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

Report from State of Palestine

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Convention to Combat Desertification

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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
2 000	5 955	188	6 143	
2 001	5 955	188	6 143	
2 005	5 955	188	6 143	
2 010	5 955	188	6 143	
2 015	5 955	188	6 143	
2 019	5 955	188	6 143	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Other	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

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	367	1 189	3 037	0	137	1 225	189	
2001	366	1 185	3 035	0	155	1 214	189	
2002	366	1 185	3 028	0	169	1 206	189	
2003	366	1 186	3 022	0	180	1 201	189	
2004	366	1 183	3 021	0	189	1 197	189	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2005	366	1 179	3 016	0	201	1 193	189	
2006	366	1 177	3 011	0	212	1 189	189	
2007	366	1 176	2 999	0	226	1 187	189	
2008	366	1 172	2 995	0	236	1 186	189	
2009	366	1 173	2 988	0	244	1 184	189	
2010	366	1 178	2 977	0	251	1 182	189	
2011	366	1 178	2 970	0	261	1 180	189	
2012	366	1 176	2 964	0	272	1 177	189	
2013	366	1 175	2 947	0	293	1 174	189	
2014	366	1 172	2 920	0	326	1 171	189	
2015	366	1 171	2 908	0	340	1 169	189	
2016	367	1 172	2 906	0	340	1 170	189	
2017	367	1 170	2 891	0	361	1 166	189	
2018	367	1 170	2 870	0	385	1 163	189	
2019	368	1 174	2 869	0	388	1 155	189	
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)	366	0	1	0	0	0	0	367
Grasslands (km²)	0	1 158	21	0	9	2	0	1 190
Croplands (km²)	0	9	2 884	0	144	0	0	3 037
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	137
Other Lands (km²)	0	5	3	0	50	1 167	0	1 225
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	189
Total	366	1 172	2 909	0	340	1 169	189	

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)	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	365
Total	368	1 174	2 869	0	388	1 155	189	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	0	1 168	0	0	2	1	0	1 171
Croplands (km²)	3	1	2 866	0	36	2	0	2 908
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	340	0	0	340
Other Lands (km²)	0	5	3	0	10	1 152	0	1 170
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	189
Total	368	1 174	2 869	0	388	1 155	189	

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	215	3 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	5 927	96 .5
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	10	0 .2
Land area with stable land cover	6 080	99 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	52	0 .8
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	9	8	4	345	0
Grasslands	82	168	29	116	762	1
Croplands	165	238	107	338	2 035	0
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	10	5	49	41	30	1
Other Lands	110	91	83	279	600	4
Water bodies	0	0	7	5	2	175

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	49	9	2	305	1
Grasslands	78	199	26	113	739	1
Croplands	137	351	150	340	1 876	1
Wetlands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Artificial surfaces	36	23	82	26	33	1
Other Lands	134	177	400	225	211	4
Water bodies	4	1	6	2	2	175

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	144	11	15	25	21	73
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	50	3	5	16	7	19
Grasslands	Croplands	21	0	0	0	3	17
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	9	1	1	2	1	5

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	147	9	36	29	13	59
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	30	2	8	9	3	8
Grasslands	Croplands	10	0	0	1	3	6
Croplands	Grasslands	10	0	7	0	0	3

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	917	15 .4
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	5 030	84 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	5	0 .1

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	3 249	54 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	1 442	24 .2
Land area with degraded land productivity	1 254	21 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	7	0 .1

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	55	36	39	0	92	21	1
2001	55	37	39	0	81	21	1
2002	55	37	39	0	74	21	1
2003	55	37	40	0	70	21	1
2004	55	37	40	0	66	21	1
2005	55	37	40	0	62	21	1
2006	55	37	40	0	59	21	1
2007	55	37	40	0	55	21	1
2008	55	37	40	0	53	21	1
2009	55	37	40	0	51	21	1
2010	55	37	40	0	50	21	1
2011	55	37	40	0	48	21	1
2012	55	37	40	0	46	21	1
2013	55	37	41	0	43	21	1
2014	55	37	41	0	38	21	1
2015	56	37	41	0	39	21	1
2016	56	37	41	0	39	21	1
2017	56	37	41	0	36	21	1
2018	56	37	41	0	34	21	1
2019	55	37	41	0	34	21	1
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	50	43 .1	43 .1	215 453	215 526	73

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Croplands	21	29 .3	25 .9	61 505	54 355	-7 150
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	9	45 .3	32 .1	40 771	28 924	-11 847
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	144	42 .4	29 .9	610 370	430 448	-179 922

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	5	21 .6	22 .5	10 788	11 246	458
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3	56 .9	58 .0	17 079	17 400	321
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	10	36 .7	36 .7	36 724	36 724	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	36	40 .6	35 .7	146 016	128 638	-17 378

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)	125	2 .1
Land area with non-degraded SOC	5 827	97 .9
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	9	0 .2
Land area with stable SOC	5 770	96 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	173	2 .9
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	1 106	18 .6
Reporting Period	1 547	26 .0
Change in degraded extent	441	

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:

تعتبر فلسطين من الدول ذات المساحة الصغيرة والتي تحتاج الى خرائط ذات دقة اعلى لتقدير البيانات لجميع الفئات المستخدمة بالتقرير ، ولهذا نود العمل على زيادة قدراتنا لعمل خرائط ذات دقة اعلى تعكس ما هو موجود بشكل فعلي في اراضي دولة فلسطين.

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
	False Positive		29 .6		Confirmed Locally	

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

General comments

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
زراعة غابات جديدة (التحريج)	2040	استهداف جميع الاراضي الحكومية المصنفة كغابات	44	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
تأهيل المراعي وتحسين انتاجيتها	2040	استهداف جميع المناطق المصنفة كمراعي والعمل على تأهيلها وعكس اتجاه التدهور فيها	22	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 88						

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
تأهيل الاراضي الزراعية	2040	استهداف الاراضي الزراعية الخاصة بالمزارعين وخصوصا المناطق المتدهورة	22	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
استخدام الممارسات الزراعية الذكية مناخيا	2040	نقل التكنولوجيا الزراعية والمعرفة ل 50% من المزارع حتى عام 2040		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 88						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
زراعة غابات جديدة (التحريج)	Same As Targeted Actions	الاراضي الحكومية المصنفة حراج	2018-10-01	10	10 .00	
تأهيل المراعي وتحسين انتاجيتها	Same As Targeted Actions		2018-10-01	5	5 .00	
تأهيل الاراضي الزراعية	Same As Targeted Actions		2018-10-01	5	5 .00	
استخدام الممارسات الزراعية الذكية مناخيا	Same As Targeted Actions			0 .5	0 .50	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target زراعة غابات جديدة (التحريج): 10 .00 تأهيل المراعي وتحسين انتاجيتها: 5 .00 تأهيل الاراضي الزراعية : 5 .00 استخدام الممارسات الزراعية الذكية مناخيا : 0 .50	

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	34
2005	34 .7
2006	34
2007	35 .6
2008	
2009	34 .5
2010	35 .3
2011	34 .4
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	33 .7
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

There is no national data regarding poverty rates in affected areas despite studies of general poverty rates; therefore, the data presented in the above table will be assumed. which mean there is a need to allocate and assets the affected and deteriorated areas and also socioeconomic studies should follow the estimation in order to have a general and detailed plan for the rehabilitation of the allocated areas.

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	75	68	73
2001	76	68	73
2002	76	68	74
2003	76	69	74
2004	76	69	74
2005	77	70	75
2006	77	70	75
2007	77	70	75
2008	78	71	76
2009	78	71	76
2010	78	72	76
2011	78	72	77
2012	79	72	77
2013	79	73	77
2014	79	73	78
2015	80	74	78
2016	80	74	78
2017	80	74	79
2018	80	75	79
2019	81	75	79
2020	81	76	80

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	There has been an increase in the proportion of population with access to safe water supply due to Palestinian state projects and policies, despite the numerous obstacles posed by the occupation in controlling water sources and preventing Palestinians from accessing their rights. taking into consideration that 85% of our water resourced controlled by the Israeli occupation also they prevent us to develop this water resources

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	1471192	29 .8	725169	29 .8	746023	29 .8
Reporting period	1936713	35 .1	954808	35 .1	981905	35 .1

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Climate change and its impacts such as varying and unpredictable rainfall amounts, rising temperatures, and associated droughts have played a major role in increasing the population exposed to land degradation. This is in addition to the limitations imposed on Palestinians by the Israeli occupation, which prevents them from exploiting, developing and gaining access to their land and from cultivating agricultural land and cutting down trees, with the aim of establishing settlements and military zones, leading to increased population exposed to land degradation and decreased production. also closing of more 50% of our natural rangeland increase the pressure and the grazing capacities in the available areas, rangeland deterioration in term of vegetation cover reduction start to appear specially in the drought season

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Female and male farmers' resilience and attachment to their lands are enhanced.		National	Ongoing	This goal is a strategic objective of the national agriculture sector strategy, and continues despite the barriers posed by the Israeli occupation.
Natural and agricultural resources are managed in a sustainable way and adapted to climate change		National	Ongoing	This goal is to promote the sustainability and management of natural resources, to minimize the effects of Israeli violations, in terms of the availability of land and water, and to protect agricultural biodiversity. As well as forest and rangeland, this goal also involves promoting relevant legislation related to land and water development and protection from degradation.

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	6 144
2001	3 546	0	0	0	2 597
2002	0	0	0	0	6 144
2003	0	0	0	0	6 144
2004	5 350	0	0	0	793
2005	3 064	0	0	0	3 079
2006	6 112	0	0	0	31
2007	6 144	0	0	0	0
2008	3 356	2 788	0	0	0
2009	4 900	8	0	0	1 235
2010	4 753	1 390	0	0	0
2011	6 092	0	0	0	52
2012	276	0	0	0	5 868
2013	2 915	0	0	0	3 228
2014	5 536	120	22	0	465
2015	622	0	0	0	5 522
2016	2 189	0	0	0	3 955
2017	0	2 085	272	3 787	0
2018	0	0	0	0	6 144
2019	2 165	0	0	0	3 979
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	3 546	59 .5
2002	0	0 .0
2003	0	0 .0
2004	5 350	89 .8
2005	3 064	51 .5

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	6 112	102 .6
2007	6 144	103 .2
2008	6 144	103 .2
2009	4 908	82 .4
2010	6 144	103 .2
2011	6 092	102 .3
2012	276	4 .6
2013	2 915	49 .0
2014	5 678	95 .3
2015	622	10 .4
2016	2 189	36 .8
2017	6 144	103 .2
2018	0	0 .0
2019	2 165	36 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

According to the Palestinian News and Information Agency (WAFA), the area of the Palestinian state is 6,209km2, which is 22.95% of the historical area of Palestine. The area mentioned in the above table, based on the 2005, 2010 and 2019 reports, does not reflect the actual area of the Palestinian state. so you should accurate the number of the area of the state of Palestine in all the default data related to the report.

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	3254388	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	2248064	66.9	1112356	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 112 356	33.1
2002	3441115	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	3533112	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	793960	21.9	2830792	78.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 830 792	78.1
2005	1518972	40.5	2231516	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 231 516	59.5
2006	48247	1.3	3794782	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 794 782	98.7
2007	0	0.0	3957114	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 957 114	100.0
2008	0	0.0	2498961	61.6	1555693	38.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 054 654	100.0
2009	482964	11.6	3678071	88.4	1784	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 679 855	88.4
2010	0	0.0	2920961	68.0	1377224	32.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 298 185	100.0
2011	27689	0.6	4379491	99.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 379 491	99.4
2012	3621349	80.1	899119	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	899 119	19.9
2013	2873044	61.8	1779254	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 779 254	38.2
2014	67166	1.4	4684520	97.9	27343	0.6	7248	0.2	0	0.0	4 719 111	98.6
2015	4679981	94.8	255927	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	255 927	5.2
2016	2188745	43.1	2884273	56.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 884 273	56.9
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	1884429	36.1	1019027	19.5	2309528	44.3	5 212 984	100.0
2018	5355793	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	2067210	37.5	3442519	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 442 519	62.5
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	1601317	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	1105752	66.9	548324	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	548 324	33.1
2002	1693765	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	1739281	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	391476	21.9	1392968	78.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 392 968	78.1
2005	747496	40.5	1099060	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 099 060	59.5
2006	23845	1.3	1868536	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 868 536	98.7
2007	0	0.0	1948386	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 948 386	100.0
2008	0	0.0	1231227	61.7	765626	38.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 996 853	100.0
2009	237989	11.6	1811392	88.3	881	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 812 273	88.4
2010	0	0.0	1439640	68.0	677692	32.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 117 332	100.0
2011	13666	0.6	2157566	99.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 157 566	99.4
2012	1782985	80.1	444204	19.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	444 204	19.9
2013	1414078	61.7	878234	38.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	878 234	38.3
2014	32919	1.4	2308781	97.9	13489	0.6	3563	0.2	0	0.0	2 325 833	98.6
2015	2306871	94.8	125983	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125 983	5.2
2016	1078347	43.1	1422103	56.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 422 103	56.9
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	928198	36.1	501284	19.5	1140146	44.4	2 569 628	100.0
2018	2640142	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	1018599	37.5	1697712	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 697 712	62.5
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	1653071	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	1142312	66.9	564032	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	564 032	33.1
2002	1747350	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	1793831	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	402484	21.9	1437824	78.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 437 824	78.1
2005	771476	40.5	1132456	59.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 132 456	59.5

	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	24402	1.3	1926246	98.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 926 246	98.7
2007	0	0.0	2008728	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 008 728	100.0
2008	0	0.0	1267734	61.6	790067	38.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 057 801	100.0
2009	244975	11.6	1866679	88.4	903	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 867 582	88.4
2010	0	0.0	1481321	67.9	699532	32.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 180 853	100.0
2011	14023	0.6	2221925	99.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 221 925	99.4
2012	1838364	80.2	454915	19.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	454 915	19.8
2013	1458966	61.8	901020	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	901 020	38.2
2014	34247	1.4	2375739	97.9	13854	0.6	3685	0.2	0	0.0	2 393 278	98.6
2015	2373110	94.8	129944	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	129 944	5.2
2016	1110398	43.2	1462170	56.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 462 170	56.8
2017	0	0.0	0	0.0	956231	36.2	517743	19.6	1169382	44.2	2 643 356	100.0
2018	2715651	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	1048611	37.5	1744807	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 744 807	62.5
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 .64		
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

there is no national data or studies related to the Drought Vulnerability Index

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 .8992	0 .88702	0 .90536	
2001	0 .89868	0 .88761	0 .90268	
2002	0 .89767	0 .88664	0 .89996	
2003	0 .89737	0 .88471	0 .89931	
2004	0 .89733	0 .88454	0 .89867	
2005	0 .89721	0 .88177	0 .89803	
2006	0 .89722	0 .88043	0 .89738	
2007	0 .89725	0 .88032	0 .89736	
2008	0 .89725	0 .87823	0 .89744	
2009	0 .89724	0 .8776	0 .89764	
2010	0 .89724	0 .87552	0 .89935	
2011	0 .89723	0 .87439	0 .90018	
2012	0 .89722	0 .87111	0 .90167	
2013	0 .89721	0 .87056	0 .90244	
2014	0 .89721	0 .86859	0 .90433	
2015	0 .8972	0 .86731	0 .90595	
2016	0 .8972	0 .86464	0 .90658	
2017	0 .89719	0 .86499	0 .90908	
2018	0 .89719	0 .86145	0 .90917	
2019	0 .89718	0 .85955	0 .90992	
2020	0 .89718	0 .85844	0 .91097	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

the environment quality authority preparing for project related to the estimation of the red list in Palestine especially after we finish the re estimation of the natural reserv

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	12.51	7 .37	17 .19	
2001	13.17	8 .18	17 .55	
2002	13.72	8 .87	17 .81	
2003	13.96	9 .06	17 .96	
2004	14.74	11 .11	18 .88	
2005	15.48	11 .91	19 .04	
2006	16.14	12 .83	19 .53	
2007	17.09	13 .22	19 .9	
2008	17.59	13 .88	20 .08	
2009	18.09	14 .68	20 .18	
2010	18.5	14 .73	20 .3	
2011	19.01	15 .88	20 .8	
2012	19.29	16 .1	20 .9	
2013	19.63	16 .97	20 .93	
2014	19.93	17 .04	20 .93	
2015	20.13	17 .44	20 .93	
2016	20.46	18 .26	20 .93	
2017	20.71	18 .77	20 .93	
2018	20.93	18 .86	20 .93	
2019	20.93	20 .79	20 .93	
2020	20.93	20 .93	20 .93	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Environment and biodiversity are protected and managed sustainably.		National	Ongoing	biodiversity conservation and management as in-situe and ex-situe conservation applied for different species either by the government or NGOs in the natural reserve or in the forestation area also it represent a mean objective of the forestation programme, seedling production and forest management in Palestine. in the cooperation with stakeholder estimation and biodiversity survey under the criteria of IUCN applied in order to determine and allocate our natural reserve network. Now only 10% of the natural reserve under our control and 90% under the Israeli occupation control which explain the difficulties of the management in the ground

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 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 38 194 897 .20	Received 30 016 817 .90
Received	2017	Committed 2 737 822 .58	Received 9 085 570 .24
Received	2018	Committed 11 589 190 .92	Received 16 045 659 .92
Received	2019	Committed 28 764 096 .67	Received 13 208 257 .91
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		81 286 007 .37	68 356 305 .97

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

There are a lot of projects implemented in the last years related to combating desertification either by the government or nongovernmental organizations, But we are not sure about list mentioned as a default data in the above table. the Palestinian government represented by the ministry of agriculture support and funded different projects in the ground related directly to combating desertification and rehabilitation of the deteriorated area in arid and semi arid areas. as well as, the development of the rangeland specially in the Bedouin areas in the eastern slopes where the desertification indicators appear more than any areas

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 ∾

- Green Palestine Project include horticulture and forest plantation aimed to increase the green areas and combating land degradation, the estimated budget 3 million dollars annually. - Land rehabilitation and reclamation project aimed to increase the land productivity and increase the farmers income, the estimated budget 3 million dollars. - Agricultural Clusters development which is new plan to develop the agricultural areas in the targeted districts including land rehabilitation and reclamation and improve the water agriculture resources. the estimated budget 10 million dollars. -support to Palestinian resilience in area C through the sustainable livestock development program, this project aimed to the improved the rengland productivity by rehabilitation the rangelnad areas in southern west bank by cultivated the native specises . the estimated budget is 7 million dollar.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD	2021	35 000 000	this includes projects such as increase greening areas by seedling cultivation and land reclamation, as well as developing water sources for irrigation purposes
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?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Did your country support other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

The Palestinian government is seeking to establish a management system that integrates planning with budgeting based on well-informed policies that set a clear basis for decision-making and guide the government's and stakeholders' next steps and decisions. The National Development Plan of 2017-2022 includes two elements: The first element concerns the National Policies Agenda (NPA), which is a policy document that sets out the national vision, priorities, and policies. The second element includes the national strategies of eighteen sectors and three cross-sectoral strategies. Each sectoral plan presents the strategic objectives, results, and policies that the relevant institutions operating in each specific sector seek to achieve by 2023. It also includes governmental programs designed to achieve each sector's strategic objectives and include certain goals, standards, outputs, and functions. the agricultural sector strategy include different policies under the strategic goal about the rehabilitation of the deteriorated natural resources include soil, water , forest and rangeland in term of management and increasing the green cover in different districts with detailed work plan and activities in the field. several projects implemented under the agricultural clusters development, include rehabilitation the water resources to the agricultural use in order to increase the water use efficiency and increase the green areas and increase land productivity and halt the deteriorated lands.

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?

