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

Report from Somalia

United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

prais4

prais4

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Contents

I. Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period

J. Land productivity degradation in the baseline period

K. Land productivity degradation in the reporting period

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

M. Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year

N. Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year

O. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

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

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

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

V. Land Degradation Hotspots

W. Land Improvement Brightspots

X. Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions

Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

AB. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AC. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AD. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

AE. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

AF. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period

AG. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

AH. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period

AI. Drought hazard in the reporting period

AJ. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AL. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

AM. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

AN. Drought exposure in the reporting period

AO. Female drought exposure in the reporting period

AP. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	632 036	1 186	633 222	
2 005	632 036	1 186	633 222	
2 010	632 036	1 186	633 222	
2 015	632 036	1 186	633 222	
2 019	632 026	1 196	633 222	

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
Vegetation Loss	Croplands	Croplands
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Wetland Drainage	Water bodies	Other Lands

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

◉ Yes

◯ No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	33 521	478 174	62 611	614	426	56 689	1 187	
2001	33 700	477 203	62 612	614	429	57 478	1 187	
2002	33 705	476 948	62 775	614	431	57 563	1 187	
2003	33 758	476 839	62 768	614	431	57 625	1 187	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	34 728	476 353	62 691	614	432	57 217	1 187	
2005	34 739	476 239	62 724	614	436	57 284	1 187	
2006	34 878	476 169	62 721	614	443	57 211	1 187	
2007	35 094	476 014	62 776	614	446	57 092	1 187	
2008	35 347	475 773	62 800	614	451	57 051	1 187	
2009	35 391	475 875	62 864	614	454	56 837	1 187	
2010	35 415	475 630	62 917	614	457	57 003	1 187	
2011	35 457	476 174	62 899	614	459	56 433	1 187	
2012	35 474	476 684	62 916	614	462	55 886	1 187	
2013	35 566	477 326	62 925	614	468	55 137	1 187	
2014	36 085	477 409	62 907	614	479	54 543	1 187	
2015	36 085	477 407	62 903	614	486	54 542	1 187	
2016	37 549	476 289	62 501	606	510	54 581	1 187	
2017	38 221	475 691	62 422	606	525	54 571	1 187	
2018	39 639	476 326	62 307	606	526	52 632	1 187	
2019	43 829	474 076	62 010	603	564	50 944	1 196	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	33 351	151	10	0	0	9	0	33 521
Grasslands (km²)	2 111	472 390	953	0	36	2 684	0	478 174
Croplands (km²)	563	134	61 903	0	11	0	0	62 611
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	614	0	0	0	615
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	426	0	0	426
Other Lands (km²)	59	4 732	37	0	12	51 850	0	56 690
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 186	1 186
Total	36 085	477 407	62 903	614	485	54 543	1 186	

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)
Total	43 828	474 076	62 010	603	564	50 944	1 196	

	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)	36 037	42	2	0	3	0	0	36 084
Grasslands (km²)	6 724	469 759	387	0	38	492	6	477 406
Croplands (km²)	861	403	61 611	0	24	0	3	62 902
Wetlands (km²)	9	0	0	603	2	0	0	614
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	486	0	0	486
Other Lands (km²)	197	3 872	10	0	11	50 452	0	54 542
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 187	1 187
Total	43 828	474 076	62 010	603	564	50 944	1 196	

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	3 047	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	630 174	99 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	12 051	1 .9
Land area with stable land cover	620 144	97 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	1 026	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1 228	4 401	9 121	11 667	6 928	7
Grasslands	13 397	43 238	97 360	182 403	130 009	5 983
Croplands	601	10 461	19 595	11 277	19 955	14
Wetlands	25	29	180	298	76	6
Artificial surfaces	6	14	173	138	71	24
Other Lands	309	1 164	23 864	17 081	4 319	5 112
Water bodies	9	23	154	44	177	779

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	5 003	8 776	10 880	3 844	6 067	6
Grasslands	53 688	94 296	158 513	66 788	86 698	5 968
Croplands	2 416	15 313	32 271	3 132	8 008	14
Wetlands	43	122	256	105	72	6
Artificial surfaces	17	50	252	28	65	24
Other Lands	1 886	15 233	22 839	1 779	2 652	5 088
Water bodies	25	44	236	42	60	779

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	4 732	104	132	1 525	2 432	534
Grasslands	Other Lands	2 684	38	110	1 839	533	128
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 111	77	224	792	671	346
Grasslands	Croplands	953	18	57	111	442	325

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	7 952	1 848	1 598	2 128	1 221	1 155
Other Lands	Grasslands	7 512	382	3 524	2 646	391	521
Grasslands	Other Lands	1 459	150	554	569	63	111
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 058	102	227	478	113	139

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	75 831	12 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	545 018	86 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	11 186	1 .8

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	105 896	16 .8
Land area with stable land productivity	309 217	48 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	205 748	32 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	11 173	1 .8

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	33	26	41	24	37	15	6
2001	33	26	41	24	37	15	6
2002	33	26	41	24	37	15	6
2003	33	26	41	24	37	15	6
2004	32	26	41	24	37	15	6
2005	32	26	41	24	36	15	6
2006	32	26	41	24	36	15	6
2007	32	26	41	24	36	15	6
2008	32	26	41	24	35	15	6
2009	31	26	41	24	35	15	6
2010	31	26	41	24	35	15	6
2011	31	26	41	24	35	15	6
2012	31	26	41	24	34	15	6
2013	31	26	41	24	34	16	6
2014	31	26	41	24	33	16	6
2015	36	25	40	24	37	15	6
2016	35	26	41	24	35	15	6
2017	34	26	41	24	34	15	6
2018	33	26	41	24	34	15	6
2019	30	26	41	24	32	16	6
2020							

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

◯ Modified Tier 1 methods and data

◉ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)

◯ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	4 732	14 .6	19 .1	6 900 895	9 020 914	2 120 019

| 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	2 111	29 .5	29 .5	6 230 205	6 230 128	-77
Grasslands	Croplands	953	37 .7	33 .5	3 591 132	3 195 721	-395 411
Grasslands	Other Lands	2 684	15 .3	6 .9	4 106 262	1 856 536	-2 249 726

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

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period | | | | | |
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 872	13 .1	13 .6	5 074 345	5 264 821	190 476
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	861	33 .8	34 .4	2 913 841	2 962 804	48 963
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	6 724	22 .4	22 .4	15 045 373	15 051 192	5 819
Grasslands	Other Lands	492	13 .9	11 .9	683 545	587 780	-95 765

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)	3 337	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	628 539	99 .4
Land area with no SOC data	158	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	6 195	1 .0
Land area with stable SOC	622 725	98 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	2 956	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	158	0 .0

General comments

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	79 140	12 .5
Reporting Period	232 936	36 .9
Change in degraded extent	153796	

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:

International organizations have mostly conducted the assessments with limited participation from the national institutions

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
Afmadow, Ceelwaaq & Garbahaarey, Qansax, Dheere, Burdale, Wanlaweyn, Jowhar, Buuloburde, Tayeeglow, Baledeyne, Xudur, Xarardheere, Hobyo, Cadaado, Caluula, Qandala, Qardho, Eyl, Garoowe, Taleex, Laasqoray, Boosaaso, Ceerigaabo, Ceel Afweyn, Caynabo, Shiikh, Berbera, Hargaysa, Gabiley, Boorame, Saylac and Jariiban	in Gedo, Lower Jubba, Bakool, Middle Shebeele, Hiiraan, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Waqooyi Galbeed, Awdal, Nugaal, Sanaag , Mudug and Bari	147 704	Site-based data	1. Grazing land management 2. Invasive Alien Species 3. Climate change 4. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 5. Cropland and agroforestry management 6. Non-timber natural resource extraction 7. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 8. 9. 10. 11.	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • 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 • Other/general /unspecified ○ Achieve LDN ○ Other/general /unspecified ○ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ○ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ○ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • 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	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	147 704						

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

						• 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
						  ○ Restore tree-covered areas	

Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	147 704						

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

1. Demographic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Economic
4. Cultural
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		1				
Total brightspot area		0				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Mudug, Karkar, Galgaduud, Bakool, Gedo, Sool, and Sanaag and Nugaal	Dhuusamareeb, Baardheere, CeerigaaboTayeeglow, Ceelwaaq, Cadaado, Ceel buur, Galkacyo, Galdogob, Qardho, Garowe,Bandar bayla,	0	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands ○ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ○ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • 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 protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • 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	
Total no. of brightpots		1				
Total brightspot area		0				

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

					○ Restore tree-covered areas
					
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ○ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ○ Reduce soil erosion
					  ○ Improve watershed/landscape management
					  ○ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	

Total no. of brightpots		1				
Total brightspot area		0				

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

1. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Institutional and policy reform
3. Social and cultural instruments
4. Legal and regulatory instruments
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Target 1: Rehabilitating of 988 ha of degraded forests	2024	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 2: Reduce conversion of forests and wetlands into land cover classes.	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 3: Minimize conversion of grassland and croplands into artificial surfaces	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 4: Improve land productivity on 33342 ha of Tree-covered areas, 472,227 ha of grassland, 7709 ha of cropland currently showing stressed productivity through sustainable land management practices	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 5: Stop the conversion of cropland to other land cover classes	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Not achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 6: Improve carbon stocks of cultivated (61898 ha) areas	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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
Target 7: Restore and increase the productivity of (448,527 km2) of agricultural land using modern agricultural techniques and SLM practice in all areas	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ◯ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 8: Rehabilitate and increase the productivity of (472,227 ha) grassland	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ◯ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 9: Stop the occurrence of soil erosion by rainwater, particularly in the northern ranges owing to steep topography by creating dams for water harvesting to be utilized for agricultural purposes	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ◯ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Target 10: Increase land protected against soil erosion to 1,034,509 ha	2024	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Partially achieved	◉ Yes ◯ No		
Target 11: Improve stressed/declining land productivity reduced by 25%	2030	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Not achieved	◉ Yes ◯ No		
Target12: Traditional Biomass energy consumption is reduced to 32%.	2024	areas identified as hotspots in the Somalia LDN		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse		Ongoing	◉ Yes ◯ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Target 1: Rehabilitating of 988 ha of degraded forests : 0 .00	
					Target 2: Reduce conversion of forests and wetlands into land cover classes.: 0 .00	
					Target 3: Minimize conversion of grassland and croplands into artificial surfaces : 0 .00	
					Target 4: Improve land productivity on 33342 ha of Tree-covered areas, 472,227 ha of grassland, 7709 ha of cropland currently showing stressed productivity through sustainable land management practices: 0 .00	
					Target 5: Stop the conversion of cropland to other land cover classes : 0 .00	
					Target 6: Improve carbon stocks of cultivated (61898 ha) areas: 0 .00	
					Target 7: Restore and increase the productivity of (448,527 km2) of agricultural land using modern agricultural techniques and SLM practice in all areas : 0 .00	
					Target 8: Rehabilitate and increase the productivity of (472,227 ha) grassland: 0 .00	
					Target 9: Stop the occurrence of soil erosion by rainwater, particularly in the northern ranges owing to steep topography by creating dams for water harvesting to be utilized for agricultural purposes: 0 .00	
					Target 10: Increase land protected against soil erosion to 1,034,509 ha : 0 .00	
					Target 11: Improve stressed/declining land productivity reduced by 25%: 0 .00	
					Target12: Traditional Biomass energy consumption is reduced to 32%.: 0 .00	

General comments

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

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	68.6
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

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			24
2001			25
2002			27
2003			29
2004			30
2005			32
2006			34
2007			34
2008			38
2009			38
2010			40
2011			42
2012			44
2013			46
2014			47
2015			49
2016			50
2017			52
2018			53
2019			55
2020	79	37	56

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: 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	863814	11 .3	429224	11 .2	434590	11 .4
Reporting period	1986582	22 .8	1002475	22 .9	984107	22 .7

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator | Comments

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Increase forest cover to 10.20% (2020) and maintained at 30% by 2030 through agroforestry and SLM in existing forests. Hence, there is a need to involve the private sector and integrate Sustainable Forest Management Plans into the regional plans	2030	National	Ongoing	
Promote the use of modern energy technology to reduce the traditional Biomass energy consumption from 65.77% in 2015 to 32%	2024	National	Ongoing	
improve land/soil conservation and Ecological restoration of degraded lands and farmland to achieve no net loss of productive land/soils and increase drought resiliency, adaptation capacity, and biodiversity services of agricultural ecosystems	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	282 685	34 991	23 891	3 558	288 098
2001	291 108	69 950	43 561	7 538	221 066
2002	237 295	0	0	0	395 928
2003	263 257	42 225	14 974	0	312 767
2004	154 798	0	0	0	478 425
2005	223 010	98 915	66 433	1 803	243 062
2006	125 358	0	0	0	507 865
2007	312 160	33 189	27 561	68 190	192 124
2008	259 390	173 866	45 749	0	154 218
2009	272 443	85 154	18 889	10 116	246 621
2010	162 239	108 186	36 423	30 967	295 408
2011	162 858	52 911	50 983	51 508	314 963
2012	132 234	52 085	17 421	29 844	401 639
2013	14 488	0	0	0	618 735
2014	304 572	302	0	0	328 349
2015	280 843	0	0	0	352 380
2016	400 143	3 877	6 095	19 361	203 746
2017	320 861	21 668	801	0	289 893
2018	284 846	2 631	0	0	345 746
2019	181 104	28 701	24 218	17 794	381 407
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	345 124	54 .6
2001	412 157	65 .2
2002	237 295	37 .5
2003	320 456	50 .7
2004	154 798	24 .5
2005	390 161	61 .7

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	125 358	19 .8
2007	441 099	69 .8
2008	479 005	75 .8
2009	386 602	61 .2
2010	337 815	53 .4
2011	318 260	50 .4
2012	231 584	36 .6
2013	14 488	2 .3
2014	304 873	48 .2
2015	280 843	44 .4
2016	429 477	68 .0
2017	343 330	54 .3
2018	287 477	45 .5
2019	251 816	39 .8
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	1121378	24.5	3299332	72.0	150467	3.3	512	0.0	10350	0.2	3 460 661	75.5
2001	724172	15.0	1698499	35.2	764882	15.9	1525230	31.7	105679	2.2	4 094 290	85.0
2002	1591875	32.0	3383683	68.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 383 683	68.0
2003	1684749	32.4	1472131	28.3	1514368	29.2	522577	10.1	0	0.0	3 509 076	67.6
2004	4780298	91.0	471706	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	471 706	9.0
2005	1037016	18.8	1488065	27.0	1122646	20.3	1769889	32.1	103094	1.9	4 483 694	81.2
2006	4243267	75.1	1408918	24.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 408 918	24.9
2007	2081634	35.4	2542658	43.2	1034657	17.6	142640	2.4	81849	1.4	3 801 804	64.6
2008	1332002	22.0	3463320	57.2	824698	13.6	432044	7.1	0	0.0	4 720 062	78.0
2009	2802327	44.6	2351234	37.5	964794	15.4	151565	2.4	7863	0.1	3 475 456	55.4
2010	1685928	26.1	2816571	43.7	1531490	23.7	336307	5.2	81893	1.3	4 766 261	73.9
2011	1935295	29.2	3109032	47.0	729967	11.0	646572	9.8	200995	3.0	4 686 566	70.8
2012	4271395	61.8	2103768	30.4	431822	6.2	49617	0.7	55967	0.8	2 641 174	38.2
2013	6928849	97.3	190037	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	190 037	2.7
2014	4896199	66.4	2472381	33.5	3092	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 475 473	33.6
2015	5045169	66.5	2546164	33.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 546 164	33.5
2016	1501867	19.2	5985204	76.4	39	0.0	55032	0.7	288927	3.7	6 329 202	80.8
2017	2210023	27.3	5077039	62.7	802118	9.9	2550	0.0	0	0.0	5 881 707	72.7
2018	2854195	34.3	5353753	64.4	102352	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 456 105	65.7
2019	4078018	47.2	1177914	13.6	386187	4.5	677620	7.8	2318495	26.8	4 560 216	52.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	573297	24.9	1650268	71.6	75388	3.3	288	0.0	5722	0.2	1 731 666	75.1

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	375189	15.5	863557	35.6	378257	15.6	755527	31.2	51704	2.1	2 049 045	84.5
2002	805240	32.2	1698052	67.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 698 052	67.8
2003	863248	33.1	737560	28.3	748835	28.7	258932	9.9	0	0.0	1 745 327	66.9
2004	2399109	90.9	239372	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	239 372	9.1
2005	538621	19.4	754136	27.2	554346	20.0	875382	31.6	51082	1.8	2 234 946	80.6
2006	2130529	75.1	705390	24.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	705 390	24.9
2007	1061608	36.0	1261729	42.8	512817	17.4	72394	2.5	42438	1.4	1 889 378	64.0
2008	664743	21.9	1734654	57.2	411515	13.6	220367	7.3	0	0.0	2 366 536	78.1
2009	1396382	44.3	1182000	37.5	490914	15.6	77706	2.5	4085	0.1	1 754 705	55.7
2010	869669	26.9	1400722	43.3	758890	23.4	168827	5.2	40198	1.2	2 368 637	73.1
2011	960599	28.9	1563847	47.1	365027	11.0	323816	9.8	106580	3.2	2 359 270	71.1
2012	2135390	61.6	1061453	30.6	214007	6.2	26292	0.8	30661	0.9	1 332 413	38.4
2013	3479212	97.4	93542	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	93 542	2.6
2014	2455221	66.3	1244487	33.6	1716	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 246 203	33.7
2015	2518127	66.0	1295051	34.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 295 051	34.0
2016	780295	19.8	2984691	75.8	18	0.0	27247	0.7	142833	3.6	3 154 789	80.2
2017	1121615	27.6	2534116	62.3	408772	10.1	1181	0.0	0	0.0	2 944 069	72.4
2018	1436717	34.4	2688082	64.4	52193	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 740 275	65.6
2019	2071456	47.7	594806	13.7	190946	4.4	335685	7.7	1149538	26.5	2 270 975	52.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	548081	24.1	1649064	72.4	75079	3.3	224	0.0	4628	0.2	1 728 995	75.9
2001	348983	14.6	834942	34.9	386625	16.1	769703	32.1	53975	2.3	2 045 245	85.4
2002	786635	31.8	1685631	68.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 685 631	68.2
2003	821501	31.8	734571	28.4	765533	29.6	263645	10.2	0	0.0	1 763 749	68.2
2004	2381189	91.1	232334	8.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	232 334	8.9
2005	498395	18.1	733929	26.7	568300	20.7	894507	32.6	52012	1.9	2 248 748	81.9

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	2112738	75.0	703528	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	703 528	25.0
2007	1020026	34.8	1280929	43.7	521840	17.8	70246	2.4	39411	1.3	1 912 426	65.2
2008	667259	22.1	1728666	57.2	413183	13.7	211677	7.0	0	0.0	2 353 526	77.9
2009	1405945	45.0	1169234	37.4	473880	15.2	73859	2.4	3778	0.1	1 720 751	55.0
2010	816259	25.4	1415849	44.1	772600	24.0	167480	5.2	41695	1.3	2 397 624	74.6
2011	974696	29.5	1545185	46.8	364940	11.1	322756	9.8	94415	2.9	2 327 296	70.5
2012	2136005	62.0	1042315	30.3	217815	6.3	23325	0.7	25306	0.7	1 308 761	38.0
2013	3449637	97.3	96495	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	96 495	2.7
2014	2440978	66.5	1227894	33.5	1376	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 229 270	33.5
2015	2527042	66.9	1251113	33.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 251 113	33.1
2016	721572	18.5	3000513	77.0	21	0.0	27785	0.7	146094	3.7	3 174 413	81.5
2017	1088408	27.0	2542923	63.2	393346	9.8	1369	0.0	0	0.0	2 937 638	73.0
2018	1417478	34.3	2665671	64.5	50159	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 715 830	65.7
2019	2006562	46.7	583108	13.6	195241	4.5	341935	8.0	1168957	27.2	2 289 241	53.3
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .85		
2019			
2020	5		
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
rovide humans, domestic animals, and wildlife access to water for drinking by enhancing rainwater harvesting techniques, including modern water catchment, dams, etc., diverting streams, digging/drilling deep wells, and making watering points available in rural areas	2023	National	Ongoing	
Assist vulnerable communities in adapting and building their resilience facing increasing vulnerability of water sources/resources through rehabilitation of wells and construction of new wells/boreholes in rural areas for provisions of drinking water and achieving water security to discourage communities' migration from vulnerable areas	2030	National	Ongoing	
Implement integrated management of the water resources to meet the current and future challenges/needs	2030	National	Ongoing	
Establish effective early warning systems and drought risk management policies to improve resilience to extreme weather event	2024	National	Ongoing	
40 % Increase of the resilience of communities, infrastructures, and ecosystems to droughts and floods	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .95545	0 .94692	0 .96328	
2001	0 .95283	0 .94401	0 .96022	
2002	0 .94988	0 .94149	0 .95776	
2003	0 .94733	0 .9391	0 .95503	
2004	0 .94435	0 .93601	0 .95223	
2005	0 .94162	0 .93228	0 .94976	
2006	0 .93889	0 .92931	0 .94745	
2007	0 .93592	0 .92536	0 .94365	
2008	0 .93349	0 .9215	0 .94293	
2009	0 .93082	0 .91924	0 .94005	
2010	0 .92797	0 .91457	0 .93748	
2011	0 .92494	0 .90891	0 .93605	
2012	0 .92212	0 .90492	0 .93583	
2013	0 .91932	0 .89804	0 .93467	
2014	0 .91652	0 .89362	0 .93397	
2015	0 .91344	0 .88945	0 .9331	
2016	0 .91017	0 .8824	0 .93322	
2017	0 .90812	0 .87875	0 .933	
2018	0 .90545	0 .87121	0 .93387	
2019	0 .90228	0 .86685	0 .93318	
2020	0 .90016	0 .86459	0 .93233	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Climate change 2. Invasive alien species 3. Overexploitation 4. Land-use change 5.	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 3. 4. 5.	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 3. Environmental Law and Implementation 4. 5.		

