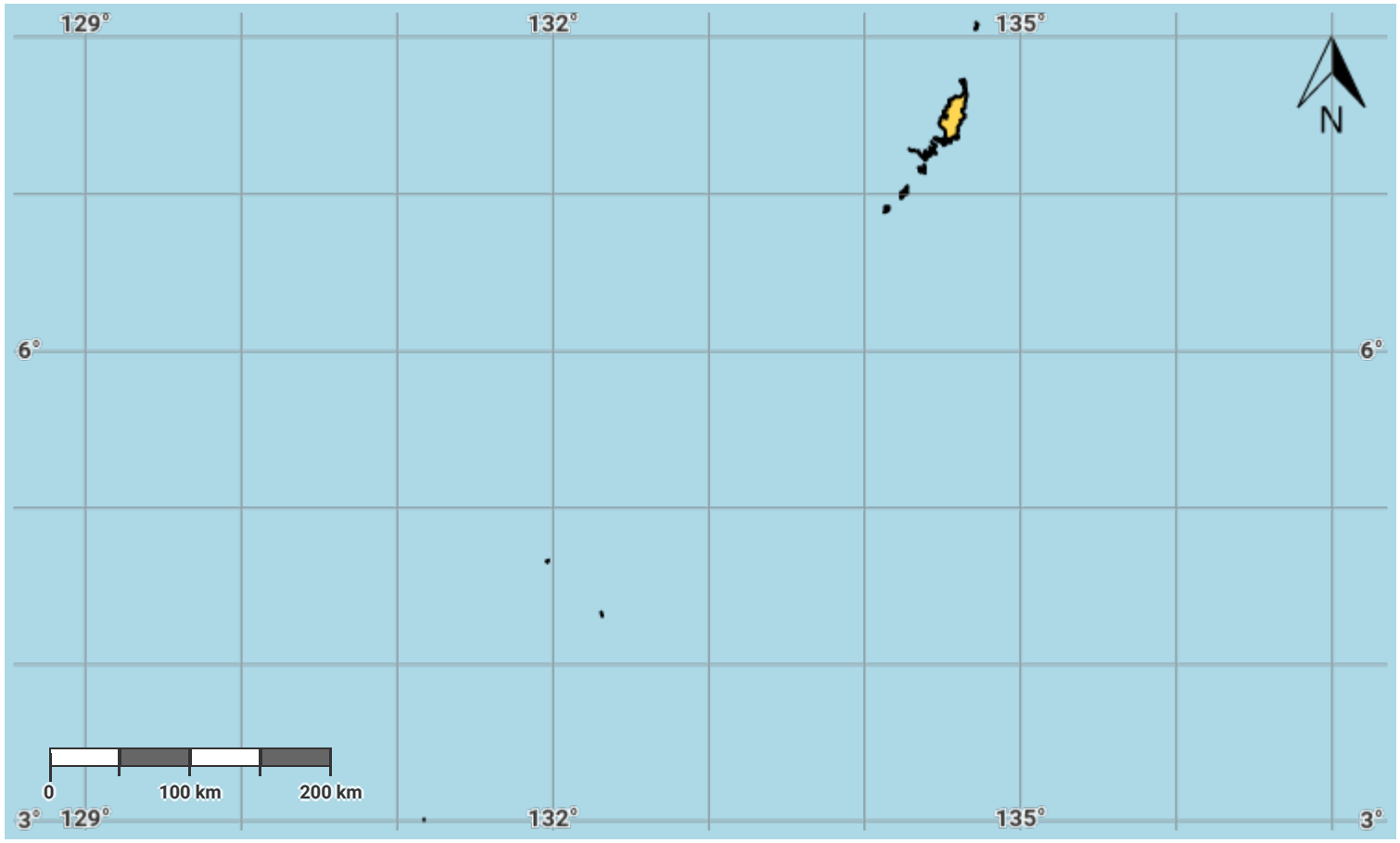
# Palau – SO1-2.M1

## Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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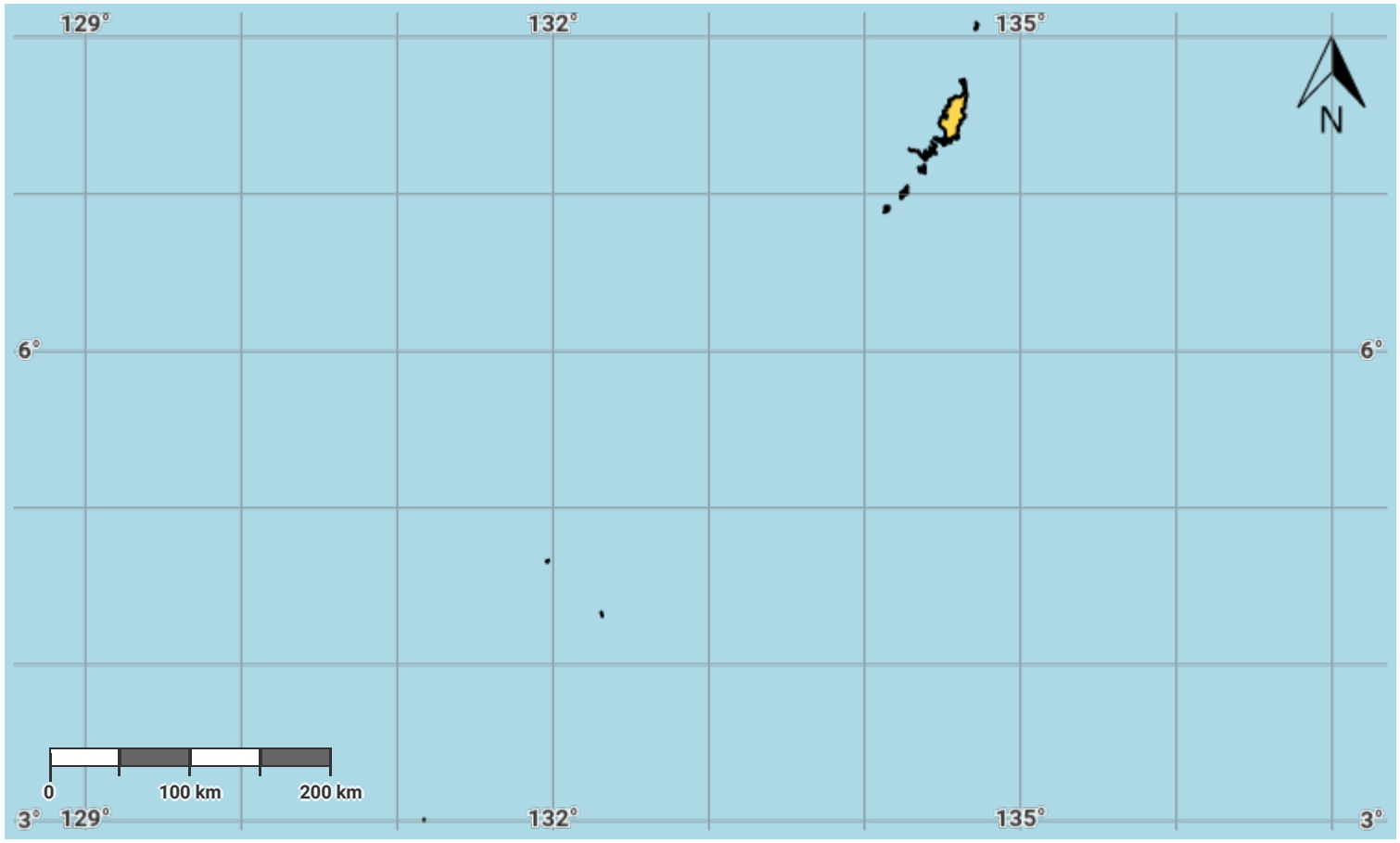
# Palau – SO1-2.M2

## Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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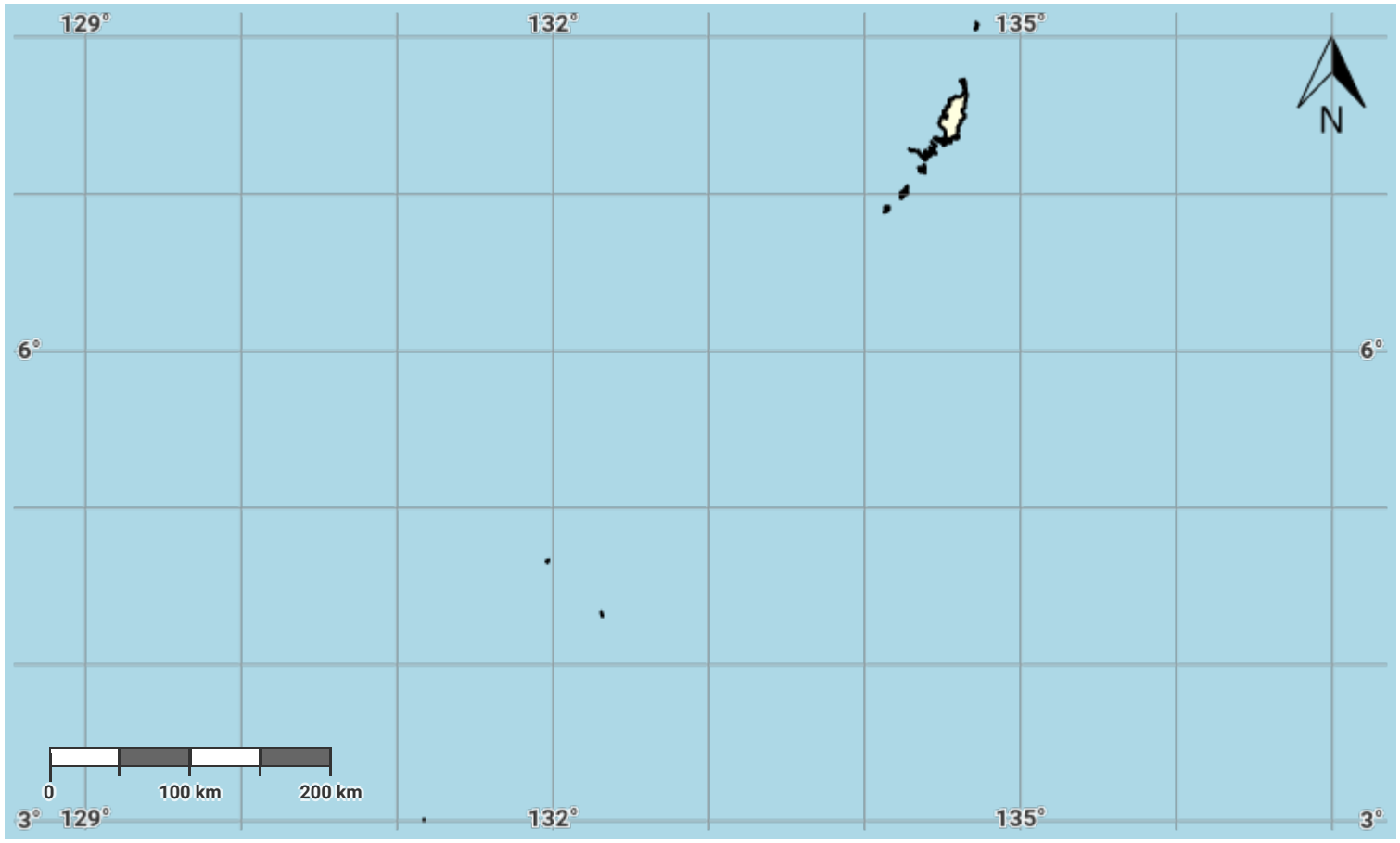
# Palau – SO1-2.M3

## Land productivity degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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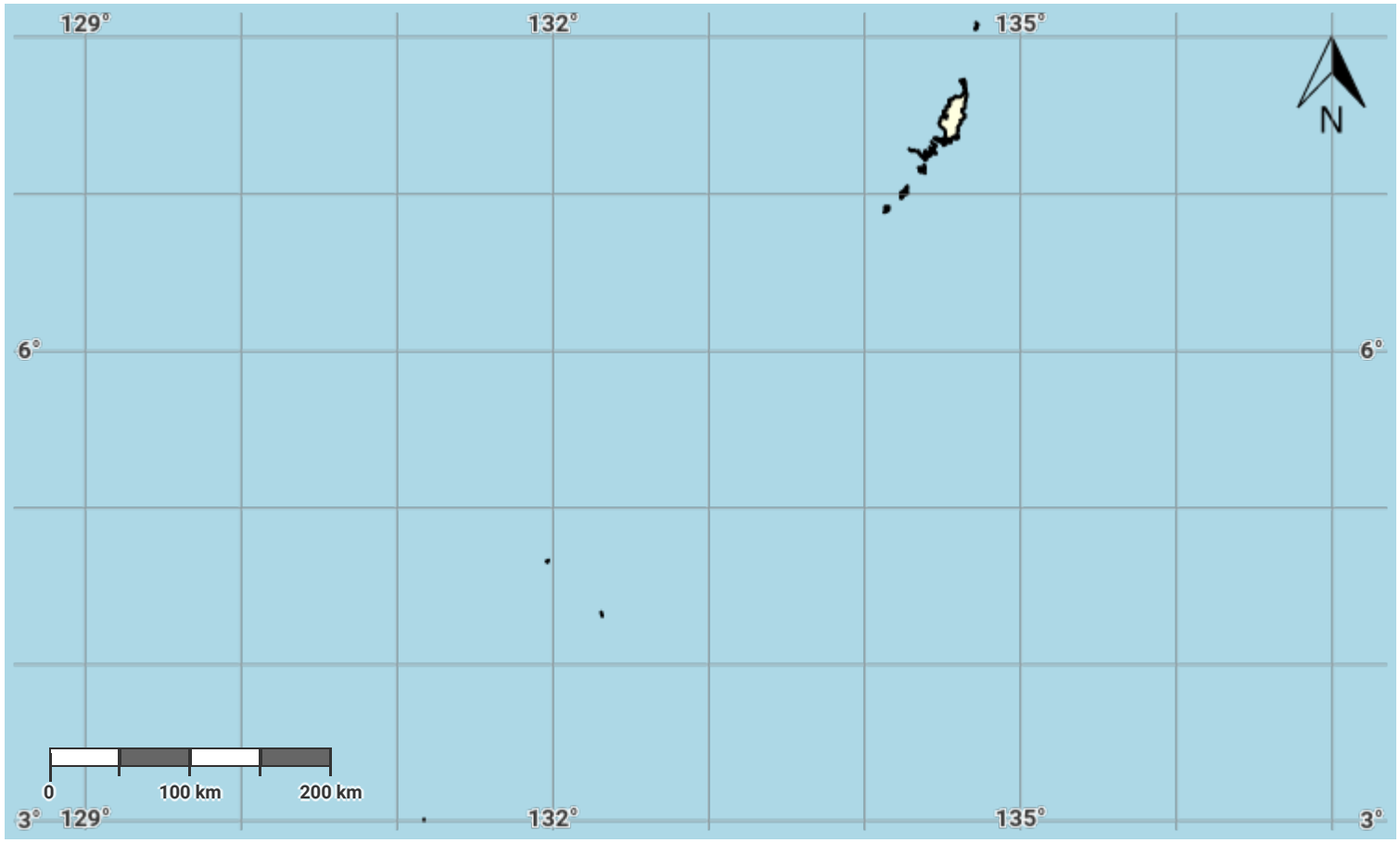
# Palau – SO1-2.M4