It is really successful because you see the result in the ground related to the development plan for the projects and activities targeting the chooses locations under the criteria of needs and available budget.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

the main threats and challenges always the Israeli occupation the 66% of our land is under Israeli occupation which include our natural resources especially water, rangeland and plant production in general, especially in Jordan valley and eastern slopes, different activities were demolished by Israeli forces include water pipes, cisterns, olive orchards, vineyard, animal farms, also prevent our access to this area especially Bedouin transfer.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

to achieve the best results in the land, we should work together using a participatory approach

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

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

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

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

AA: Affected areas

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

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

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

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

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

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

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

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

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

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

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

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

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

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

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

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

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

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

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

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

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

General comments

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

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

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

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

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

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

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

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

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

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

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

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the percentage of the total population within each drought intensity class as well as the total population count and the proportion of the affected area population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

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

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

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

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

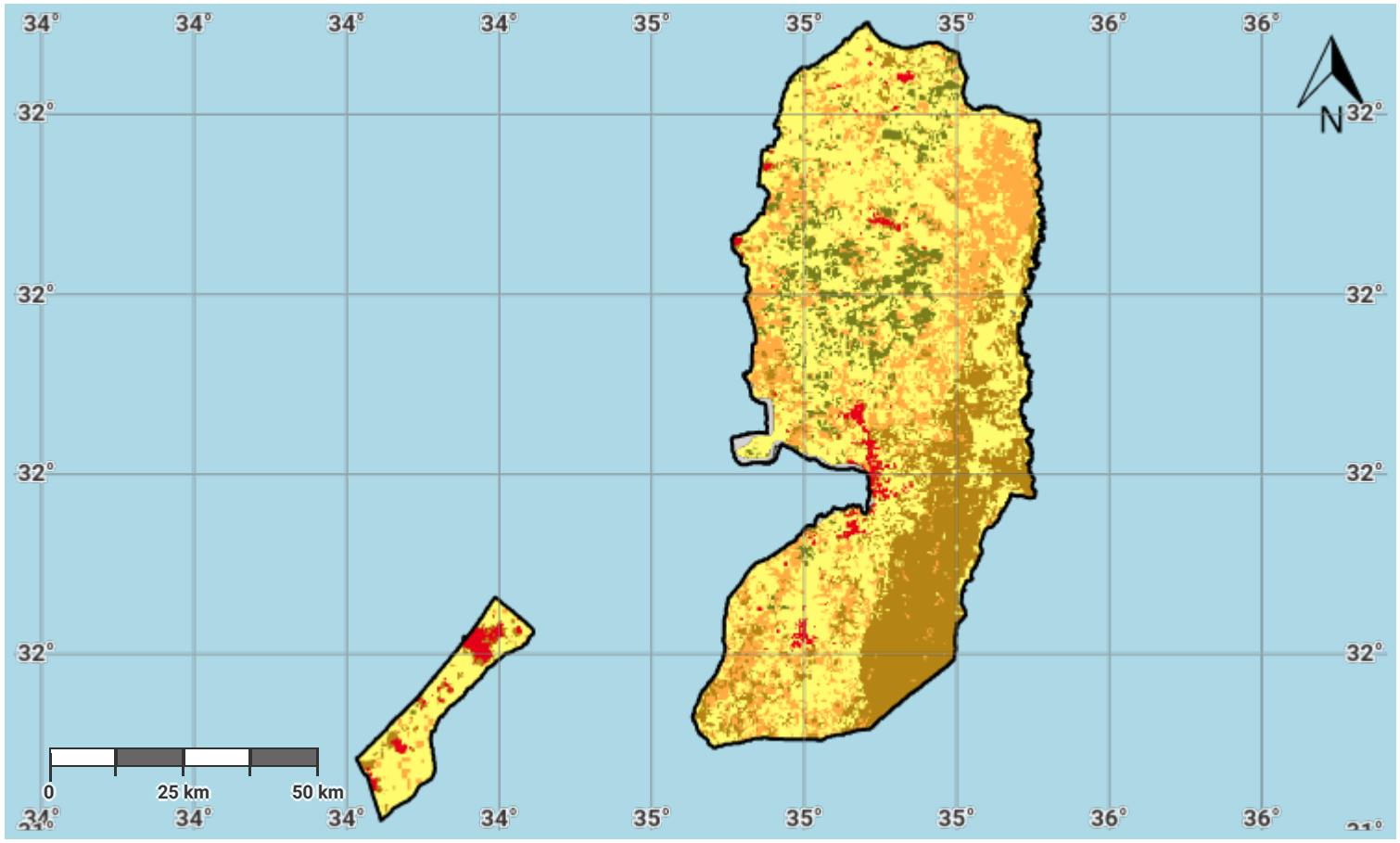
General comments

Other files for Reporting

State of Palestine - SO5-1 recipient	Download	75.9 KB

State of Palestine – 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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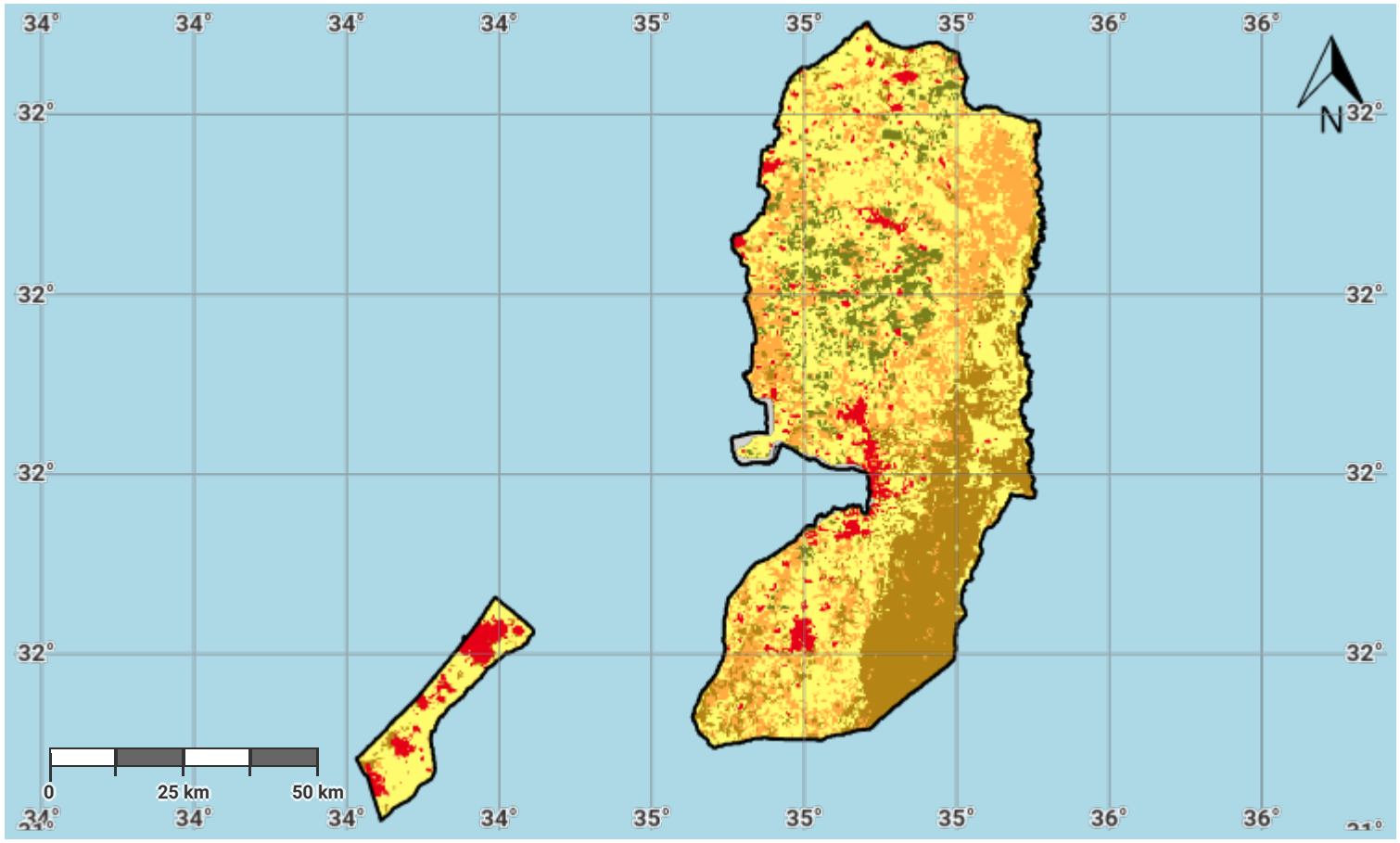
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – 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)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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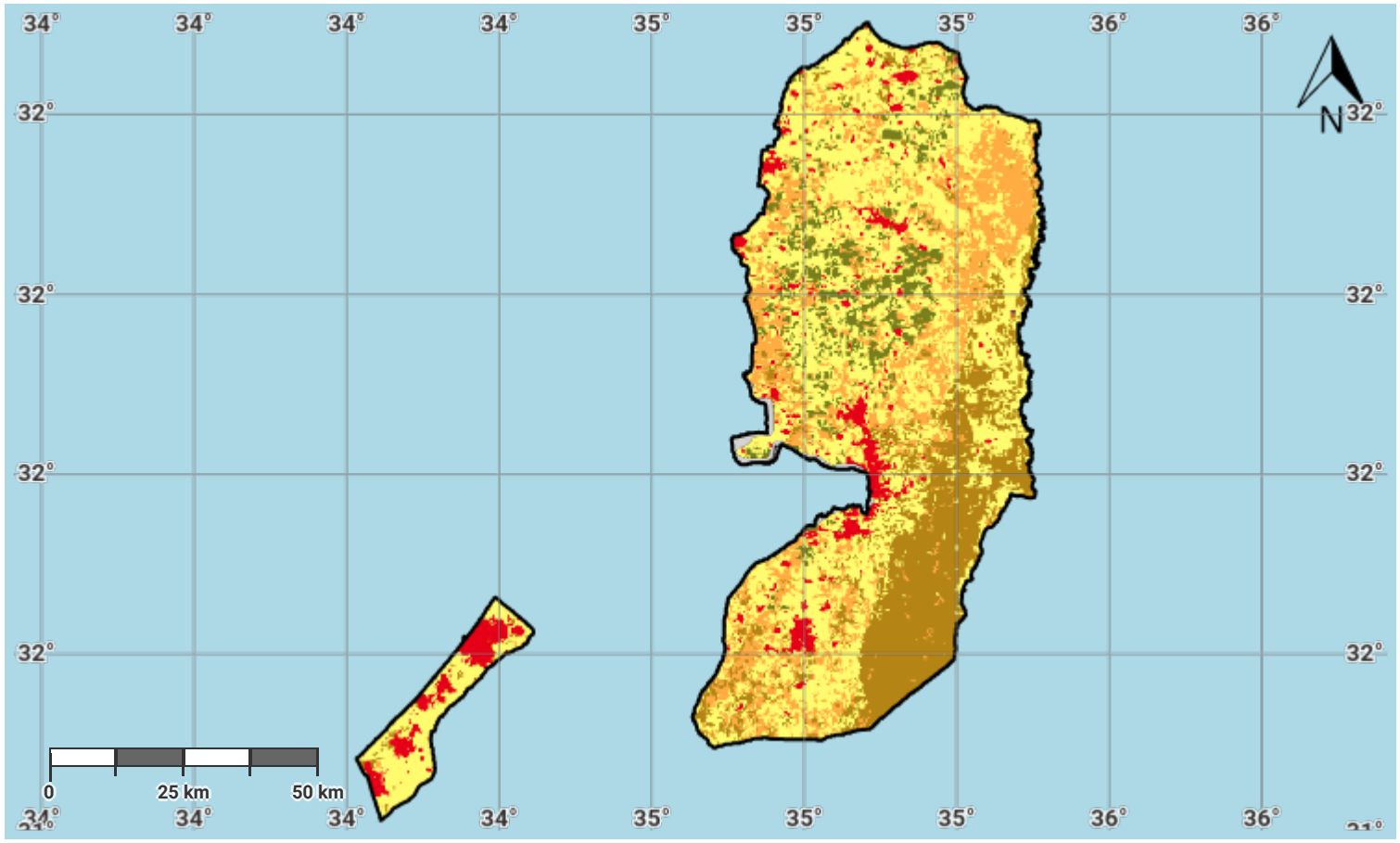
State of Palestine – SO1-1.M3

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)

Disclaimer

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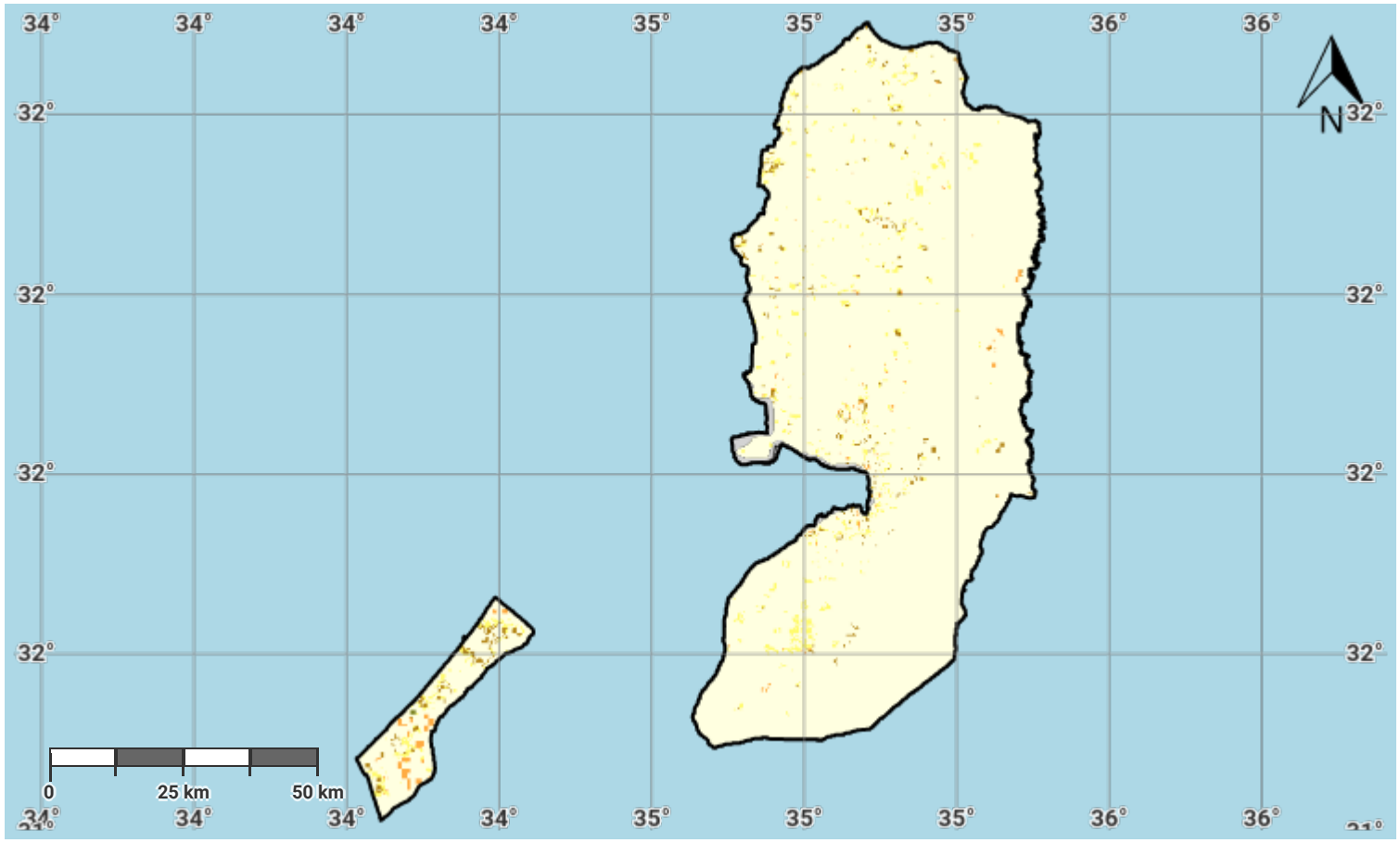
State of Palestine – SO1-1.M4

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)

Disclaimer

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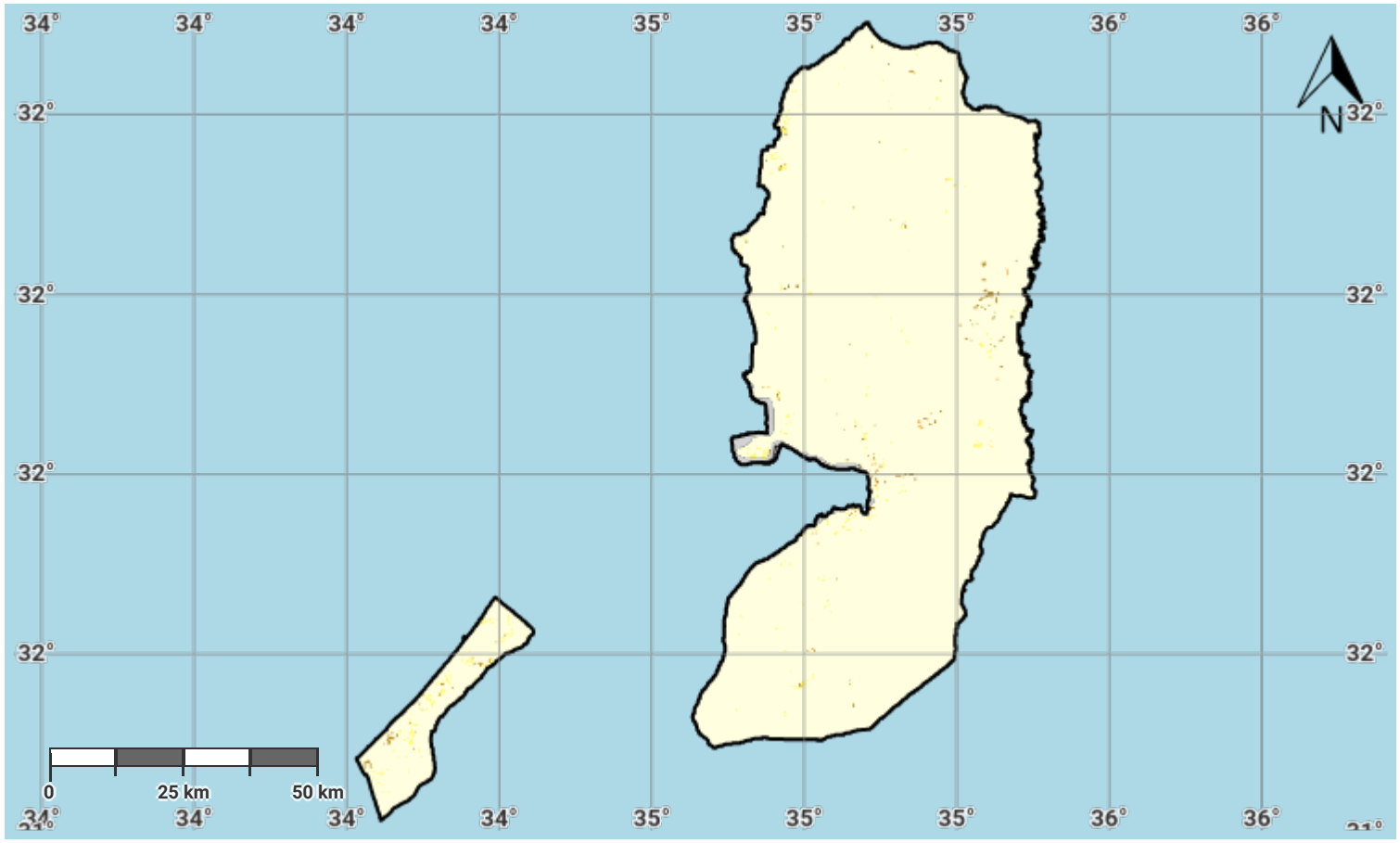
State of Palestine – SO1-1.M5

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)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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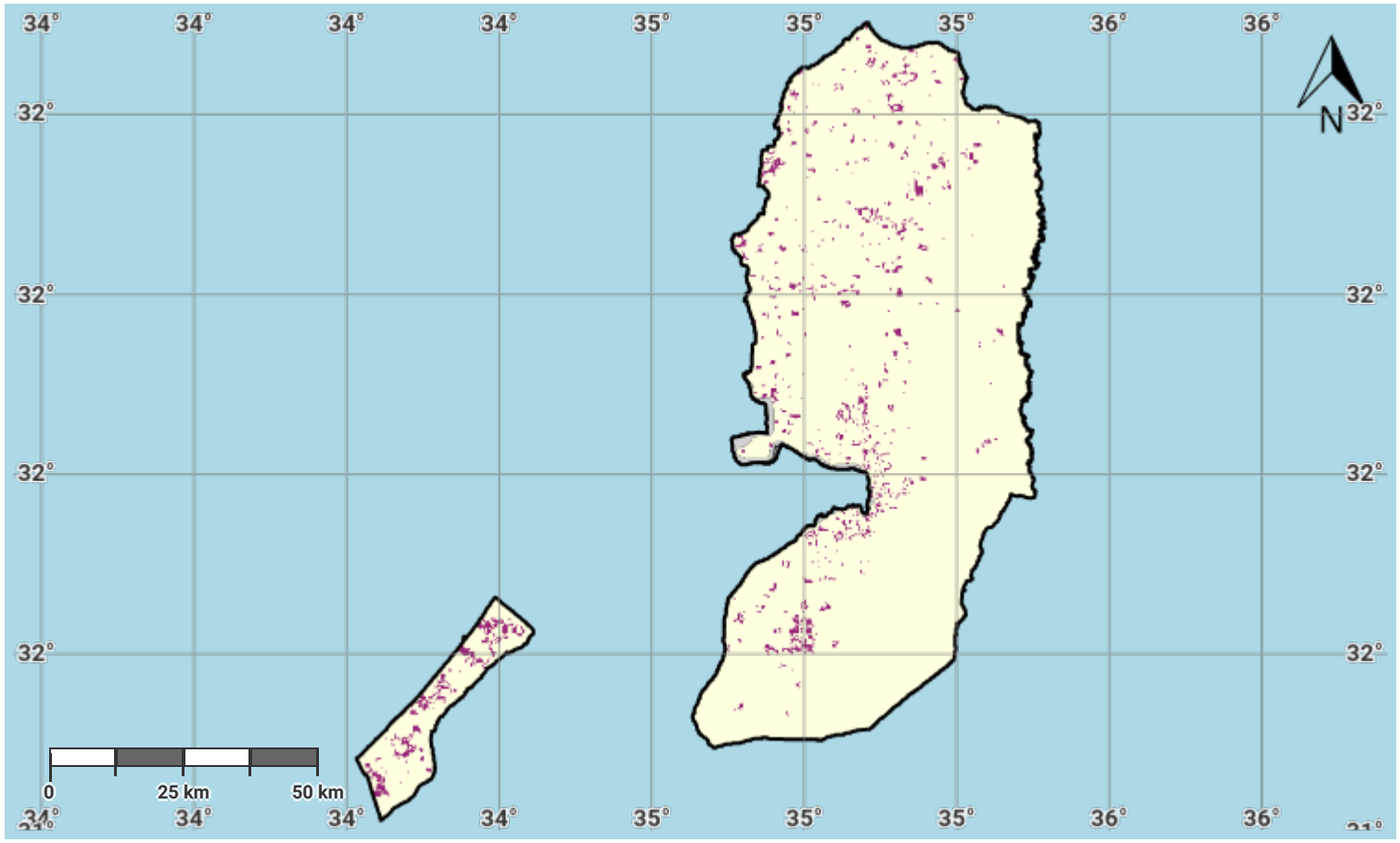
State of Palestine – SO1-1.M6