General comments

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

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	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2001	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2002	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2003	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2004	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2005	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2006	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2007	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2008	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2009	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2010	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2011	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2012	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2013	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2014	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2015	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2016	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2017	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2018	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2019	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2020	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Reduce charcoal production by 40% by promoting environmentally friendly cooking and production practices and technologies,	2030	National	Ongoing	
The land productivity and SOC at the national level will be maintained and improved from the 2015 baseline	2030	National	Ongoing	
Improve carbon stocks of cultivated (61898 ha) areas by 2030	2030	National	Ongoing	

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

◯ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←—→

◉ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

◯ Up ↑

◯ Stable ←—→

◉ Down ↓

◯ Unknown ∞

Somalia's national and sub-national adaptation plans and policies, including the National adaptation strategy plan for combating desertification. Various national and sub-national environmental policies and laws were also developed and made into action. The country has also updated its Nationally Determined Contributiocombating2020). The updated NDC provides a list of priority areas for combating desertification. The climate change adaptation in Somalia from 2021 to 2030. These priorities. furthermore, a multi-sectoral collaboration has been put in place for implementing various combating desertification activities and projects.

A full-fledged ministry of environment and climate change was formed for the first time in 2022. Previously it was a directorate. The MoECC mandate includes developing strategies and long-term actions to combat desertification in the country. In addition, all federal member states have also established their environmental ministries.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 39 728 677 .92	Received 30 820 875 .52
Received	2017	Committed 43 798 877 .14	Received 37 290 597 .14
Received	2018	Committed 20 981 289 .07	Received 74 387 856 .44
Received	2019	Committed 26 105 263 .03	Received 40 296 215 .06
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		130 614 107 .16	182 795 544 .16

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
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 ∞

The government has very limited capacity on the economic instruments implemented to disincentive land degradation and to incentivize land degradation neutrality. The international development partners, however, support the government institution relevant to the matter both financially and technical.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

○ Yes

○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

○ Up ↑

○ Stable ←→

◉ Down ↓

○ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

○ Up ↑

○ Stable ←→

◉ Down ↓

○ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

☒ Financial Resources
☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

☒ International
☐ Domestic
☒ Public
☐ Private
☒ Local communities
☐ Non-traditional funding sources
☒ Climate Finance
☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

Realizing the ambitions and actions identified in Somalia's LND requires substantial. Financial and non-financial support from all possible sources. The financial mechanism of the Convention has been very limited so far.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Given the current capacity of the Somali national institutions, accessibility to international funds to effectively implement the requirements convention is very limited let alone long-term commitments

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

○ Yes
◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Synergies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
◯ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

◯ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

◉ Yes

◯ No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

○ Yes

○ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

◉ Yes

○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

A great deal of degraded land improvement, particularly in the northern regions. However, the work done could not be expanded due to a lack of resources as the interventions were almost all donor support funded.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

○ Yes

◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

◉ Yes

○ No

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes

○ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

◉ Yes

○ No

Could you list some practices implemented at country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

☒ Crop diversification
☒ Agroforestry practices

☒ Rotational grazing

☒ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems

☒ Small vegetable gardens

☒ Production of artisanal goods

☒ Renewable energy generation

☐ Eco-tourism

☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants

☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater

☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes

○ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

○ Yes

◉ No

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

○ Yes

◉ No

AA: Affected areas

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

◉ Yes

◯ No

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

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

◉ Yes

◯ No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

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

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

○ Yes

○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

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

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

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

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

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

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

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

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

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Land Productivity degradation

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

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

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

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

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

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

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

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

○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data

○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)

○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

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

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

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

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

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

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

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

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

General comments

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

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

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

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

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

◯ Yes

◯ No

Level of Confidence

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

◯ High (based on comprehensive evidence)

◯ Medium (based on partial evidence)

◯ Low (based on limited evidence)

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

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

1.

2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

○ Proportion of population below the international poverty line

○ Income inequality (Gini Index)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

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

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

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

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

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

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

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

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

Other files for Reporting

Somalia - SO5-1 recipient	Download	45.1 KB

Somalia – SO1-1.M1
Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

International Boundary

Disclaimer

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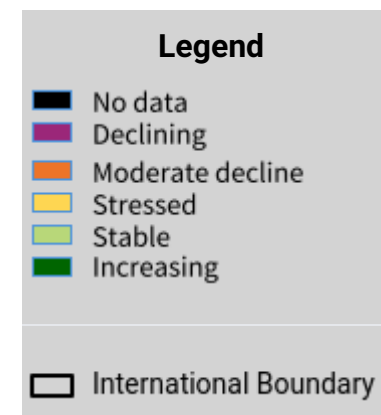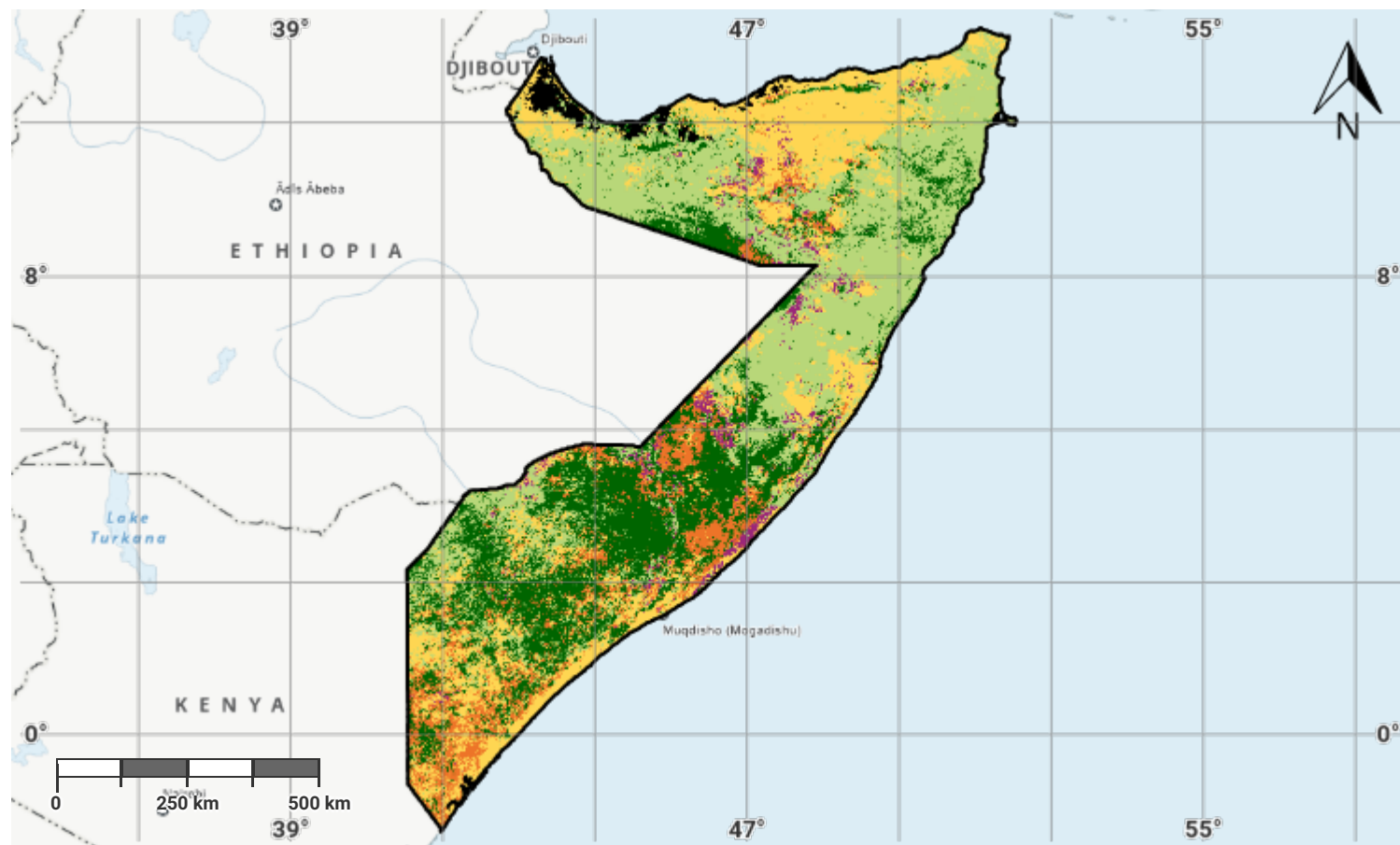
Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-1.M2
Land cover in the baseline year

Legend

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

- ▭ International Boundary

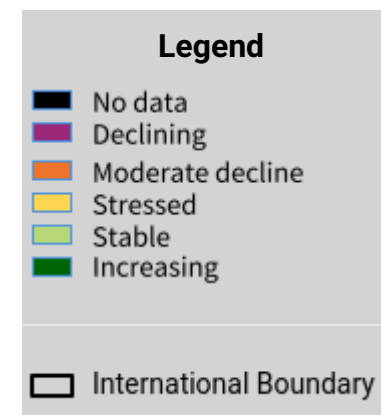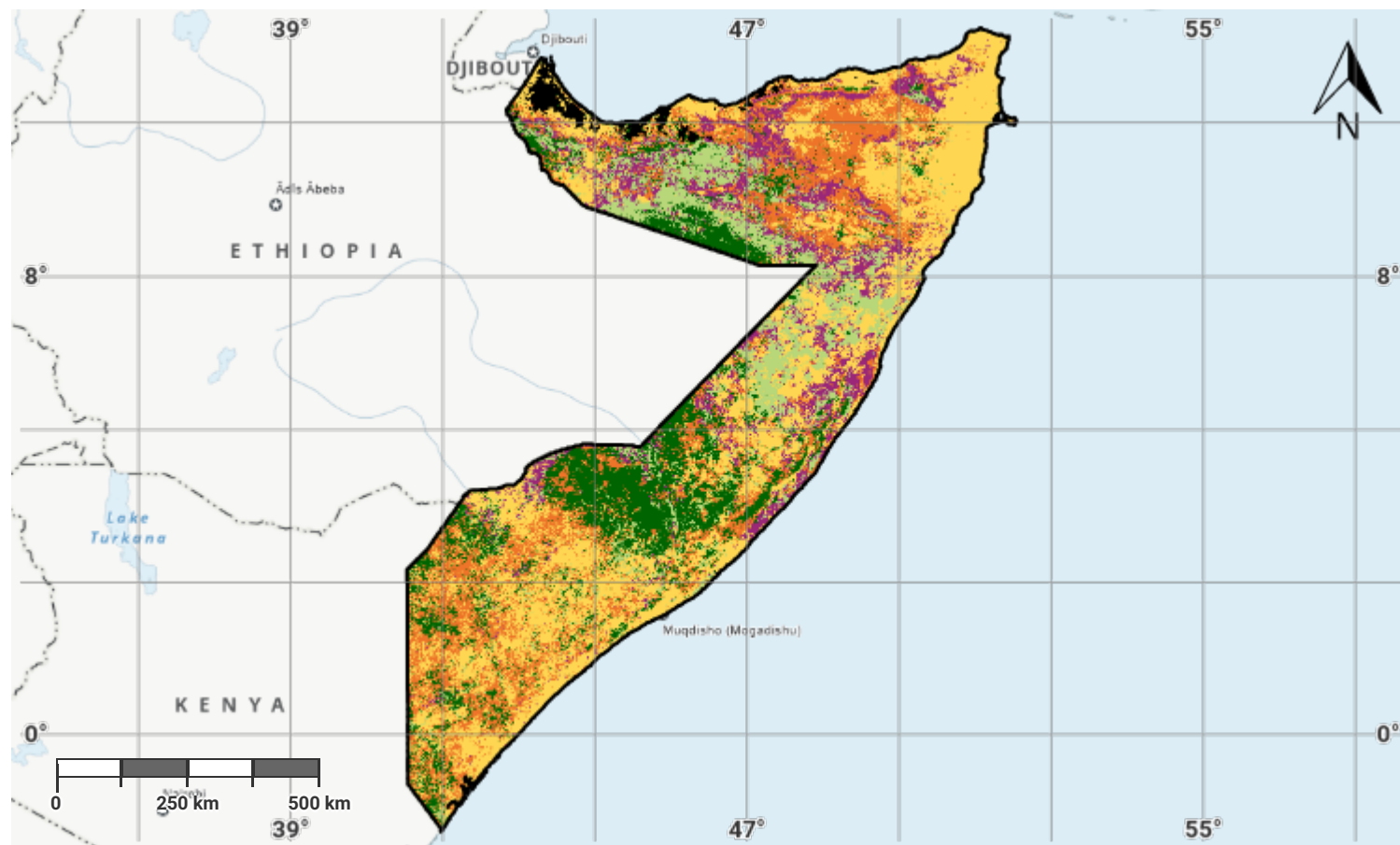Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – 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

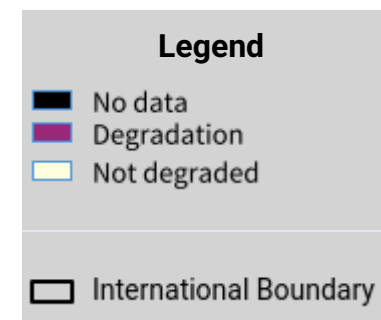Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – 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
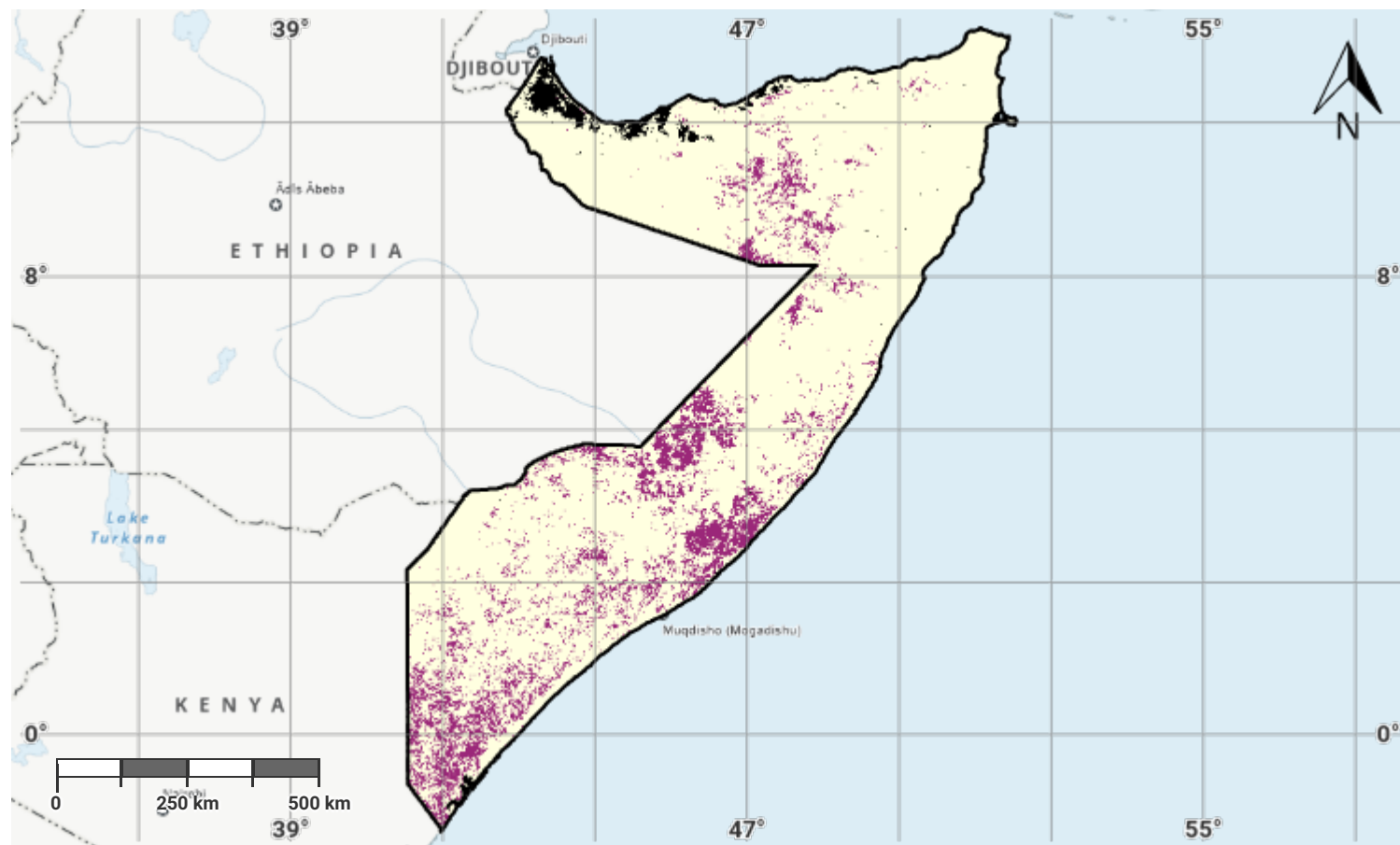
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – 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
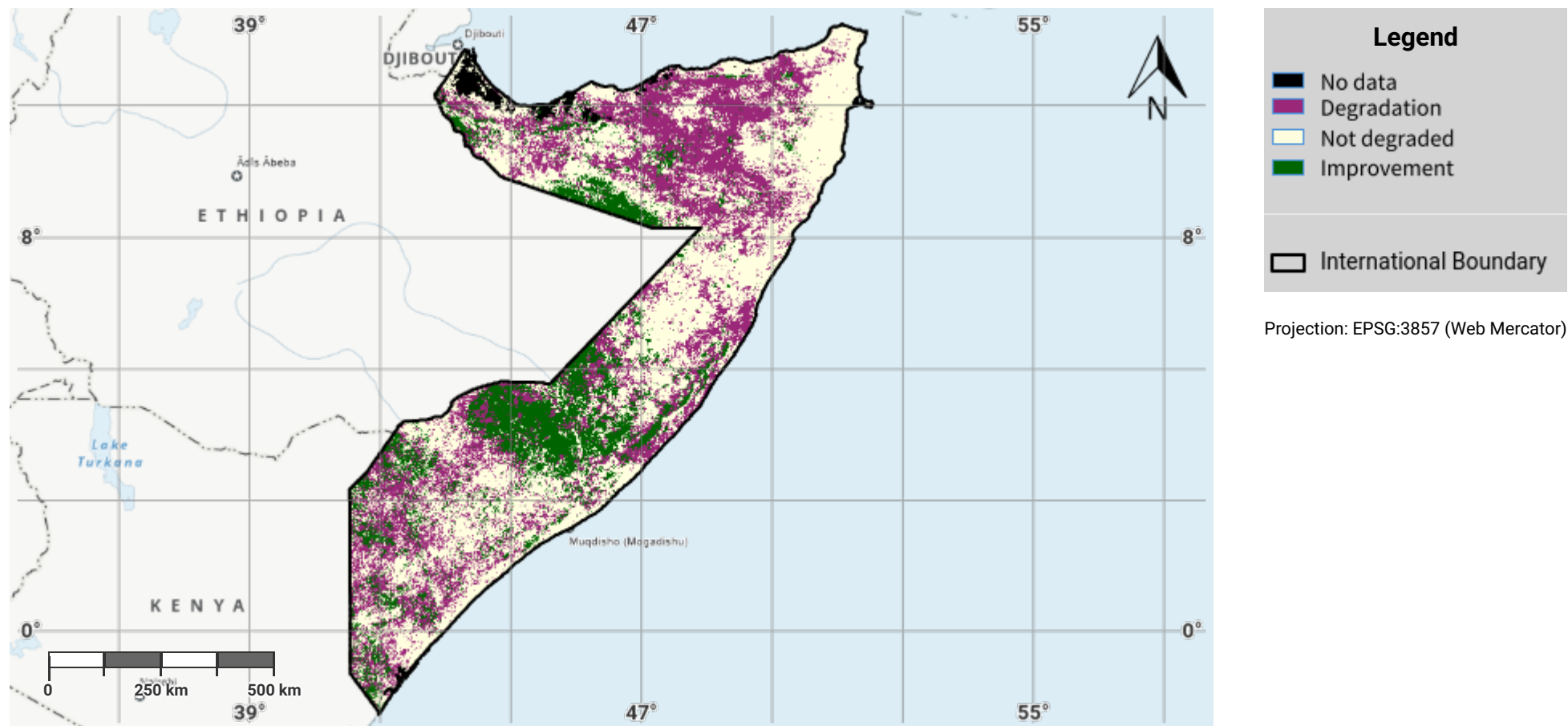
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data (black)
- Degradation (magenta)
- Not degraded (yellow)

