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

Report from South Sudan

21 December 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2001	627 624	2 120	629 744	The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2.
2005	627 747	1 997	629 744	The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2.
2010	627 811	1 933	629 744	The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2.
2015	627 794	1 950	629 744	The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2.
2019	627 767	1 977	629 744	The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2.

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Inundation	Croplands	Water bodies
Inundation	Artificial surfaces	Water bodies
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	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	231 747	322 145	32 472	40 831	64	289	2 196	
2001	232 900	320 059	33 329	40 989	68	279	2 121	
2002	233 013	319 381	33 767	41 150	74	272	2 087	
2003	234 888	317 198	34 020	41 266	79	272	2 023	
2004	236 372	315 635	34 090	41 293	80	266	2 008	
2005	237 585	314 368	34 120	41 325	83	266	1 998	
2006	239 391	312 719	34 006	41 298	88	266	1 975	
2007	241 412	310 855	33 923	41 235	93	266	1 961	
2008	242 701	309 598	33 902	41 216	98	266	1 965	
2009	242 894	309 100	34 220	41 225	102	262	1 941	
2010	242 963	309 012	34 237	41 232	104	263	1 934	
2011	243 261	308 793	34 166	41 226	106	263	1 929	
2012	243 406	308 743	34 080	41 210	110	263	1 934	
2013	244 001	308 252	34 024	41 157	113	263	1 934	
2014	244 909	307 417	33 988	41 101	115	263	1 951	
2015	244 909	307 417	33 988	41 101	115	263	1 951	
2016	246 511	305 911	34 034	40 928	137	262	1 962	
2017	247 792	304 813	34 088	40 690	137	261	1 963	
2018	248 311	304 049	34 182	40 826	139	260	1 979	
2019	248 653	303 587	34 323	40 797	147	259	1 978	
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)	229 091	1 993	295	362	0	0	5	231 746
Grasslands (km²)	14 831	304 306	2 718	275	11	1	3	322 145
Croplands (km²)	335	997	30 951	148	40	0	1	32 472
Wetlands (km²)	639	61	19	40 080	1	0	32	40 832
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	64
Other Lands (km²)	0	27	0	0	0	262	0	289
Total	244 909	307 416	33 987	41 102	116	263	1 951	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Water bodies (km²)	13	32	4	237	0	0	1 910	2 196
Total	244 909	307 416	33 987	41 102	116	263	1 951	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	241 085	2 775	336	714	0	0	0	244 910
Grasslands (km²)	4 985	300 642	1 449	323	7	0	11	307 417
Croplands (km²)	1 242	143	32 533	45	24	0	1	33 988
Wetlands (km²)	1 331	27	5	39 710	1	0	27	41 101
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	115	0	0	115
Other Lands (km²)	4	1	0	0	0	259	0	264
Water bodies (km²)	6	0	0	6	0	0	1 939	1 951
Total	248 653	303 588	34 323	40 798	147	259	1 978	

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	4 841	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded land cover	624 901	99 .2
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	7 680	1 .2
Land area with stable land cover	616 333	97 .9
Land area with degraded land cover	5 730	0 .9
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

1. The total country area according to government report is 644,329km2. 2. For the monitoring of key degradation processes, in the future we will need to have our own land cover classes eg the degradation that happened in forests depends on forest types and their locations. 3. We believe that using high resolution images will give us more accurate results eg when comparing size of cropland in 2015 with FAO statistics, there is a difference of about 8000km2 https://faolex.fao.org/doc/pdf/ssd149325.pdf 4. Some of significant changes observed eg grassland to tree-covered areas is due to conflicts in the country. https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/17/10753

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	2 881	5 521	19 610	201 061	18
Grasslands	8	6 512	15 084	55 919	226 763	20
Croplands	2	833	3 299	6 498	20 317	2
Wetlands	2	953	3 652	11 227	24 239	7
Artificial surfaces	0	3	42	3	14	0
Other Lands	0	0	9	27	223	2
Water bodies	1	40	331	515	1 015	8

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	4	8 399	7 390	17 741	199 142	10
Grasslands	151	24 470	21 947	35 945	216 254	14
Croplands	13	3 960	3 708	2 916	20 942	6
Wetlands	4	5 097	7 003	5 151	22 075	8
Artificial surfaces	0	15	45	1	22	0
Other Lands	1	2	19	18	217	2
Water bodies	2	294	407	137	1 051	9

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	14 831	0	72	171	1 914	12 673
Grasslands	Croplands	2 718	0	143	923	450	1 203
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	1 993	0	117	364	297	1 215
Croplands	Grasslands	997	0	18	80	155	743

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	12 730	0	677	522	1 066	10 465
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	3 642	0	296	491	454	2 398
Grasslands	Croplands	2 328	2	662	623	175	864
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 830	0	151	157	304	1 218

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	11 611	1 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	615 885	98 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	50	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	476 983	76 .0
Land area with stable land productivity	106 523	17 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	44 244	7 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	42	0 .0

General comments

1- The rate of the rural to urban migration was higher during the conflict time, this kind of movement allowed natural regeneration of vegetation in farmland during 2000 to 2015. 2- Some locations up to now 2023 still unreachable due to conflicts (Pibor, Yei, etc.). 3- Due to a lack of sustainable livelihood initiatives coupled with the depreciation of the local currency, most of the population over depends on nature e.g. unsustainable charcoal burning and construction. 4- After the conflict, some communities went back to their villages/farms and started farming.

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	63	51	53	74	68	50	25
2001	62	51	52	74	63	52	26
2002	62	51	51	73	58	54	26
2003	62	52	51	73	55	54	27
2004	61	52	50	73	54	55	27
2005	61	52	50	73	52	55	28
2006	61	52	51	73	49	55	28
2007	60	53	51	73	46	55	28
2008	60	53	51	73	44	55	28
2009	60	53	50	73	43	56	28
2010	60	53	50	73	42	56	28
2011	60	53	50	73	41	56	29
2012	60	53	51	73	39	56	28
2013	60	53	51	73	38	55	28
2014	59	53	51	74	38	55	28
2015	60	53	51	73	45	54	30
2016	60	53	51	73	38	55	30
2017	60	53	51	73	38	55	30
2018	59	53	50	73	37	55	30
2019	59	53	50	73	35	55	30
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)
Croplands	Grasslands	997	51 .0	55 .3	5 082 411	5 515 313	432 902

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	1 993	50 .5	50 .5	10 065 479	10 065 716	237
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	14 831	58 .9	58 .9	87 324 789	87 324 560	-229
Grasslands	Croplands	2 718	44 .0	38 .3	11 945 850	10 401 604	-1 544 246

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	4 985	52 .7	52 .7	26 281 280	26 283 554	2 274
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 331	73 .1	73 .1	9 726 939	9 727 350	411
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	2 775	50 .7	50 .7	14 077 453	14 077 453	0
Grasslands	Croplands	1 449	44 .9	43 .4	6 504 131	6 295 243	-208 888

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)	2 103	0 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	625 235	99 .6
Land area with no SOC data	208	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	30	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	627 453	99 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	74	0 .0
Land area with no SOC data	234	0 .0

General comments

1- The grasslands and croplands categories are showing some variation this could be likely due to human activity. 2- With the availability of funding and capacity building will be necessary to conduct SOC mapping especially at the areas with frequent flooding.

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	18 024	2 .9
Reporting Period	57 386	9 .1
Change in degraded extent	39362	

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:

We used a few expert knowledge (ministry of agriculture, and University of Juba) who had previously traveled to some of the area mapped as degraded and confirmed that those areas are degraded. For example Upper Nile region is highly degraded due to mechanised farming, mining, high population of livestock in addition to being area exposed to wind and water erosions.

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

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Upper Nile Region	Upper Nile	8 020 .4	Establishment of expert panels	1. Grazing land management 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Cropland and agroforestry management 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Increase protected areas ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	5						
Total hotspot area	23 550 .1						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Parts of Jonglei, Lakes, Central Equatoria Unity and WES	Parts of Jonglei, Lakes, Central Equatoria and Unity and WES	10 223 .3	Establishment of expert panels	1. Grazing land management 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	5						
Total hotspot area	23 550 .1						

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
Part of Unity, Warrap States	Part of Unity, Warrap States	1 188	Establishment of expert panels	1. Mineral resource extraction 2. Climate change 3. Grazing land management	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	5						
Total hotspot area	23 550 .1						

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
Western Bahr el Gahzel, and Northern Bahr el Ghazel States	Raja, Aweil	3 854 .2	Establishment of expert panels	1. Climate change 2. Cropland and agroforestry management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Polygon
Eastern Equatoria State	Kapoeta	264 .2	Establishment of expert panels	1. Grazing land management 2. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	5						
Total hotspot area	23 550 .1						

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

1. Economic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Demographic

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

General comments

1- The default map generated seems to fairly represents land degradation in the country. 2- Most of the degradation are caused by Mining, high number of Livestock, high level of deforestation (Charcoals burning, and timber industry) , farming, erosion, bushfire among others. Regarding mining, it is evident that the international environmental safety standard are not strictly followed, sources: https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1411/files/documents/deforestation-report-in-s.-sudan-2021.pdf

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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

LDN is achieved in each of the former 10 states of South Sudan by 2030 as compared to 2015 (no net loss)	2030	Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Western Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes, Warrap, Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States		☒ 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)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Restore/improve croplands
					  ◦ Practise sustainable land management
					  ◦ Improve water use for irrigation
					  ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Halt/reduce /regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of 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.
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• AFR100
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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
					conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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

LDN is achieved in the semi-arid areas, northern borders of South Sudan, and around main towns in South Sudan as well as on Dongotono, Didinga, and Imatong moutains by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 25% of the territory has improved (net gain)	2030	Dongotono, Didinga, and Imatong moutains, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria State , states boarding Sudan (UpperNile, Northern Bahar El Gazhal, Unity State)		☒ 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)
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• 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
					• Manage artificial surfaces
					  ◦ Restore degraded mining areas
					  ◦ Halt illegal mining and/or reduce mining areas
					  ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces
					• Restore/improve protected areas
					  ◦ Restore protected areas
					  ◦ Improve management of protected areas
					• Restore/improve multiple land uses
					• Restore/improve
						Ongoing	◉ Yes
							○ No
							Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme
								• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets
								• Bonn Challenge
								• AFR100
								• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	

Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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
					tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Improve productivity in 21,950.6 km² and 2,194.4 km2 SOC stocks in lands of South Sudan by 2030 as compared to 2015	2030	National Level	24 145	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Rehabilitate 27,019.6 km² of degraded and abandoned land of South Sudan by 2030	2030	National Level	27 019 .6	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030	2030	National level		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • AFR100 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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
Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015	2030	National level		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 51 164 .6						

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
Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Aweil Center, Aweil East	2022-08-01	346 .9	346 .90	
Improve productivity in 21,950.6 km² and 2,194.4 km2 SOC stocks in lands of South Sudan by 2030 as compared to 2015	Same As Targeted Actions	Magwi,Kapoeta, Lapon, Torit , Juba, Bor, Bipor, Aweil North Renk, Melut	2021-03-01	2 967 .32	2 967 .32	
Rehabilitate 27,019.6 km² of degraded and abandoned land of South Sudan by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Aweil Center	2020-01-20	4 .62	34 .02	
Rehabilitate 27,019.6 km² of degraded and abandoned land of South Sudan by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Loka, Maridi, Nzara, Imatong , Yambio Yei, Lanyia	2016-02-01	29 .4	34 .02	

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	
					LDN is achieved in each of the former 10 states of South Sudan by 2030 as compared to 2015 (no net loss): 0.00	
					LDN is achieved in the semi-arid areas, northern borders of South Sudan, and around main towns in South Sudan as well as on Dongotono, Didinga, and Imatong moutains by 2030 as compared to 2015 and an additional 25% of the territory has improved (net gain): 0.00	
					Improve productivity in 21,950.6 km² and 2,194.4 km2 SOC stocks in lands of South Sudan by 2030 as compared to 2015: 2967.32	
					Rehabilitate 27,019.6 km² of degraded and abandoned land of South Sudan by 2030: 34.02	
					Halt the conversion of forests and wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030: 346.90	
					Increase forest cover by 20% by 2030 as compared to 2015: 0.00	

General comments

1- The Coordination mechanism in South Sudan is a problem therefore, the information provided is not comprehensive. 2- Some of the available data are not up to date. 3- Due to the financial constraints, the UNCCD working group had not conducted its own assessment over the country. 4- There is a need for financial and technical support for the country to set Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Time-bound (SMART) and spatially explicit voluntary targets.

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	44.7
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	76.4
2 017	81.3
2 018	80.5
2 019	79.4
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Increase	1- The increasing trend is due to increasing human population, and climate change leading to increasing pressure on natural resources. 2-Increasing rate of mining that has little regards to environmental safeguards. 3- Increase of livestock leads to environmental challenges such as overgrazing. 4- Charcoal burning together with bushfires have led to serious land degradation, which affect livelihoods. 5- Unplanned expansion of artificial surfaces

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			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015	30		
2016	31		
2017	34		
2018	37		
2019	40		
2020			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	1- There have been concerted efforts from government through support from NGOs and development partners to improve on water system. e.g. provision of Boreholes and enhanced urban water network.

General comments

https://www.ssnbss.org/ https://www.ifrc.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/South_Sudan_Plan_2023.pdf

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	399190	3 .7	199136	3 .8	200054	3 .6
Reporting period	1111456	7 .5	549413	7 .6	562043	7 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	1- The increasing trends are due to increasing human population, and climate change lead to increasing pressure on natural resources. 2- The increasing rate of mining that has little regards to environmental safeguards. 3- The increase of livestock population leads to environmental challenges such as overgrazing. 4- Charcoal burning together with bushfires have led to serious land degradation. 5- Unplanned expansion of artificial surfaces

General comments

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

1- The country didn't have voluntary target for SO2. 2- We will be interested to set target/targets for SO2 if we get funding.

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	325 411	64 589	10 408	6 898	222 438
2001	184 276	132	0	0	445 337
2002	287 134	83 084	6 892	0	252 634
2003	219 124	6 122	0	0	404 499
2004	251 570	28 992	35 912	82 270	231 000
2005	345 236	83 852	68 529	764	131 363
2006	121 123	39 808	0	0	468 814
2007	49 475	17 711	1 528	0	561 030
2008	176 974	956	0	0	451 814
2009	173 636	103 882	24 806	16 971	310 449
2010	174 882	12 192	9 623	25 424	407 624
2011	342 897	0	0	0	286 847
2012	190 146	1 175	0	0	438 424
2013	176 590	20	0	0	453 135
2014	180 574	0	0	0	449 171
2015	176 962	0	0	0	452 783
2016	206 402	1 465	0	0	421 877
2017	145 544	0	0	0	484 201
2018	151 073	0	0	0	478 671
2019	146 756	0	0	0	482 989
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	407 306	64 .9
2001	184 408	29 .4
2002	377 110	60 .1
2003	225 246	35 .9
2004	398 744	63 .5
2005	498 381	79 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	160 930	25 .6
2007	68 715	10 .9
2008	177 930	28 .3
2009	319 296	50 .9
2010	222 120	35 .4
2011	342 897	54 .6
2012	191 320	30 .5
2013	176 610	28 .1
2014	180 574	28 .8
2015	176 962	28 .2
2016	207 867	33 .1
2017	145 544	23 .2
2018	151 073	24 .1
2019	146 756	23 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

1- For those years, the percentage of drought is lower, this could be attributed to fair distribution of rainfall in the country, e,g. 2016 to 2019 there had been a lot of flooding. 2- When the rain is stressed, communities moved to lower land in search of water and pasture e.g. 2009-2010 in Jonglei, Northern Bahar El Gazal, Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and Unity States. 3- Due to higher precipitation leading to floods, some communities are forced to moved to higher grounds, some are able to move back to their areas and others not. The areas mentioned above are the same areas affected with floods.

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	999832	23.7	2527932	59.8	285244	6.8	136338	3.2	274574	6.5	3 224 088	76.3
2001	3525316	78.4	973261	21.6	60	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	973 321	21.6
2002	1648485	35.3	2318558	49.7	698413	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 016 971	64.7
2003	3518752	71.4	1410346	28.6	873	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 411 219	28.6
2004	2109979	40.9	2067033	40.1	117667	2.3	102683	2.0	758561	14.7	3 045 944	59.1
2005	1831379	33.6	2542131	46.6	566328	10.4	484591	8.9	29961	0.5	3 623 011	66.4
2006	4354350	75.9	852028	14.9	529856	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 381 884	24.1
2007	5555803	90.6	565499	9.2	12251	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	577 750	9.4
2008	5265673	80.7	1260272	19.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 260 272	19.3
2009	3749699	53.9	968804	13.9	1337411	19.2	590608	8.5	307259	4.4	3 204 082	46.1
2010	5387363	73.0	1809384	24.5	88144	1.2	40828	0.6	58606	0.8	1 996 962	27.0
2011	3701646	46.8	4209186	53.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 209 186	53.2
2012	5143881	60.7	3258215	38.4	76667	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 334 882	39.3
2013	6364142	69.4	2800072	30.6	332	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 800 404	30.6
2014	6567859	64.9	3547503	35.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 547 503	35.1
2015	7331688	67.2	3571682	32.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 571 682	32.8
2016	5935621	50.1	5741709	48.5	161699	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 903 408	49.9
2017	9758398	76.8	2951240	23.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 951 240	23.2
2018	10328219	75.3	3390050	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 390 050	24.7
2019	11322095	76.3	3519200	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 519 200	23.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	460534	22.3	1280479	61.9	125785	6.1	64572	3.1	136202	6.6	1 607 038	77.7

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1739111	78.8	469043	21.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	469 043	21.2
2002	796086	35.0	1158040	50.9	321317	14.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 479 357	65.0
2003	1724805	72.2	664869	27.8	259	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	665 128	27.8
2004	1016271	41.0	1031201	41.6	54187	2.2	49719	2.0	329699	13.3	1 464 806	59.0
2005	940388	35.7	1203859	45.7	271291	10.3	206803	7.8	14350	0.5	1 696 303	64.3
2006	2166791	77.7	383681	13.8	238665	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	622 346	22.3
2007	2699347	90.5	278658	9.3	4963	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	283 621	9.5
2008	2569795	80.9	606249	19.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	606 249	19.1
2009	1757929	51.9	474722	14.0	678464	20.0	306980	9.1	169908	5.0	1 630 074	48.1
2010	2691759	74.8	823942	22.9	39051	1.1	20021	0.6	23801	0.7	906 815	25.2
2011	1773347	46.1	2071617	53.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 071 617	53.9
2012	2517969	61.3	1552130	37.8	38849	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 590 979	38.7
2013	3113506	70.1	1326683	29.9	166	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 326 849	29.9
2014	3188414	65.0	1716230	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 716 230	35.0
2015	3559243	67.3	1733066	32.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 733 066	32.7
2016	2864194	49.9	2797465	48.7	78621	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 876 086	50.1
2017	4752963	76.9	1426491	23.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 426 491	23.1
2018	5051173	75.6	1630397	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 630 397	24.4
2019	5531752	76.6	1694015	23.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 694 015	23.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	539298	25.0	1247453	57.9	159459	7.4	71766	3.3	138372	6.4	1 617 050	75.0
2001	1786205	78.0	504218	22.0	60	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	504 278	22.0
2002	852399	35.7	1160518	48.6	377096	15.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 537 614	64.3
2003	1793947	70.6	745477	29.3	614	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	746 091	29.4
2004	1093708	40.9	1035832	38.7	63480	2.4	52964	2.0	428862	16.0	1 581 138	59.1
2005	890991	31.6	1338272	47.5	295037	10.5	277788	9.9	15611	0.6	1 926 708	68.4

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	2187559	74.2	468347	15.9	291191	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	759 538	25.8
2007	2856456	90.7	286841	9.1	7288	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	294 129	9.3
2008	2695878	80.5	654023	19.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	654 023	19.5
2009	1991770	55.9	494082	13.9	658947	18.5	283628	8.0	137351	3.9	1 574 008	44.1
2010	2695604	71.2	985442	26.0	49093	1.3	20807	0.5	34805	0.9	1 090 147	28.8
2011	1928299	47.4	2137569	52.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 137 569	52.6
2012	2625912	60.1	1706085	39.0	37818	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 743 903	39.9
2013	3250636	68.8	1473389	31.2	166	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 473 555	31.2
2014	3379445	64.9	1831273	35.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 831 273	35.1
2015	3772445	67.2	1838616	32.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 838 616	32.8
2016	3071427	50.4	2944244	48.3	83078	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 027 322	49.6
2017	5005435	76.7	1524749	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 524 749	23.3
2018	5277046	75.0	1759653	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 759 653	25.0
2019	5790343	76.0	1825185	24.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 825 185	24.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

1- The years (2001-2003, 2006-2008, 2011-2019) with no population exposed to severe and extreme drought, there was a fair distribution of good rain. 2- Due to war people moved from their remote villages to most safer areas (town) and with fairly distributed rains.

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 .83		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (default DVI)		1- While the country doesn't have numbers to compare with default data it is believed that drought vulnerability index has declined. The country has received fair distribution of rain.

General comments

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

1- The country had not set voluntary targets for SO3. 2- However, there are projects being implemented that partly addressed issues under SO3, e.g. the resilience livelihood projects. https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P180940

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 .93424	0 .92933	0 .93588	
2001	0 .9339	0 .92911	0 .93563	
2002	0 .93357	0 .92889	0 .93529	
2003	0 .93349	0 .92906	0 .9349	
2004	0 .93321	0 .92784	0 .9346	
2005	0 .93303	0 .9274	0 .93428	
2006	0 .93291	0 .92606	0 .93401	
2007	0 .93262	0 .92489	0 .93363	
2008	0 .93235	0 .92423	0 .93335	
2009	0 .93202	0 .92362	0 .93326	
2010	0 .93177	0 .92286	0 .93313	
2011	0 .9314	0 .92177	0 .93327	
2012	0 .93109	0 .92106	0 .9333	
2013	0 .93083	0 .91951	0 .93369	
2014	0 .93046	0 .91898	0 .93385	
2015	0 .93023	0 .91867	0 .93413	
2016	0 .92995	0 .91719	0 .9345	
2017	0 .92973	0 .91714	0 .93457	
2018	0 .92951	0 .91599	0 .93517	
2019	0 .92922	0 .91468	0 .93563	
2020	0 .92901	0 .9146	0 .93558	

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. Overexploitation 2. Land-use change 3. Climate change	1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 3. Technological Innovations 4. Local to Global Governance 5. Trade	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 4. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation		1- Imposing of law on biodiversity. 2- Awareness creation to communities on importance of species.

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

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2001	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2002	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2003	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2004	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2005	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2006	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2007	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2008	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2009	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2010	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2011	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2012	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2013	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2014	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2015	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2016	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2017	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2018	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2019	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	
2020	33.6	33 .6	33 .6	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	1- The government of Southern Sudan by then identified a number of locations of ecological, economic and cultural importance to be preserved e.g. Sudd wetland, Imatong landscape, Buma and Nimule national parks.

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

1-The country doesn't have any voluntary target for Strategic objective 4. 2- If provided with resources and technical support the country can develop voluntary targets for various strategic objectives.