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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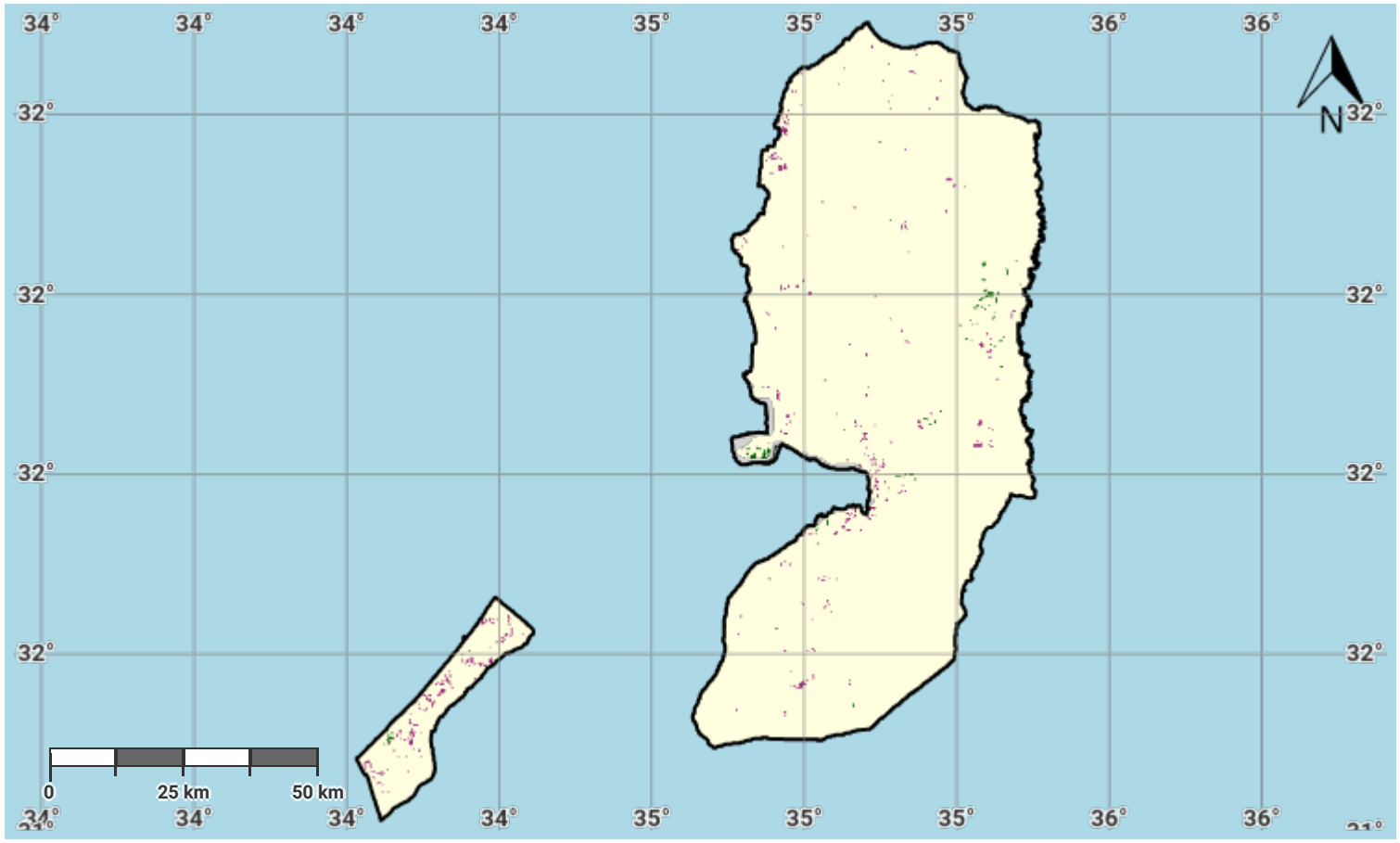
State of Palestine – SO1-1.M7

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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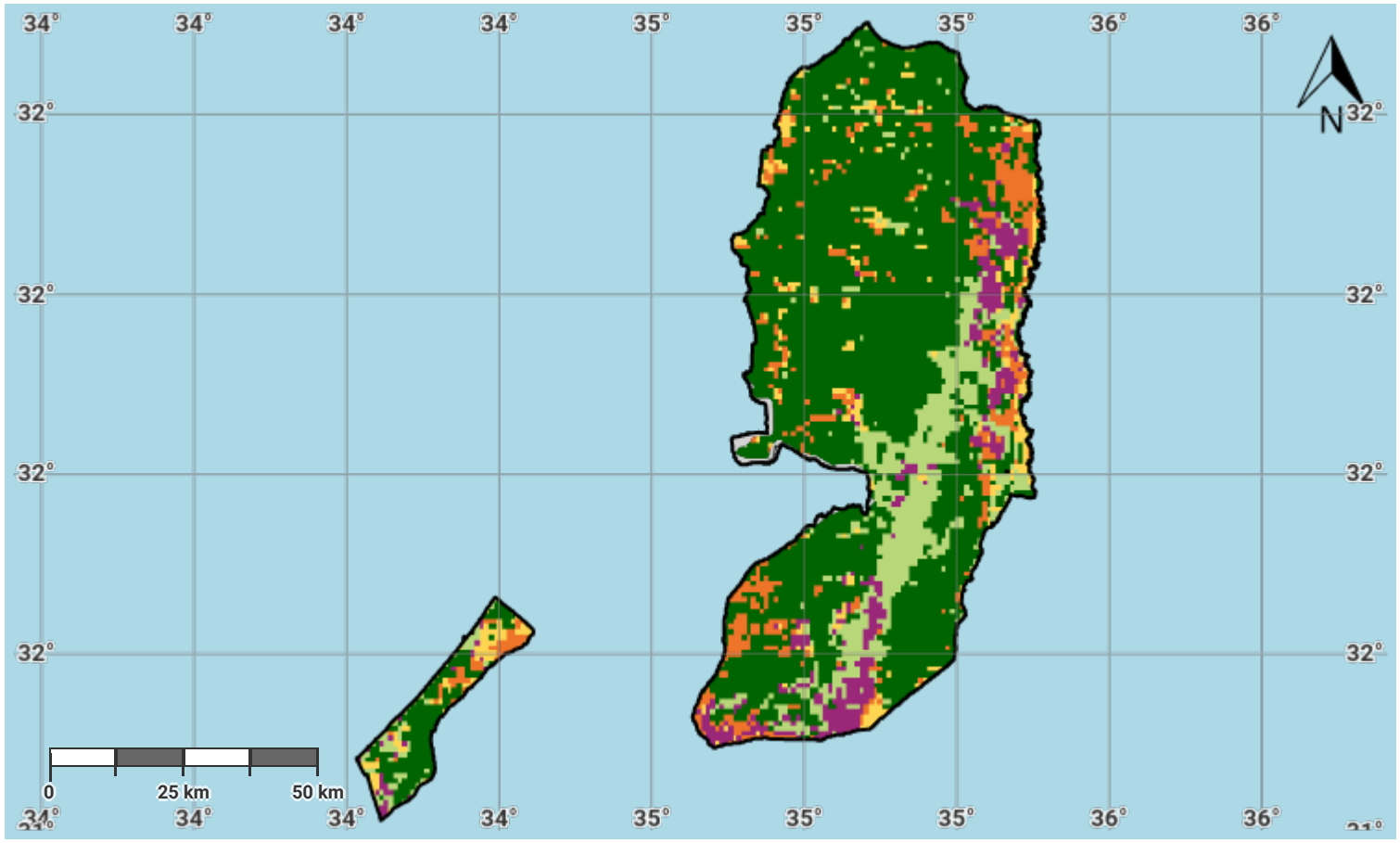
State of Palestine – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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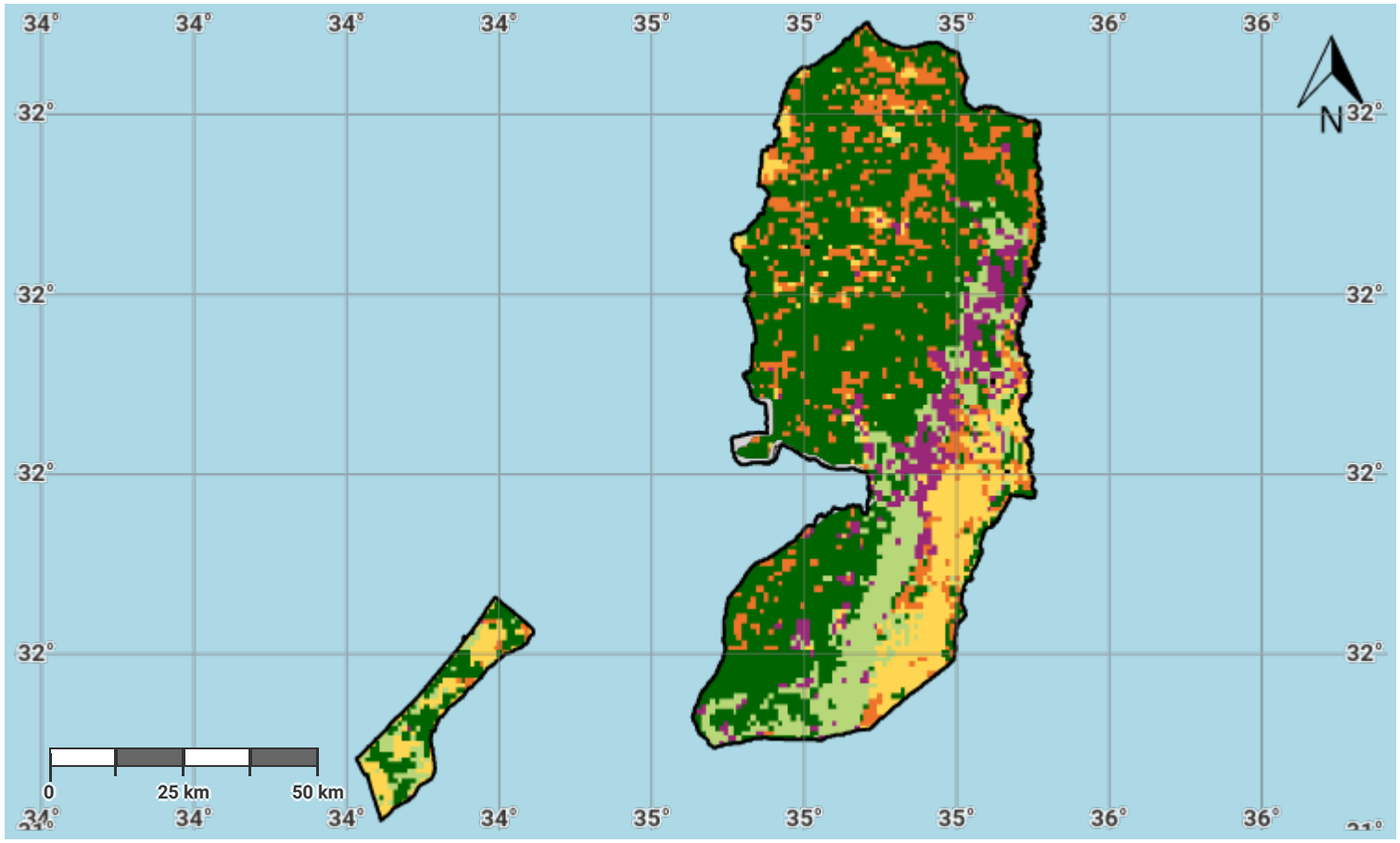
Source Data Credits

