

Report from Sao Tome and Principe



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

prais₄

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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 (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2 001	943	65	1 008	
2 005	943	65	1 008	
2 010	944	64	1 008	
2 015	944	64	1 008	
2 019	944	64	1 008	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Other surexploitation du ressources en sols	Other Terres cultivées	Other Terres cultivées érodées
Urban Expansion	Artificial surfaces	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands

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 (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000	800	0	119	10	13	0	66	
2001	806	0	113	10	13	0	66	
2002	806	0	113	10	13	0	66	
2003	807	0	112	10	13	0	66	
2004	837	0	83	10	13	0	66	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2005	837	0	83	10	13	0	66	
2006	836	0	83	10	13	0	66	
2007	836	0	83	10	13	0	66	
2008	837	0	83	10	13	0	65	
2009	838	0	83	10	13	0	65	
2010	835	0	85	10	13	0	65	
2011	825	0	95	10	13	0	65	
2012	825	0	95	10	13	0	65	
2013	825	0	95	10	14	0	65	
2014	824	0	95	10	14	0	65	
2015	824	0	95	10	14	0	65	
2016	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	
2017	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	
2018	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	
2019	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	786	0	14	0	0	0	0	800
Grasslands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croplands (km ²)	37	0	81	0	1	0	0	119
Wetlands (km ²)	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km ²)	1	0	0	0	0	0	65	66
Total	824	0	95	10	14	0	65	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	823	0	1	0	0	0	0	824
Total	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Grasslands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croplands (km ²)	1	0	95	0	0	0	0	96
Wetlands (km ²)	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Other Lands (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
Total	824	0	96	10	14	0	65	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	15	1 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	992	98 .4
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 (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	0	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	1 006	99 .8
Land area with degraded land cover	0	0 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Selon les chiffres données on peut considéré que pour le cas concret de Sao Tomé et principe pendant la période de référence on n`a pas vu une grande dégradation de terres chez nous. Le processus de la dégradation de Terres dans ce cas nous pouvons dire qui est resté stable dans cette période. À ce qui concerne la période considérée les chiffres donnés on a conclu que ces chiffres sont élevés par rapport la situation réelle au niveau de la dégradation de terres registée pendant cette période considérée.

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	103	54	491	64	46	27
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croplands	1	4	65	7	4	0
Wetlands	0	1	6	3	0	0
Artificial surfaces	0	0	13	0	0	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	0	1	48	5	2	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 (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	131	100	92	89	384	27
Grasslands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croplands	1	13	34	5	28	0
Wetlands	4	1	3	1	2	0
Artificial surfaces	0	2	6	1	4	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water bodies	1	5	40	2	9	8

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	37	0	1	34	1	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	14	3	4	4	3	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1	0	0	1	0	0
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	1	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	15	1	0	0	1	13
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1	0	0	0	0	1
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1	0	0	0	0	1
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	1	0	0	0	0	1

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	171	18 .1
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	742	78 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	27	2 .9

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	431	45 .7
Land area with stable land productivity	230	24 .4
Land area with degraded land productivity	253	26 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	27	2 .9

General comments

Pour les chiffres présentés par les périodes de référence et période considérées selon l'expertise réalisé au niveau nacional sur le terrain on peut dire qui sont cohérants avec la réalité du pays.

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	160	0	101	148	125	0	18
2001	159	0	107	148	125	0	18
2002	159	0	107	148	125	0	18
2003	158	0	107	148	125	0	18
2004	153	0	145	148	125	0	18
2005	153	0	145	148	125	0	18
2006	153	0	144	148	125	0	18
2007	153	0	144	148	125	0	18
2008	153	0	145	148	125	0	18
2009	153	0	146	148	125	0	18
2010	153	0	142	148	125	0	18
2011	155	0	126	148	125	0	18
2012	155	0	126	148	125	0	18
2013	155	0	127	147	120	0	18
2014	155	0	126	147	116	0	18
2015	155	0	125	147	114	0	18
2016	155	0	125	147	114	0	18
2017	155	0	125	147	114	0	18
2018	155	0	125	147	114	0	18
2019	155	0	125	147	114	0	18
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 (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	37	113.5	130.7	419 965	483 475	63 510

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	1	139 .6	139 .6	13 961	13 961	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	1	76 .8	66 .8	7 678	6 678	-1 000
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	14	145 .6	137 .5	203 776	192 498	-11 278

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 (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1	91 .3	91 .5	9 132	9 147	15
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	0	-	-	0	0	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1	85 .0	82 .7	8 500	8 269	-231

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	0	0 .0
Land area with non-degraded SOC	932	98 .7
Land area with no SOC data	8	0 .8

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	934	98 .9
Land area with degraded SOC	1	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	8	0 .8

General comments

Pour la question d'estimation nationales de dégradation du stock de carbone organique du sol pendant la période de référence et la période considérée, l'équipe a conclu que selon les chiffres disponibles la situation est stable. C'est à dire que la dégradation de la superficie de terres n'est pas dégradée.

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 (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	179	19 .0
Reporting Period	269	28 .5
Change in degraded extent	90	

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:

Je considère que le niveau de confiance est moyen compte tenu d'expertise et connaissance qui existent sur le terrain et aussi la connaissance de savoir - faire traditionnelle au niveau des agents agricoles du pays, le niveau de confiance mentionné et en conformité avec la réalité du pays.

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 (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
	False Positive					

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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 (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	300						

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 (km ²)	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
Praia das Conchas	zone nord du pays	300	Site-based data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-timber natural resource extraction 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Land abandonment 4. Cropland and agroforestry management 5. Mineral resource extraction 6. Climate change 7. Native and planted forest management 8. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 9. 10. 11. 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Increase protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 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 • Improve coastal management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce coastal erosion ◦ Reduce saline water intrusion in coastal zones • Manage artificial surfaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses 	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	300						

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 (km ²)	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
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses 	
Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	300						

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
Zona de Ribeira Afonso	zone Sud du pays	100	Site-based data	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Increase protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase protected area extent • Restore/improve grasslands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types • Improve coastal management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce coastal erosion ◦ Reduce saline water intrusion in coastal zones • Manage artificial surfaces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Restore/improve multiple functions 	
Total no. of brightspots		1				
Total brightspot area		100				

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

1. Institutional and policy reform
2. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration
3. Economic and financial instruments
4. Integrated landscape planning
5. Climate change adaptation planning
6. Protected areas
7. Social and cultural instruments
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

General comments

faisant une comparaison avec la période de référence et la période considérée les chiffres en pourcentage présentés sont dans la base et nous demontrent clairement de l'augmentation de la dégradation de terres à São Tomé et Príncipe.

S01 Voluntary Targets

S01-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	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 242						

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 (km ²)	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
Reboisement et restauration de forêts et zones dégradées.	2030	zone centre , nord et sud du pays.	210	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Improve coastal management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce coastal erosion • Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Other: Accord de Paris • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions • Initiative 20x20 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 242						

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 (km ²)	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
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses 				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 242						

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 (km ²)	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
<p>* Réduire pour moins de 5% la conversion des forêts et savane par autre utilisatio de terres; *Réduire l'abat illegal des arbres de 85% pour 15%; *Jusqu'au 2025 restaurer environ 32.000ha de terres dégradée, forêts et (land scapes); *Améliorer le processus d'exploitation du Charbon jusqu'au 50% et aussi améliorer la productivité (de façon efficiente) et aussi la reduction de déchets;* Réduire jusqu'au 25% l'utilisation des pesticides et les fertilizantes chimiques et augmenter l'utilisation des produits organiques pour 25%.</p>	2025	Zone des forêts et Savane	32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Improve coastal management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce coastal erosion • Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions • Initiative 20x20 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 242						

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 (km ²)	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
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses 				
Total			Sum of all targeted areas		242				

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 (km ²)	Edit Polygon
Reboisement et restauration de forêts et zones dégradées.	Same As Targeted Actions	Lembá -(0° 21' N - 6° 30' E); Lobata - (0° 21'N/6° 40' E); Mé-zochí(0° 10' N - 6° 40' E); Cantagalo (0° 10' N - 6° 40' E); Caué (0° 05' N - 6° 36' E)	2021-04-14	15	15 .00	
* Réduire pour moins de 5% la conversion des forêts et savane par autre utilisatio de terres; *Réduire l'abat illegal des arbres de 85% pour 15%; *Jusqu'au 2025 restaurer environ 32.000ha de terres dégradée, forêts et (land scapes); *Améliorer le processus d'exploitation du Charbon jusqu'au 50% et aussi améliorer la productivité (de façon efficiente) et aussi la reduction de déchets; * Reduire jusqu'au 25% l'utilisation des pesticides et les fertilizantes chimiques et augmenter l'utilisation des produits organiques pour 25%.	Same As Targeted Actions	Lembá (0° 21' N - 6° 30+ E); Lobata	2021-04-14	15	15 .00	

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Reboisement et restauration de forêts et zones dégradées.:	15 .00
					* Réduire pour moins de 5% la conversion des forêts et savane par autre utilisatio de terres; *Réduire l'abat illegal des arbres de 85% pour 15%; *Jusqu'au 2025 restaurer environ 32.000ha de terres dégradée, forêts et (land scapes); *Améliorer le processus d'exploitation du Charbon jusqu'au 50% et aussi améliorer la productivité (de façon efficiente) et aussi la reduction de déchets; * Reduire jusqu'au 25% l'utilisation des pesticides et les fertilizantes chimiques et augmenter l'utilisation des produits organiques pour 25%.	15 .00

General comments

Avec la mise en oeuvre du project TRI, le pays a défini comme objectif le reboisement et restauration de 38.000ha de terres dégradées. les zones cibles sont: centre, nord et sud - Lembá; Lobata; Cantagalo; Caué; Mé-zochi et la région du Principe.