## Land productivity degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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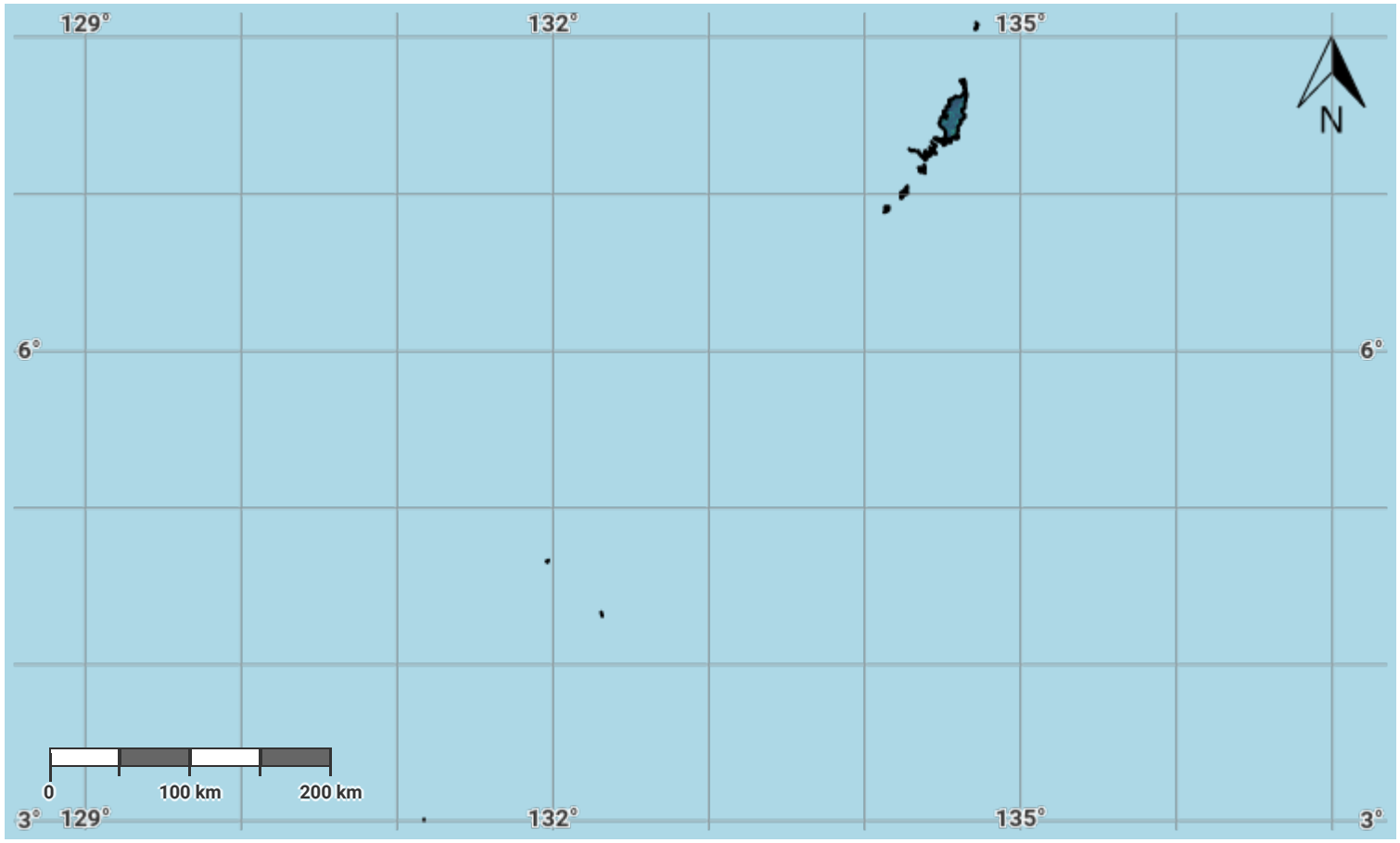
# Palau – SO1-3.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 220.5 t/ha
- 220.5 - 441.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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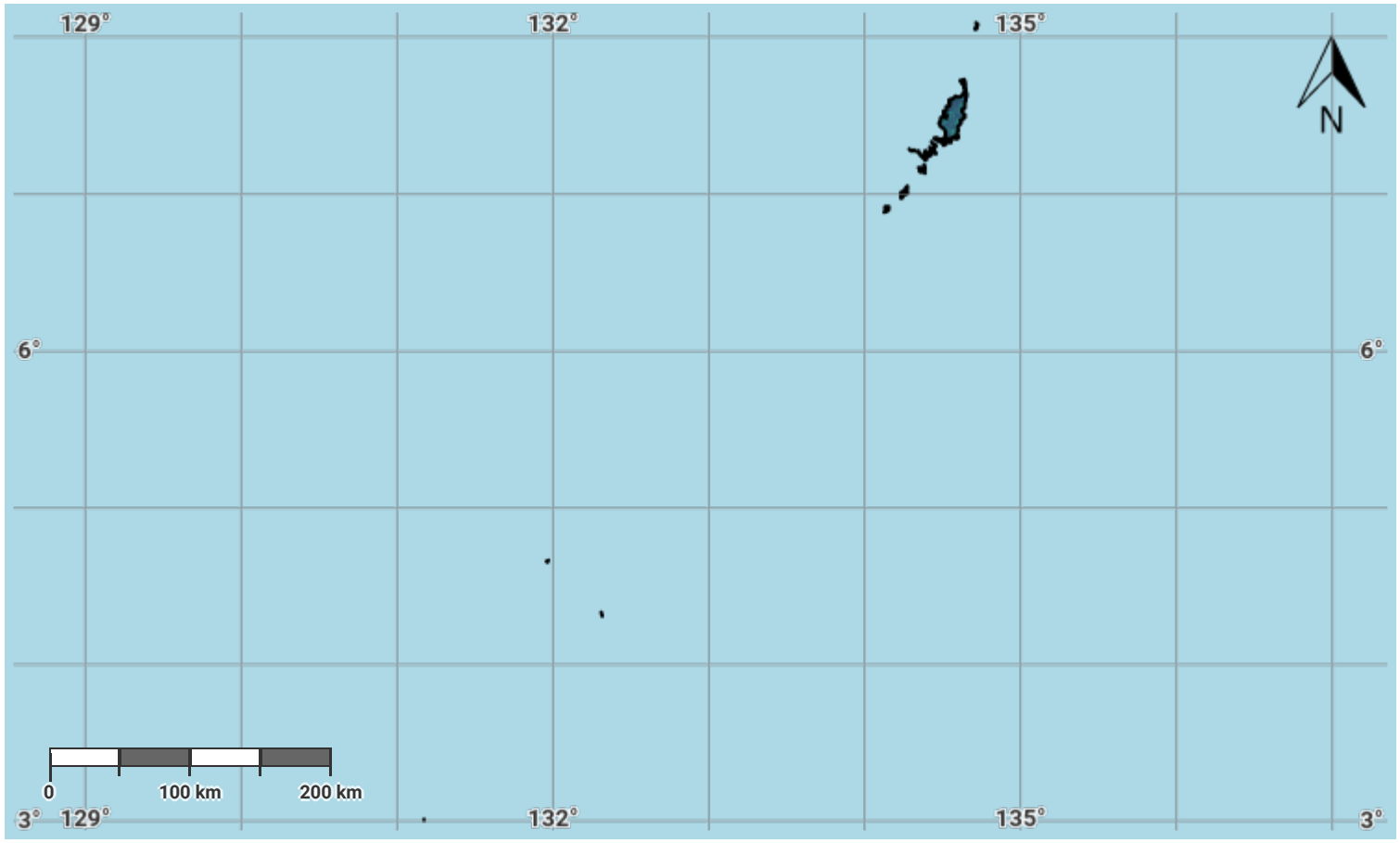
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-3.M2

## Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 220.5 t/ha
- 220.5 - 441.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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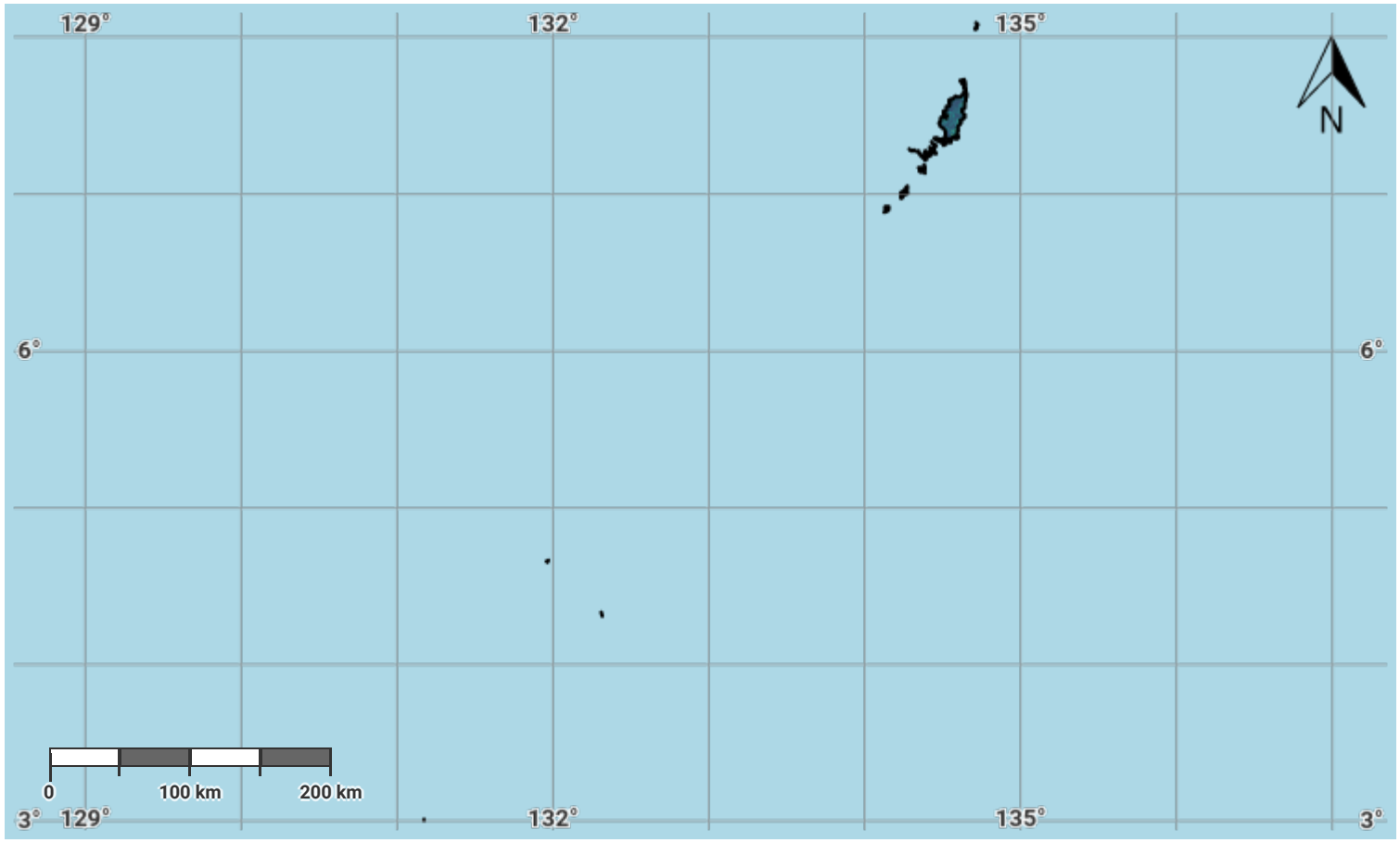
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

# Palau – SO1-3.M3

## Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 220.5 t/ha
- 220.5 - 441.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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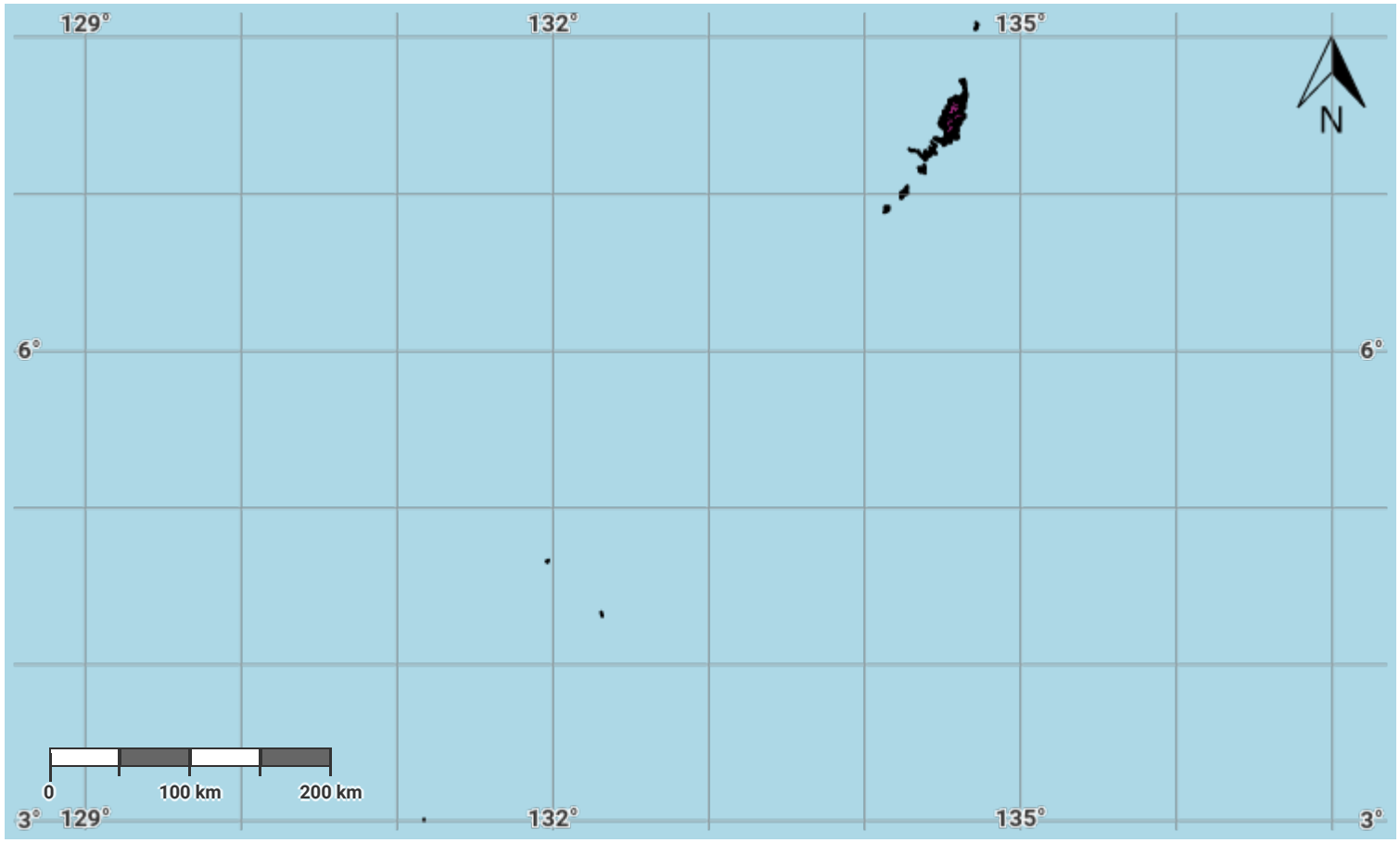
# Palau – SO1-3.M4