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
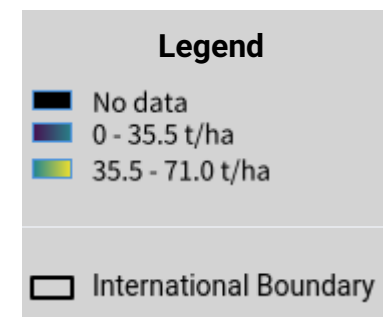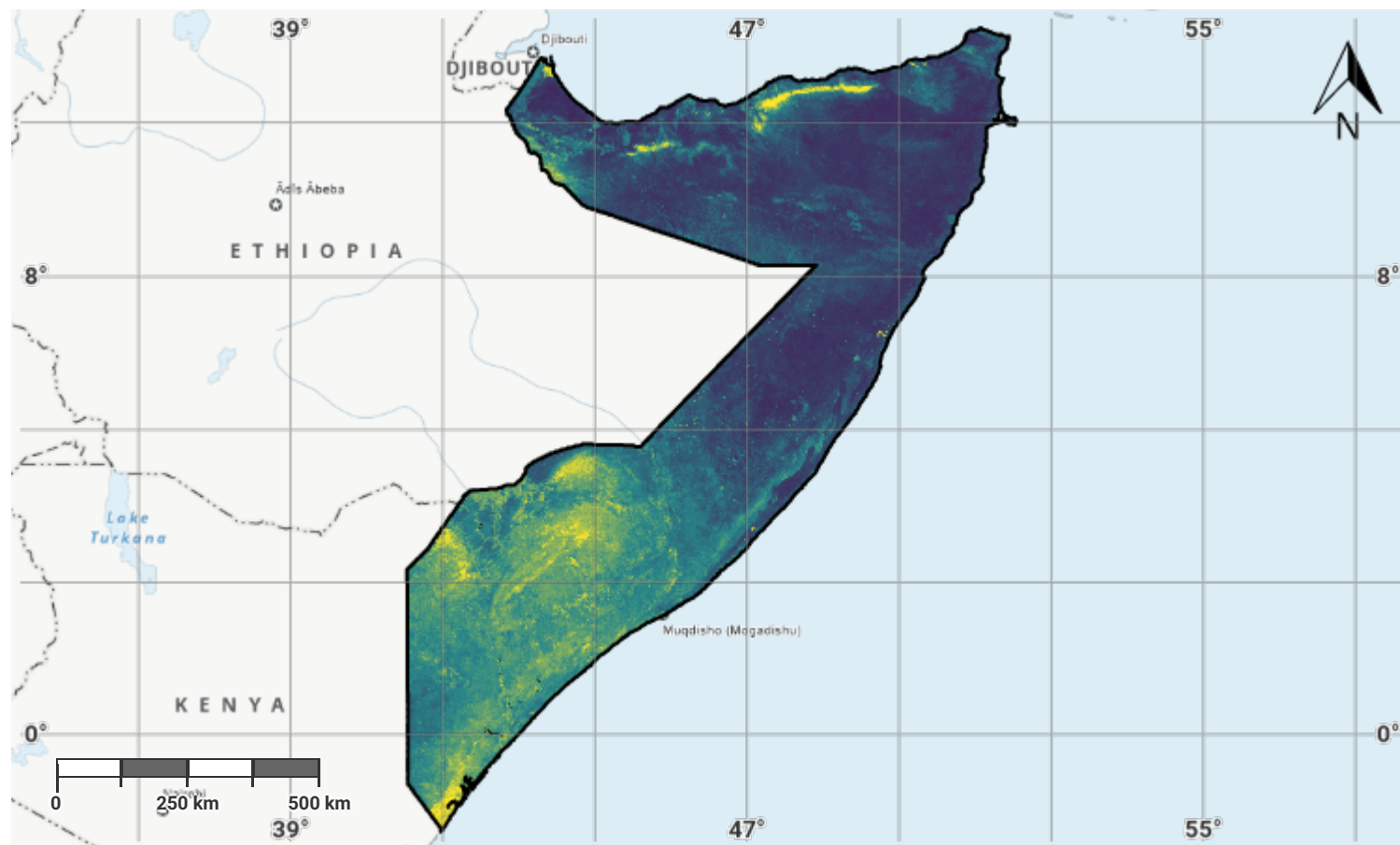
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Somalia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period

Legend
- No data (black)
- Degradation (magenta)
- Stable (pale yellow)
- Improvement (green)

- International Boundary

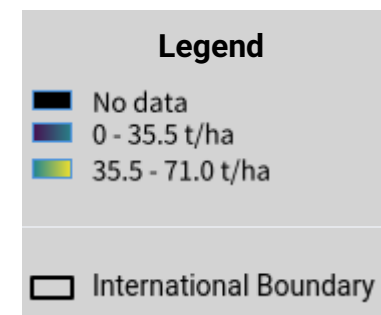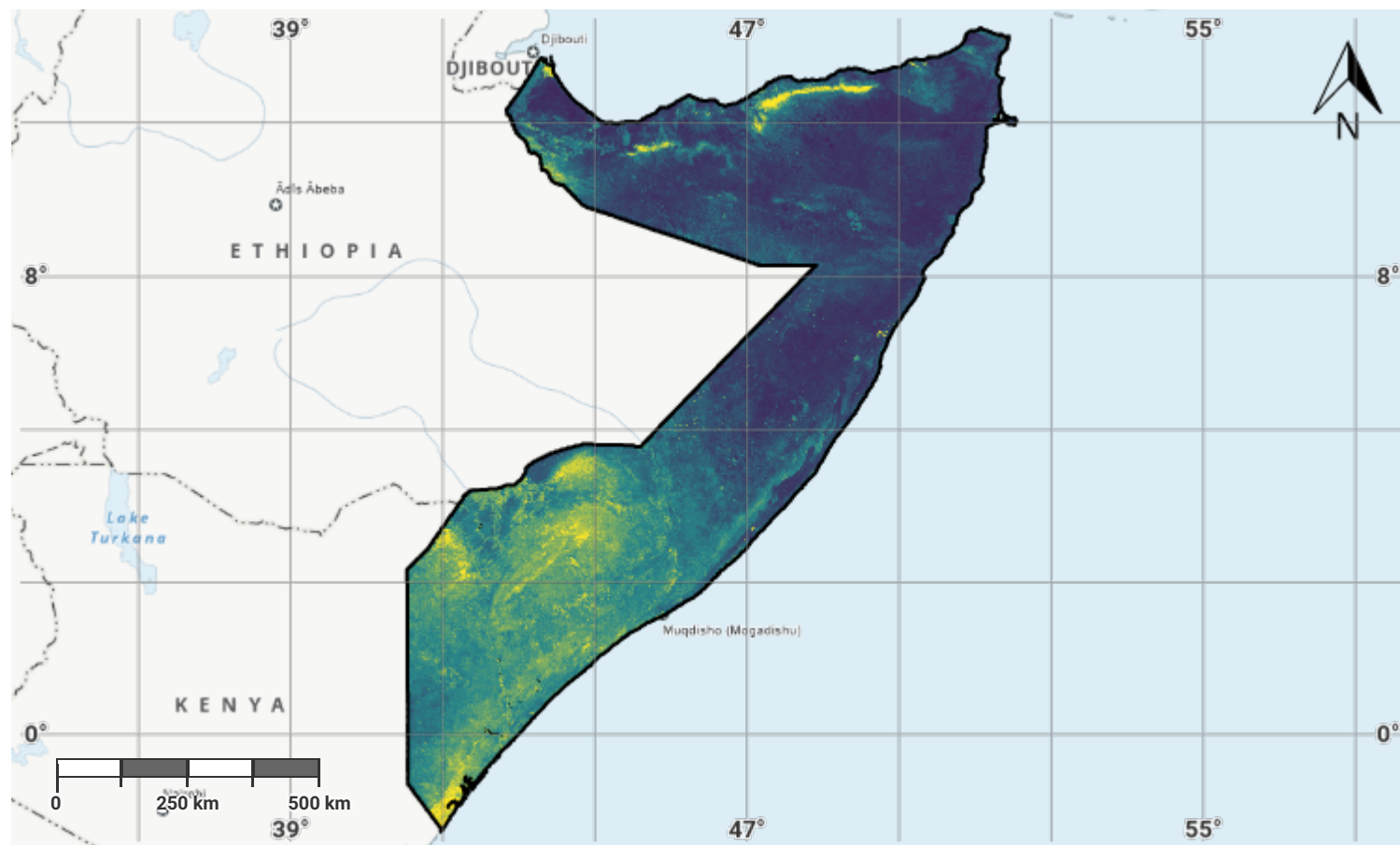Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO1-2.M1
Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period

Legend

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

- ▢ International Boundary
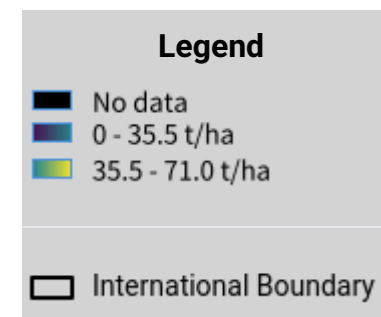
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period

Legend

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

- International Boundary

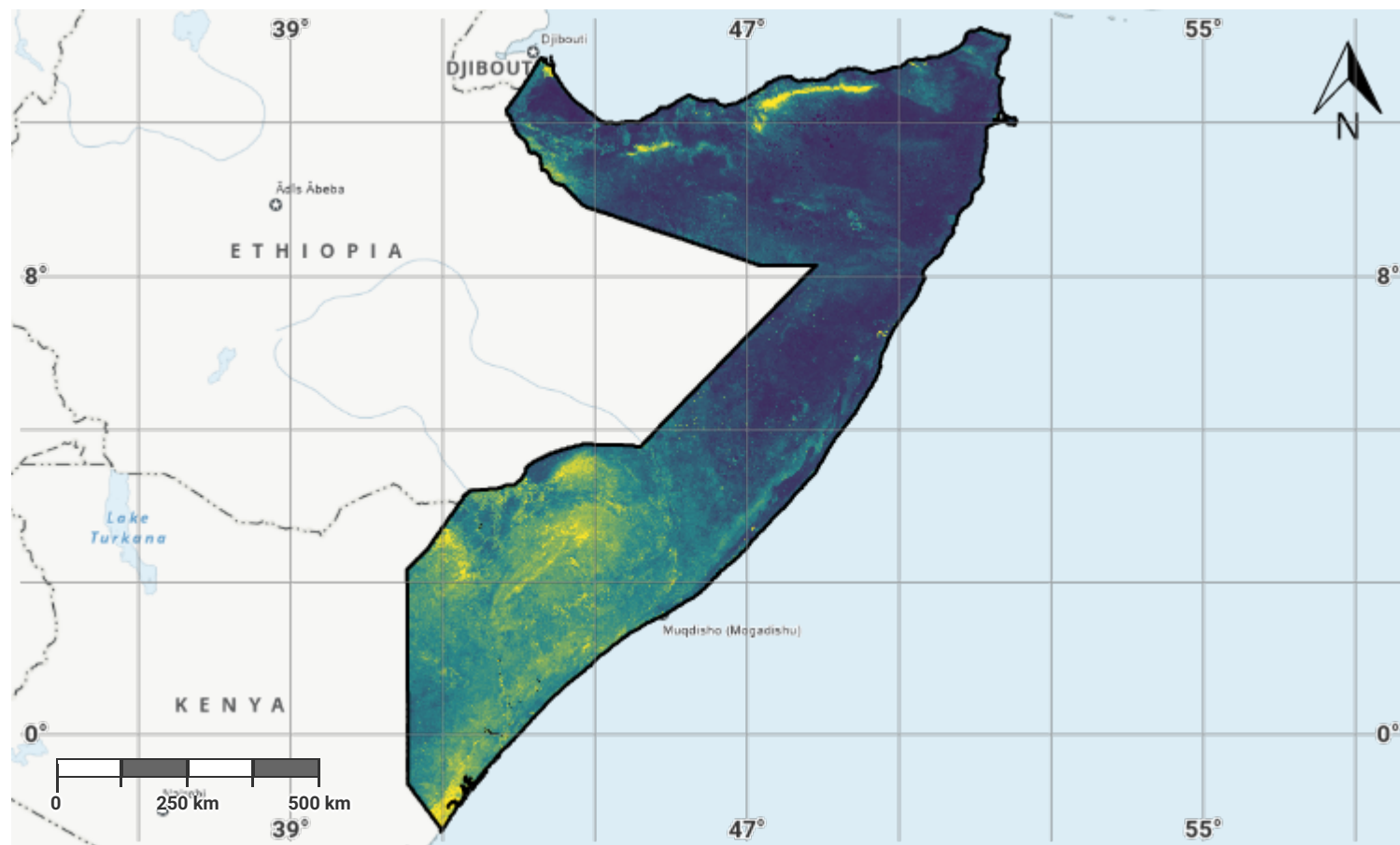Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO1-2.M3
Land productivity degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Degradation
- □ Not degraded

- ▭ International Boundary

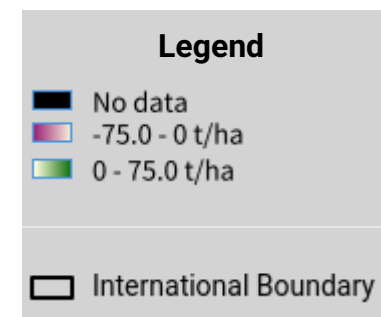Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – 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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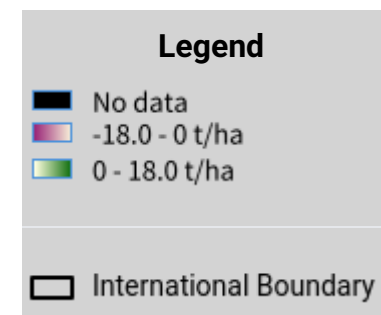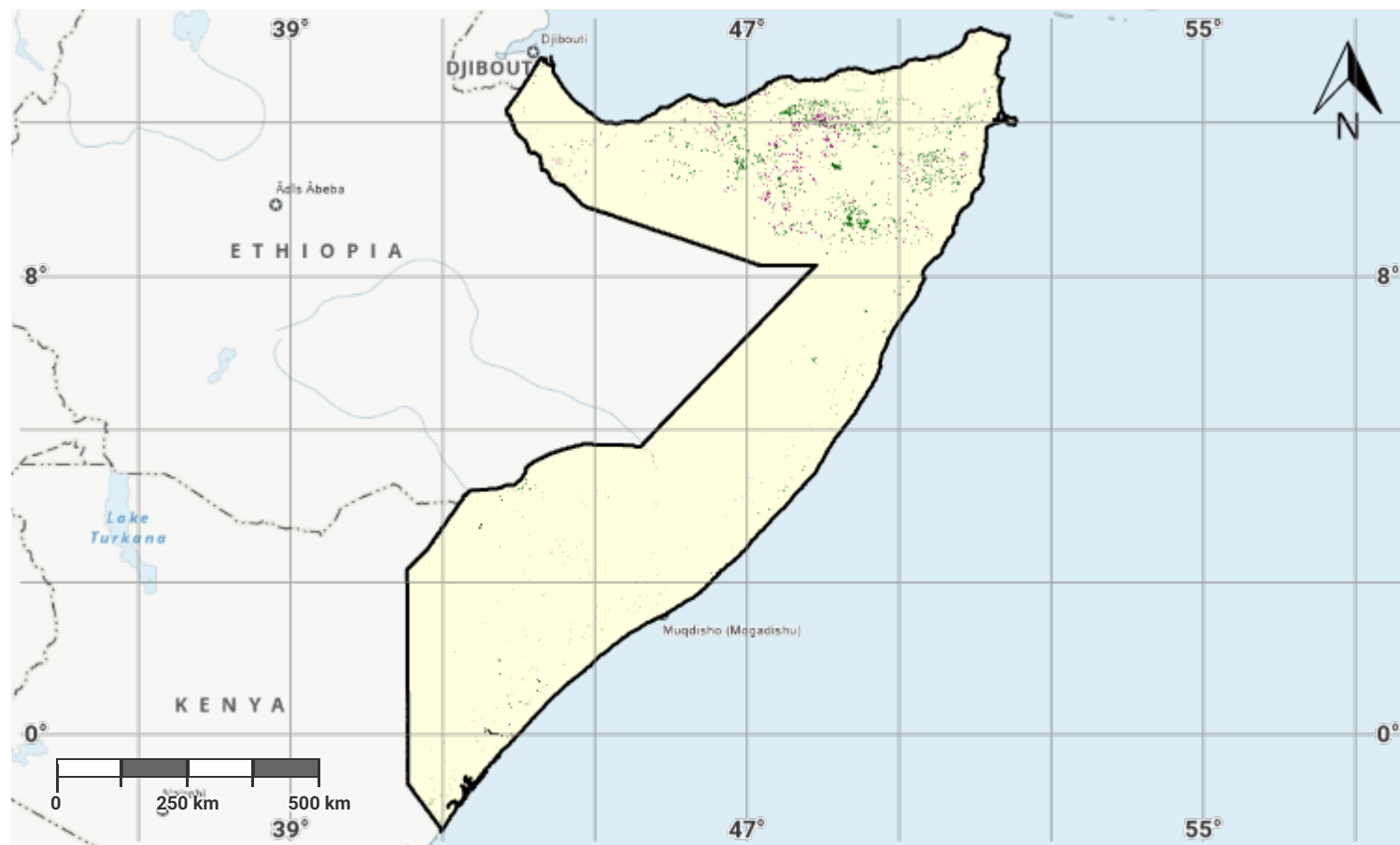
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Somalia – SO1-3.M1

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

Legend

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

- International Boundary

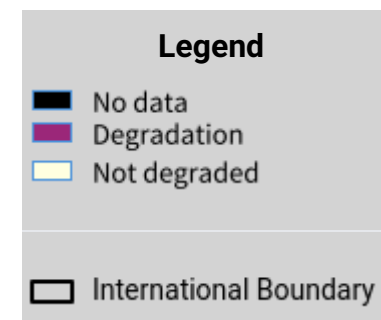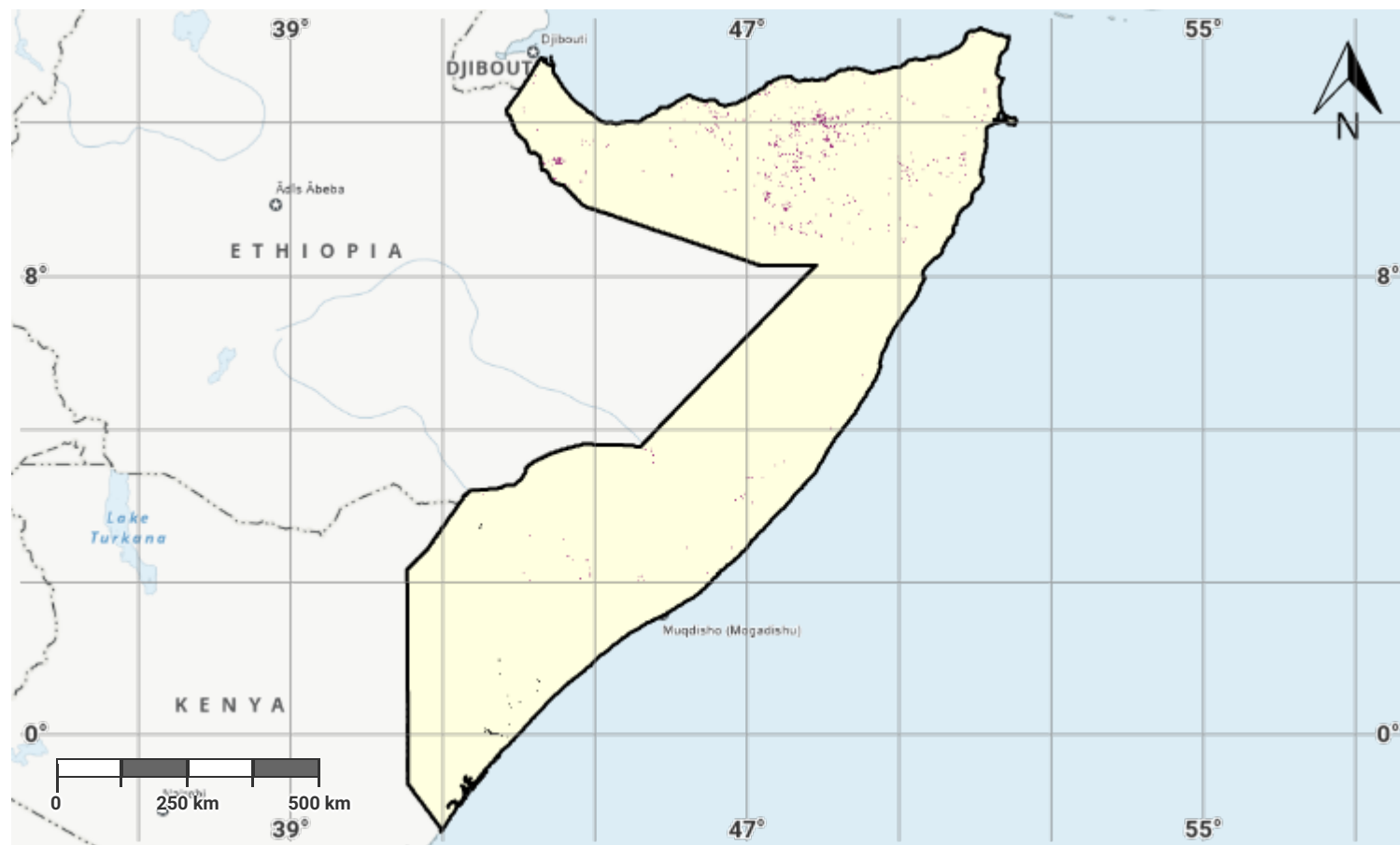Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-3.M2
Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ 0 - 35.5 t/ha
- ■ 35.5 - 71.0 t/ha