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 ∾

NA

1- The Republic of South Sudan received funding from GEF through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to facilitate programs of Convention on biodiversity and climate change. 2- The country also received funding from Green Climate Fund through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry that supported readiness activities.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 8 164 682 .34	Received 11 685 604 .45
Received	2017	Committed 2 028 701 .54	Received 7 908 670 .34
Received	2018	Committed 8 848 045 .06	Received 11 029 234 .56
Received	2019	Committed 42 125 868 .23	Received 21 531 986 .03
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		61 167 297 .17	52 155 495 .38

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	Default Data
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	

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

General comments

1- For more information, refer to the attached excel file. https://reporting.unccd.int/country/SSD/report/1/files/loJG8KvA

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 ∾

1- Government received a loan from World Bank and working with FAO implementing tree nursery program in all the ten States to improve land cover and enhance resilience of the community against impacts of desert locust. 2- The government has several laws, protocols, and policies that guides various stakeholders on issues of land degradation. https://climate-laws.org/document/national-environment-policy-2015-2025_b36c https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/530851468107370921/SFG1885-EA-P143915-Box394869B-PUBLIC-Disclosed-3-1-2016.docx

1- It is a challenge to get information relevant to LDN from the various stakeholders, e.g. government ministries, NGOs, international organizations and private sector.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	NA
Subsidies	NA

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

1- Awareness creation giving government to locate their resources to implement the convention, e.g. Policy of planting 10 millions trees in the country attracted supporters and well wishers.

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 ≈

1- The Equatoria teak company had has consistently invested in teak plantation https://www.equatoriateak.com/ 2- There are some individuals who have invested in tree including teak planting initiatives.

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?

1- Yes, the country has put in place policies, laws and relevant institutions that encourages operations. 2- The government is implementing the peace agreement which has lead to stability in major parts of the country, this has really encouraged both domestic and international investors. https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15219.doc.htm

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 ∾

1- There has being increasing capacity building and trainings by various partners to government entities, local, organizations, and private sectors, e.g. there has being training on Trends. Earth and PRAIS4. 2. The government has launched the Environmental Information Management System (EIMS). There has been training scheduled to ensure that stakeholders from various ministries are introduced to the system.

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
○ Provided ◉ Received	2010	GIS and remote training	200 000	Norway	Build the capacity of government official in the mistries of environment, agriculture, livestock	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	Hardware and software	Public sector	Completed	1 month		
○ Provided ◉ Received	2020	Cross cutting capacity building for Rio Convention		Other (please specify) GEF 8 Implemented by UNEP-Nairobi	To build the capacity of Rio Convention National Focal Points Offices	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	Hardware and software	Public sector	Ongoing	3 years to end in June 2024		
○ Provided ◉ Received	2016	Rehabilitation and management of salt-affected soils to improve agricultural productivity in Ethiopia and south Sudan		Other (please specify) United Arab Emirates	Rehabilitation and management of salt-affected soils to improve agriculture productivity	☒ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	Irrigation methods, agronomy skills,	Public sector	Completed	5 years		
○ Provided ◉ Received	2018	Peri-urban focused integrated community farming	60 000	Japan	Increase resilience against desertification and land degradation.	☒ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☒ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	Nursery management, raising seedling of economic forest tress, seedlings given out for planting and management.	Public sector	Completed	9 months		

Total provided:	0	Total received:	260 000
Total per year 2010 provided:	0	Total per year 2010 received:	200 000
Total per year 2020 provided:	0	Total per year 2020 received:	0
Total per year 2016 provided:	0	Total per year 2016 received:	0
Total per year 2018 provided:	0	Total per year 2018 received:	60 000

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.

1. Information included were derived from project documents and self-reporting https://www.biosaline.org/news/2018-02-27-6407

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.

New or current technologies required 1- GIS and Remote sensing 2- Machine learning 3- Mobile data collection tools 4-Soil and water laboratory Challenges encountered in acquiring or developing such technologies 1- Financial limitations 2- Limited human capacity

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.

1- The government has shown commitment to invest in green energy (hydo and solar power) these will reduce pressure on forest/woodland. https://www.afsic.net/renewable-energy-south-sudan/ 2- Government has plans to introduce and implement subsidies for farm inputs to enhance productivity, this will avoid conversion of land cover/landuses to cropland. 3- The government has committed resources to promote agroforestry e.g. in Imatong forest. https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/country-profiles/south-sudan 4- The country has put in place policies, laws and relevant institutions that encourages operations. 5. The country developed land degradation neutrality strategy, this give avenues for budgetary allocation and resource mobilization.

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.

1- There are good numbers of potential sources from which the country could receive funding such as World Bank, Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, the Great Green Wall Initiatives, GIZ among others.

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.

1- Based on the estimation of degraded land of around 30,000 km2, a total of 1.5 Billion USD will be needed to address land degradation, in terms of restoration, and avoidance. 2. Restoration, avoidance and rehabilitation activities would include afforestation, development management of renewable energy technologies, safe extraction and management /utilization of oil, introduction of smart agriculture, development and reinforcement of legal framework etc.

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:

1-It has been realized that, proper coordination in the working group which draws members from land related line- ministries, UN agencies and private sector allows for sharing of information and experiences. 2- From the national government, there is no direct budget allocation for the convention, this affects level of coordination.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- The country is still young and with numerous priorities, and challenges, therefore the policies developed are yet to show the desired results. 2- Due to limited resources in the country, there is no/very limited allocation to land degradation initiatives. 3- Changing of leaderships and government structures affect the implementation of the conventions. e.g. frequent change of ministries names and structures affecting budget allocation, decision making process and creates conflicts over ownership of the convention.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- Without clear coordination mechanism between the land-related ministries, institutions and other stakeholders the mobilization of resources will not be successful. 2- Without enabling financing, it is difficult to effectively engage other land-related line-ministries into an efficient working groups.

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

1- The UNCCD office targets inclusion of women and girls in all capacity buildings and activities related to LDN. 2- The national constitution of the Republic of South Sudan states that 35% of every government institutions be women and girls.

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

1- To build the capacities of government officials to be able to write bankable proposals to support the UNCCD activities in the country.

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

1- Some of the projects funded by World Bank, African Development Bank and etc., have contributed to multiple benefits, e.g. the emergency response to desert Locust and resilience agriculture which supports integrated farming.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Poor coordination and collaboration that hinders information and experience sharing. 2-Ineffecient utilization of financial and non-financial resources eg from World Bank that does not allow government officials to directly implement projects but prefer hiring a third party where a substantial amount of money is pent on salaries instead of action on the ground. 3- Most of the projects usually starts beyond the planned start dates.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- Coordination, leadership and enabling budget are believed to be stepping stone for the implementation of the convention. 2- It is important for implementing project at a lower hierarchy, this will allow for proposal development that could be easily funded.

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)

World Bank, African Development Bank, IFAD and UN agencies

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:

1- The National Adaptation Programme Actions was developed through a country-wide participatory process where the academia, local communities, legislature, finance, economists, environmentalists, socialists among others contributed. 2- The entire process was comprehensive, which involved draft development, validation and final verification and approval for publication. https://unfccc.int/files /adaptation/application/pdf/south_sudan_napa_2016_15feb2017.pdf 3- The nationally determined contribution (NDC) covers the LDN and land degradation. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/ss/South-Sudans-Second-Nationally-Determined-Contribution.pdf 4- The indigenous knowledge was considered in the development of the land degradation related documents.

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?

Yes 1- The success of these action plans is partial, the main reason is due inadequate financial resources and technical capacities for implementation and awareness of the relevant stakeholders about these action plans.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Financing 2- Technical capabilities 3- Changing political and governance environment

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- Involving a broader stakeholder base is critical in the development of comprehensive action plans. 2. It is necessary for the actions to be budgeted for by the national government.

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.

1- The introduction of natural resource management and renewable energy in the post-graduate courses in in the national universities contribute to research on the land degradation issues. 2- Inclusion of school gardening subject in curriculum of the general education has ensured that there is a population that has respect to sustainable land use management, which eventually contribute to land degradation neutrality by 2030.

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?

1- Yes, however inadequate resources (financial and non-financial), hinders the successful implementation of the convention.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Financing 2- Technical capabilities 3- Changing political and governance environment 4- Armed conflicts. 5- Changing lifestyle

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- Involving a broader-base stakeholders, is critical in the development of comprehensive action plans.

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.

1- National policies and action plans are aligned with international commitments and principles. 2- To reduce the impact of large scale commercial agricultural production, the national policy should promote smart agricultural practices.

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

1- There has been active participation from government leadership, local, non-governmental organizations, Private sector, and NGOs at the

international level engagement e.g. the President of the Republic of South Sudan and the minster of environment attended COP28 in Dubai, UAE, the minister of agriculture attended the International Food System Summit in Dakar, Senegal and etc. these give the country opportunities to interact, collaborate and partner with others.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited number of participants attending the important international events due to budgetary constrains. This limits the opportunities for the country to interact and engage particularly in side events which would be the stepping stones for collaborations, funding etc. 2- Unpredictable introductions of new focus, approaches and commitments for example food value chain to food system both at the national and international arena is some how confusing.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- There is a need to secure more resources to enhance more participation from various stakeholder at the national, regional and international engagements. 2- It is important for the country to keep itself updated and find ways of mainstreaming the global changes in the operations.

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.

1- The country has developed various policies, legal frameworks, protocols that support the economic, environment, land, gender and agriculture sectors. 2- Initially, these policies where being developed following active participatory approaches where the contributions of the various sectors found their way into the final policies, however at present most of the policies are being developed by the consultants whose knowledge overrides those of participants with limited knowledge.

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

1- There has been partial success in terms of mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought into various policies. e.g. forest act and environment act etc. 2- The good political will has ensured there is a conducive environment for the formulation and implementation of policies, however more needs to be done particularly on the implementation and monitoring of these policies. 3- Reduced armed conflicts has encourage projects implementation.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited resources (financing and nonfinancial) 2- Weak technical capabilities 3- Changing political and governance environment

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- The engagement of local communities in conventions activities and creation of awareness is critical for the mainstreaming of DLDD into national policies. 2- It is important to harmonize policies and laws that guide mainstreaming of DLDD.

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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:

1- All these technologies have been practiced at rudimental levels, however efforts by government, NGOs and private sectors are being enforced to promote these technologies. 2- Concerted efforts are needed to create awareness, build capacity, to expand and upscale these technologies.

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

1- Some of these technologies had have being successful due to public private partnership e.g. Equatorial teak plantation and some individual have invested in forestry. 2- Due to increasing demand for fruits, individual farmers have being motivated to expand fruit plantations in their farms.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited resources (financial, technical) 2- Persistent political and communal conflict 3- Climate change (Flooding and drought) 4- Lack of awareness

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- For successful implementation of SLM, various avenues should be exploited, e.g. public private partnership. 2- Some unintended actions like quarrying along roads has contributed to water harvesting for domestic, crop, livestock and wildlife use, this should be taken advantage of.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

1- By default, most of these activities are done by women and youth, however there is a need to incentivizes women and bring them to the decision making level.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

1- All these technologies are being practiced at rudimental level, however efforts by government, NGOs and private sectors are being enforced to promote these technologies. 2- Concerted efforts are needed to create awareness, build capacity, to expand and upscale these technologies.

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

1- Some of these technologies had have being successful due to public private partnership e.g. Equatorial teak plantation and some

individual have and had invested in forestry. 2- Due to increasing demand for fruits, individual farmers are motivated to expand fruit plantations in their farms.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited resources (financial, technical) 2- Persistent political and communal conflict 3- Climate change (Flooding and drought) 4- Lack of awareness

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- For successful implementation of SLM, various avenues should be exploited, e.g. public private partnership. 2- Some unintended actions like quarrying along roads has contributed to water harvesting for domestic, crop, livestock and wildlife use, this should be taken advantage of.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

1- By default, most of these activities are done by women and youth, however there is need to incentivizes women and bring them to the decision making level.

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.

1- The country had developed a program to end drought emergencies in the horn of Africa, this has contributed to drought management initiatives. https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ssd148481.pdf 2-Regional efforts e.g. from Intergovernmental Authority and Development in East Africa (IGAD) provide both data and financial resources towards addressing drought issues.

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

1- Having management plan that have been implemented at various ministerial levels e.g. agriculture, environment, livestock and housing. 2-Infromation sharing from regional bodies to the national government has been good.

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?

1- The initiatives covered the following broad areas: A Natural Resource Management Water Resources Development Pasture and Land Development Securing Access to Natural Resources Environmental Management (Including Renewable Energy and Biodiversity) B. MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE Transport and Market Development Securing Livestock Mobility Securing Financial Transactions

Transboundary Disease and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and Standards C. LIVELIHOOD AND BASIC SERVICE SUPPORT Livestock Production and Health Agricultural Production and Productivity Fisheries Development Income Diversification Productive and Social Safety Nets Access to Basic Social Services D. PASTORAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT Early Warning/ Response System Climate Monitoring and Climate Change Adaptation E. RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT Support to Adaptive Research Advisory and Extension System Knowledge Management and Communication F. PEACE BUILDING1AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION Conflict Resolution Peace Building

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited financial and technical capacities 2- Persistent political and communal conflict 3- Climate change (Flooding and drought) 4- Lack of awareness , there is a problem in sharing drought information from national levels to states the levels

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- It is necessary for information to flow from the national level to the states at the right time in the right format, media and language.

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)

Fish farming, beekeeping, businesses, hunting, hand crafting .

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

1- Livestock Production and Health 2- Agricultural Production and Productivity 3- Fisheries Development 4- Income Diversification 5- Productive and Social Safety Nets 6- Access to Basic Social Services Generally, it is important for community to adopt both environmentally and culturally friendly livelihoods.

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

1- Most of the livelihood alternatives was successful due to market availability. 2- The government has supported some of these livelihood options through policies and framework formulation. 3- Value addition has attracted wider users and markets.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Limited financial resources and technical capabilities. 2- Persistent political and communal conflict 3-Inadequate awareness level 4-Unreliable marketing opportunities 5-Inadequacy in processing capacities

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- The livelihood options must be sustainable and linked to viable market.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

1- By default, most of these activities are done by women and youth, however there is need to incentivizes women and bring them to the decision making level. 2- The constitution demand that at least 35% of women are involved in both political and developmental programs.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

1- Mass media (print media, TV, radio, social media). 2- Government and other stakeholders (NGOs. UN agencies, regional bodies, academia and private institutes) websites 3- Formal and informal face to face interactions.

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

1-Easy access to information due to diversified sources of information sharing. 2-The willingness of various stakeholders share information.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- Lack of proper network in certain parts of the country. 2- There are instances where misleading information has been shared. 3- The issues relating to timely sharing of data and information in the right format, time, space, language and media.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- Mainstreaming the message to be shared is very critical. 2- There is a need to share information that will be used to make decision by the citizens.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

1- By default, most of these activities are done by women and youth, however there is need to incentivizes women and bring them to the decision making level. 2- The constitution demand that al least 35% of women are involved in both political and developmental programs.

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

1- While women have taken part in political and developmental activates, more need to be done to ensure that they are incentivized especially in making decision and access to land and natural resources.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

1- The technical capacity issues 2- Legal framework and protocols 3- Conflicts between culture and current issues.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

1- To make more women aware of the existing and potential opportunities is important for them to grab/seize them. 2- Finding sustainable ways of incentivizing women and youth.

AI: Additional indicators

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

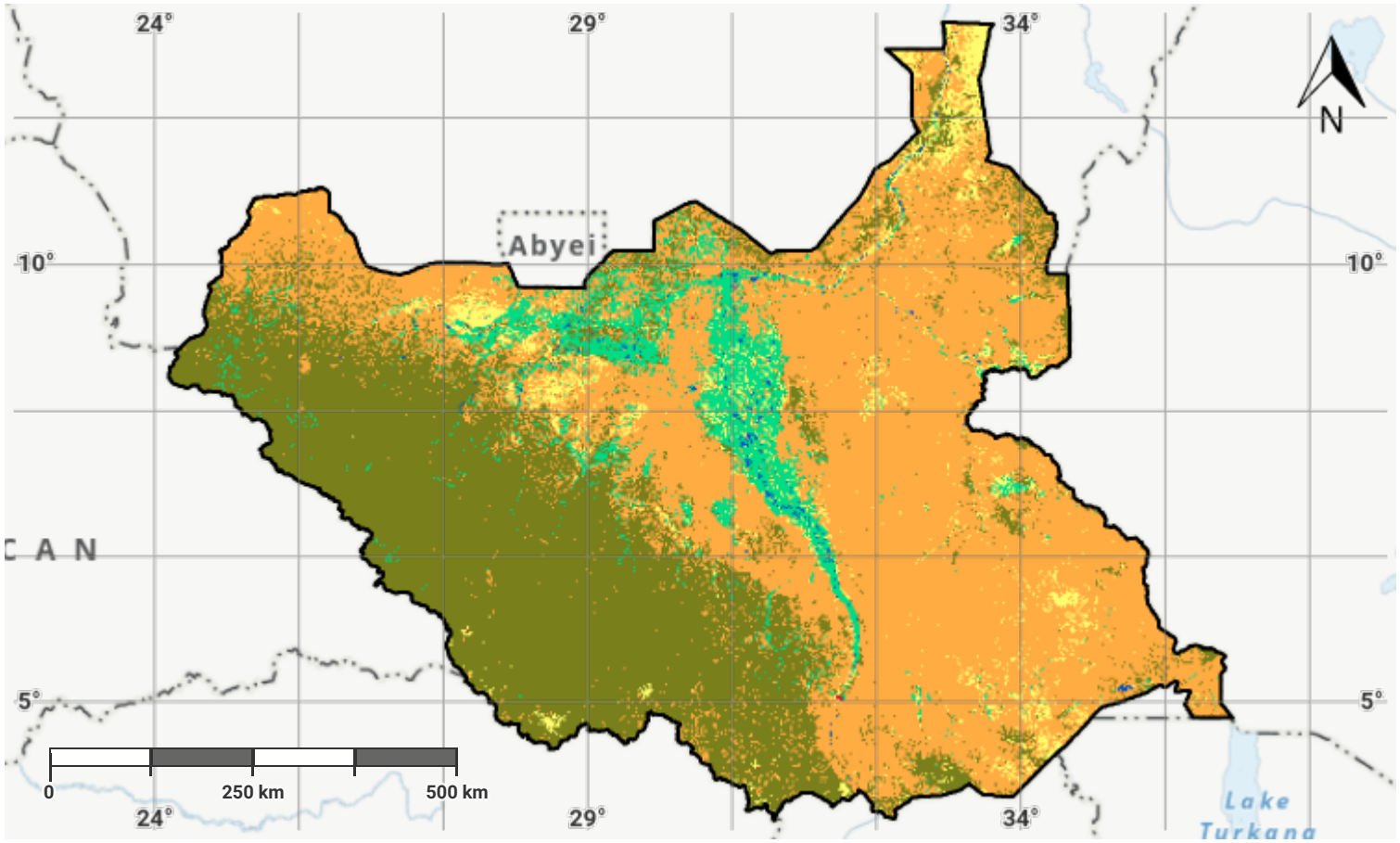
Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
NA			N/A

Other files for Reporting

South Sudan - SO5-1 recipient	Download	28.0 KB

South Sudan – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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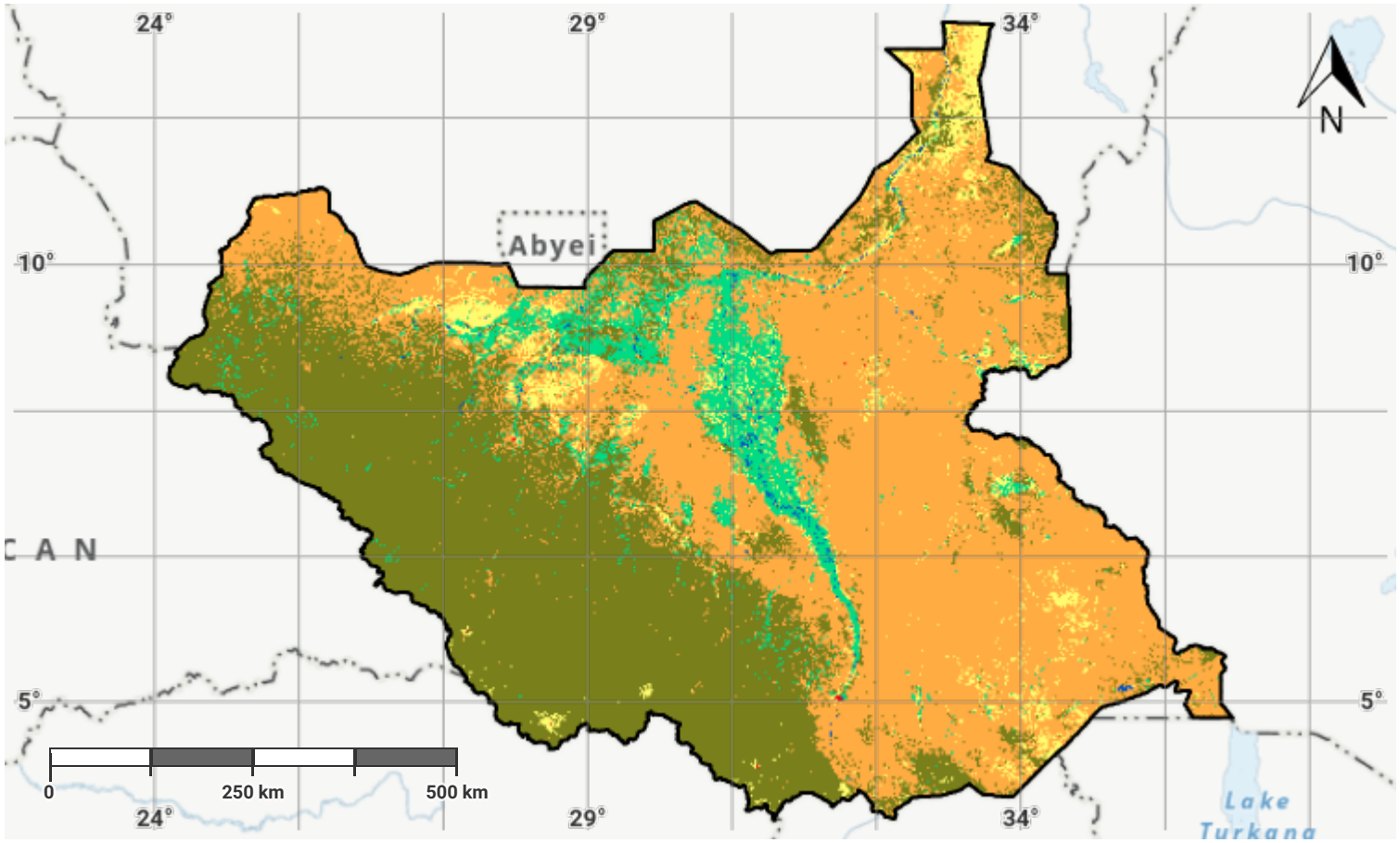
Source Data Credits