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




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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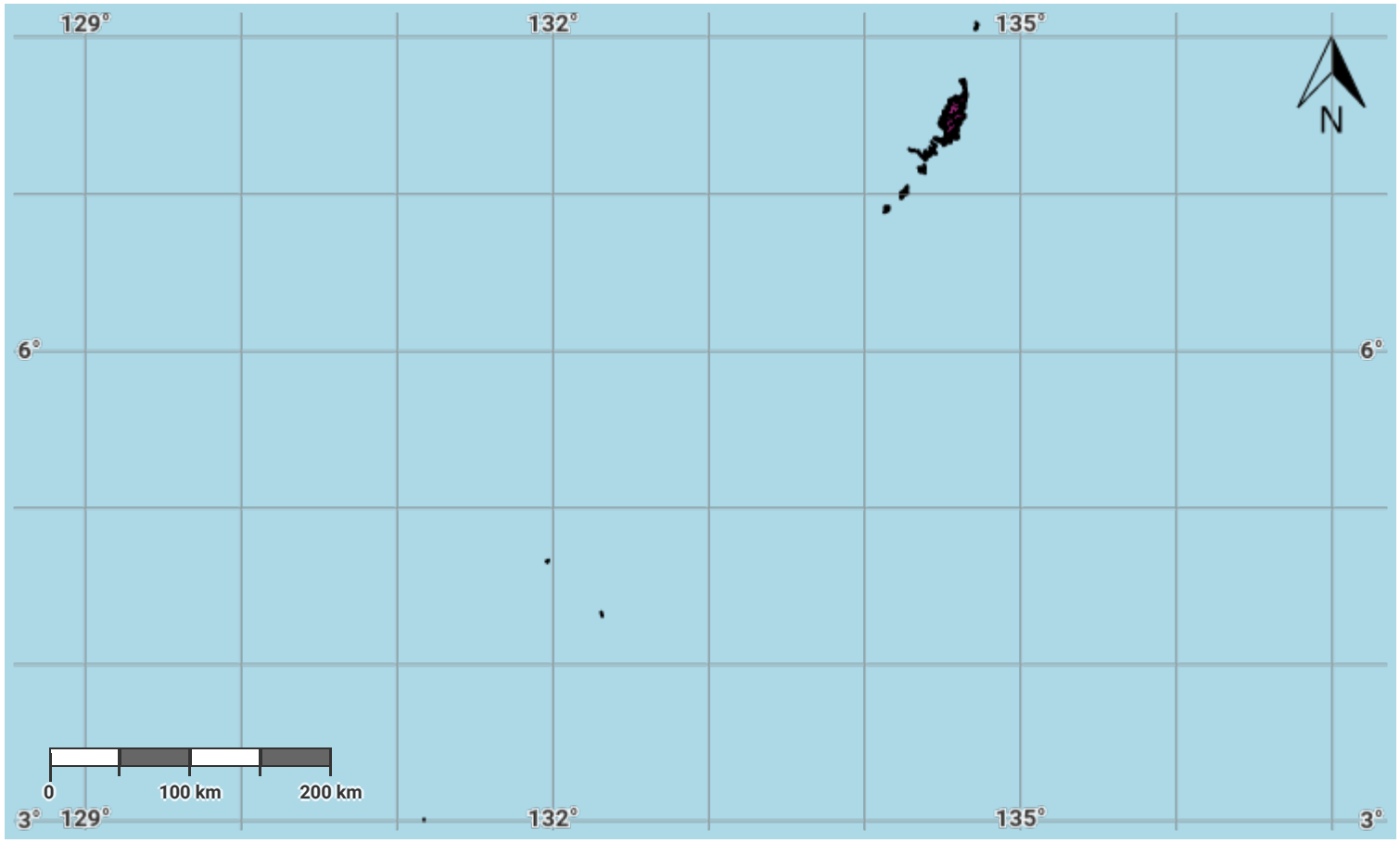
# Palau – SO1-3.M5

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




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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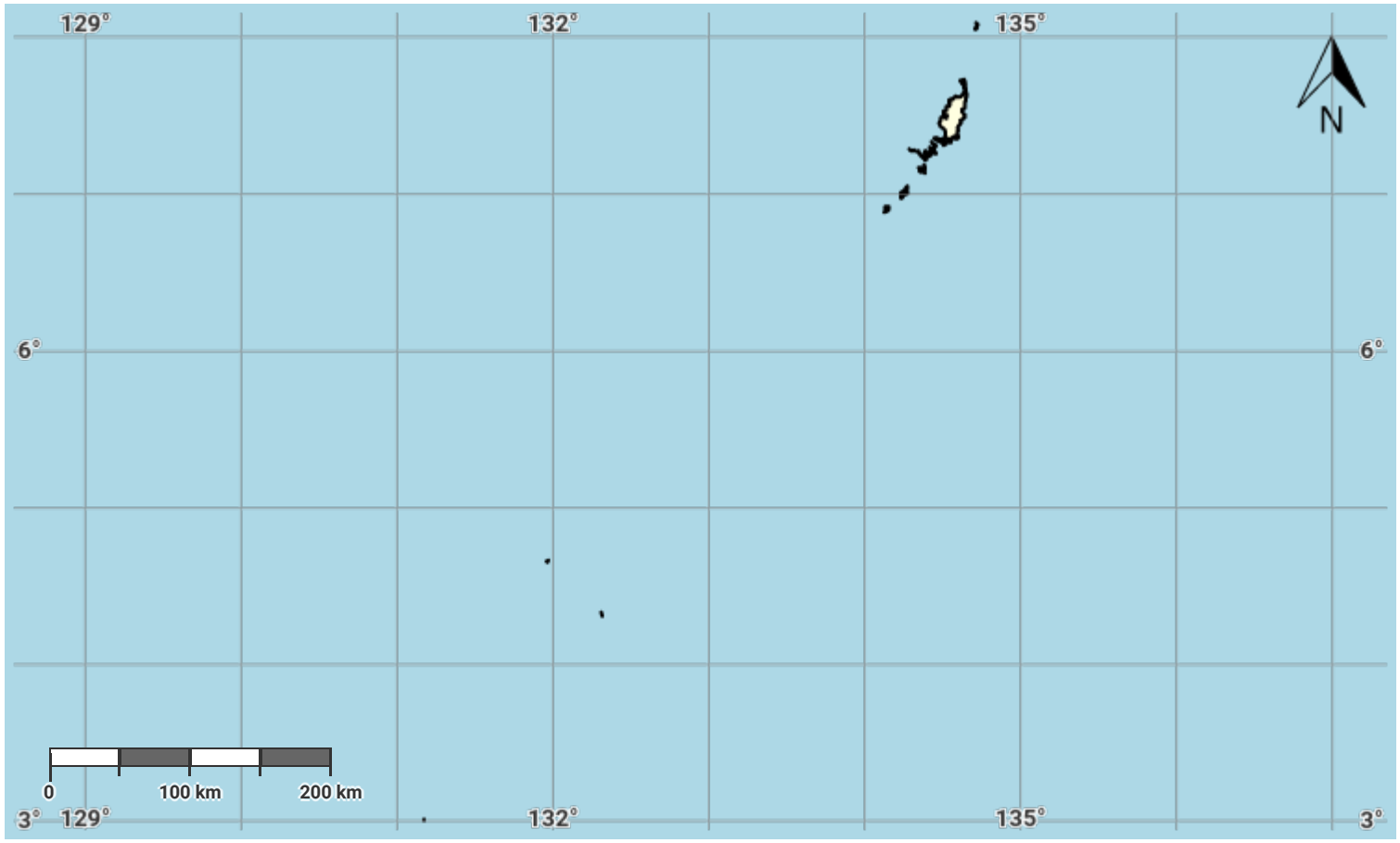
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-3.M6

## Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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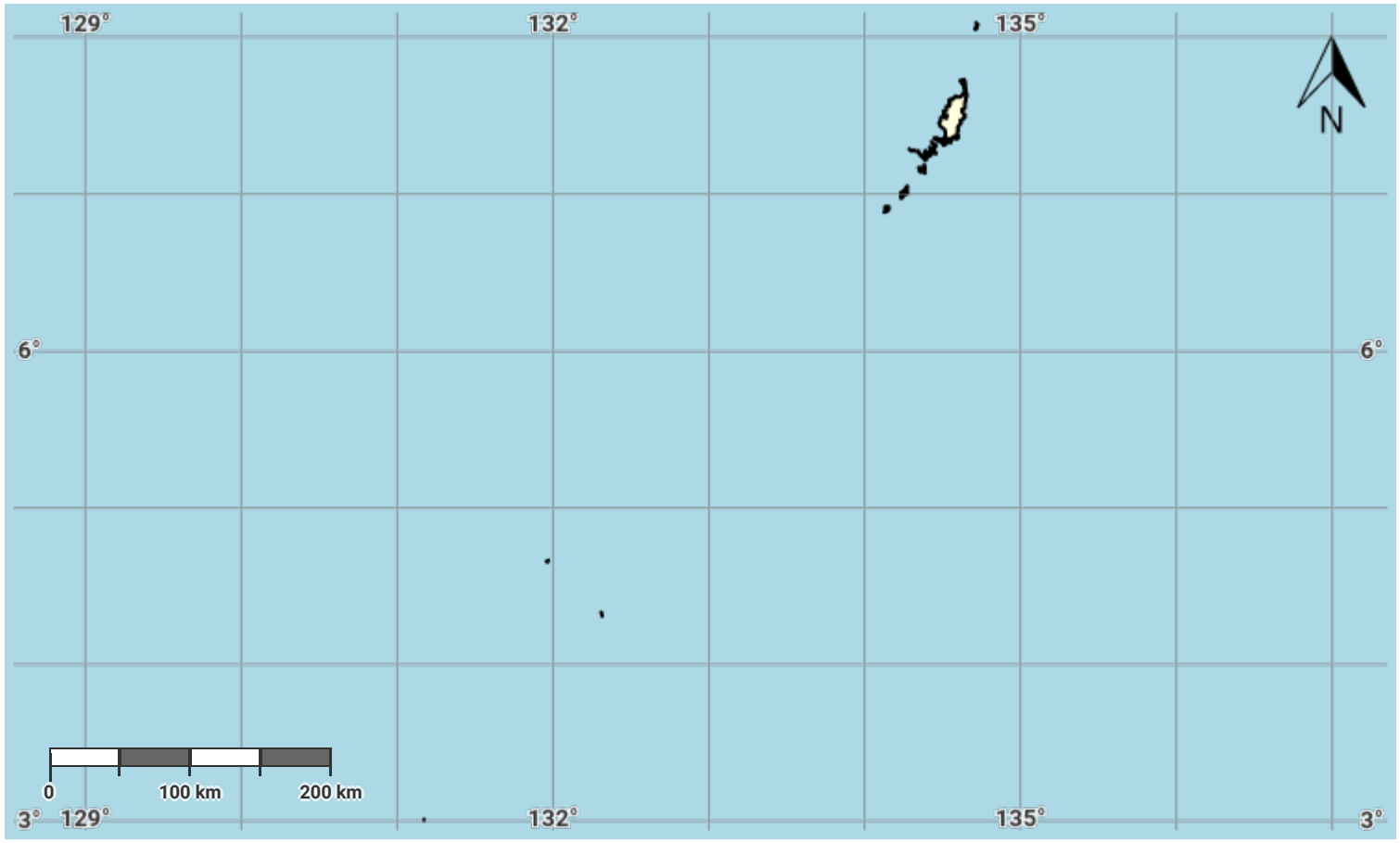
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-3.M7

## Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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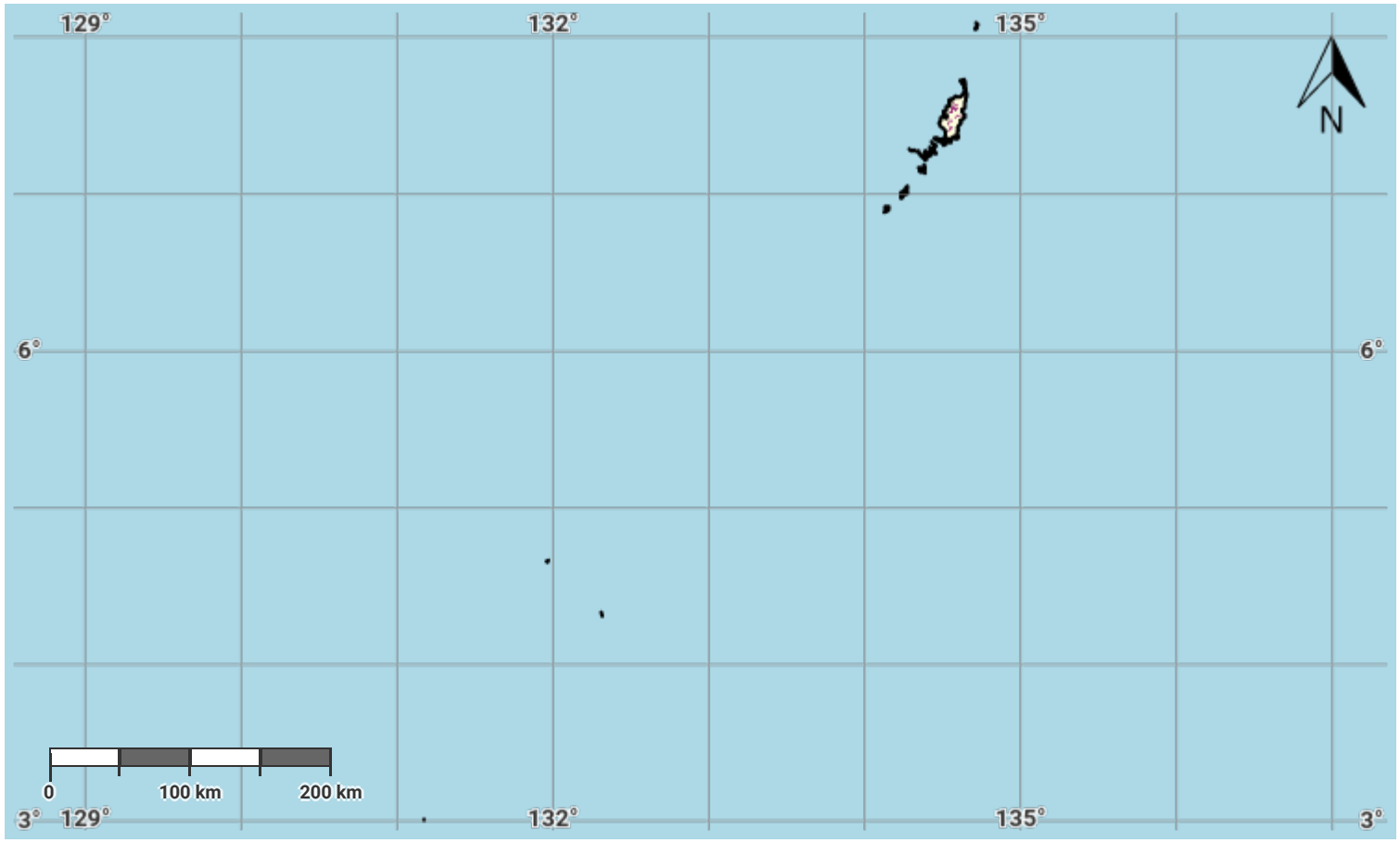
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-4.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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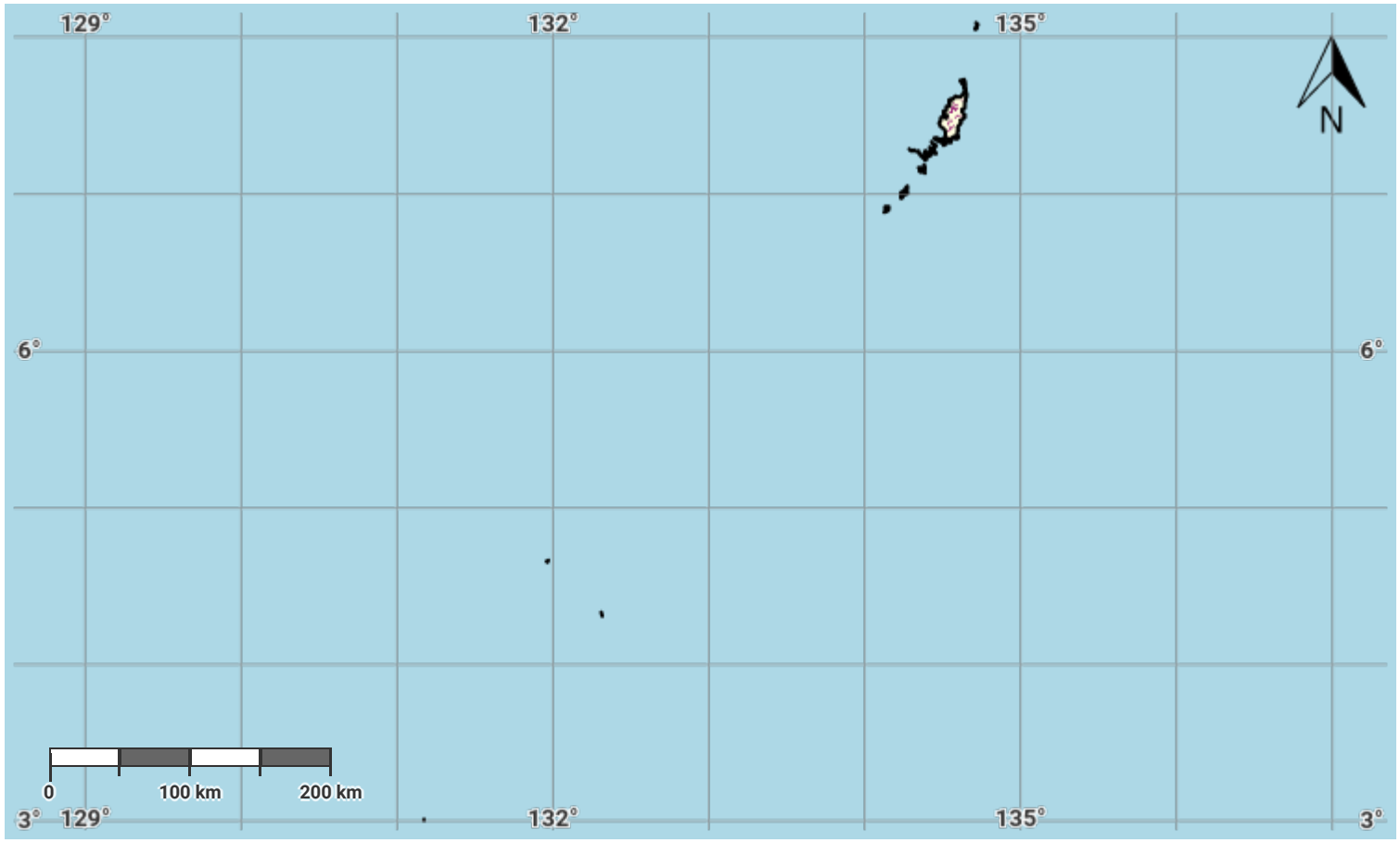
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – SO1-4.M2

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




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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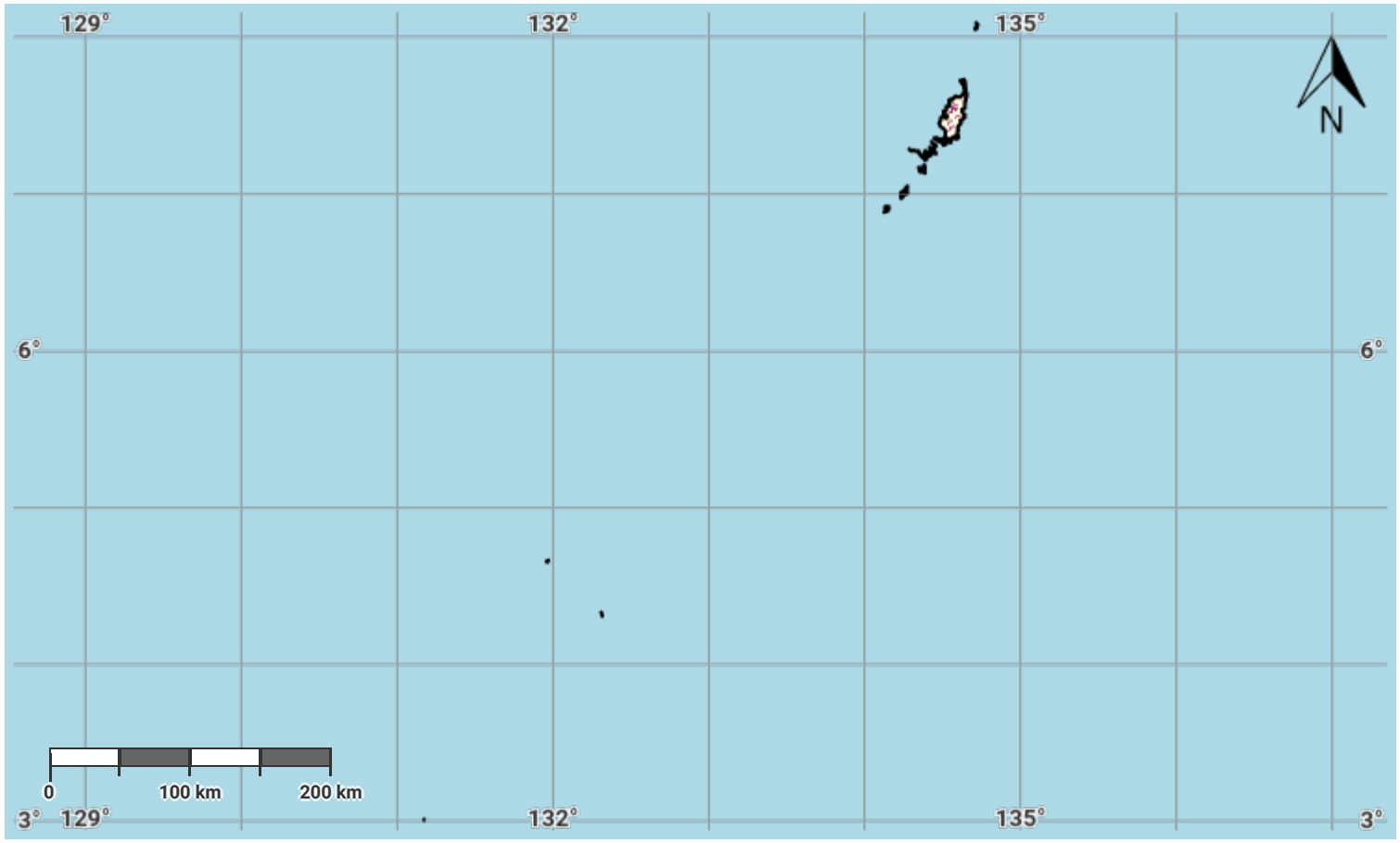
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Palau – SO1-4.M3

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




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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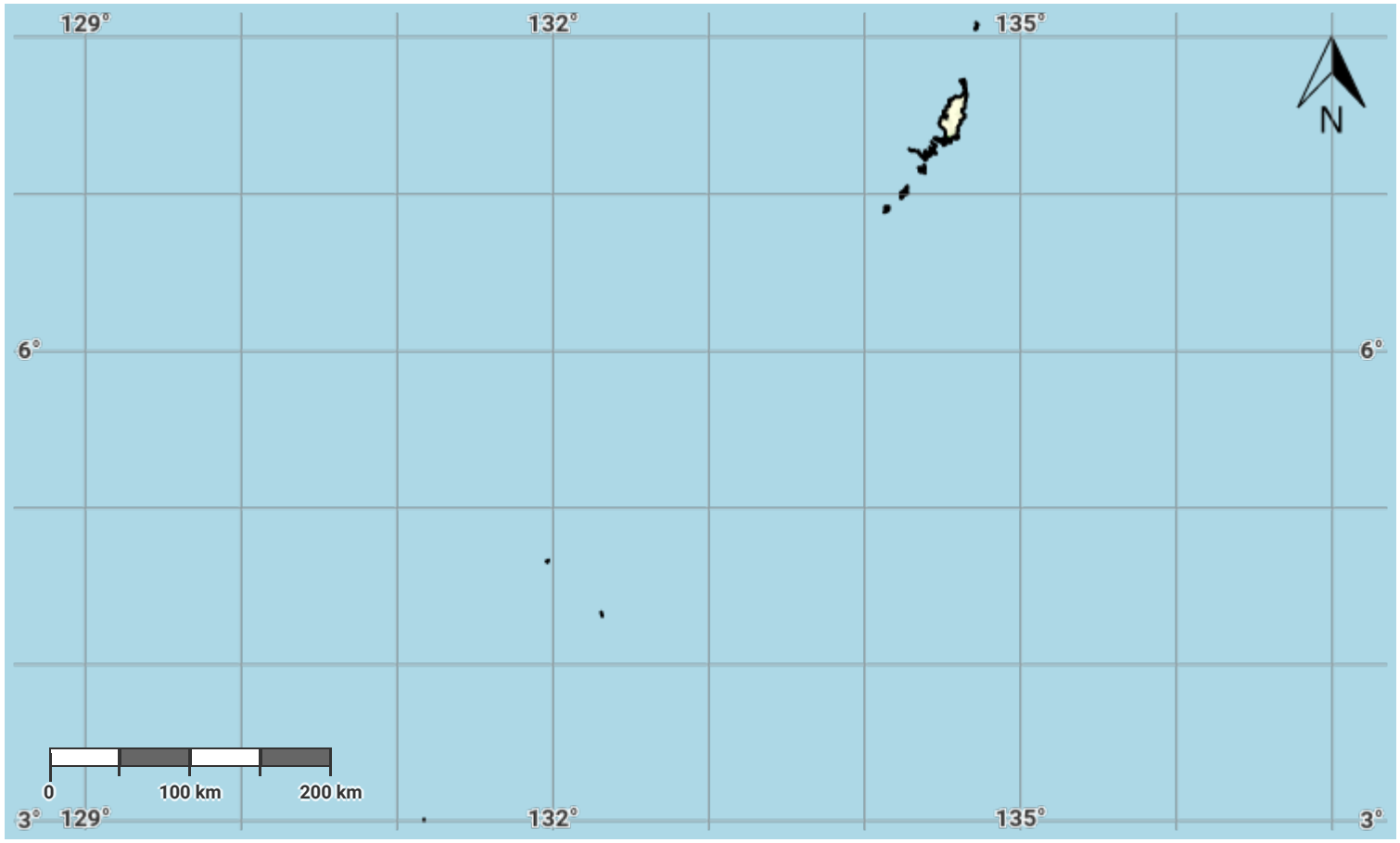
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Palau – SO2-3.M1

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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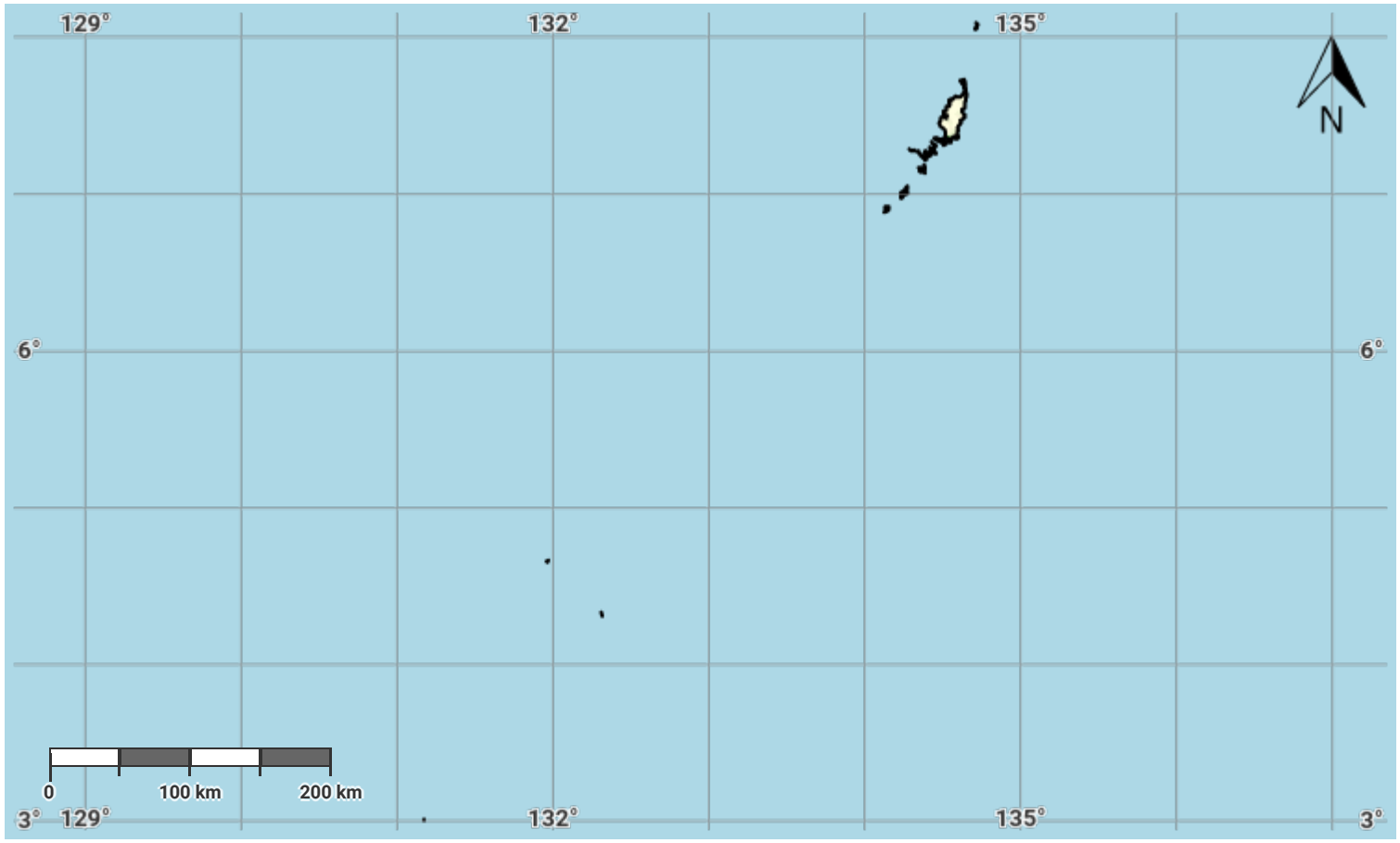
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Palau – SO2-3.M2

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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**Source Data Credits**