- ☐ International Boundary

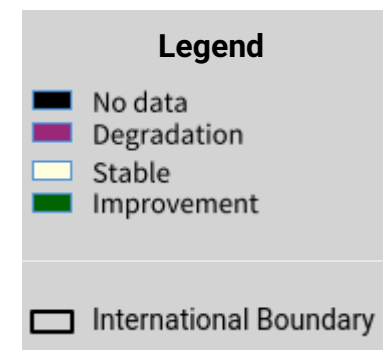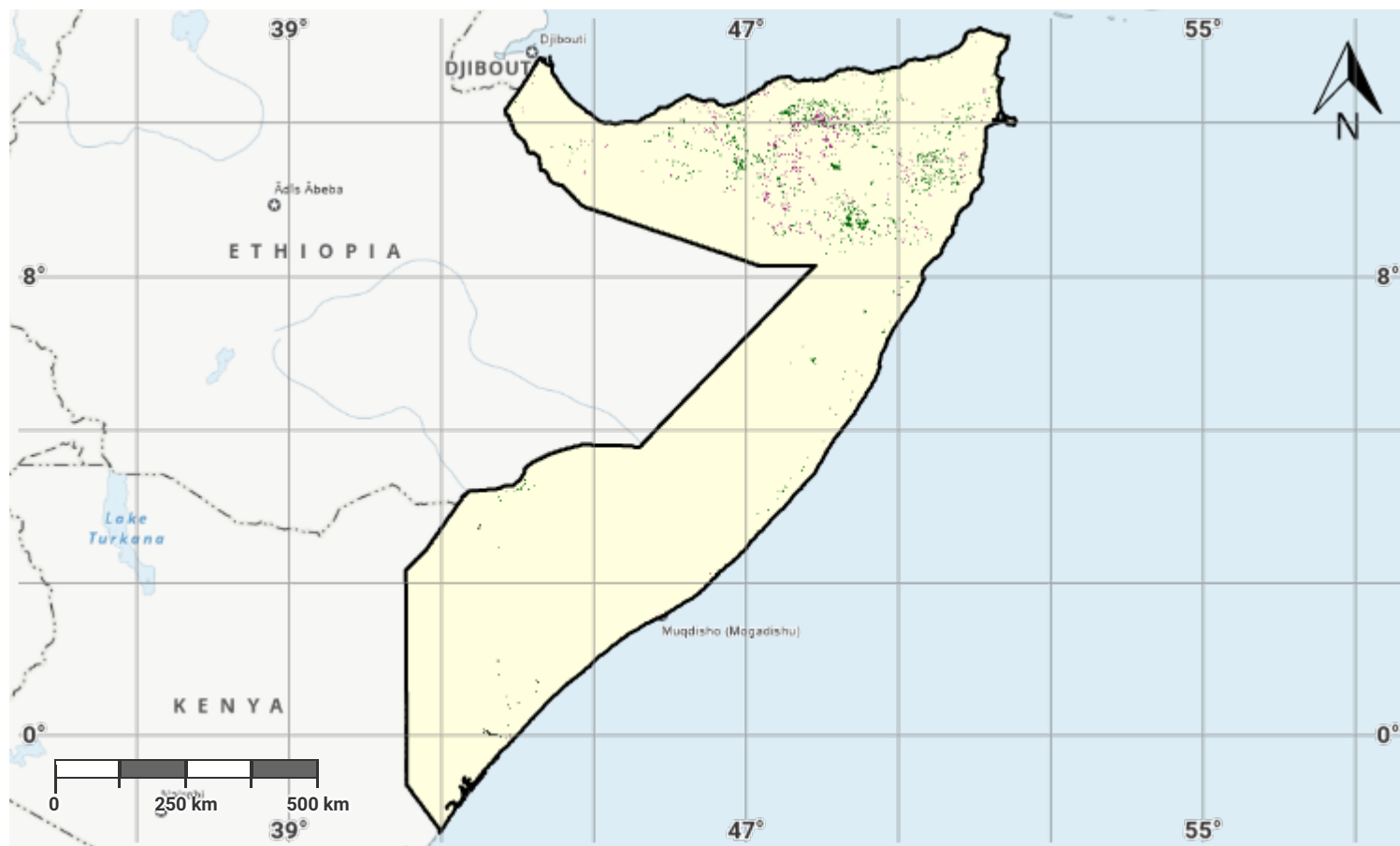Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ 0 - 35.5 t/ha
- ■ 35.5 - 71.0 t/ha

- ☐ International Boundary
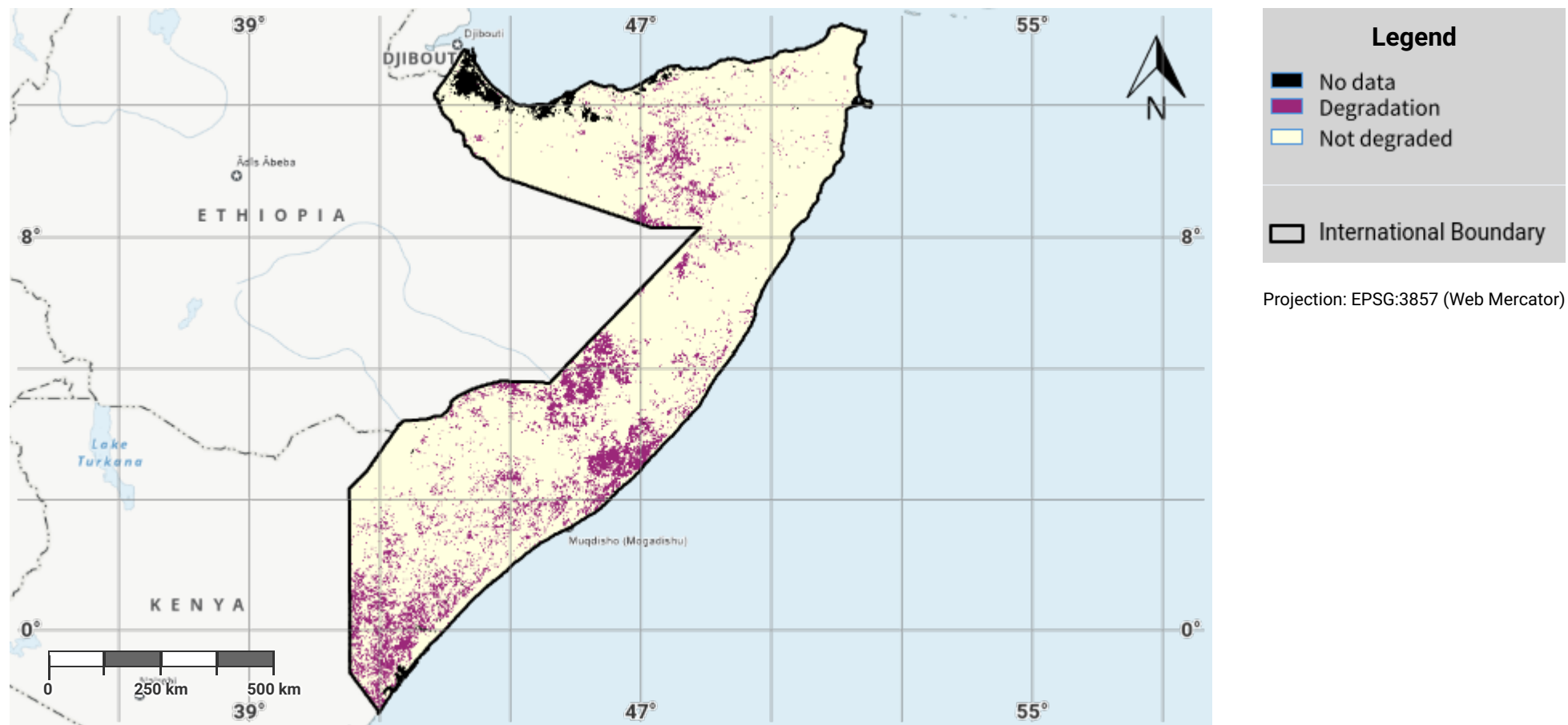
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-3.M4
Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

Legend

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

- International Boundary

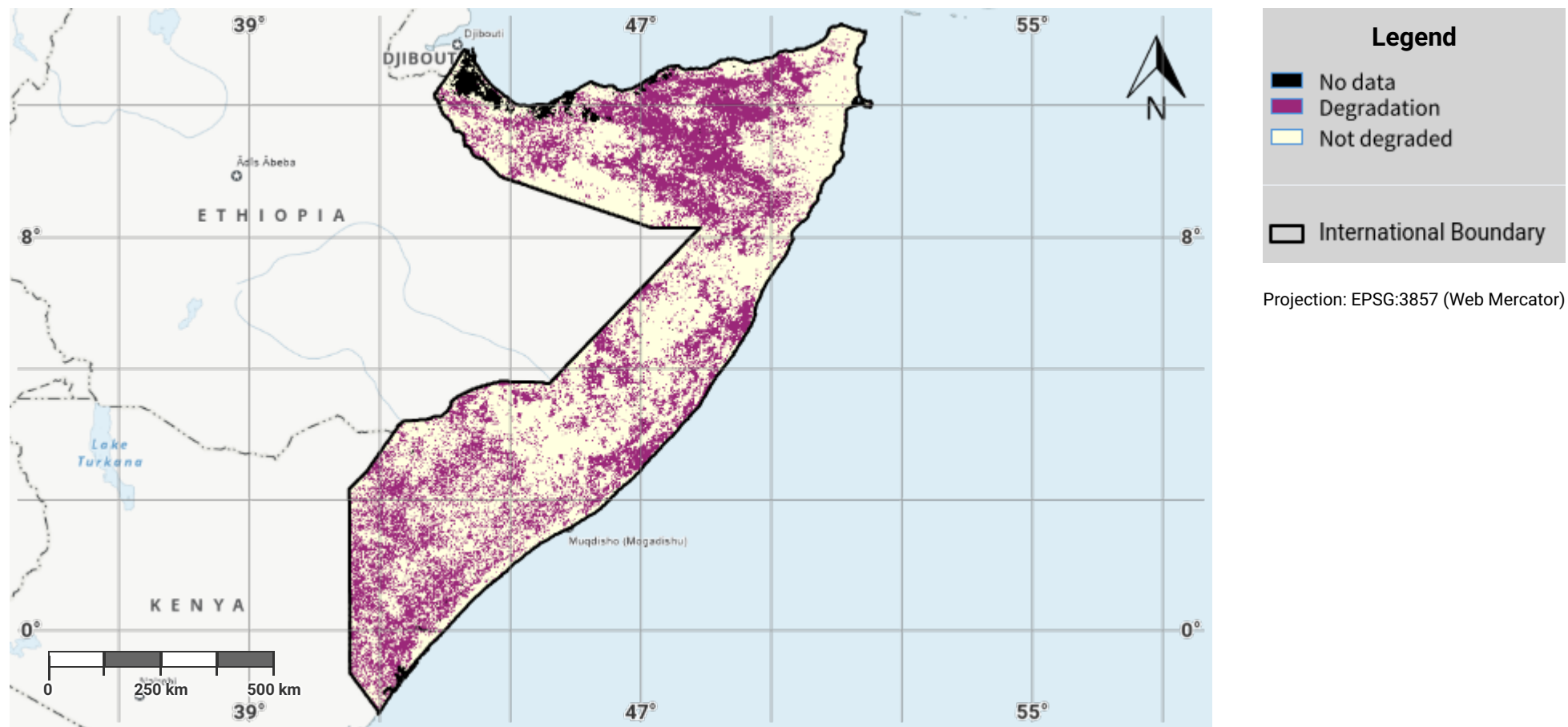Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – SO1-3.M5
Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Legend

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

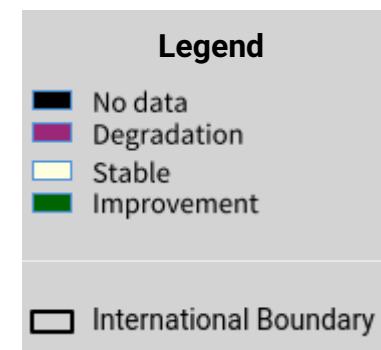Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-3.M6
Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ■ Degradation
- □ Not degraded

- ▭ International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
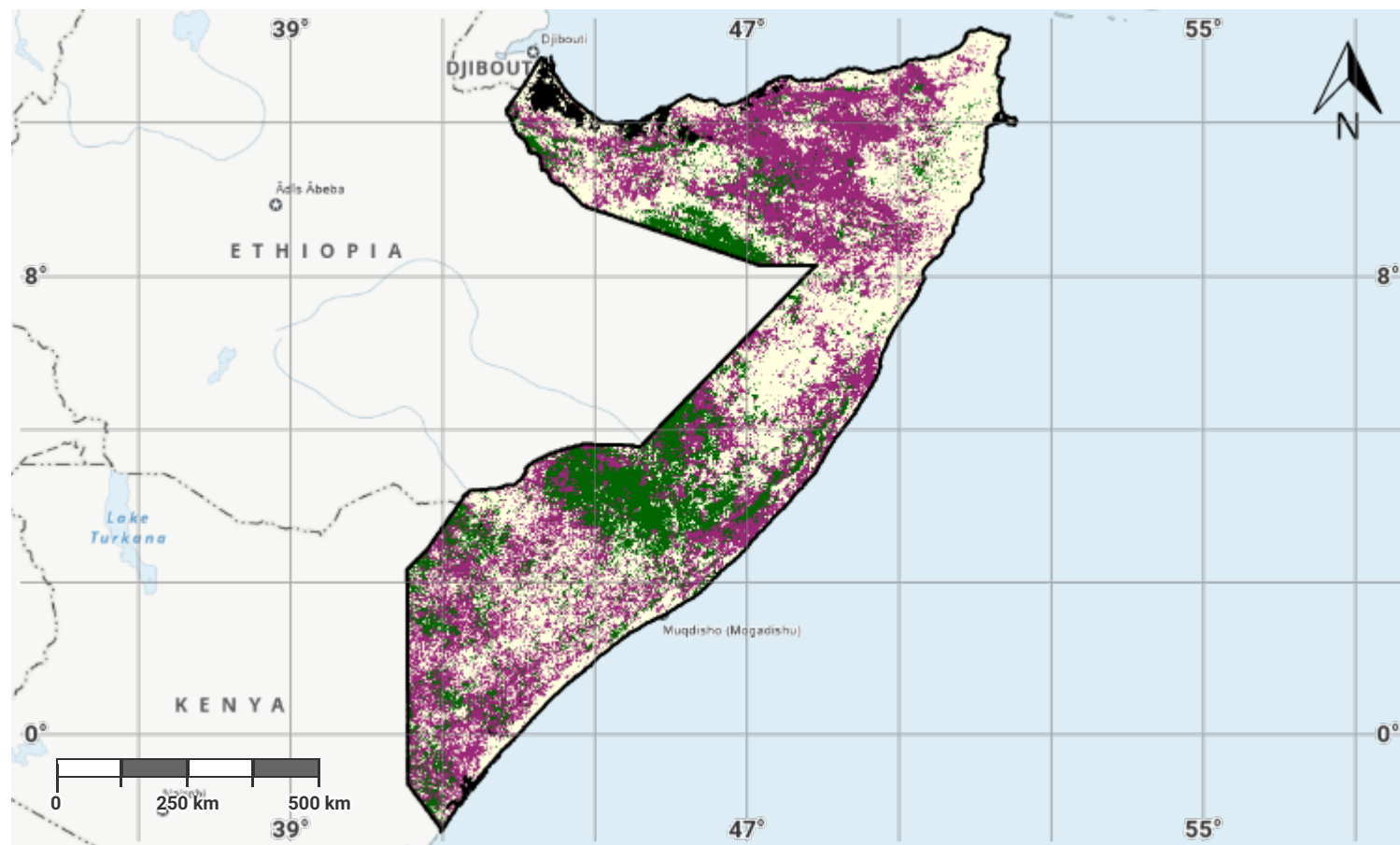
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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-3.M7
Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