- 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/

South Sudan – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

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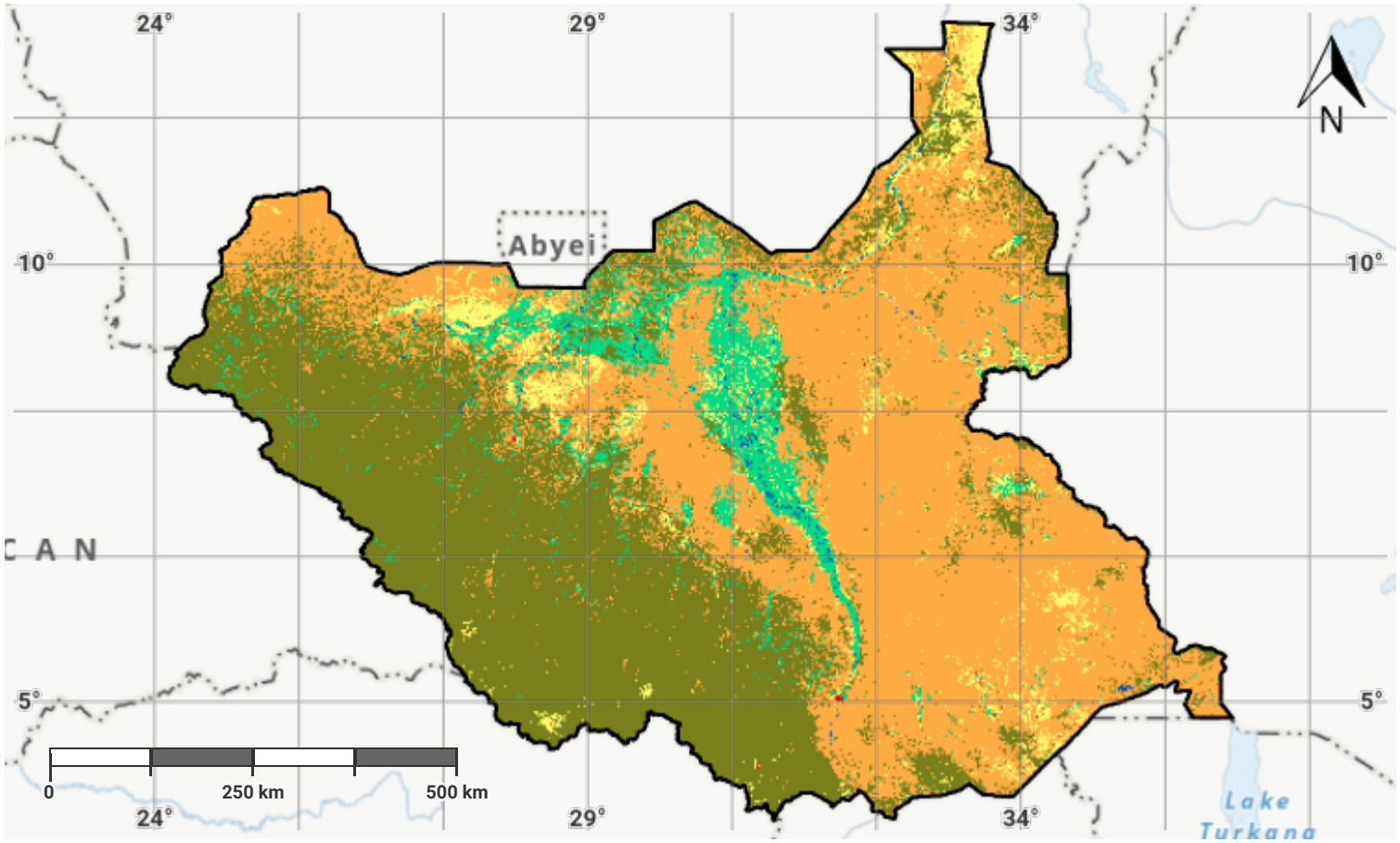
South Sudan – SO1-1.M3

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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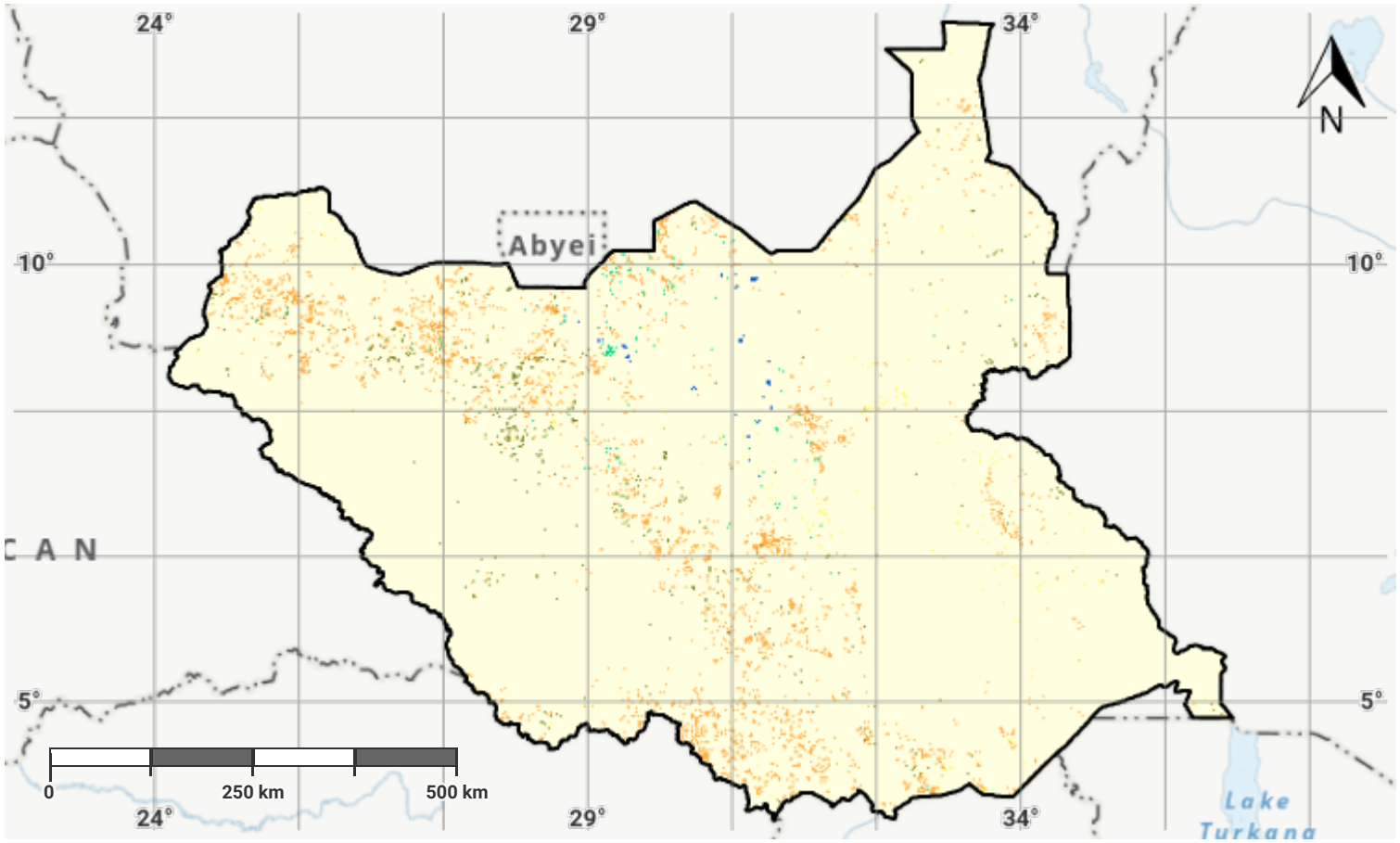
South Sudan – SO1-1.M4

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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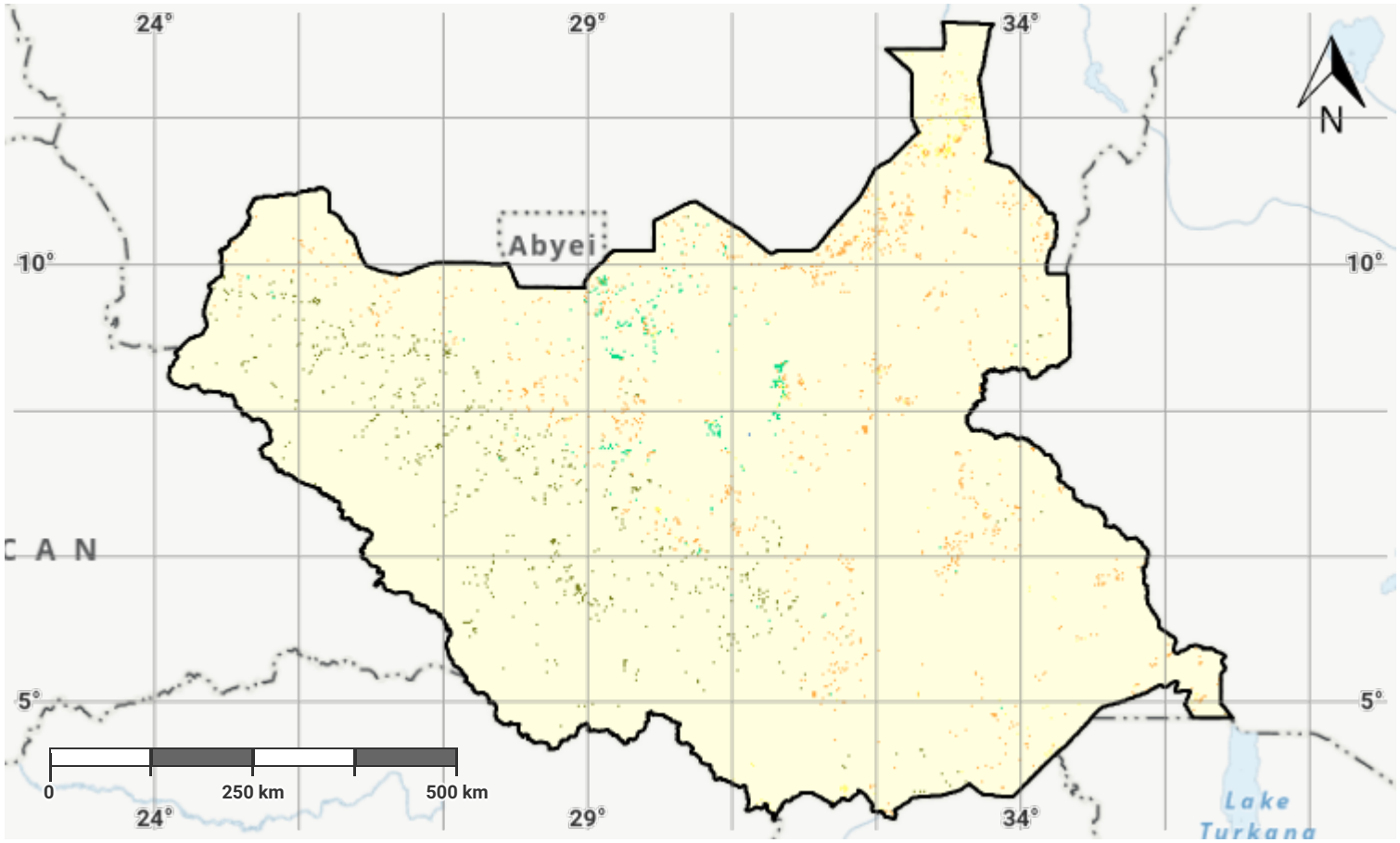
South Sudan – SO1-1.M5

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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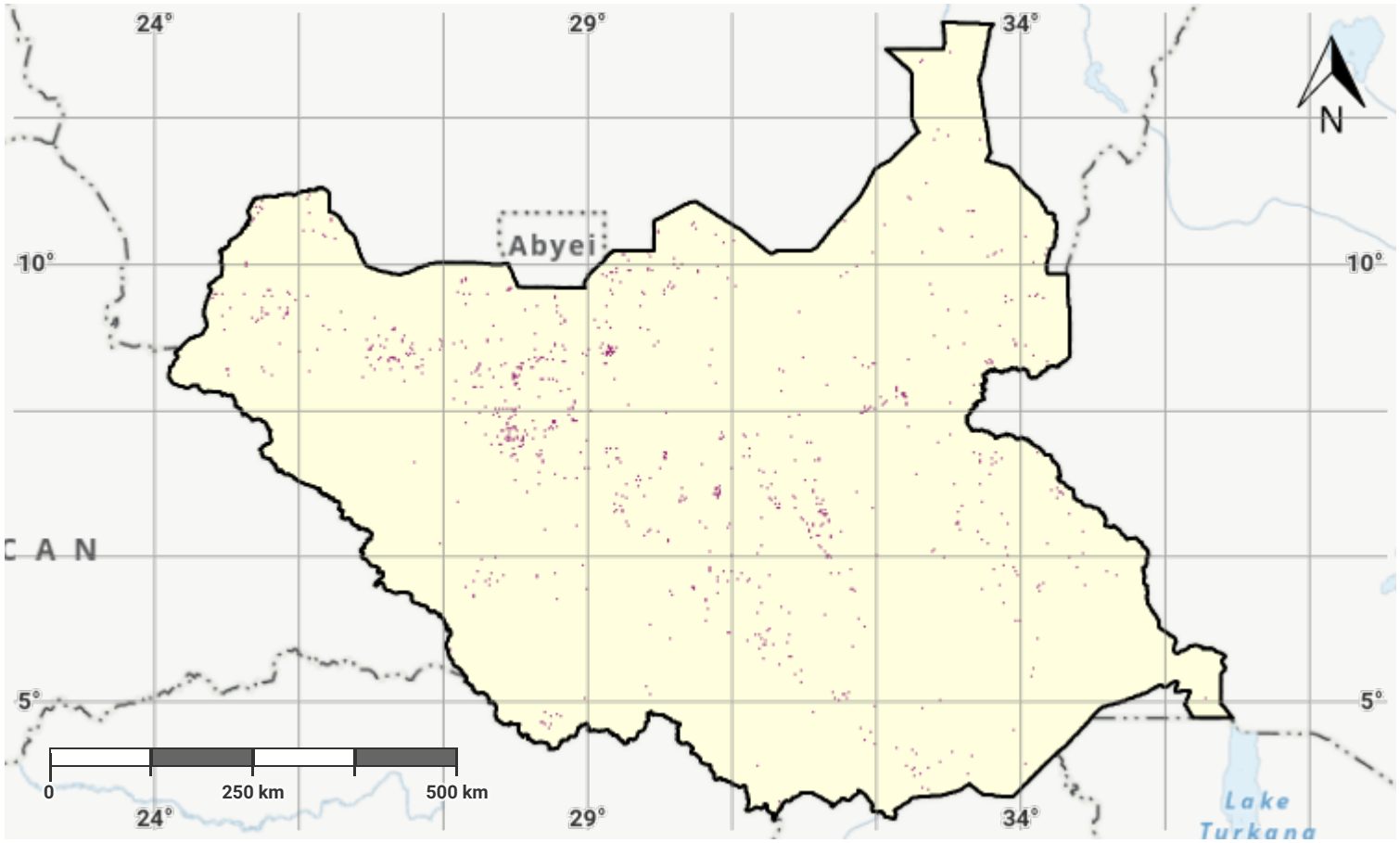
South Sudan – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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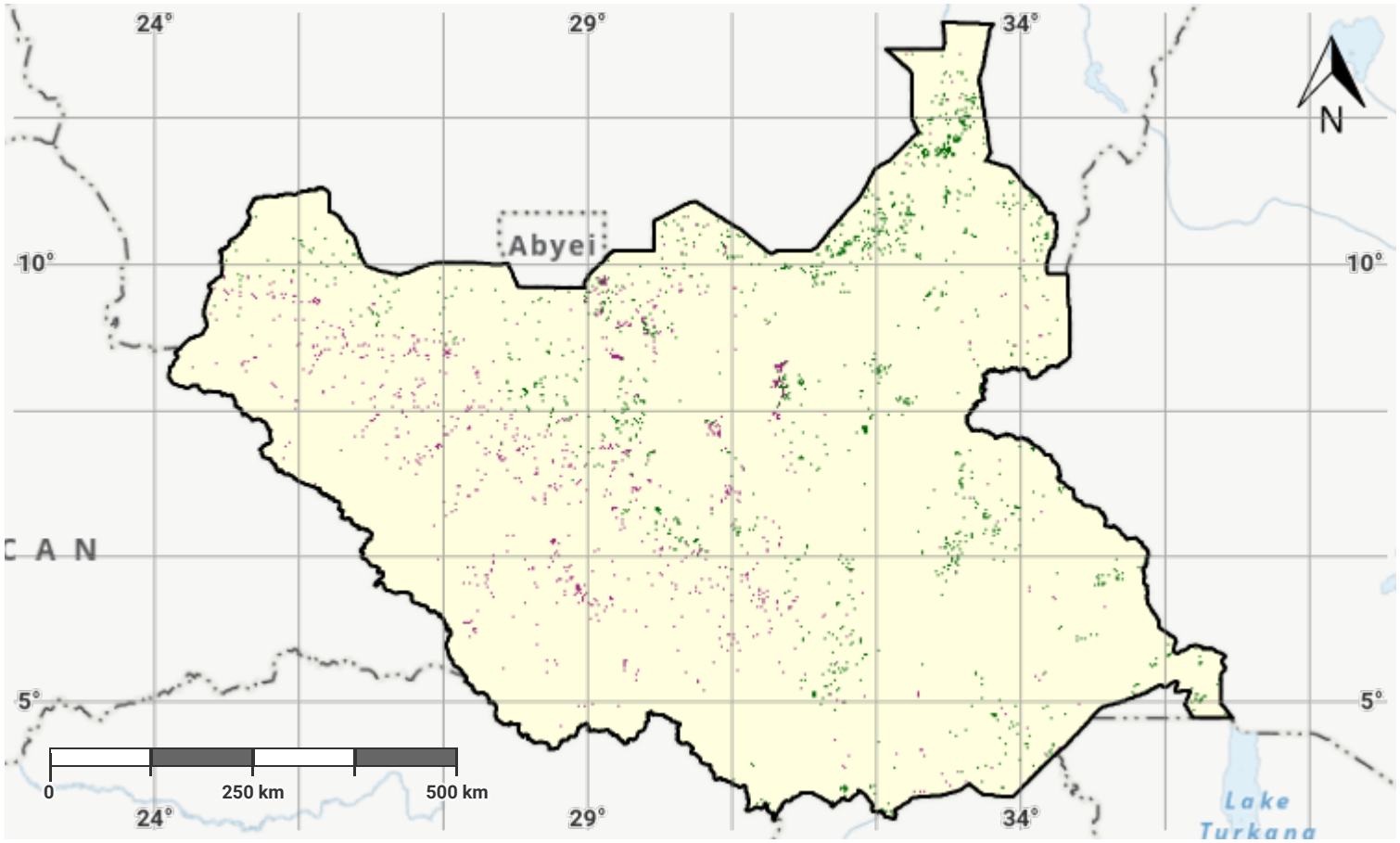
South Sudan – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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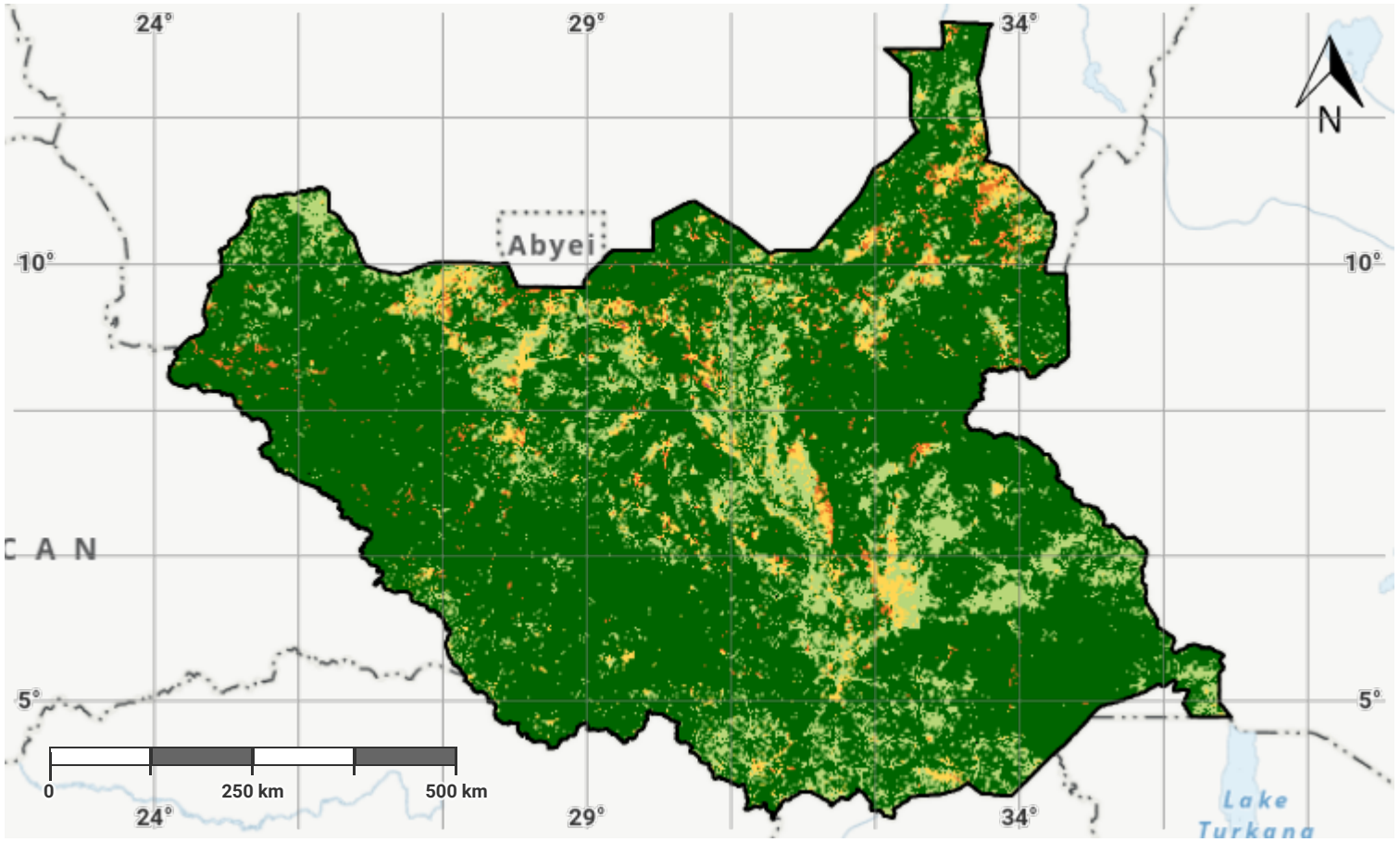
South Sudan – SO1-2.M1

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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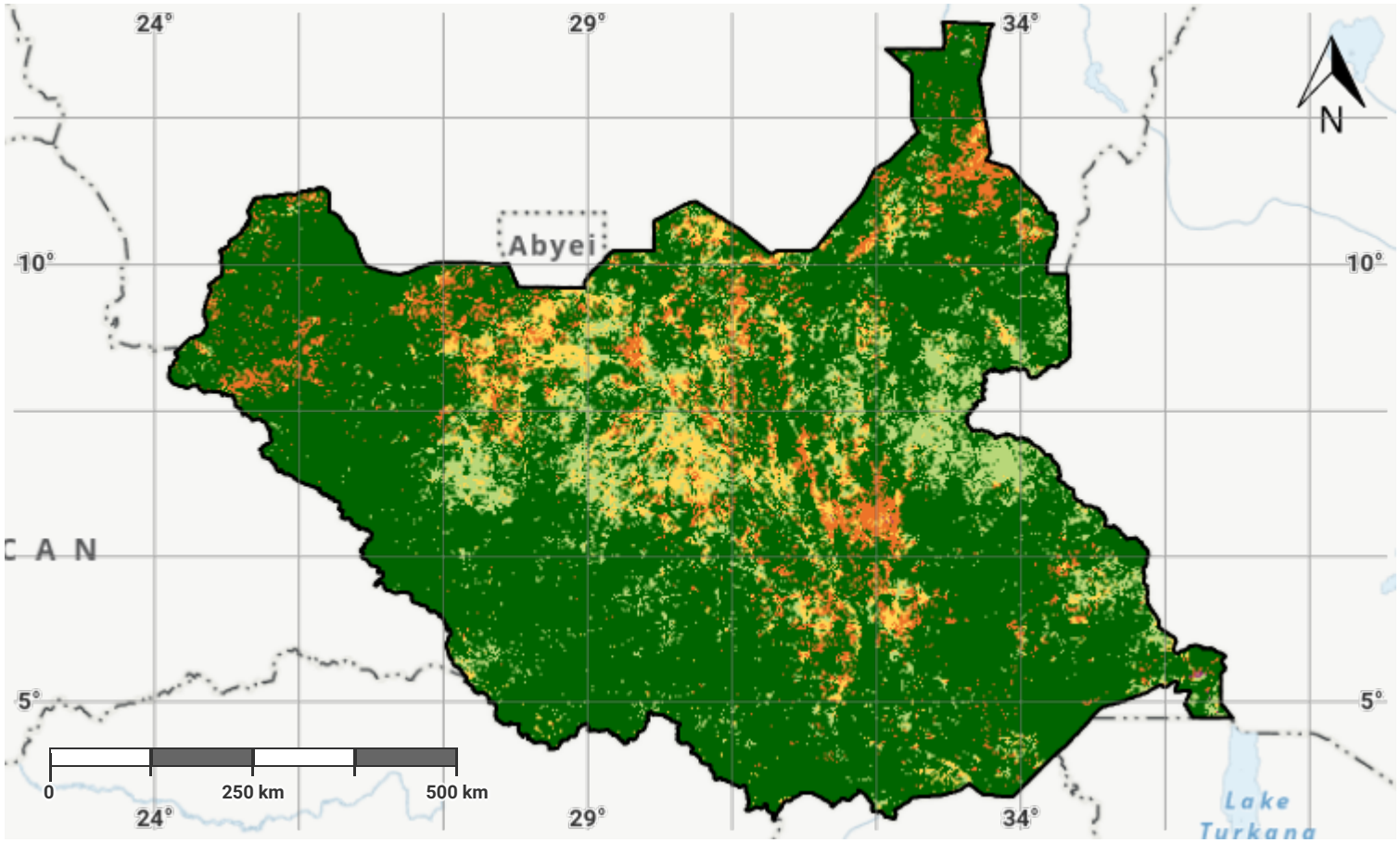
South Sudan – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

