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

Report from Sierra Leone

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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	71 082	528	71 610	
2 001	71 085	525	71 610	
2 005	71 090	520	71 610	
2 010	71 098	512	71 610	
2 015	71 098	512	71 610	
2 019	71 098	512	71 610	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

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

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

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
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	19 202	1 500	47 867	2 334	129	49	529	
2001	19 067	1 508	47 978	2 337	145	49	526	
2002	18 999	1 505	48 037	2 337	158	51	525	
2003	19 063	1 474	47 991	2 339	169	51	522	
2004	19 119	1 464	47 939	2 339	177	51	521	
2005	19 121	1 457	47 934	2 339	188	51	521	
2006	19 147	1 451	47 898	2 343	201	51	520	
2007	19 145	1 443	47 894	2 357	208	49	513	
2008	19 124	1 442	47 906	2 362	215	49	511	
2009	19 115	1 436	47 909	2 366	222	49	512	
2010	19 036	1 436	47 984	2 366	227	49	512	
2011	19 013	1 434	48 005	2 366	231	49	513	
2012	19 004	1 431	48 009	2 368	236	49	513	
2013	19 013	1 429	47 996	2 368	242	49	513	
2014	19 011	1 423	47 993	2 375	250	46	513	
2015	19 010	1 422	47 988	2 375	255	46	513	
2016	19 090	1 401	47 921	2 384	256	46	513	
2017	19 068	1 400	47 941	2 385	258	46	513	
2018	18 926	1 424	48 061	2 383	258	46	513	
2019	19 299	1 403	47 696	2 378	276	46	512	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	18 431	19	589	9	19	0	1	19 068
Grasslands (km²)	59	1 400	2	5	41	0	0	1 507
Croplands (km²)	512	0	47 390	31	44	0	0	47 977
Wetlands (km²)	8	2	7	2 313	5	0	1	2 336
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	5	0	44	0	49
Water bodies (km²)	0	1	0	12	1	2	510	526
Total	19 010	1 422	47 988	2 375	255	46	512	

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)	18 522	39	437	3	9	0	0	19 010
Grasslands (km²)	54	1 363	0	1	5	0	0	1 423
Croplands (km²)	722	0	47 249	13	3	0	0	47 987
Wetlands (km²)	1	1	9	2 361	4	0	0	2 376
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	255	0	0	255
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	1	512	513
Total	19 299	1 403	47 695	2 378	276	47	512	

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	986	1 .4
Land area with non-degraded land cover	70 623	98 .6
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 (%)

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	776	1 .1
Land area with stable land cover	70 308	98 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	525	0 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Area of degraded land improved in the reporting year. This might be due to the increase in precipitation in recent years. Public and private institutions have recently embarked on large-scale ecosystem restoration covering thousands of acres of land in various locations of Sierra Leone. We recomputed the land cover values using default datasets from Trends.Earth

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	1 712	2 014	1	12 055	2 638	12
Grasslands	255	278	1	801	60	4
Croplands	9 805	5 586	2	29 535	2 447	15
Wetlands	263	135	16	1 563	286	49
Artificial surfaces	98	13	1	26	5	1
Other Lands	18	4	1	19	2	1
Water bodies	28	25	9	125	24	299

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	2 429	1 117	0	11 918	2 724	12
Grasslands	220	79	1	929	115	4
Croplands	5 958	2 700	3	32 721	5 446	14
Wetlands	183	153	21	1 280	625	49
Artificial surfaces	127	8	1	40	11	1
Other Lands	6	3	1	31	2	1
Water bodies	20	13	8	123	46	299

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	589	114	57	0	378	39
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	512	66	66	0	331	49
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	59	6	9	0	36	8
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	44	31	2	0	10	1

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	Tree-covered areas	1 020	312	64	0	593	52
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	837	102	45	0	563	126
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	76	17	4	0	52	2
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	51	12	4	0	32	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	20 612	29 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	50 382	70 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	86	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	9 124	12 .8
Land area with stable land productivity	48 262	67 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	13 623	19 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	85	0 .1

General comments

Land area with degraded land productivity reduced in the reporting period. This means Sierra Leone now has more productive land. This could be due to more precipitation in recent years coupled with massive ecosystem restoration in the country, done by public and private institutions. We recomputed the productivity values using default datasets from Trends.Earth

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	84	78	74	93	72	85	33
2001	84	78	74	93	73	85	32
2002	84	78	74	93	72	85	32
2003	84	78	74	93	72	85	32
2004	84	78	74	93	71	85	32
2005	84	78	74	93	70	85	32
2006	84	78	74	93	70	85	32
2007	84	78	74	93	68	85	31
2008	84	78	74	93	67	85	31
2009	84	78	74	93	66	85	31
2010	84	78	74	93	65	85	31
2011	84	78	74	93	63	85	31
2012	84	78	74	93	62	85	31
2013	84	78	74	93	61	85	31
2014	84	78	74	93	59	85	31
2015	84	78	74	93	58	85	31
2016	84	78	74	93	56	85	31
2017	84	78	74	93	55	85	31
2018	84	78	74	93	53	85	31
2019	84	78	74	94	53	84	31
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	512	90 .4	100 .7	4 626 685	5 155 252	528 567

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	Tree-covered areas	59	80 .9	80 .9	477 141	477 141	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	44	82 .6	50 .6	363 494	222 583	-140 911
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	589	102 .2	91 .5	6 019 913	5 386 475	-633 438

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)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	722	78 .3	79 .3	5 653 761	5 726 742	72 981
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	39	79 .0	79 .0	308 011	308 125	114
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	54	73 .8	73 .8	398 732	398 732	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	437	89 .6	87 .6	3 916 105	3 830 072	-86 033

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)	472	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded SOC	70 575	99 .3
Land area with no SOC data	32	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	5	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	70 930	99 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	128	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	32	0 .0

General comments

Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC) reduced in the reporting period. More SOC also implies greater contribution to climate change as more SOC mean more carbon has been sequestered from the atmosphere. This could be due to more precipitation in recent years coupled with massive ecosystem restoration in the country, done by public and private institutions. We recomputed the SOC values using default datasets from Trends.Earth

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	21 239	29 .9
Reporting Period	14 755	20 .8
Change in degraded extent	-6484	

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:

Our assessment is based on default data in Trends.Earth. We could not also address areas with false +/- values as we have not done ground-truthing to increase our confidence. We have not also shared our output with National Experts for their expert opinion.

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

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

Hotspot	Western Area	255.1	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation
				2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization
				3. Native and planted forest management
					☒ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☒ Reverse
						• Increase protected areas
						  ◦ Increase protected area extent
						• Improve coastal management
						  ◦ Reduce coastal erosion
						  ◦ Reduce saline water intrusion in coastal zones
						• Restore/improve protected areas
						  ◦ Restore protected areas
						  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
						  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
						  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
						  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Hotspot	Simibue, Fullah and Dramania Chiefdoms	1 301 .8	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management	☒ 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 • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
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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
						and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
Hotspot	Mafonda chiefdom	122.8	Site-based data	1. Grazing land management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation	☒ 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 • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
						and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	
Hotspot	Makoba and Kiamp Kakolo Chiefdoms	326 .6	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
Hotspot	Western Area	255.1	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Improve coastal management ◦ Reduce coastal erosion ◦ Reduce saline water intrusion in coastal zones • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and	Polygon
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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
						carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Hotspot	Makeni City	15 .2	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
Hotspot	Konta Chiefdom	61 .3	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Cropland and agroforestry management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Hotspot	Bassia Chiefdom	218 .1	Site-based data	1. Grazing land management 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation	☒ 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 • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
Hotspot	Bo City	30 .8	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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

Hotspot	Kenema City	56 .4	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation
				2. Native and planted forest management
				3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization
				4. Climate change
					☒ Avoid
					☒ Reduce
					☒ Reverse
						• Increase protected areas
						  ◦ Increase protected area extent
						• Restore/improve protected areas
						  ◦ Restore protected areas
						  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
						• Restore/improve tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)
						  ◦ Restore/improve grasslands
						  ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas
						  ◦ Restore tree-covered areas
						  ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management
						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
						  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
						  ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation
							Polygon

Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
Hotspot	Gbense-Moindefeh A Chiefdom	31 .4	Site-based data	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Mineral resource extraction	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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
						degradation	
Total no. of hotspots	11						
Total hotspot area	2 674 .6						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Institutions and governance
4. Cultural

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

Table SO4-TI shows that the total area of degraded land in the Sierra Leone has reduced, when we compare values for the baseline and the reporting period. Such improvement is due to more rains in recent years and massive ecosystem restoration in the country. For example, a national tree planting exercise was launched in 2020 by the Government of Sierra Leone, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other Development Partners with an aim to plant 5 million trees over a four-year period covering 14,706 hectares -Link: https://www.undp.org/sierra-leone/news/world-environment-day-2020-launch-national-tree-planting-address-climate-change-and-national-development. Other development partners such as the Global Environmental Facility and Greenlife West Africa have also made some ecosystem restoration efforts in Sierra Leone - Links: http://www.greenlifewa.org/promoting-forest-landscape-restoration-around-the-gola-rainforest-national-park-sierra-leone/, https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/blog/freetownthetreetown-campaign-using-digital-tools-encourage-tree-cultivation-cities. The SDG 15.3.1 values are based on calculated estimates from Trends.Earth. We estimate the hot spots as area where at least 50 of the land area within a Chiefdom (Admin Level 3) has been degraded. That we did by converting the degraded raster band of the SDG 15.3.1 progress raster to a vector feature, after which we geoprocess and calculate the area of degraded land per chiefdom. All degraded land that occupies 50% of a Chiefdom area are then extracted as hotspot.

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
By 2030, promote reforestation through agro-forestry and sustainable land management practices, and the implementation of alternative livelihood schemes to restore 175 Sq. Km originally forested land in 2000 that has changed or lost its forest cover by 2010	2030	Sierra Leone	175	☒ 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 ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
By 2030, promote reforestation through agro-forestry and sustainable land management practices, and the implementation of alternative livelihood schemes to restore 175 Sq. Km originally forested land in 2000 that has changed or lost its forest cover by 2010	2030	Sierra Leone	175	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 10 998						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
By the year 2030, improve the productivity of 1,864 sq.km of land area covered by shrubs, grasslands and sparse vegetation through controlled grazing, avoiding overgrazing, and adopting wild bush fire management practices.	2030	Sierra Leone	1 854	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
By 2030, improve the productivity of 8,464 sq.km of croplands through sustainable land management practices, agro-forestry and the establishment of green corridors in large scale commercial farms.	2030	Sierra Leone	8 464	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 10 998						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
By 2035, implement wetlands conservation measures in order to improve 330 Sq. Km of wetlands showing decline, early signs of decline or stable but stressed conditions in net land productivity dynamics	2030	Sierra Leone	330	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands)	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 10 998						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					By 2030, promote reforestation through agro-forestry and sustainable land management practices, and the implementation of alternative livelihood schemes to restore 175 Sq. Km originally forested land in 2000 that has changed or lost its forest cover by 2010: 0.00	
					By the year 2030, improve the productivity of 1,864 sq.km of land area covered by shrubs, grasslands and sparse vegetation through controlled grazing, avoiding overgrazing, and adopting wild bush fire management practices.: 0.00	
					By 2030, improve the productivity of 8,464 sq.km of croplands through sustainable land management practices, agro-forestry and the establishment of green corridors in large scale commercial farms. : 0.00	
					By 2035, implement wetlands conservation measures in order to improve 330 Sq. Km of wetlands showing decline, early signs of decline or stable but stressed conditions in net land productivity dynamics: 0.00	

General comments

The target areas for each voluntary target are only based on verbal estimates. Physical locations are yet to be determined.

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	11	2	5
2001	11	2	5
2002	11	2	5
2003	11	2	5
2004	11	3	6
2005	11	3	6
2006	11	3	6
2007	11	4	6
2008	11	4	7
2009	11	4	7
2010	12	5	7
2011	12	5	8
2012	12	5	8
2013	12	6	8
2014	12	6	9
2015	12	7	9
2016	12	7	9
2017	12	8	10
2018	12	8	10
2019	12	9	10
2020	13	9	11

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	There has been increased access to safe drinking water in both urban and rural areas of Sierra Leone. Increase in access has been due to increase in funded projects for water access by development partners.

General comments

Comment is based on default data from SO2-2.T1 above.

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	3125219	52 .3	1580359	52 .1	1544860	52 .4
Reporting period	2753966	42 .5	1391696	42 .4	1362270	42 .6

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Data from both progress and base year shows that there has been a decrease in proportion of both male and female population that are exposed to land degradation. The decrease might be due a combination population increase coupled with deforestation and climate change due to anthropogenic activities.

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

No voluntary target relating to national water access or population exposure to land degradation, has been identified. Based on SO2-2 and SO2-3, we plan to set voluntary target towards water access and population exposed to land degradation by next reporting cycle.

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	58 995	0	0	0	12 615
2001	0	0	0	0	71 610
2002	11 951	0	0	0	59 659
2003	0	0	0	0	71 610
2004	64 126	7 484	0	0	0
2005	0	11 585	41 373	18 652	0
2006	555	0	0	0	71 055
2007	6 535	46 125	18 950	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	71 610
2009	0	10 021	61 589	0	0
2010	0	0	0	71 610	0
2011	7 078	52 268	12 264	0	0
2012	10 418	0	0	0	61 193
2013	0	0	0	0	71 610
2014	0	0	0	0	71 610
2015	18 001	32 063	17 683	3 864	0
2016	2 668	0	0	0	68 943
2017	0	0	0	0	71 610
2018	722	720	28 313	41 856	0
2019	55 924	0	0	0	15 686
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	58 995	83 .0
2001	0	0 .0
2002	11 951	16 .8
2003	0	0 .0
2004	71 610	100 .7
2005	71 610	100 .7

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	555	0 .8
2007	71 610	100 .7
2008	0	0 .0
2009	71 610	100 .7
2010	71 610	100 .7
2011	71 610	100 .7
2012	10 418	14 .7
2013	0	0 .0
2014	0	0 .0
2015	71 610	100 .7
2016	2 668	3 .8
2017	0	0 .0
2018	71 610	100 .7
2019	55 924	78 .7
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The drought vulnerability map indicates that area in north and north east of Sierra Leone are more vulnerable to drought than other areas. This is because the northern areas are predominantly grassland and receives less rainfall annually

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	891744	20.0	3557783	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 557 783	80.0
2001	4535197	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	2926990	63.3	1700347	36.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 700 347	36.7
2003	4709151	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	4163004	86.6	646872	13.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 809 876	100.0
2005	0	0.0	0	0.0	1454646	29.7	2852405	58.2	591434	12.1	4 898 485	100.0
2006	4978628	99.7	14115	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14 115	0.3
2007	0	0.0	623564	12.2	3264026	64.0	1209869	23.7	0	0.0	5 097 459	100.0
2008	5197463	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	0	0.0	1434511	27.1	3862787	72.9	0	0.0	5 297 298	100.0
2010	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5399340	100.0	5 399 340	100.0
2011	0	0.0	1318221	23.9	3480482	63.2	708666	12.9	0	0.0	5 507 369	100.0
2012	4196084	74.6	1425875	25.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 425 875	25.4
2013	5741269	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	5860880	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	2361593	39.5	2805113	46.9	711936	11.9	102458	1.7	5 981 100	100.0
2016	5853025	95.9	253146	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	253 146	4.1
2017	6219819	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	120098	1.9	18578	0.3	3204053	50.5	3005273	47.3	6 348 002	100.0
2019	888196	13.7	5593318	86.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 593 318	86.3
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	447776	19.6	1840918	80.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 840 918	80.4

	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	2333196	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	1521780	63.9	859415	36.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	859 415	36.1
2003	2422931	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	2150081	86.8	326112	13.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 476 193	100.0
2005	0	0.0	0	0.0	750152	29.7	1461998	58.0	309435	12.3	2 521 585	100.0
2006	2524207	99.7	7059	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 059	0.3
2007	0	0.0	318734	12.3	1657147	64.1	608681	23.6	0	0.0	2 584 562	100.0
2008	2635438	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	0	0.0	724349	27.0	1961883	73.0	0	0.0	2 686 232	100.0
2010	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2738706	100.0	2 738 706	100.0
2011	0	0.0	663547	23.8	1774004	63.5	355792	12.7	0	0.0	2 793 343	100.0
2012	2138283	75.0	712640	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	712 640	25.0
2013	2912385	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	2972455	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	1196790	39.5	1427512	47.1	357304	11.8	51264	1.7	3 032 870	100.0
2016	2968651	95.9	127541	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	127 541	4.1
2017	3153933	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	60643	1.9	9274	0.3	1622419	50.4	1526019	47.4	3 218 355	100.0
2019	453831	13.8	2832222	86.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 832 222	86.2
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	443968	20.5	1716865	79.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 716 865	79.5
2001	2202001	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	1405210	62.6	840932	37.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	840 932	37.4
2003	2286220	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2004	0	0.0	2012923	86.3	320760	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 333 683	100.0
2005	0	0.0	0	0.0	704494	29.6	1390407	58.5	281999	11.9	2 376 900	100.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	2454421	99.7	7056	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 056	0.3
2007	0	0.0	304830	12.1	1606879	63.9	601188	23.9	0	0.0	2 512 897	100.0
2008	2562025	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	0	0.0	710162	27.2	1900904	72.8	0	0.0	2 611 066	100.0
2010	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2660634	100.0	2 660 634	100.0
2011	0	0.0	654674	24.1	1706478	62.9	352874	13.0	0	0.0	2 714 026	100.0
2012	2057801	74.3	713235	25.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	713 235	25.7
2013	2828884	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	2888425	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	1164803	39.5	1377601	46.7	354632	12.0	51194	1.7	2 948 230	100.0
2016	2884374	95.8	125605	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	125 605	4.2
2017	3065886	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	59455	1.9	9304	0.3	1581634	50.5	1479254	47.3	3 129 647	100.0
2019	434365	13.6	2761096	86.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 761 096	86.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

There is not much difference in female and male population exposed to drought for each drought intensity class. In all intensities the difference is less that 2%. For all intensities the percentages of exposed population fluctuates. This might be due to fluctuation in weather patterns.

General comments

Values in tables above are our own recalculated estimates using default data from Trends.Earth.

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 .85		
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

The DVI is from default data from SO3-3.T1

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
By the year 2030, improve the productivity of 1,864 sq.km of land area covered by shrubs, grasslands and sparse vegetation through controlled grazing, avoiding overgrazing, and adopting wild bush fire management practices	2030	National	Ongoing	A number of projects on ecosystem restoration are currently going on in the northern and other parts of the country. The Ministry of Environment, Sierra Leone is currently planting trees with of 5 million trees by 2023 to reafforest 14,000 ha of degraded lands.

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 .92809	0 .92154	0 .9304	
2001	0 .92811	0 .92167	0 .93046	
2002	0 .9283	0 .92166	0 .93047	
2003	0 .92848	0 .92099	0 .93055	
2004	0 .92848	0 .92058	0 .93057	
2005	0 .92877	0 .92044	0 .93073	
2006	0 .92877	0 .92039	0 .93095	
2007	0 .92897	0 .91986	0 .93125	
2008	0 .92906	0 .9203	0 .93182	
2009	0 .92904	0 .91953	0 .93234	
2010	0 .92925	0 .91956	0 .93265	
2011	0 .92933	0 .91885	0 .93335	
2012	0 .92939	0 .91866	0 .93384	
2013	0 .92944	0 .91838	0 .93456	
2014	0 .92953	0 .91754	0 .93514	
2015	0 .92957	0 .91767	0 .93582	
2016	0 .92954	0 .9166	0 .93656	
2017	0 .92969	0 .91706	0 .93722	
2018	0 .92967	0 .91657	0 .93786	
2019	0 .9297	0 .91566	0 .9384	
2020	0 .92972	0 .91371	0 .93866	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

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

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Positive				1. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 2. Land / Water Management 3. Conservation Designation & Planning 4. Institutional Development 5. Education & Training 6. Awareness Raising 7. Legal & Policy Frameworks 8. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 9. Species Management 10. Research & Monitoring	From the Table, it can be seen that there is positive trend in RLI and all values being above 0.92 indicates a good biodiversity status

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2001	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2002	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2003	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2004	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2005	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2006	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2007	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2008	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2009	35.25	35 .17	35 .25	
2010	44.23	44 .16	44 .23	
2011	44.23	44 .16	44 .23	
2012	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2013	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2014	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2015	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2016	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2017	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2018	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2019	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	
2020	49.17	49 .17	49 .17	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The table above reveals an upward trend in terrestrial biodiversity covered by protected area in Sierra Leone. Result might be due to the set up of a National Protected Area Authority and increase tree planting activities in the country by both the Government, NGOs and Faith Based Organisations

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
By 2030, promote reforestation through agro-forestry and sustainable land management practices, and the implementation of alternative livelihood schemes to restore 175 Sq. Km originally forested land in 2000 that has changed or lost its forest cover by 2010	2030	National	Ongoing	protected area monitoring is related to land management practices

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 ≈

Funds are pending but not yet received from our bilateral and multilateral partners

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 261 582 .10	Received 1 744 829 .10
Received	2017	Committed 9 132 537 .97	Received 3 062 941 .74
Received	2018	Committed 10 893 096 .25	Received 3 045 399 .41
Received	2019	Committed 3 166 383 .00	Received 3 396 672 .00
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		23 453 599 .32	11 249 842 .25

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	For this parameter we mean fiscal year
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	

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

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

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

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

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

A new customary land rights act 2022 has be enacted by the Sierra Leone Government. The Gender equality and women's empowerment act 2022 has been also enacted by the Sierra Leone Government. Both Acts provide increased opportunity to land access in Sierra Leone.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD	2021	1 300 000	amount is in US$
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

No allocation has been committed so far

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 ∾

We are in the project development phase to access more international and domestic resources

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 ∾

We have professional experts in GIS and Remote Sensing who have been able to learn and use a combination of Trend.Earth and QGIS for reporting in 2022.

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.