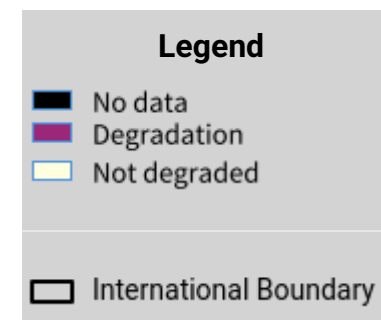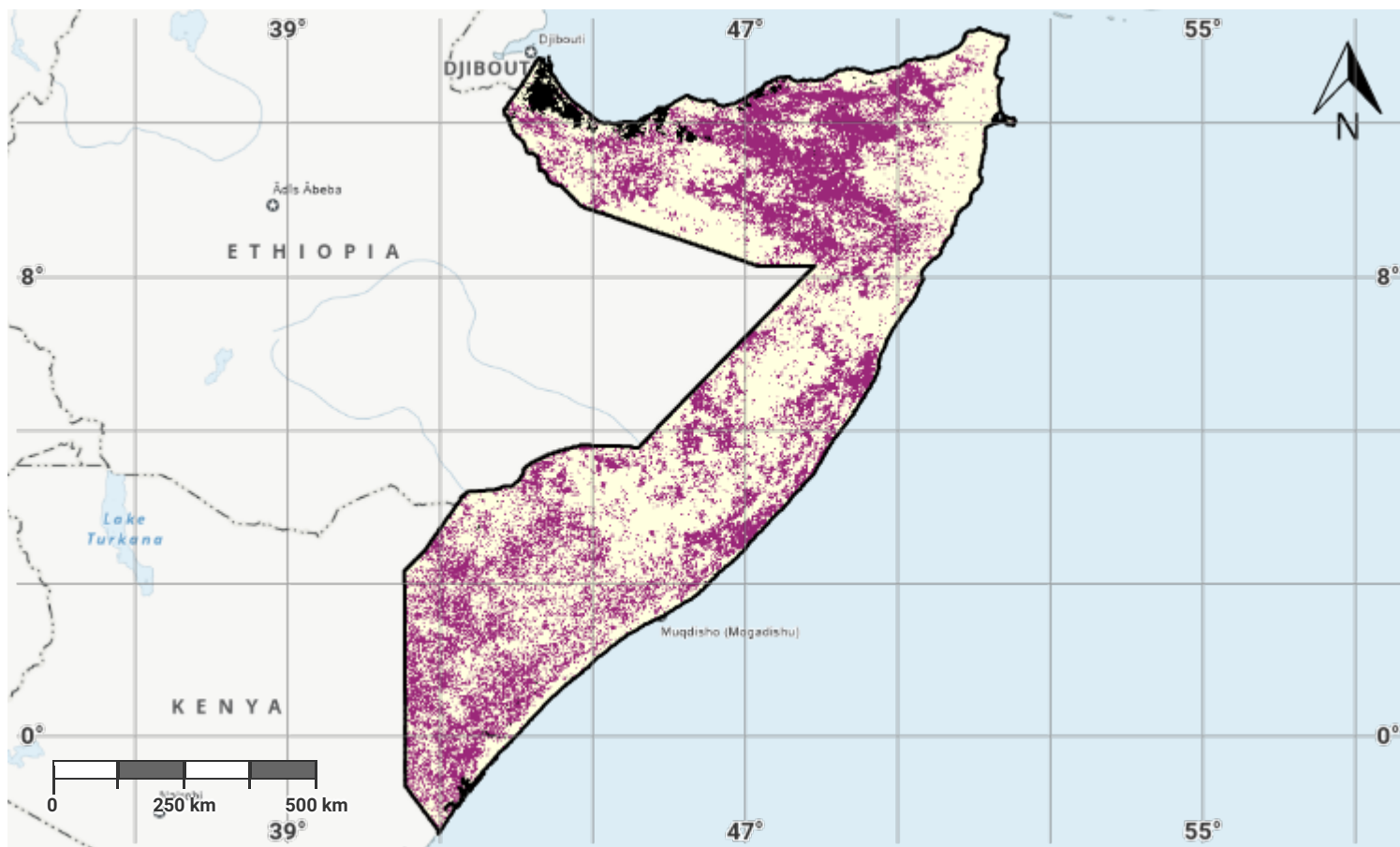- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – 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
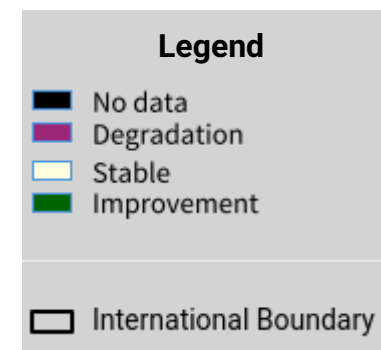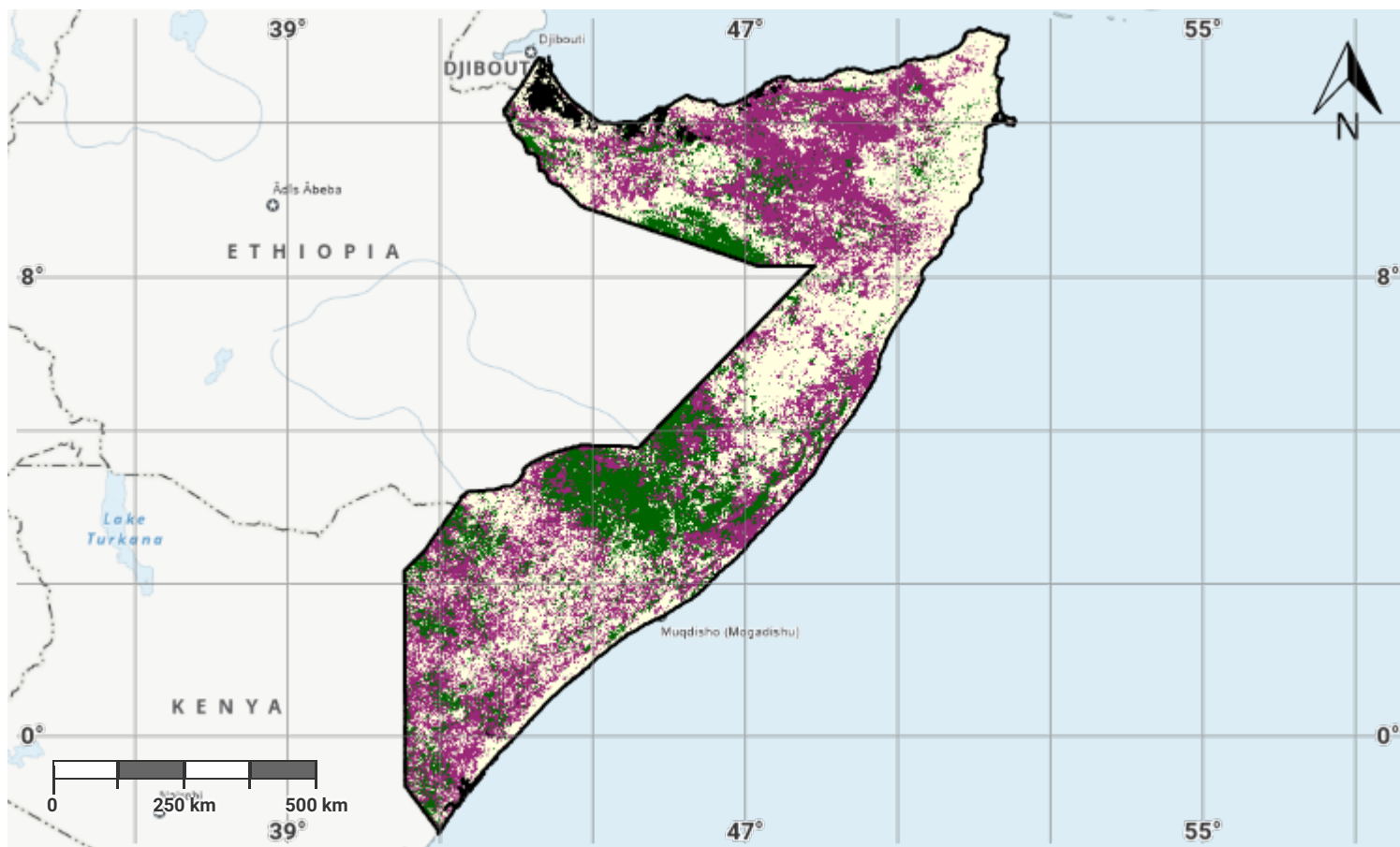
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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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

Somalia – SO1-4.M2
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-4.M3
Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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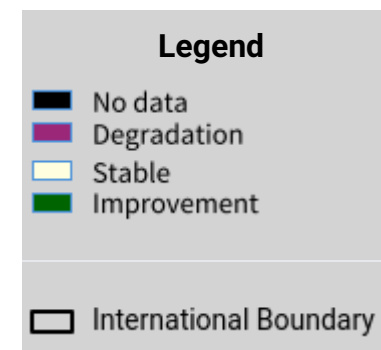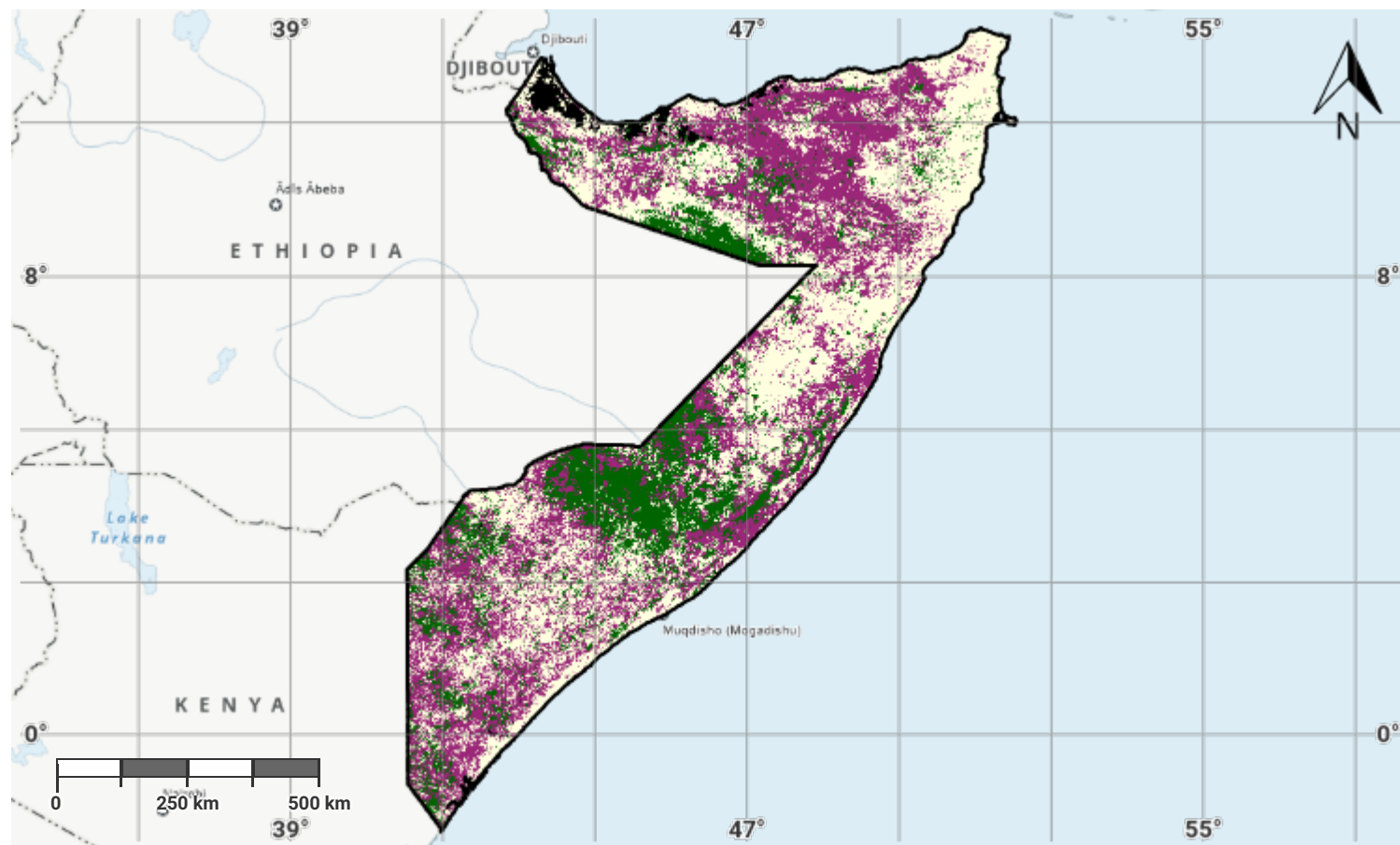
Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded

- International Boundary

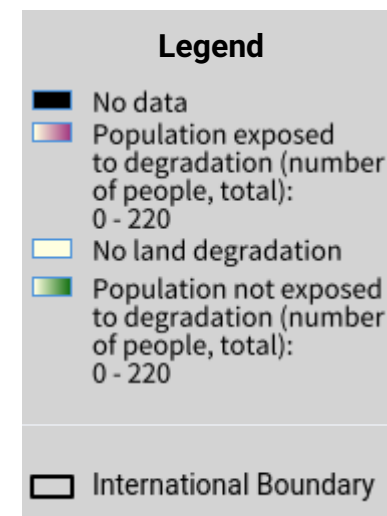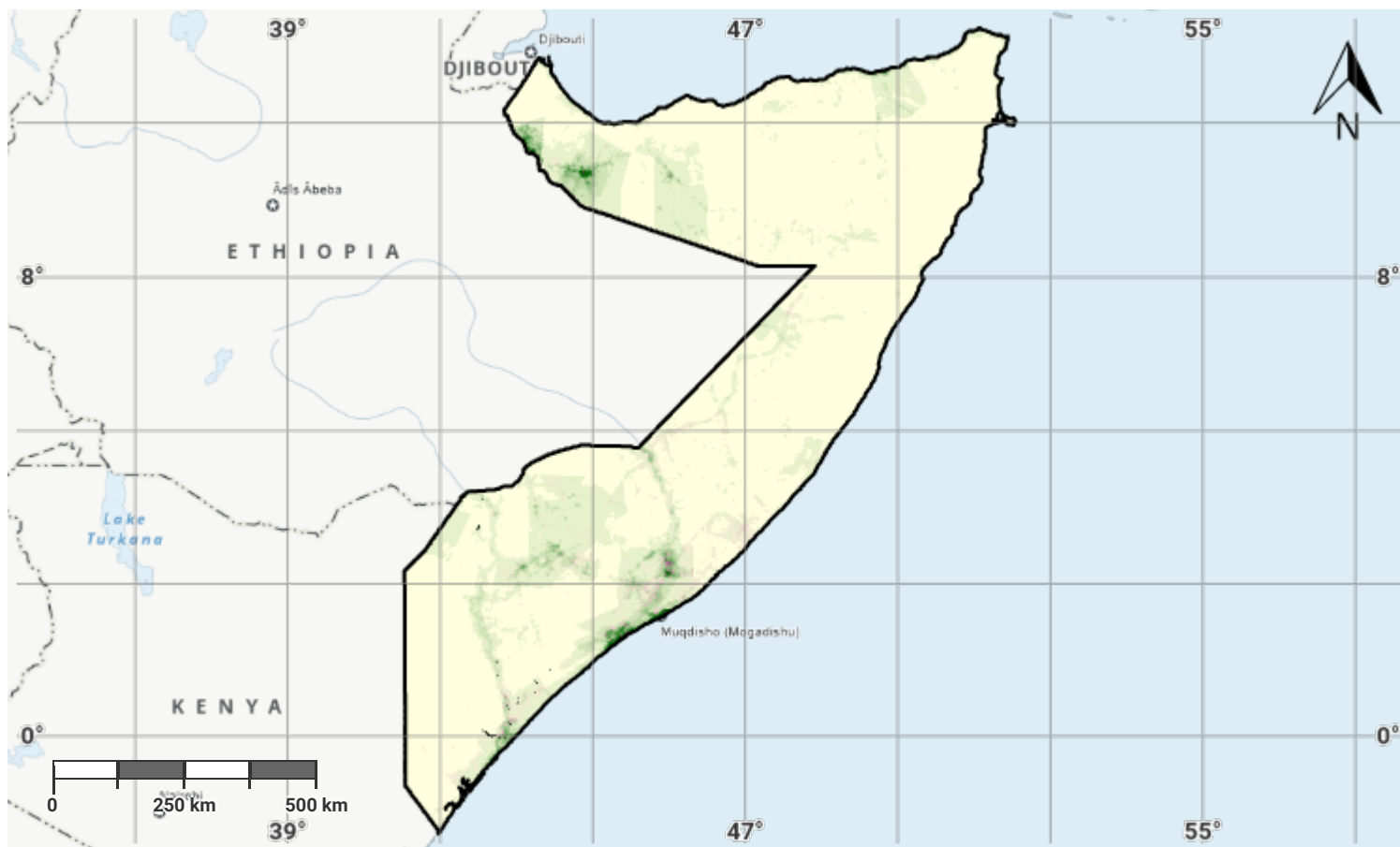Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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 Somalia.

Somalia – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

- International Boundary

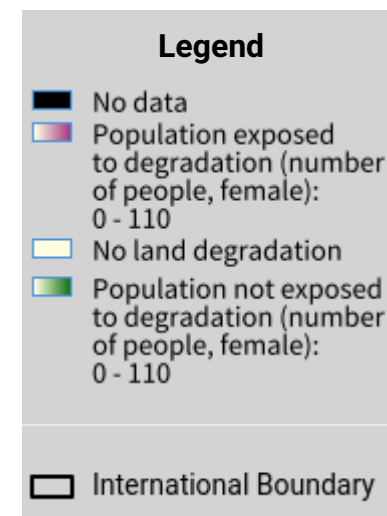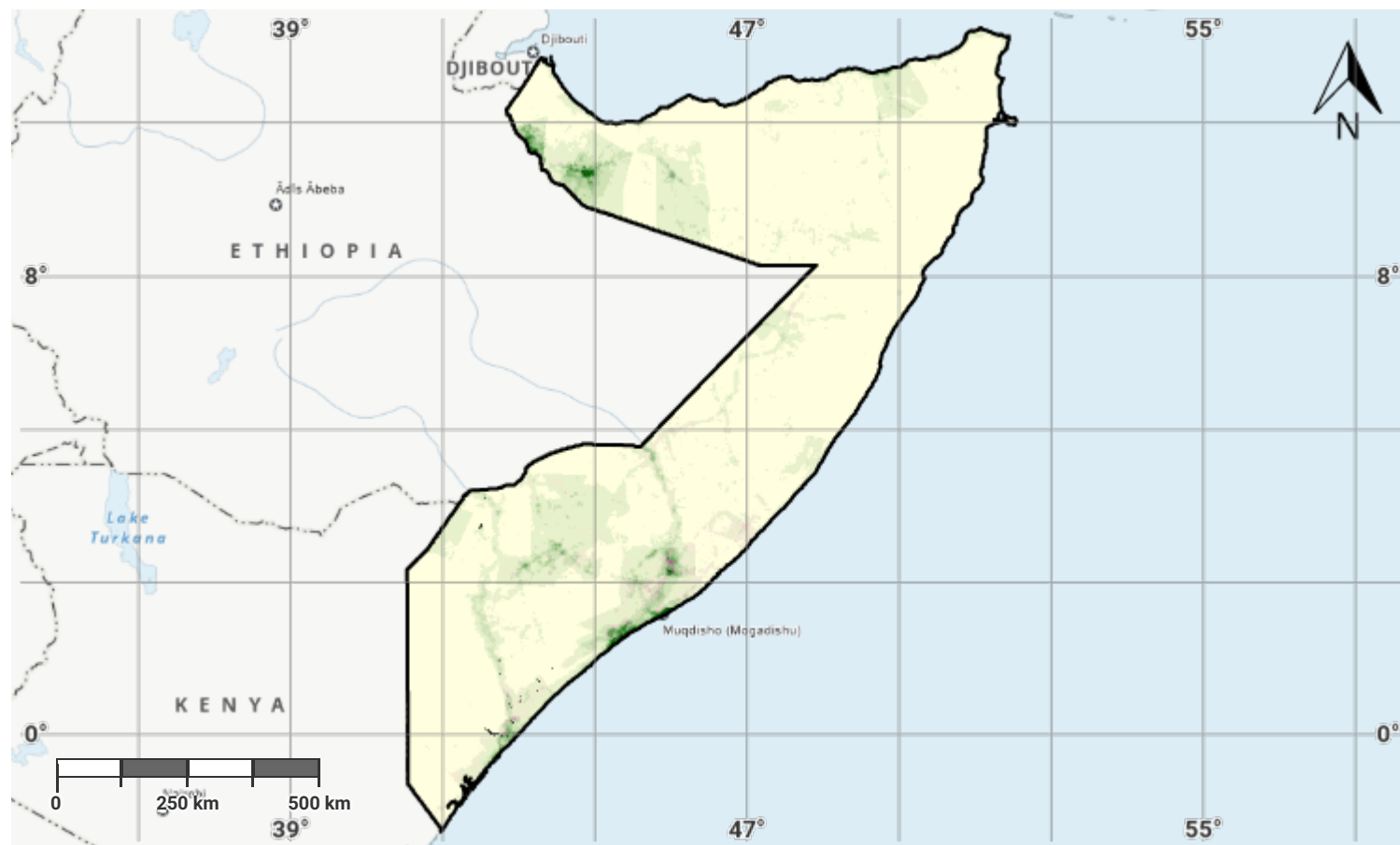Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – SO1.VT.M1
Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions

Legend
- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement

- International Boundary
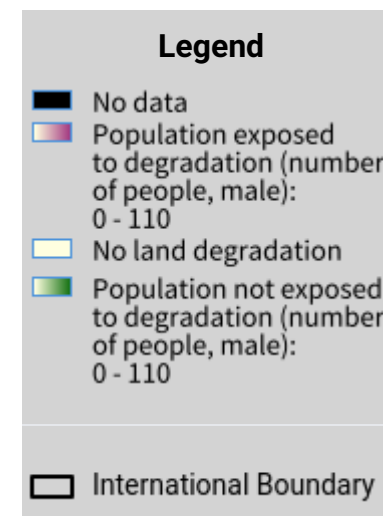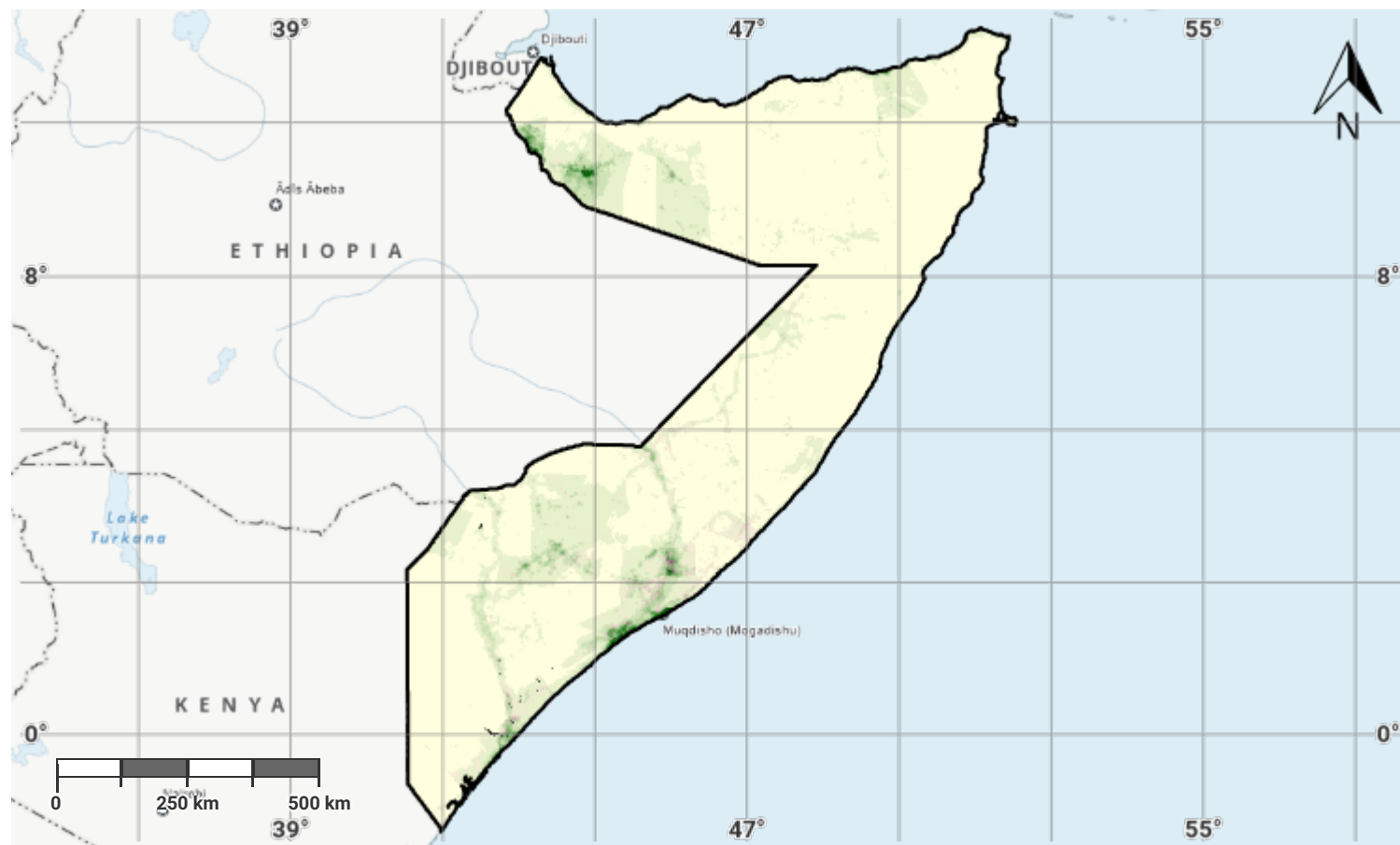
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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 Voluntary targets data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Somalia.
- The Implemented actions data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Somalia.