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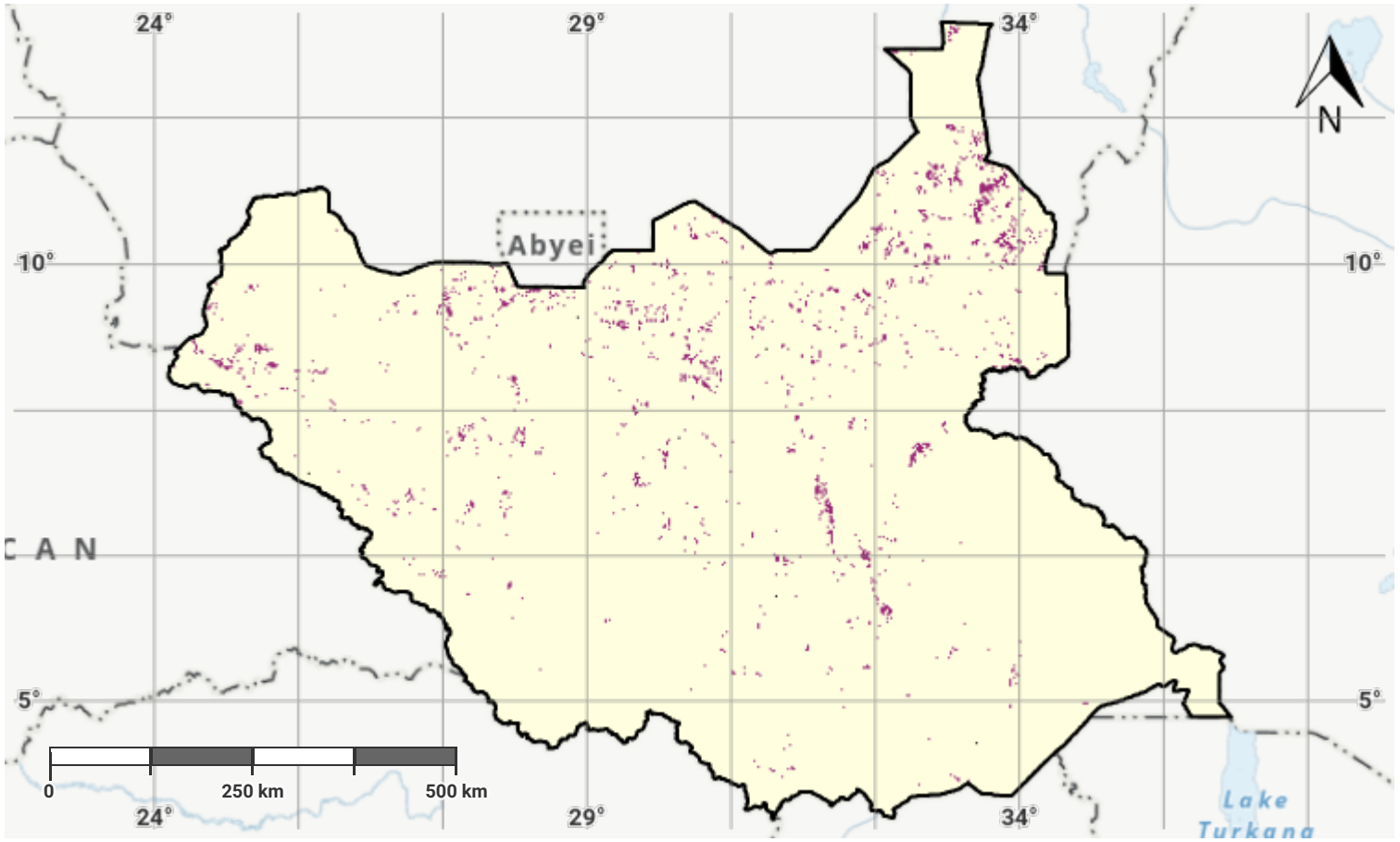
South Sudan – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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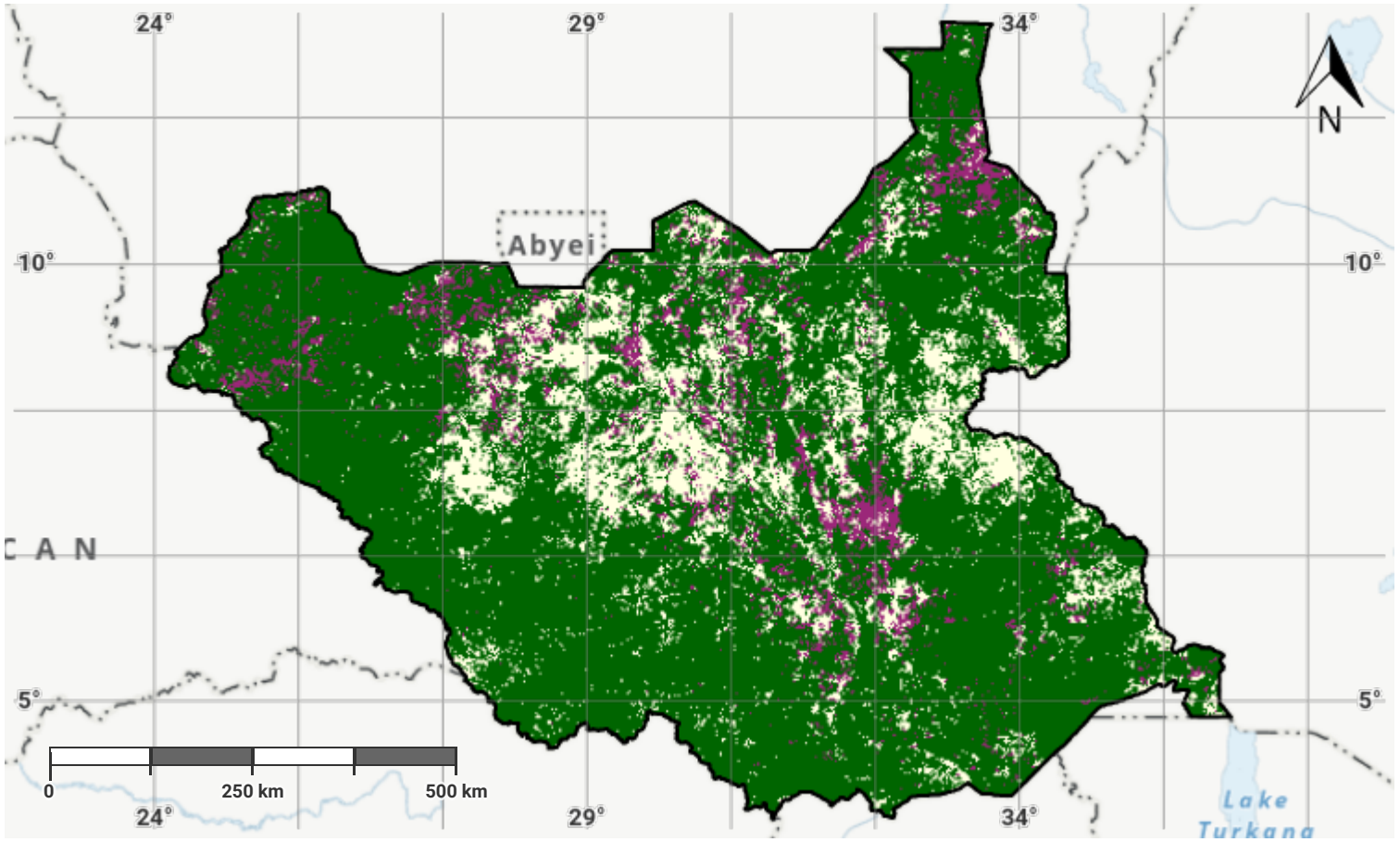
South Sudan – SO1-2.M4