- 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

State of Palestine – 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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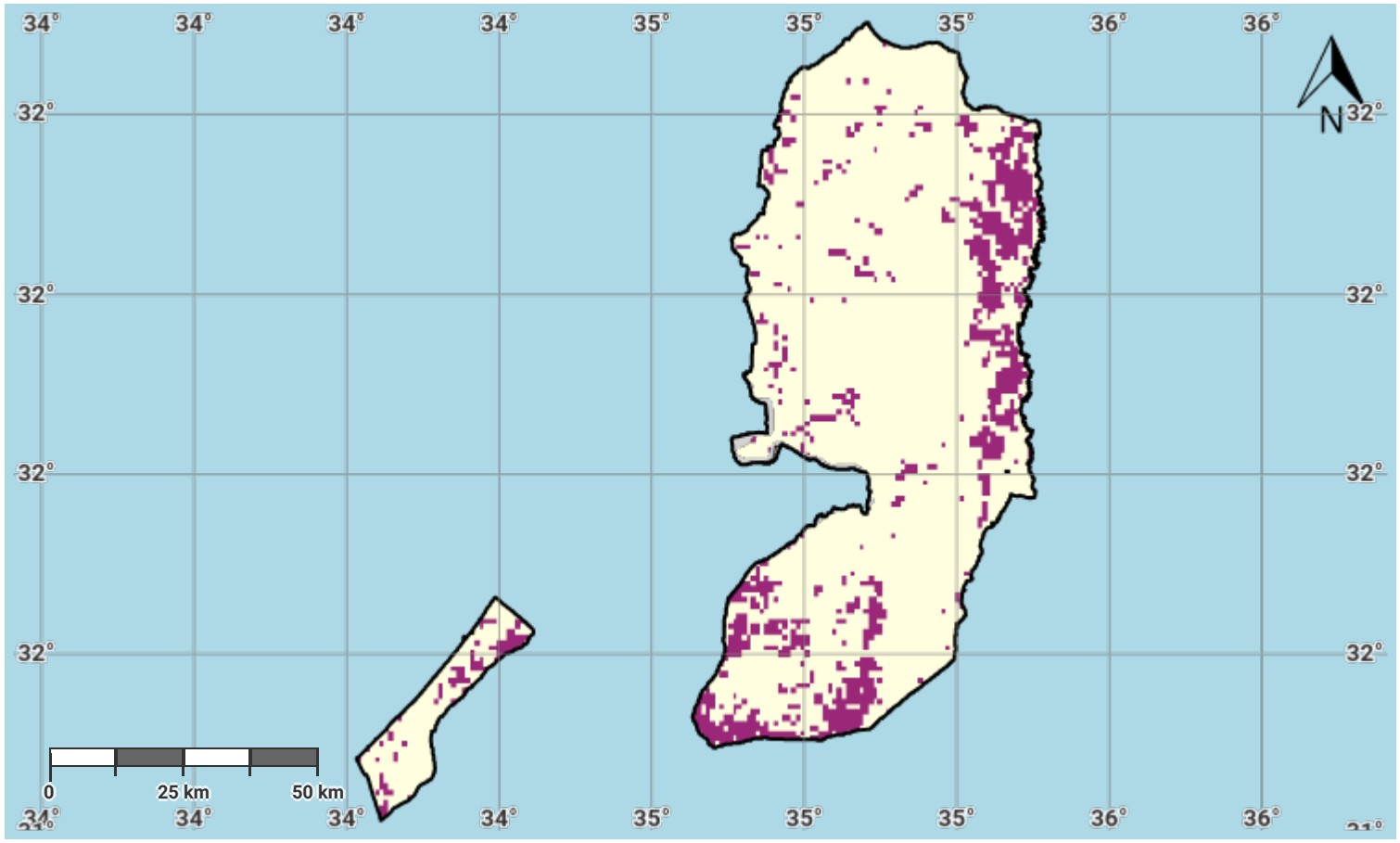
State of Palestine – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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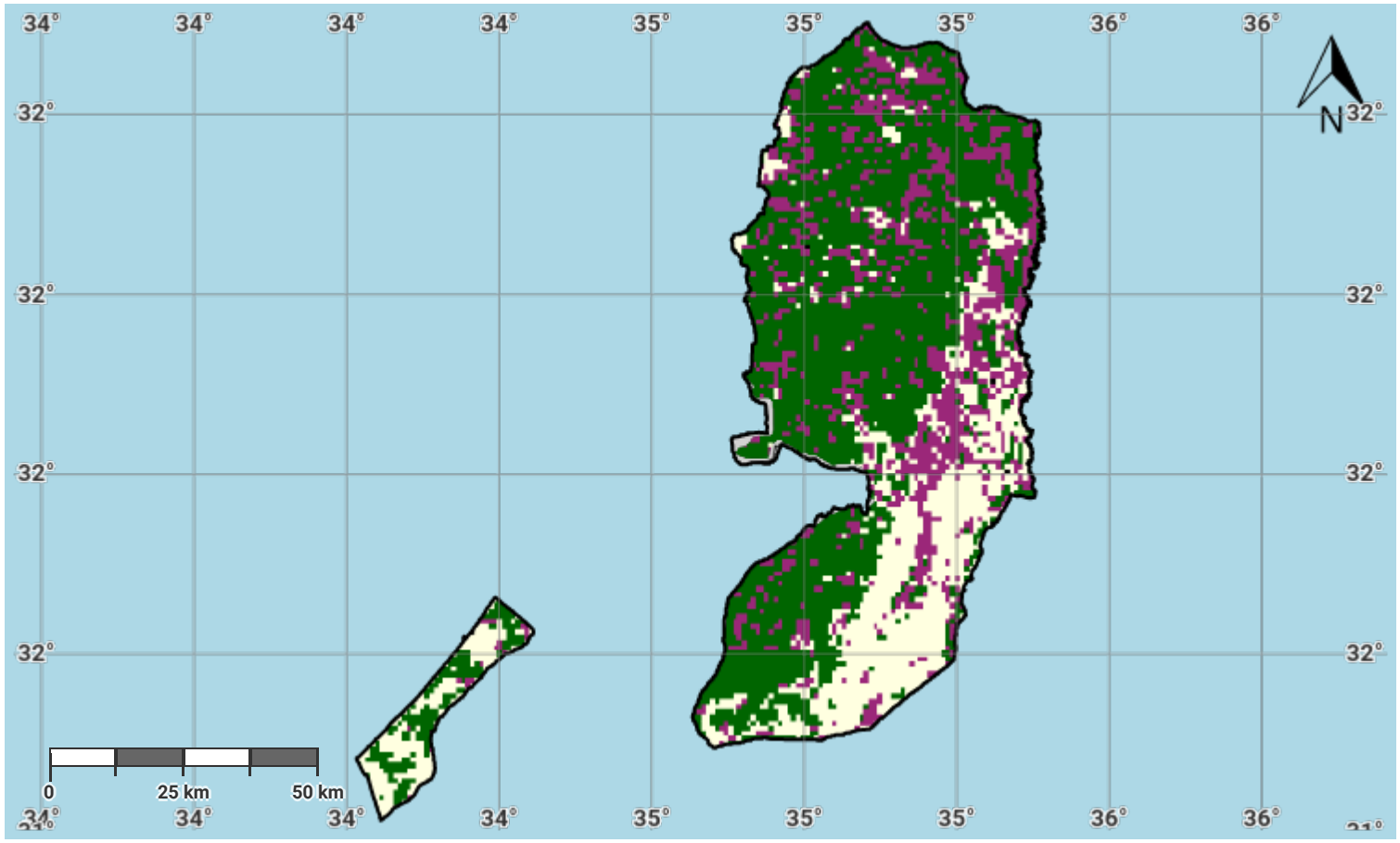
State of Palestine – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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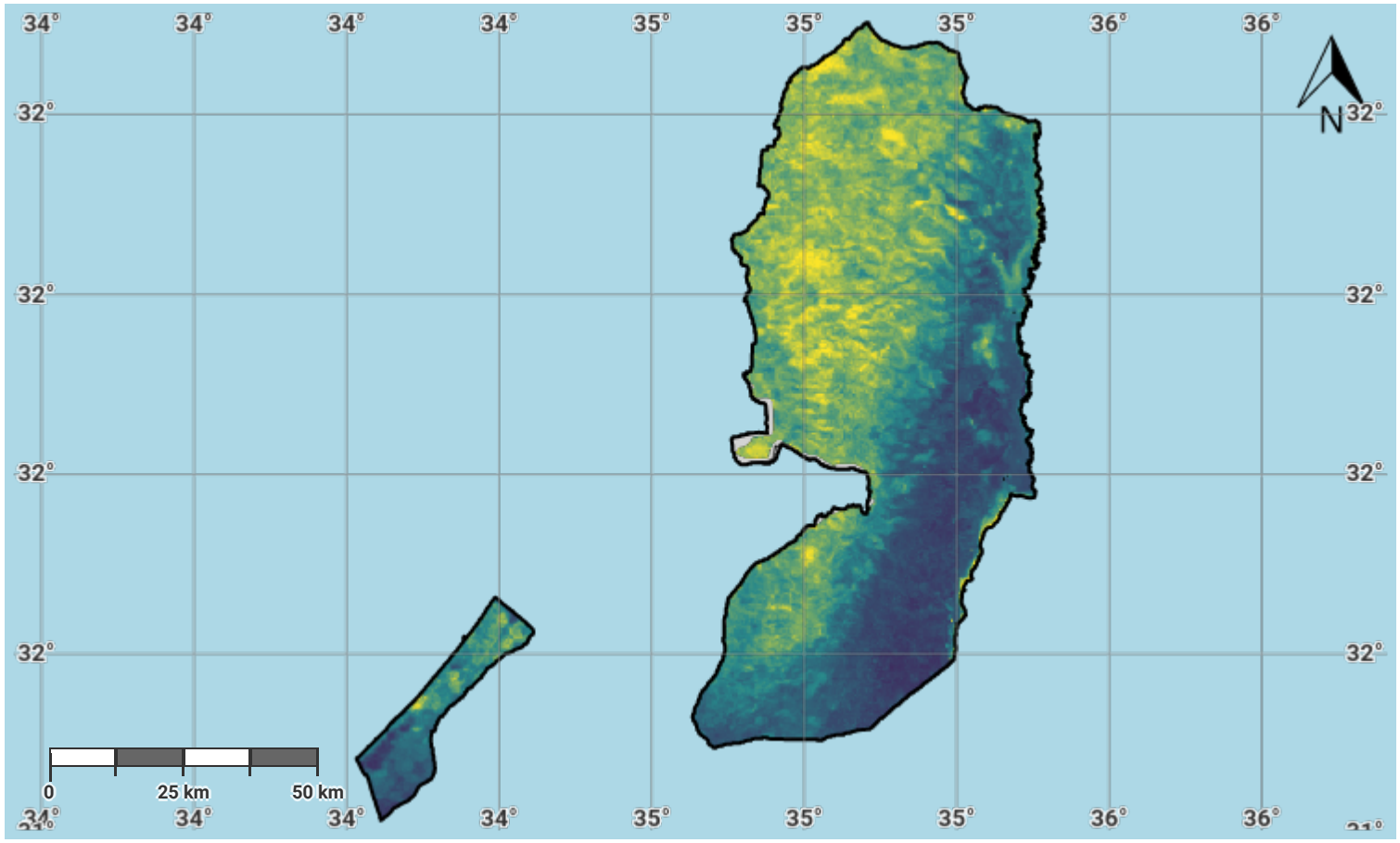
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 35.5 t/ha
- 35.5 - 71.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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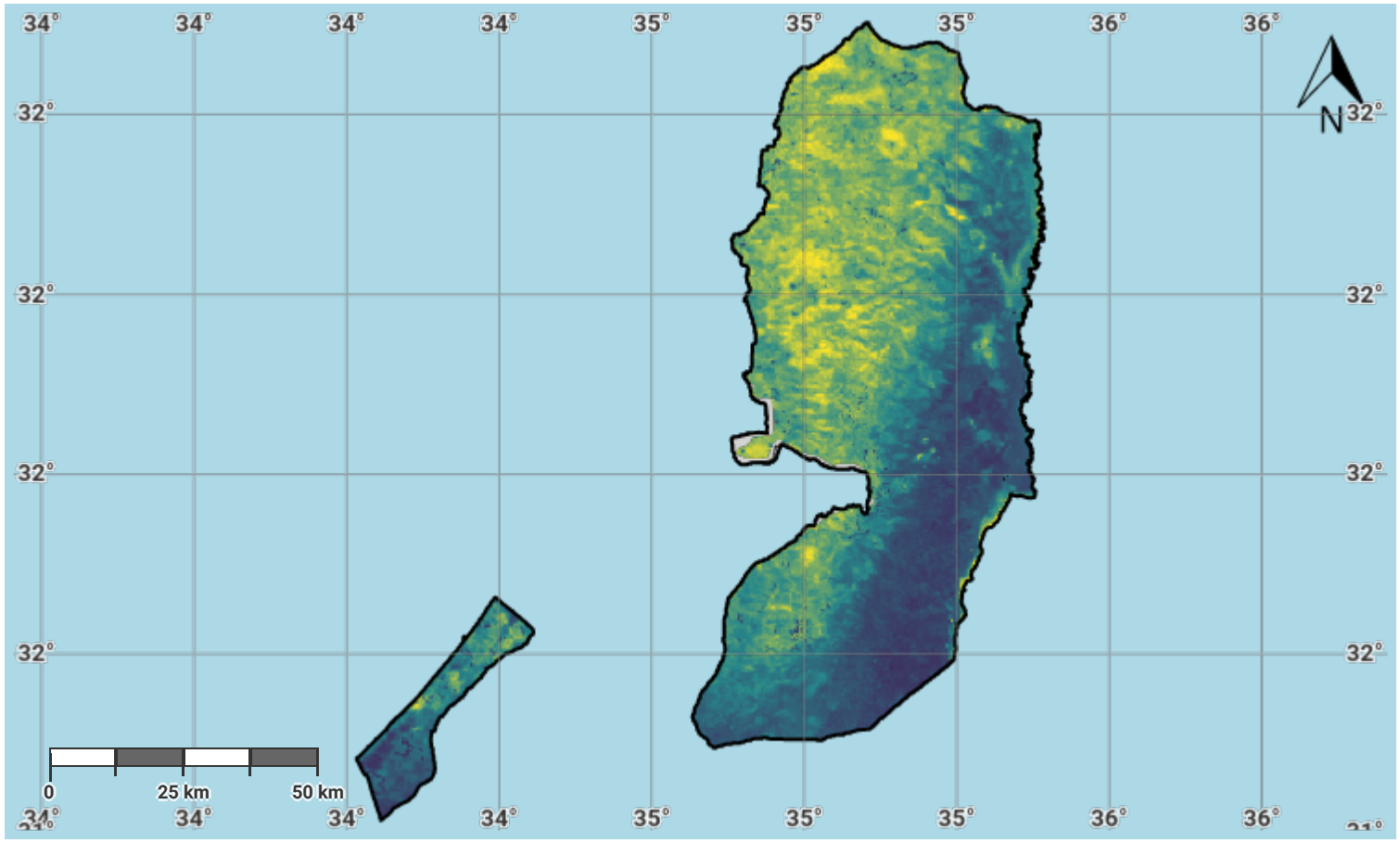
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 36.0 t/ha
- 36.0 - 72.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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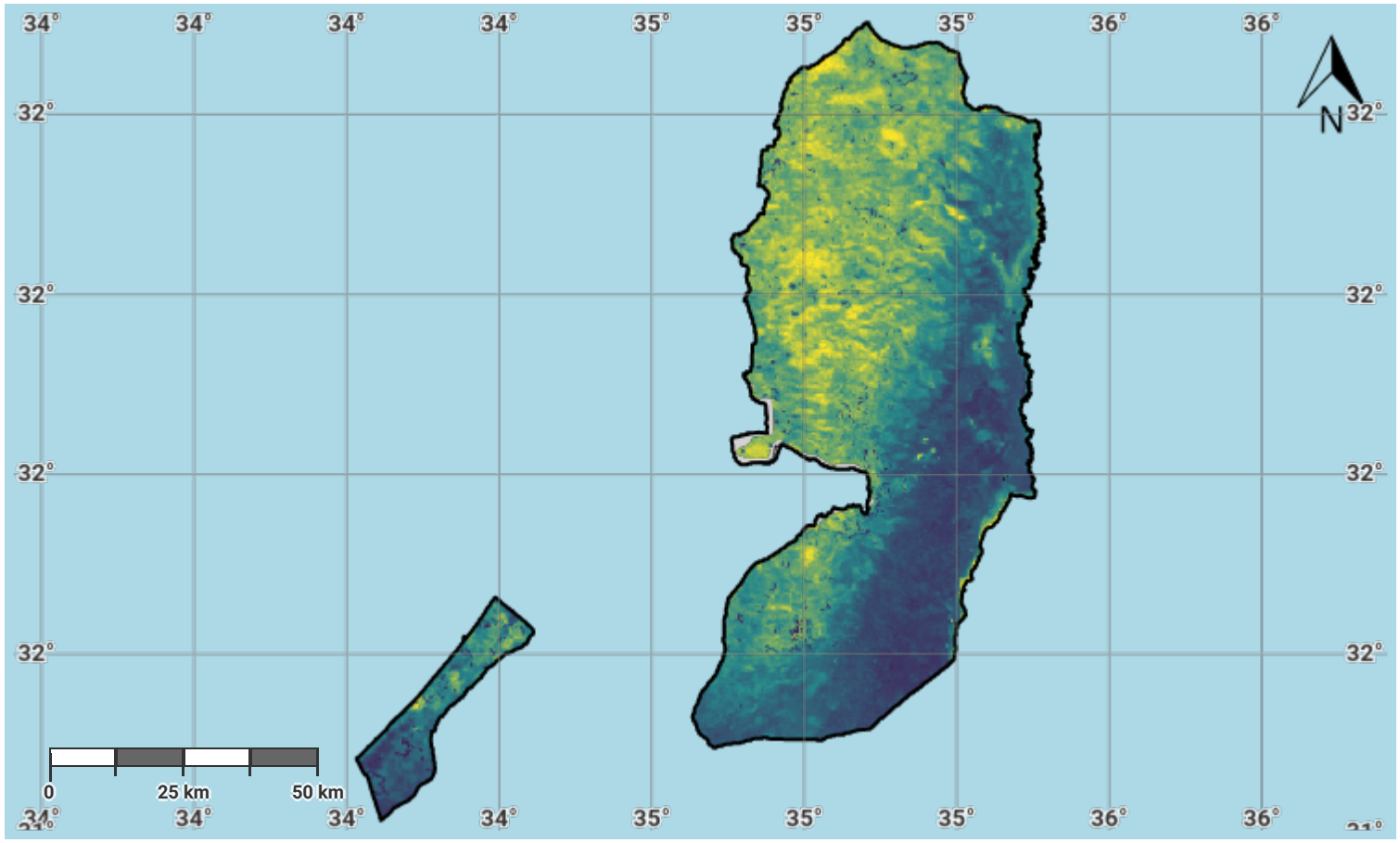
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 36.0 t/ha
- 36.0 - 72.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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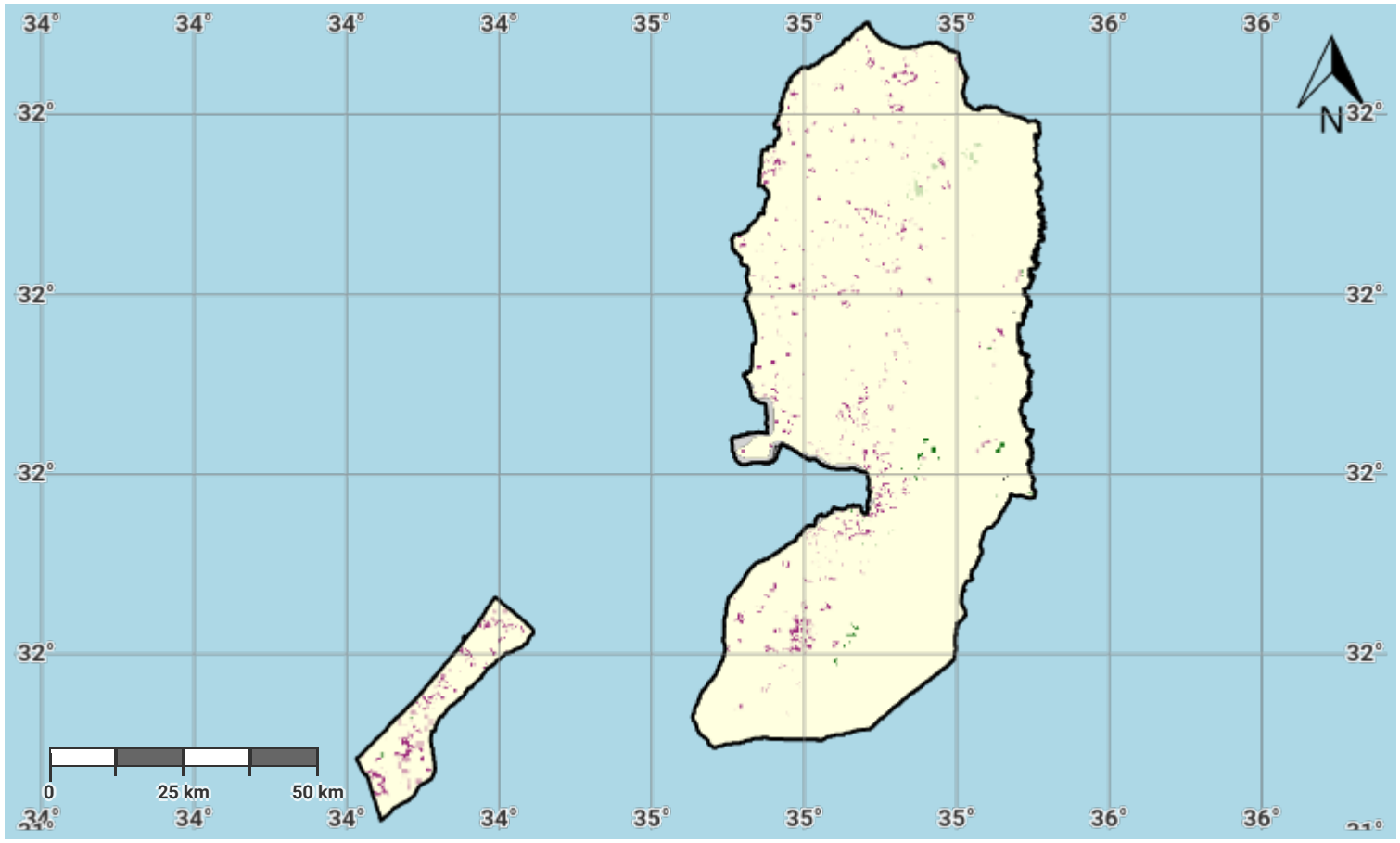
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -34.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 34.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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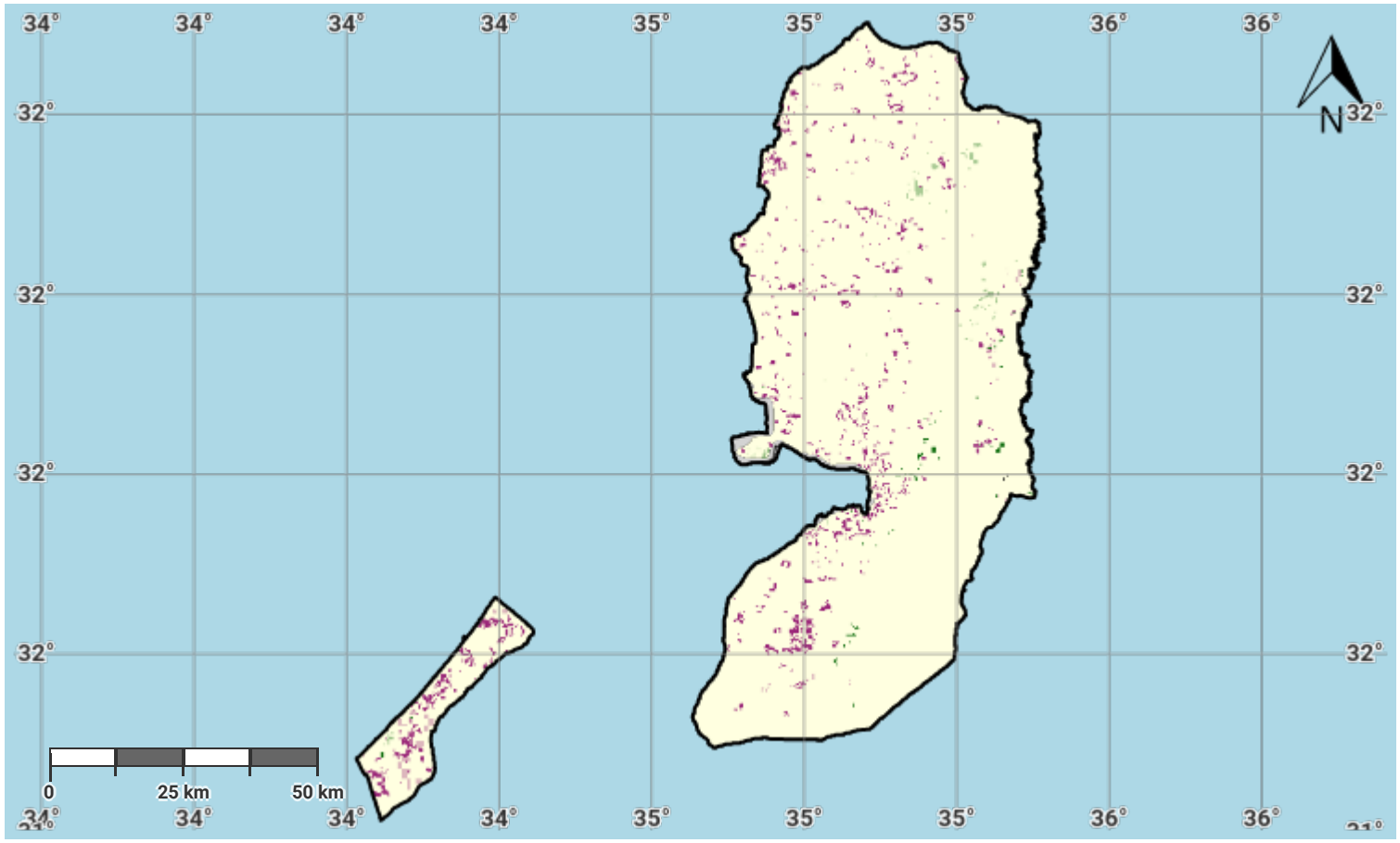
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -12.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 12.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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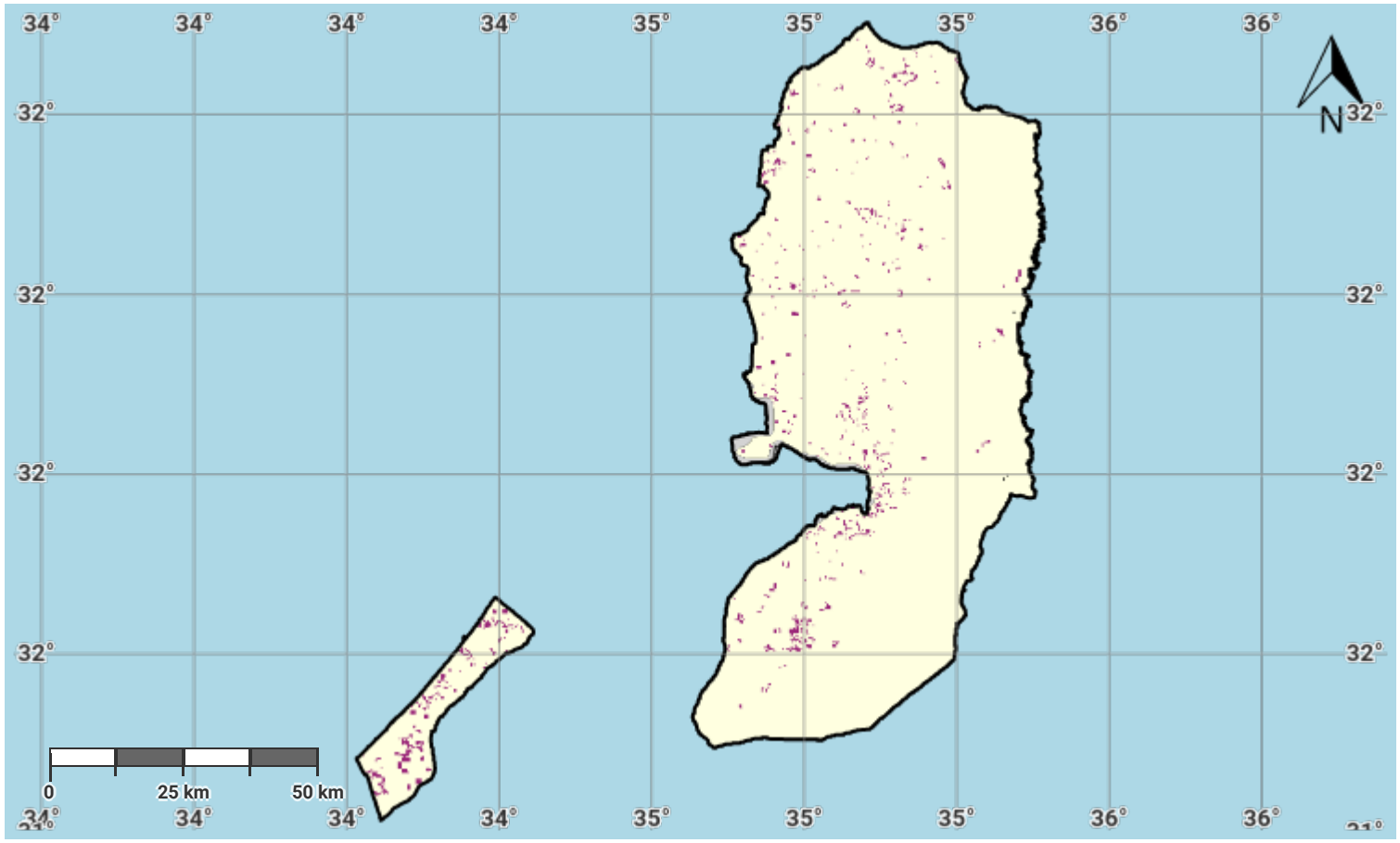
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M6