Somalia – SO2-3.M1
Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
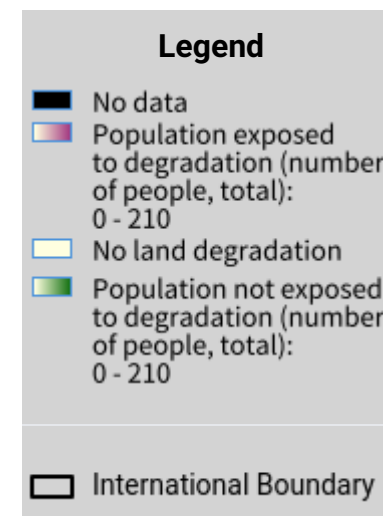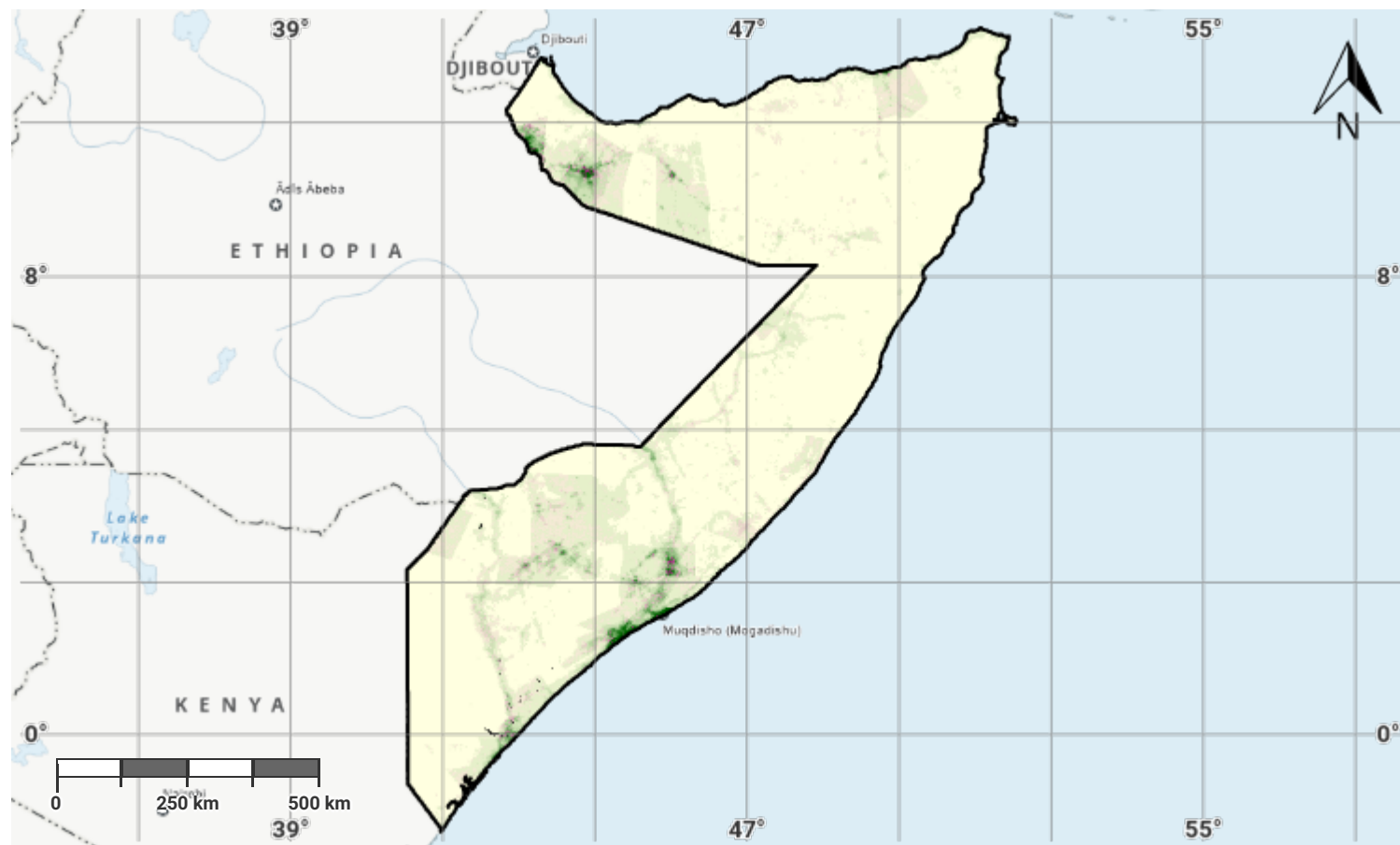
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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO2-3.M2
Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 110
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 110
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
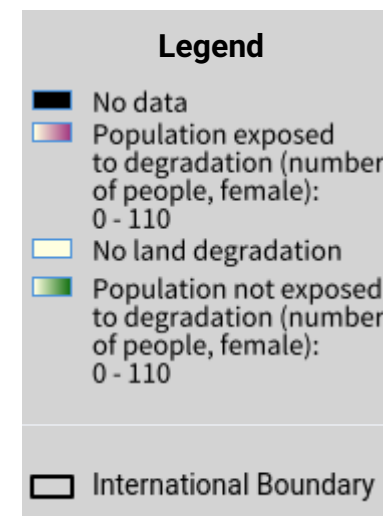
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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO2-3.M3
Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 110
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 110
- International Boundary
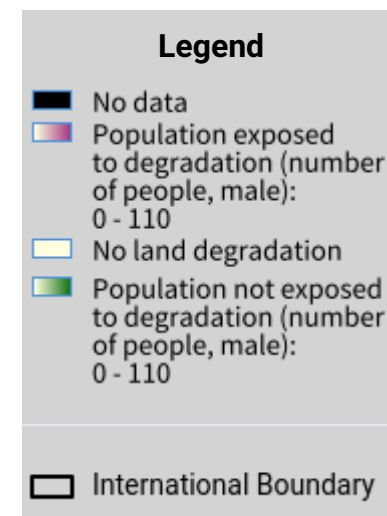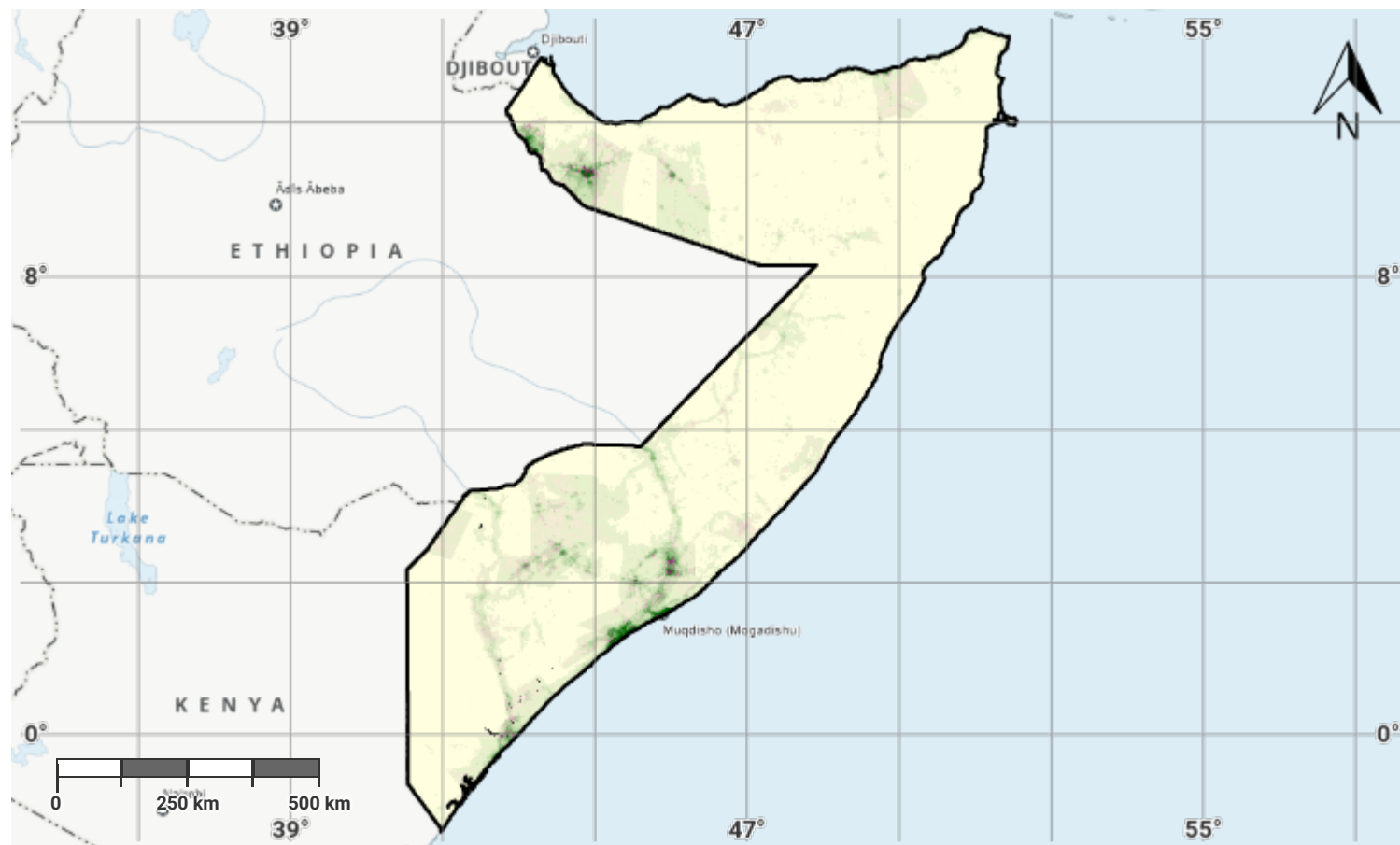
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO2-3.M4
Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

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

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)
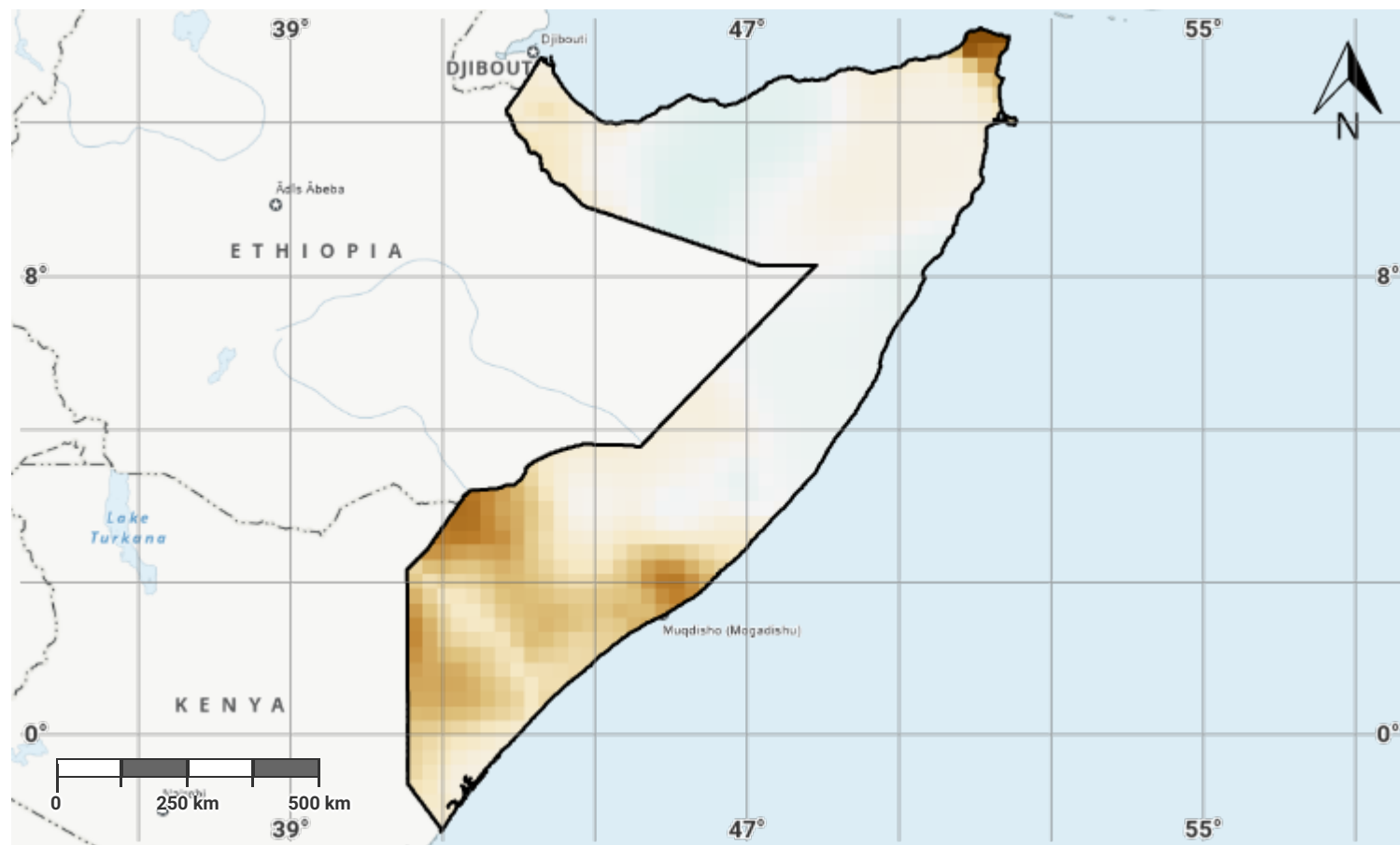
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Source Data Credits

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

Somalia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

- **No data**
- **Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 110**
- **No land degradation**
- **Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 110**
- **International Boundary**

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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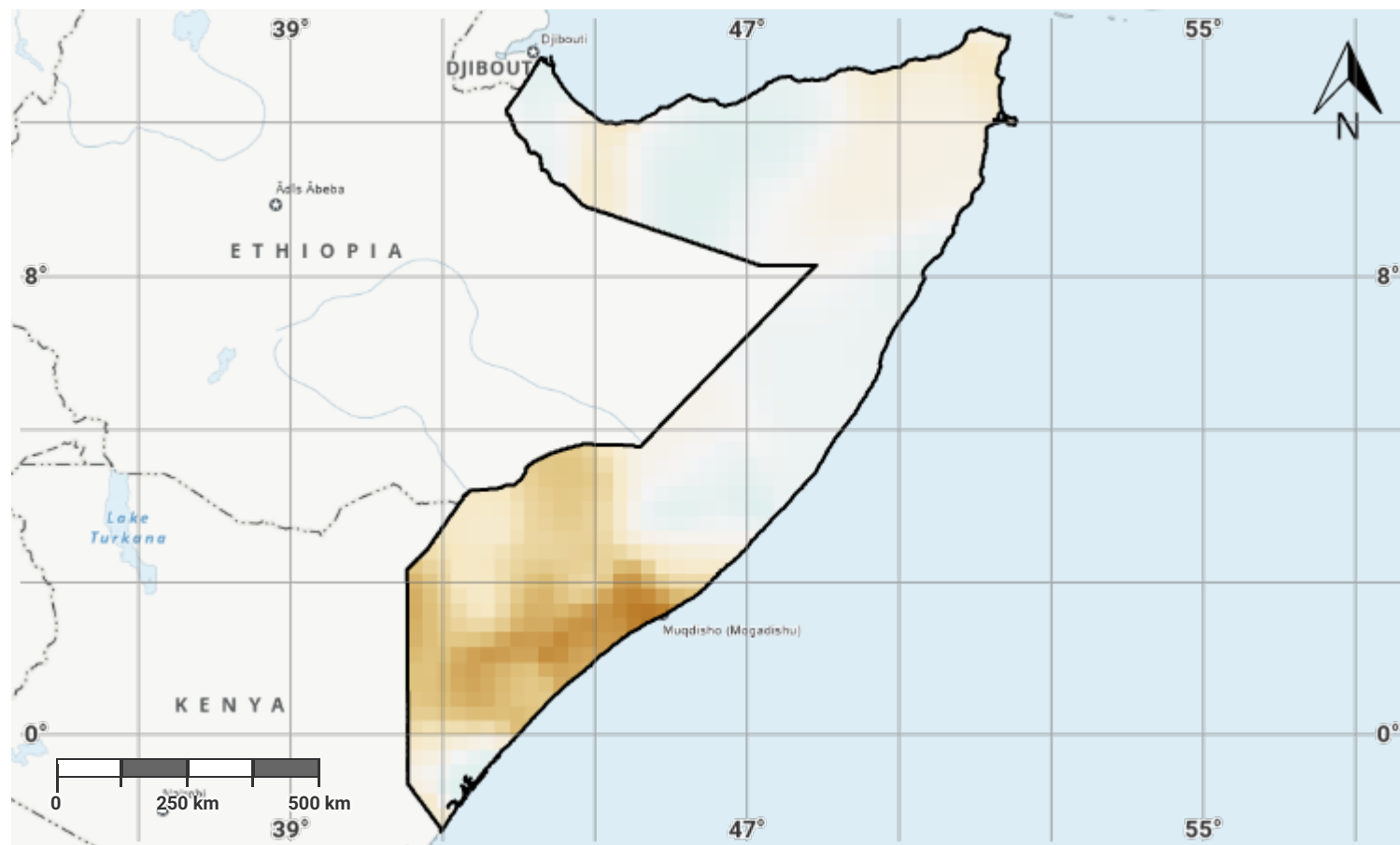
Source Data Credits
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Somalia – SO2-3.M6
Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)

Legend

- ■ No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 110
- □ No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 110