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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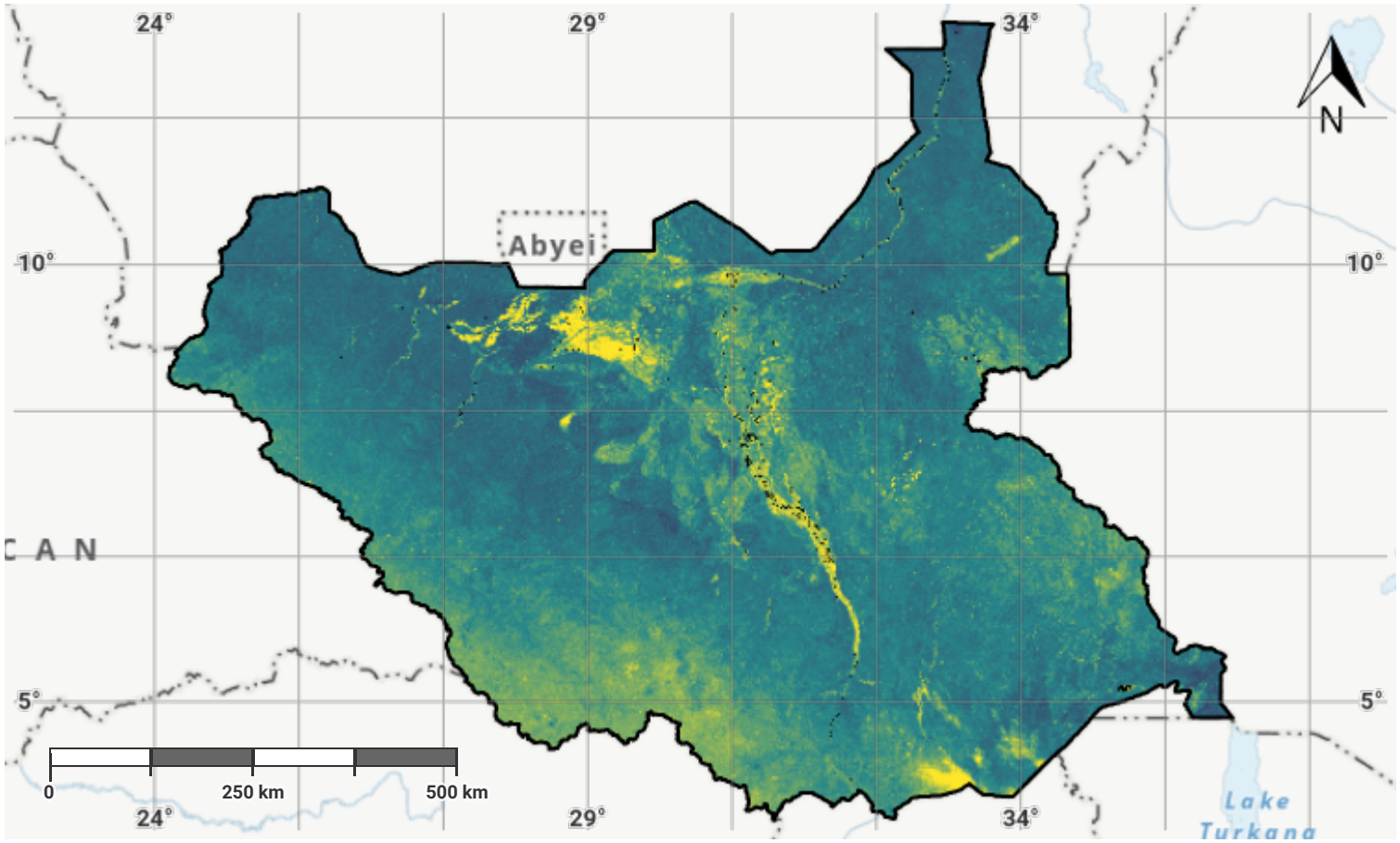
South Sudan – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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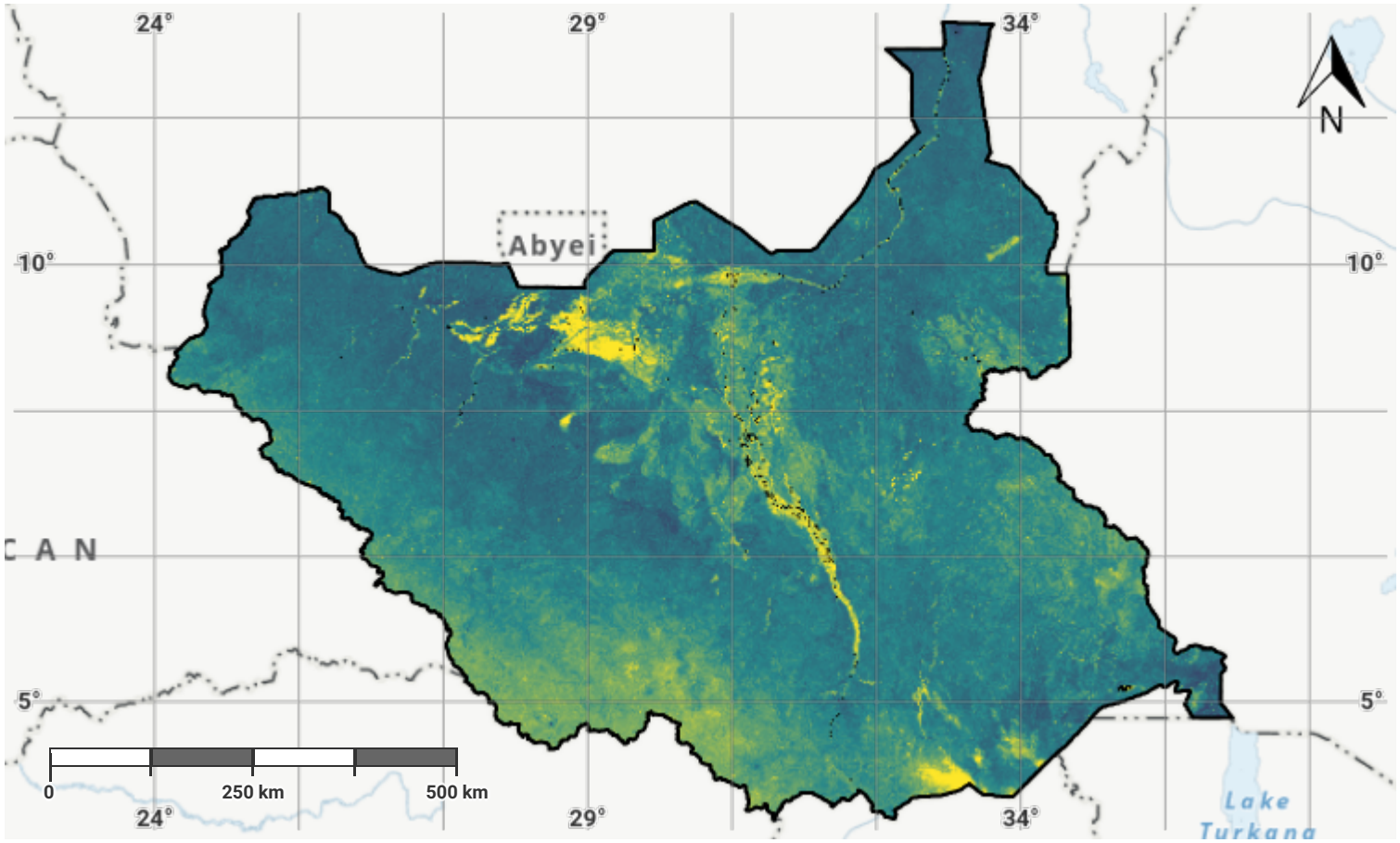
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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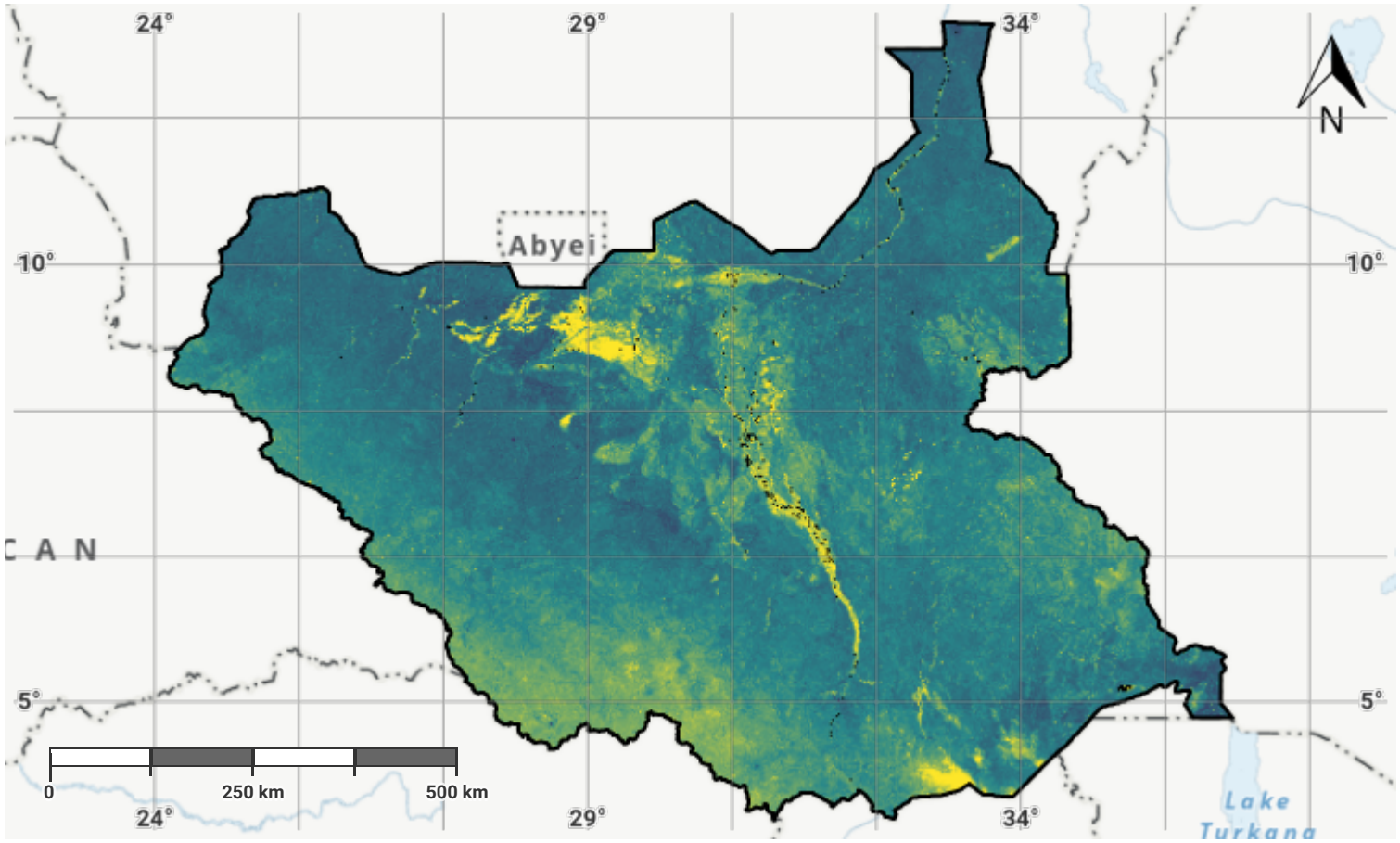
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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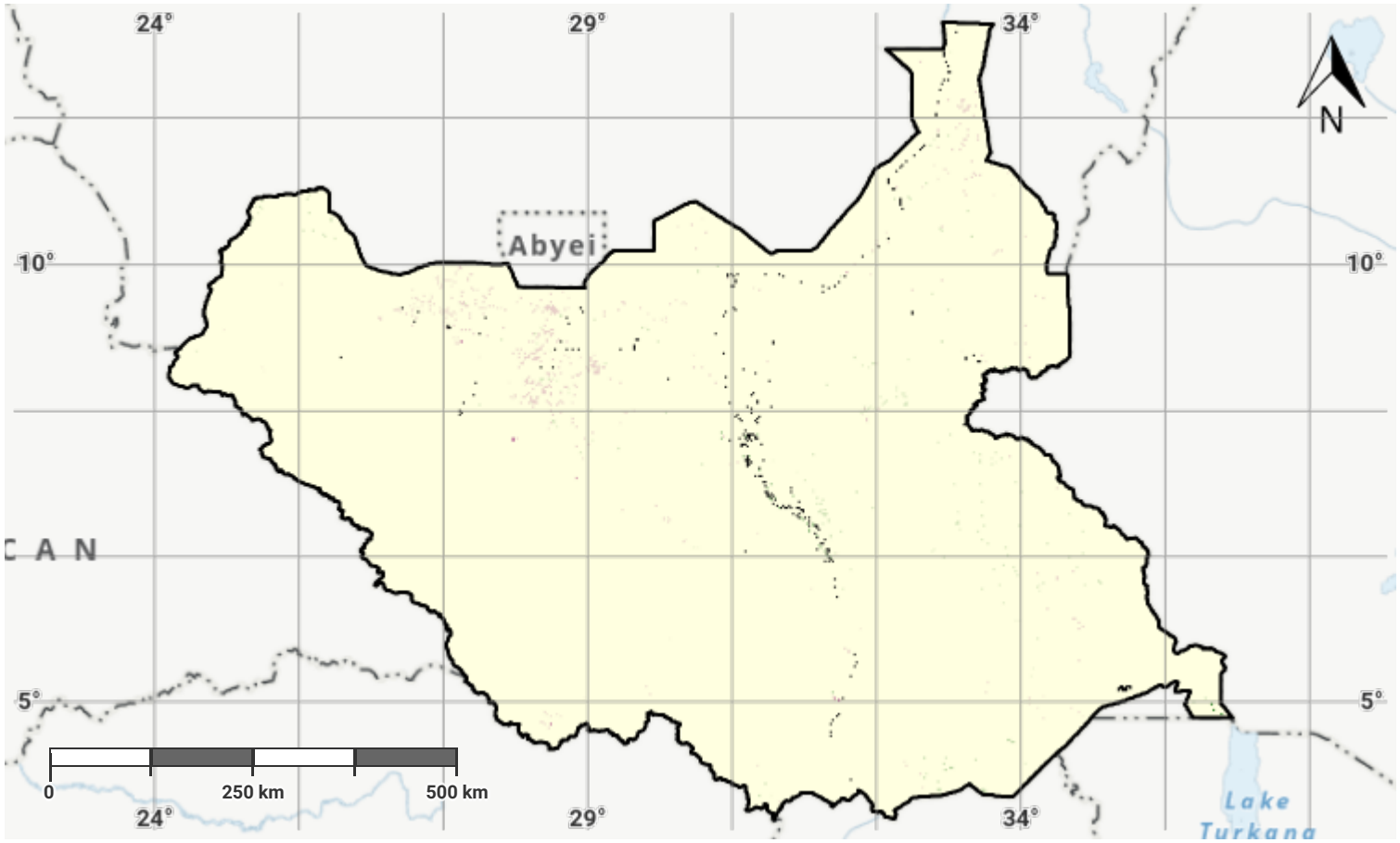
South Sudan – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -65.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 65.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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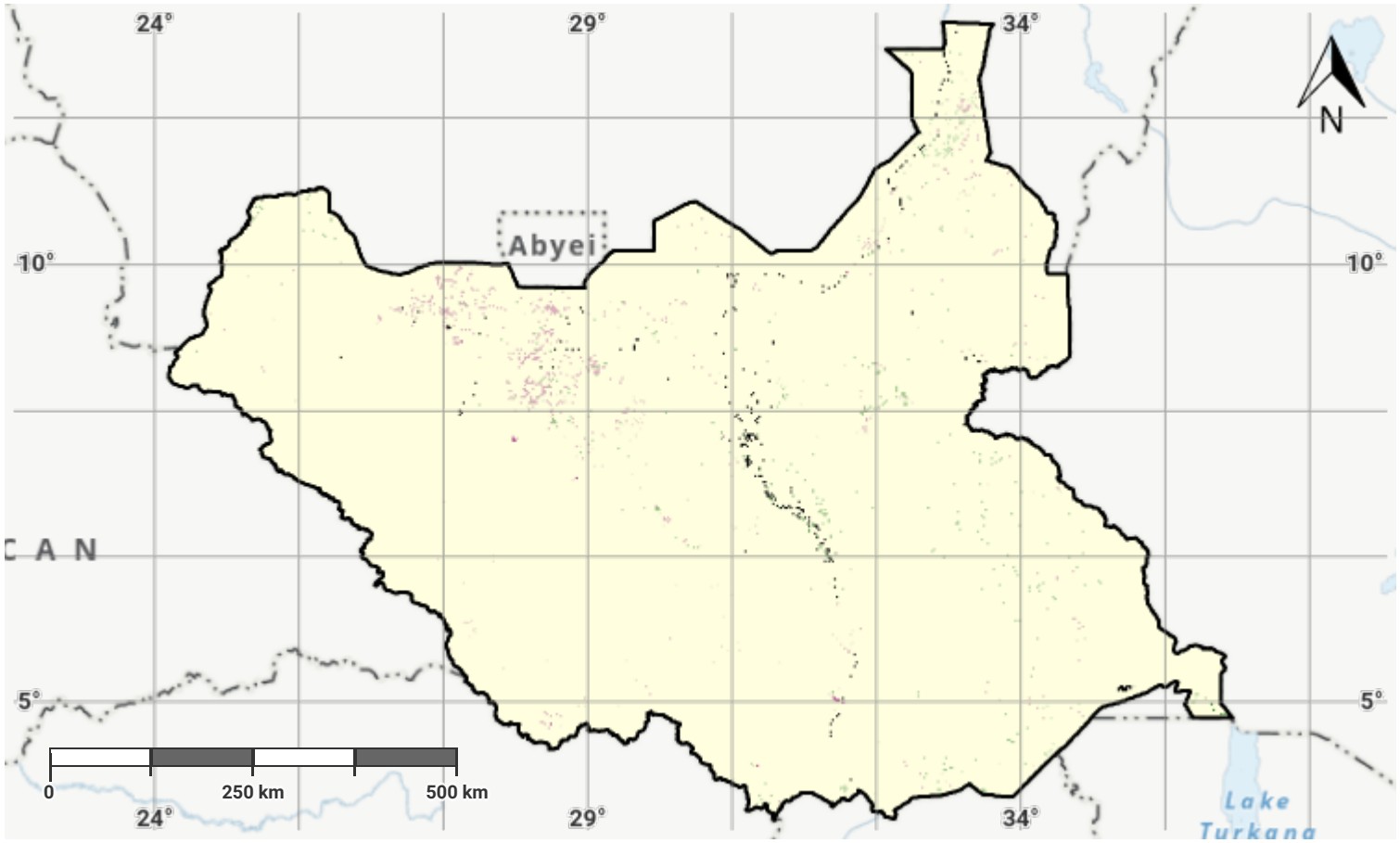
South Sudan – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -11.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 11.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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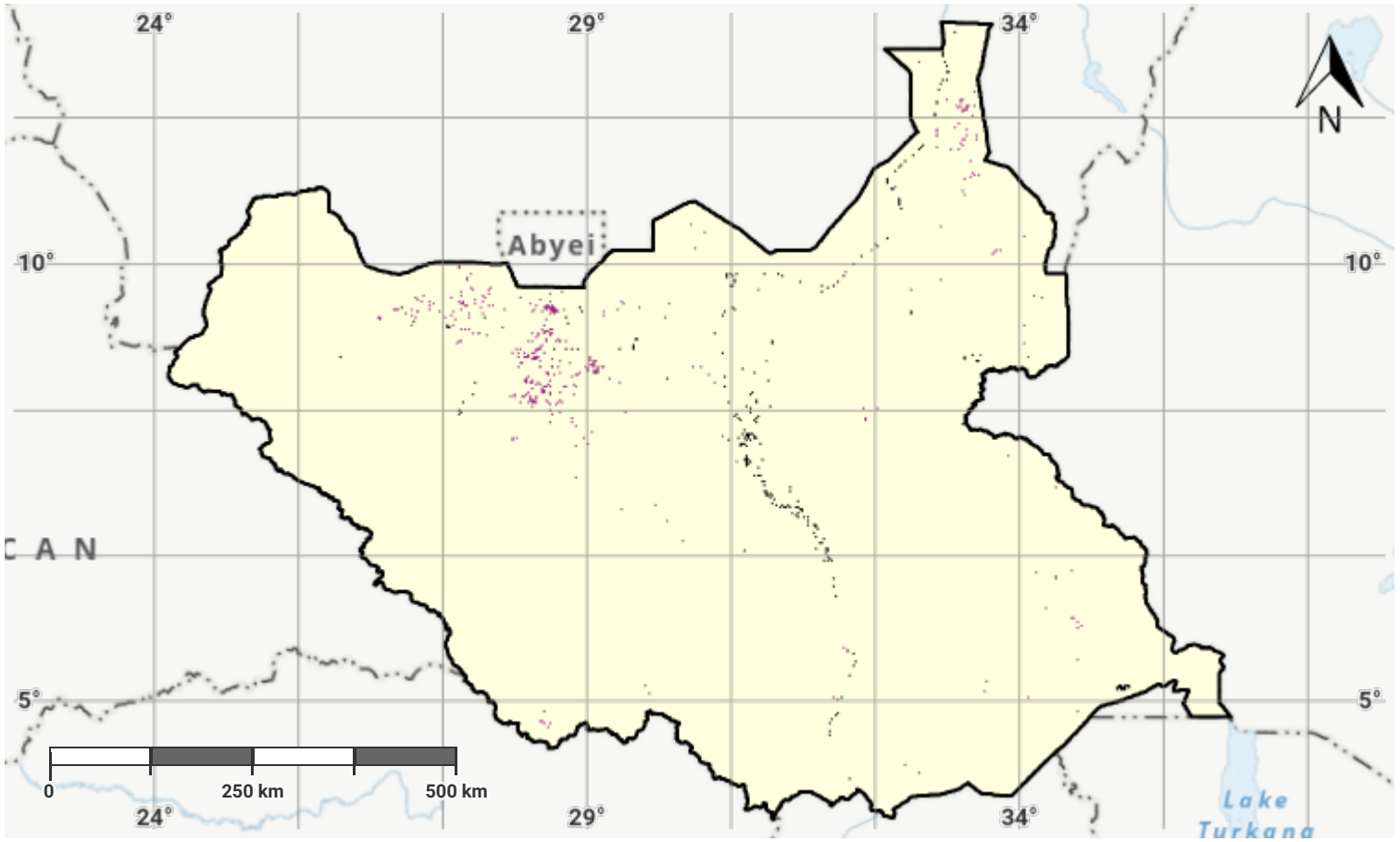
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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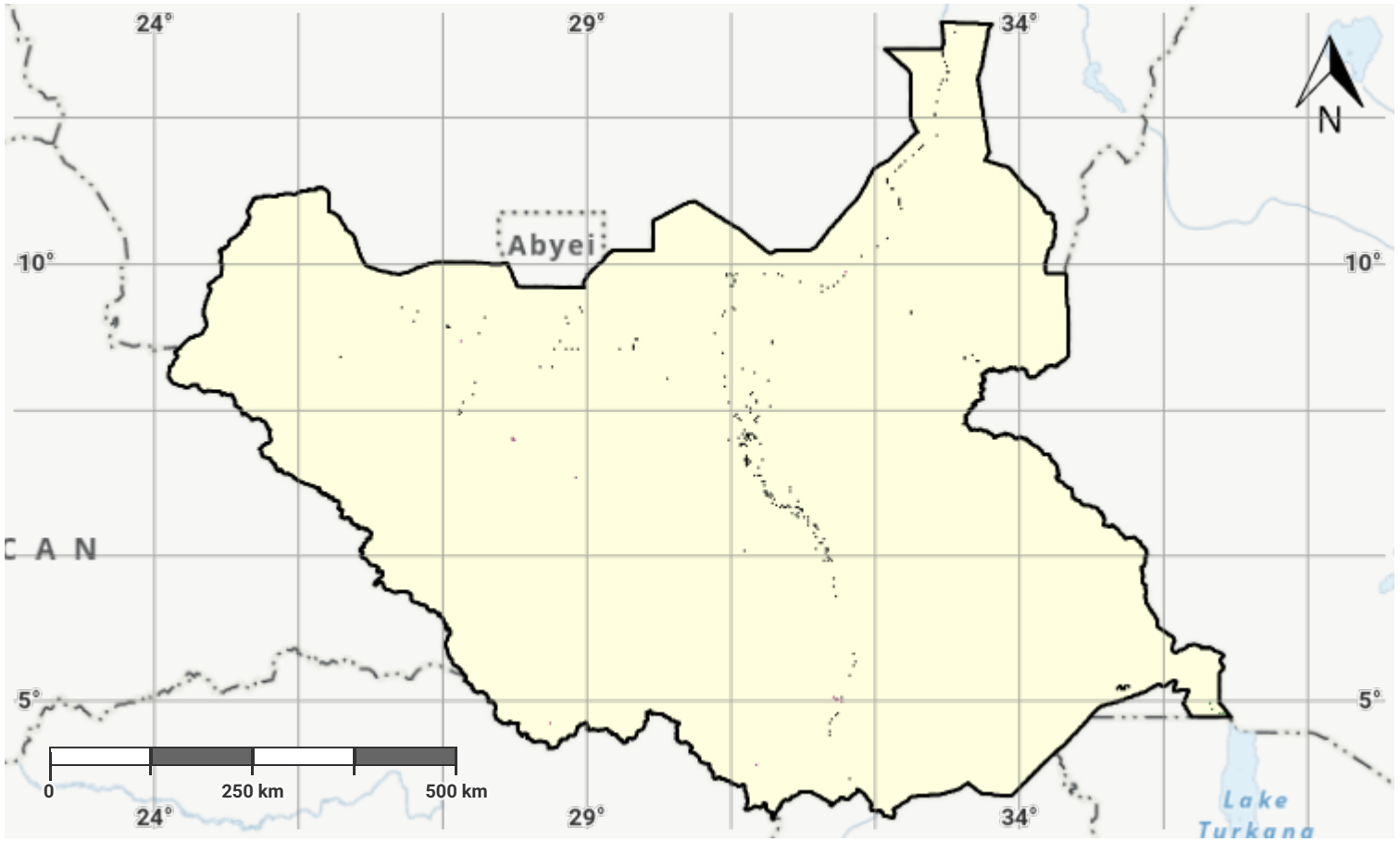
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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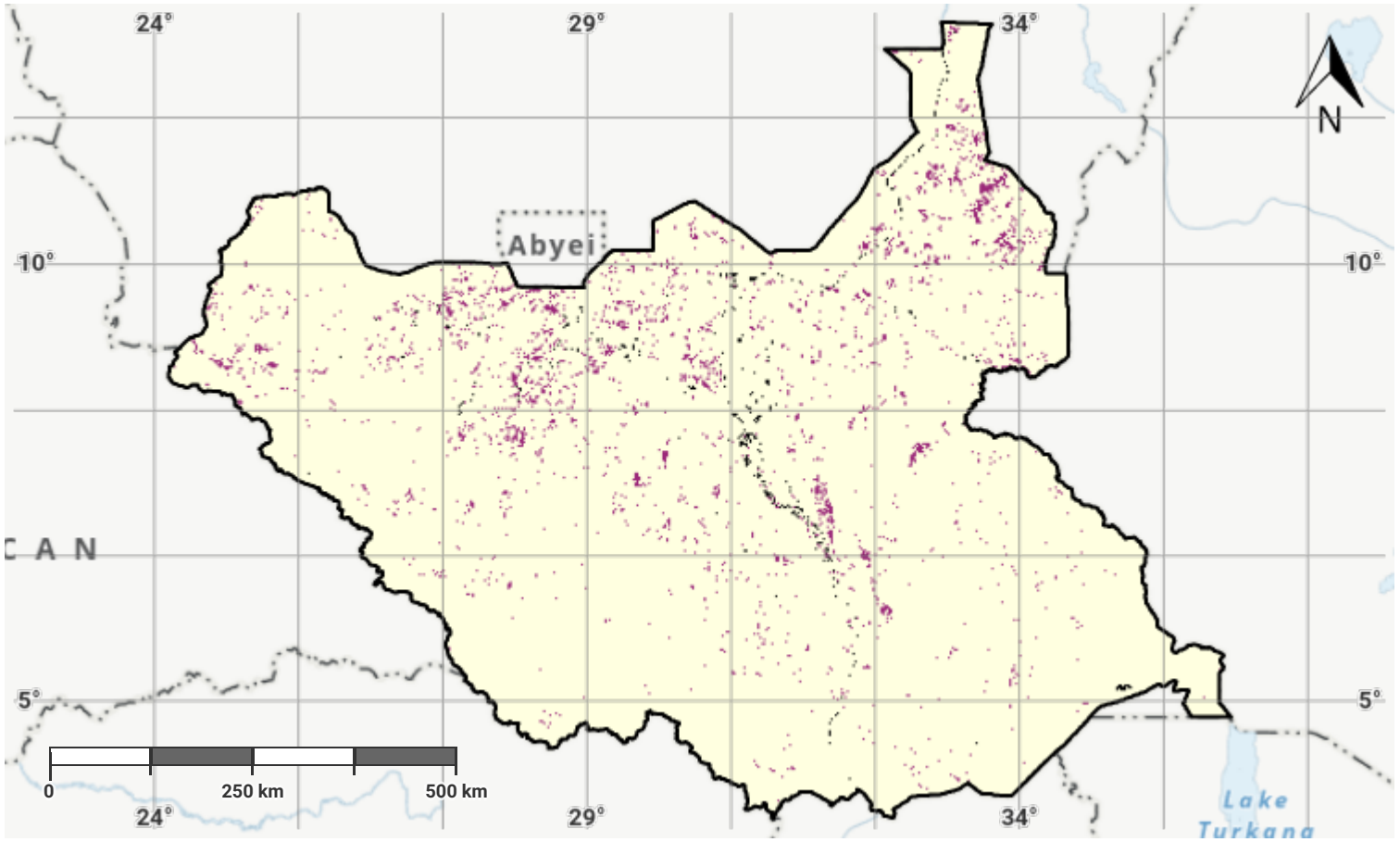
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

South Sudan – 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)

Disclaimer

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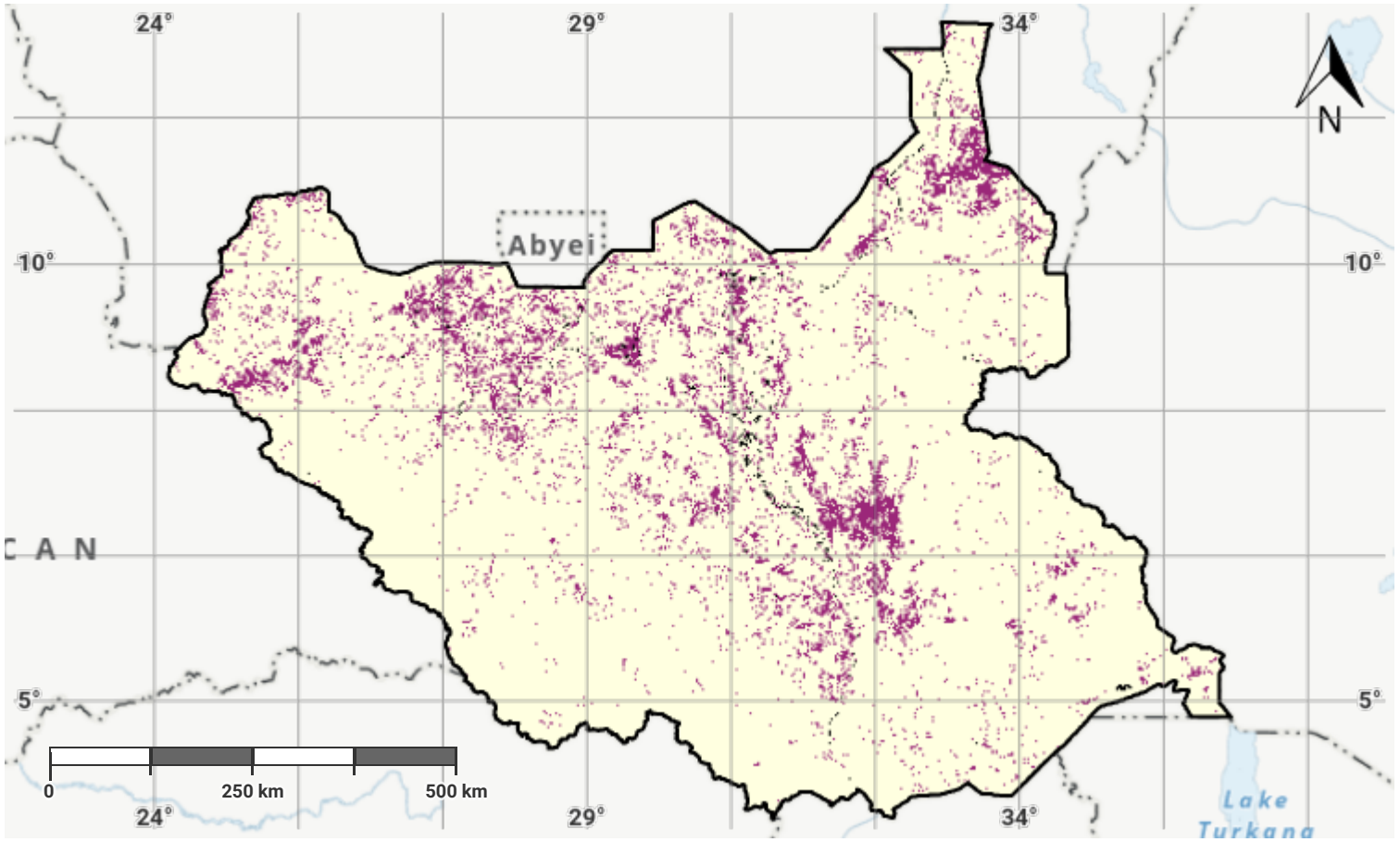
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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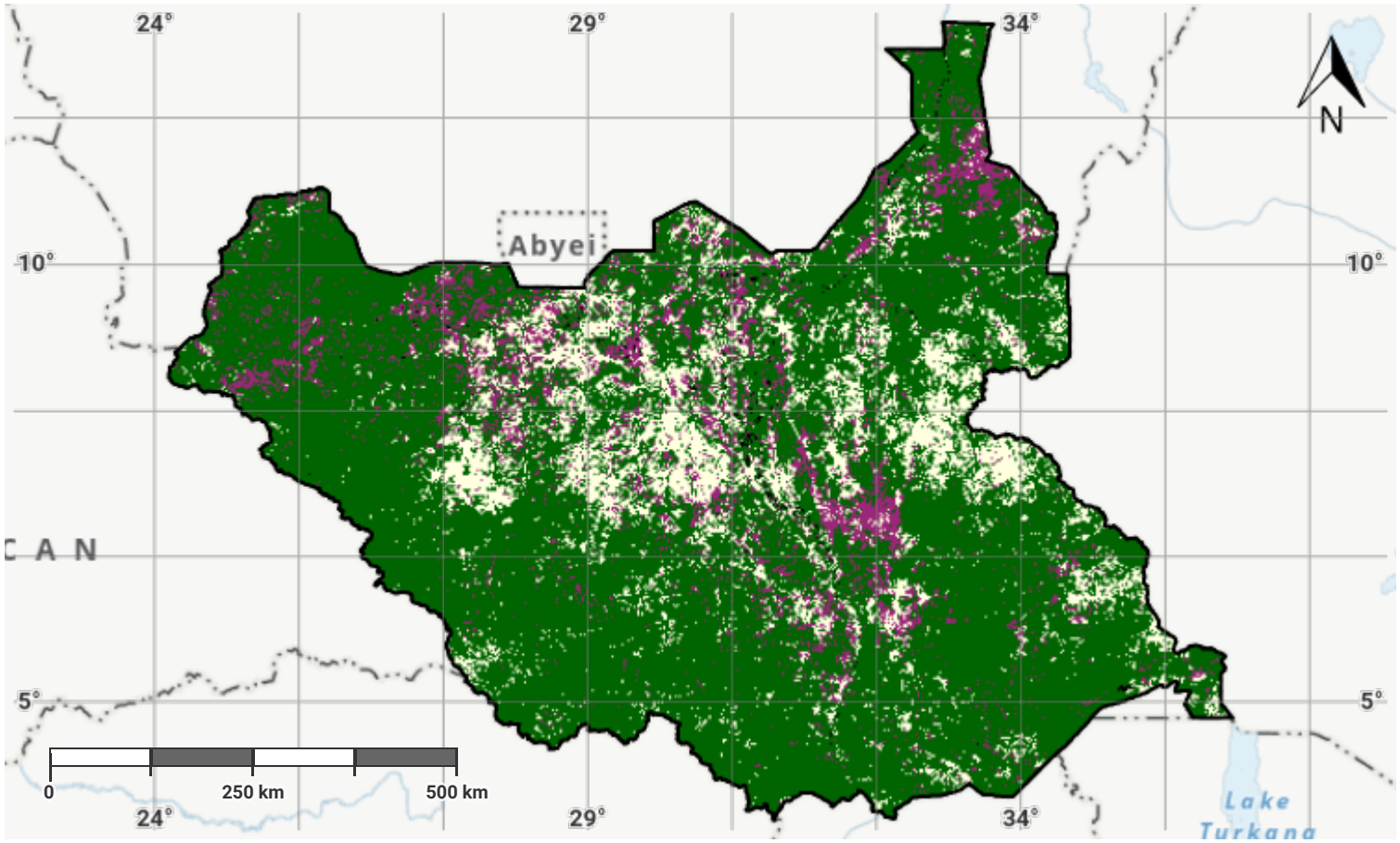
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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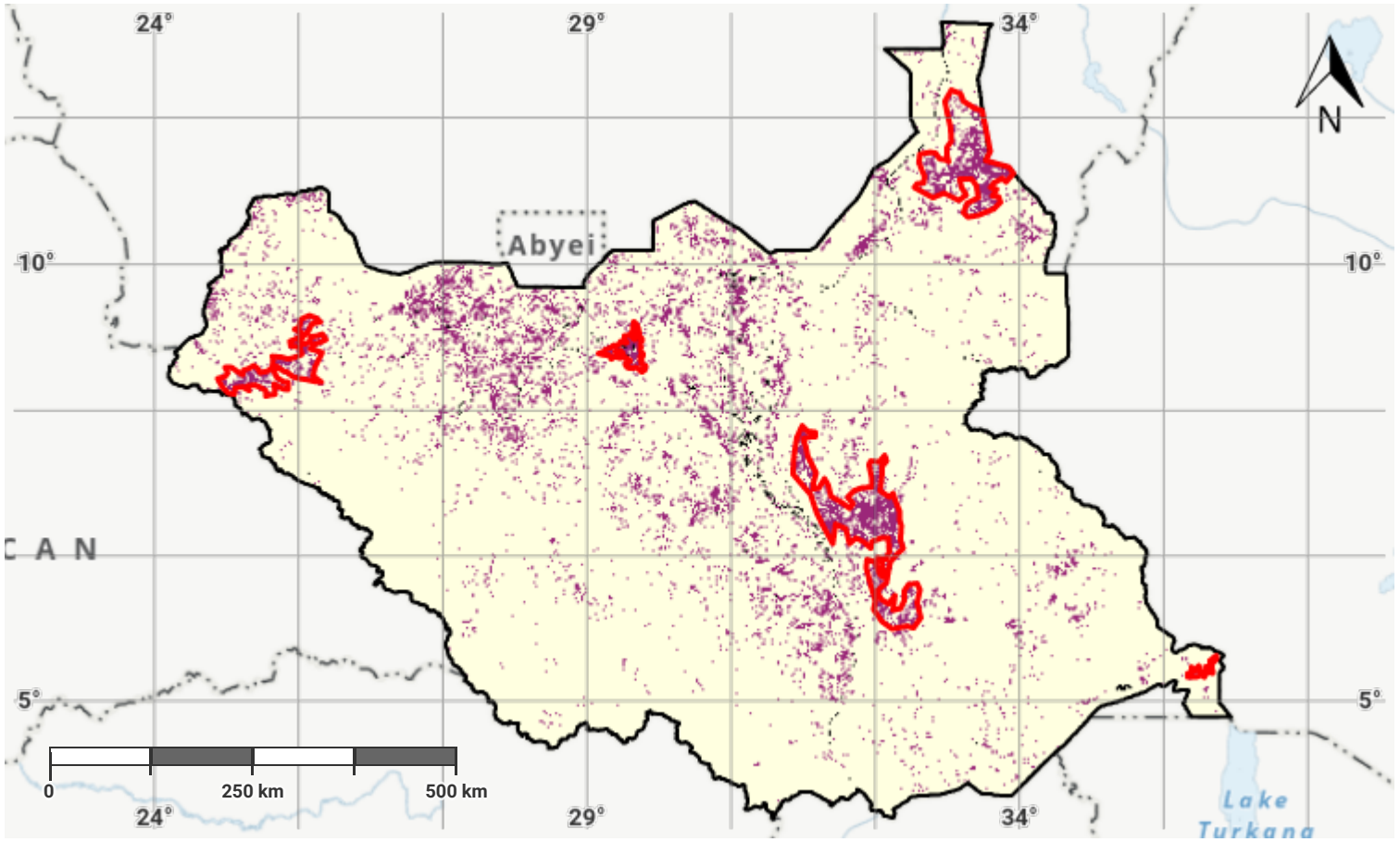
Source Data Credits