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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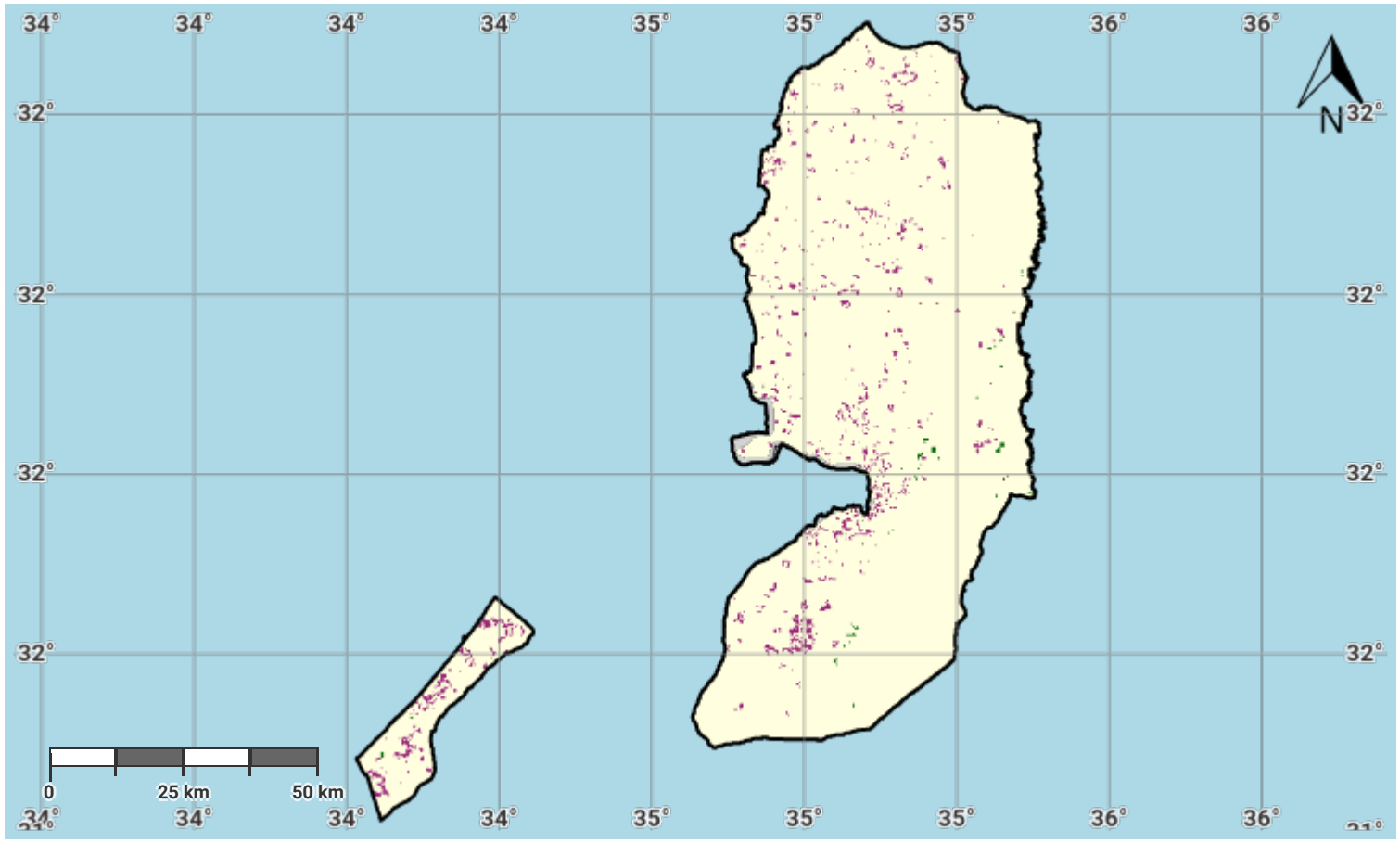
State of Palestine – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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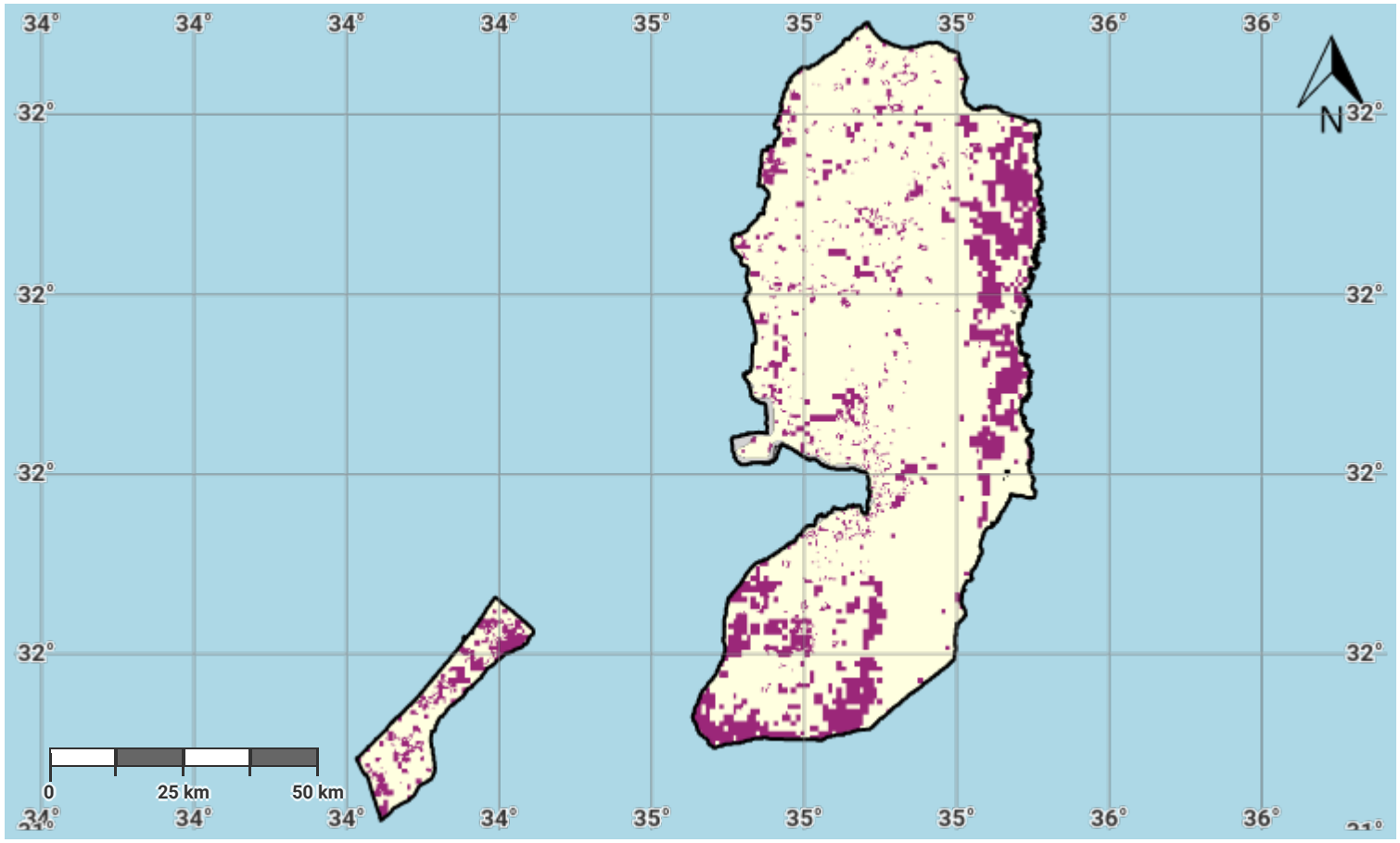
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO1-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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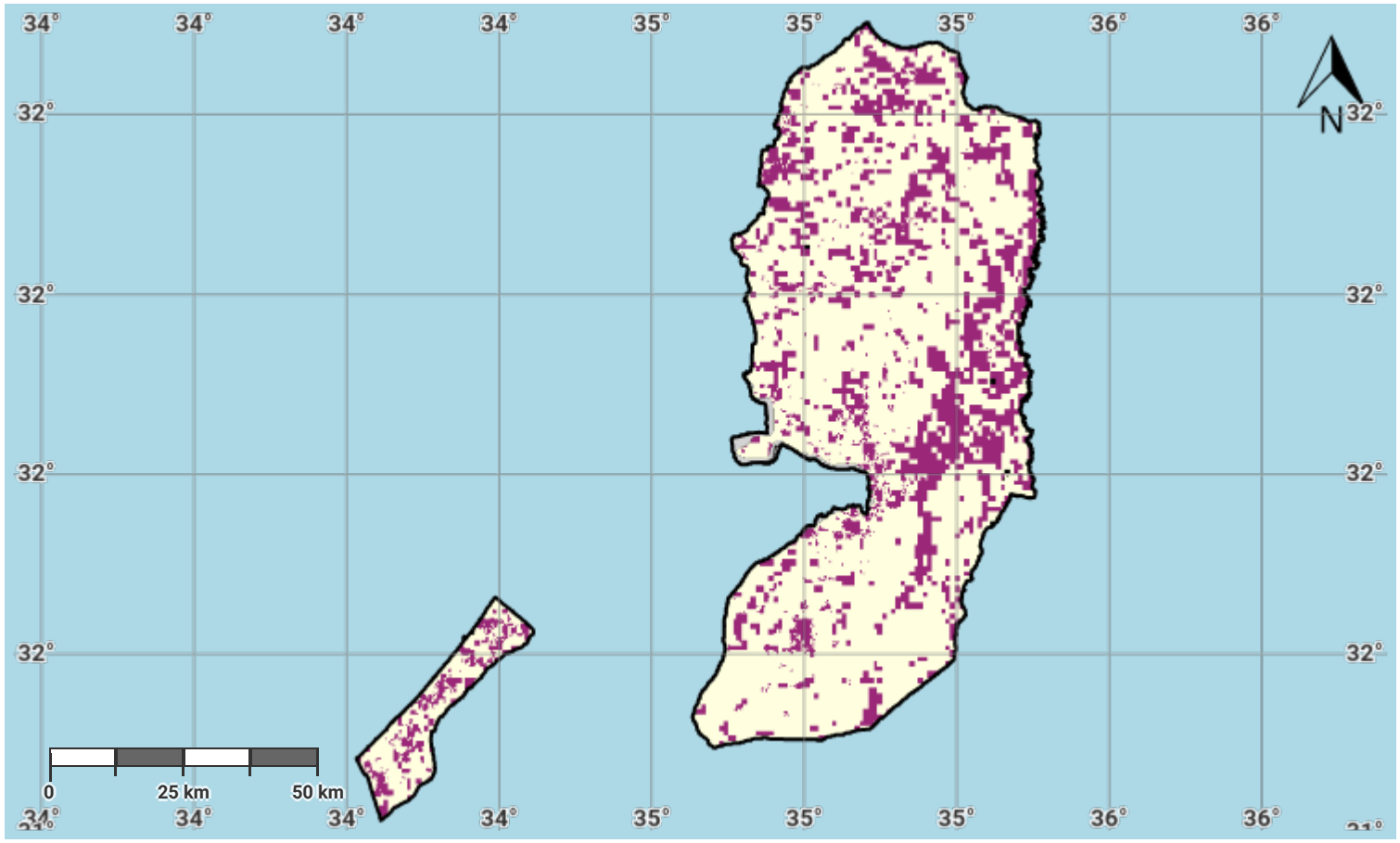
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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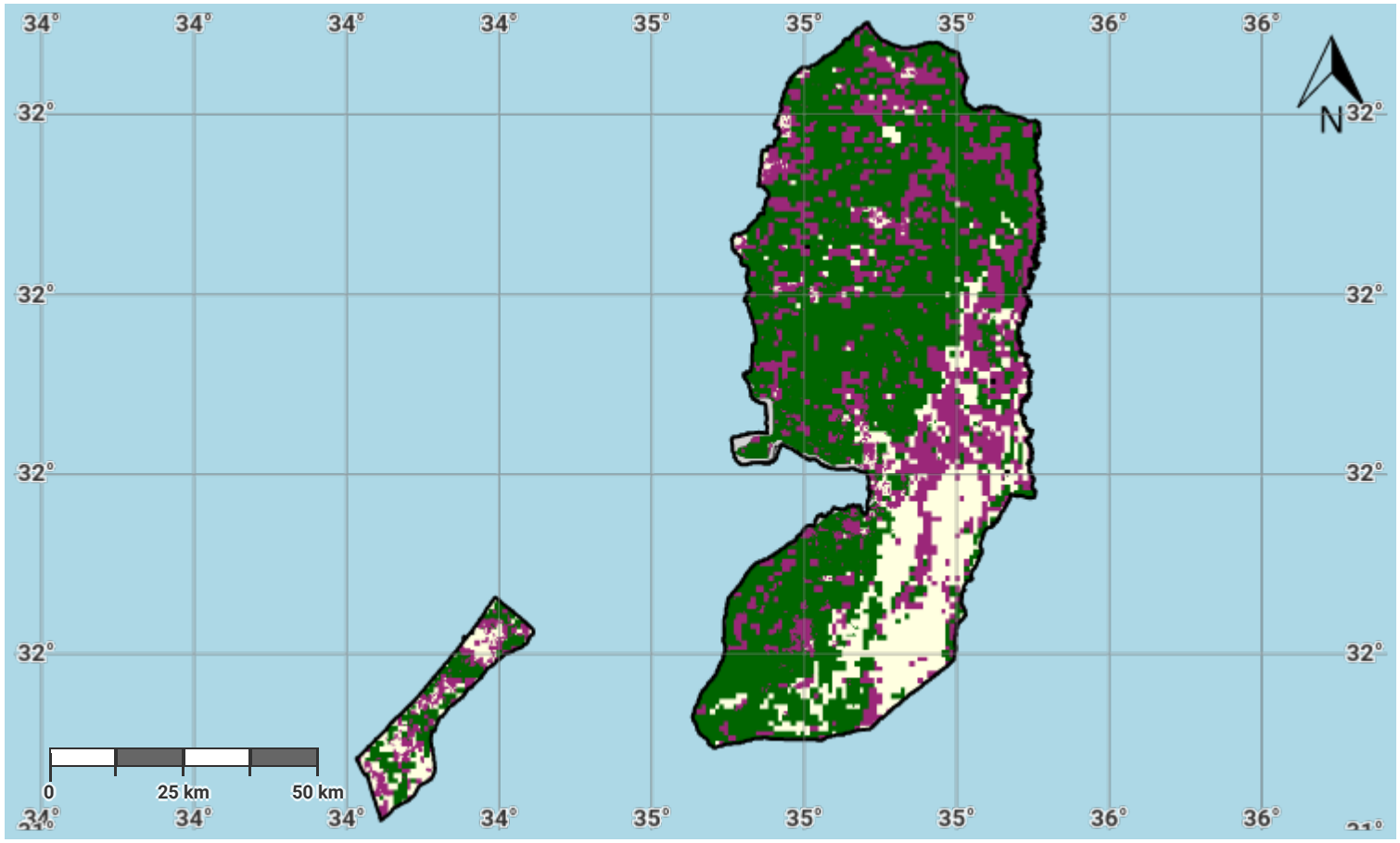
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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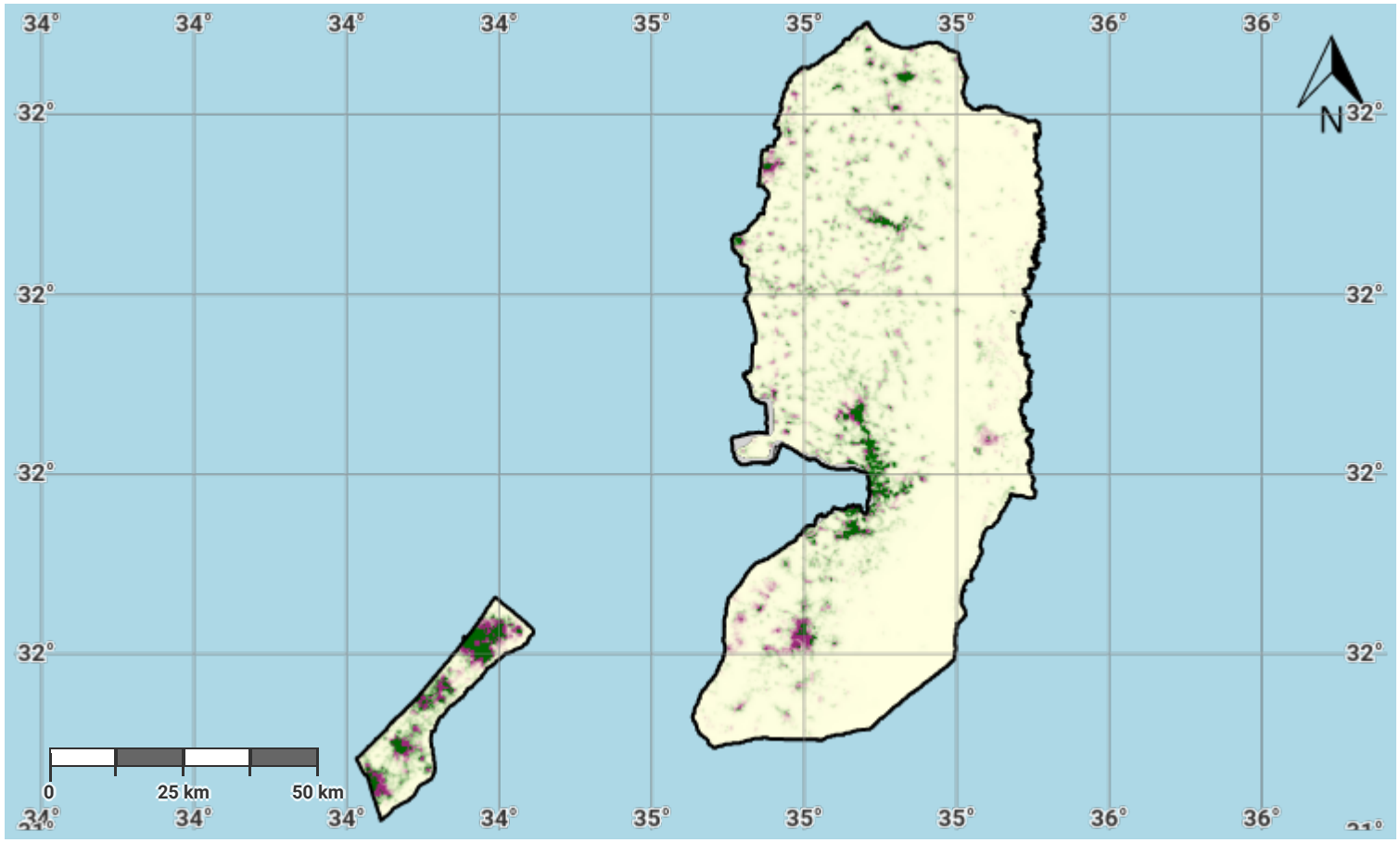
State of Palestine – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4830
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4830
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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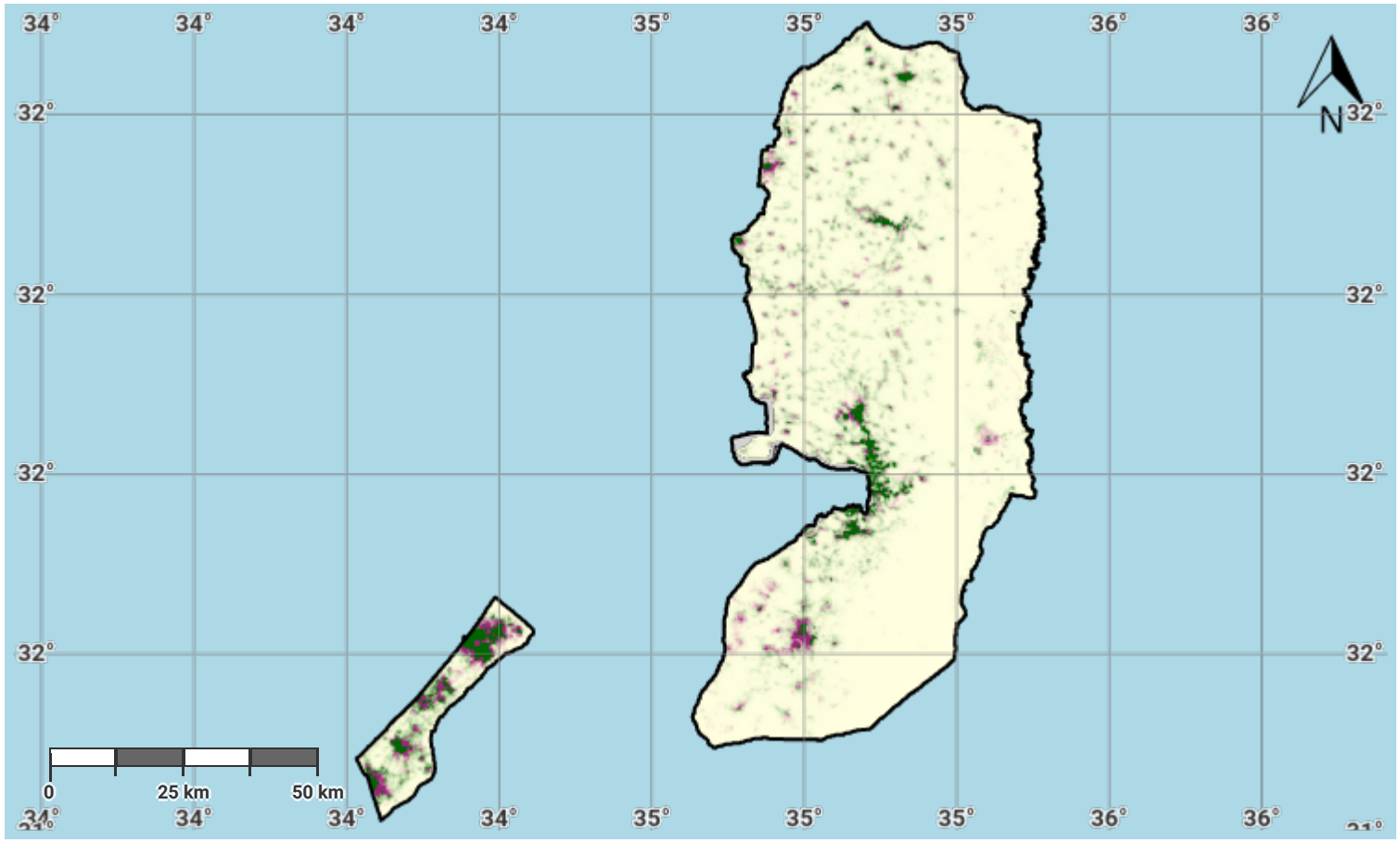
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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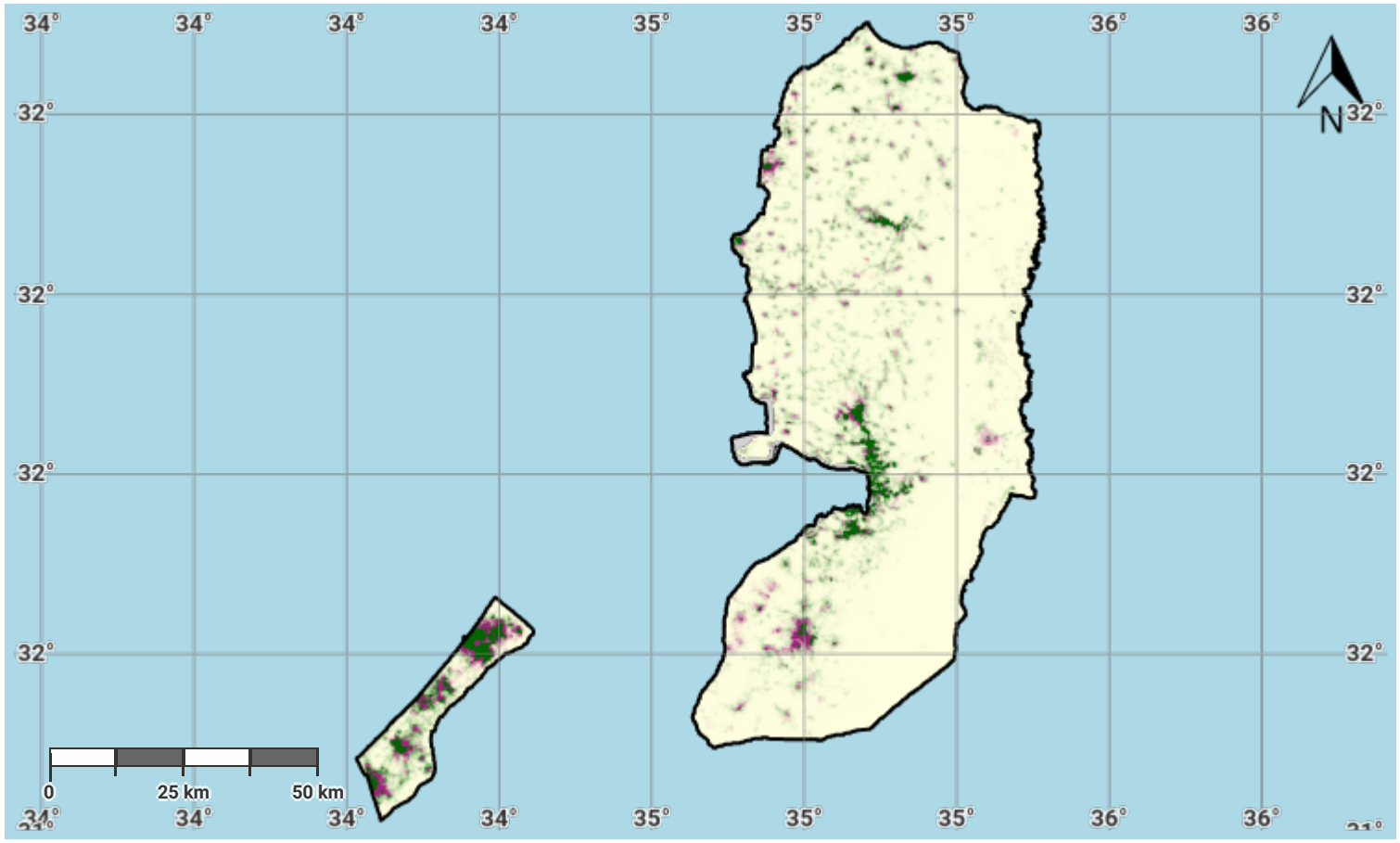
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 2380
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 2380
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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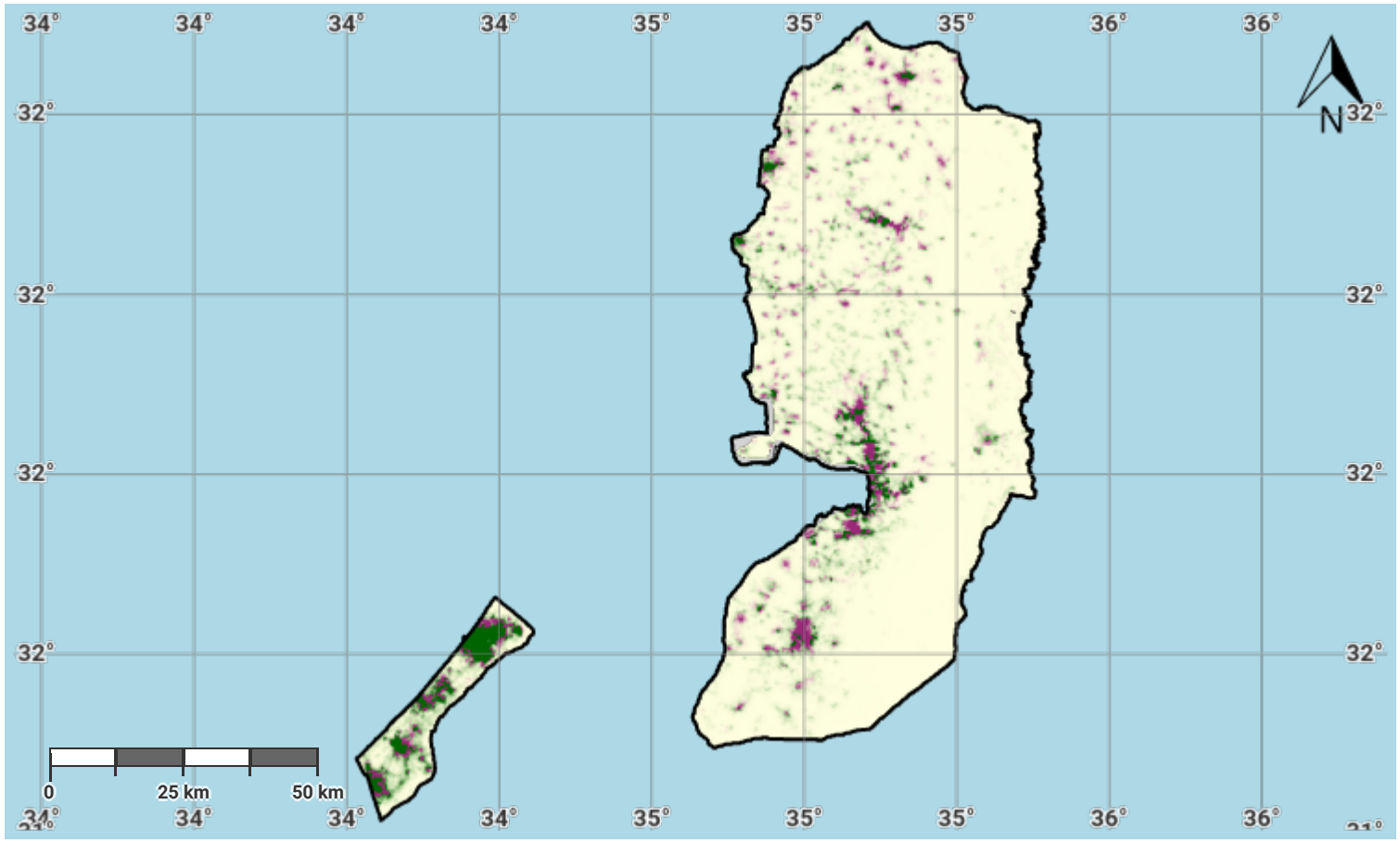
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4470
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 4470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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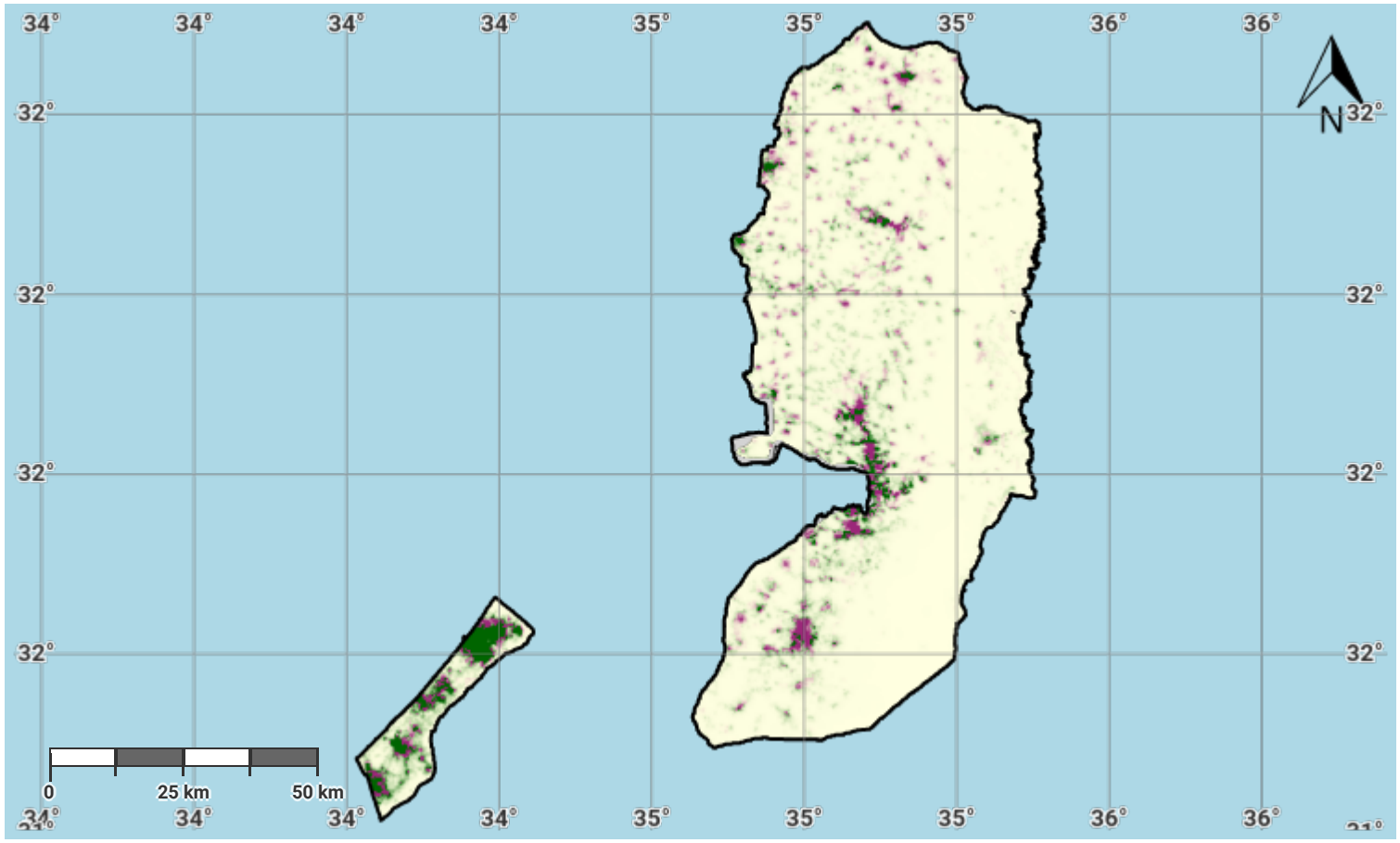
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2270
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 2270
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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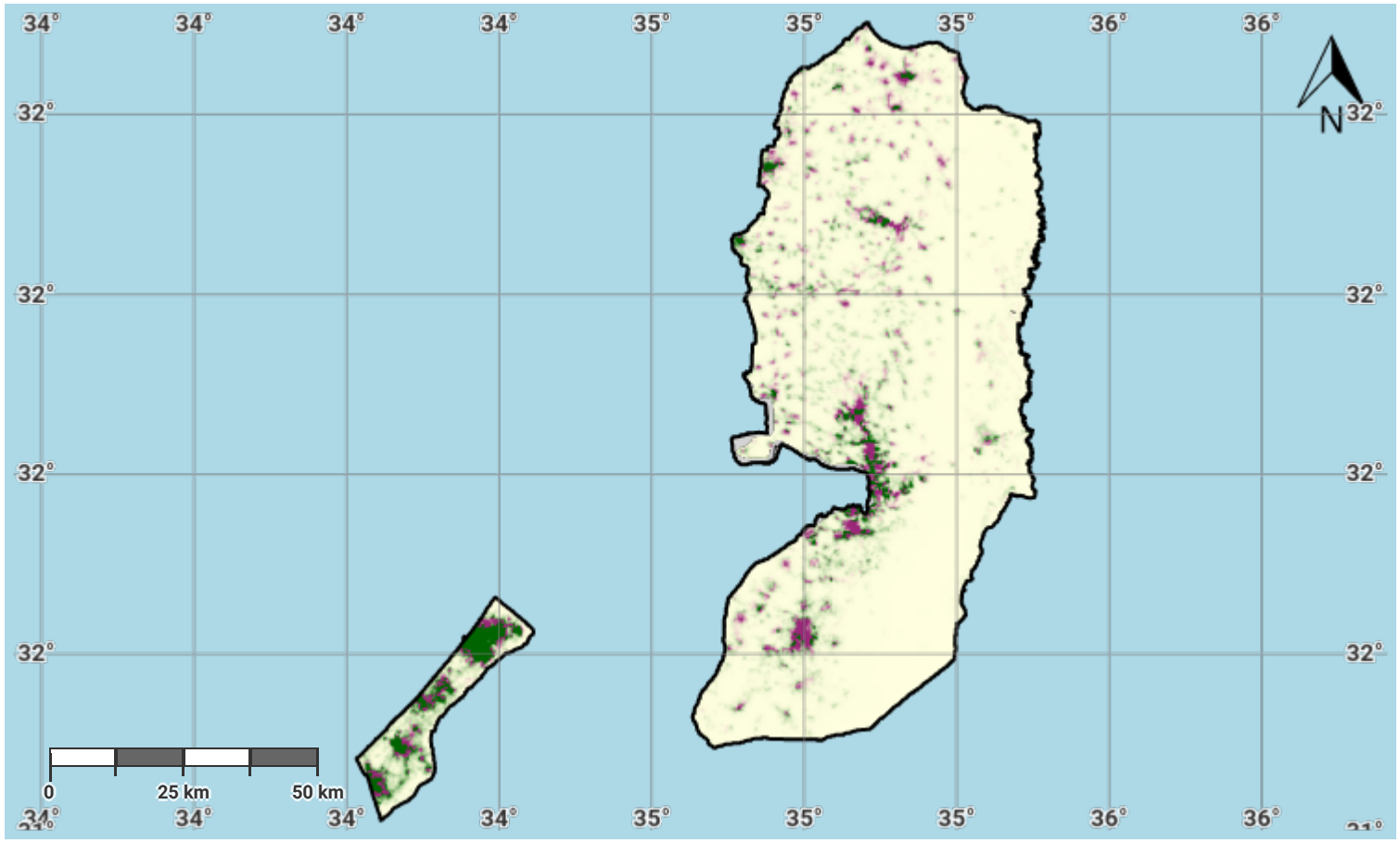
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 2210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 2210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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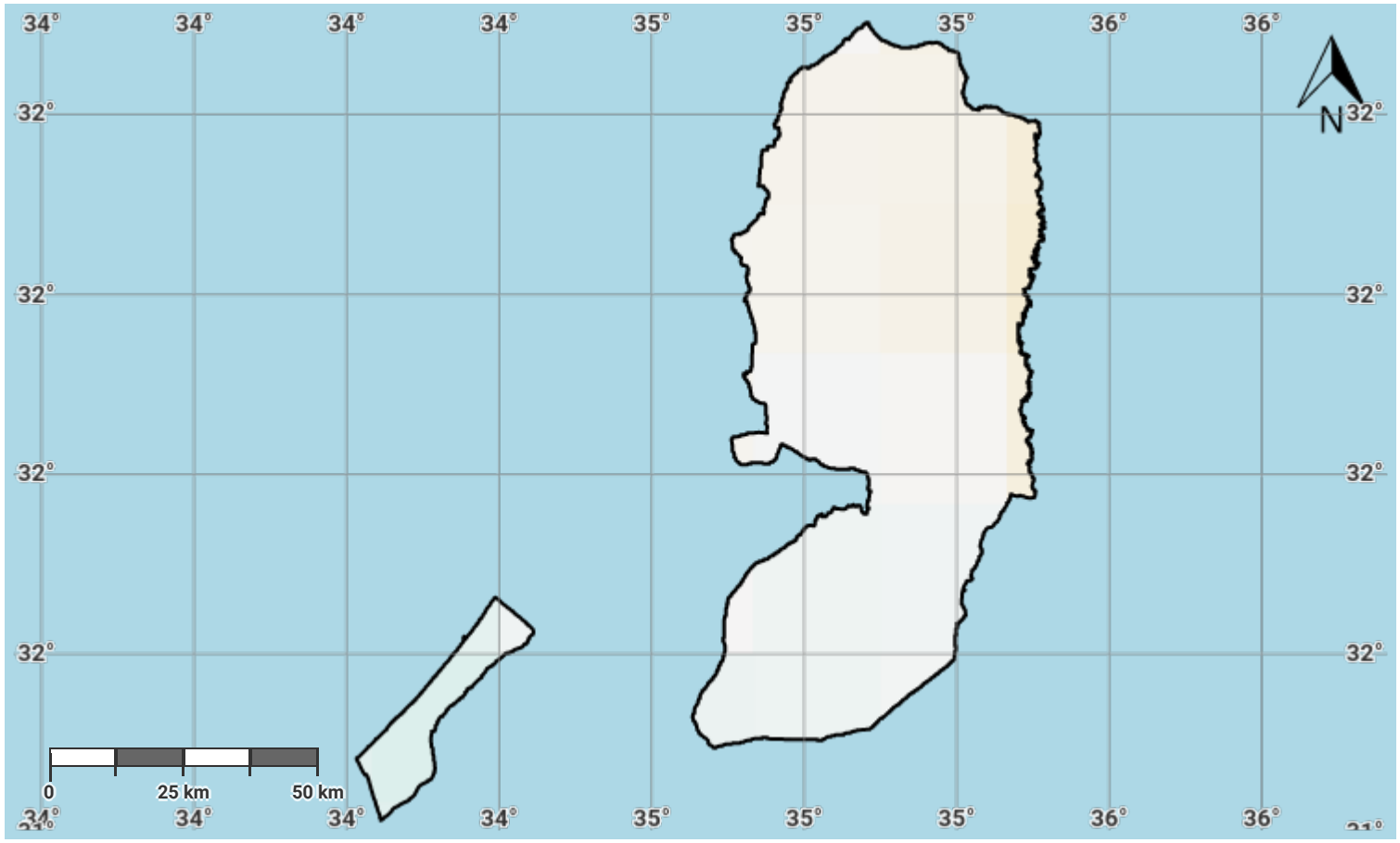
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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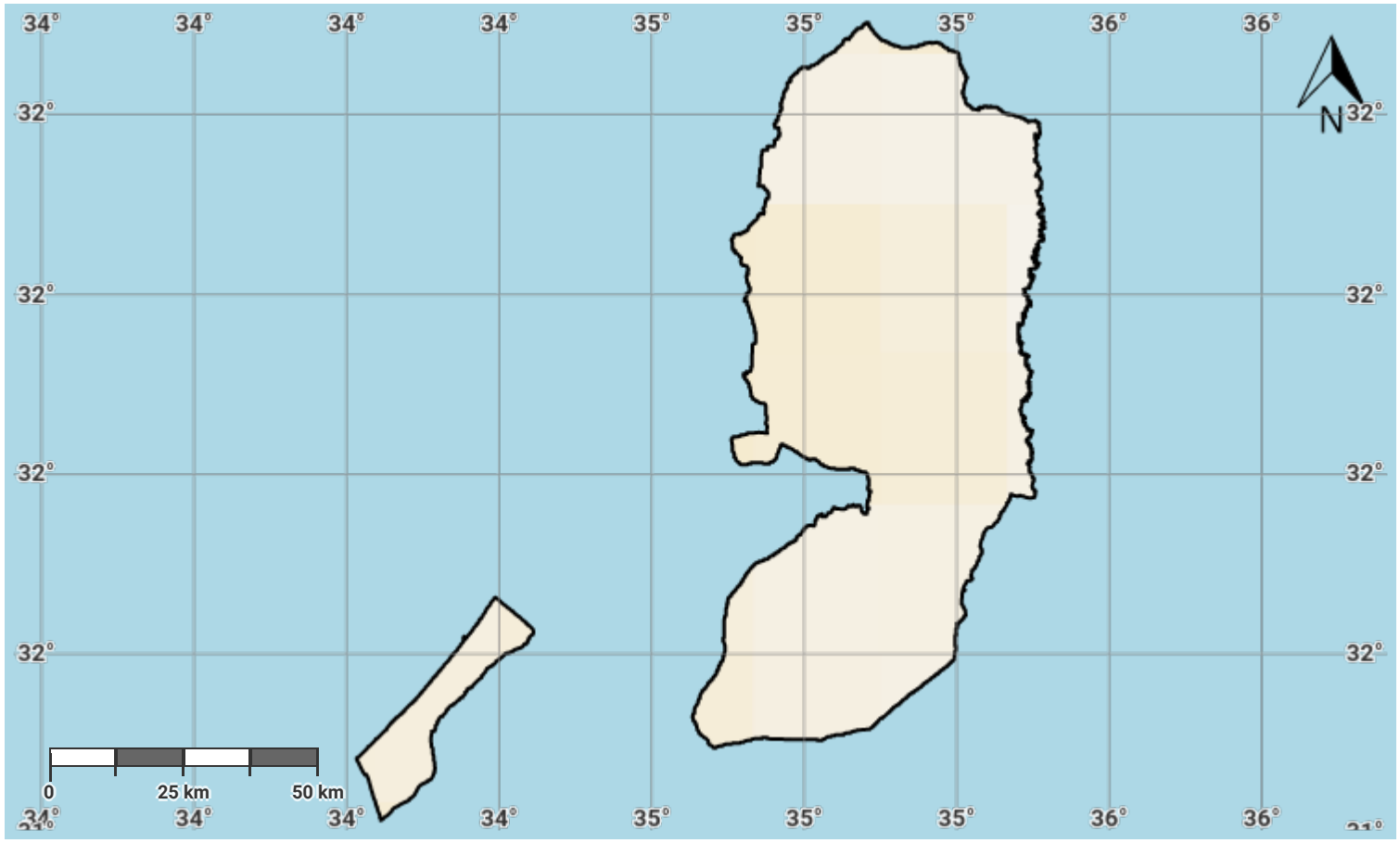
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – 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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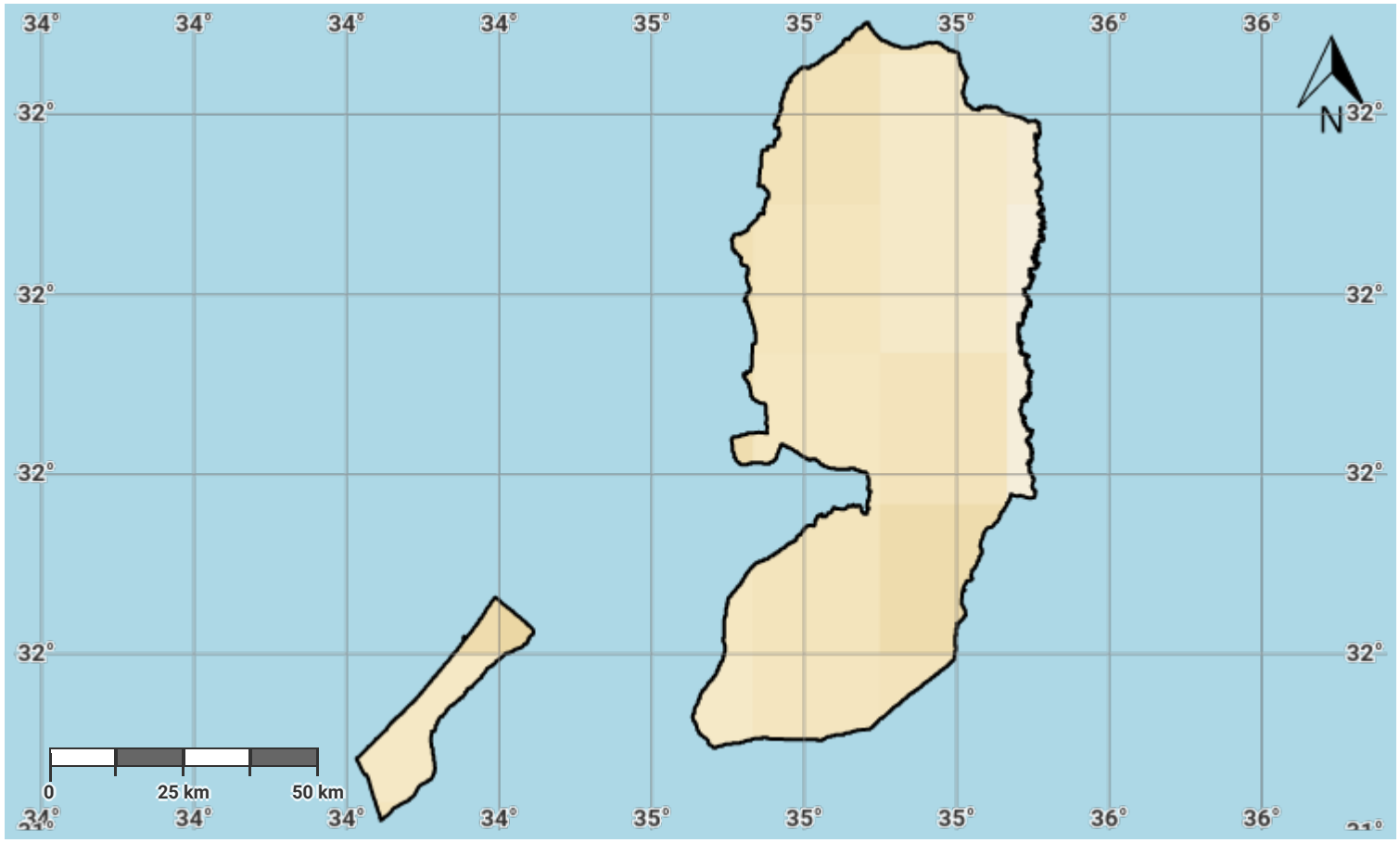
State of Palestine – SO3-1.M3