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	31.4
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	34.6
2 011	
2 012	
2 013	
2 014	
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	35.6
2 018	
2 019	
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	augmentation compte tenu de la situation difficile au niveau financier international

General comments

Les chiffres donnés sont considérés cohérents compte tenu de la dégradation de la vie des populations d'une façon générale et particulièrement dans le Continent Africain avec le destaque pour la population rurale due la situation de crise alimentaire, de la secheresse et aussi des conflits un peu par tout au niveau mondial.

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	32	18	26
2001	32	19	26
2002	33	19	27
2003	33	19	27
2004	34	19	28
2005	34	20	28
2006	35	20	29
2007	35	20	29
2008	35	21	30
2009	36	21	31
2010	36	21	31
2011	37	22	32
2012	37	22	32
2013	38	22	33
2014	38	23	33
2015	39	23	34
2016	39	23	35
2017	40	24	35
2018	40	24	35
2019	40	24	36
2020	40	25	36

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Plus d'infrastructures qui permettent l'accès de ce produit à la population

General comments

Selon les chiffres on peut constater que il ya une légère augmentation au niveau de l'accès de l'eau potable à la population sur tout la population vivant dans les zones urbaines , grace à l'augmentation des infrastructures et au aussi plus d'investissement dans le secteur de l'eau dans le pays.

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	13223	7.1	6585	7.0	6638	7.1
Reporting period	55236	26.7	27823	26.7	27413	26.7

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Il ya une augmentation claire de la situation à ce niveau

General comments

En faisant la comparaison avec la période de référence et la période considérée, c'est notable através les chiffres qu'il ya une augmentation claire de la porpotion de la population par sexe esposée à la dégradation des terres. Cette situation est due à la crise financière et alimentaire conduisant à le déboisement des plusières ha des terres agricoles et forêt.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Combat á la pauvreté	2035	National	Ongoing	Dans le cadre de l'ODD fixé para le pays.

General comments

Pour atteindre cet objectif São Tomé et Príncipe dans le cadre du programme ODD a déjà defini divers projects et programmes et aussi avec l'appui de son Budget annuel (OGE), de au moins reduire considerablement la situation de la pauvreté au niveau national d'ici 2035.

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 (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	150	0	0	0	858
2001	0	0	0	0	1 008
2002	0	0	0	0	1 008
2003	858	0	0	0	150
2004	858	0	0	0	150
2005	150	858	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	1 008
2007	0	0	0	0	1 008
2008	0	0	0	0	1 008
2009	1 008	0	0	0	0
2010	967	41	0	0	0
2011	150	0	0	0	858
2012	858	0	0	0	150
2013	150	0	0	0	858
2014	0	0	0	0	1 008
2015	858	150	0	0	0
2016	1 008	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	1 008
2018	0	0	0	0	1 008
2019	0	150	0	0	858
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	150	15.9
2001	0	0.0
2002	0	0.0
2003	858	91.0
2004	858	91.0
2005	1 008	106.9

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	0	0.0
2007	0	0.0
2008	0	0.0
2009	1 008	106.8
2010	1 008	106.8
2011	150	15.9
2012	858	90.9
2013	150	15.9
2014	0	0.0
2015	1 008	106.8
2016	1 008	106.8
2017	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0
2019	150	15.9
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

À propos d'une évaluation qualitative de l'indicateur il faut en tout cas noter une légère variabilité du clima de façon naturelle qui est dans la base de la sécheresse vérifiée au long des années. Ces données sont considérées cohérentes compte tenu de la réalité nationale.

General comments

D'une façon générale on peut considérer selon les données existantes que le problème de la sécheresse est légère à Sao Tomé et Principe. Le pays heureusement n'est pas touché de la forme grave par la sécheresse pendant les dernières années.

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	122093	96.2	4839	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 839	3.8
2001	129661	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	132419	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	5271	3.9	130303	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130 303	96.1
2004	5363	3.9	133915	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	133 915	96.1
2005	0	0.0	5529	3.9	136493	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	142 022	100.0
2006	145856	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	148769	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	152676	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	157764	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	157 764	100.0
2010	0	0.0	158270	98.6	2175	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	160 445	100.0
2011	158312	96.2	6212	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 212	3.8
2012	6217	3.7	161890	96.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	161 890	96.3
2013	166044	96.4	6289	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6 289	3.6
2014	175817	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	173920	96.5	6379	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	180 299	100.0
2016	0	0.0	184869	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	184 869	100.0
2017	189027	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	193311	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	191773	96.3	0	0.0	7290	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 290	3.7
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	61401	96.3	2360	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 360	3.7

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	65105	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	66543	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2581	3.8	65586	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65 586	96.2
2004	2639	3.8	67314	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67 314	96.2
2005	0	0.0	2719	3.8	68691	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	71 410	100.0
2006	73327	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	74755	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	76777	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	79398	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	79 398	100.0
2010	0	0.0	79679	98.7	1059	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	80 738	100.0
2011	79644	96.3	3035	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 035	3.7
2012	3031	3.6	81465	96.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81 465	96.4
2013	83569	96.5	3064	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 064	3.5
2014	88441	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	87487	96.5	3149	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	90 636	100.0
2016	0	0.0	92928	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 928	100.0
2017	95063	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	97207	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	96500	96.4	0	0.0	3586	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 586	3.6
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	60692	96.1	2479	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 479	3.9
2001	64556	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2002	65876	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2690	4.0	64717	96.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64 717	96.0
2004	2724	3.9	66601	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66 601	96.1
2005	0	0.0	2810	4.0	67802	96.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	70 612	100.0

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	72529	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2007	74014	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	75899	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	78366	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	78 366	100.0
2010	0	0.0	78591	98.6	1116	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	79 707	100.0
2011	78668	96.1	3177	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 177	3.9
2012	3186	3.8	80425	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	80 425	96.2
2013	82475	96.2	3225	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 225	3.8
2014	87376	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	0	0.0	86433	96.4	3230	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	89 663	100.0
2016	0	0.0	91941	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	91 941	100.0
2017	93964	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	96104	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	95273	96.3	0	0.0	3704	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 704	3.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-		-
2021		-		-		-		-		-		-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Faisant une comparaison qualitative de l'indicateur, il faut noter que malgré qu'il s'agit d'une période courte le pays a enregistré une légère situation de sécheresse dans les dernières années.

General comments

D'une façon générale selon les données présentes et compte tenu de la connaissance et des expertises sur le terrain le pays pendant cette période courte n'a pas enregistré une situation grave de la sécheresse et les données sont en tout cas cohérentes.

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	0.7		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

- Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Malheureusement il n'existe pas au pays une estimation nationale sur l'indice de la vulnérabilité à la sécheresse. Donc le manque des données sur cet indicateur est bien notable et les données par défaut existantes sont cohérentes.

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Combat á la pauvreté	2035	National	Ongoing	Cet objectif est aligné à l'ODD défini par le pays.

General comments

D'une façon générale au niveau de l'S03, le pays n'a pas connu pendant ces dernières années une évolution notable de la sécheresse dans toute sa proportion.

S04-1 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 S01-3.