-Satellite Remote Sensing - ArcGIS -Trends.Earth -Quantum GIS -Google Earth -Sustainable Land Management Tools

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.

An amount of $M 3.6 has been endorsed by the GEF Focal Point in the Country to access GEF 8 funding for the development of a land degradation transformative project.

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.

We are are in discussions with several international public and private partners to mobilise resources.

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

LDN effectiveness even thought on a small scale, has increased access to arable land for agricultural investments. it has also increased the area of planted forest and related benefits such as water conservation, reduction in erosion and improvement of air quality.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Access to funding, technical expertise and Institutional capacity are major challenges

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Regaining your environment is possible with the right funding and expertise in place.

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:

We are in the process of achieving GEF funding through UNDP to completing our ecosystem restoration efforts in Sierra Leone

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 National Environment Policy,2021, Forestry Policy and Act,1988 and National Protected Area Authority Act, 2017 are implemented and monitoring are done quarterly. And this is working.

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?

Programmes have been successful due to resource availability from the Sierra Leone Government

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Mobility and Logistics

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

From closely observing set policies we have been able to implement well

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

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.

We have development LDN policy document which has bee helpful in guiding us towards successful implementation

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

Yes we consider it successful. There is willingness to deliver from the institutional stand point

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Finance

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies are relevant for successful project implementation

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

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.

There is an existing policy document on drought which we have prepared to guide our action on drought reduction in the country

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

Yes, we are currently on ecosystem restoration efforts with target to plant 5 million trees

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Getting credible organisations to plant trees

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:

The Ministry of Environment, NGOs anf faith based organisation are collaboratively into massive tree planting activities in the country.

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

Yes the practice has been successful due to massive tree planing currently going on in the country

What were the challenges faced, if any?

adequate logistics availability

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

We supported youth and women organisations with funding to plant trees

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes

- (◉) No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (◉) No

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

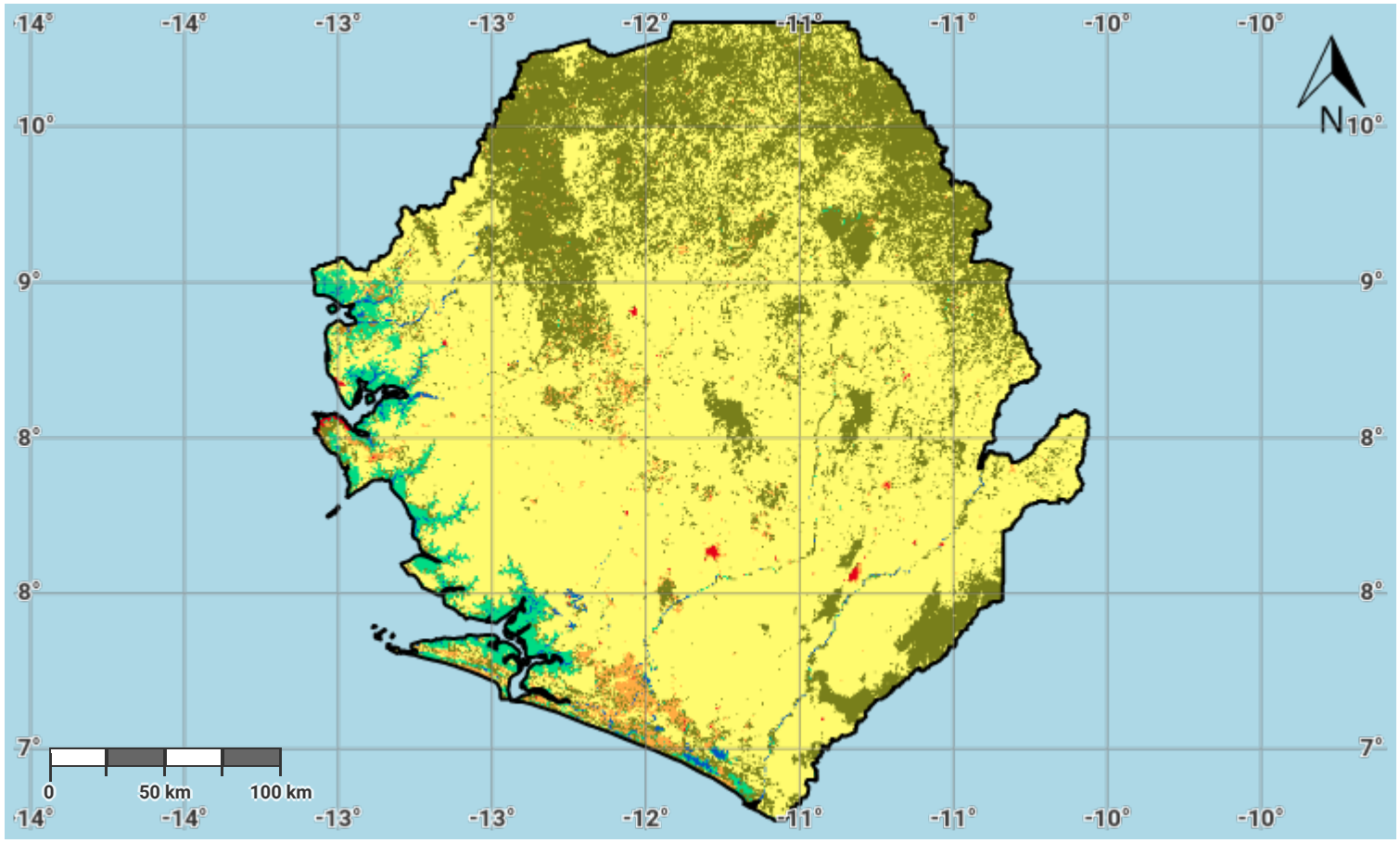
- ( ) Yes
- (◉) No

Other files for Reporting

Sierra Leone - SO5-1 recipient	Download	17.1 KB

Sierra Leone – 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

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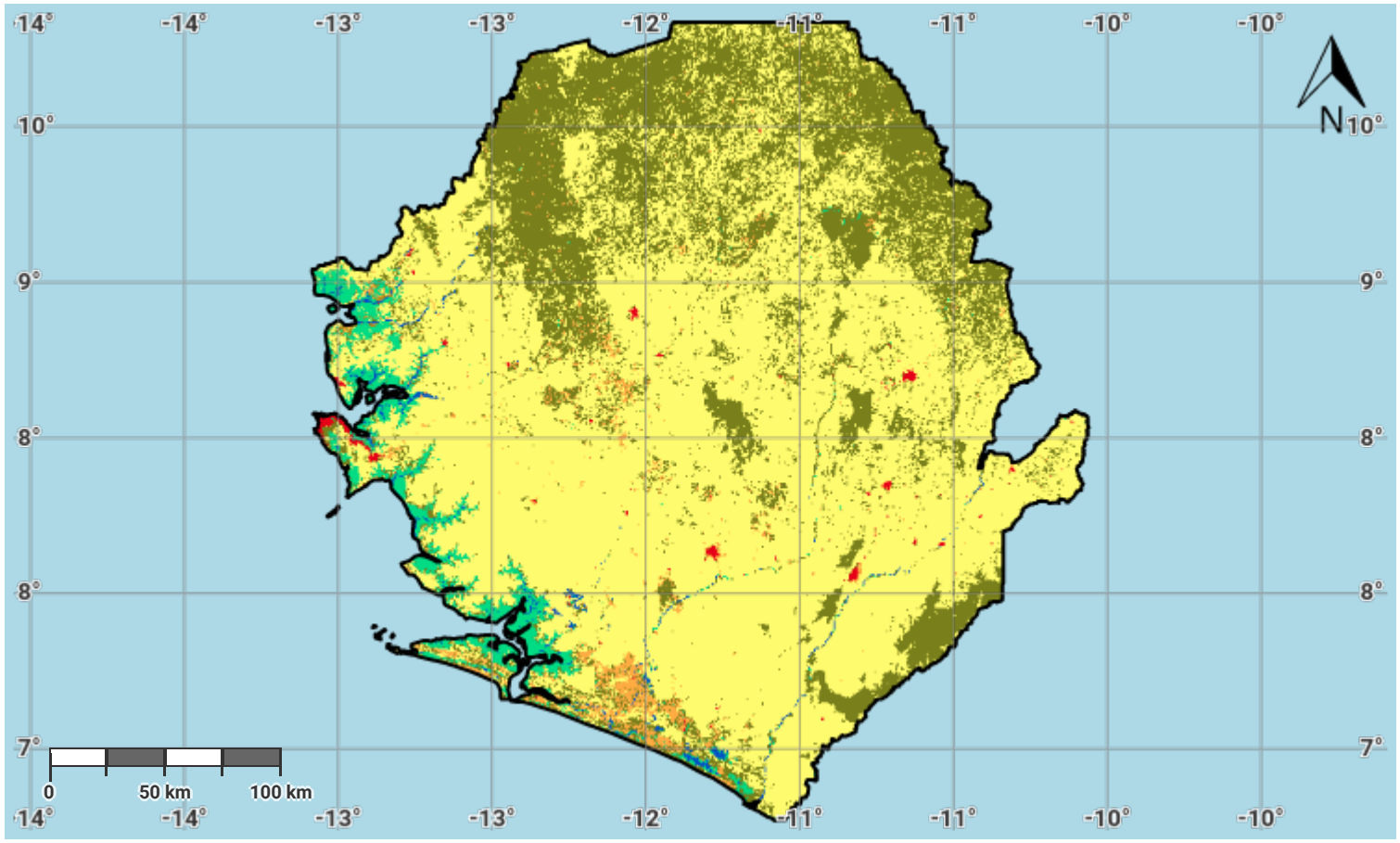
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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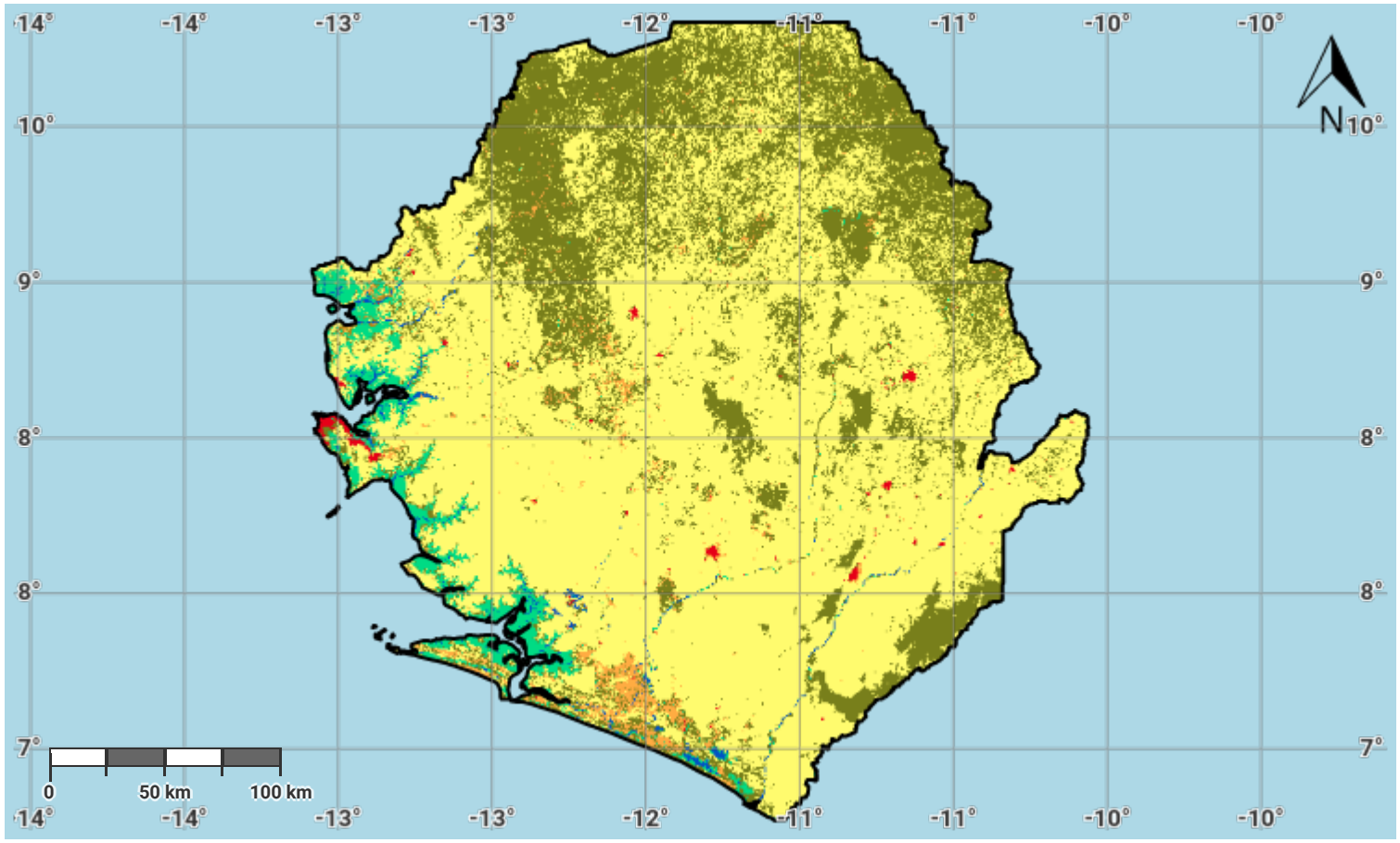
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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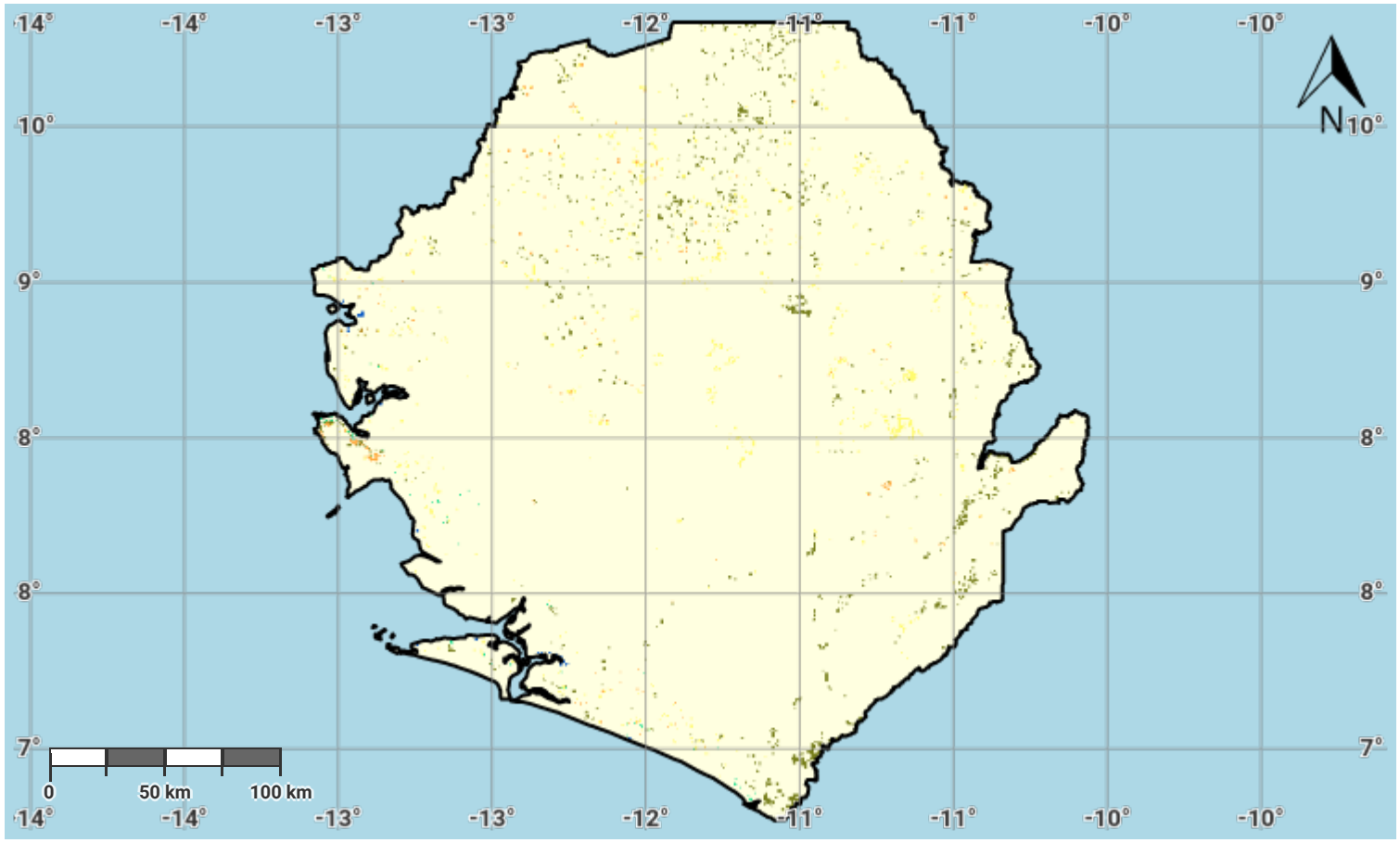
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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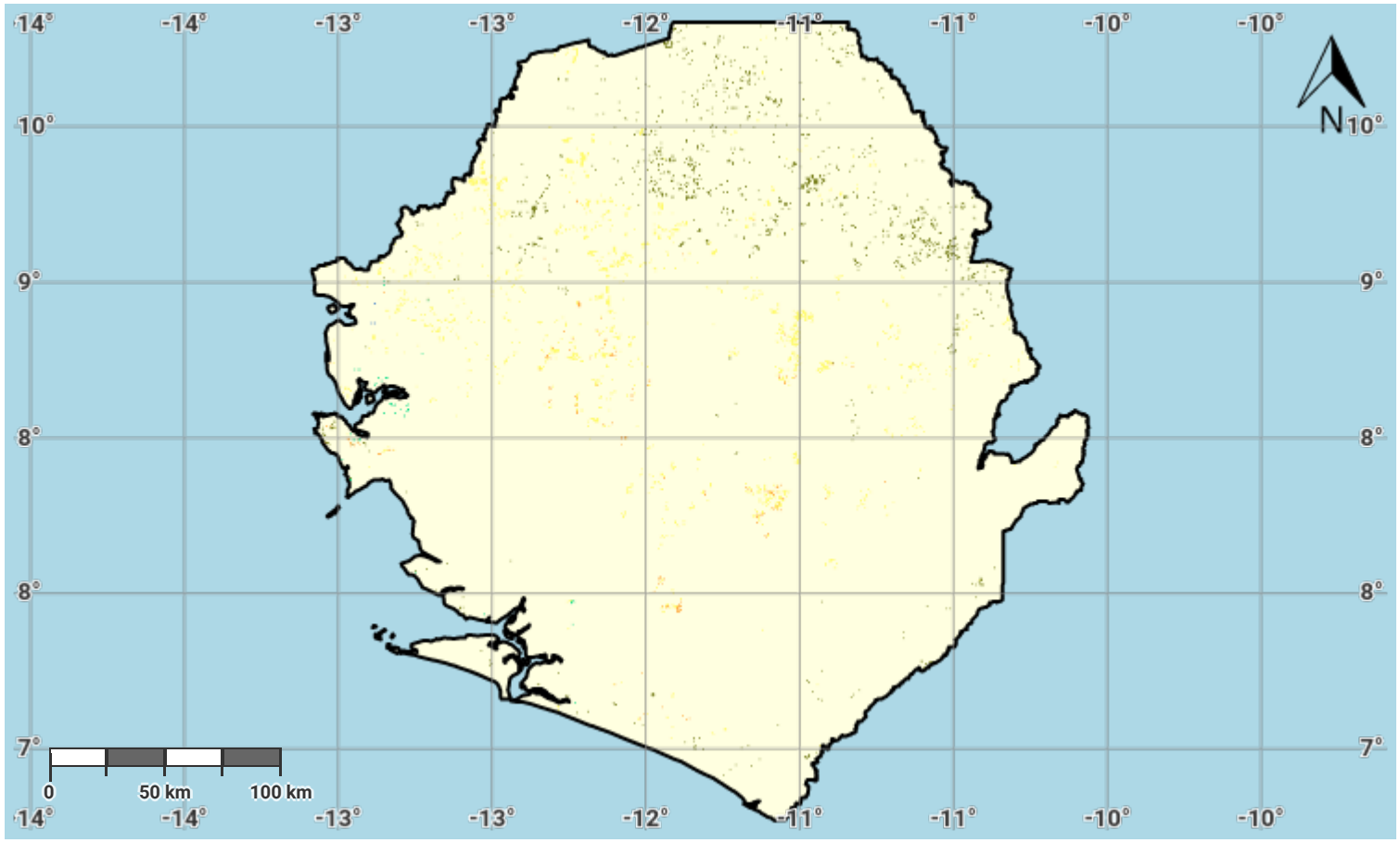
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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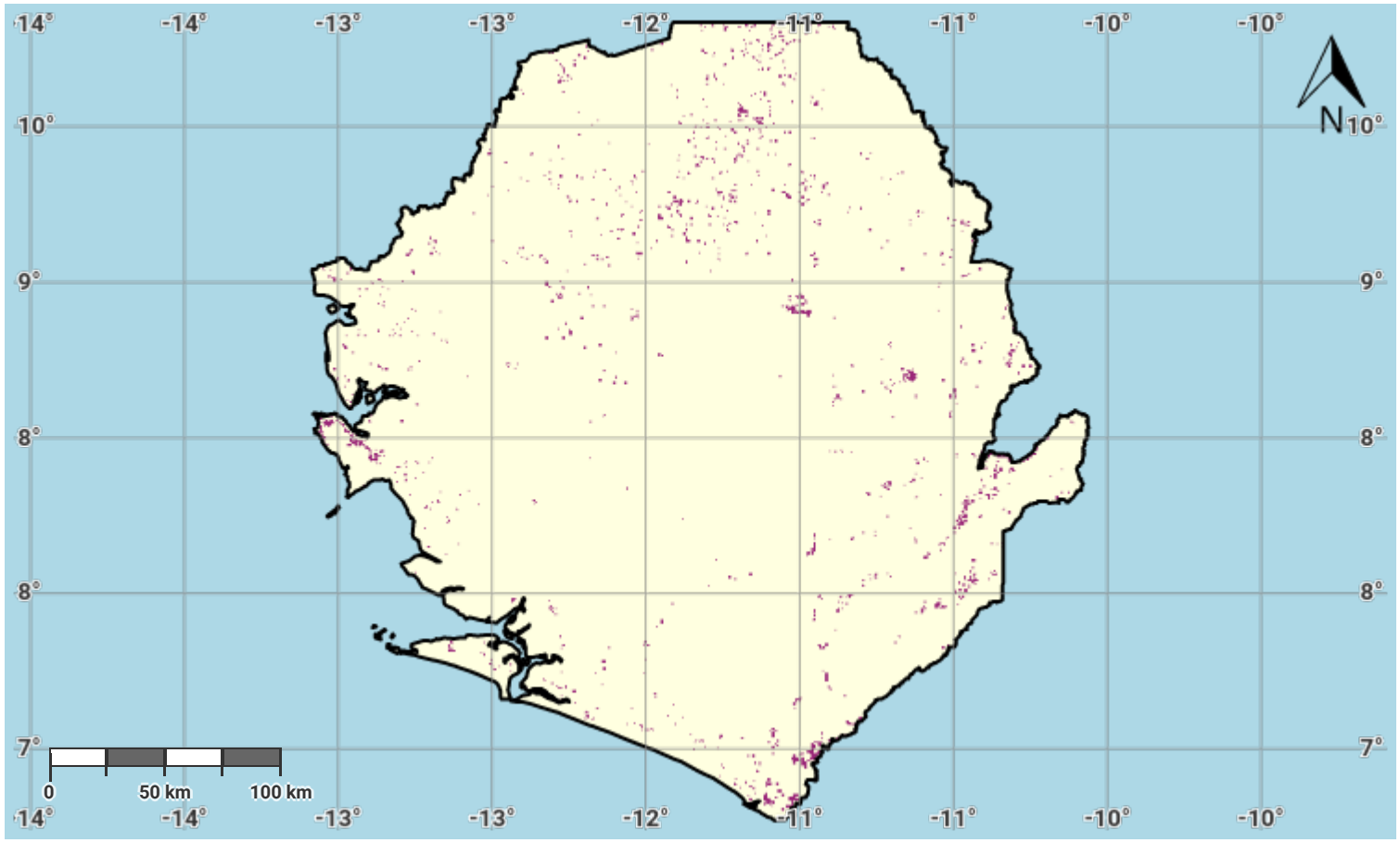
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M6