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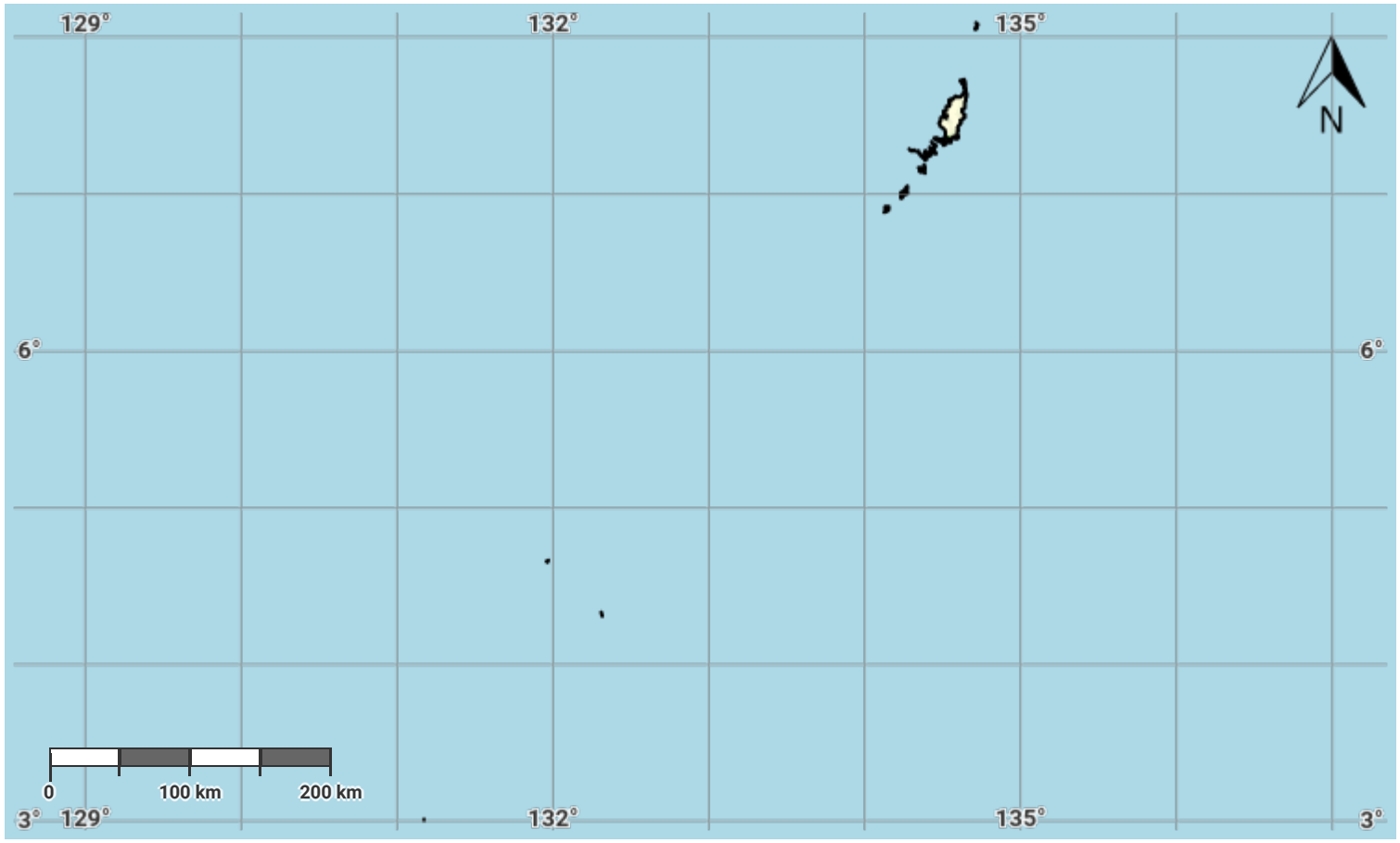
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

# Palau – SO2-3.M3

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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**Source Data Credits**

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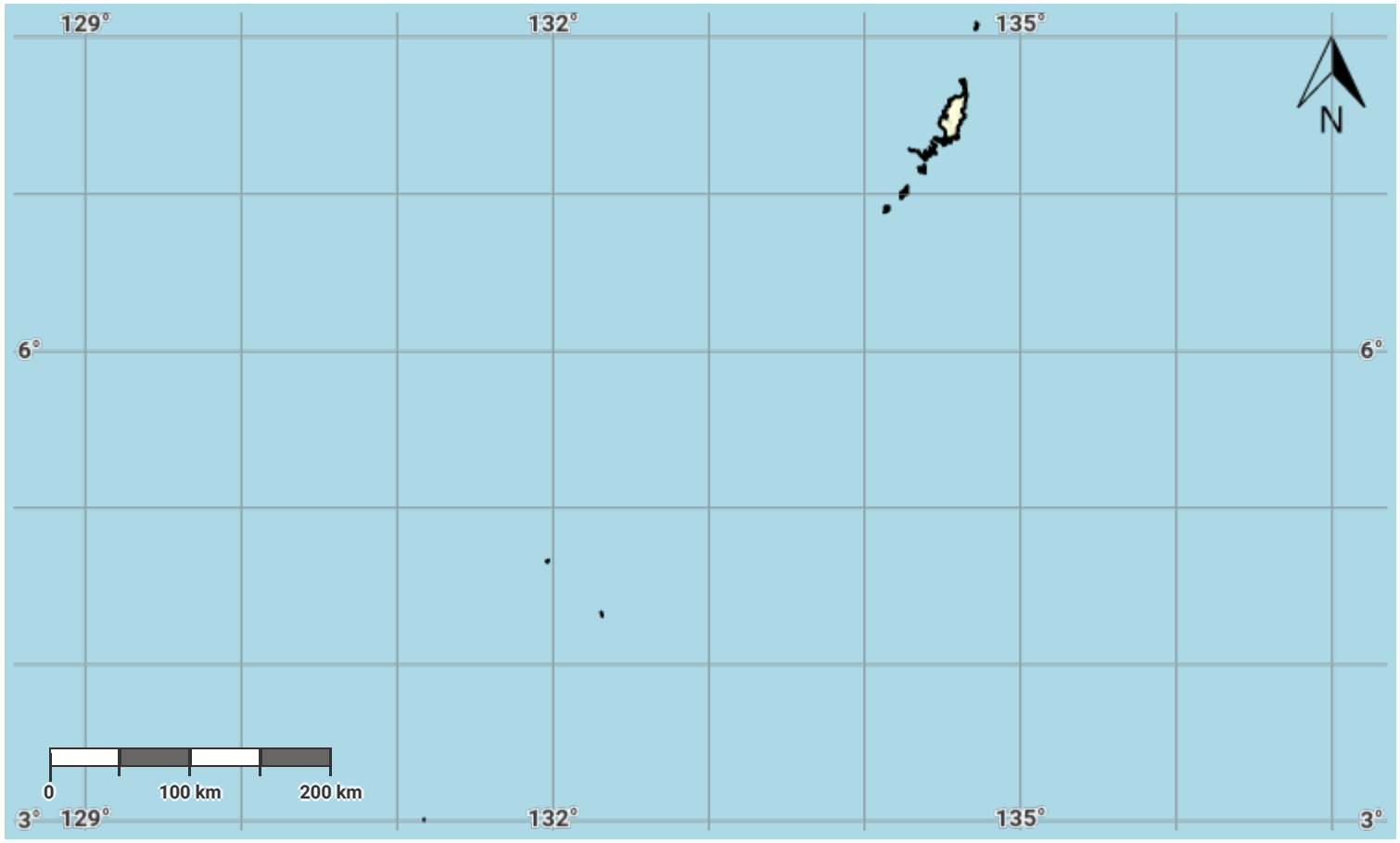
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

# Palau – SO2-3.M4

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 440
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 440
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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**Source Data Credits**

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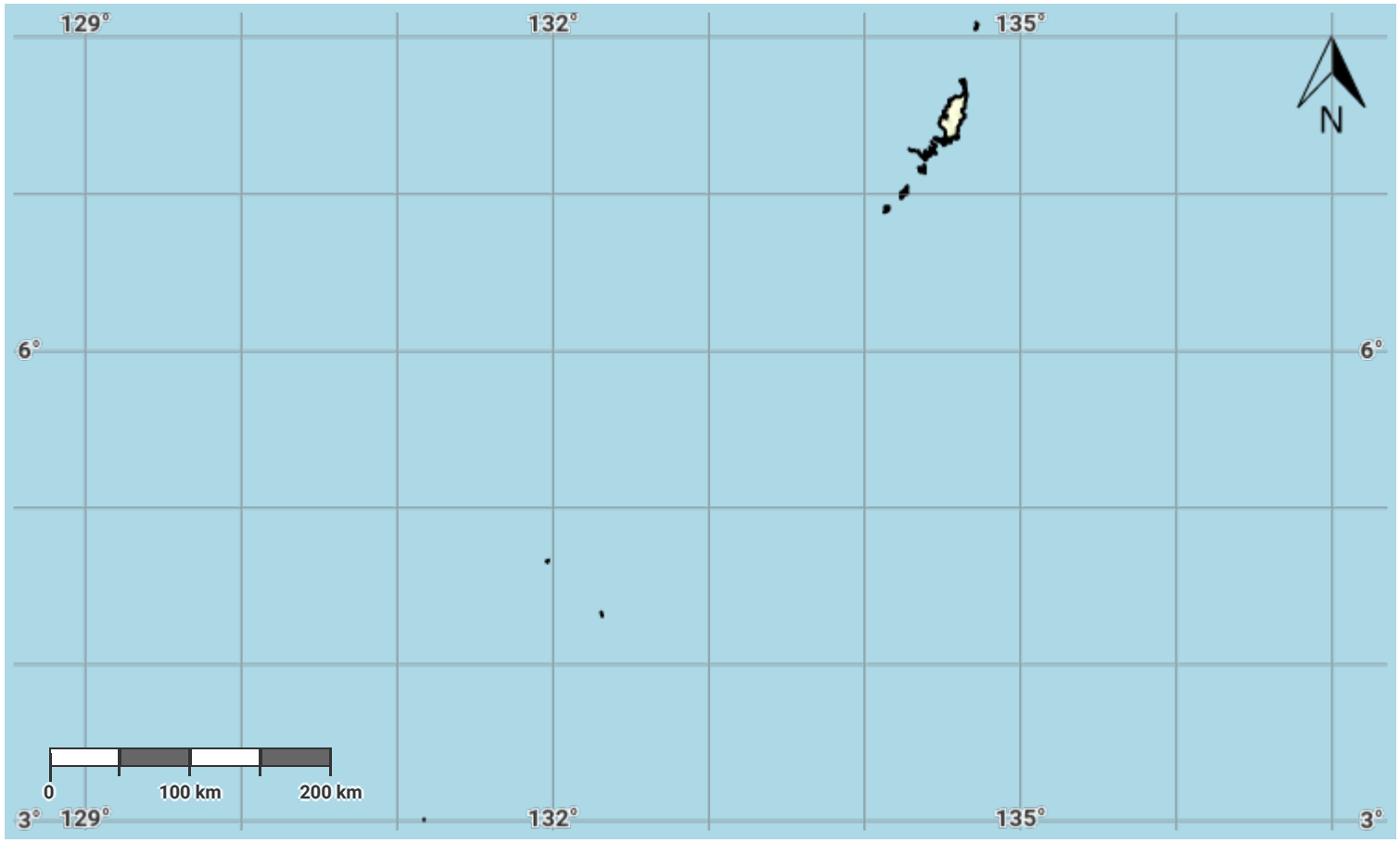
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

# Palau – SO2-3.M5

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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**Source Data Credits**

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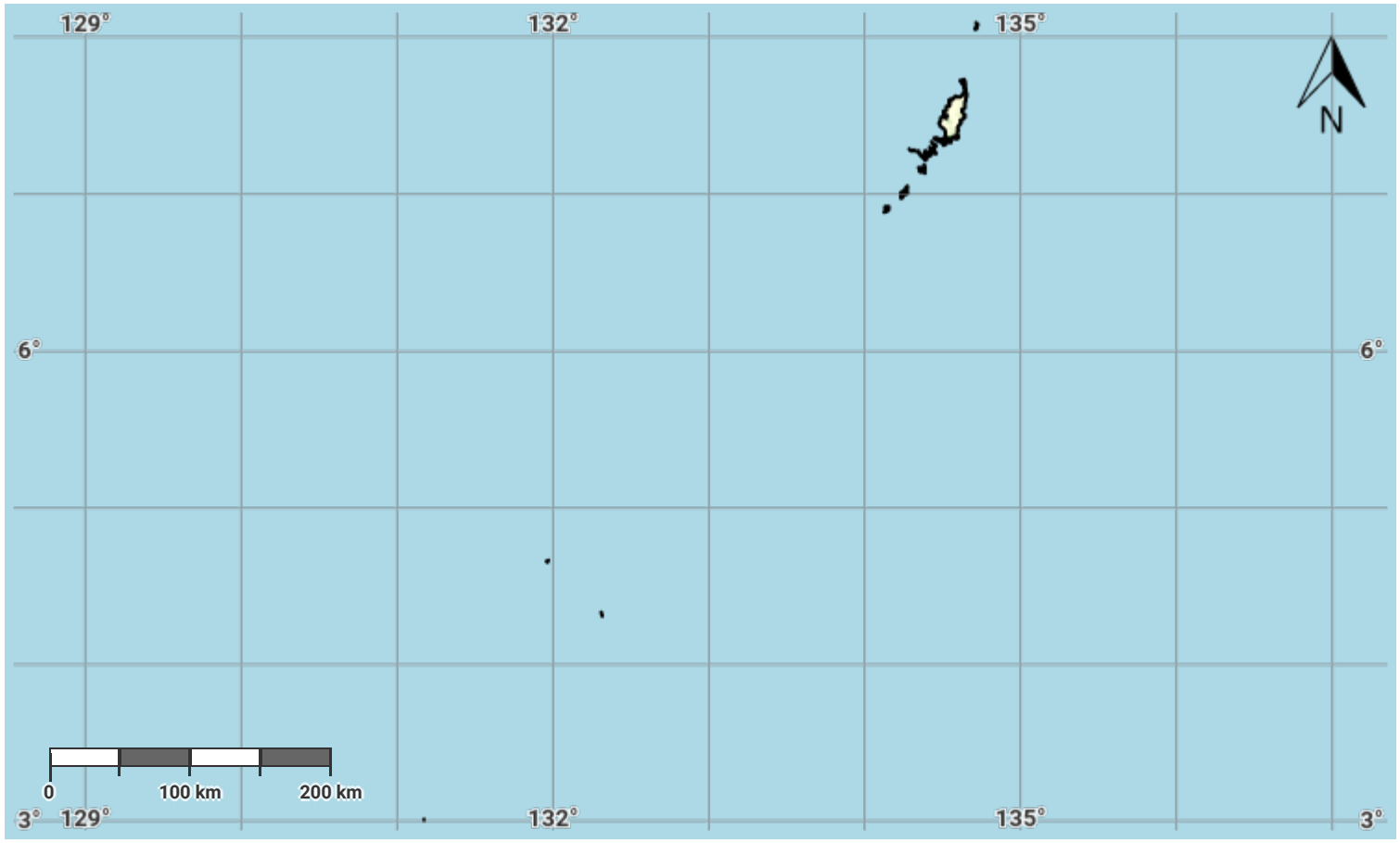
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