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	0.77991	0.75591	0.7932	
2001	0.77953	0.75792	0.79291	
2002	0.7788	0.75895	0.79266	
2003	0.77921	0.75731	0.79232	
2004	0.77913	0.76105	0.79215	
2005	0.78102	0.75879	0.79182	
2006	0.78314	0.75978	0.79168	
2007	0.78383	0.75693	0.79199	
2008	0.7865	0.75284	0.79514	
2009	0.78796	0.75108	0.797	
2010	0.78852	0.74901	0.7999	
2011	0.78828	0.74338	0.80569	
2012	0.78811	0.73981	0.81024	
2013	0.78748	0.73701	0.81318	
2014	0.78726	0.73076	0.81808	
2015	0.78687	0.72962	0.823	
2016	0.78661	0.7263	0.82858	
2017	0.78587	0.72517	0.83196	
2018	0.78591	0.72164	0.83755	
2019	0.78563	0.7147	0.84126	
2020	0.78545	0.71041	0.84397	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invasive alien species 2. Land-use change 3. Overexploitation 4. Climate change 5. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production and Consumption Patterns 2. Technological Innovations 3. Local to Global Governance 4. Trade 5. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Pre-Emptive Action 3. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 4. Environmental Law and Implementation 5. 		Prise urgente de mesures pour terminer avec la chasse illegale et le trafic dees spèces de flore et faune protégées et aborder la nécessité et l'offert de produits illegals de la vie sauvage. Commerce illegal des espèces.

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

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Positive				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land / Water Management 2. Species Management 3. Law Enforcement & Prosecution 4. Awareness Raising 5. Livelihood, Economic & Moral Incentives 6. Legal & Policy Frameworks 7. Education & Training 8. Conservation Designation & Planning 9. 10. 	D'ici 2030, combattre la desertification, restaurer la terre et le sol dégradé, y compris le terrain affecté par la desertification et la sécheresse et inondation, et lutter pour atteindre un monde neutre de dégradation du sol.

General comments

En faisant une analyse de l'estimation nationales de la liste rouge et l'évaluation qualitative des indicateurs, selon les expertises sur le terrain les chiffres sont plus au moins cohérents avec la réalité du pays.

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2002	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2003	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2004	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2005	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2006	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2007	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2008	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2009	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2010	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2011	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2012	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2013	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2014	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2015	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2016	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2017	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2018	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2019	79.55	79.55	79.55	
2020	79.55	79.55	79.55	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	Sélon les données présentées dans le tableau ci-après, c'est notable que la situation presente très peu de changement.

General comments

La proportion moyenne présente dans le tableau ainsi comme l'interprétation d'évaluation qualitative des indicateurs on ne peut pas être déterminer les causes précises aux mouvements, mais les facteurs directs et indirects peuvent être associés au déboisement, la destruction des écosystèmes et l'habitat des espèces protégés et aussi certains commerces pas tout à fait grave des certaines espèces.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
La mise en oeuvre des mesures pour éviter l'introduction et réduire l'impact des espèces exotiques envahissantes dans les écosystèmes terrestres et aquatiques et contrôler ou éradiquer les espèces prioritaires.	2030	National	Achieved	

Complementary information

A travers le projet TRI, développer un nouveau projet de Système National de Suivi Forestier (SNMF). ce nouveau projet sera sous la gestion de la Direction des forêts et Biodiversité (DFB). Le SNMF sera ouvert pour un nombre considérable d'utilisateurs, en particulier les communautés rurales qui vivent plus proche des aires protégées, les institutions des recherches, secteurs privés et etc. Le nouveau SNMF aura la fonction qui va permettre les utilisateurs d'enregistrer et envoyer les données géoreférencées sur la situation d'abat illégal des arbres, chasse illégale et violation des limites des aires protégées.

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 ∞

Les mesures prises pour la mobilisation des ressources sont: capacitation des cadres publiques, membres des communautés rurales et secteurs privés en matières de mobilisation des ressources; Rencontres de sensibilisation et plaidoyer au près des donateurs bilatéraux et multi-latéraux. Avoir accès au financement et non-financement pour les affaires et services possibles pour les entrepreneurs en particulier les femmes et jeunes.

Dans le cadre du projet WACA - projet de resilience et investissement pour la protection des zones côtières pour l'Afrique Occidentale. Il s'agit d'un projet financé par la bank Mondiale. Grâce à de ressources reçues le projet a démenagé la population côtière de la zone de Ribeira Afonso (São Tomé); Praia Burra (île de Principe) et Santa Catarina (São Tomé).

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 182 148 .40	Received 378 952 .60
Received	2017	Committed 1 438 937 .70	Received 384 609 .50
Received	2018	Committed 10 961 558 .00	Received 1 450 940 .30
Received	2019	Committed 811 646 .40	Received 899 388 .50
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		13 394 290 .5	3 113 890 .9

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2021
Recipient / Provider	São Tomé et Principe

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

	Explanation
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Routière sur l'Impact du carbone dans la surface.
Total Amount USD	USD 1,500.00
Sector	Direction Générale de l'Environnement
Capacity Building	Renforcement des capacités
Technology Transfer	Transfer de technologie
Gender Equality	Le project envisage améliorer la capacité pour avoir l'accès équilibré du genre/enfants et une justice impartiale pour tous.
Channel	Bilatéraux
Type of flow	Aide publique au développement
Financial Instrument	Don
Type of support	Appui directement à la DDTS
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	Monaie Nationale Dbs 24,5 = USD 1

General comments

D'une façon générale on peut conclure qu'il existe encore une faible capacité en matière de mobilisation des ressources. Aussi du à la faible condition financière le pays contribue peu pour la mise en peuvre des divers projects.

S05-2 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 ∞

Le Gouvernement de São Tomé et Príncipe a défini la reforestation et la récupération de la forêt comme une priorité stratégique pour les prochains 5 ans et à même temps un combat contre l'abat illegal des arbres. Le Gouvernement a proposé aussi des mesures pour la récupération des aires protégées avec des actions espécifiques.

Sur les rapports de dépenses et recettes nationales directement ou indirectement liées à la mise en Oeuvre de la Convention au niveau national on peut informer qui sont très faibles.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- Yes
 No

Dans le cadre des objectifs de NDT, le pays envisage augmenter des ressources nationales pour la restauration des terres dégradées pour promouvoir l'équilibre des écosystèmes.

General comments

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Il faut aussi promouvoir la restauration et la gestion durable des écosystèmes forestiers de São Tomé et Príncipe pour réduire les émissions du carbone provenant de la déforestation.

S05-3 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 ∞

Au niveau du secteur privé du pays il y a très de participation. En tout cas il y a quelques Associations et coopératifs des petits agriculteurs qui font la pratique de cacao biologique et aussi des poivres organiques pour éviter de cette façon la dégradation des sols et aussi avoir les produits de bonne qualité.

Dans ce cadre on peut considérer que les ressources privées mobilisées dans le pays en développement et au niveau national sont vraiment faibles ou même elles n'existent pas.

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

Concernant ces informations et les méthodes utilisées pour cette question spécifique les données ne sont pas disponibles.

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?

Non. Dans mon pays le gouvernement parle de ça et de temps en temps par TV nationale il ya quelques programmes de sensibilisation à ce niveau, mais des mesures claires prises pour encourager le secteur privé n'existent pas.

General comments

D'une façon générale on peut conclure que le secteur privé du pays n'est pas suffisamment mobilisé et sensibilisé pour les questions liées à la forêt et la dégradation des terres.

S05-4 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 ⇄

Des connaissances du savoir-faire et des bonnes pratiques au niveau du secteur privé existent mais c'est encore notablement faibles politiques et mesures mises en oeuvre pour accélérer, encourager et faciliter précisément le transfert de technologie et savoir-faire traditionnelle.

Sélon, l'analyse faite sur le terrain les dispositions institutionnelles au niveau du transfert de technologie sont très faibles.

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

Les méthodes utilisées pour les transferts de technologie sont à travers des Reunions de sensibilisation avec les communautés rurales, les petits agriculteurs et le secteur privé.

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.

D'abord un centre ou un cabinet équipé avec des instruments modernes d'alerte précoce de la sécheresse. Les difficultés sont toujours au niveau des ressources financières pour acquérir les matériels nécessaires.

General comments

Le problème de transfert de technologie se pose souvent au niveau des pays d'Afrique et en développement. La cause c'est le manque de technologie ou faible capacité d'acquérir la technologie exigée.

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.

Dans le cadre de mise en oeuvre de la NDT il est prévu de mobiliser des ressources financières nécessaires pour la restauration de aires dégradées.

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.

Le renforcement des capacités et le transfert de technologie est prévu au niveau de notre sous.région atravers le COMIFAC et autres organisations sous-regionales et aussi au niveau national.

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.

Dans ce moment le pays a accordé le pls d'attention aux zones cotières avec le project WACA pour protefer les populations qui vivent dans ces zones des possibles inundations causées par la hausse du niveau de la mer.

General comments

Efectivement le pays a besoin des ressources financières pour la question de renforcement de capacité et du transfert de technologie pour la mise en oeuvre des actions prévues au niveau de la Convention.

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- Yes
 No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Comme pays parti de la Convention de la UNCCD a toujours adressé ces demandes au FEM pour appui au divers projects liés á la mise en oeuvre de la Convention. Ce lá aussi a toujours été possible grâce á la disponibilité et dynamisme du notre Point focal Opérationnel GEF.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Les difficultés sont souvent la capacité de remplir correctement les fiches des projects et le respect pour le délais établis.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Je crois qu'il faut toujours tenir en compte le renforcement des capacités des acteurs publiques au niveau de mobilisation des ressources et aussi experience au niveau procédures des projects du FEM.