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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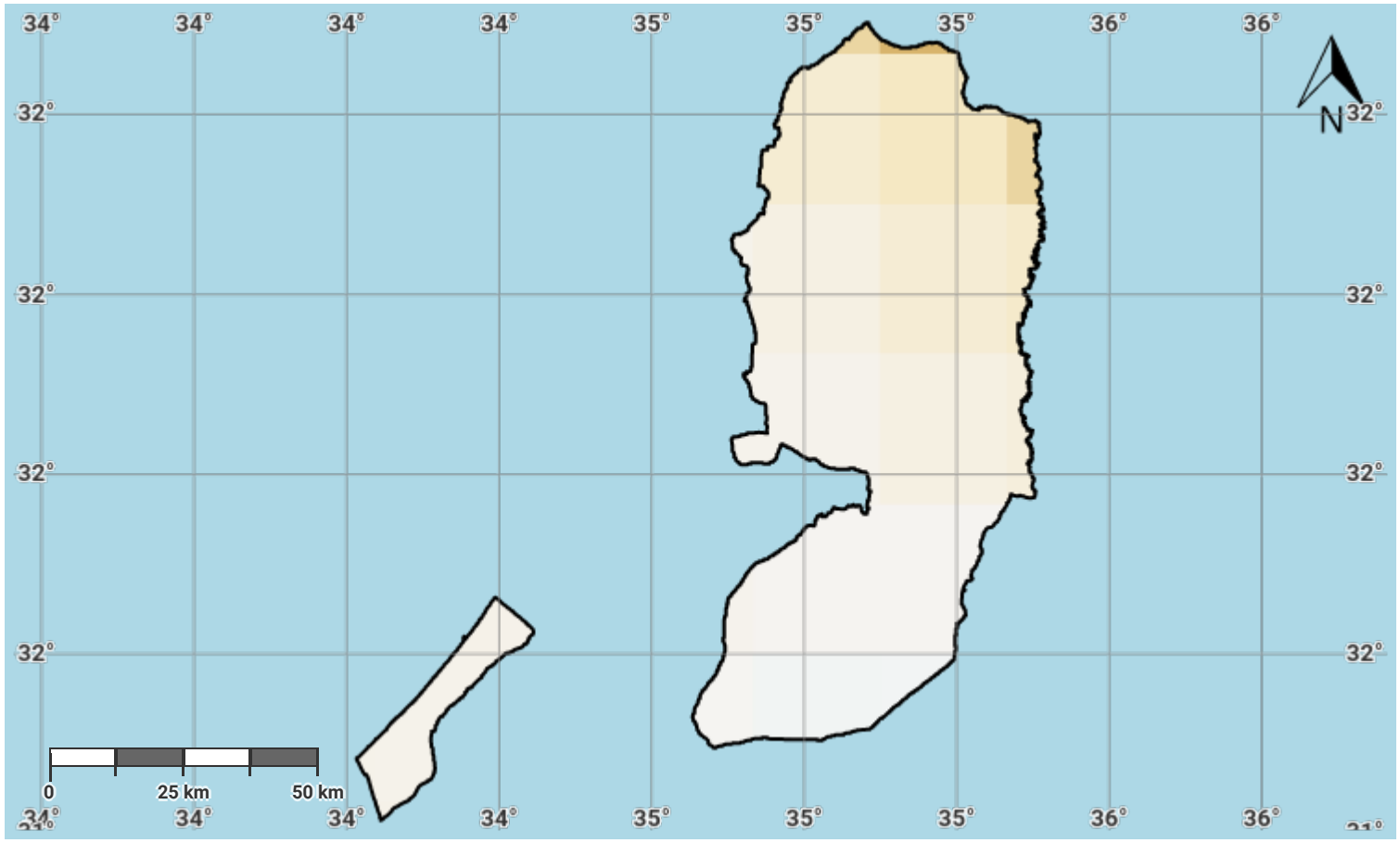
State of Palestine – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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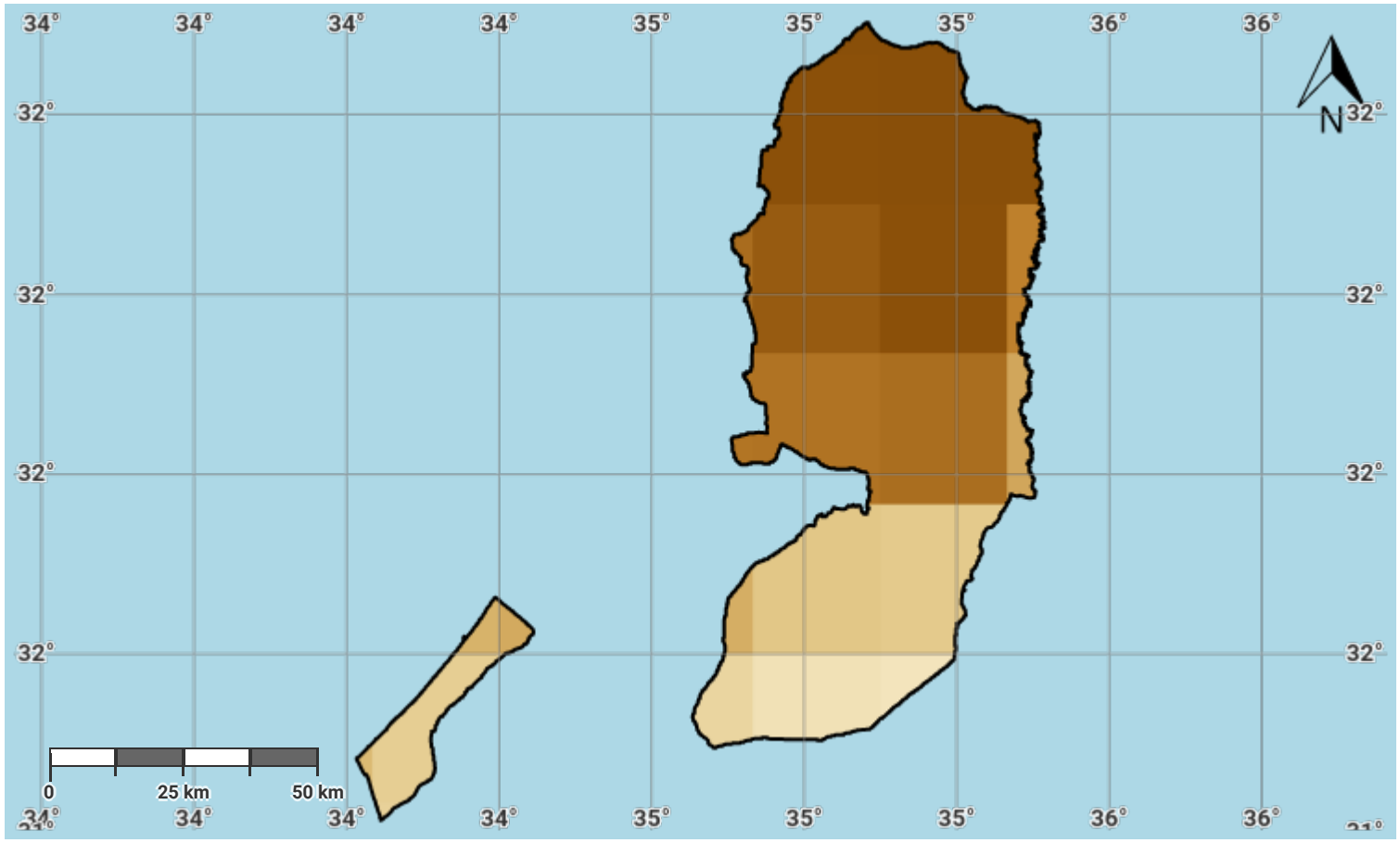
State of Palestine – SO3-1.M5