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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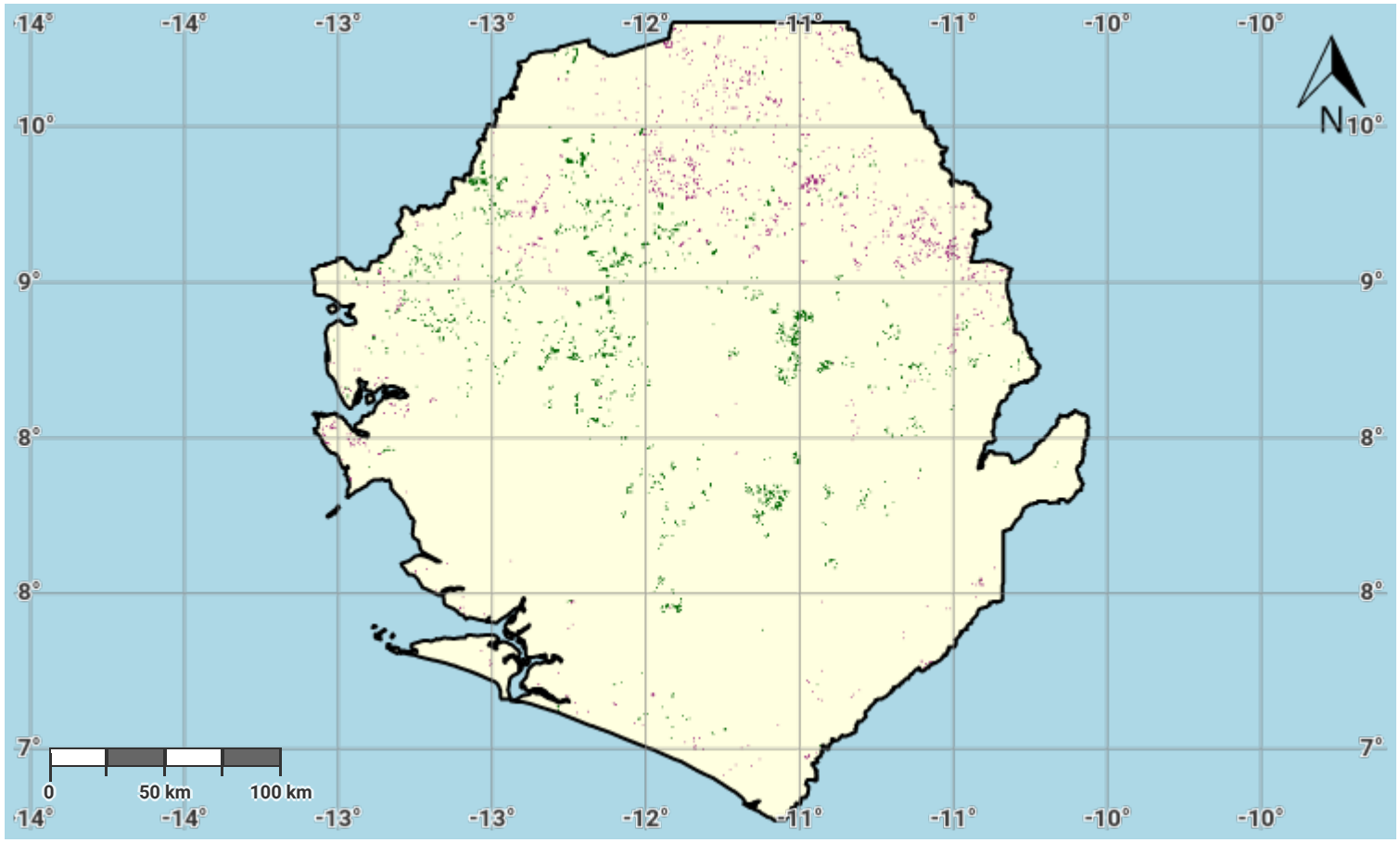
Sierra Leone – SO1-1.M7

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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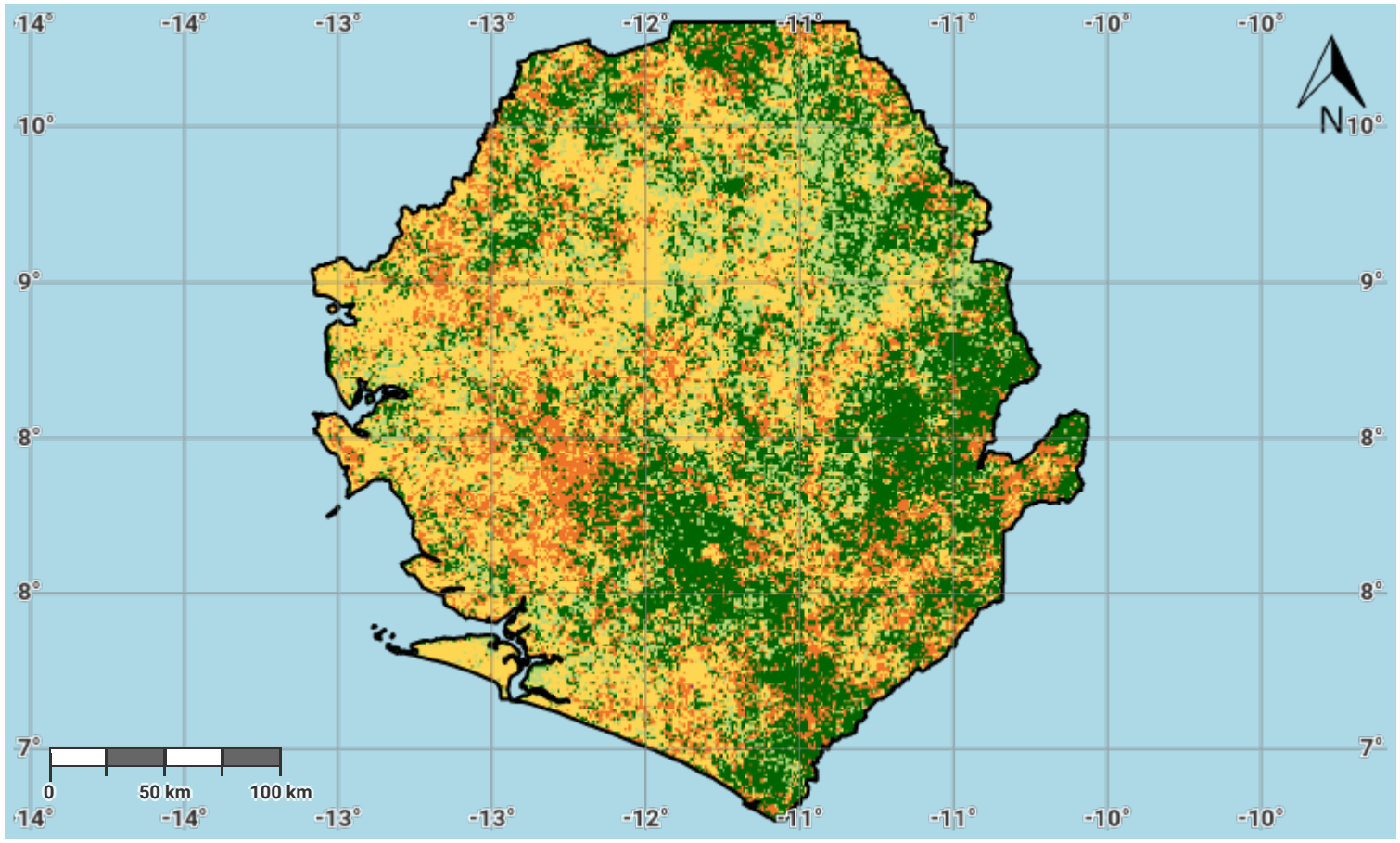
Sierra Leone – SO1-2.M1