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

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.

Au niveau national le gouvernement est en train de encourager les agriculteurs, les jeunes et les femmes pour la pratique d'une agriculture plus biologique de façon à éviter la dégradation des terres.

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?

Oui ces politiques ont permis les agriculteurs du pays à avoir des produits biologiques avec l'impact positif au niveau de la santé et aussi au niveau de la dégradation du sol. les principaux facteurs de réussite c'est l'augmentation de demande au niveau d'exportation de ces produits.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Les difficultés au debut était de convaincre ces agriculteurs de l'impact positif de cette agriculture.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les enseignements à retenir est de continuer à mobiliser plus des agriculteurs possibles à cette pratique car l'impact est toujours positif et ça

va contribuer beaucoup pour combattre la dégradation des terres.

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.

Oui. Nous avons le Comité National de Changement Climatique (CNMC) dont tous les points focaux y font partie, où on fait le changement de ces expérience au niveau de chaque Convention sur tout les Conventions du RIO.

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

Oui, je considère cette expérience positive car de cette façon on change d'expérience et aussi ça nous permet de renforcer les capacités de tous les participants.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Il ya eu très peu de difficultés. Peut être au niveau de nouveaux points focaux qui ne sont pas encore dans le processus, mais ces sont des difficultés possibles d'être dépassées.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les enseignements c'est que ce changement d'expérience nous permet d'avoir plus de synergies entre les diverses Conventions.

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.

Sao Tomé et Príncipe comme un petit pays insulaire doit faire la gestion durable de l'écosystème forestier et du sol. São Tomé et Príncipe est un pays que en matière d'émission de dioxyde du carbone est presque nulle et le pays veut continuer dans cette position.

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

Oui il s'agit d'un succès car le pays est en train de contribuer pour la diminution d'émission du dioxyde du carbone et à aider le combat contre la désertification, la sécheresse et la dégradation des terres.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

les difficultés sont toujours au niveau de mobilisation des ressources pour la mise en oeuvre des certains projects.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les enseignements à retenir c'est d'encourager les acteurs politiques, le secteur privé, la population en général de continuer à tout faire pour éviter la dégradation des terres au niveau du notre pays.

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:

Selon les informations sur le terrain la pratique d'une agriculture qui tiens en compte des bonnes pratiques protège les sols et est plus acceptable au niveau des demandes.

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

Oui les succès sont claires et les principaux facteurs de réussite sont la pratique d'une agriculture durable et biologique.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Les difficultés sont comme d'habitude le manque des ressources financières pour la mise en oruvre des sctions de la DDTs

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les enseignements à retenir c'est qu'il faut plus d'investissements au niveau national pour la mise en oeuvre de la DDTs.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Les femmes et les jeunes ont été sensibilisés pour participer dans ces activités Les rencontres locales dans les communautés rurales .

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

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- Yes
 No

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

- Crop diversification
- Agroforestry practices
- Rotational grazing
- Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- Small vegetable gardens
- Production of artisanal goods
- Renewable energy generation
- Eco-tourism
- Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
- Aquaculture using recycled wastewater

Other (please specify)

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

L'expérience à retenir est la sensibilisation par les gouvernement pour une pratique massive de agriculture au niveau du pays et que cette agriculture soit durable.

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

Oui cette expérience est un succès car ça encourage la population à la pratique de l'agriculture comme un moyen de subsistance et de valoriser les produits locaux.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Les difficultés c'est le manque d'appui financier pour aider ces agriculteurs pour la mise en oeuvre de ces actions.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Les enseignements à retenir est que c'est possible de développer une agriculture durable et rentable .

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

Yes

No

Please elaborate

Oui . La promotion de la pratique de l'agriculture familiale au niveau des femmes dans les communautés rurales.

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

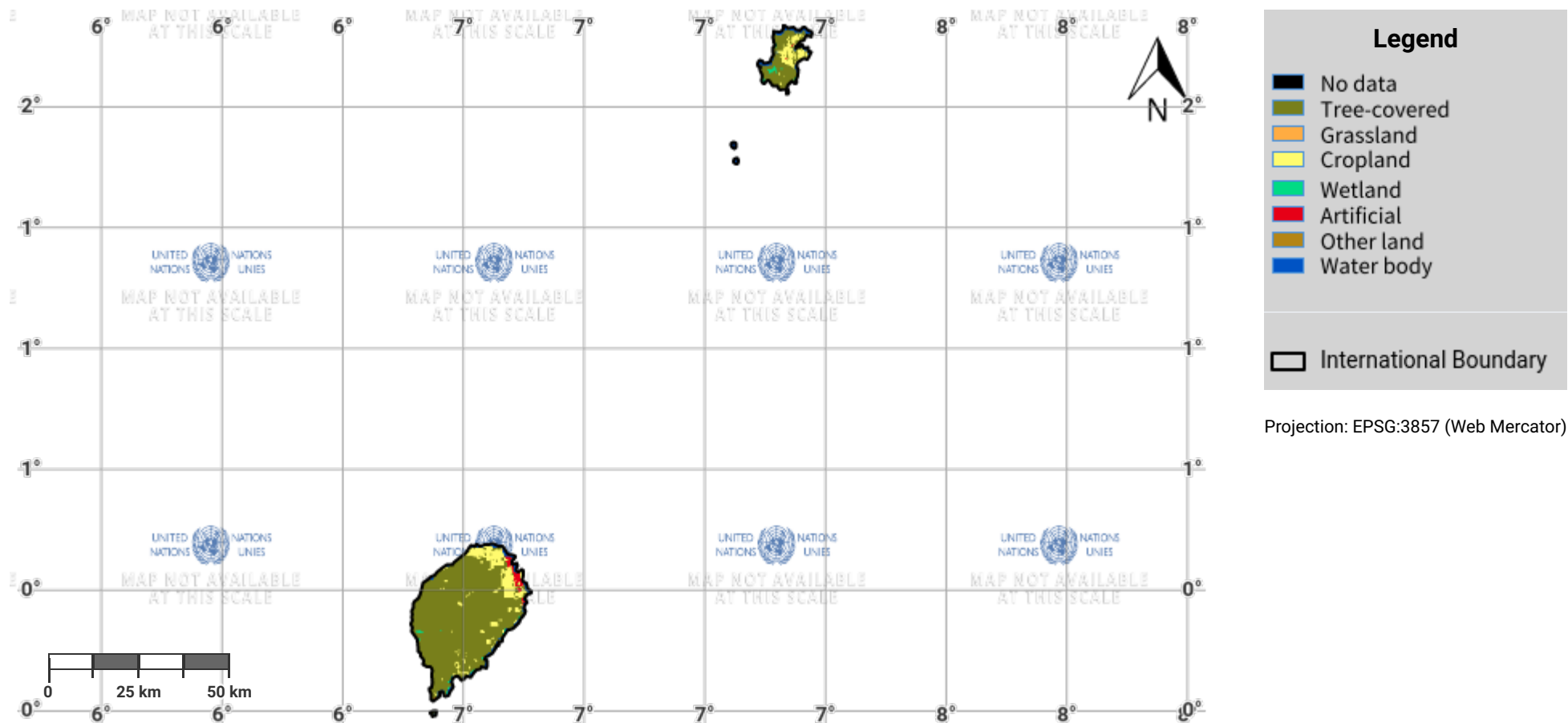
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Other files for Reporting

Sao Tome and Principe - SO5-1 recipient	Download	11.3 KB
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