- 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

South Sudan – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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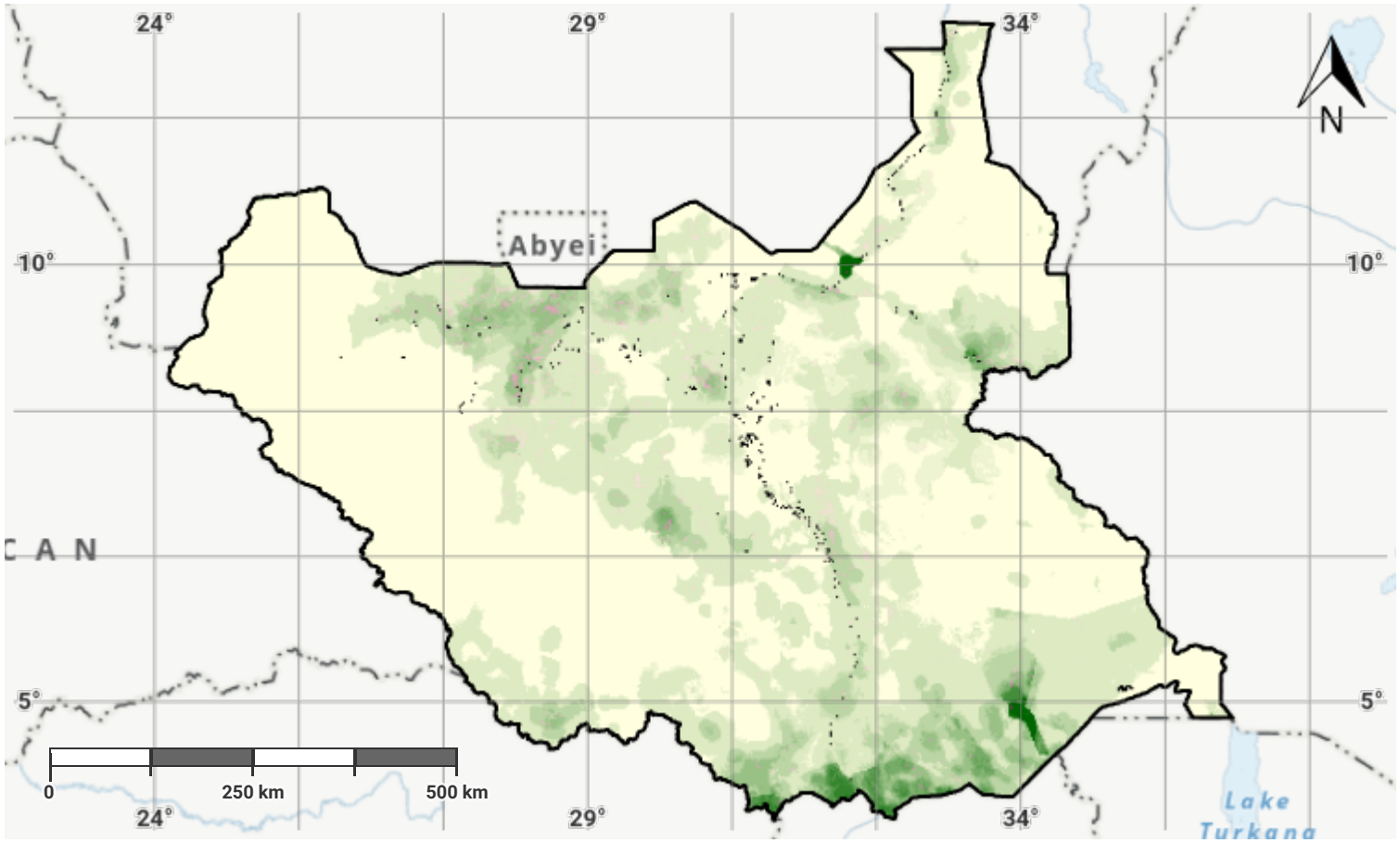
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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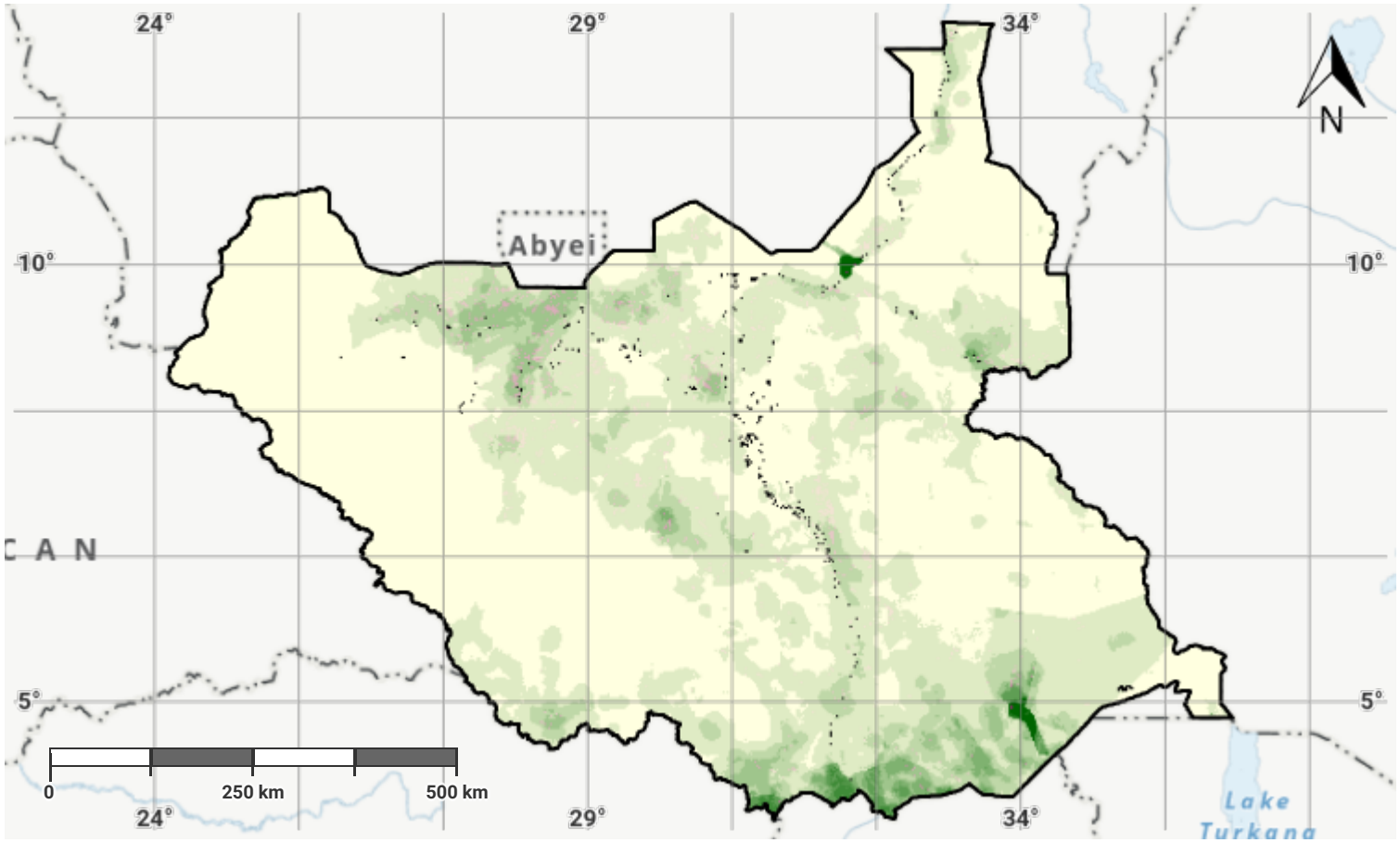
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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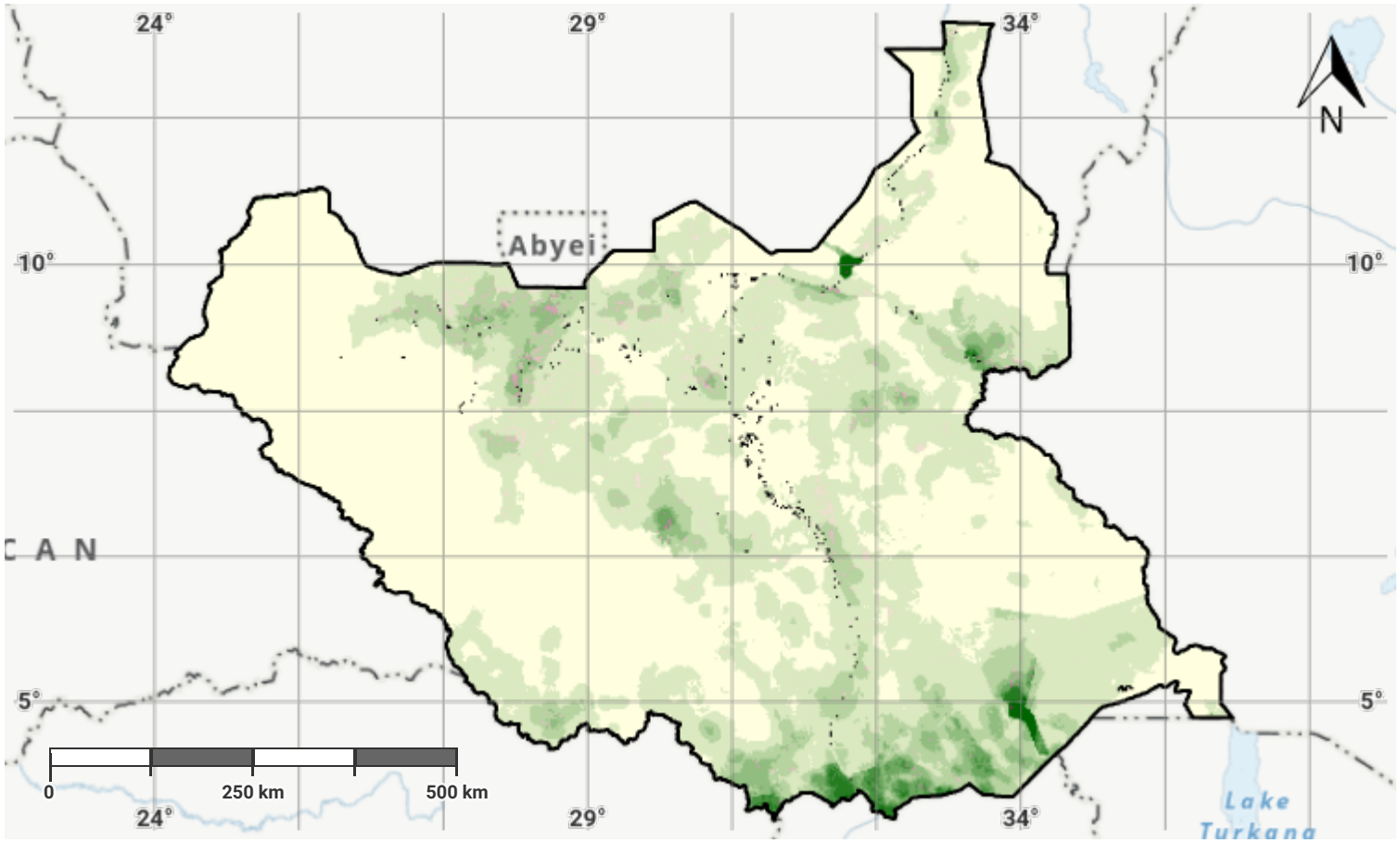
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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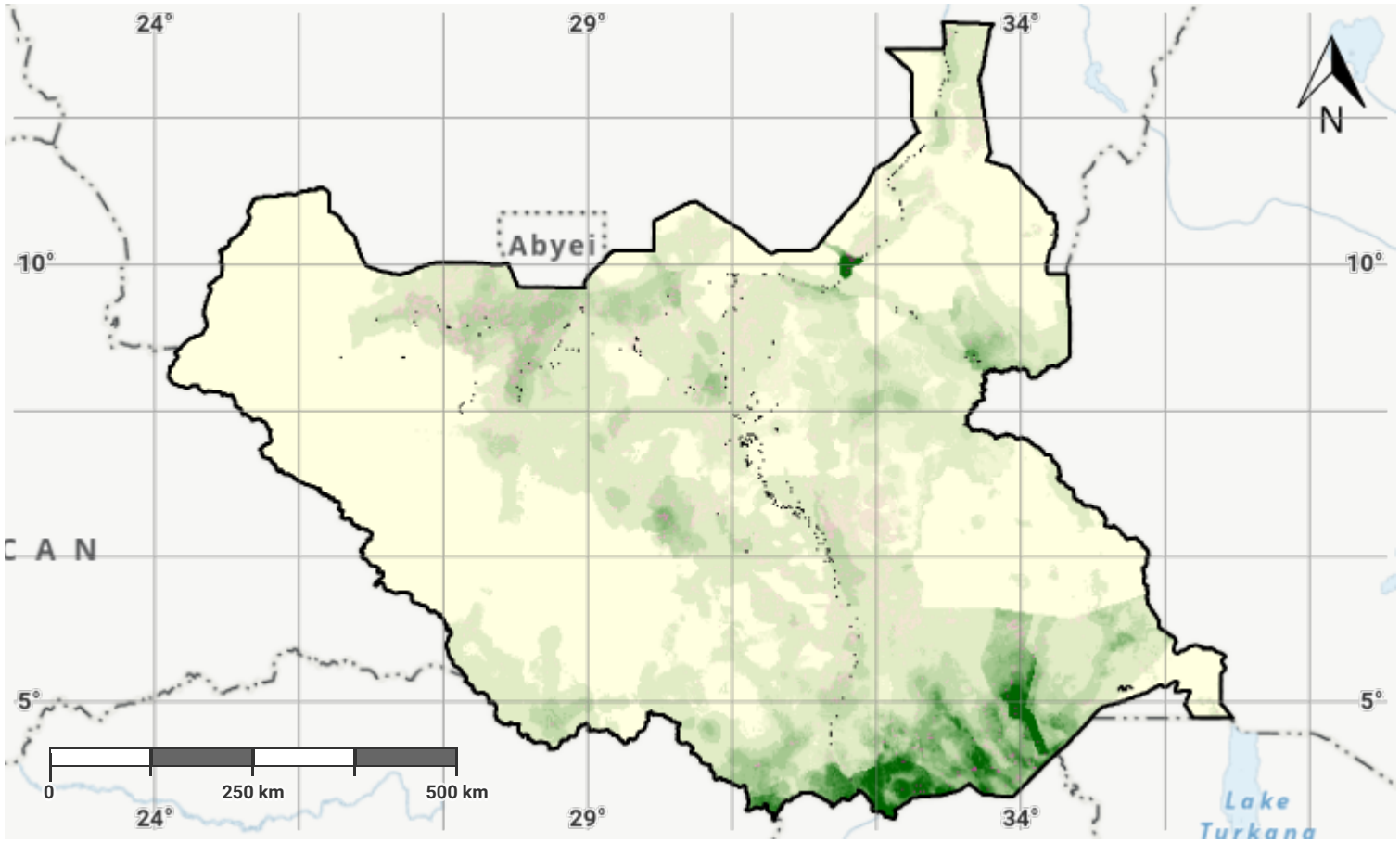
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

South Sudan – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 170
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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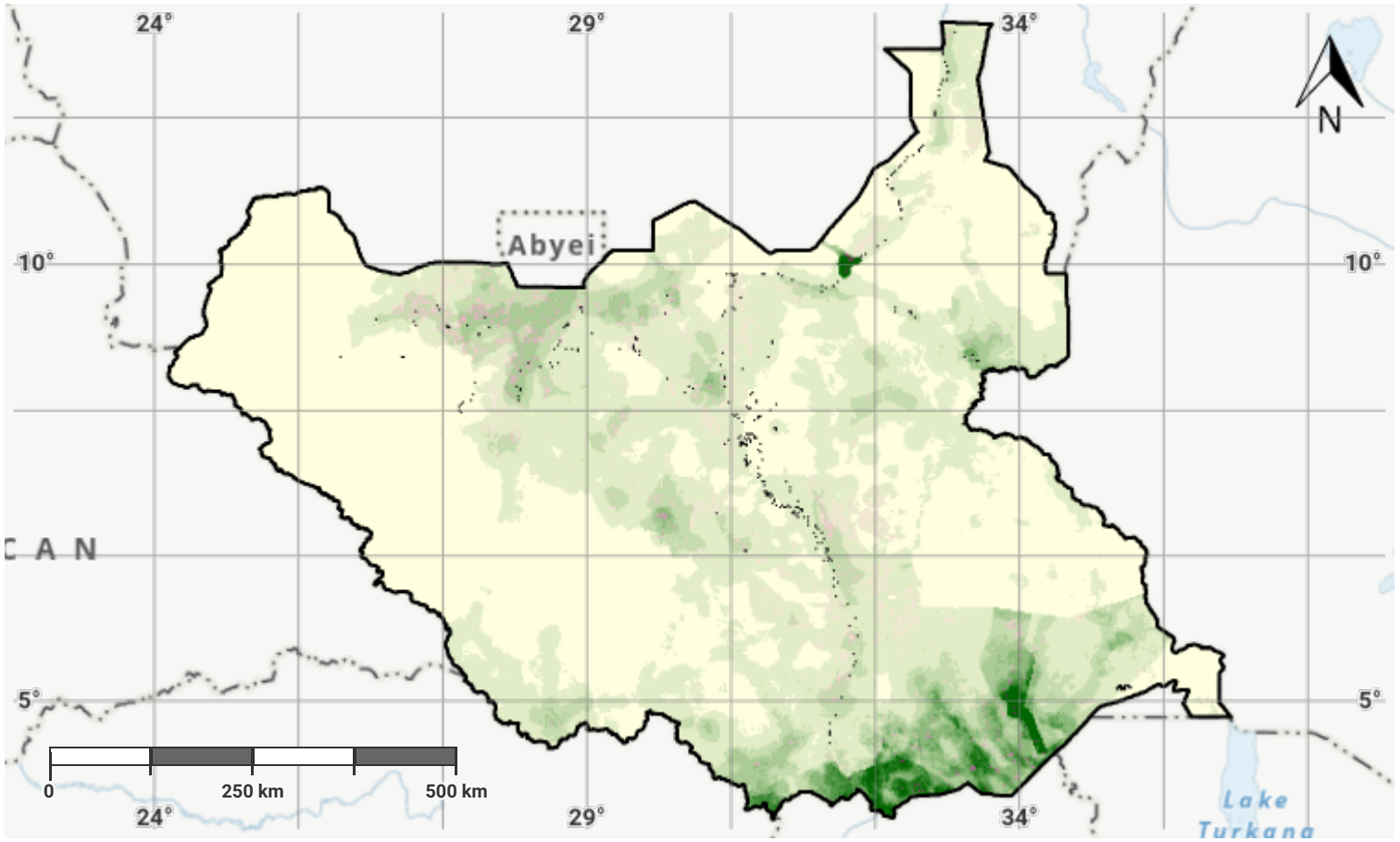
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