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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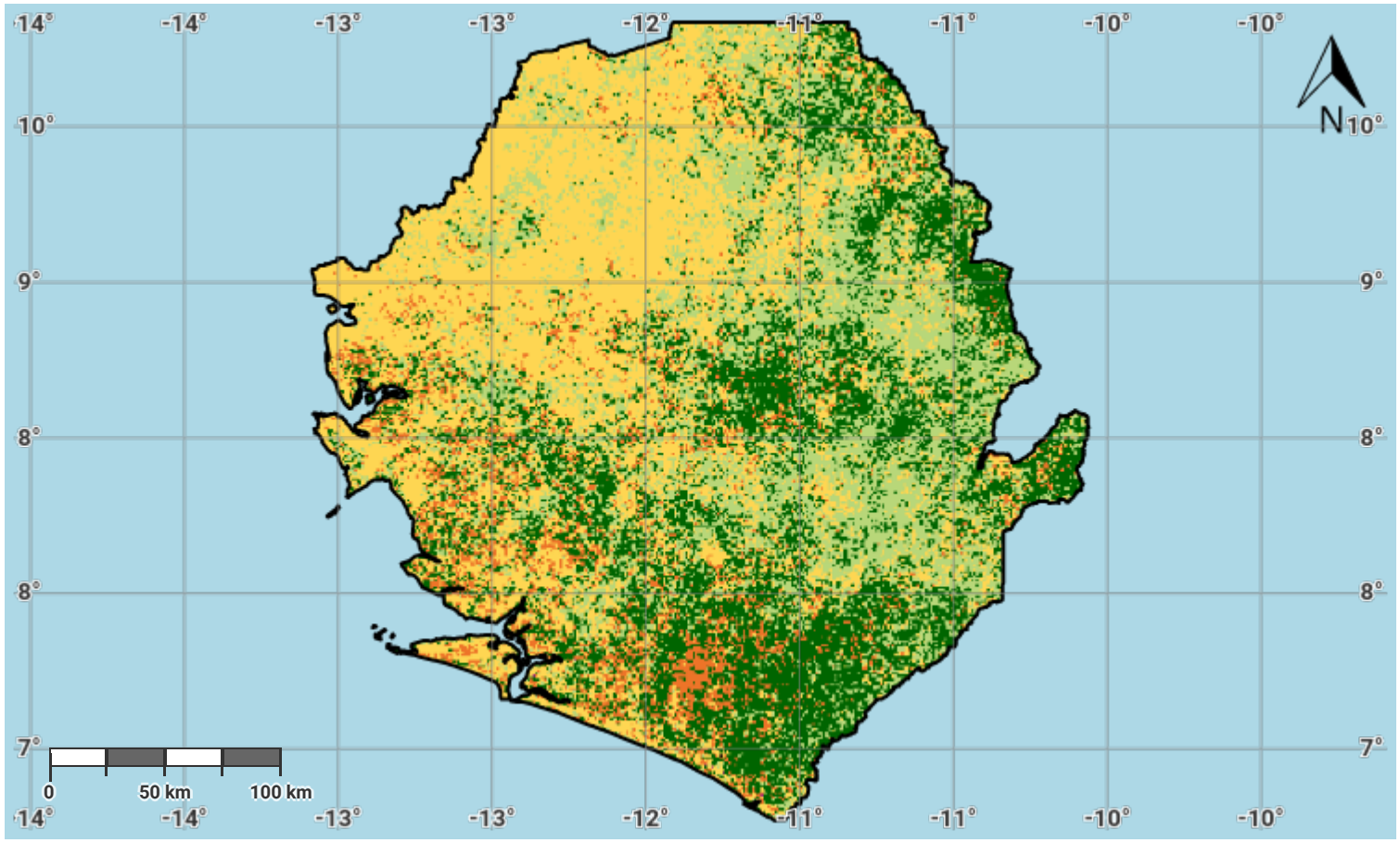
Sierra Leone – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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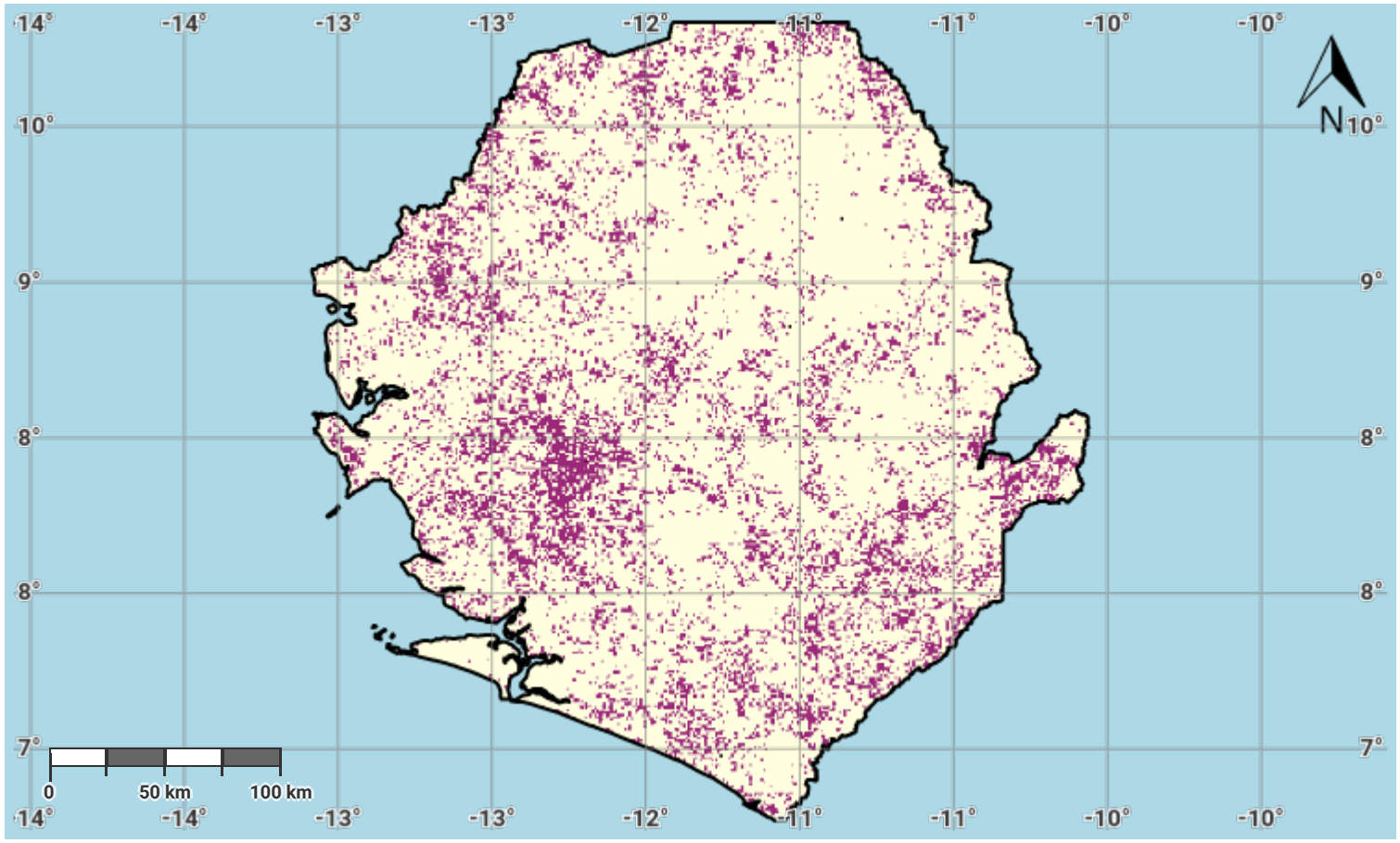
Sierra Leone – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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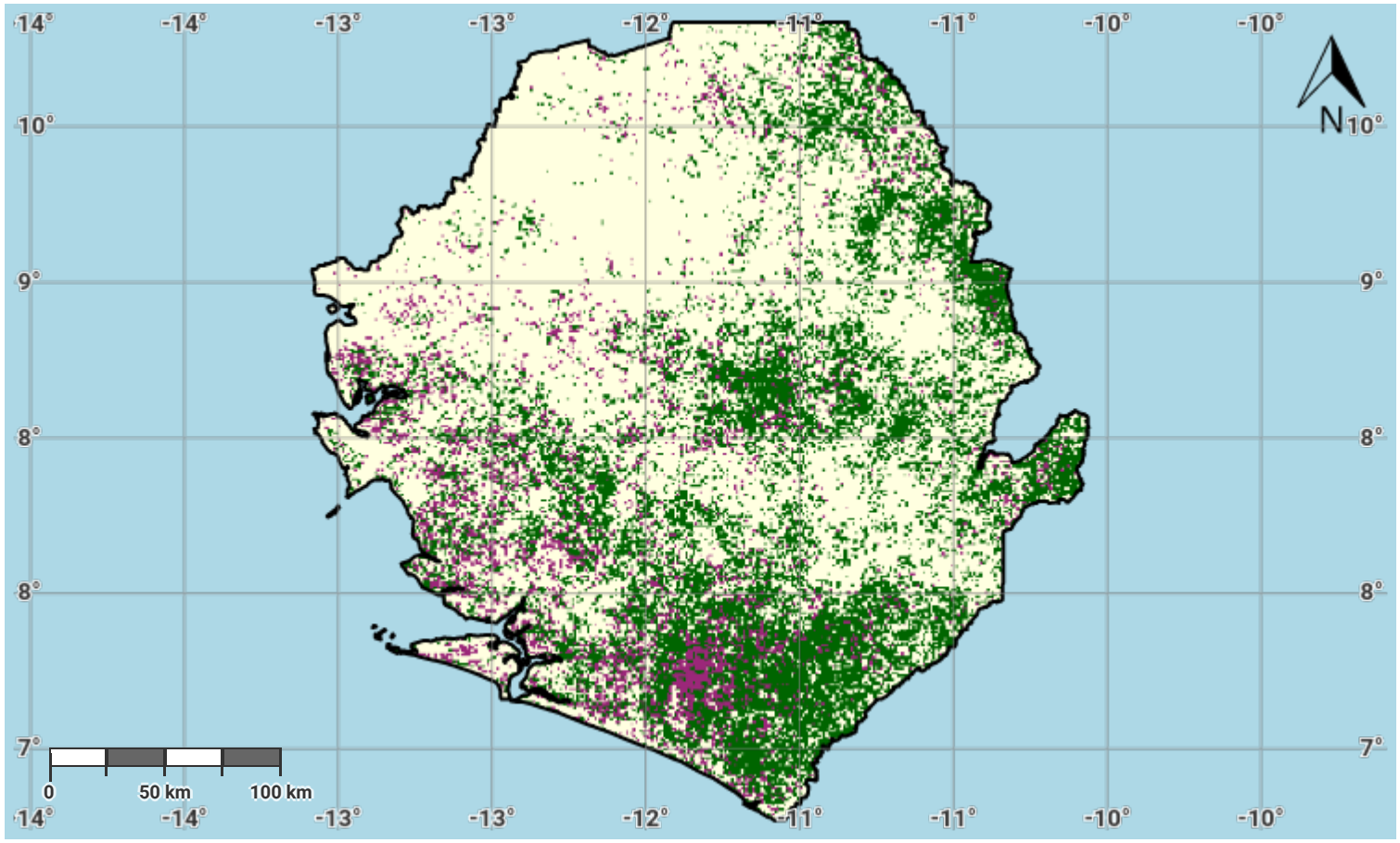
Sierra Leone – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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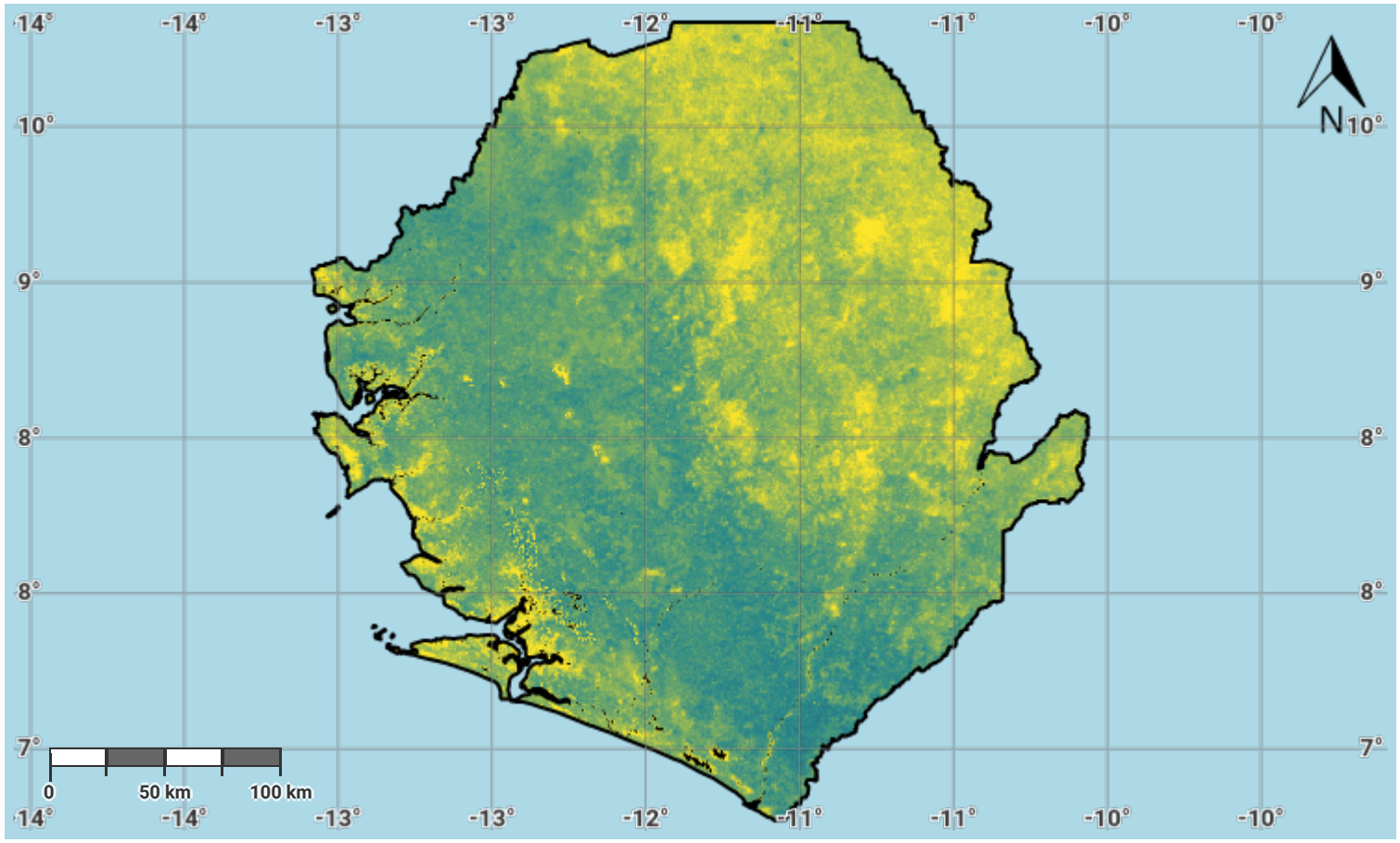
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 54.5 t/ha
- 54.5 - 109.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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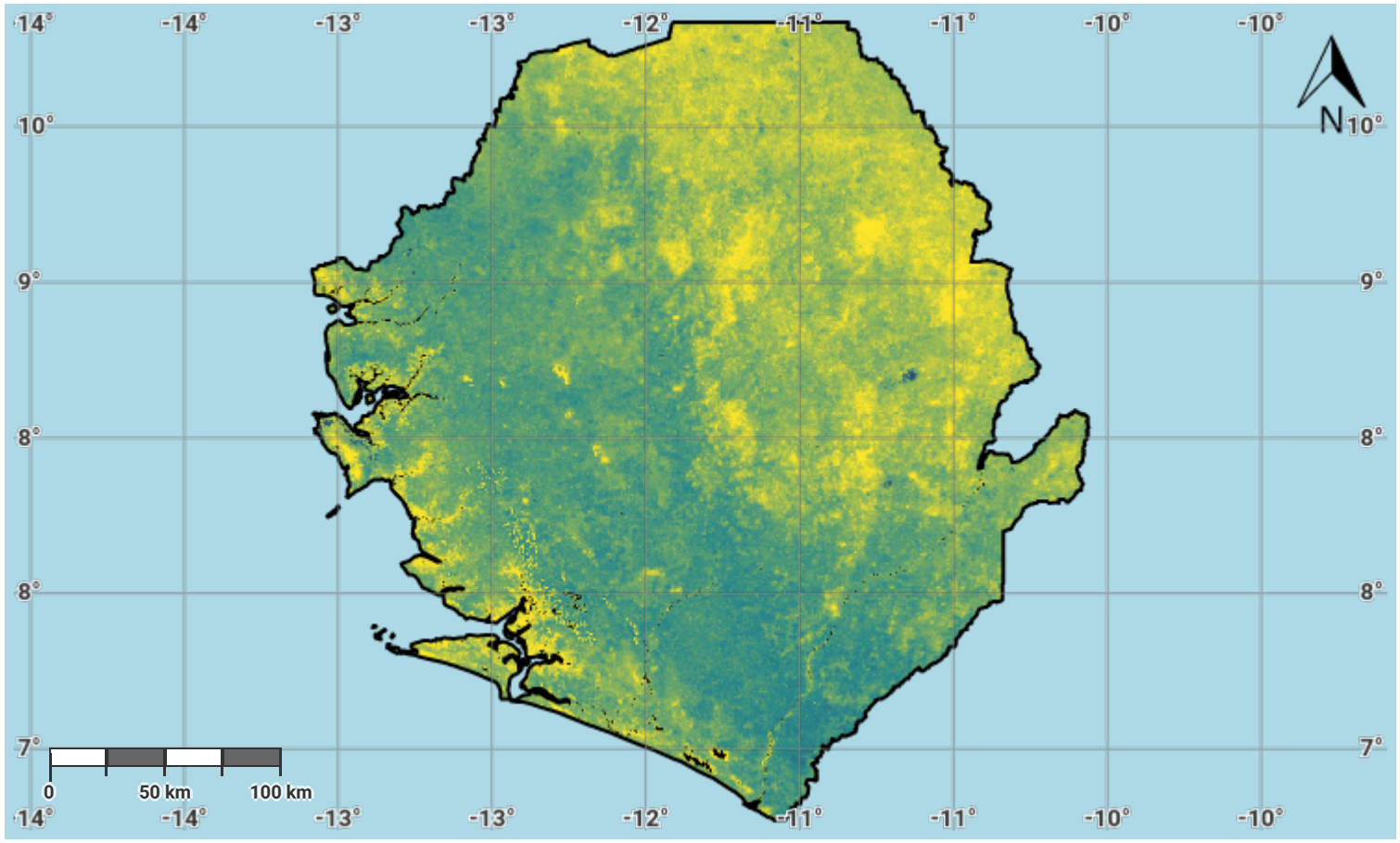
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 54.5 t/ha
- 54.5 - 109.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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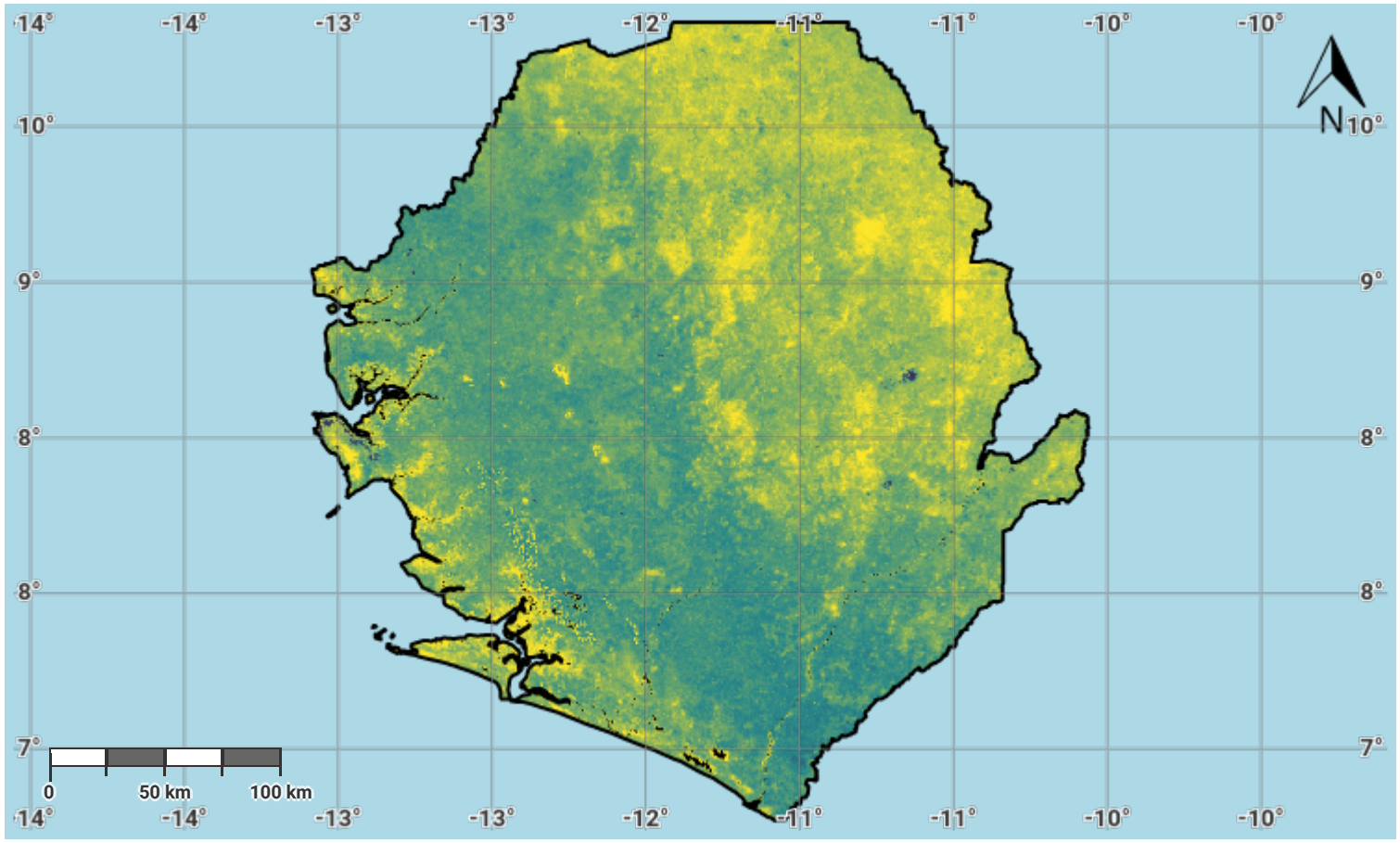
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 55.0 t/ha
- 55.0 - 110.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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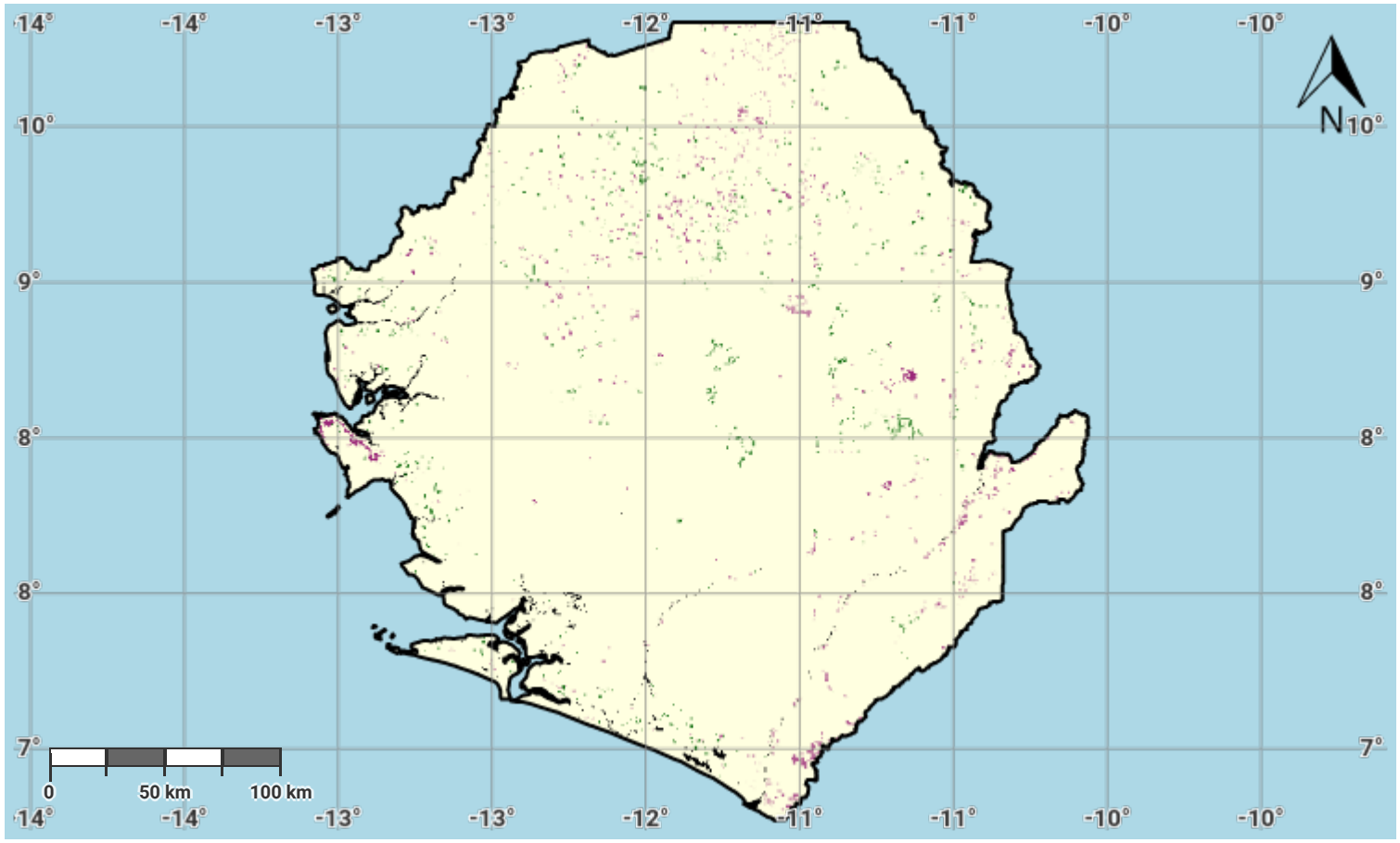
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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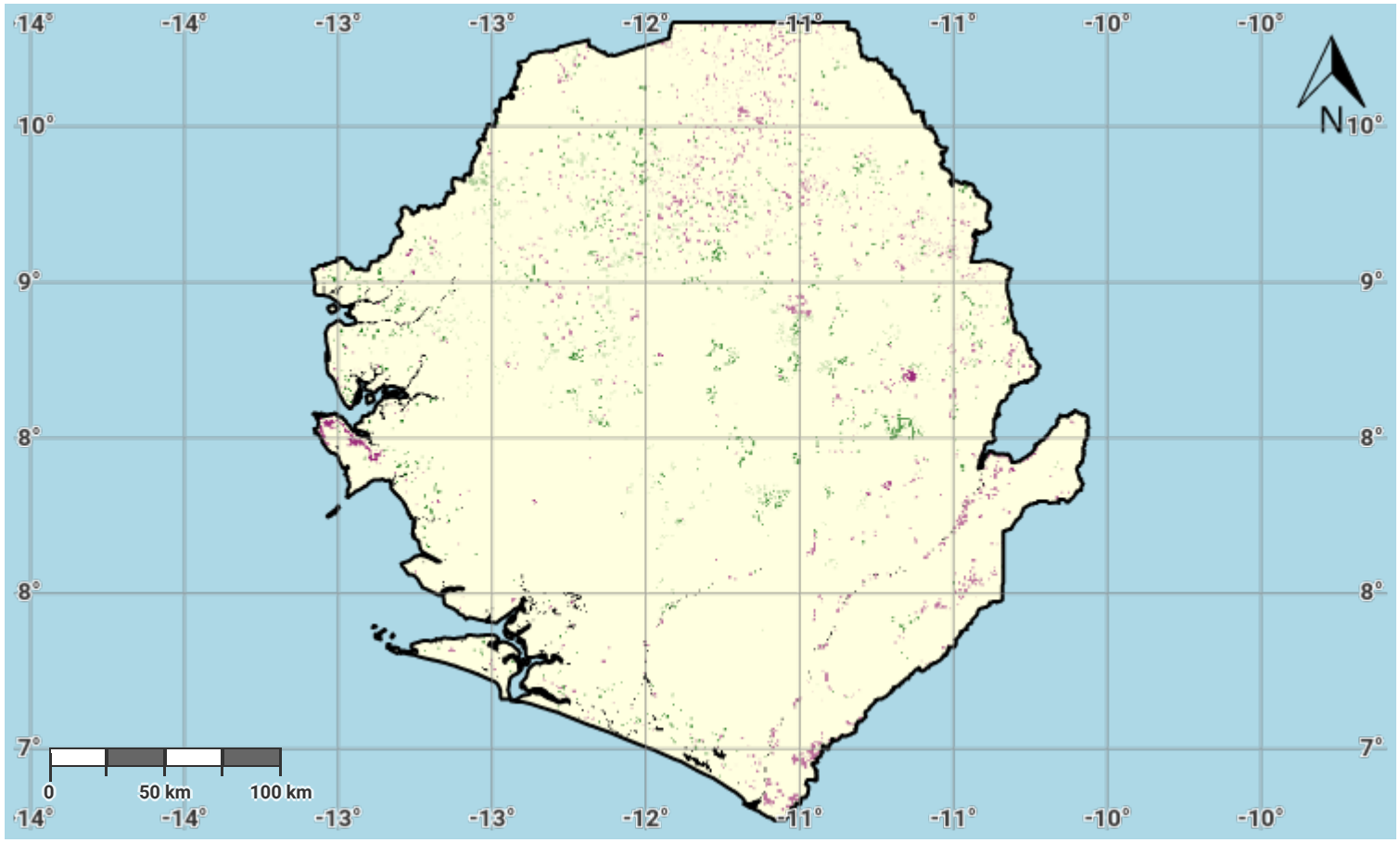
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -6.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 6.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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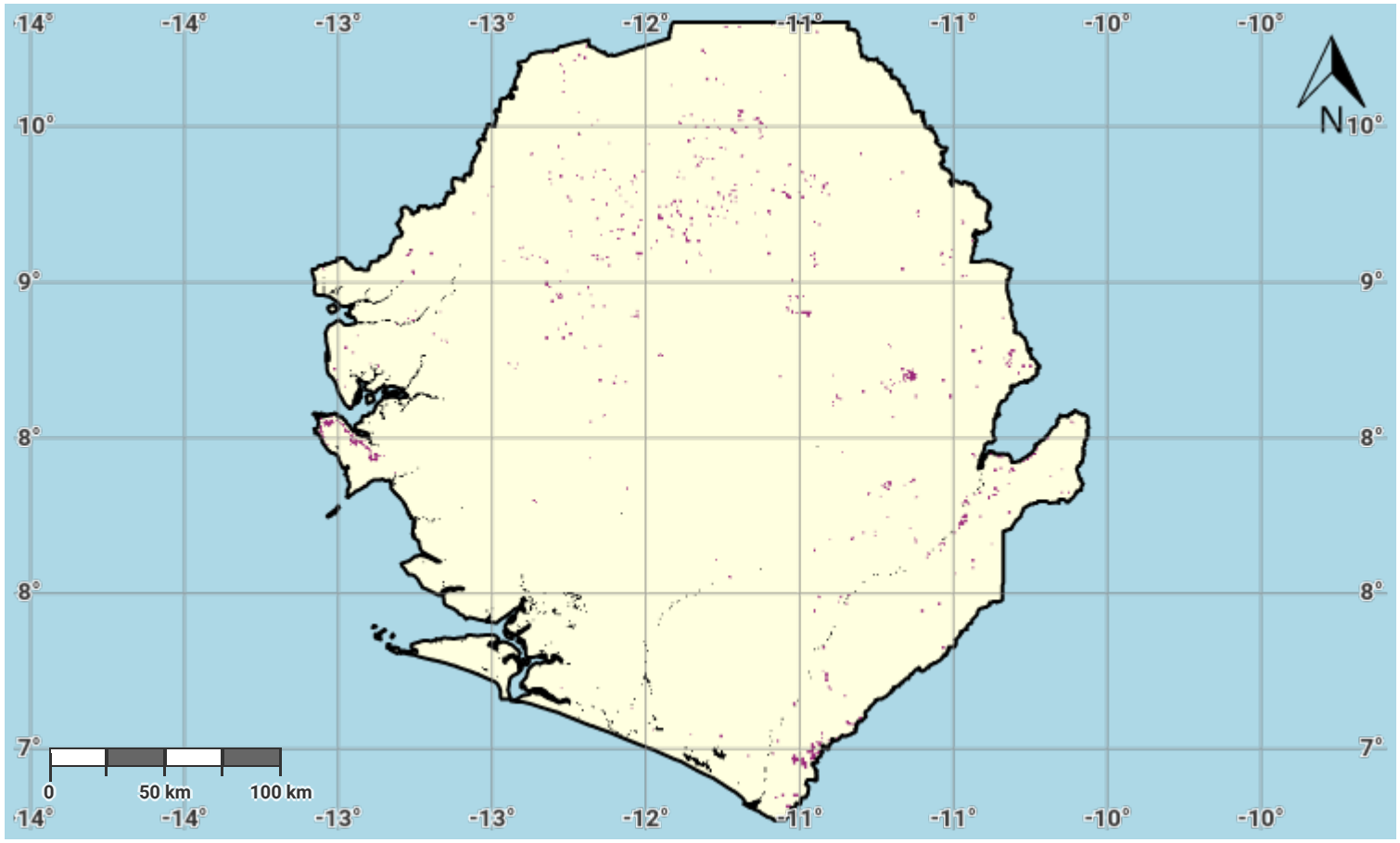
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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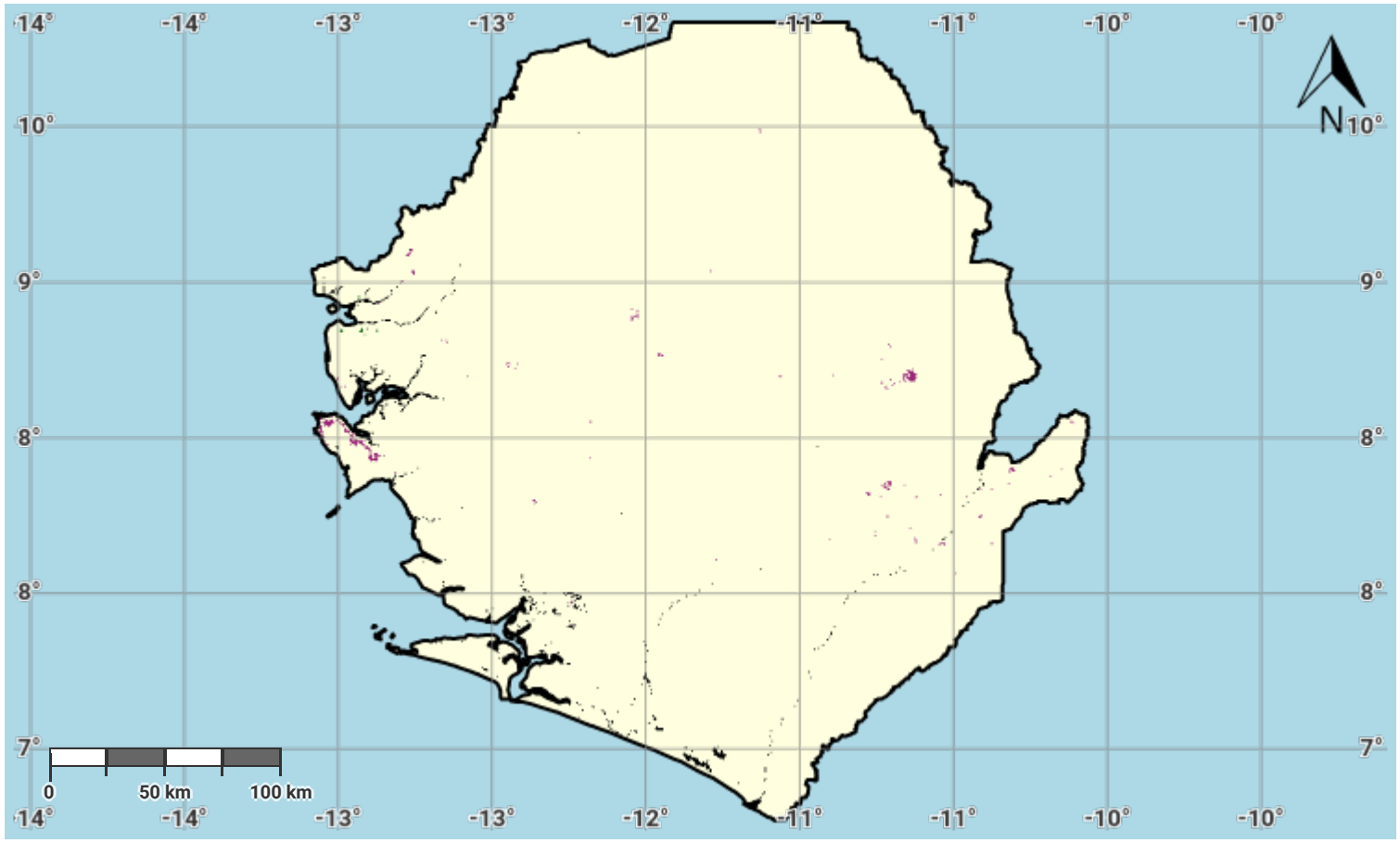
Sierra Leone – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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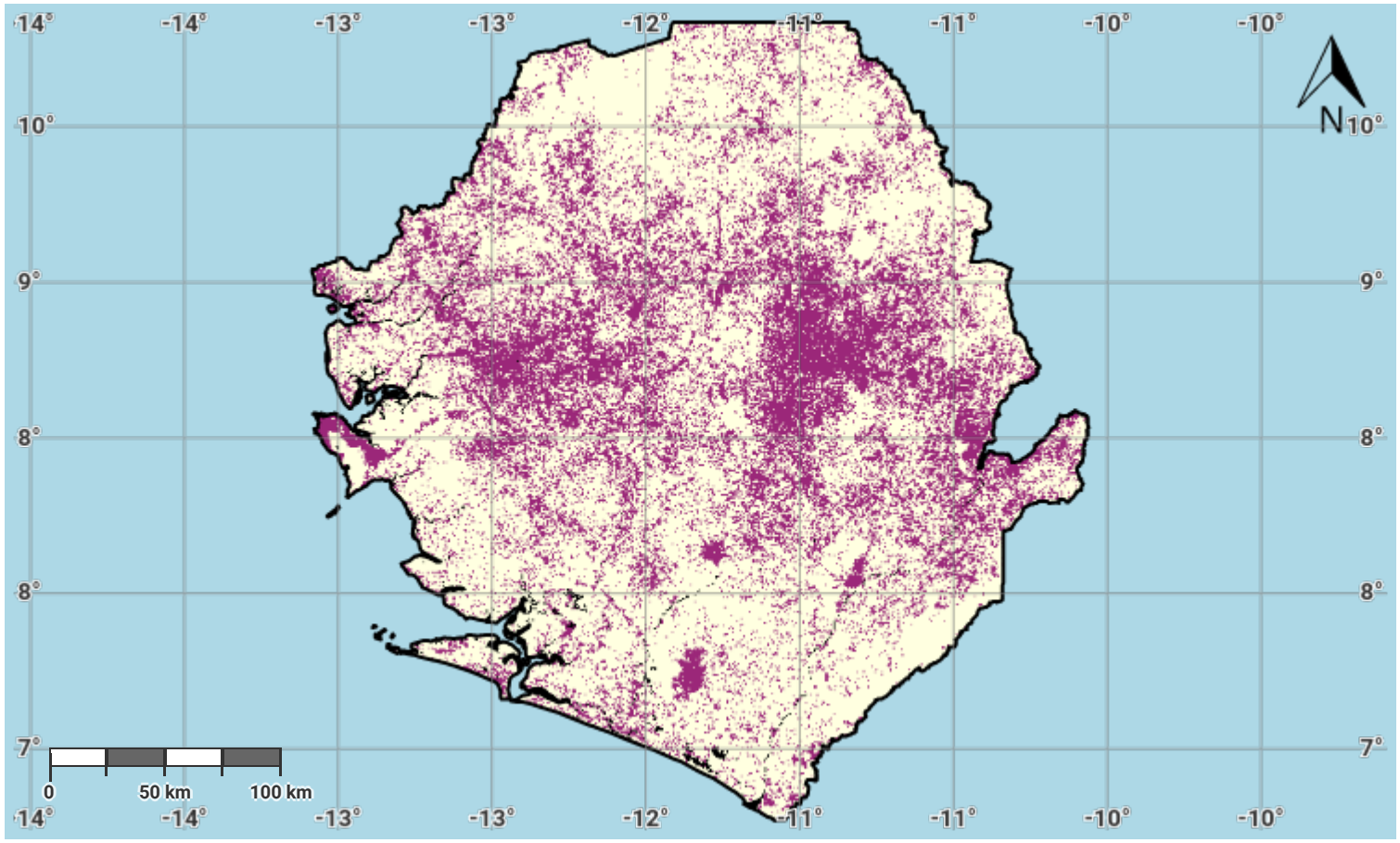
Sierra Leone – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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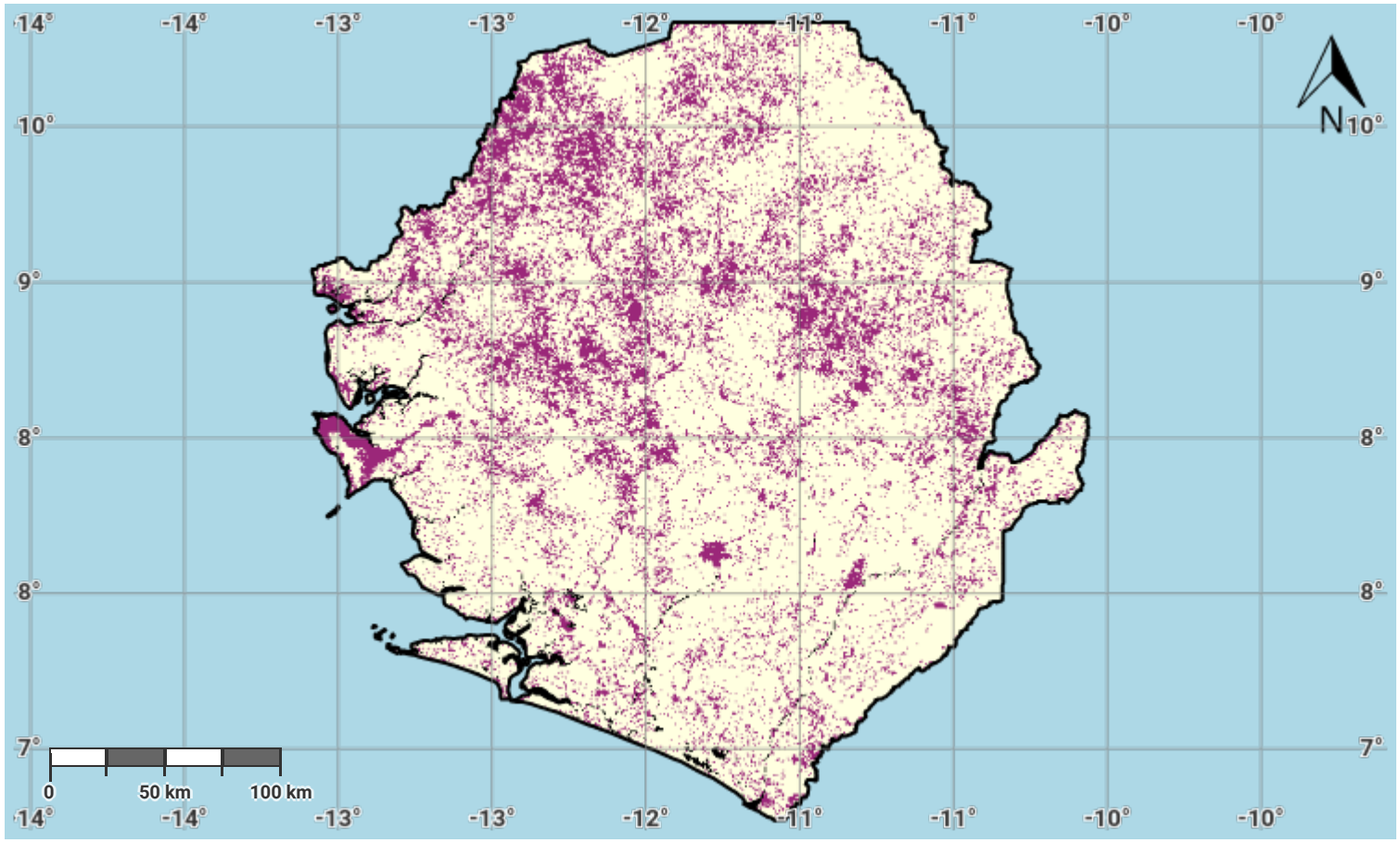
Source Data Credits