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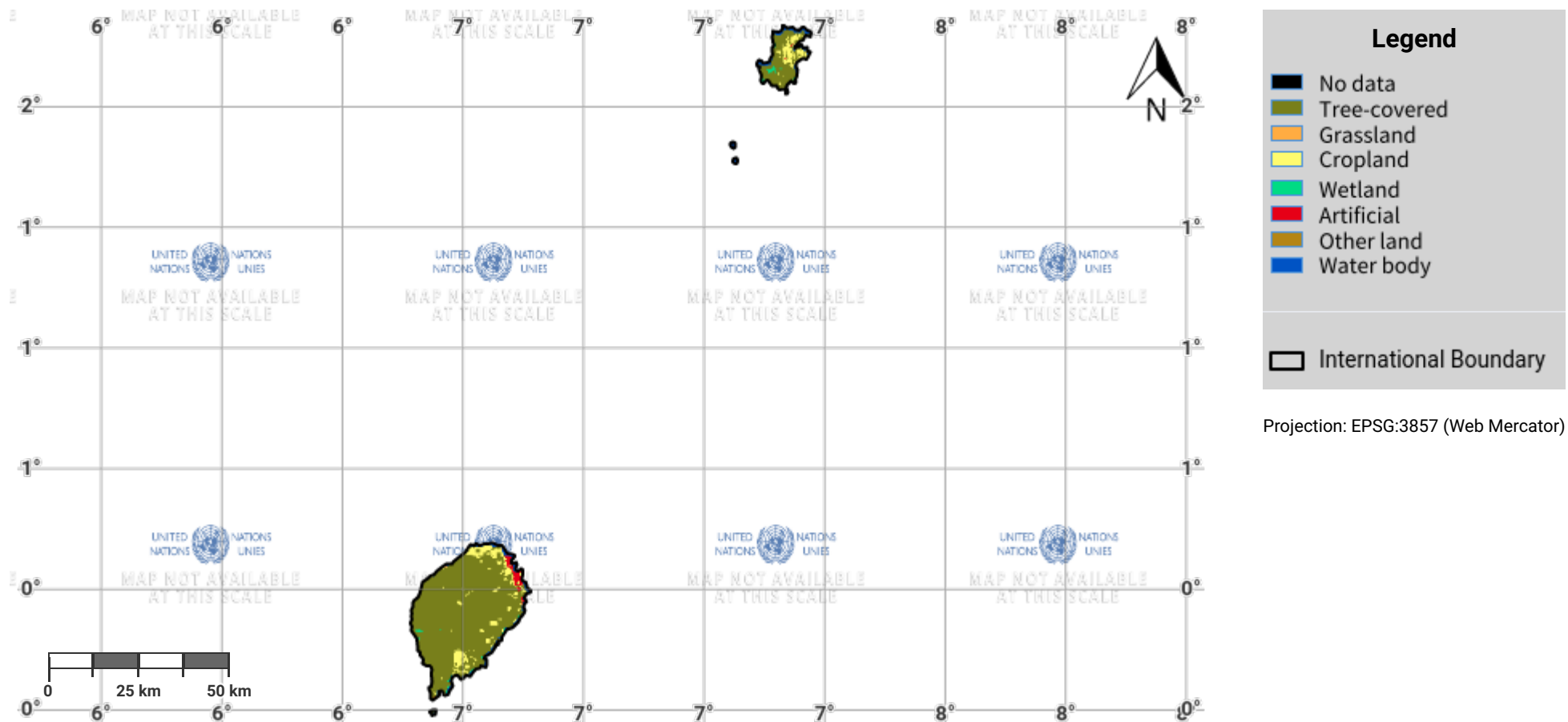
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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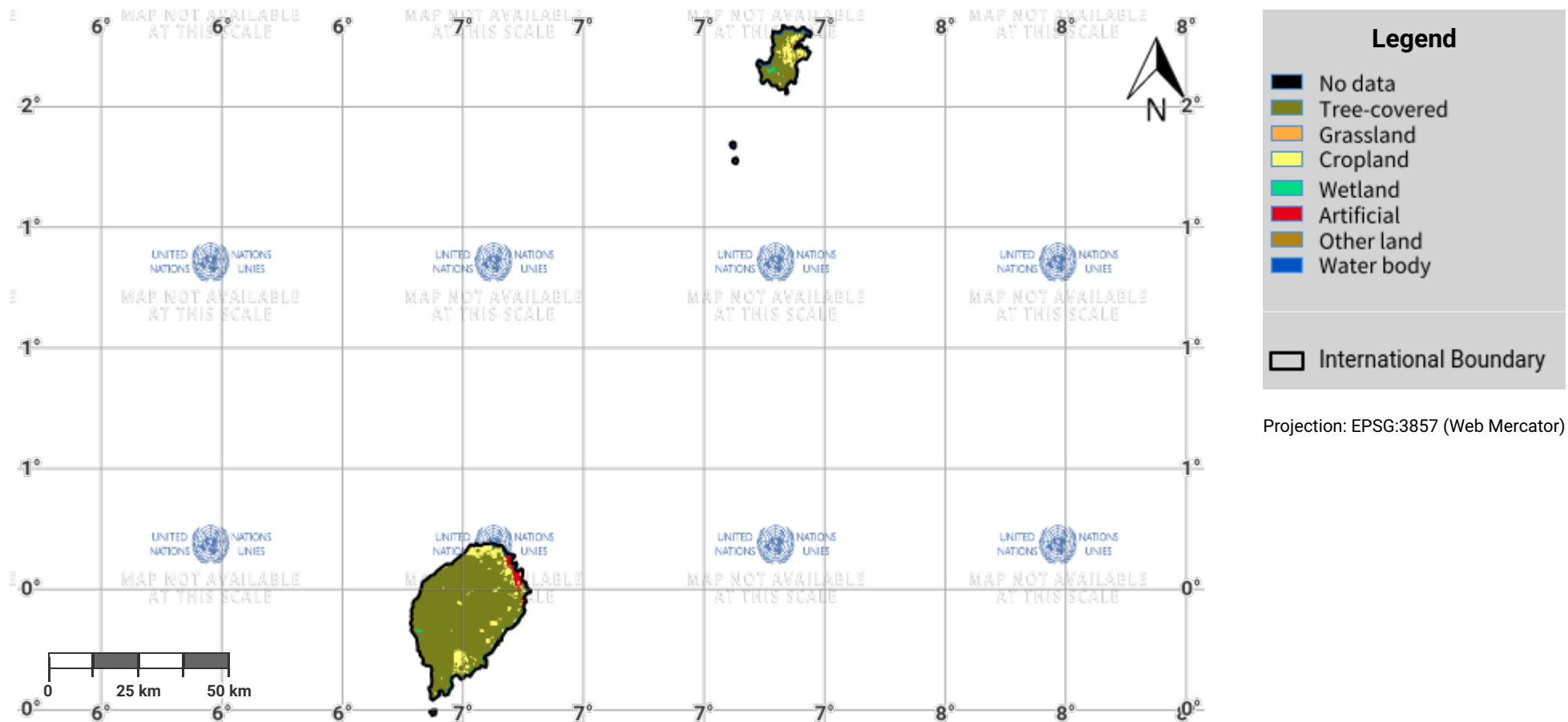
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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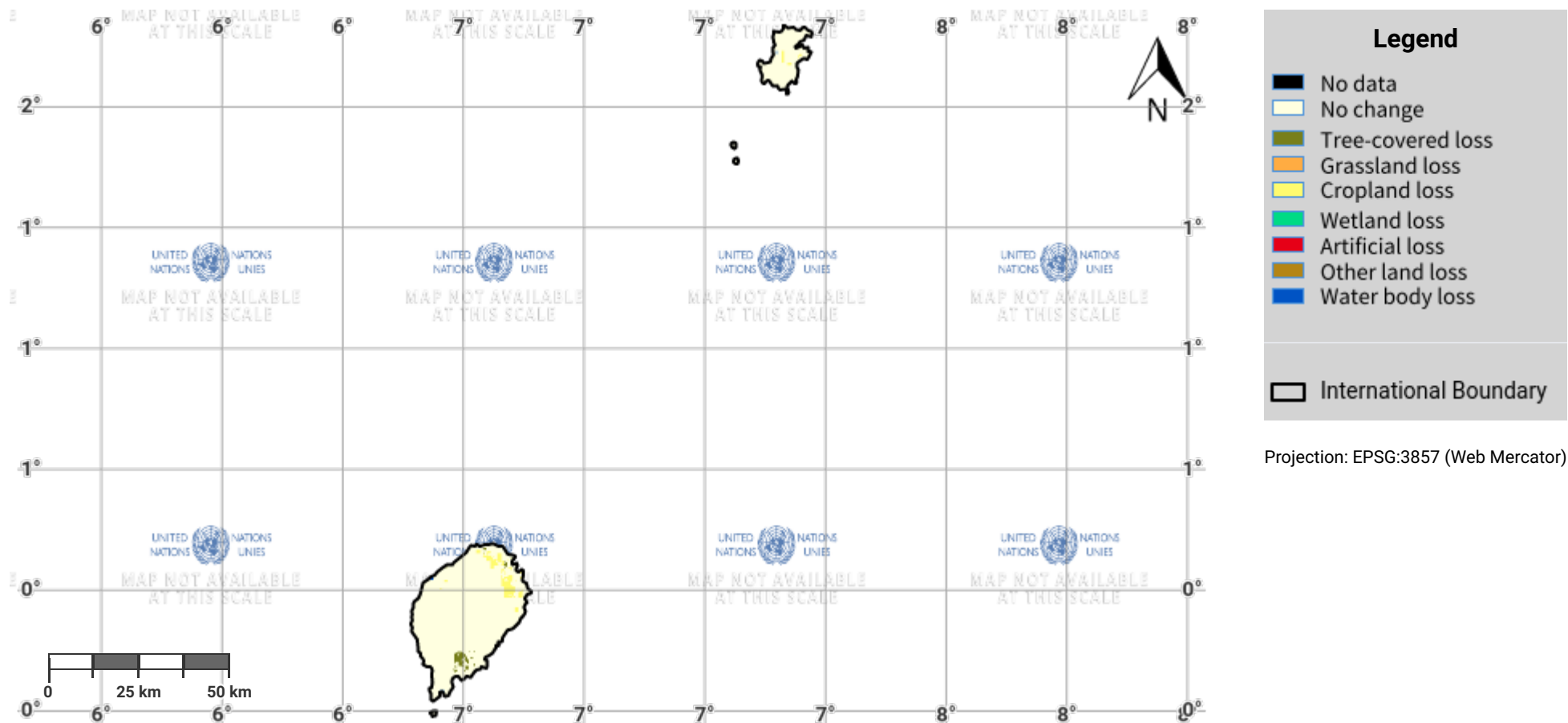