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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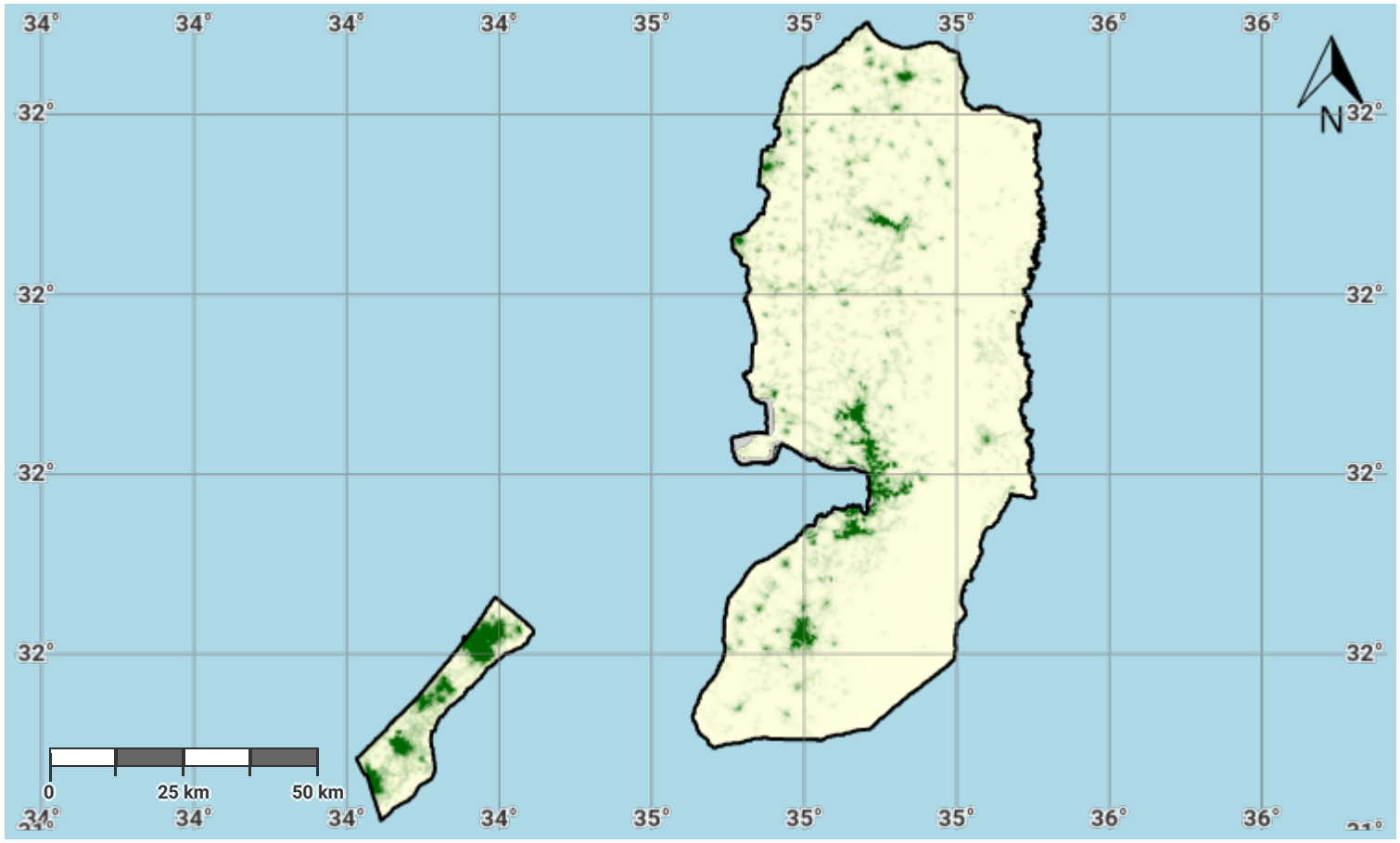
State of Palestine – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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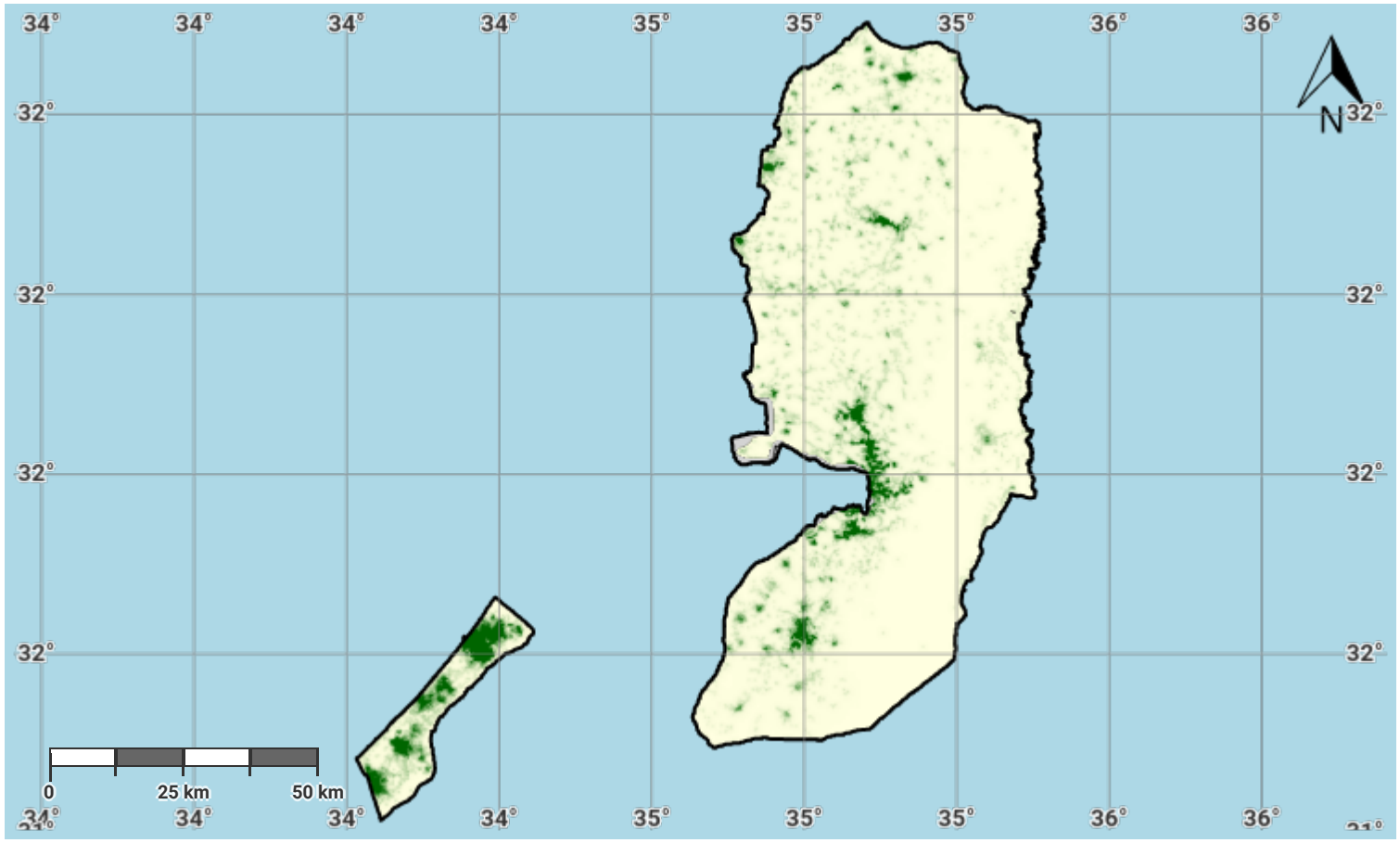
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4440
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 4440
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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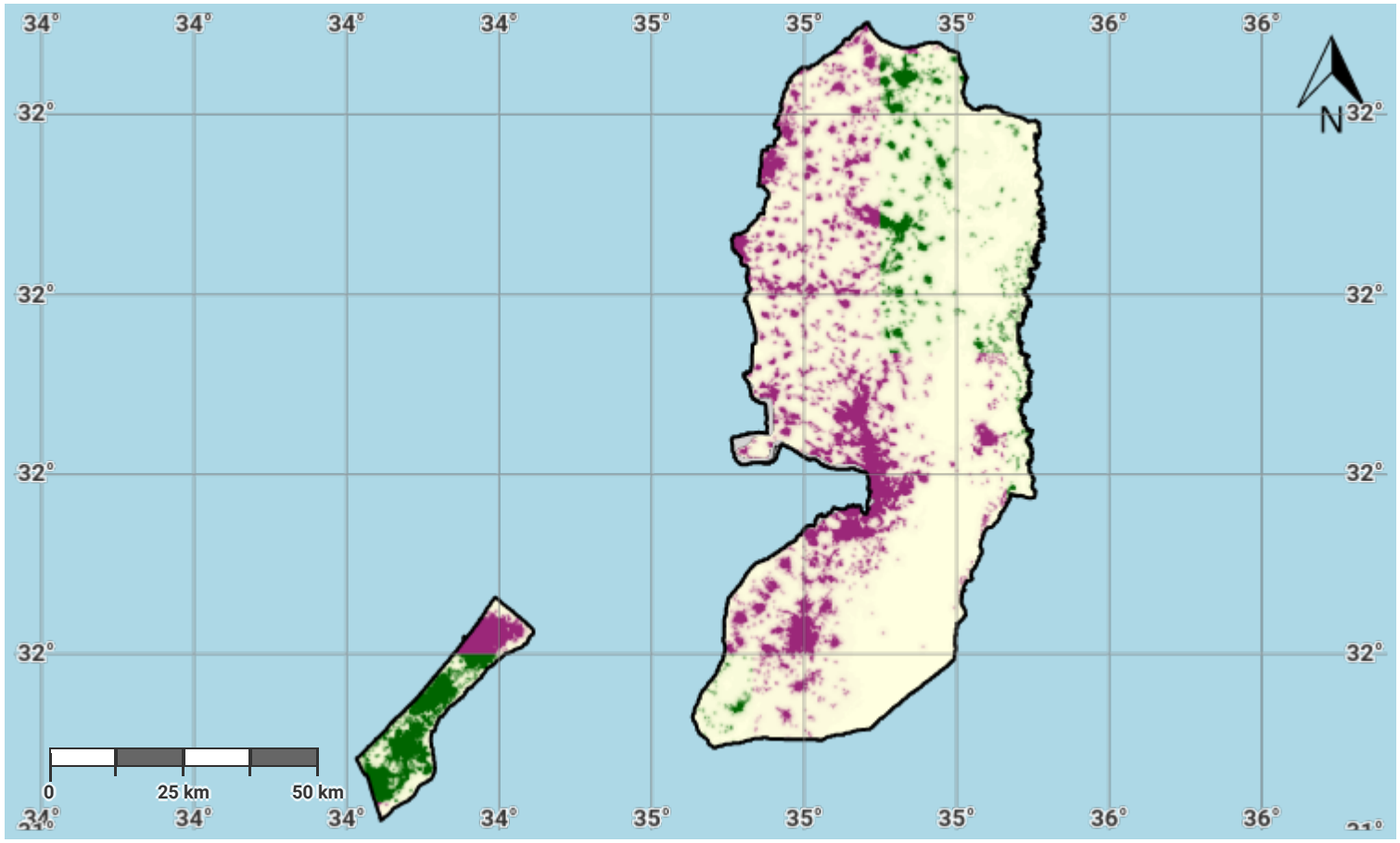
State of Palestine – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 990
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 990
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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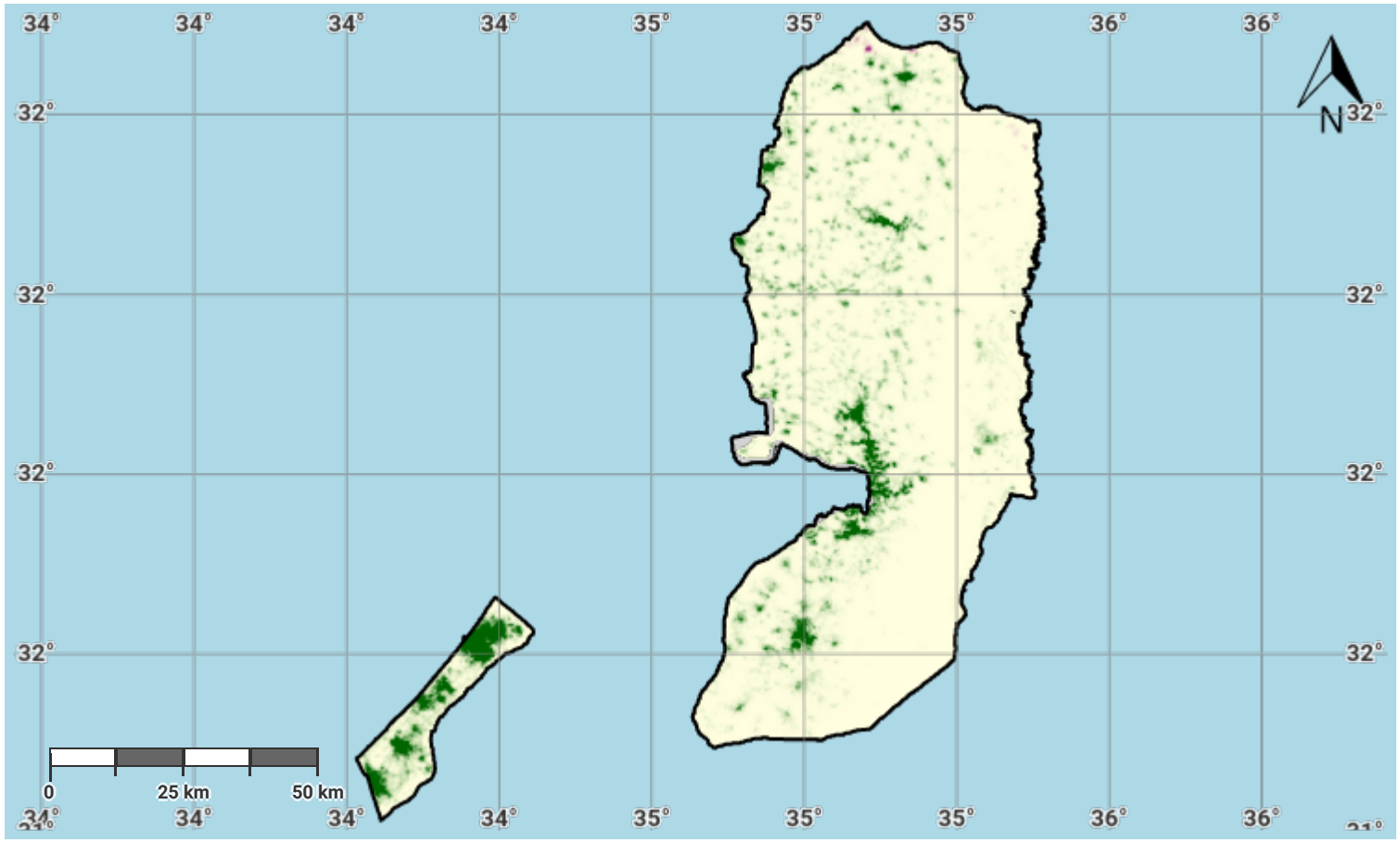
State of Palestine – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 5250
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 5250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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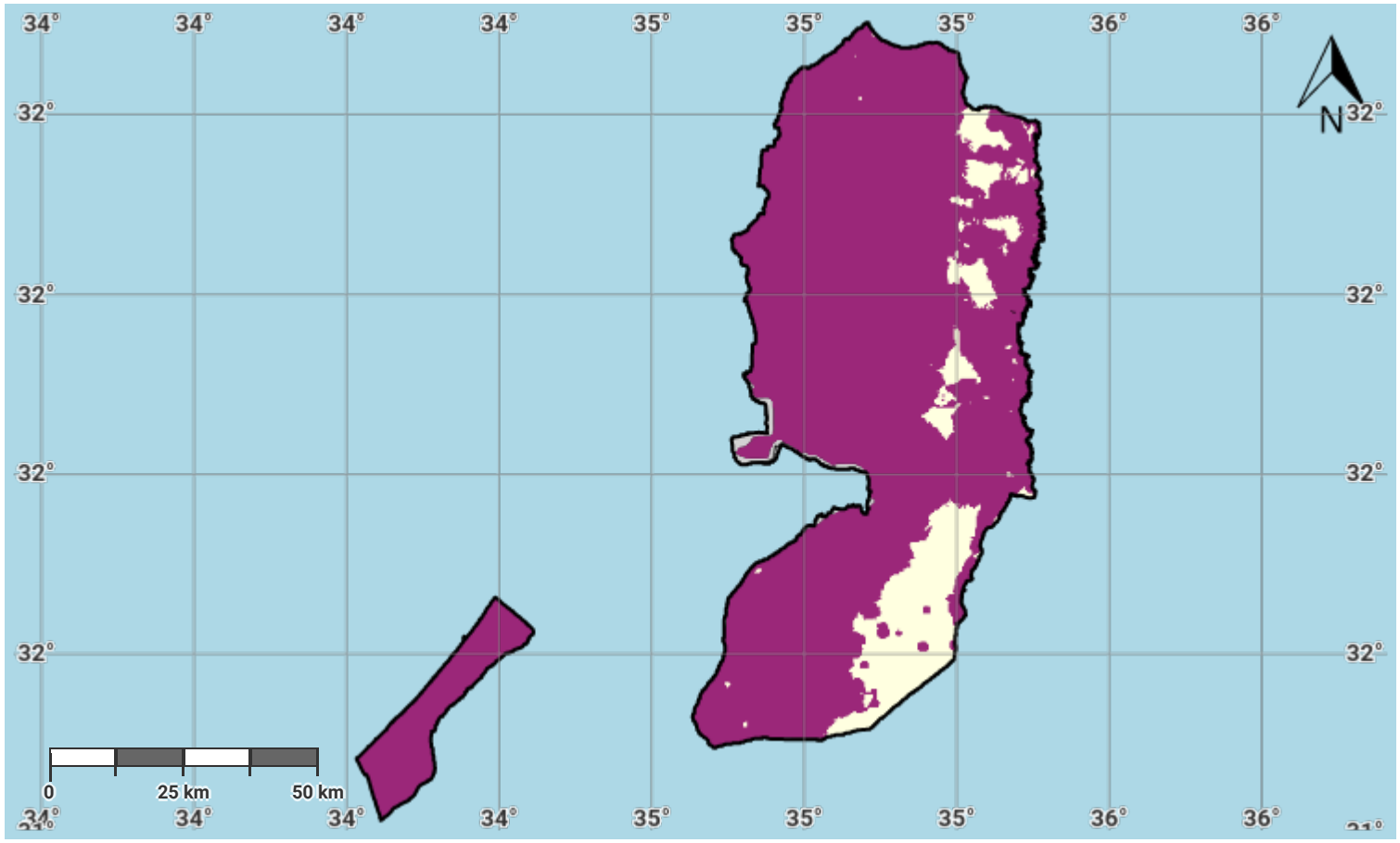
State of Palestine – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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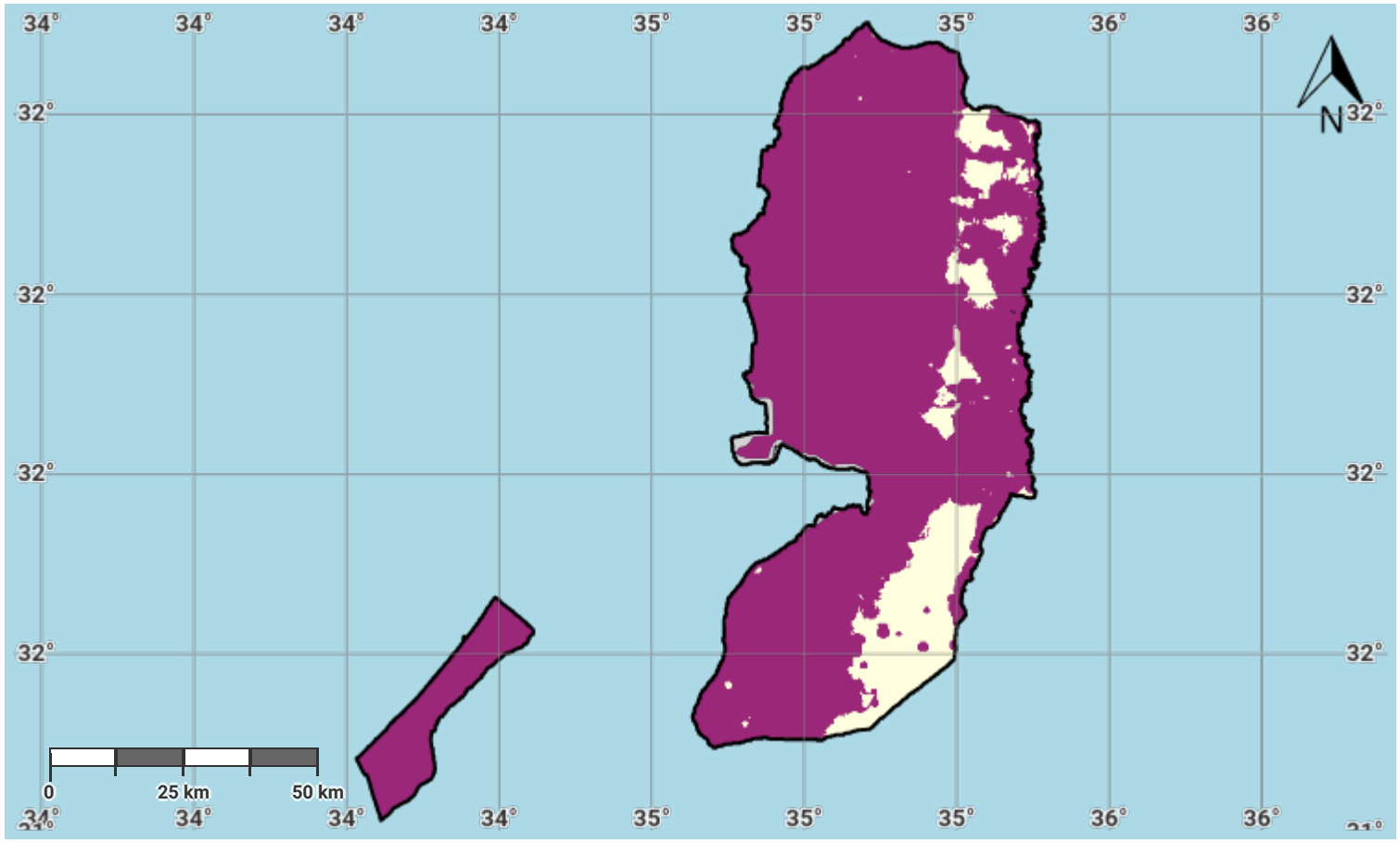
State of Palestine – SO3-2.M6