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

Sierra Leone – 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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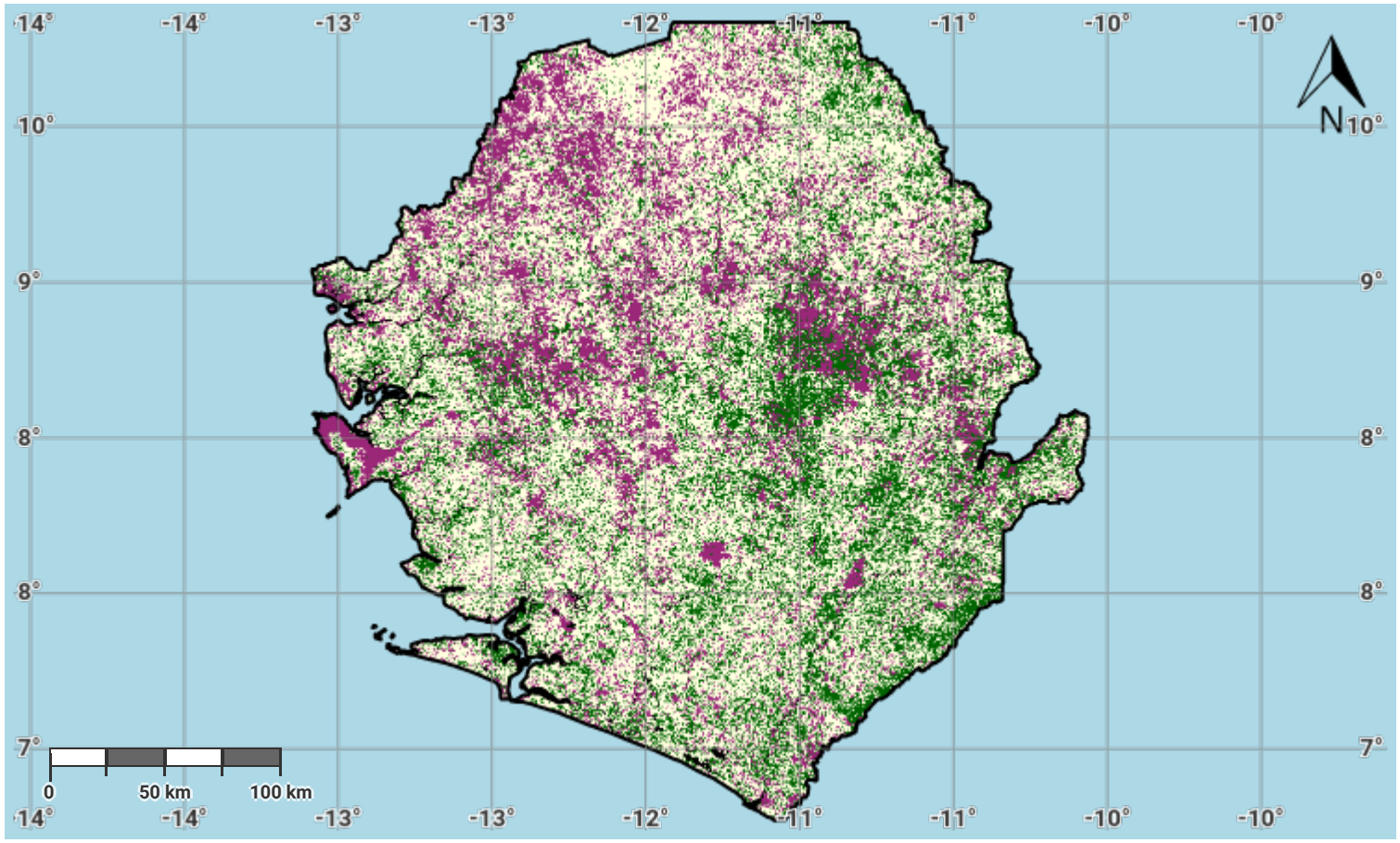
Sierra Leone – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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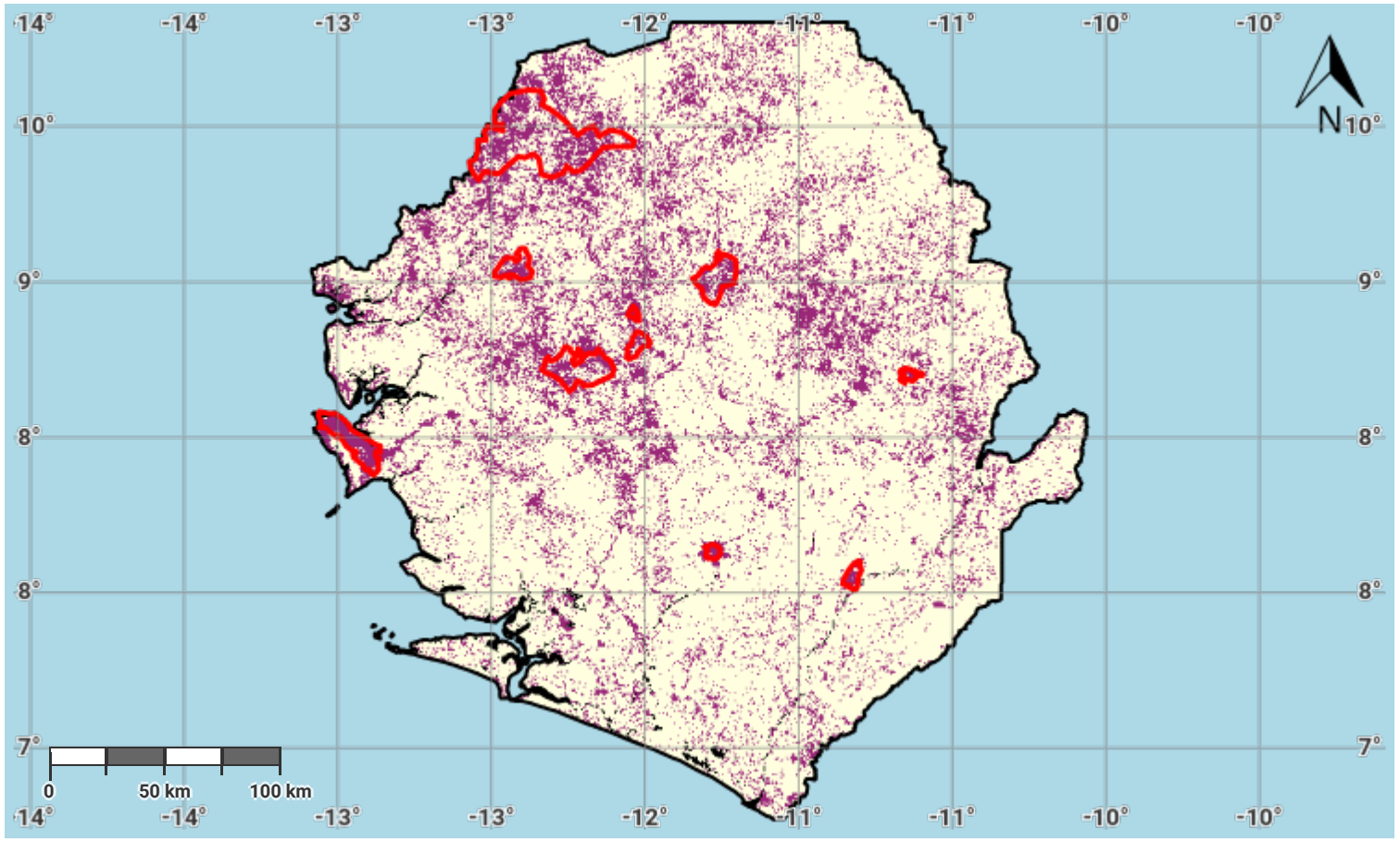
Sierra Leone – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (MultiPolygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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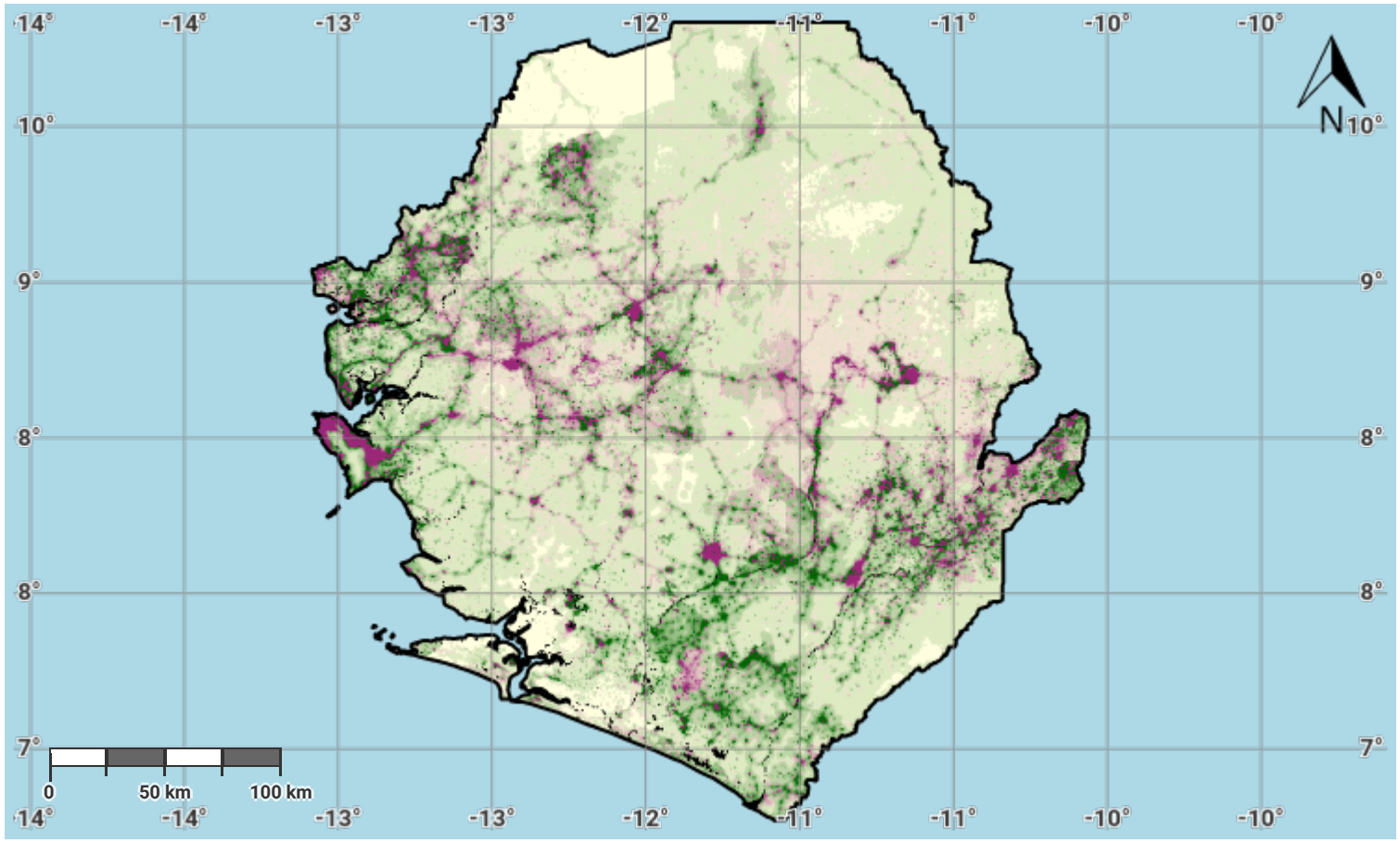
Source Data Credits