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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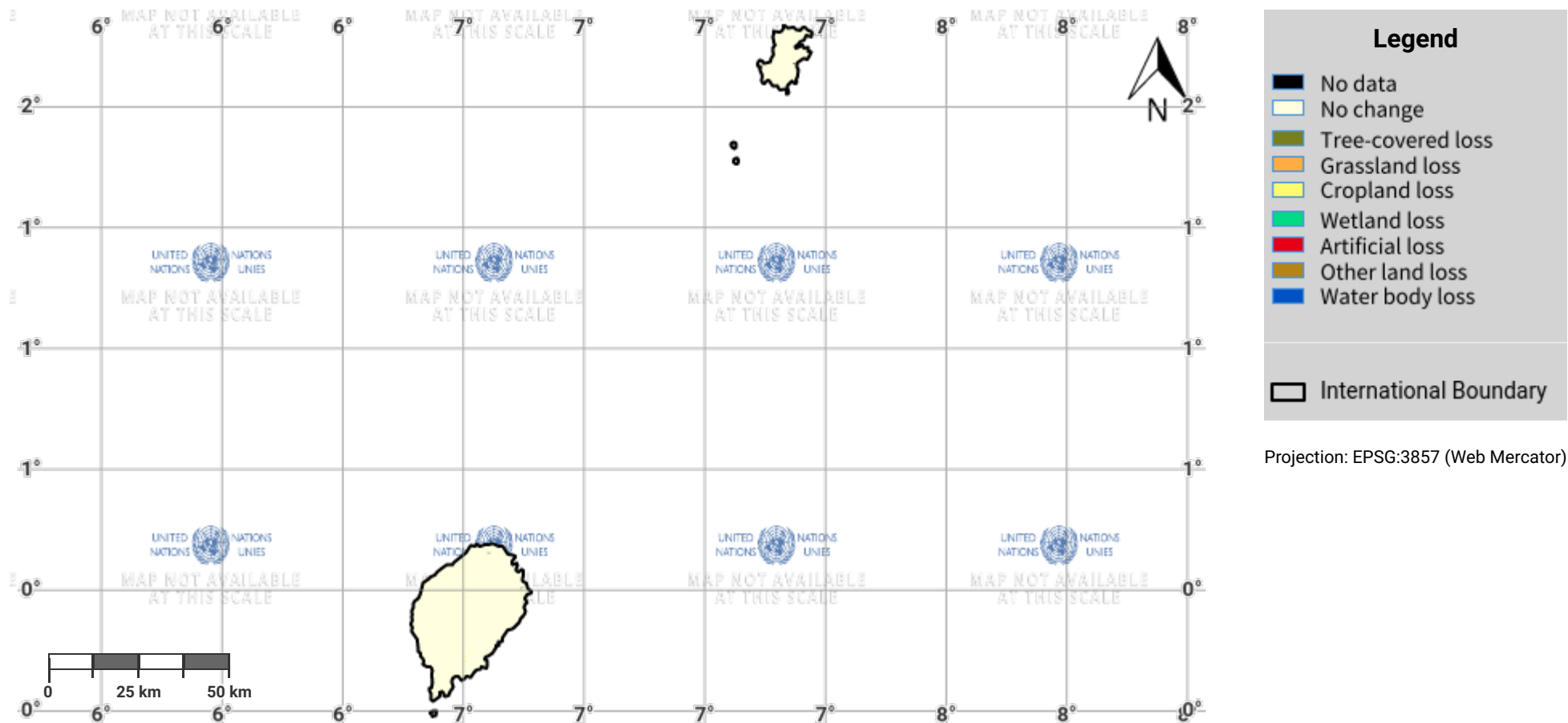
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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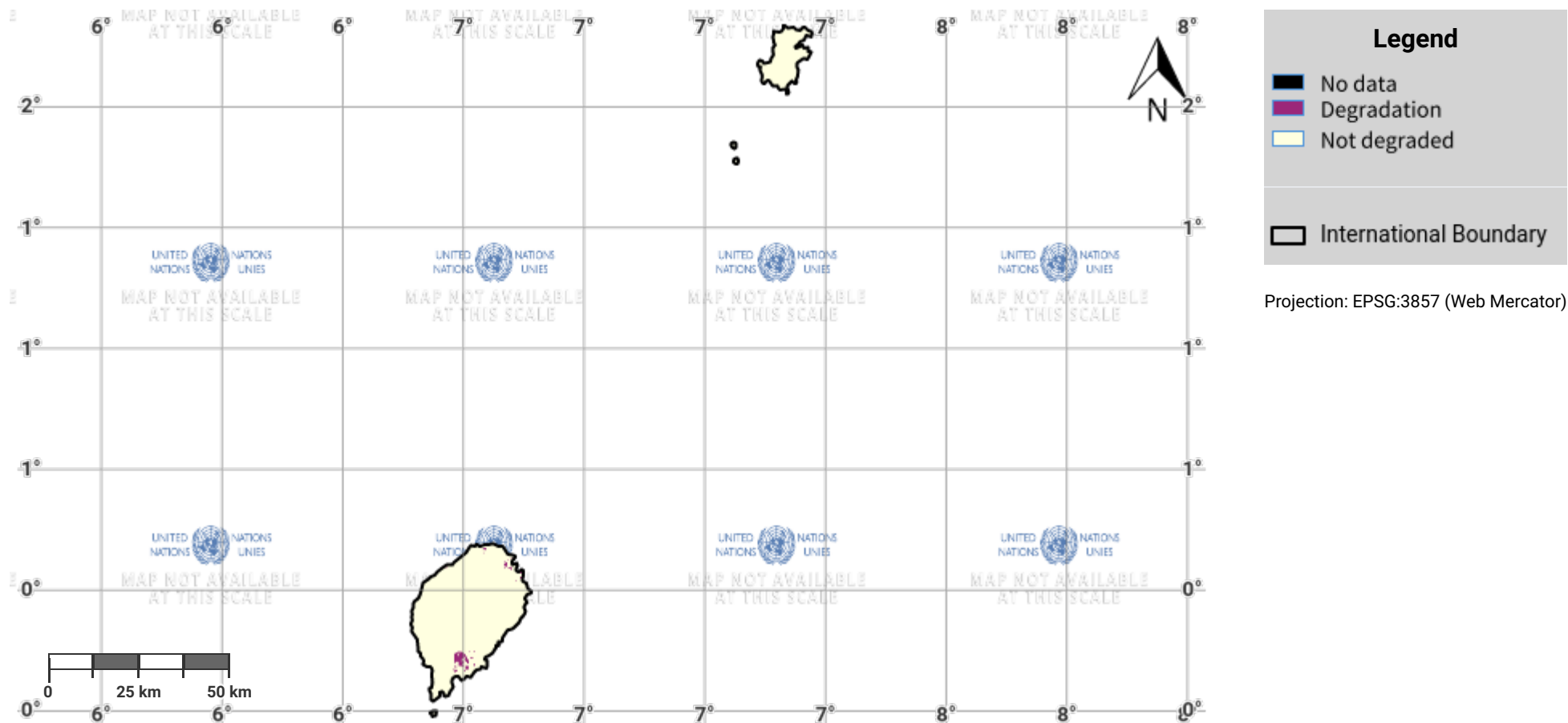
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