South Sudan – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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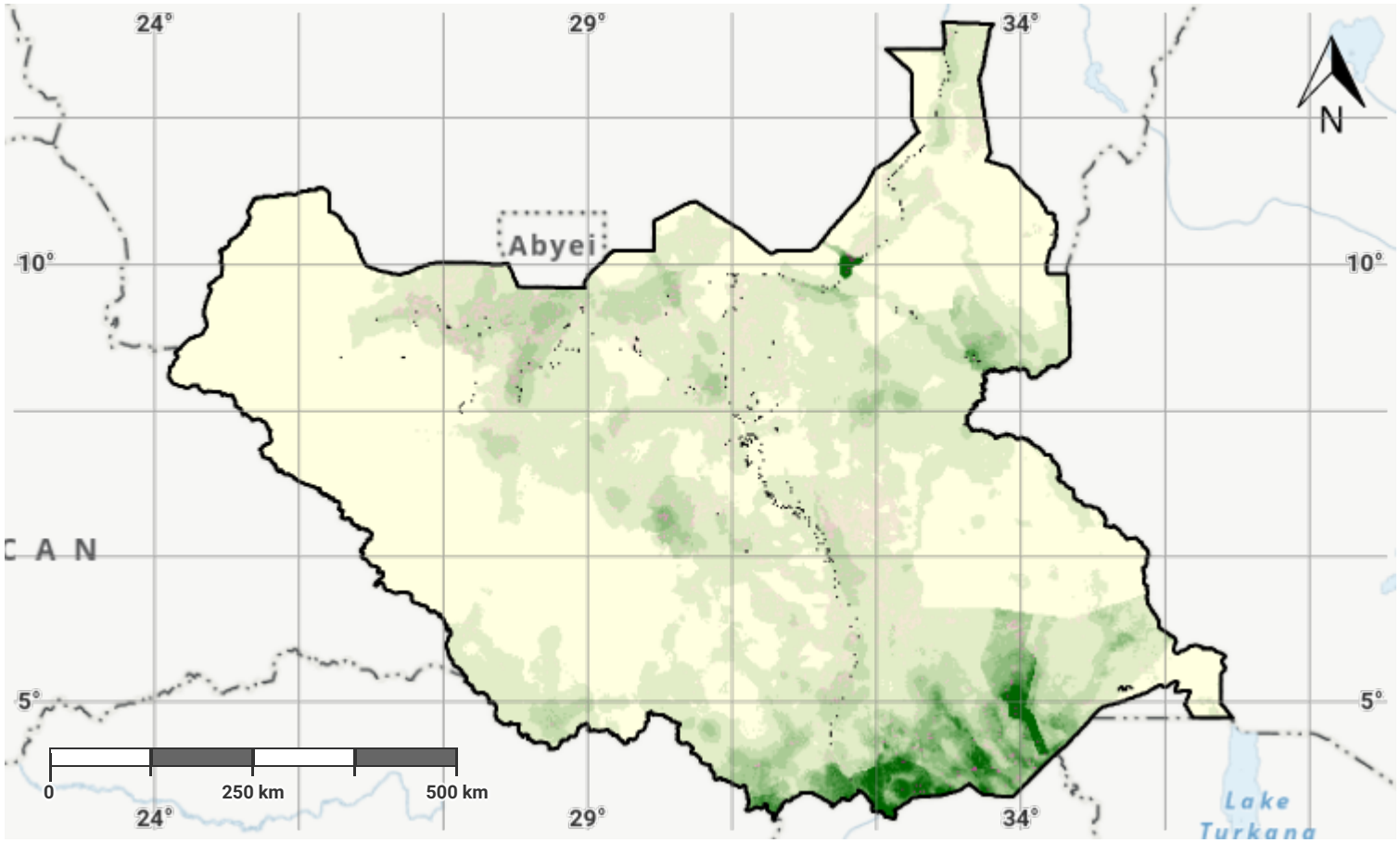
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

South Sudan – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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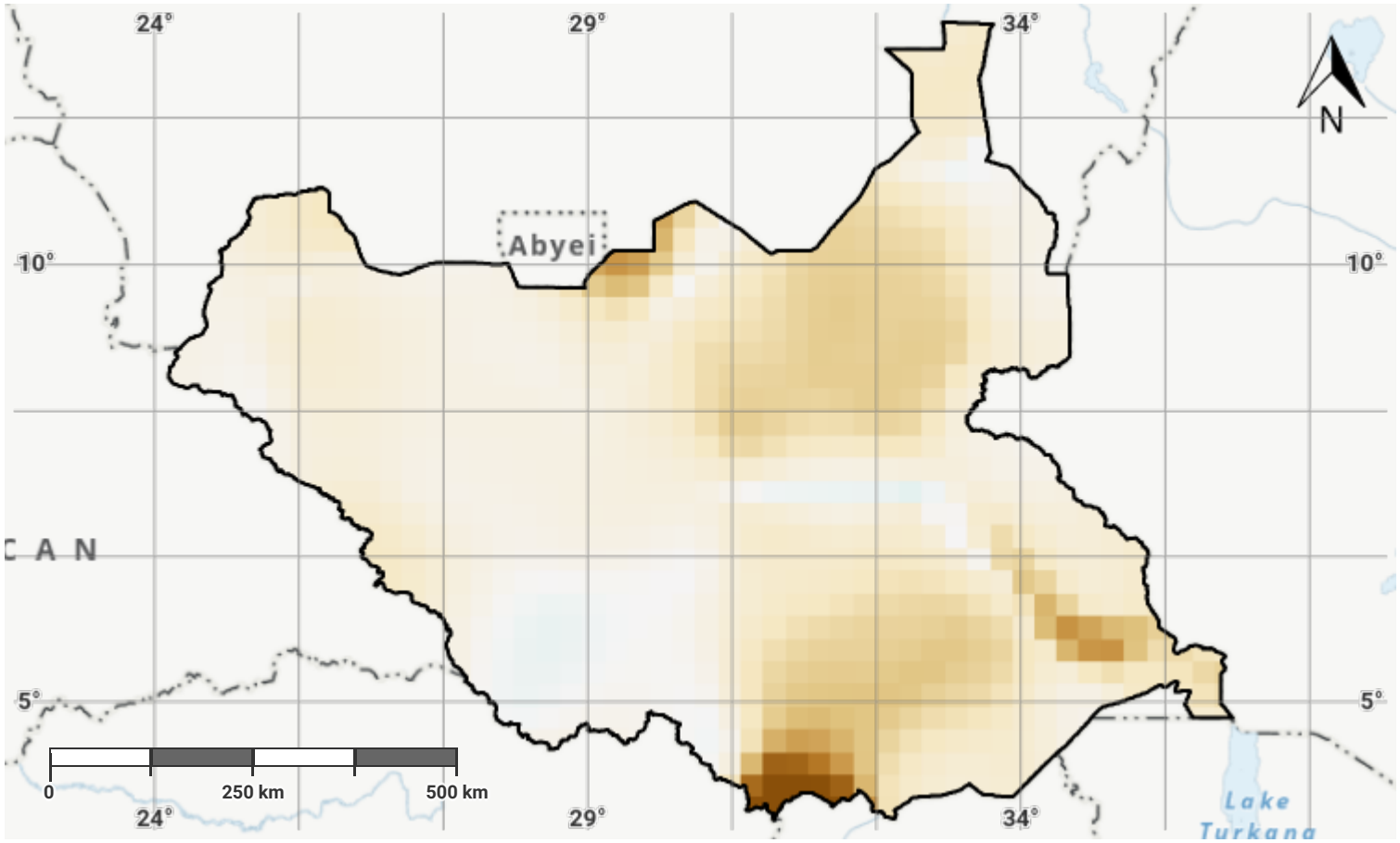
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

South Sudan – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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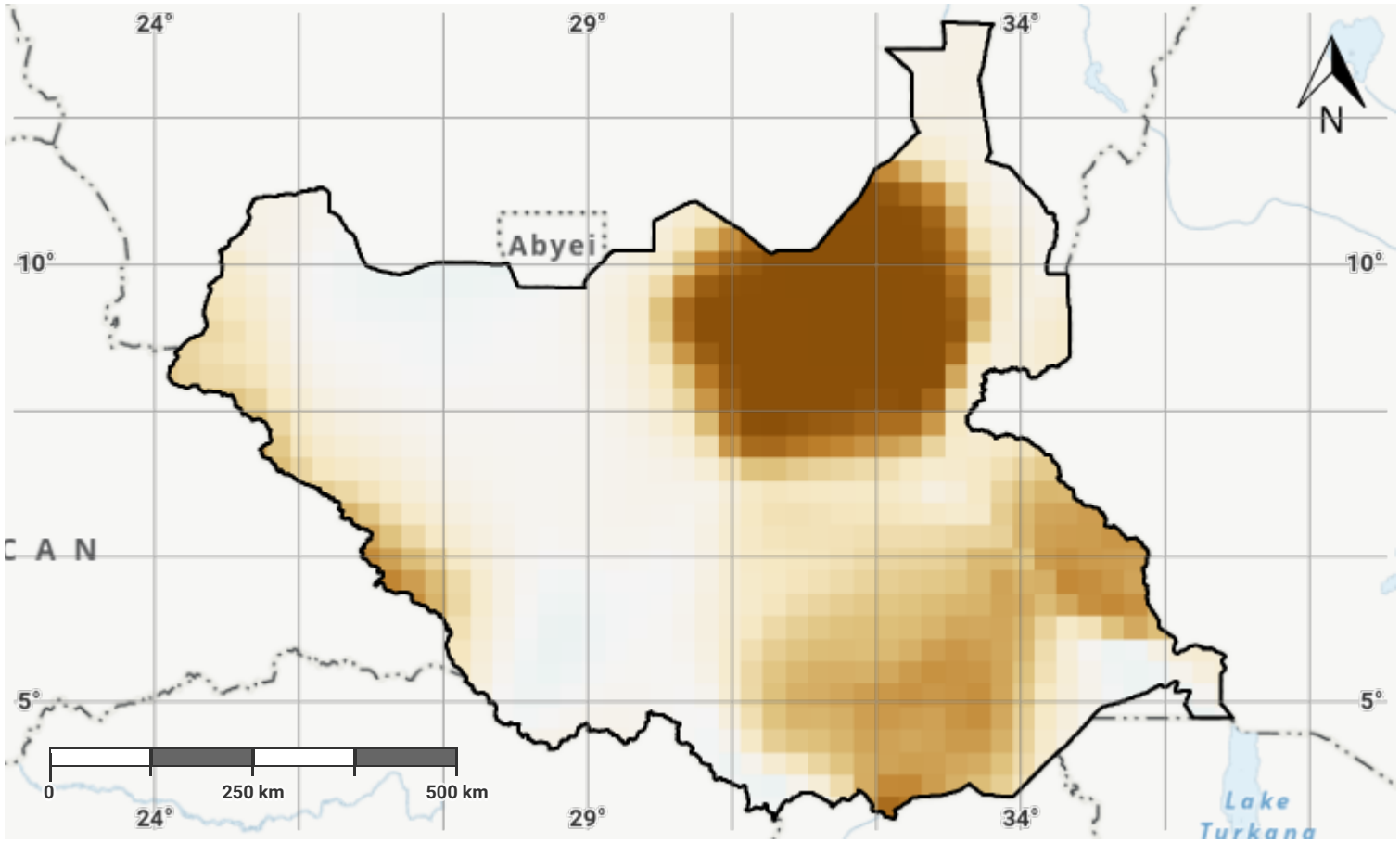
Source Data Credits

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

South Sudan – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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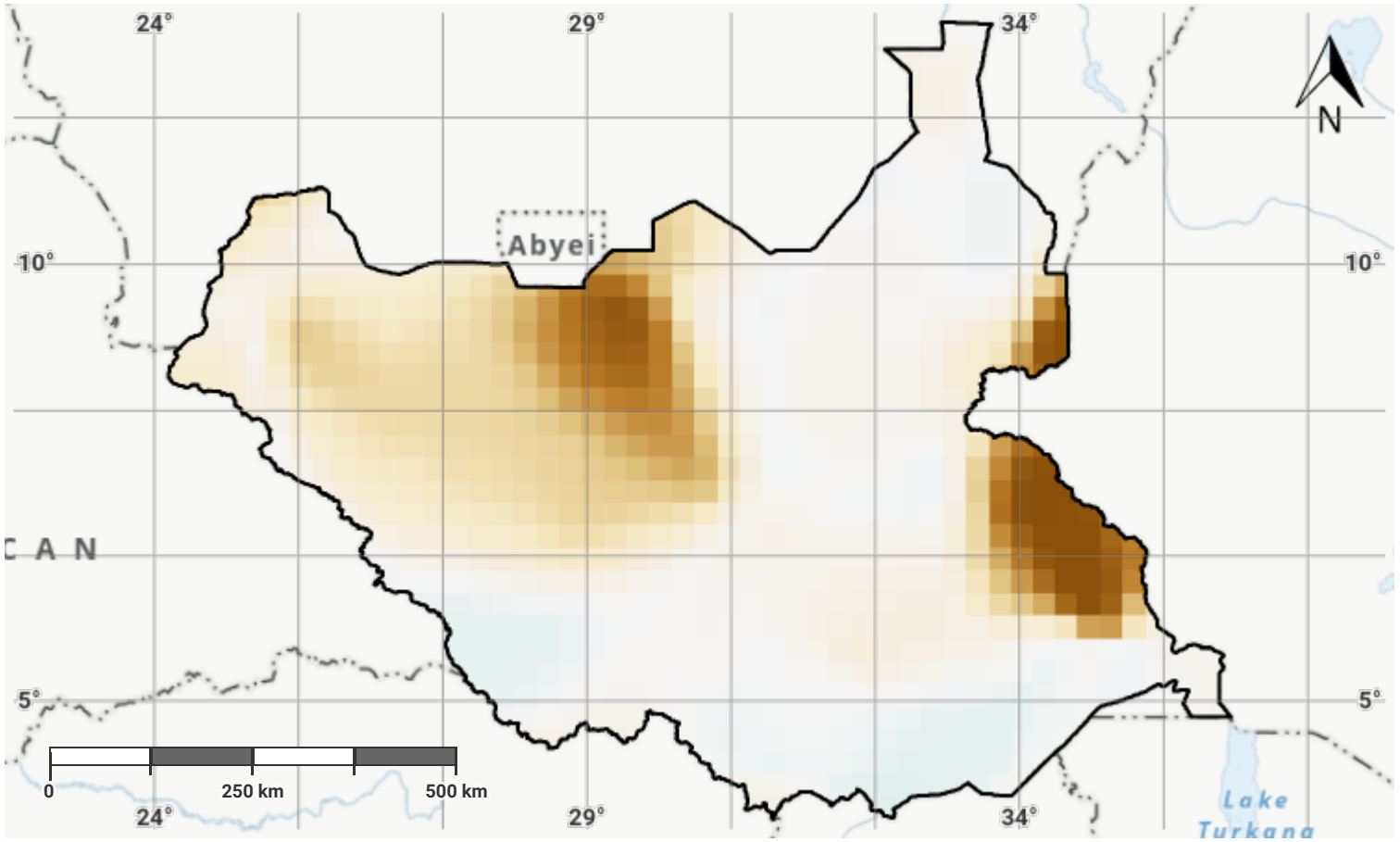
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

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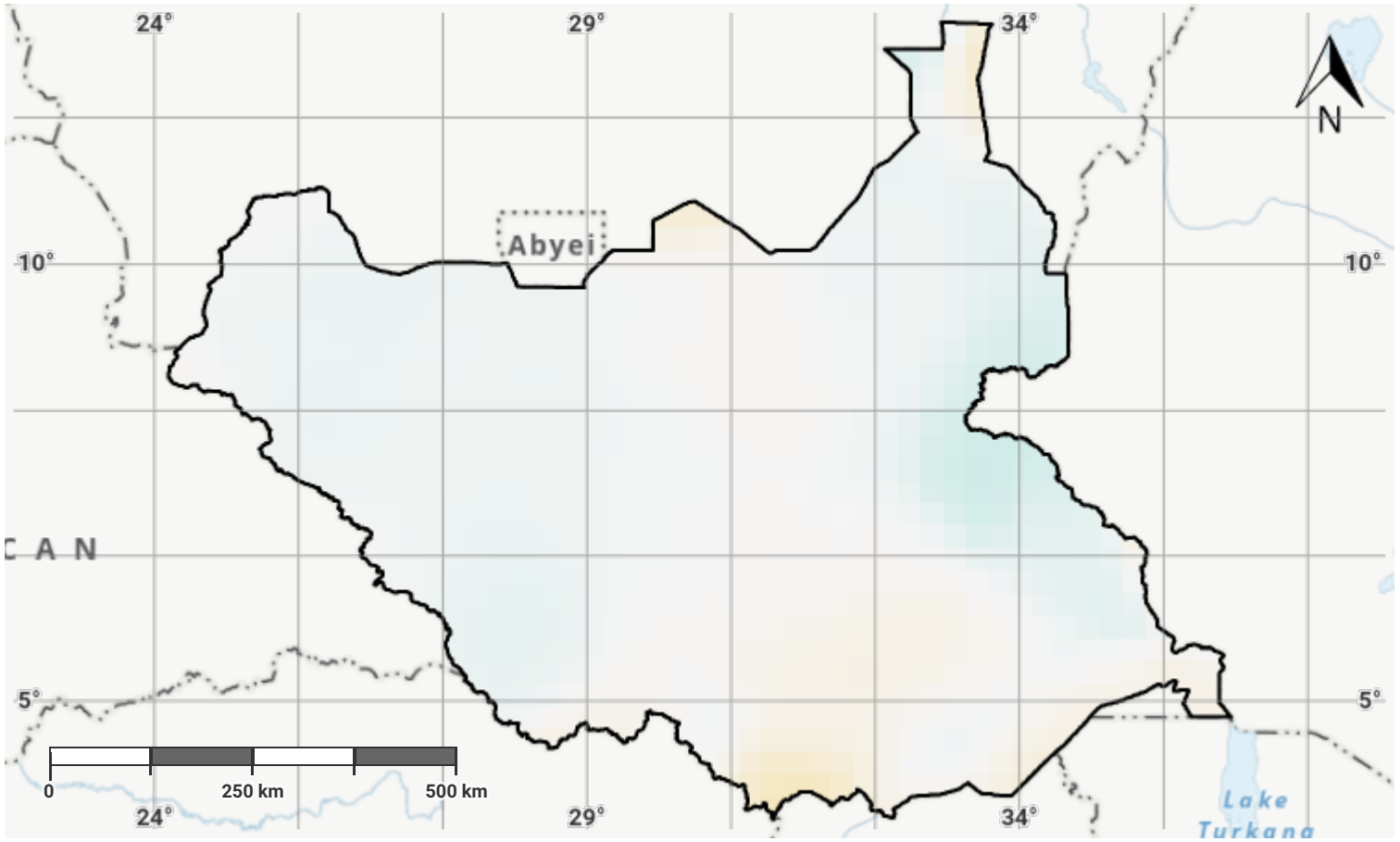
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

South Sudan – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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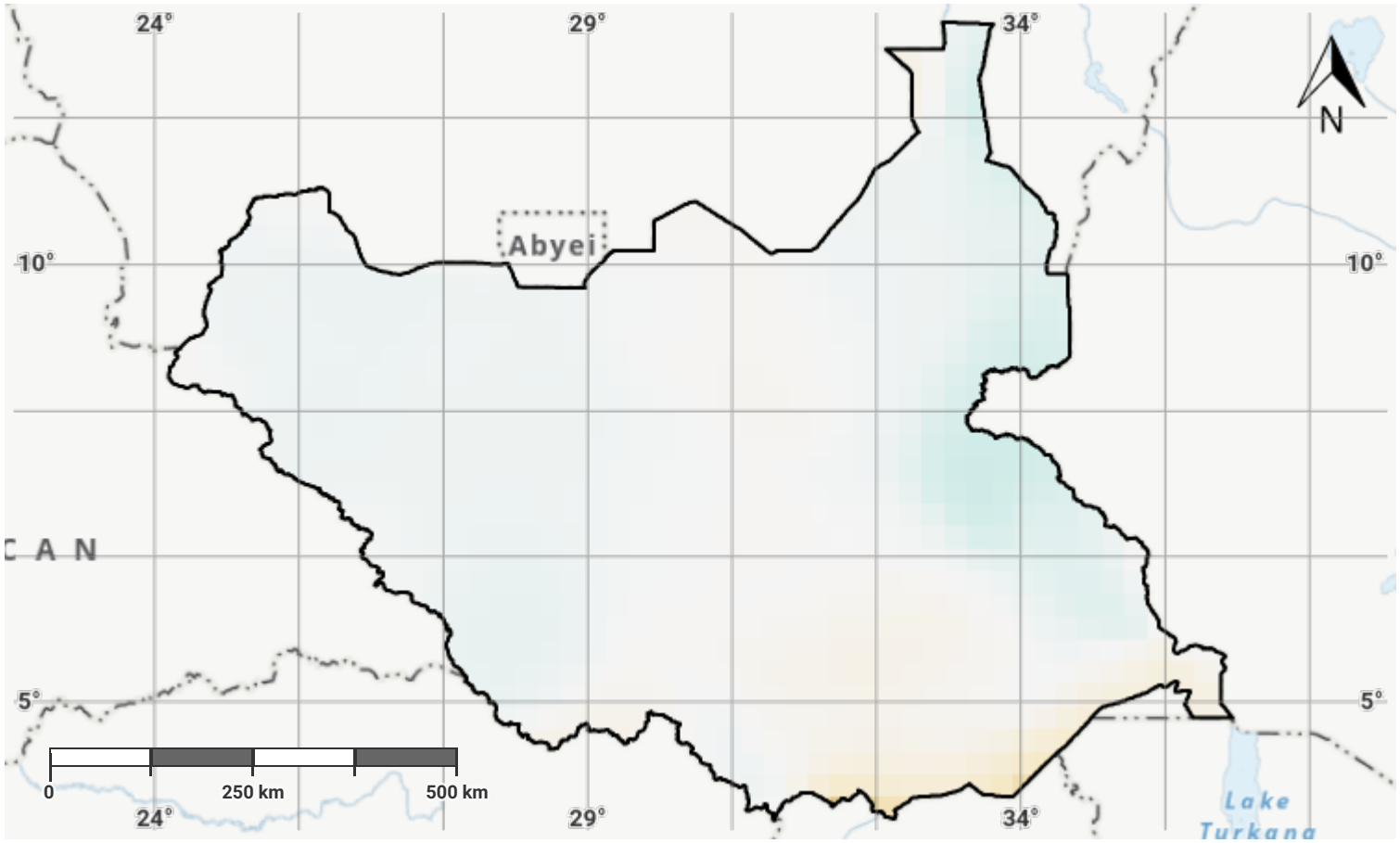
South Sudan – SO3-1.M5