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

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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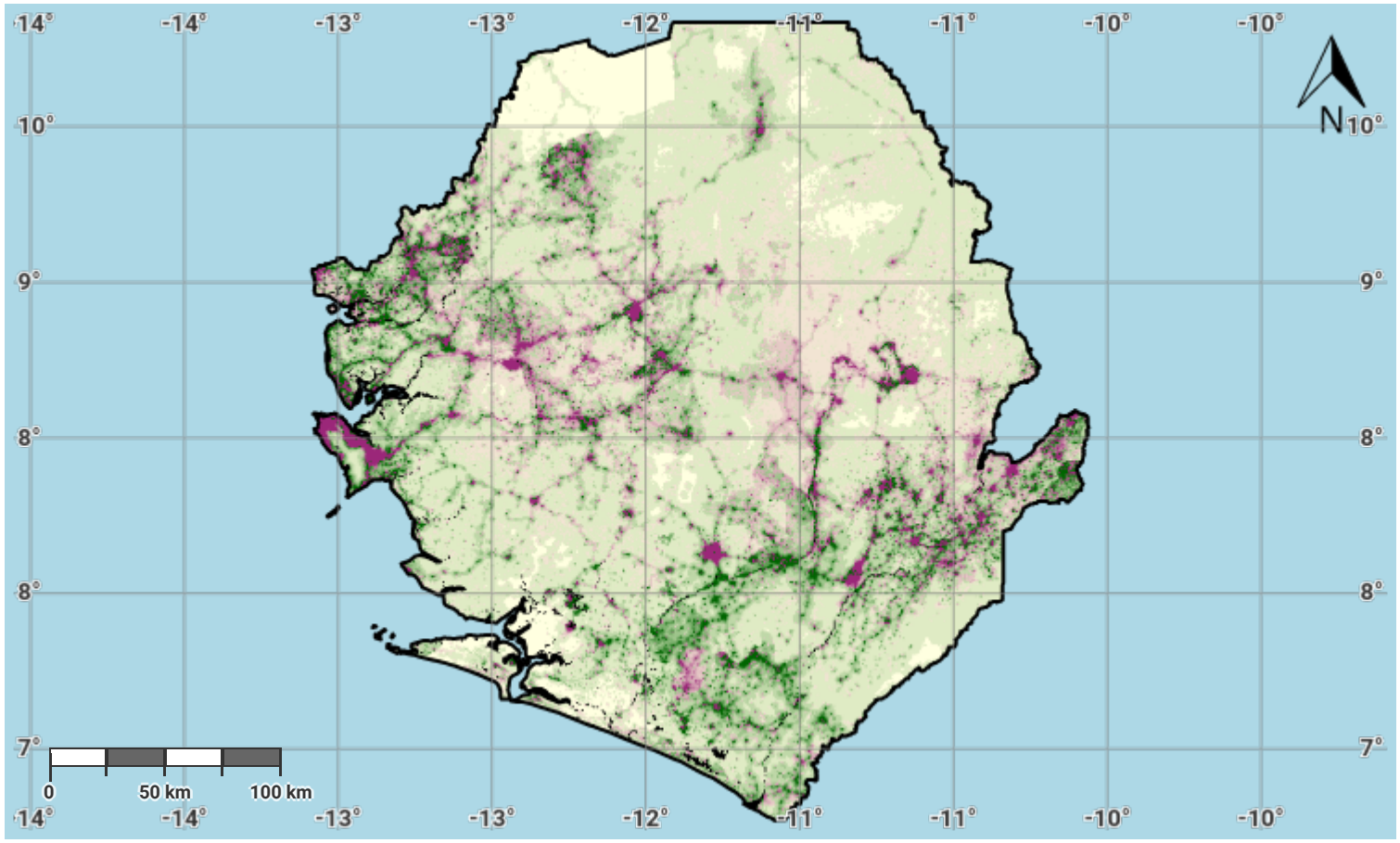
Source Data Credits

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

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 80
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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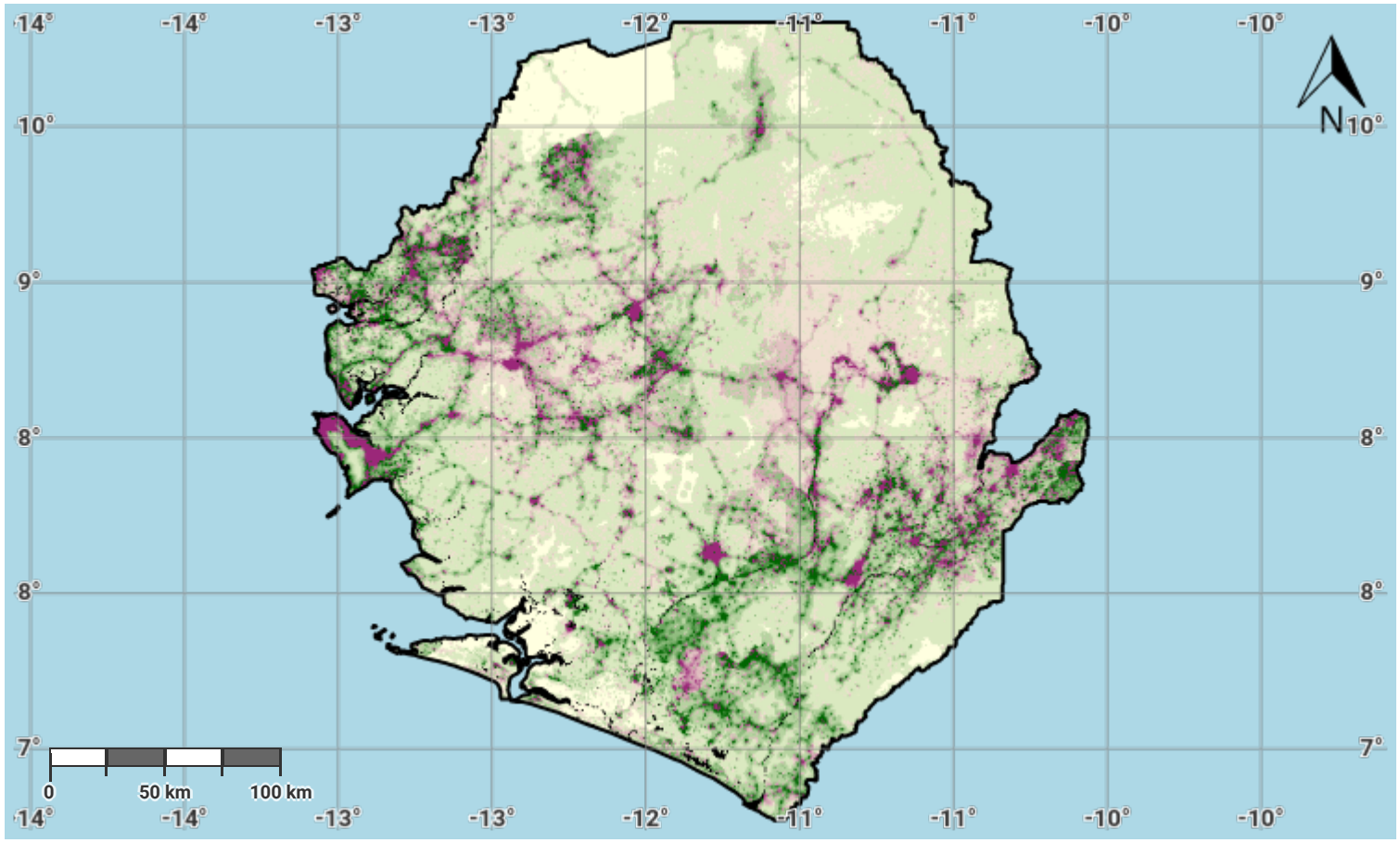
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 70
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 70
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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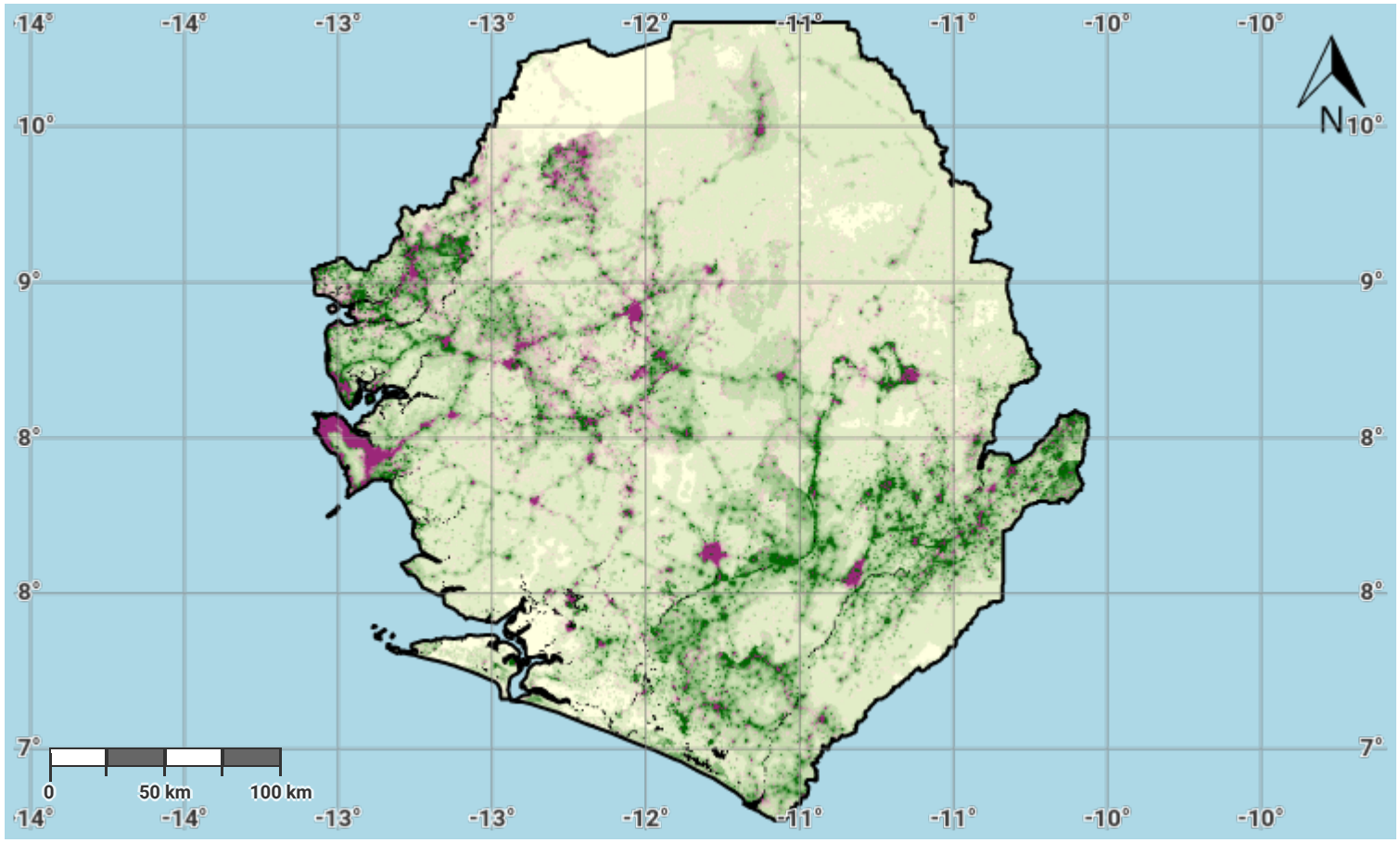
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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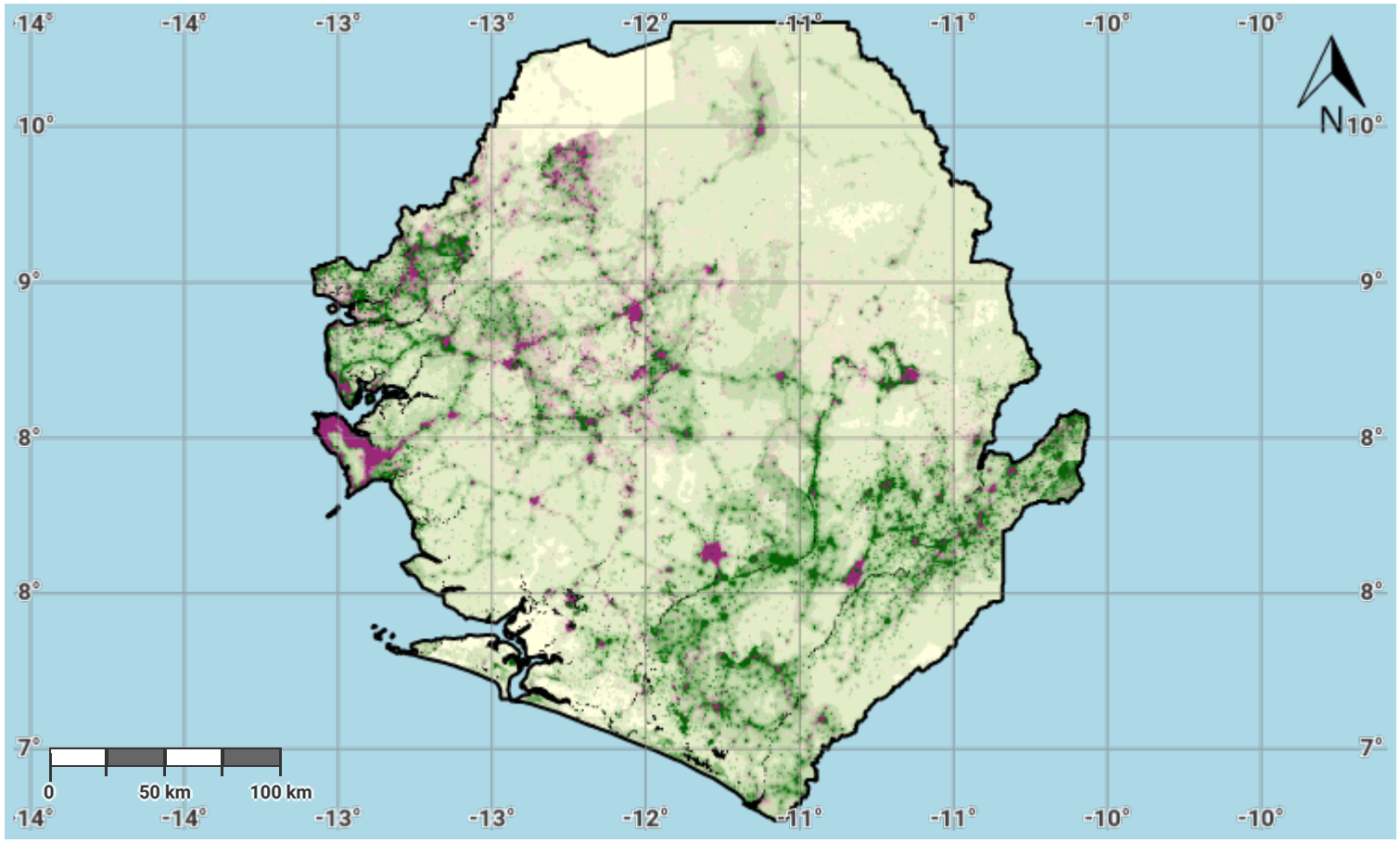
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 90
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 90
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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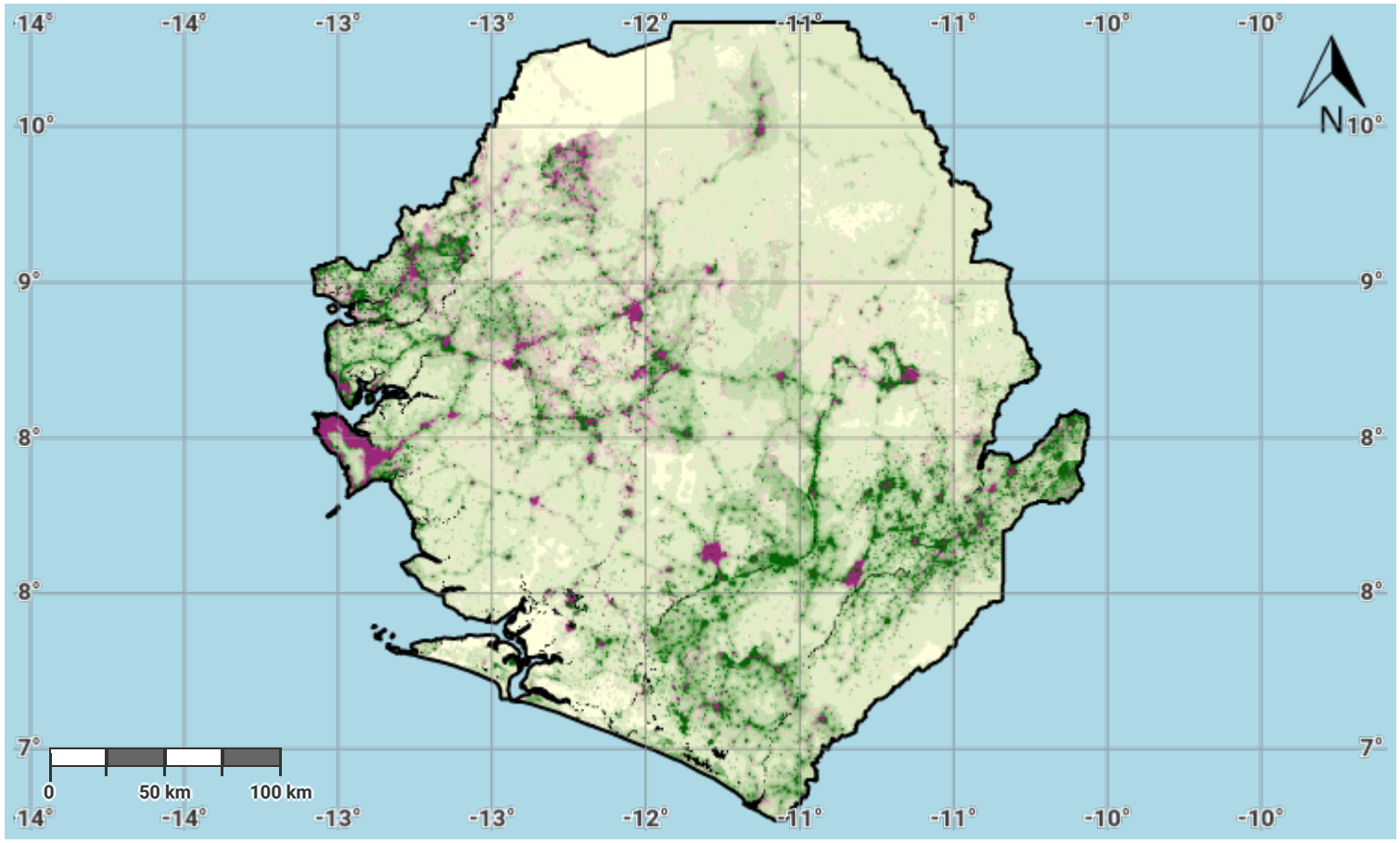
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sierra Leone – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 90
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 90
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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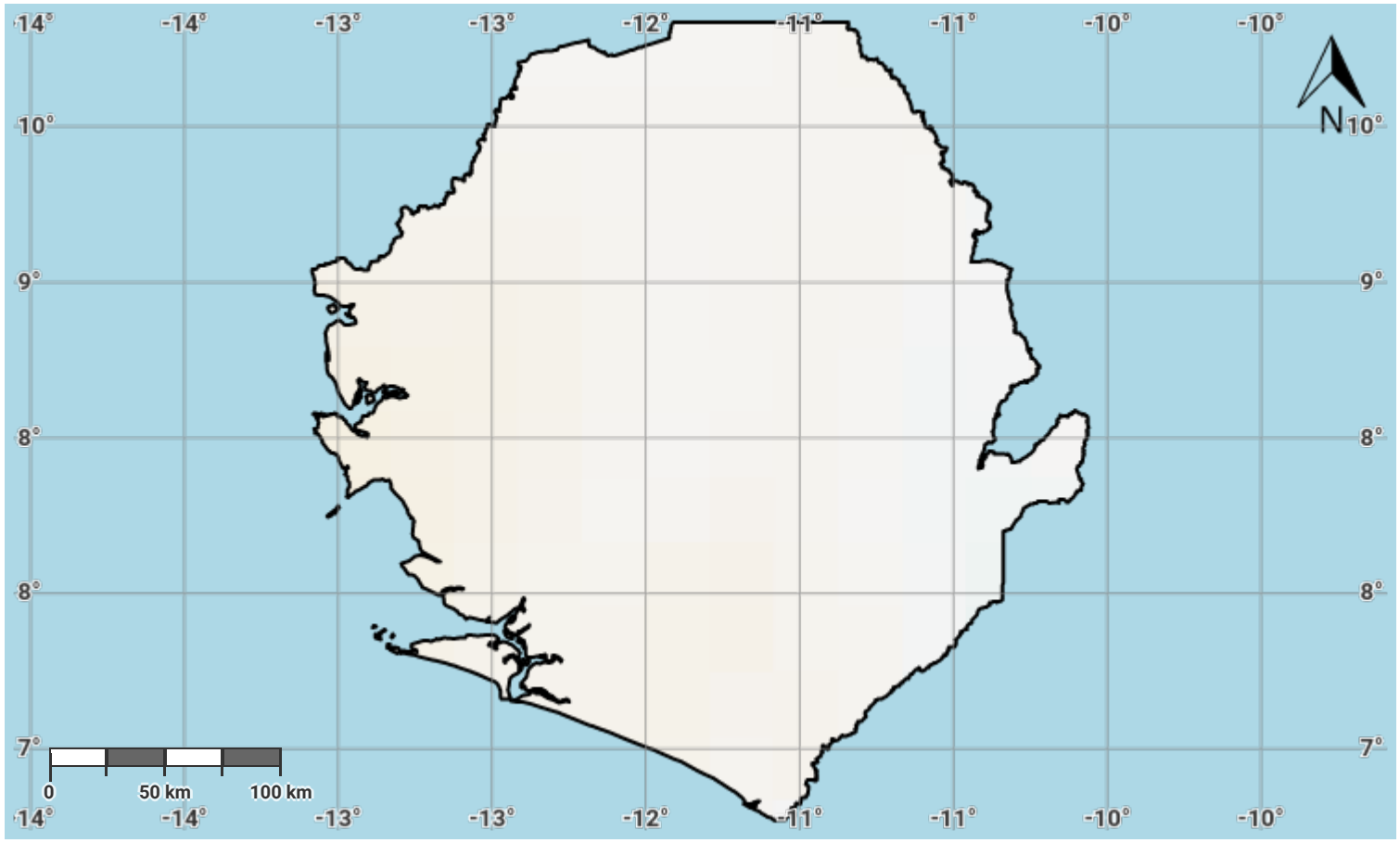
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Sierra Leone – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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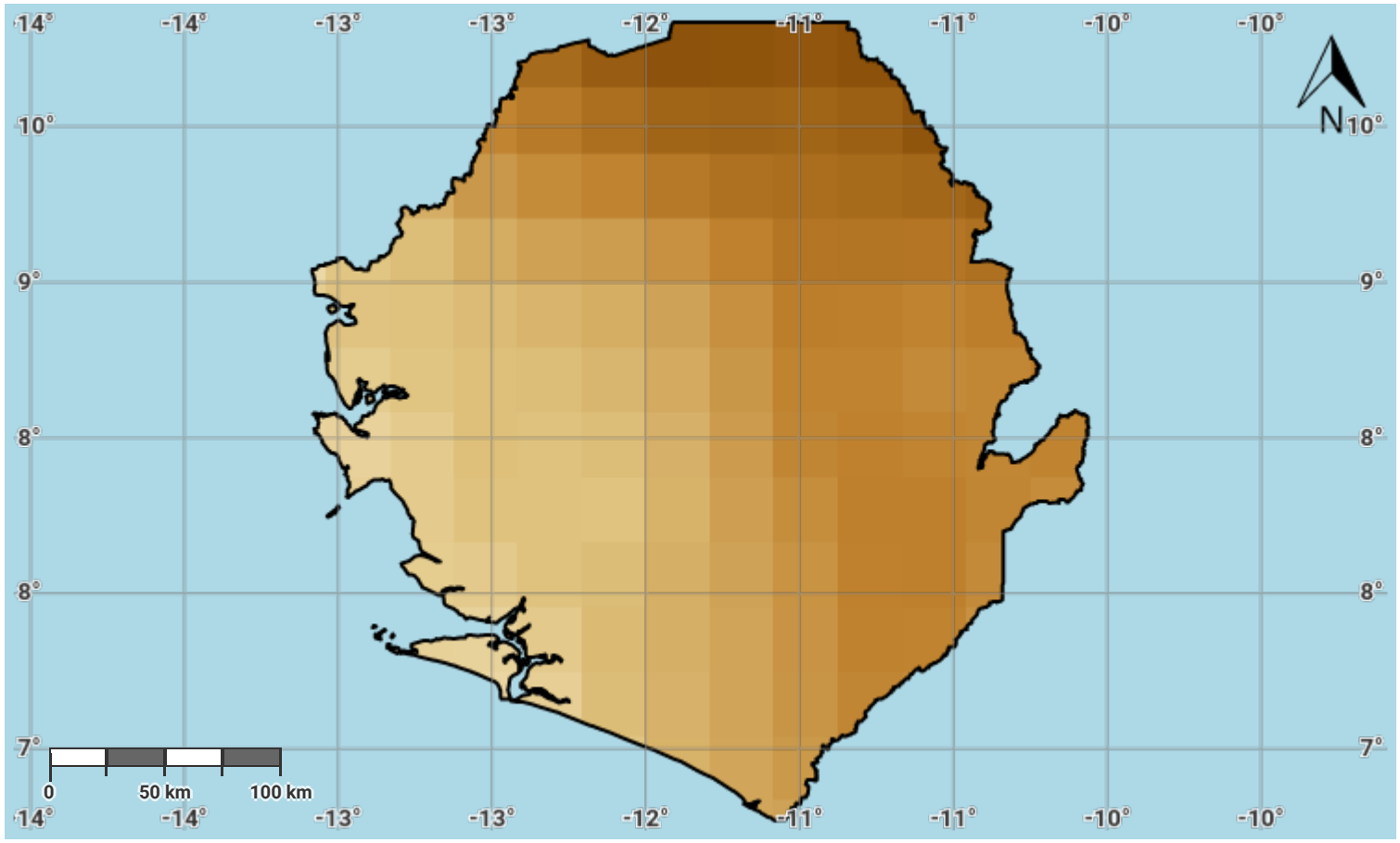
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Sierra Leone – 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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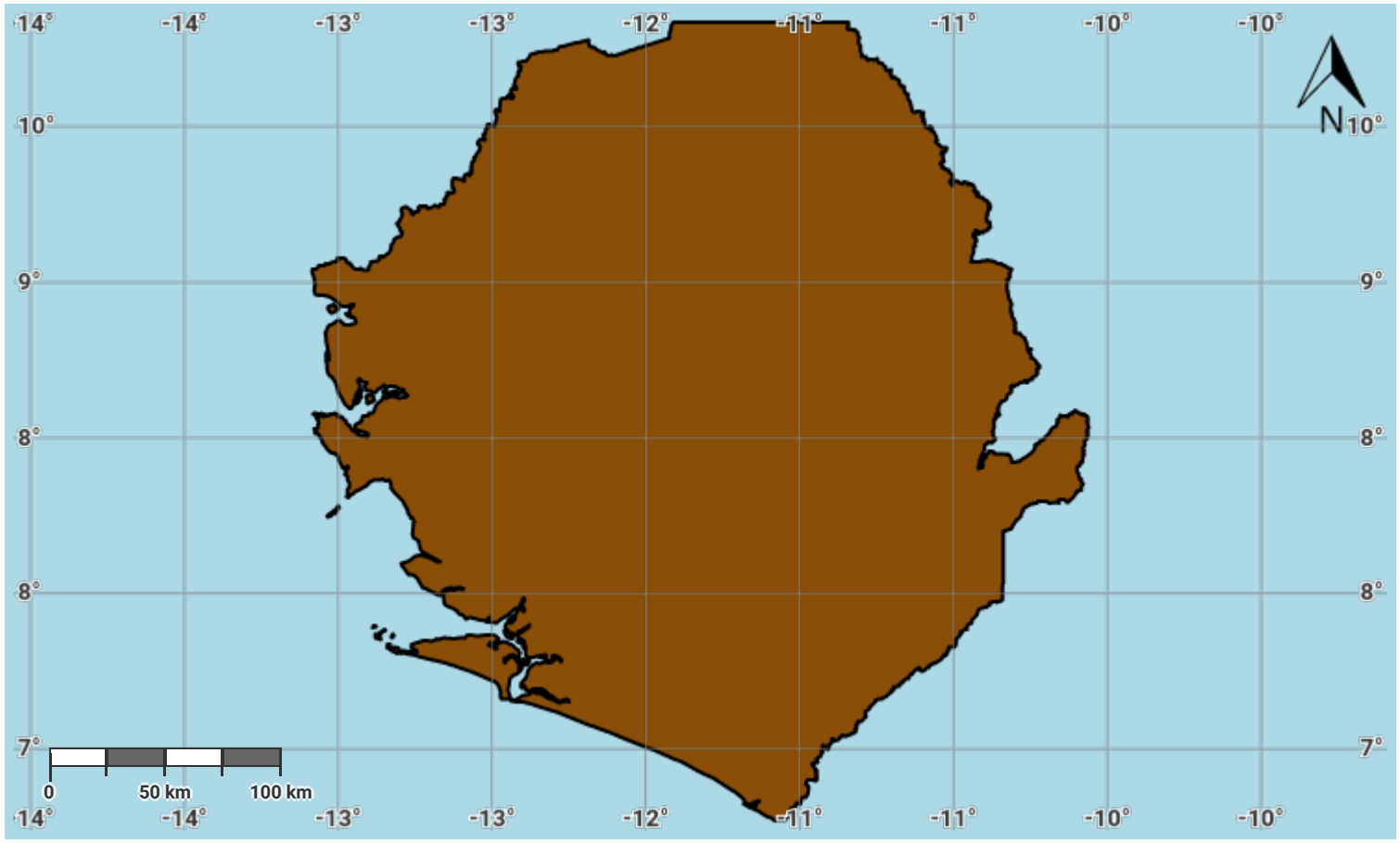
Sierra Leone – SO3-1.M3