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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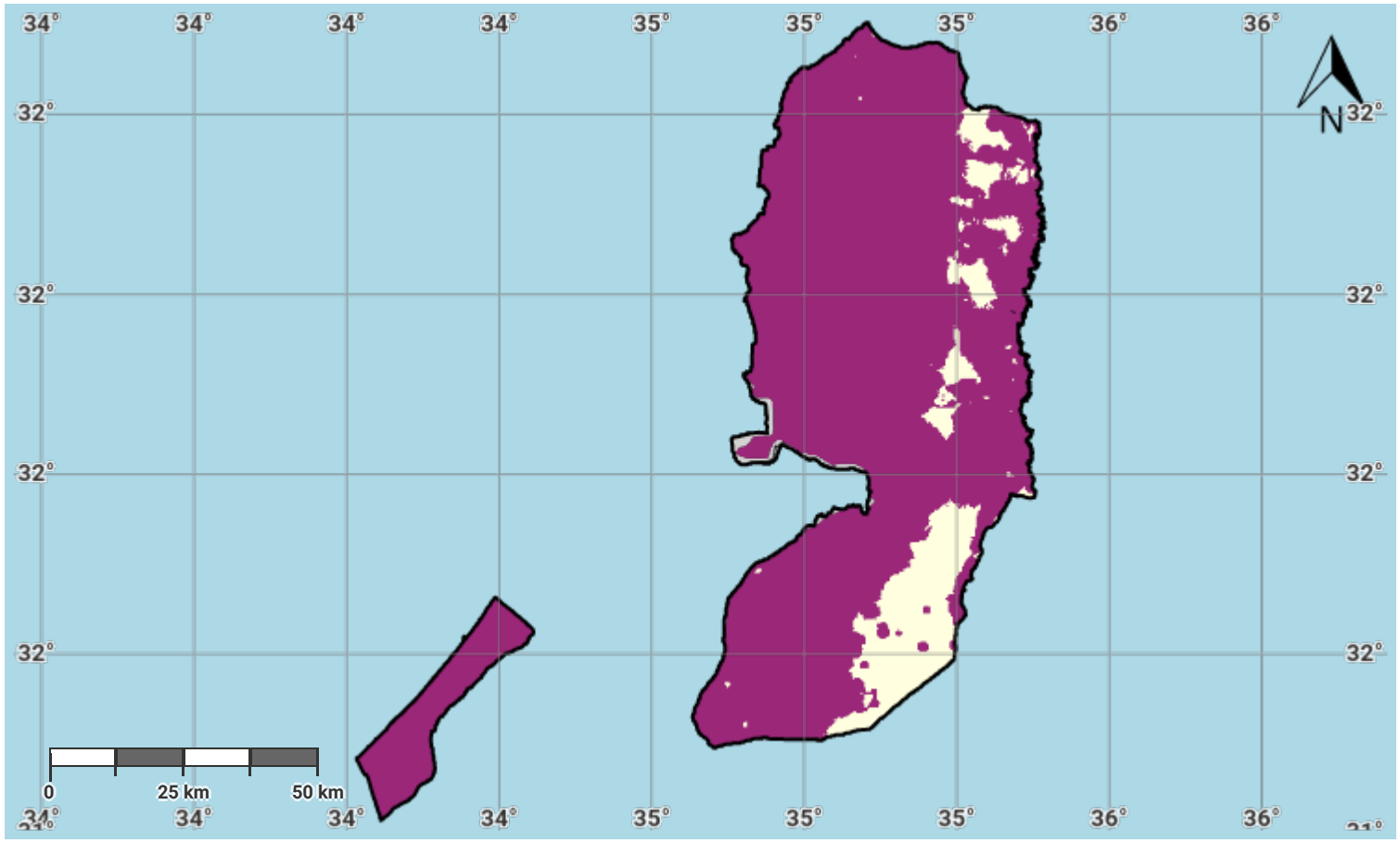
Source Data Credits

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

State of Palestine – 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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