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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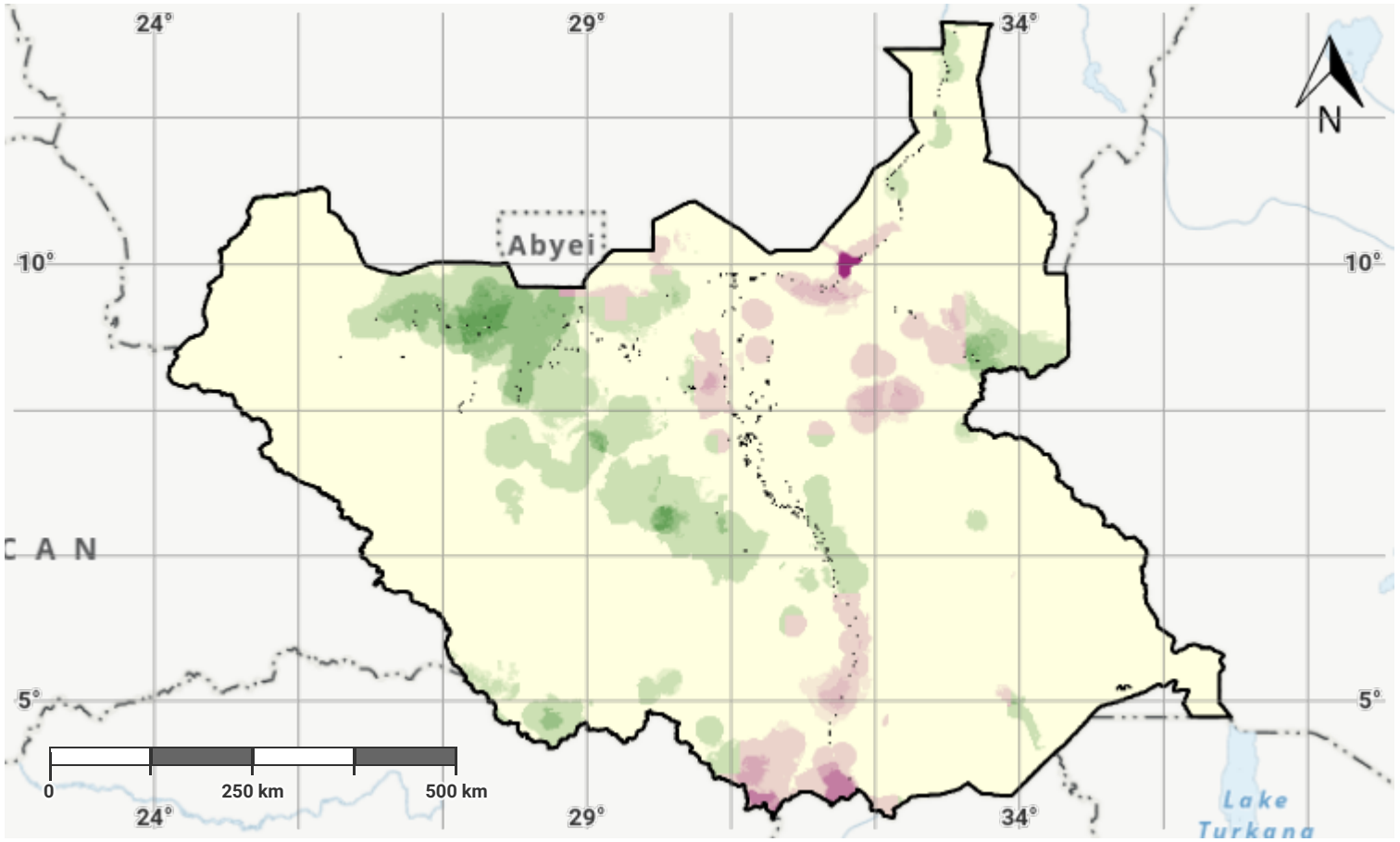
South Sudan – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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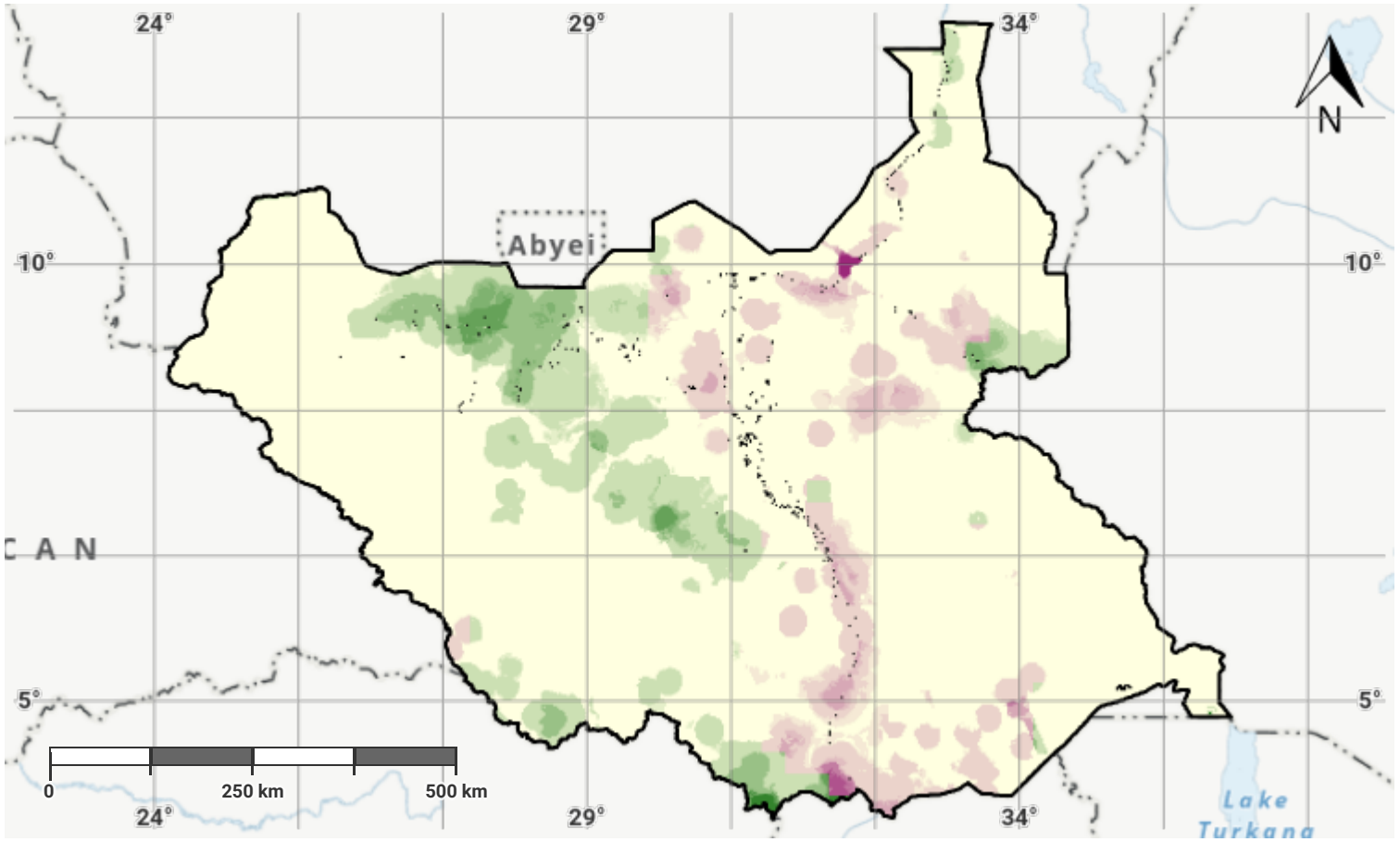
South Sudan – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 100
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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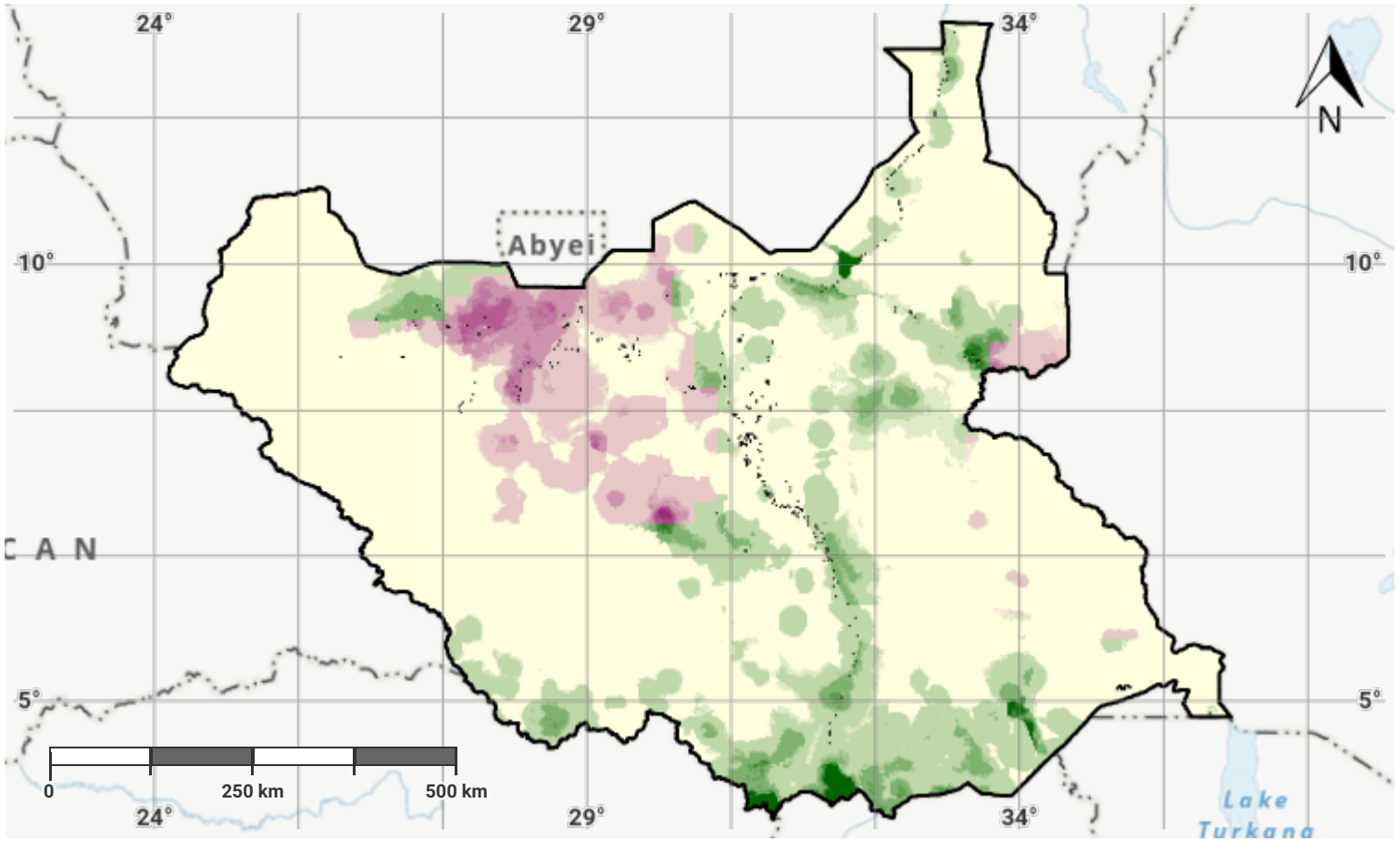
South Sudan – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 80
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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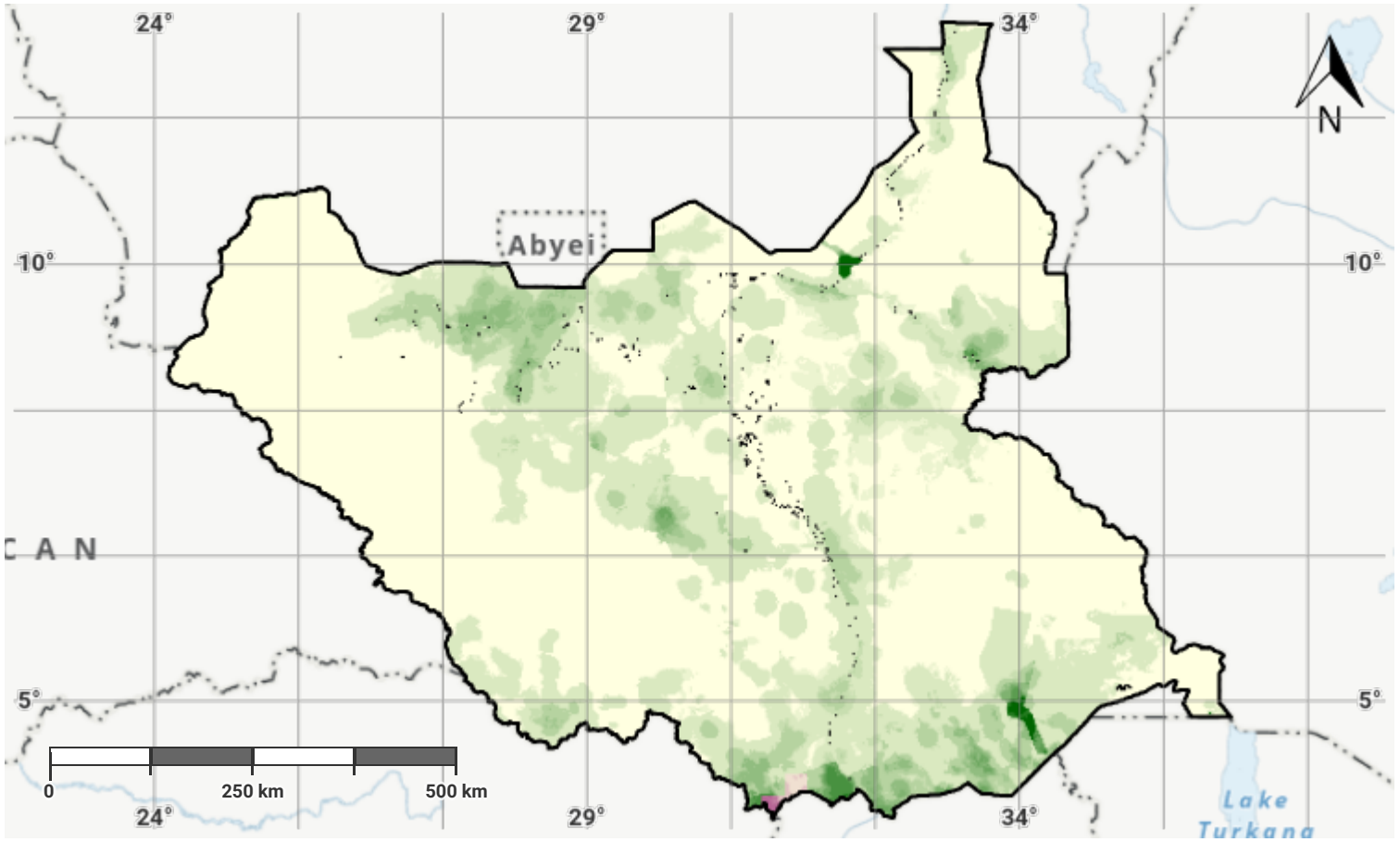
South Sudan – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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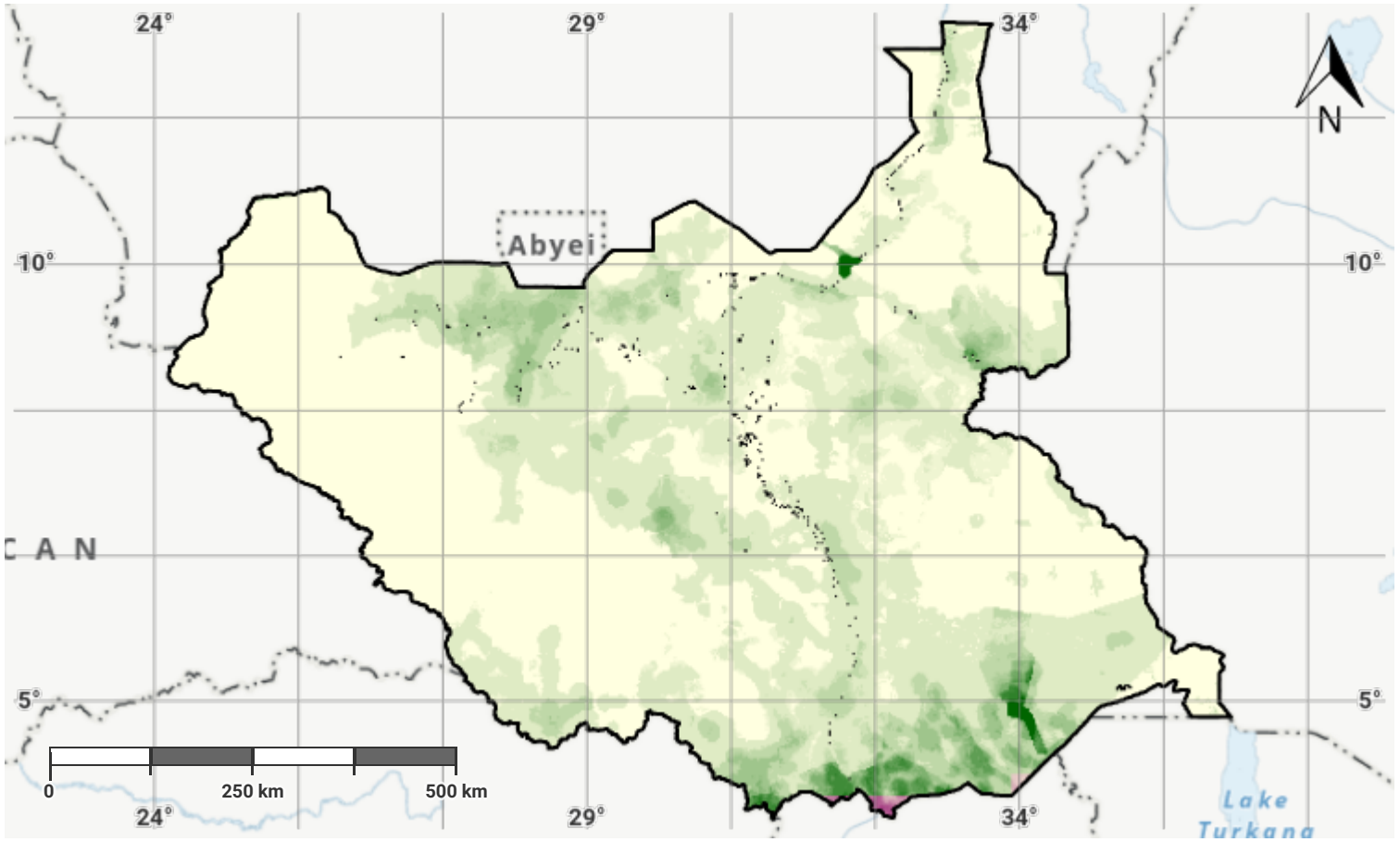
South Sudan – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 160
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 160
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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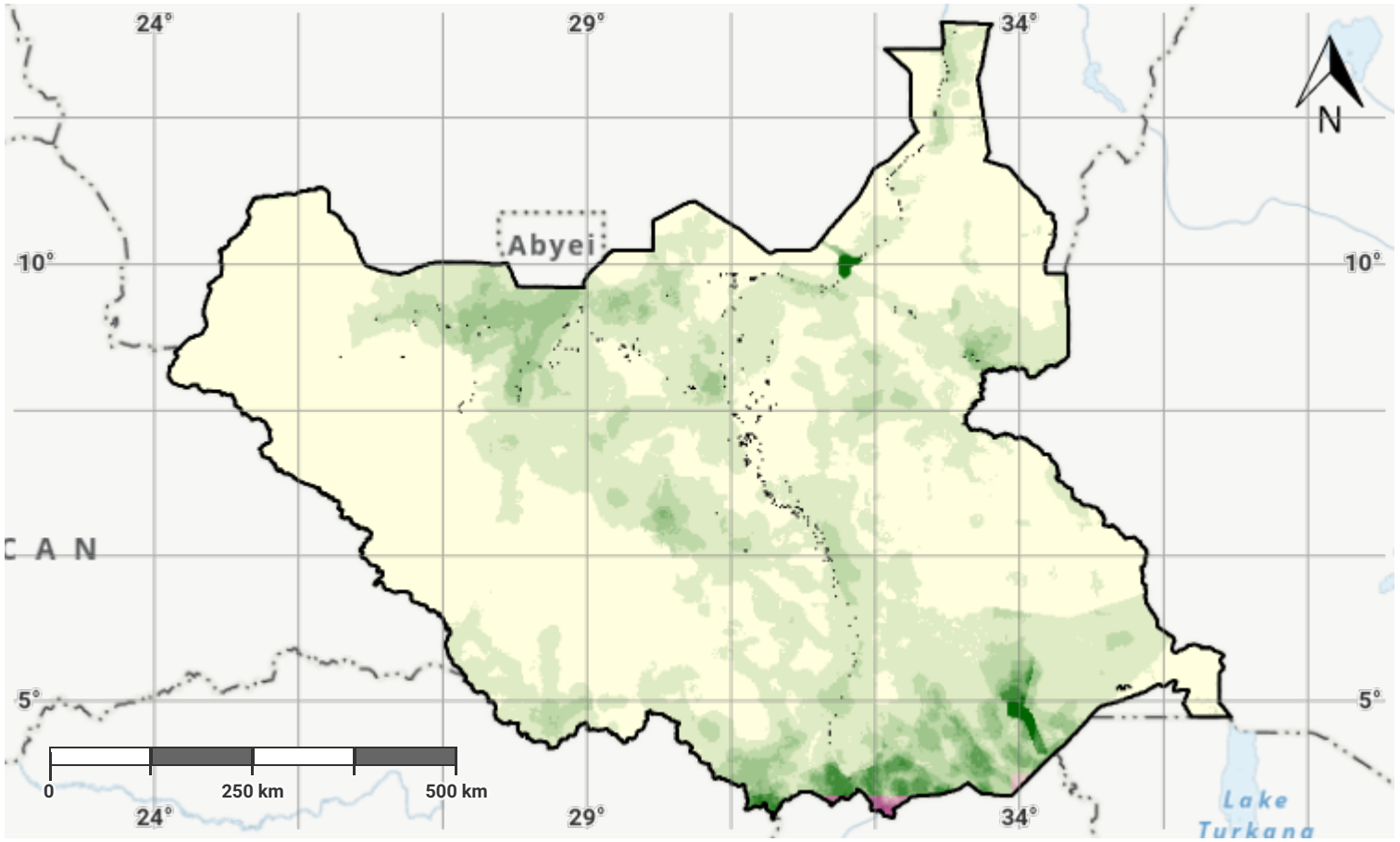
South Sudan – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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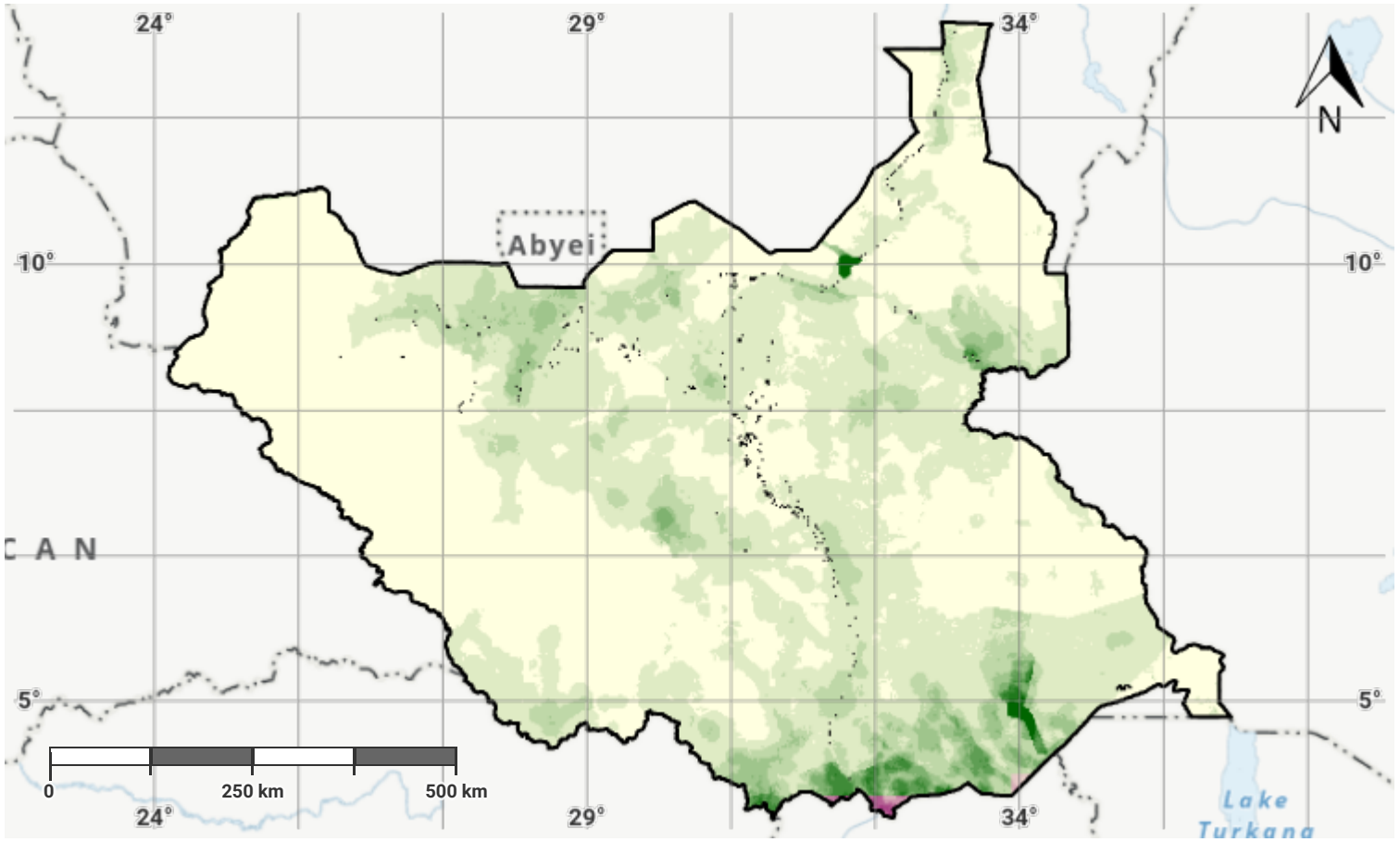
South Sudan – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 80
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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