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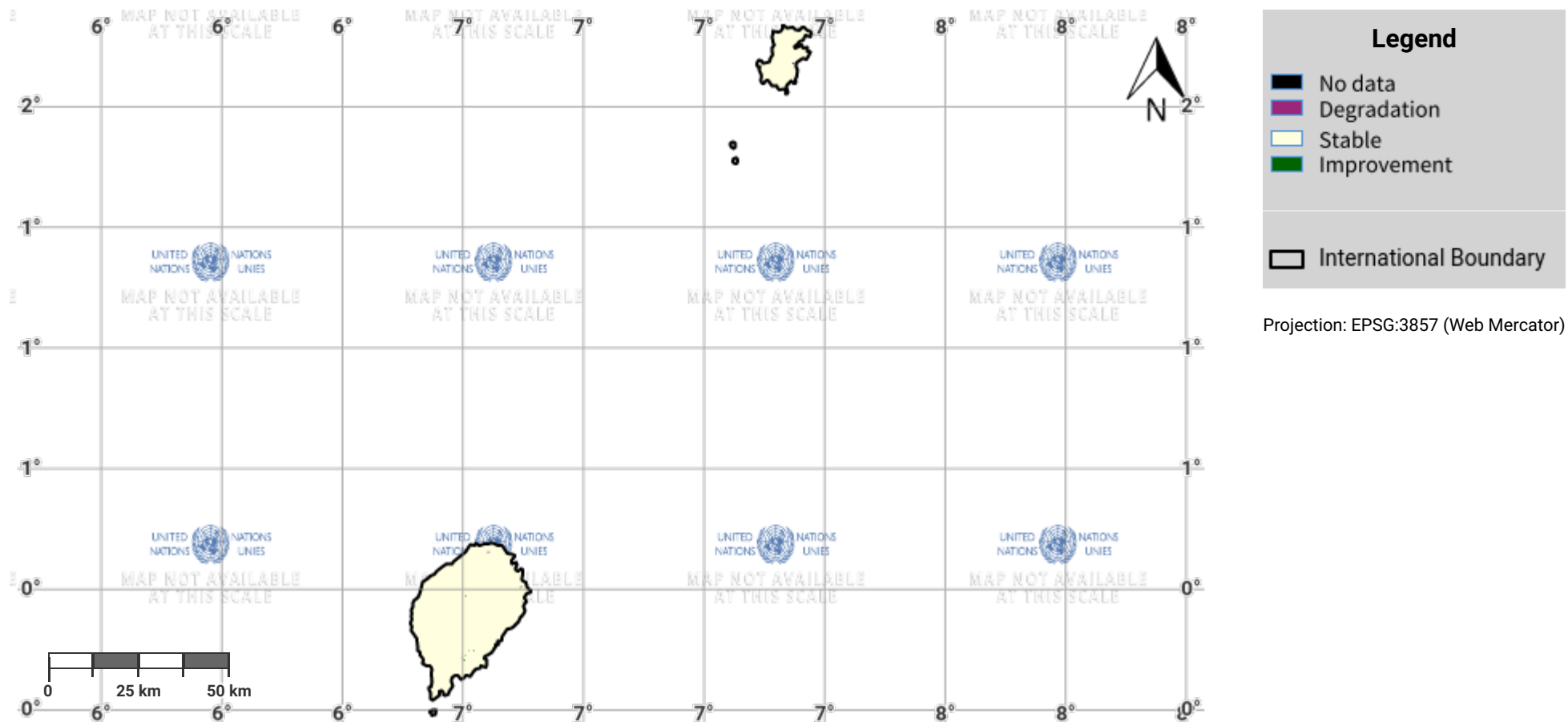
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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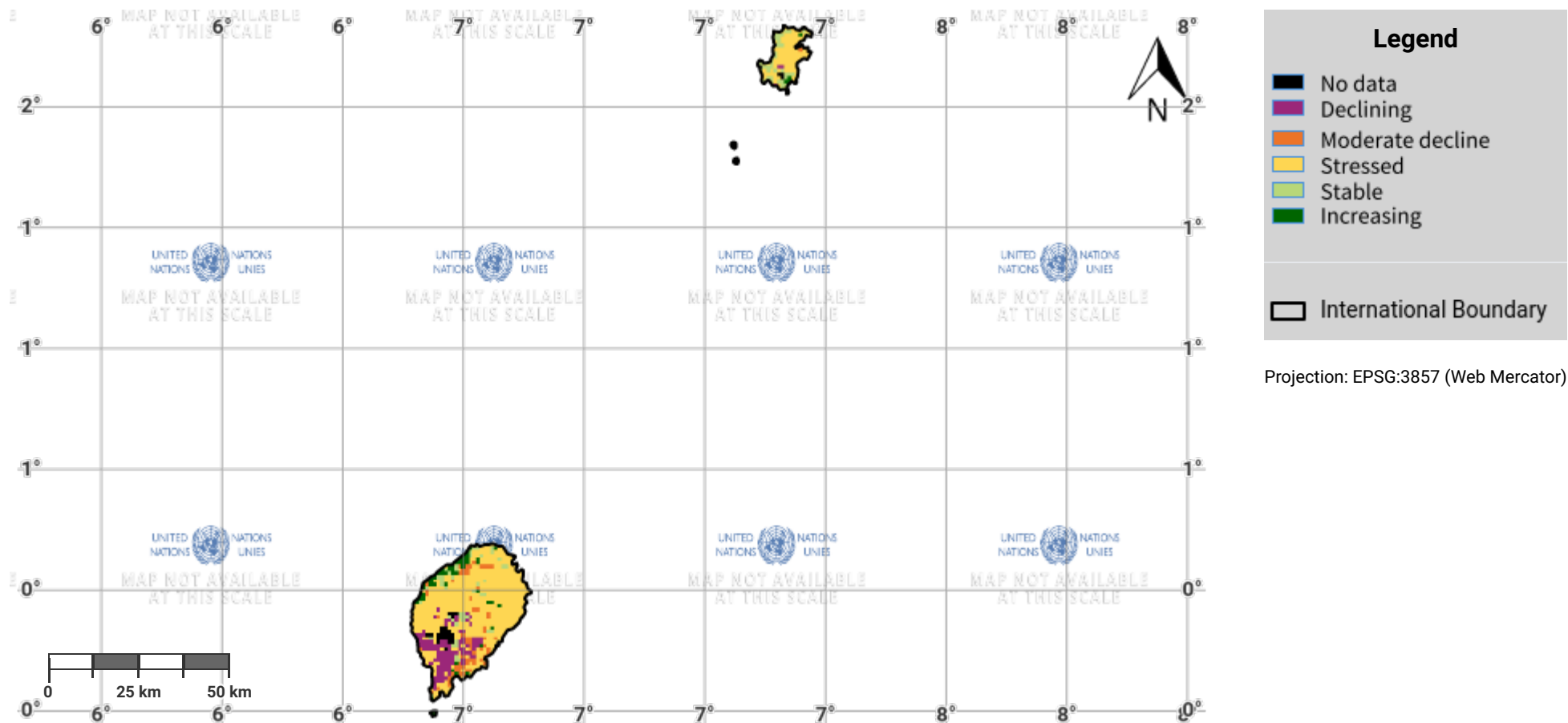
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