- ☐ International Boundary

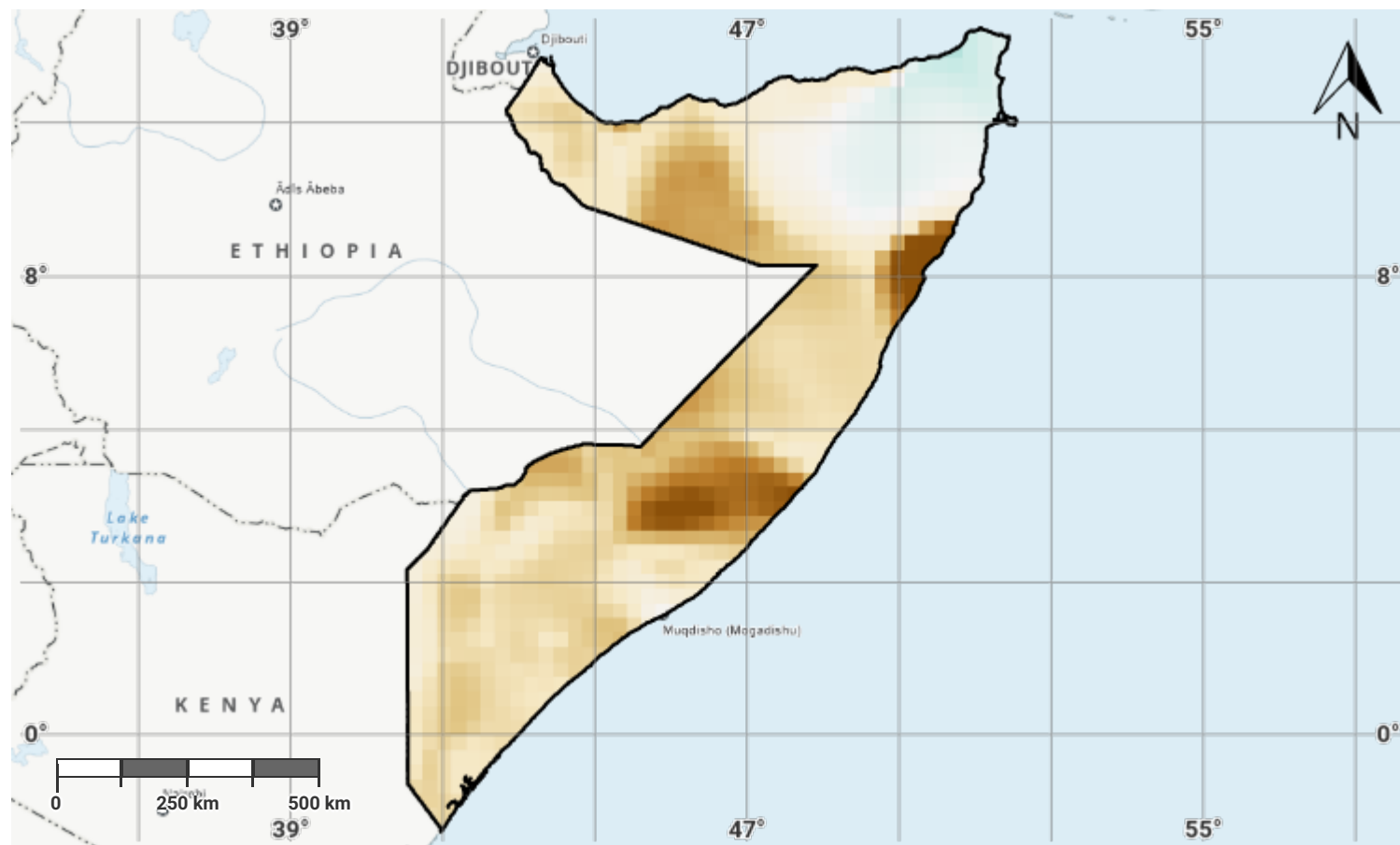Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – SO3-1.M1
Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period

Legend

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

International Boundary

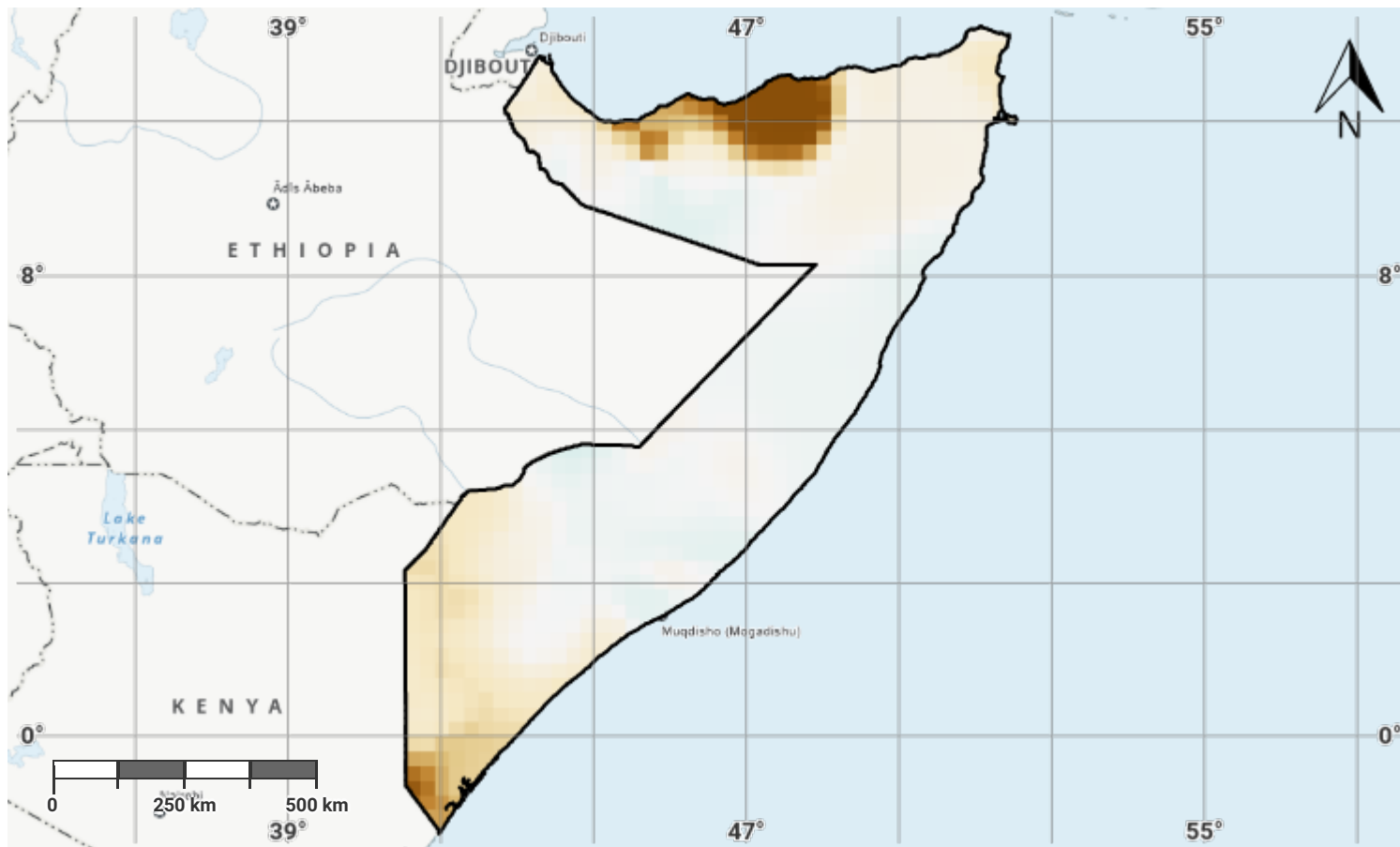Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

- 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

Somalia – 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

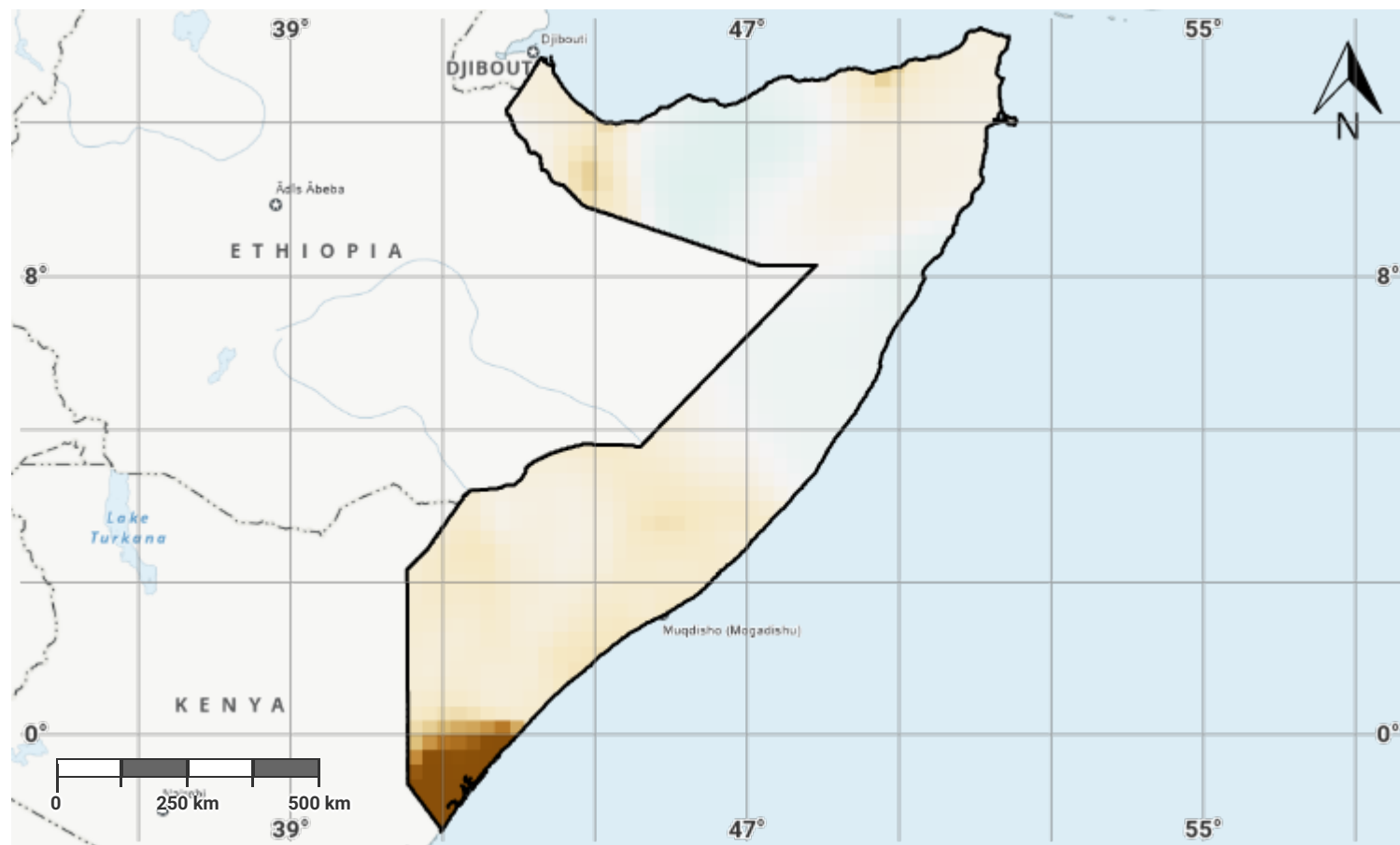Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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- 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

Somalia – SO3-1.M3
Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period

Legend

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

- International Boundary
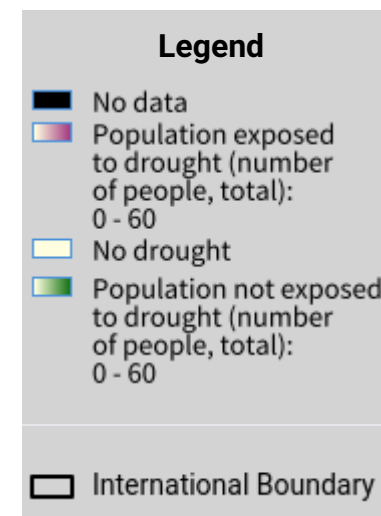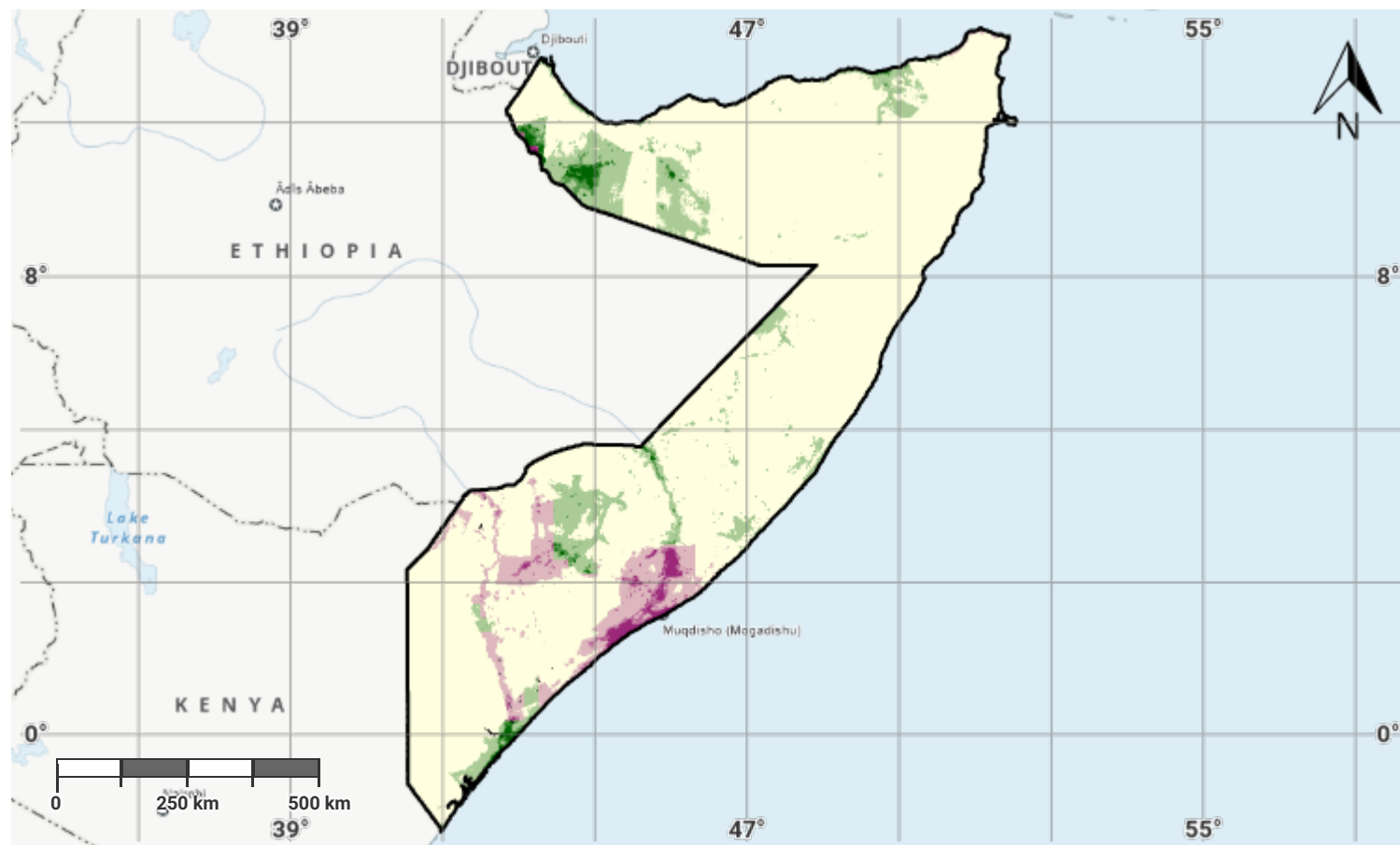
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – 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
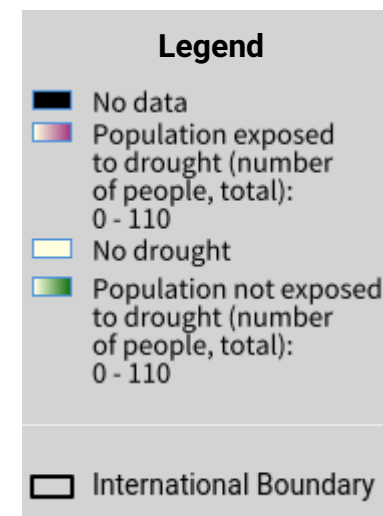
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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- 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

Somalia – SO3-1.M5
Drought hazard in the reporting period

Legend

- ⬛ No data
- ⬛ Extreme drought
- ⬛ Severe drought
- ⬛ Moderate drought
- ⬜ Mild drought
- ⬜ Normal
- ⬜ Mildly wet
- ⬜ Moderately wet
- ⬜ Severely wet
- ⬜ Extremely wet

- ▭ International Boundary

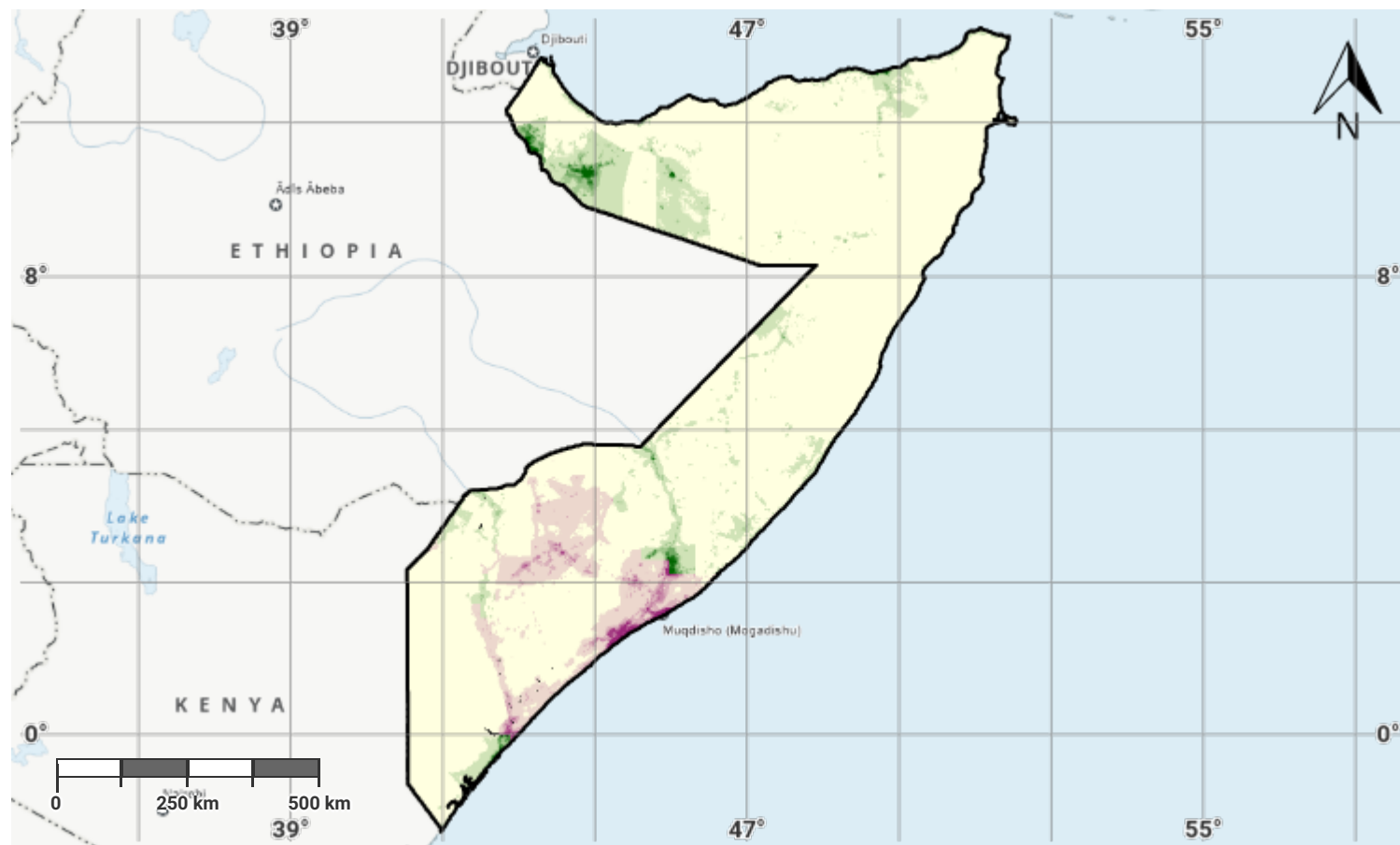Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Somalia – SO3-2.M1
Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ▨ Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60
- □ No drought
- ▨ Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 60