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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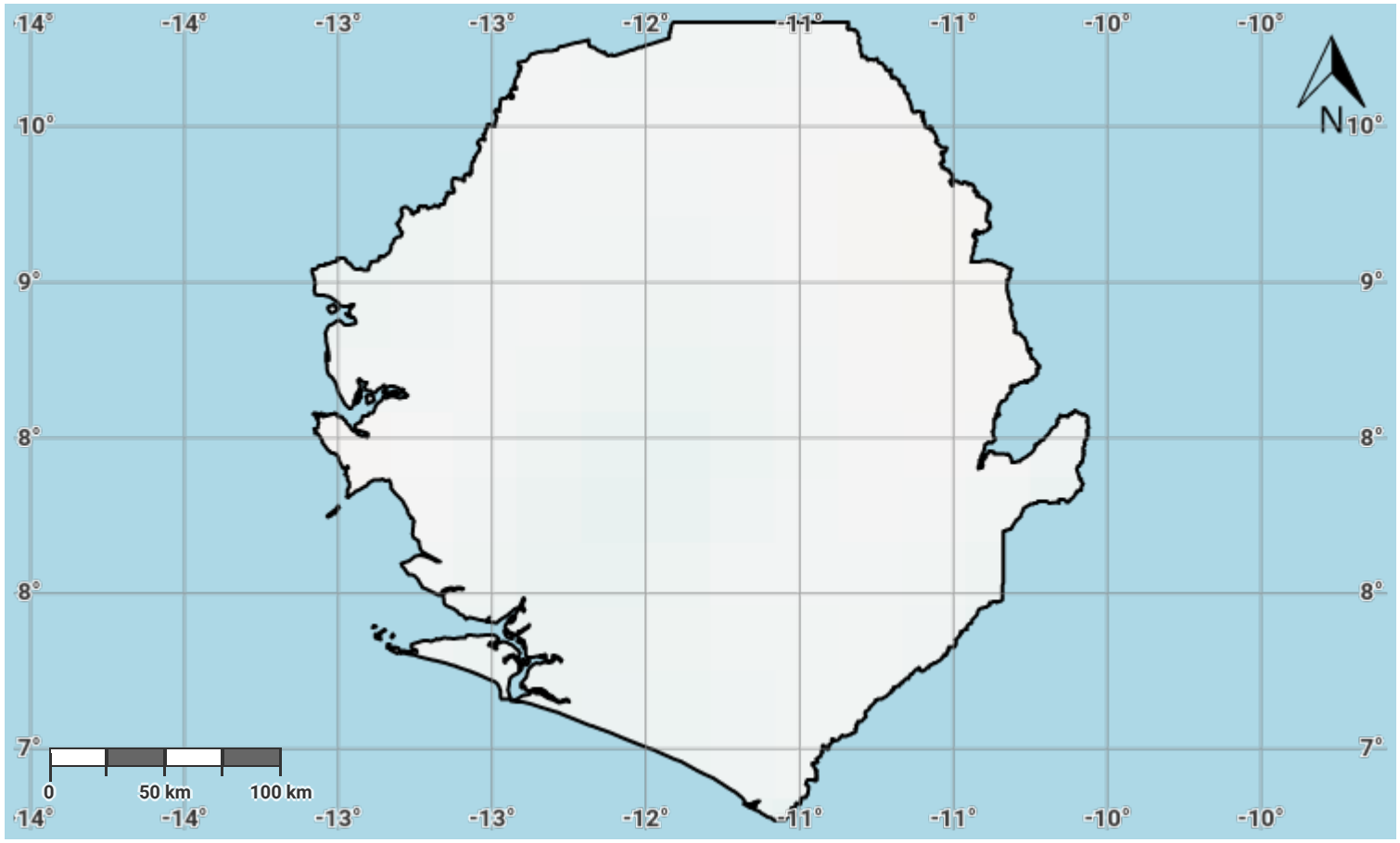
Sierra Leone – SO3-1.M4

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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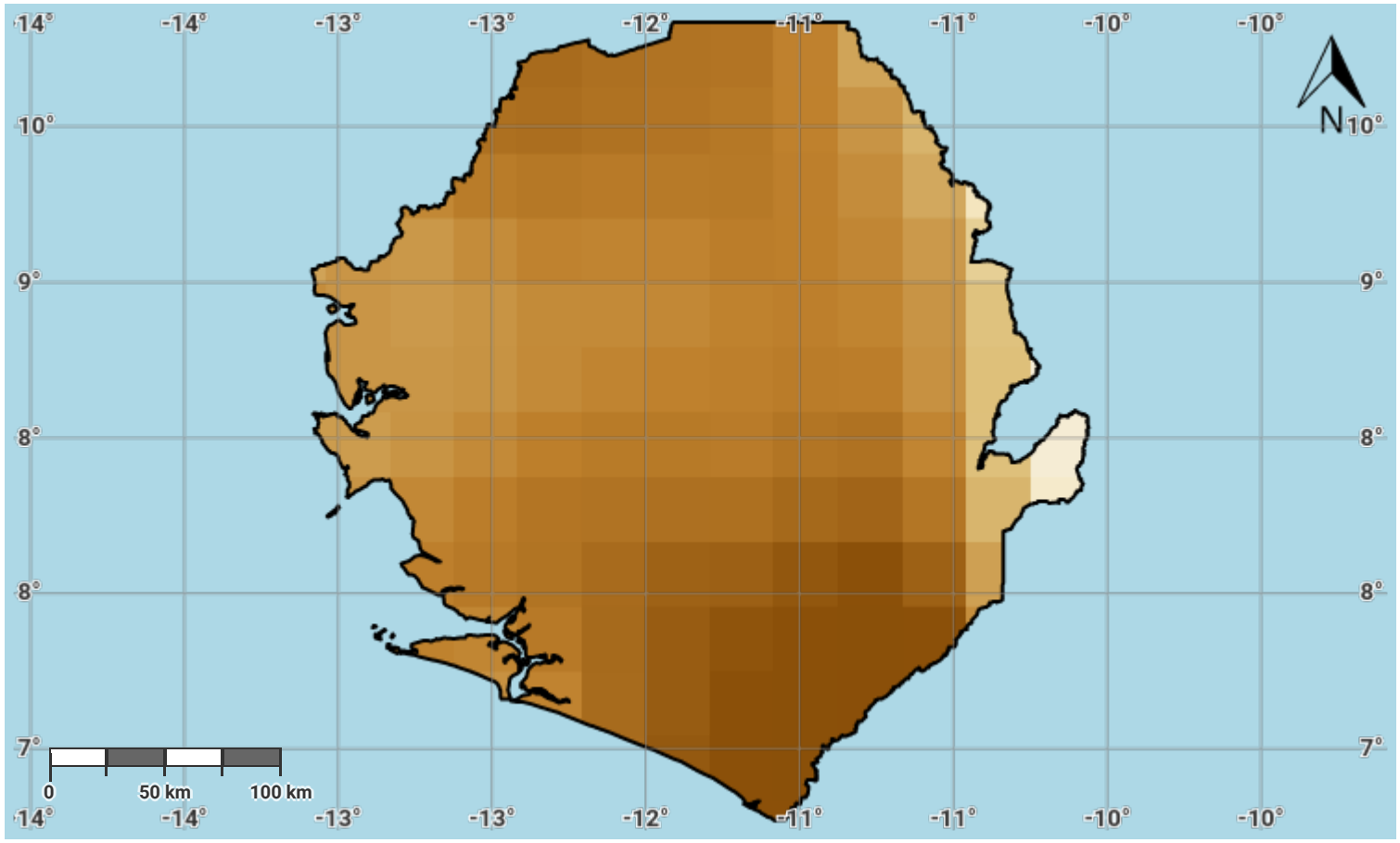
Sierra Leone – SO3-1.M5