# Palau – SO2-3.M6

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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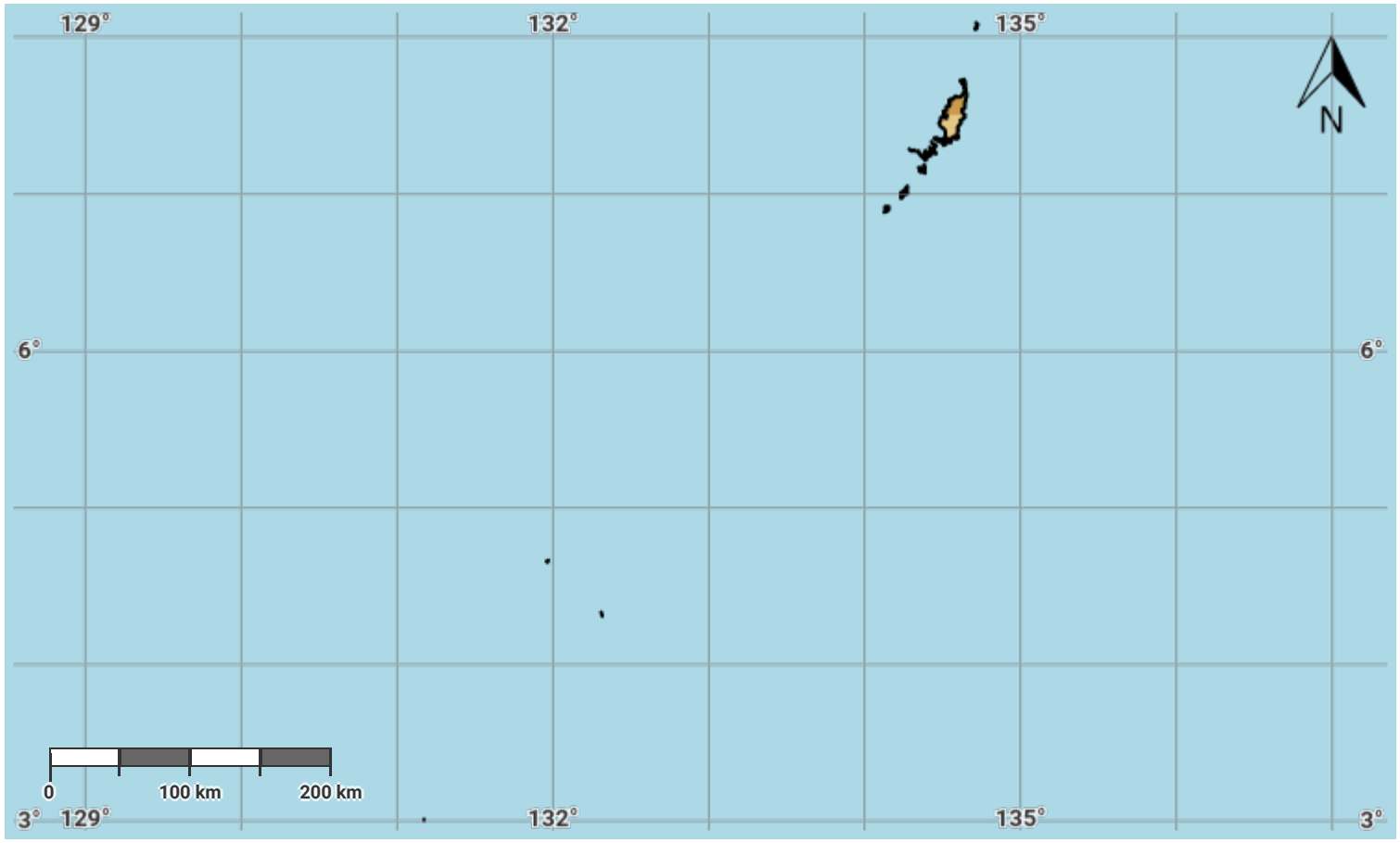
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

# Palau – SO3-1.M1

## Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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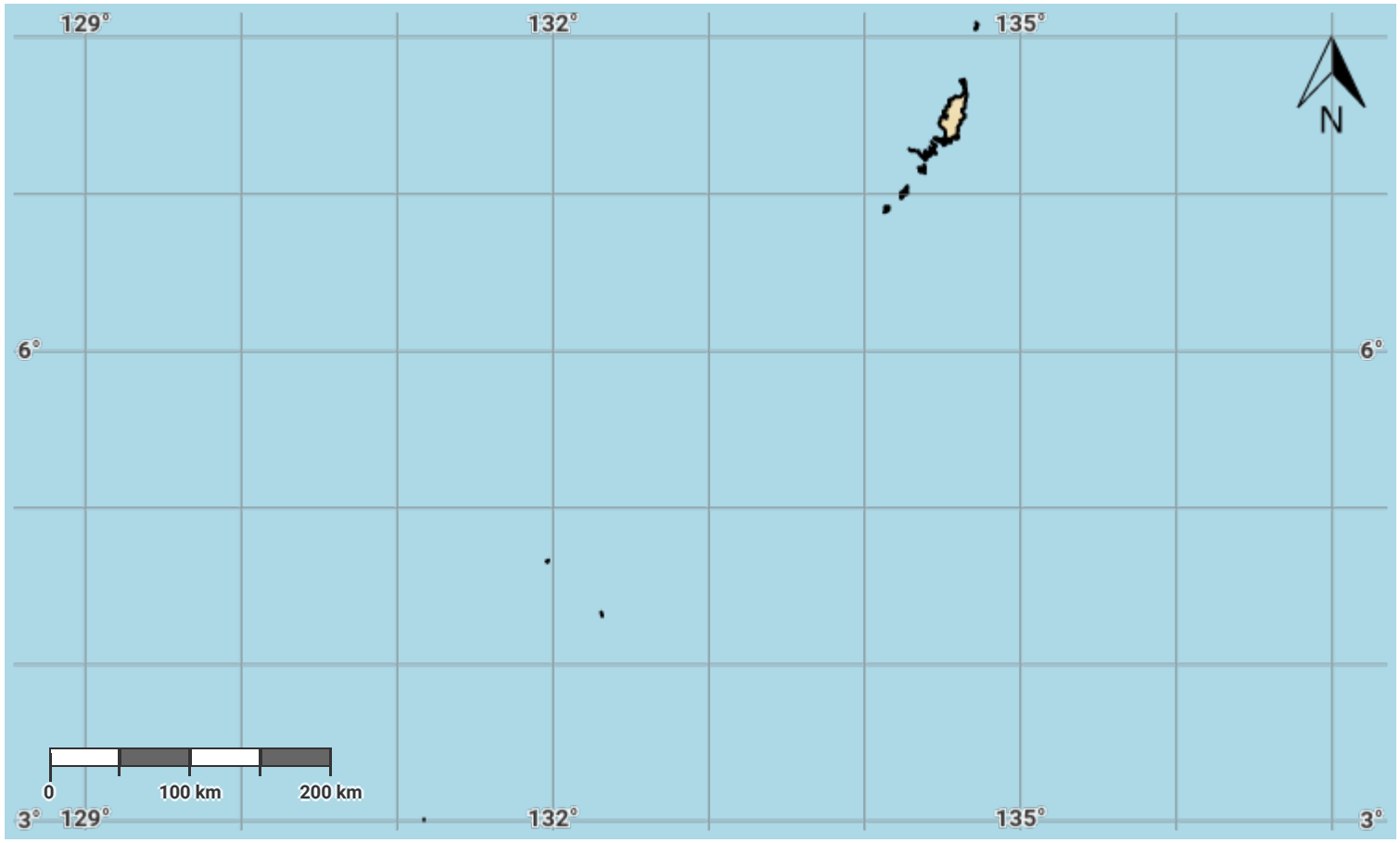
### Source Data Credits

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

# Palau – 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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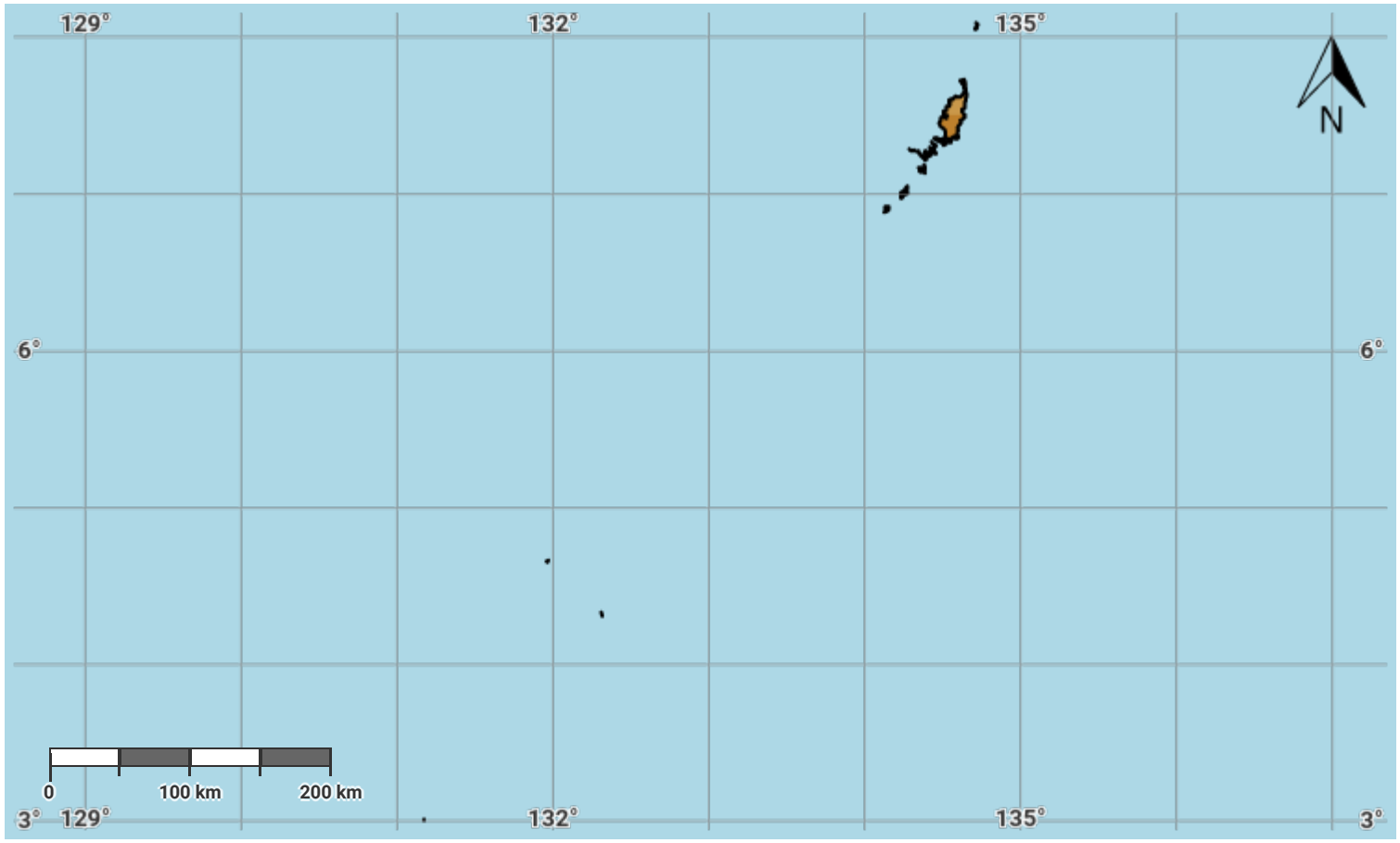
# Palau – SO3-1.M3

## Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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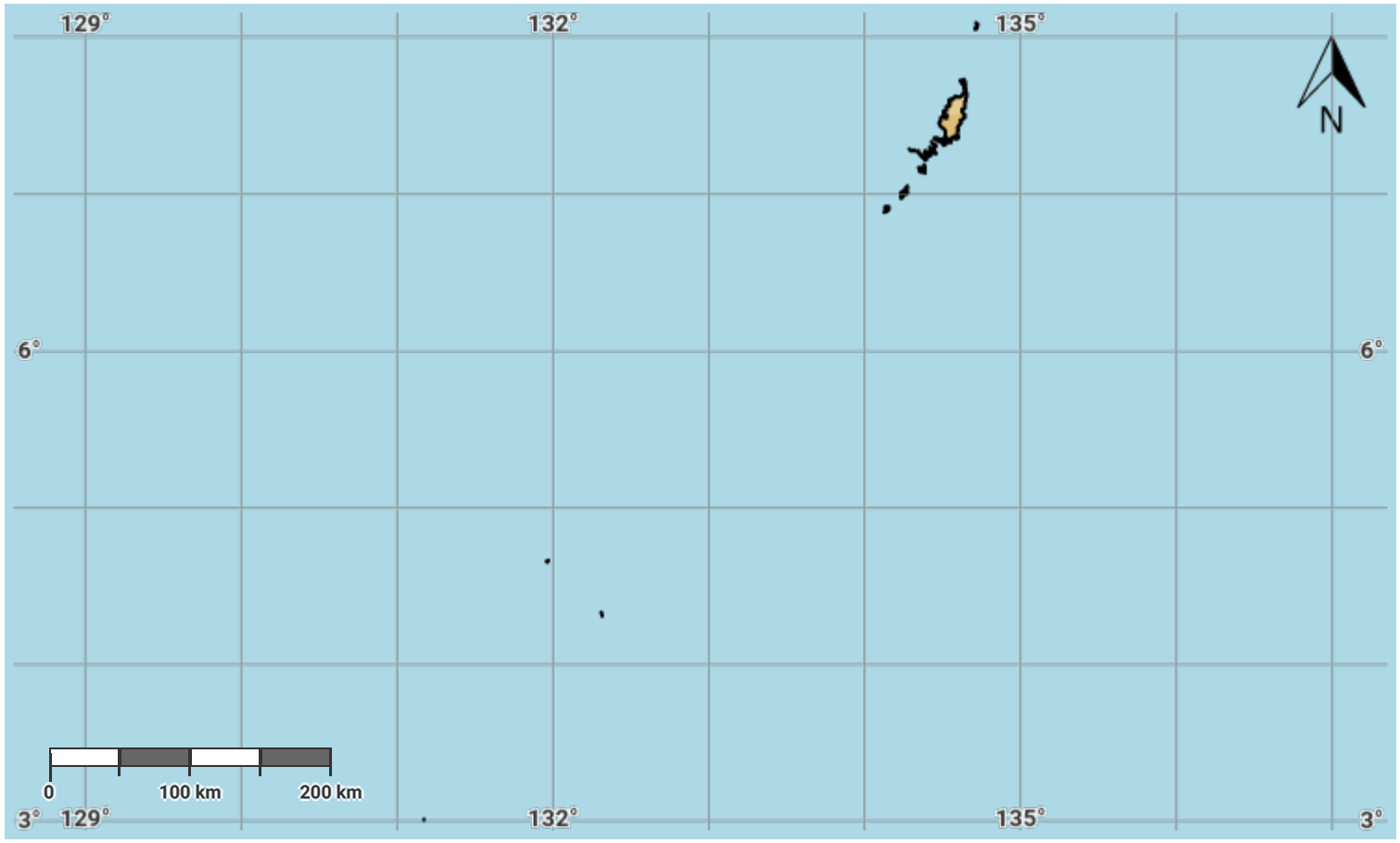
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-1.M4

## Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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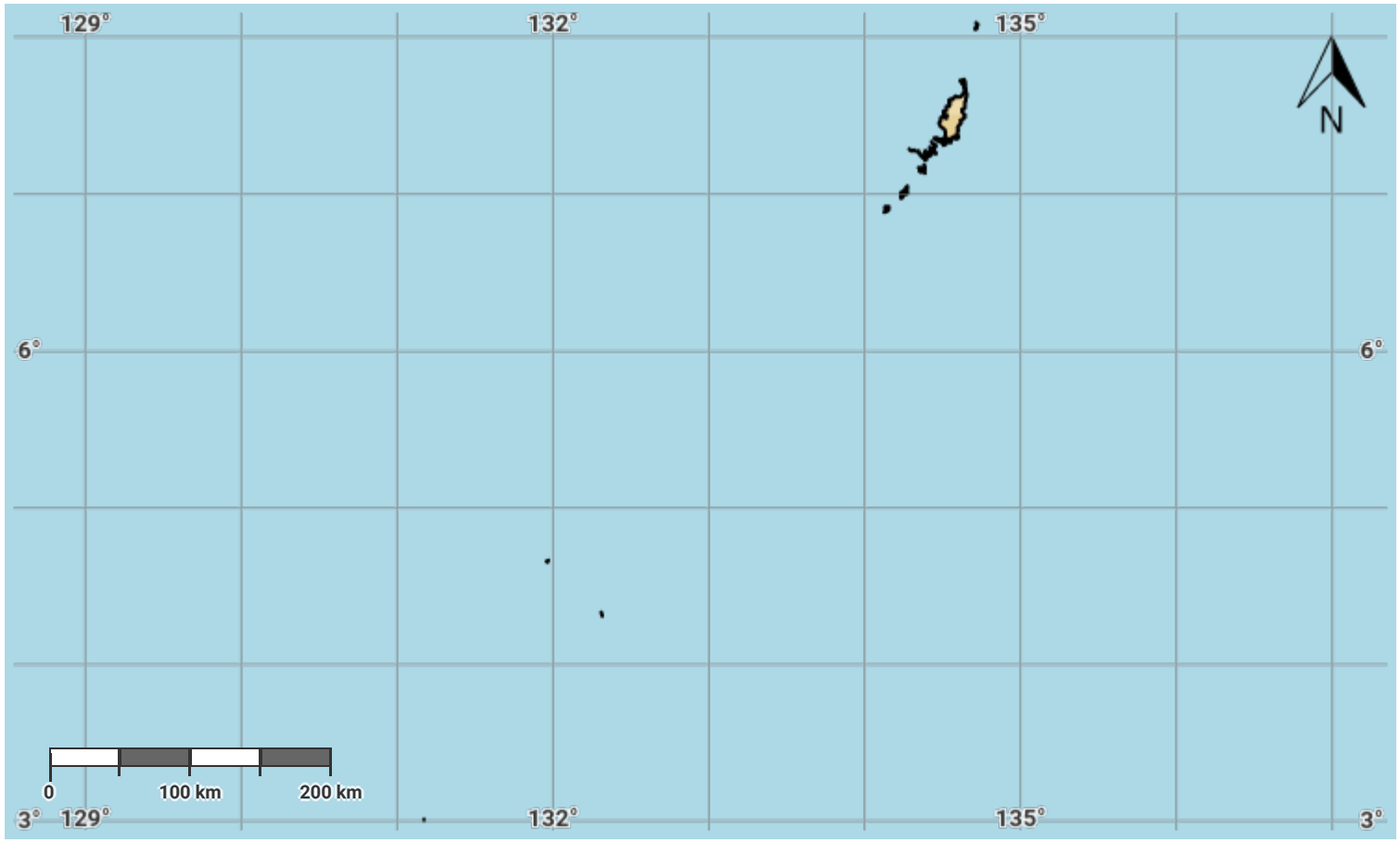
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-1.M5

## Drought hazard in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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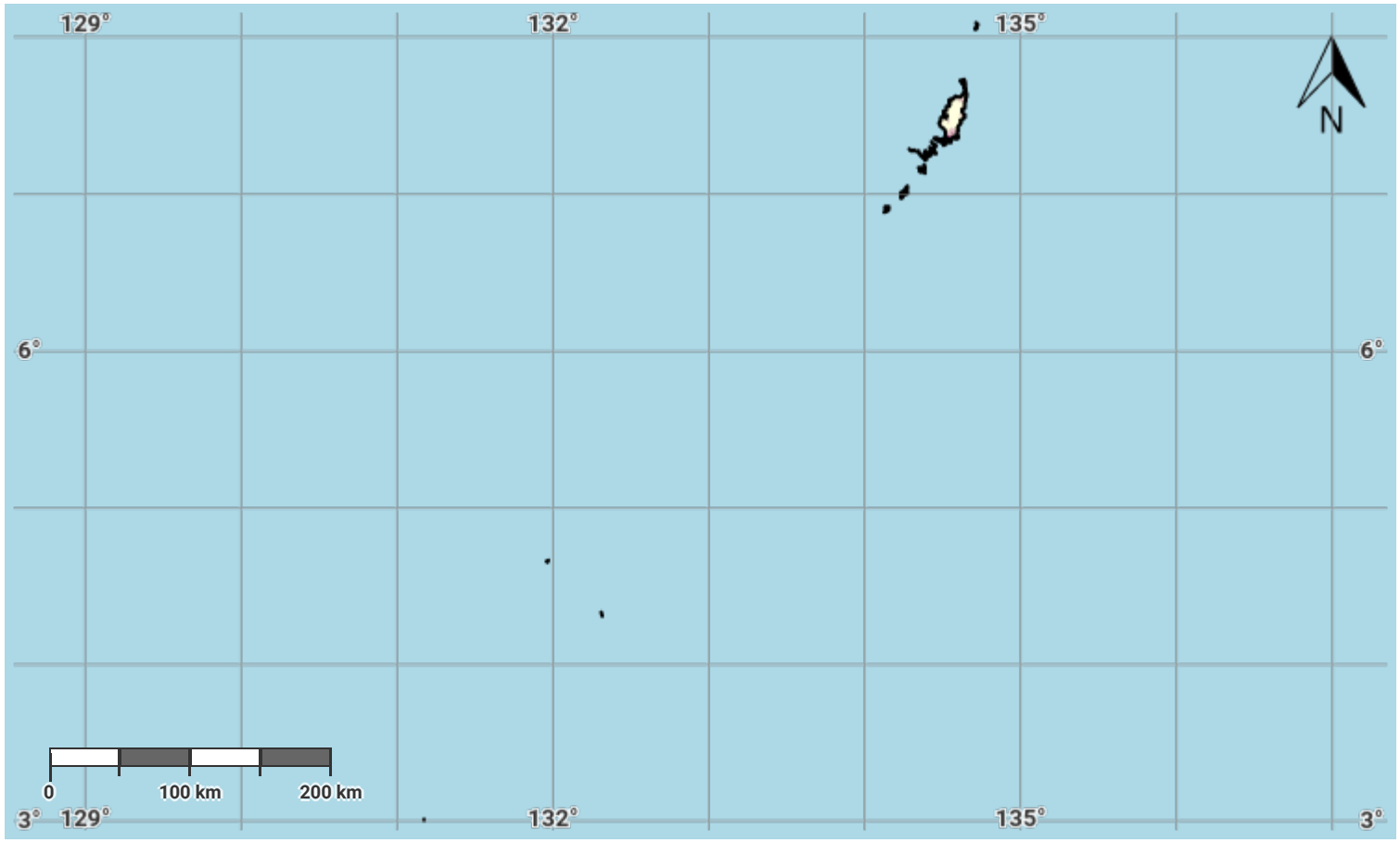
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-2.M1

## Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 70
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 70
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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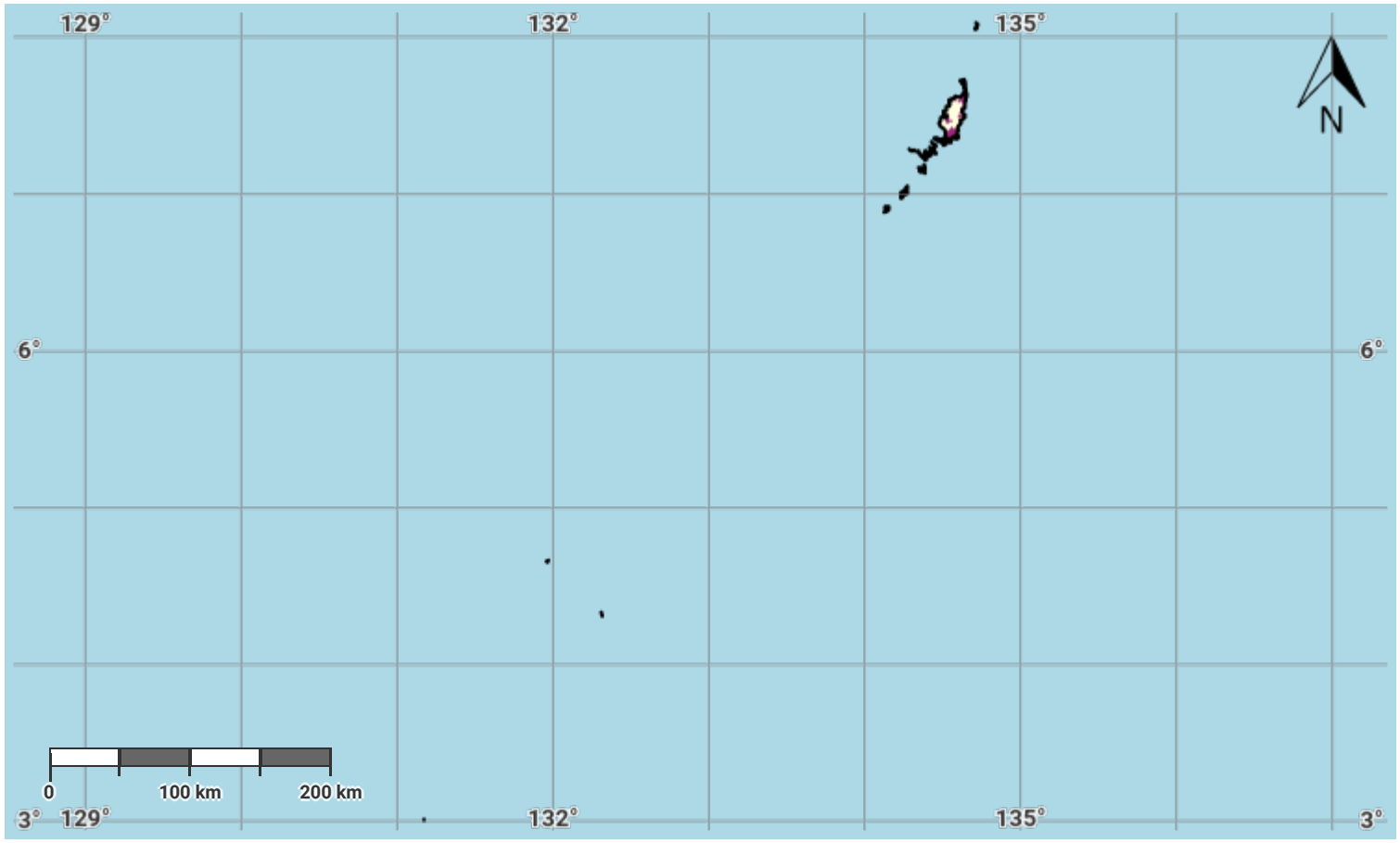
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-2.M2

## Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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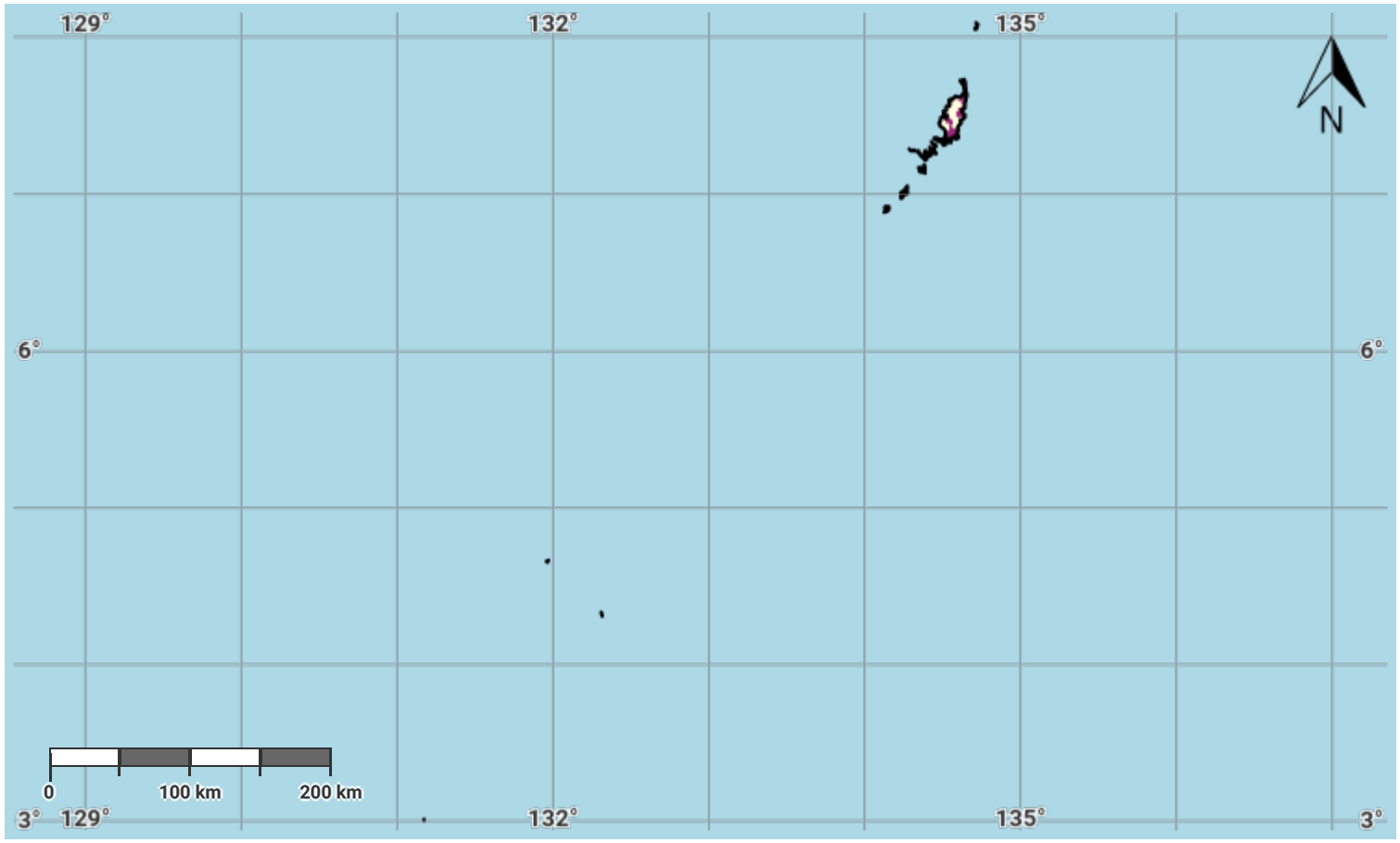
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-2.M3

## Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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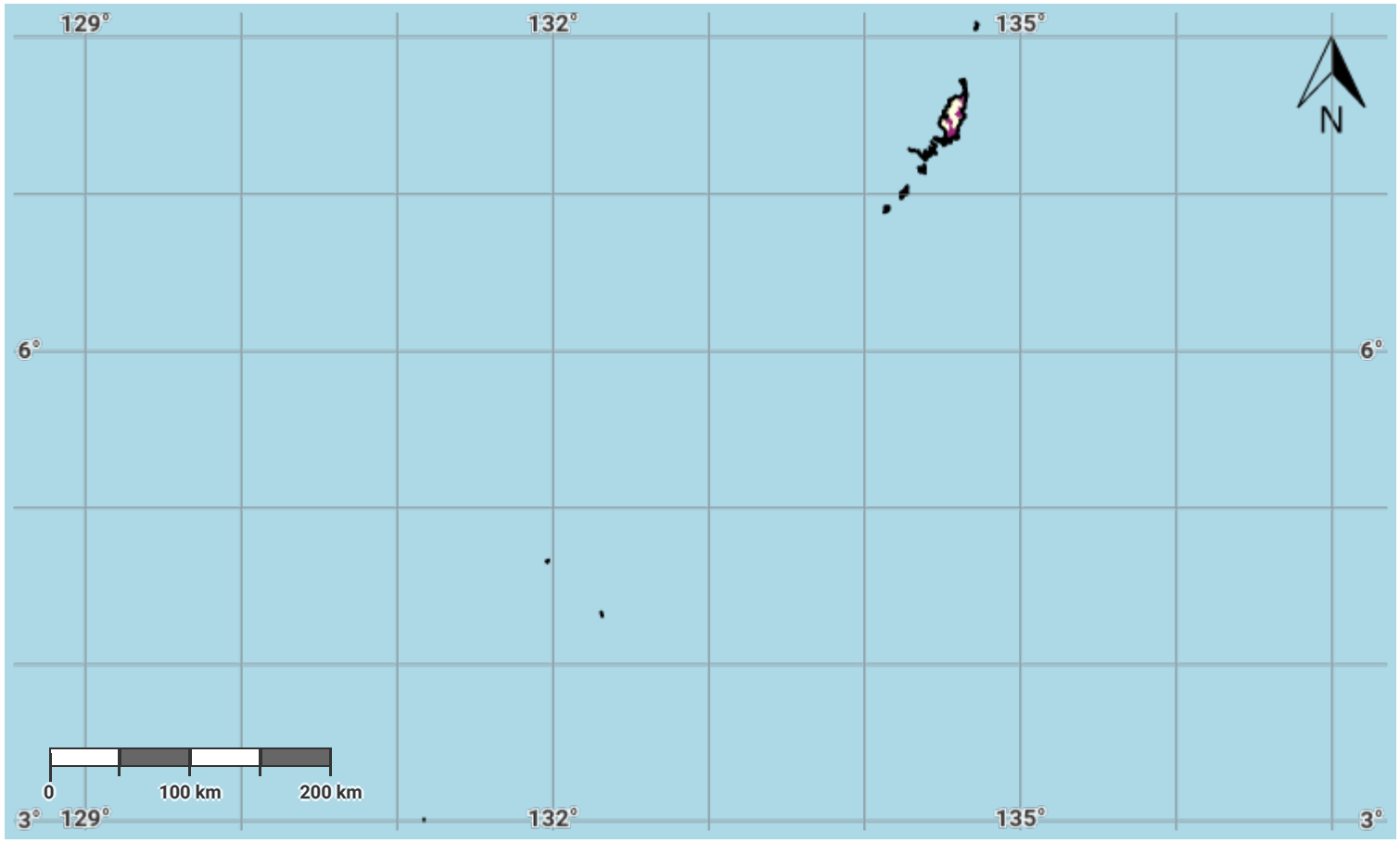
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

# Palau – SO3-2.M4

## Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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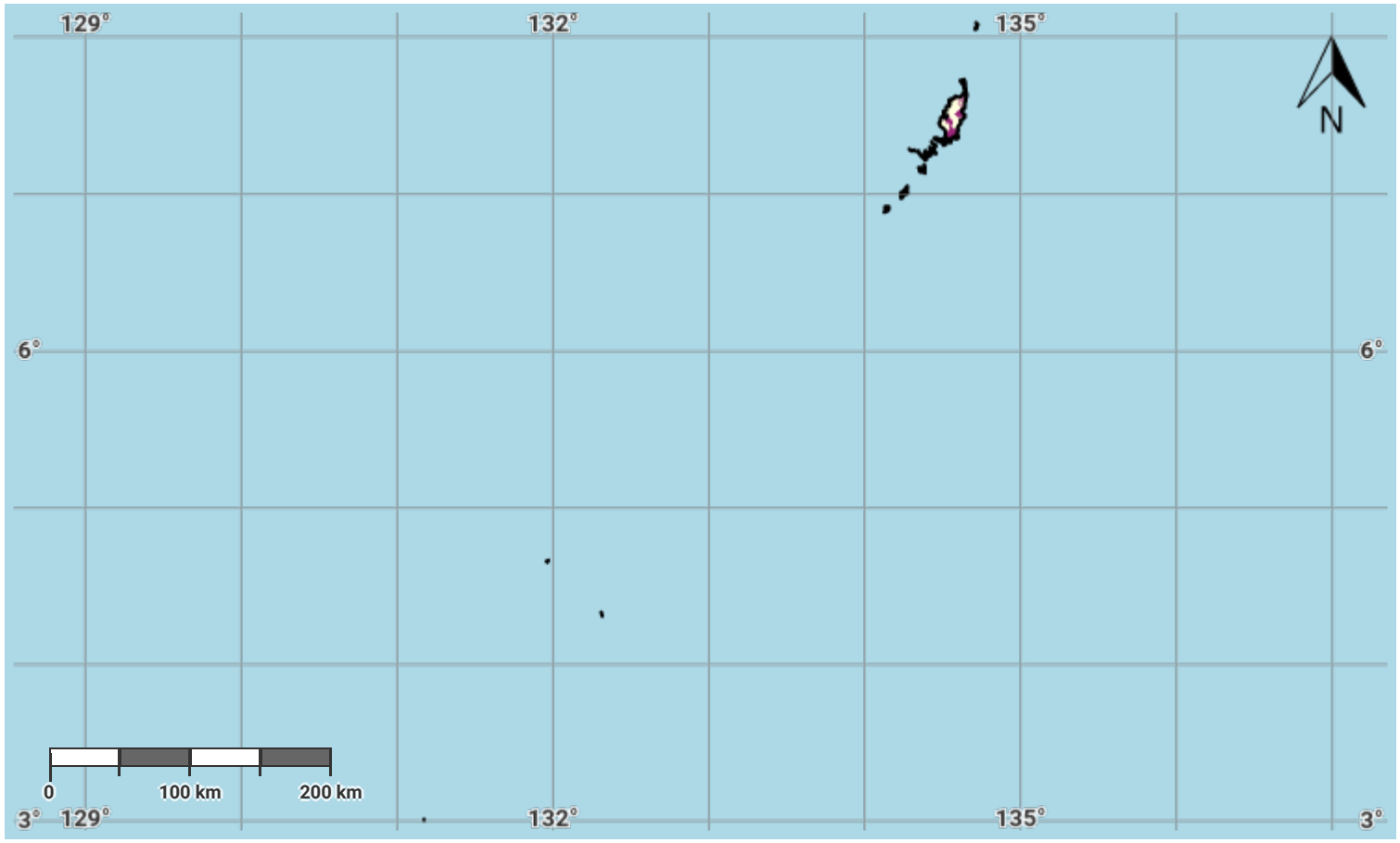
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Palau – SO3-2.M5

## Drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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

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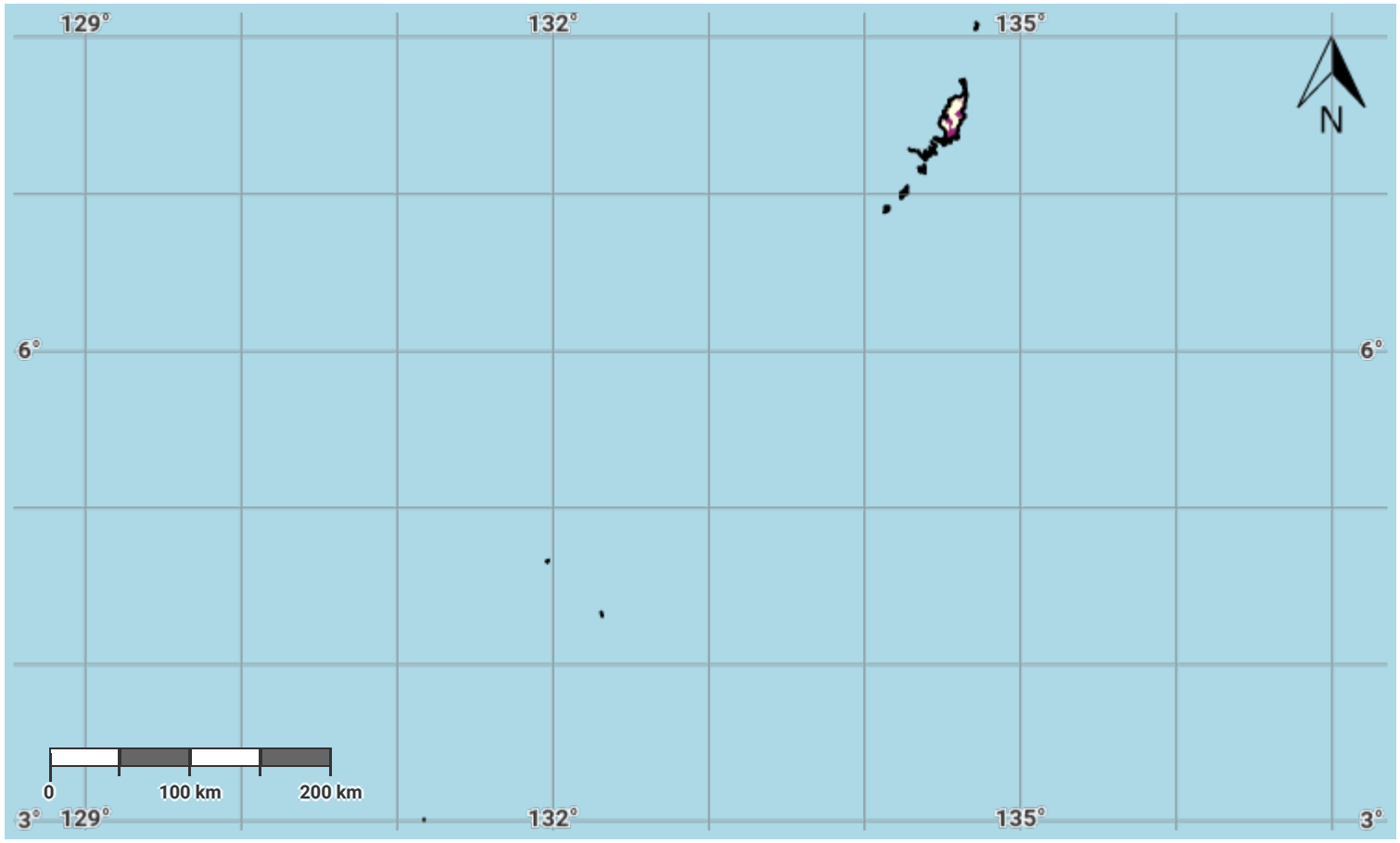
# Palau – SO3-2.M6

## Female drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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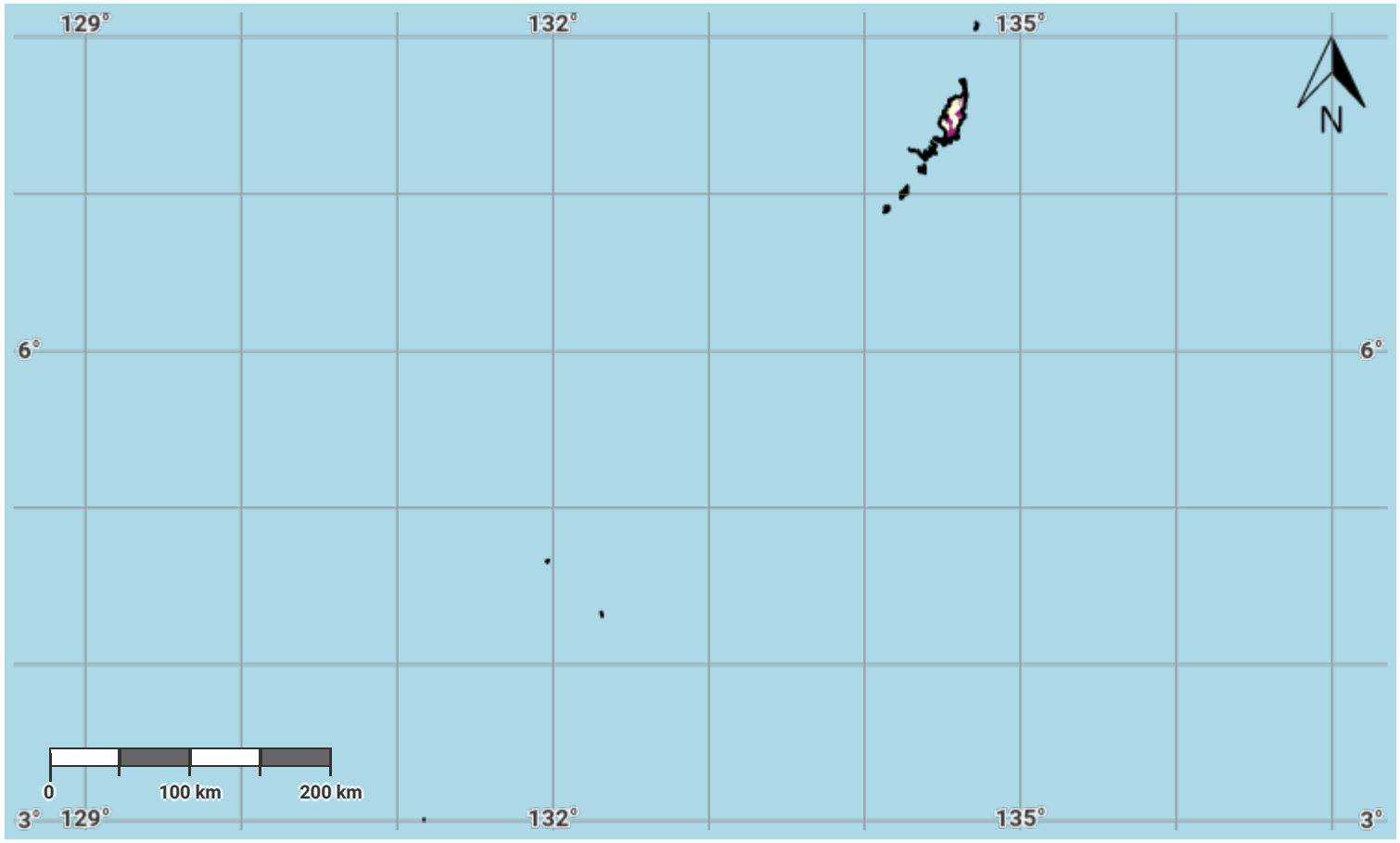
# Palau – SO3-2.M7

## Male drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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