- ☐ International Boundary

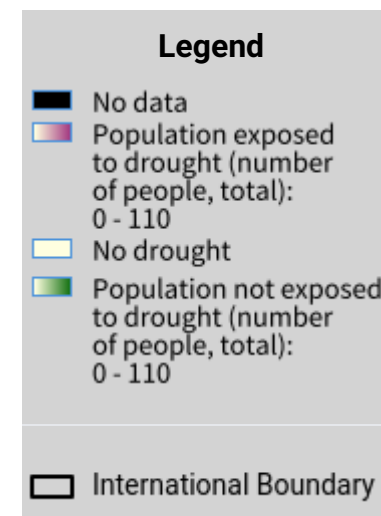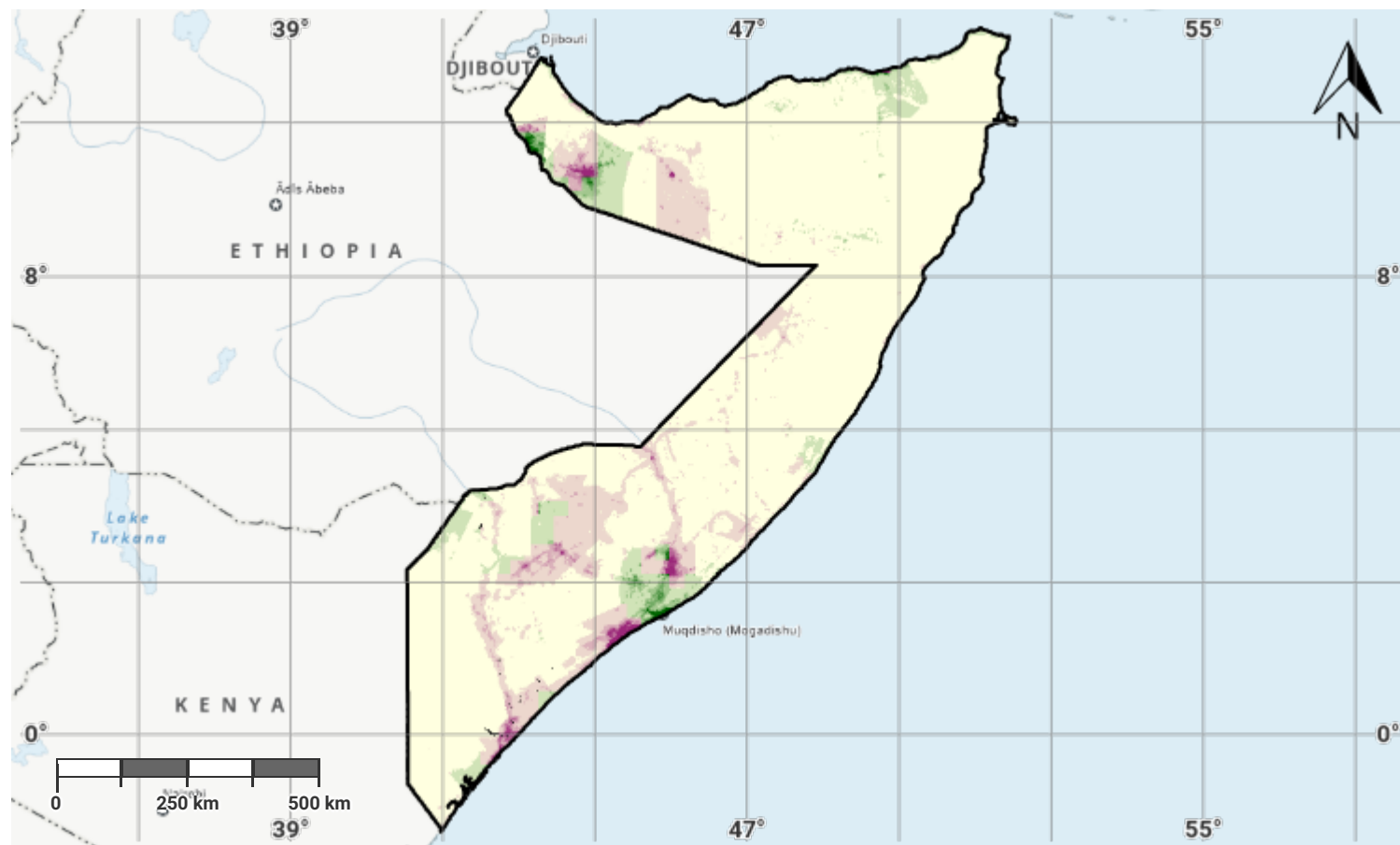Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia − SO3-2.M2
Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- International Boundary

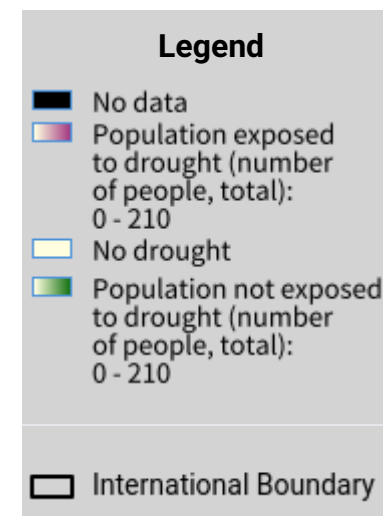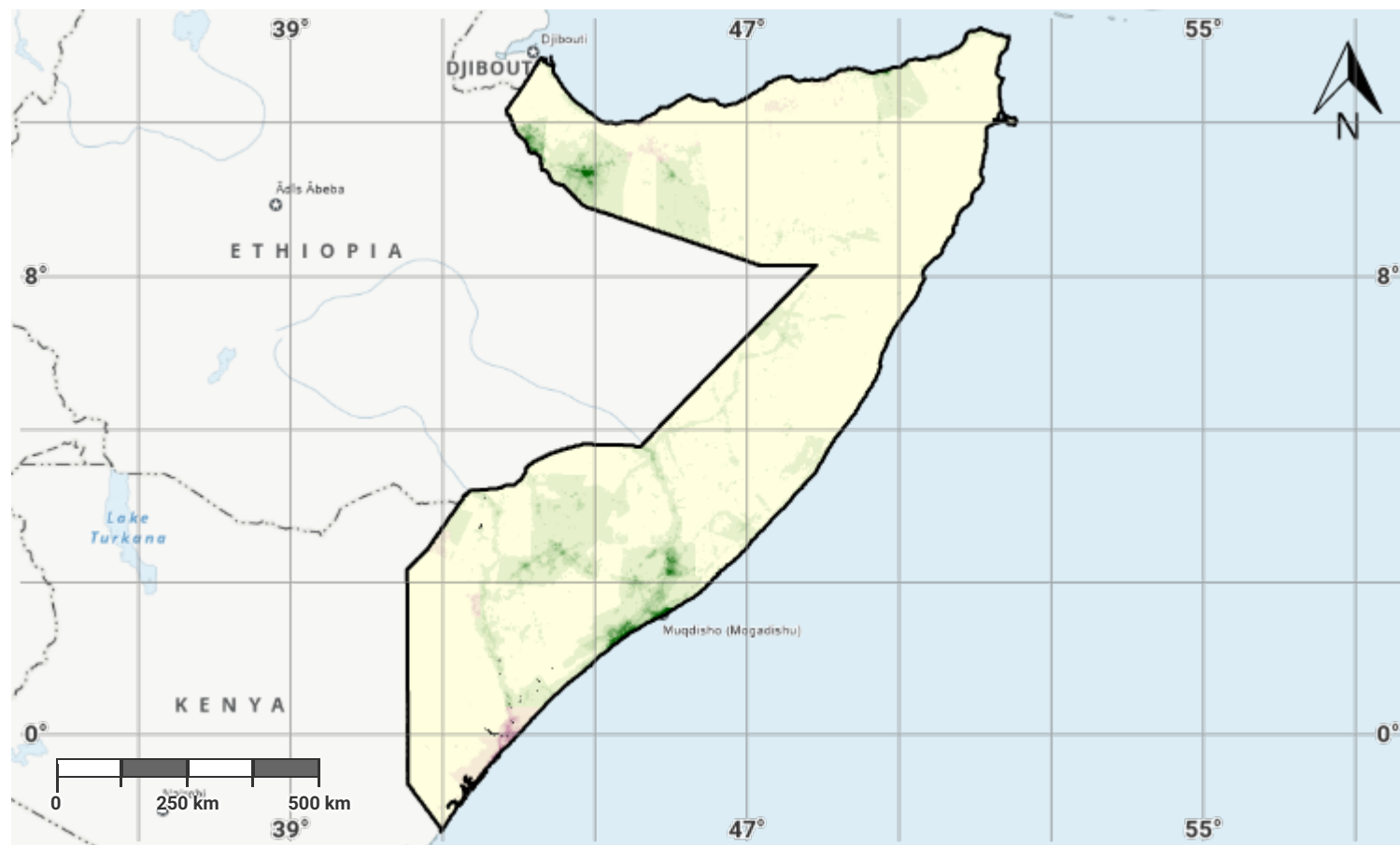Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO3-2.M3
Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO3-2.M4
Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period

Legend

- **No data**
- **Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 210**
- **No drought**
- **Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 210**
- **International Boundary**

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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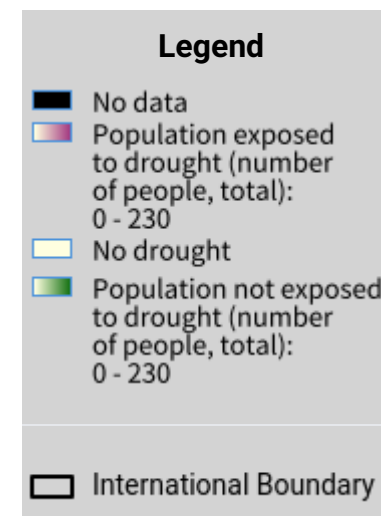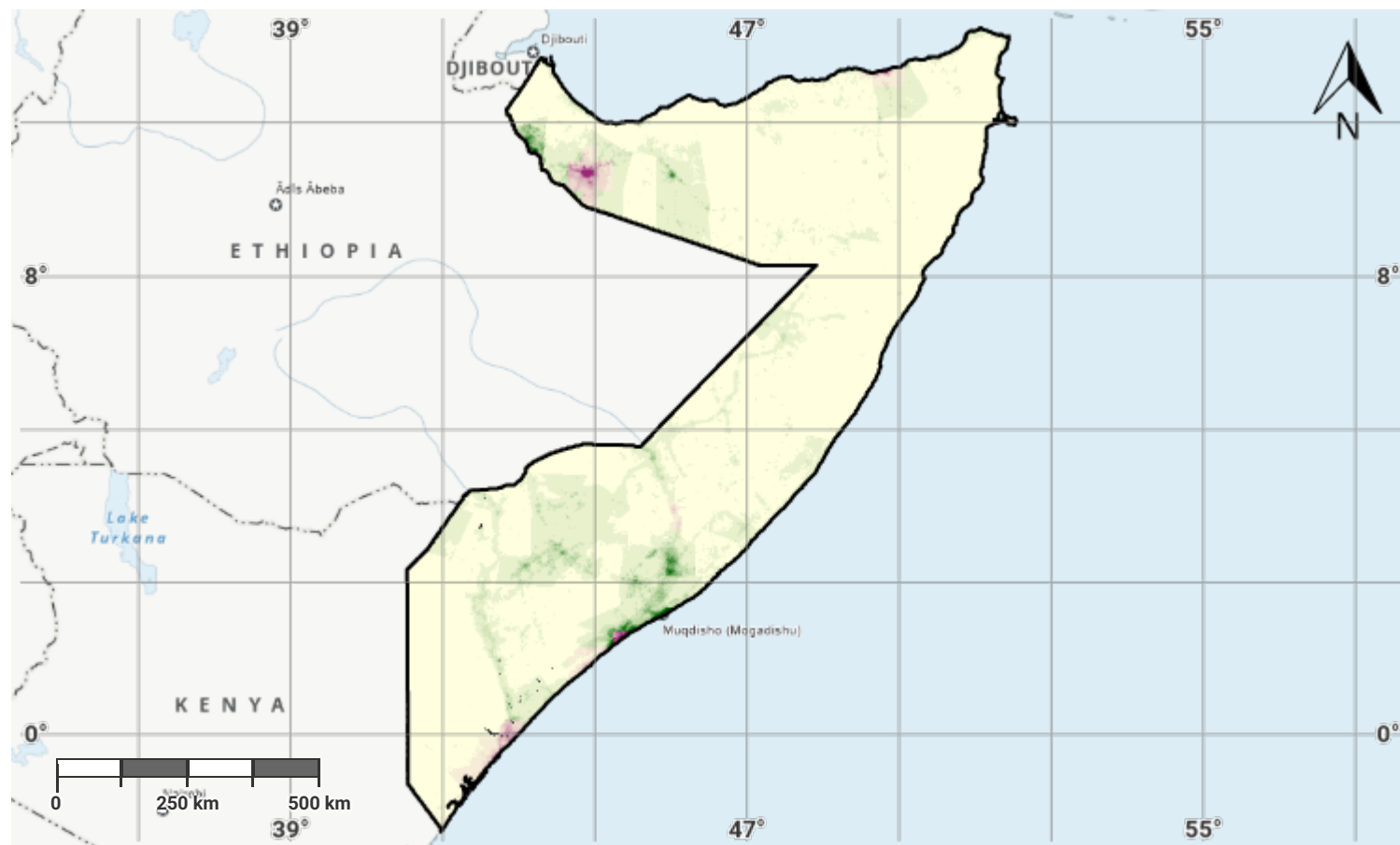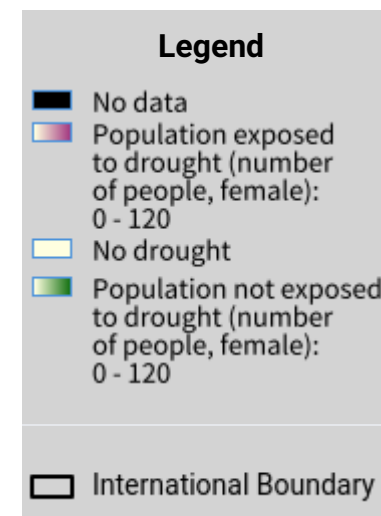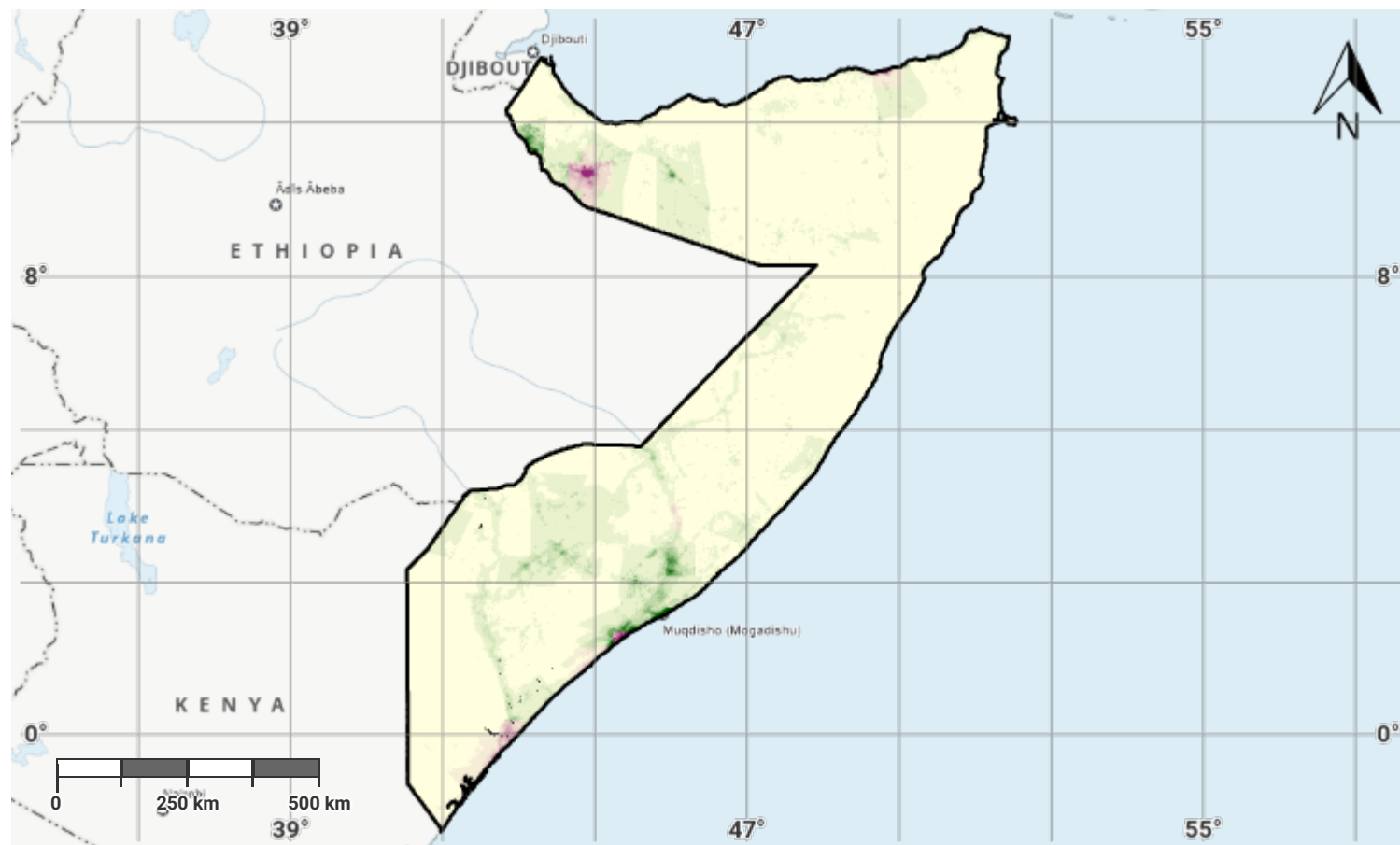
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- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Somalia – SO3-2.M5
Drought exposure in the reporting 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)
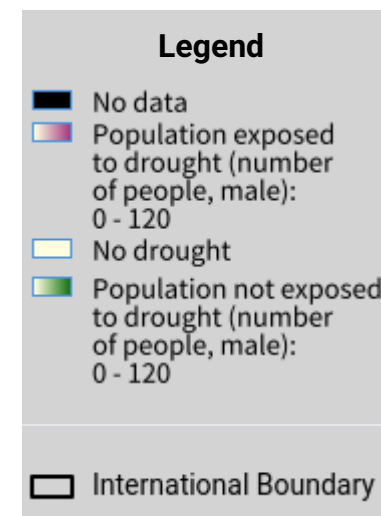
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Somalia – SO3-2.M6
Female drought exposure in the reporting period

Legend

- ■ No data
- ▨ Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- □ No drought
- ▨ Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120

- ▭ International Boundary

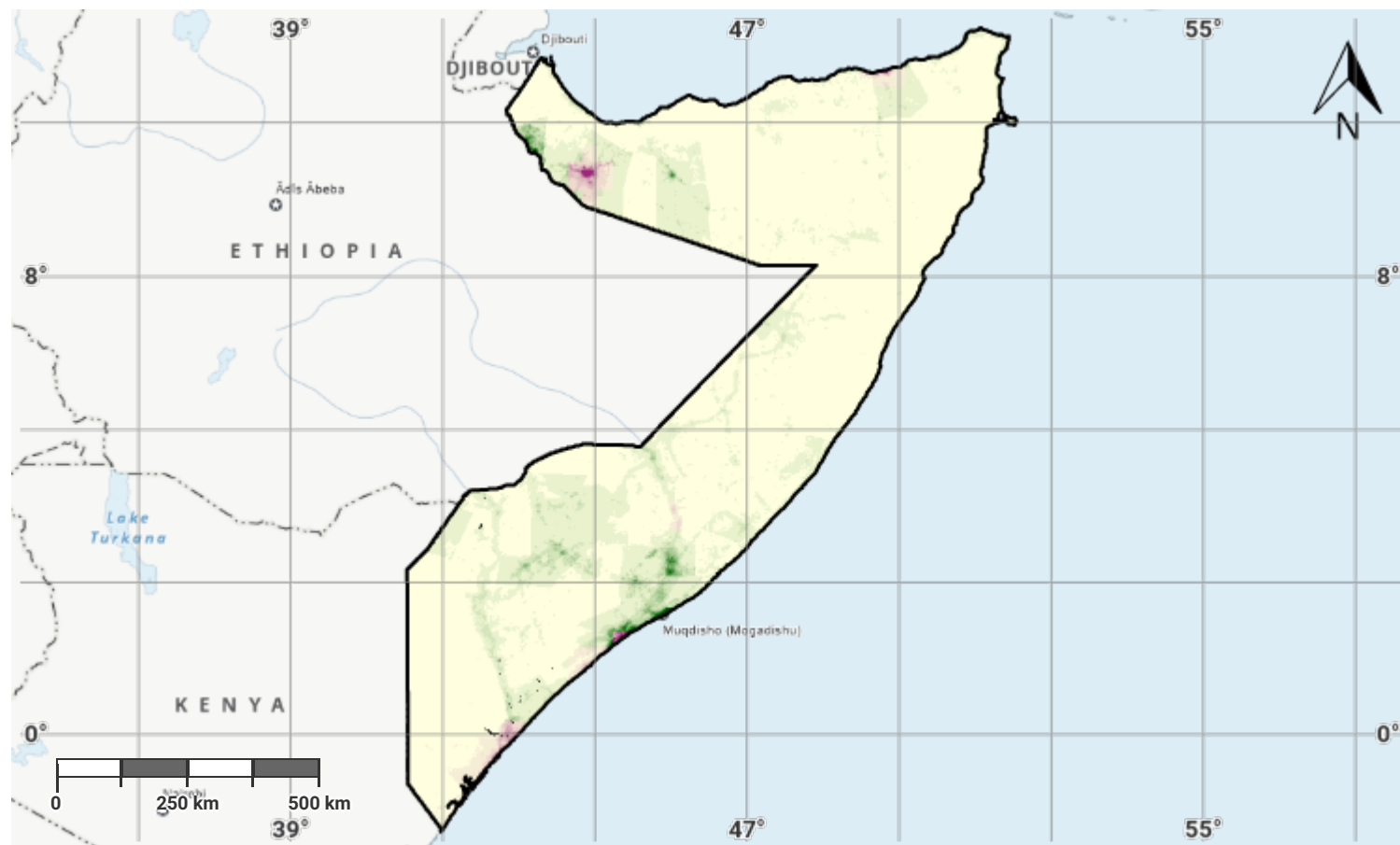Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Somalia – SO3-2.M7
Male drought exposure in the reporting period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120

- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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