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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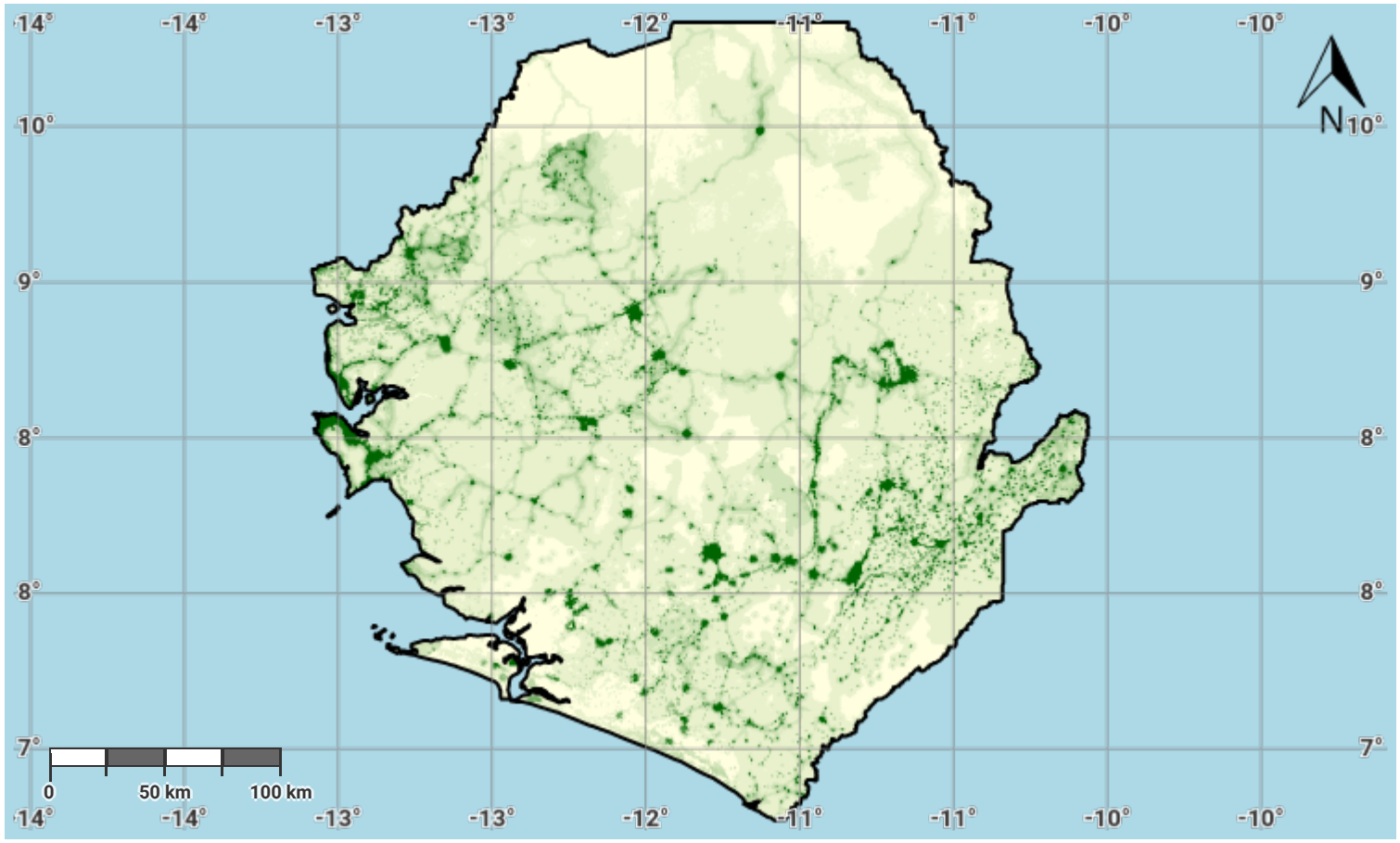
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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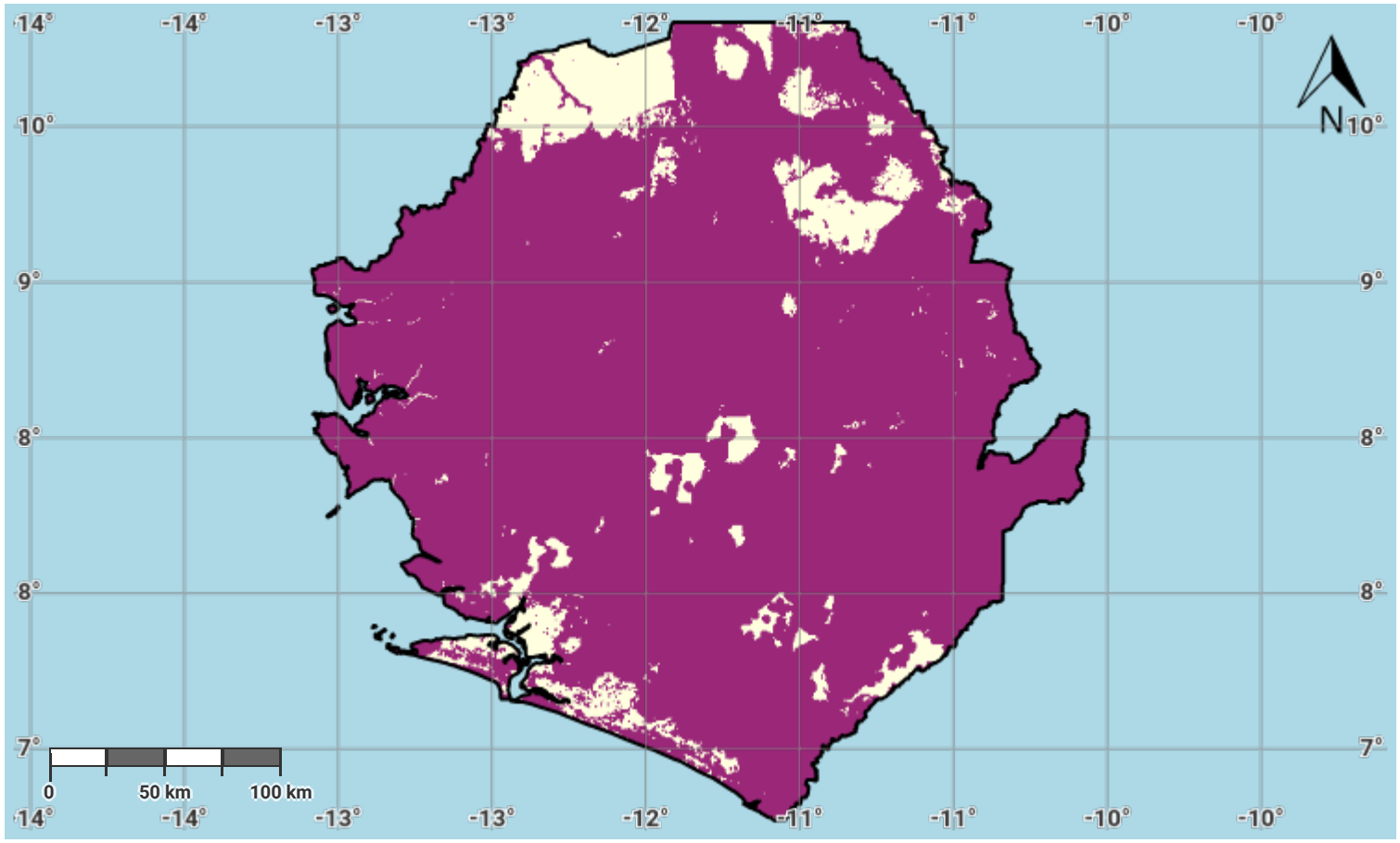
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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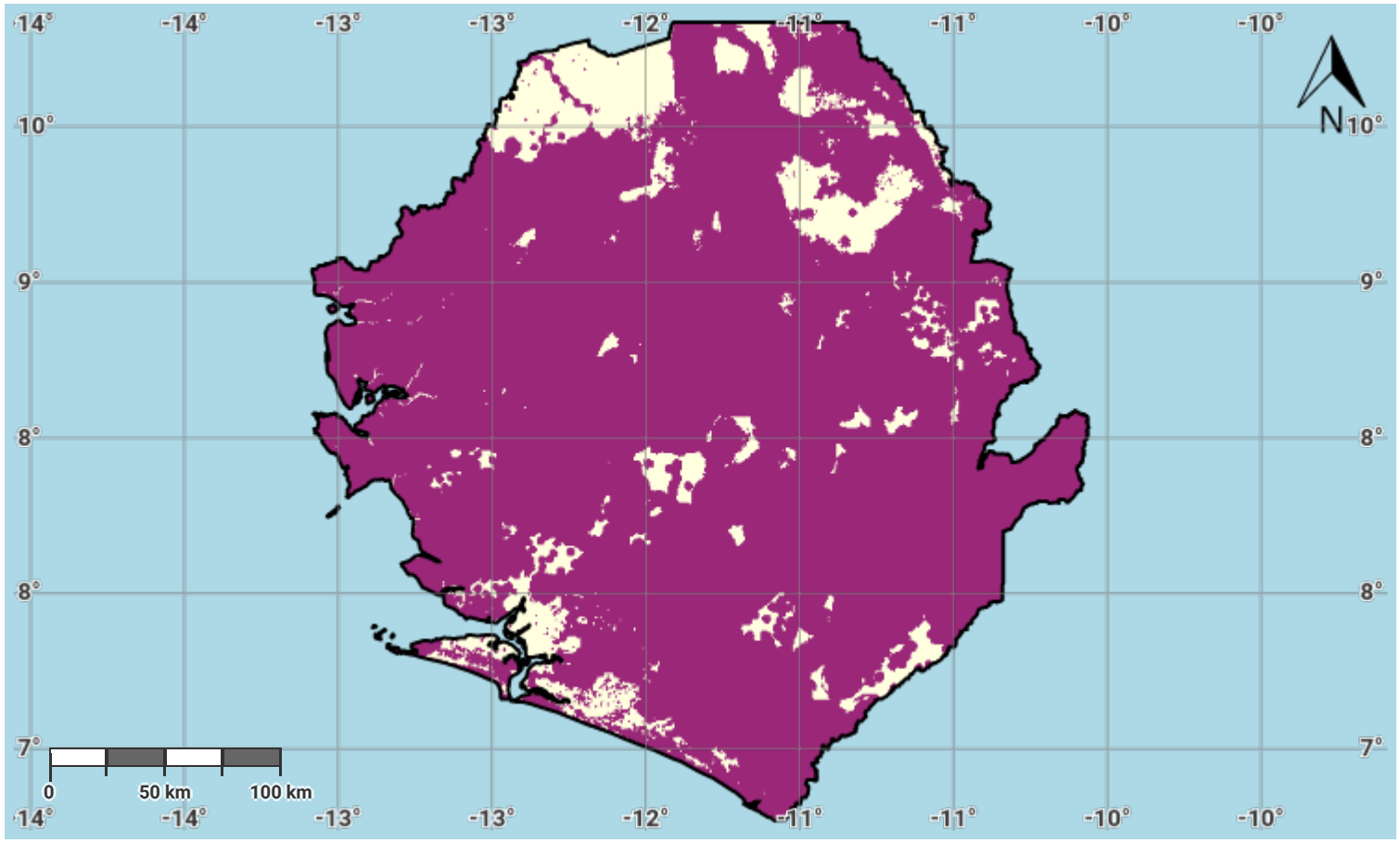
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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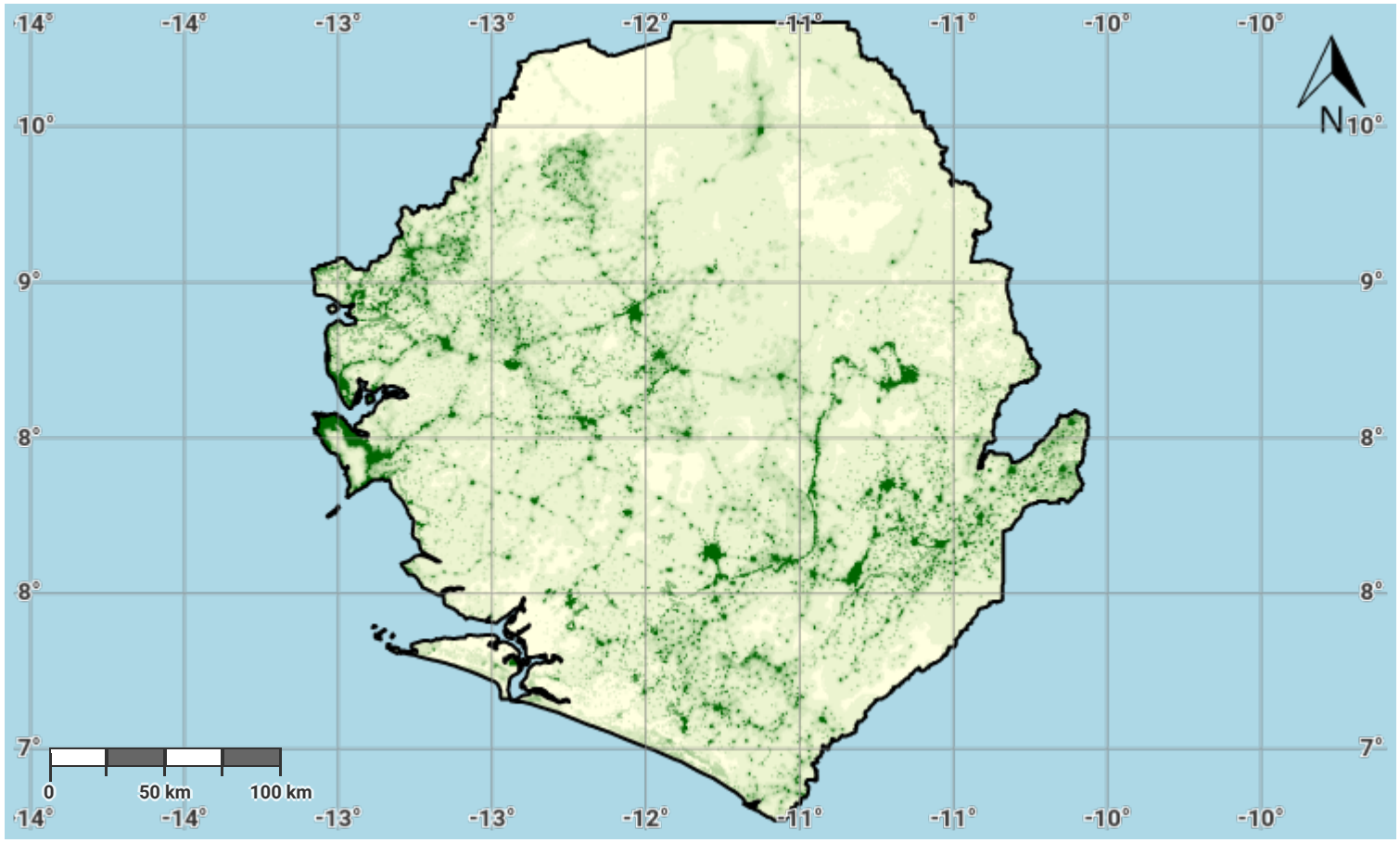
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 280
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 280
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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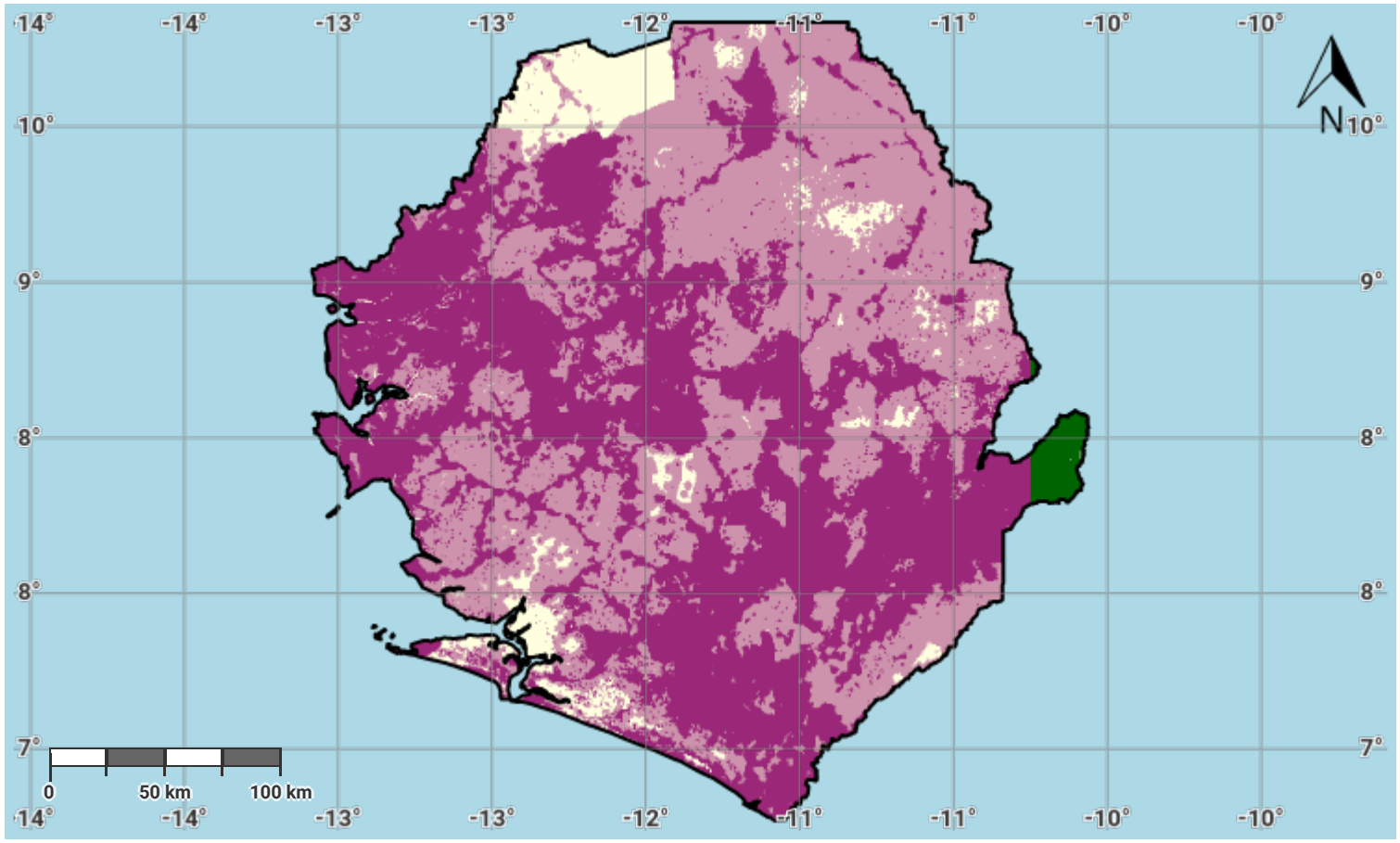
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 40
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 40
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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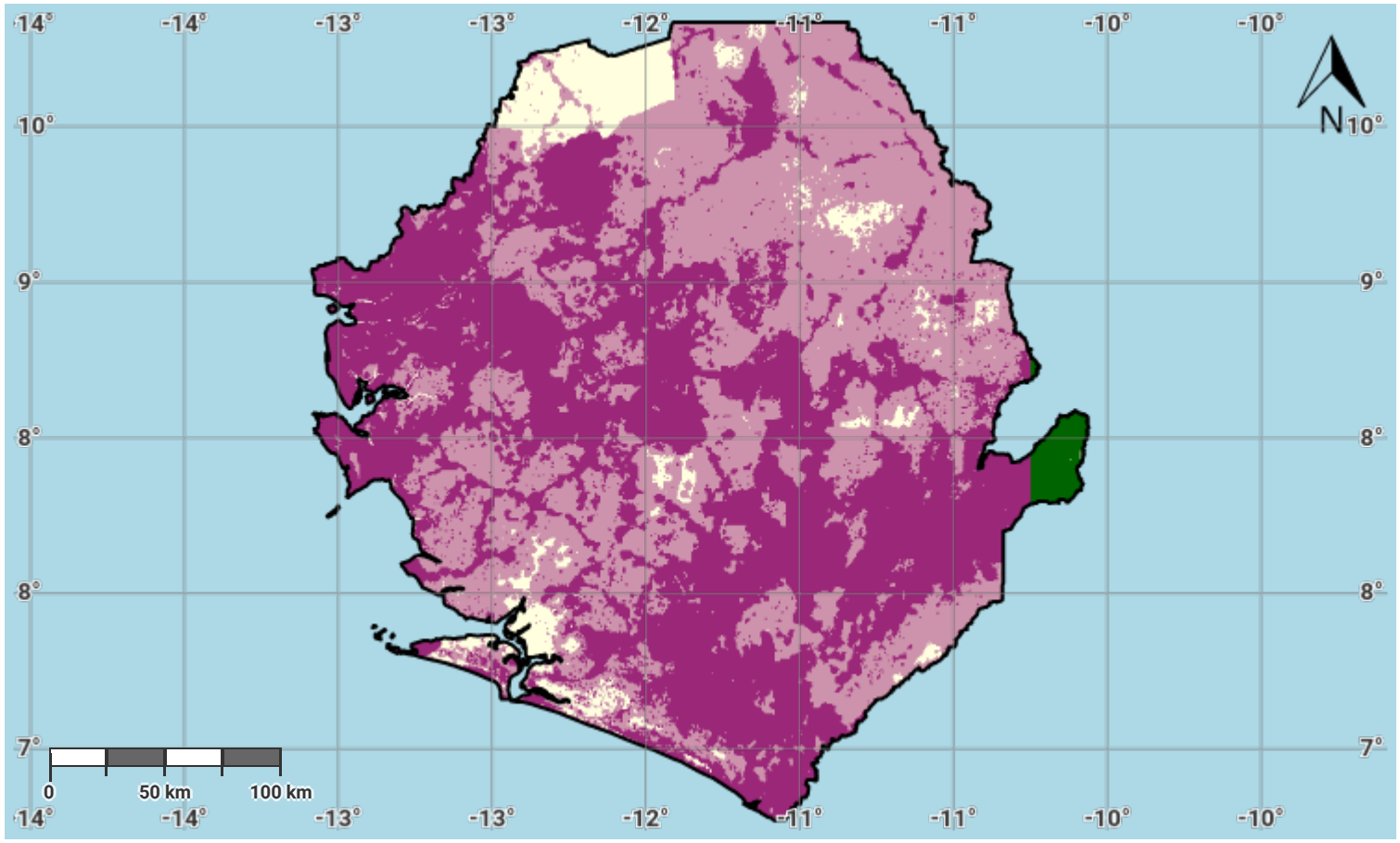
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 20
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 20
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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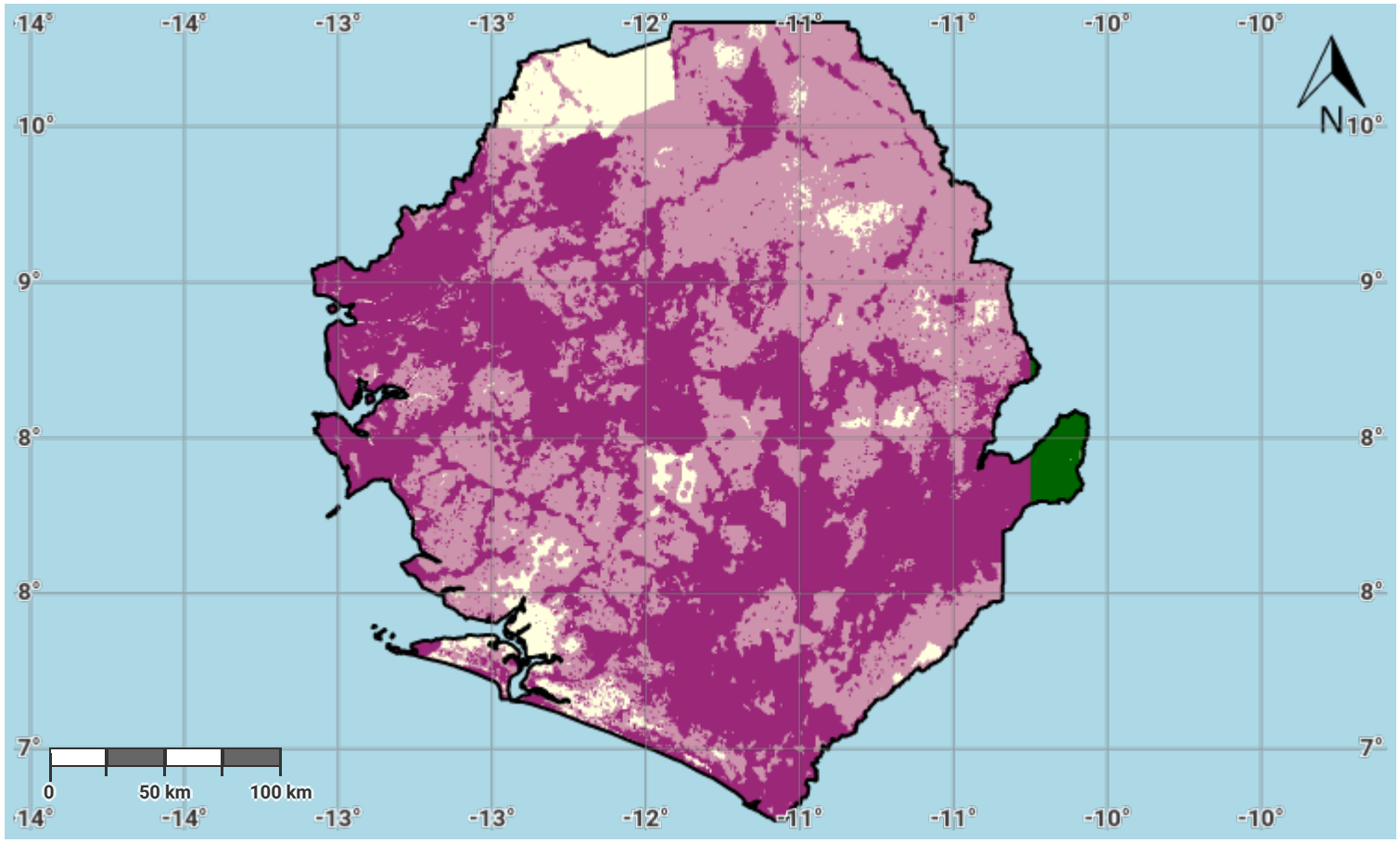
Sierra Leone – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 20
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 20
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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