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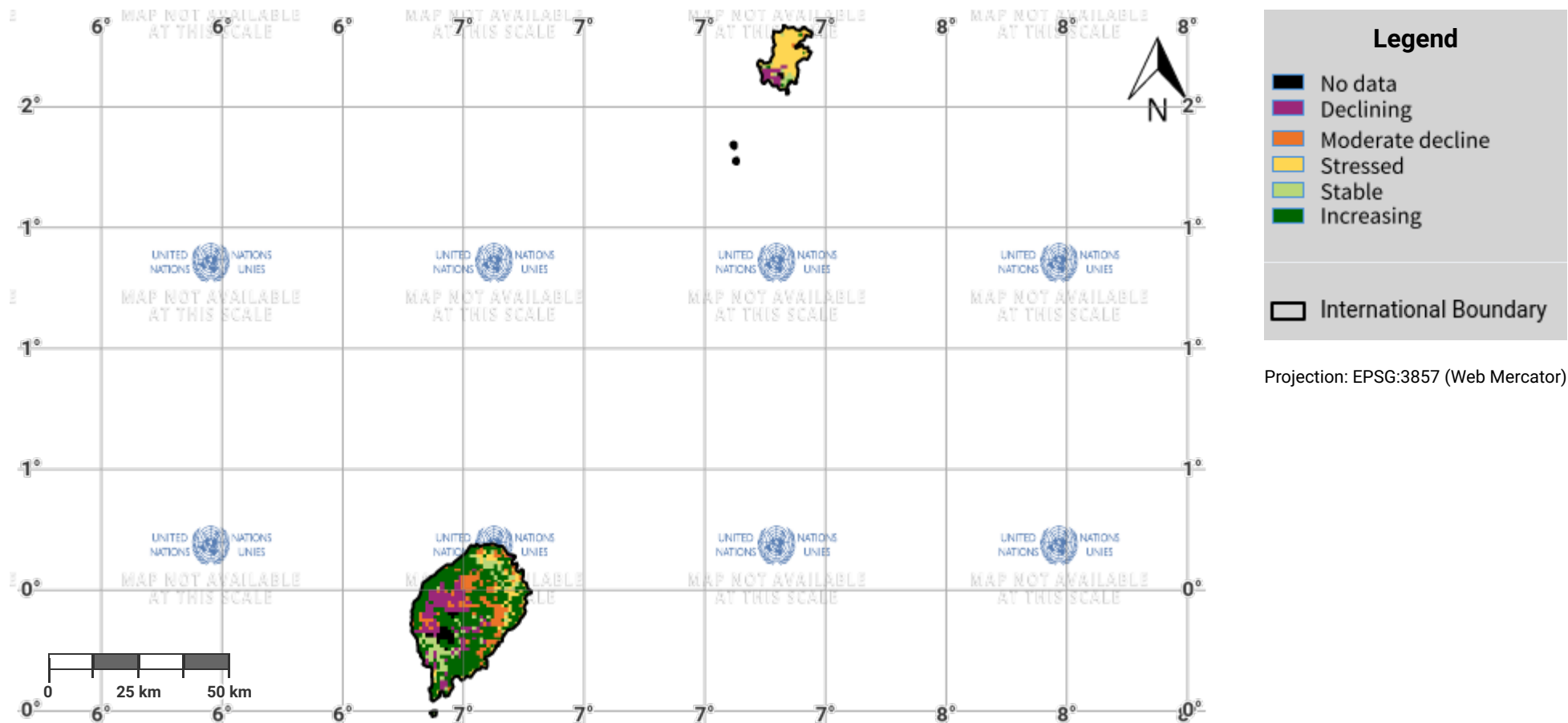
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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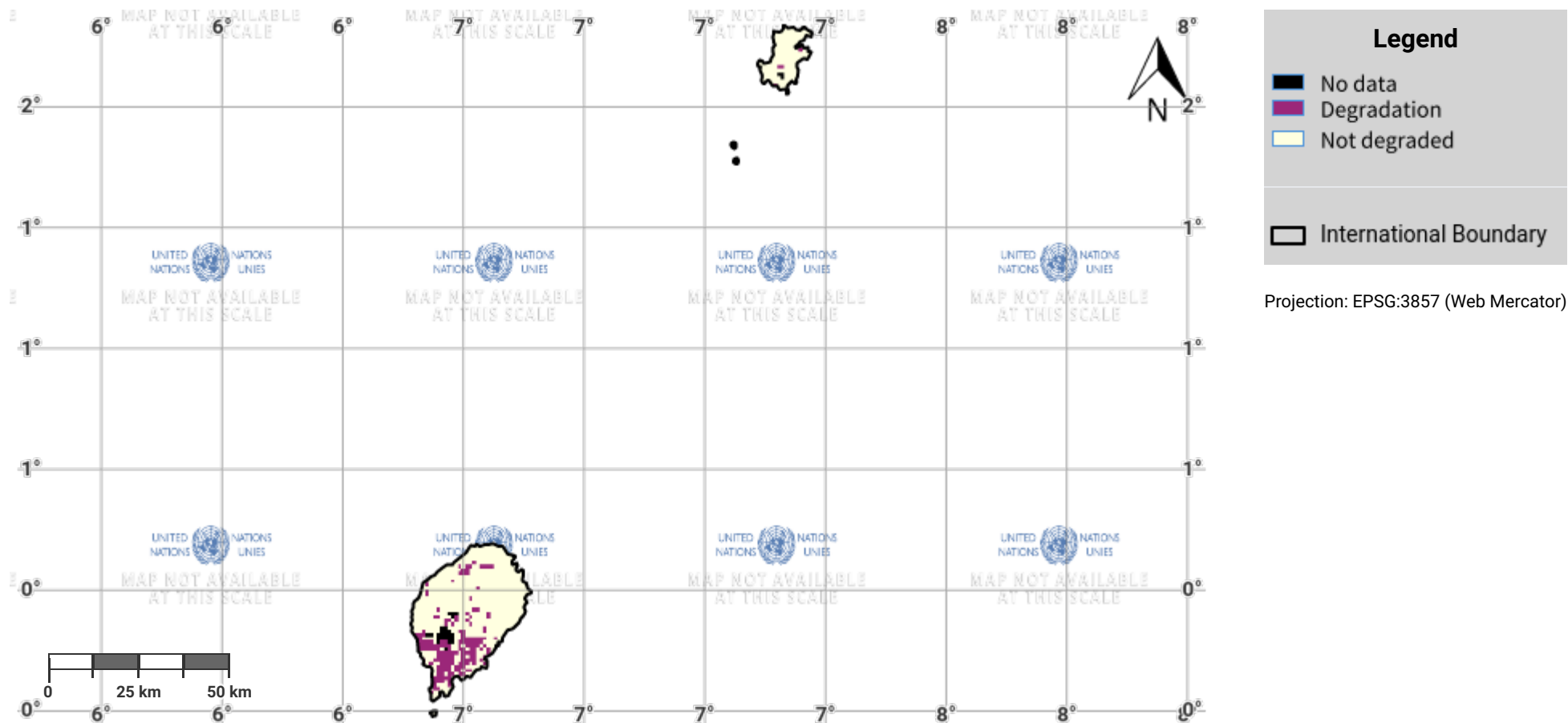
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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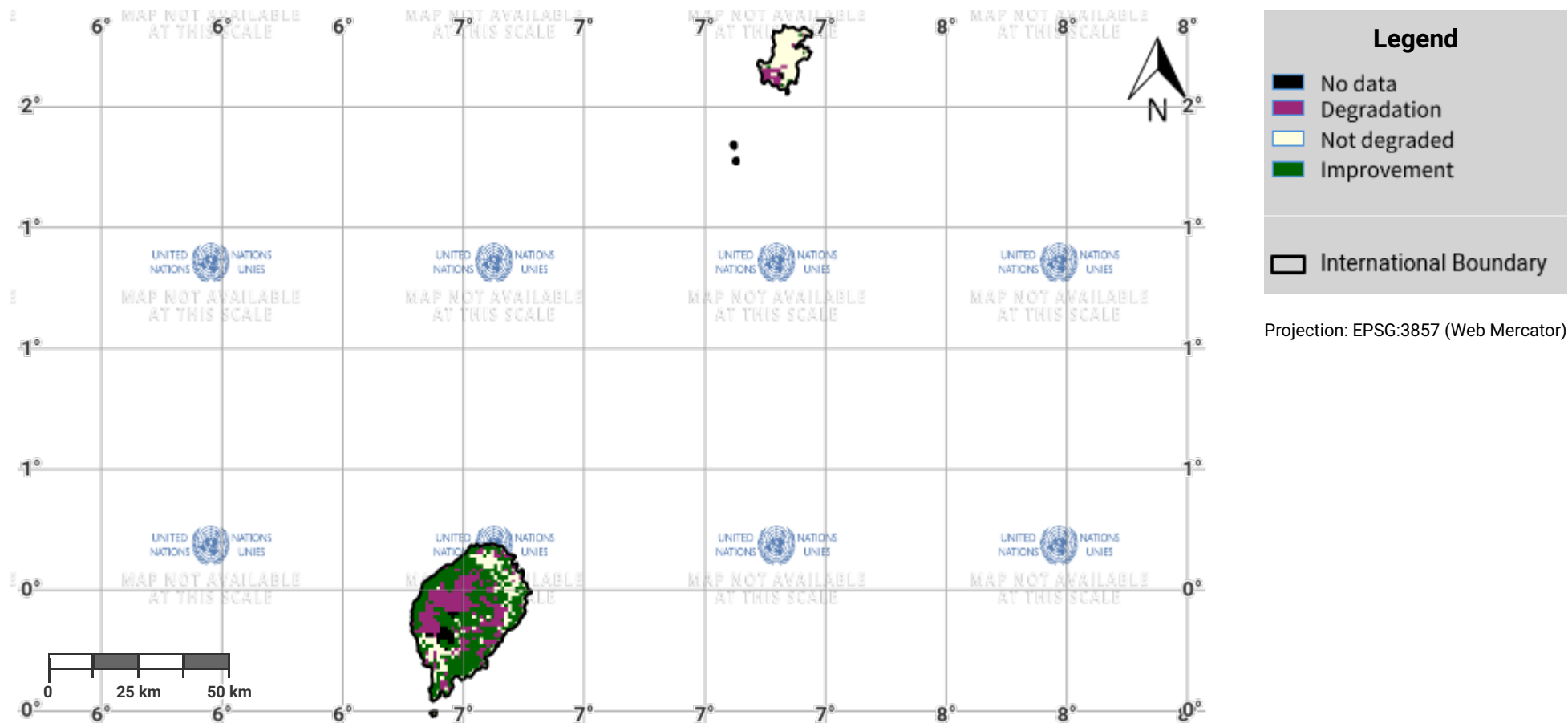
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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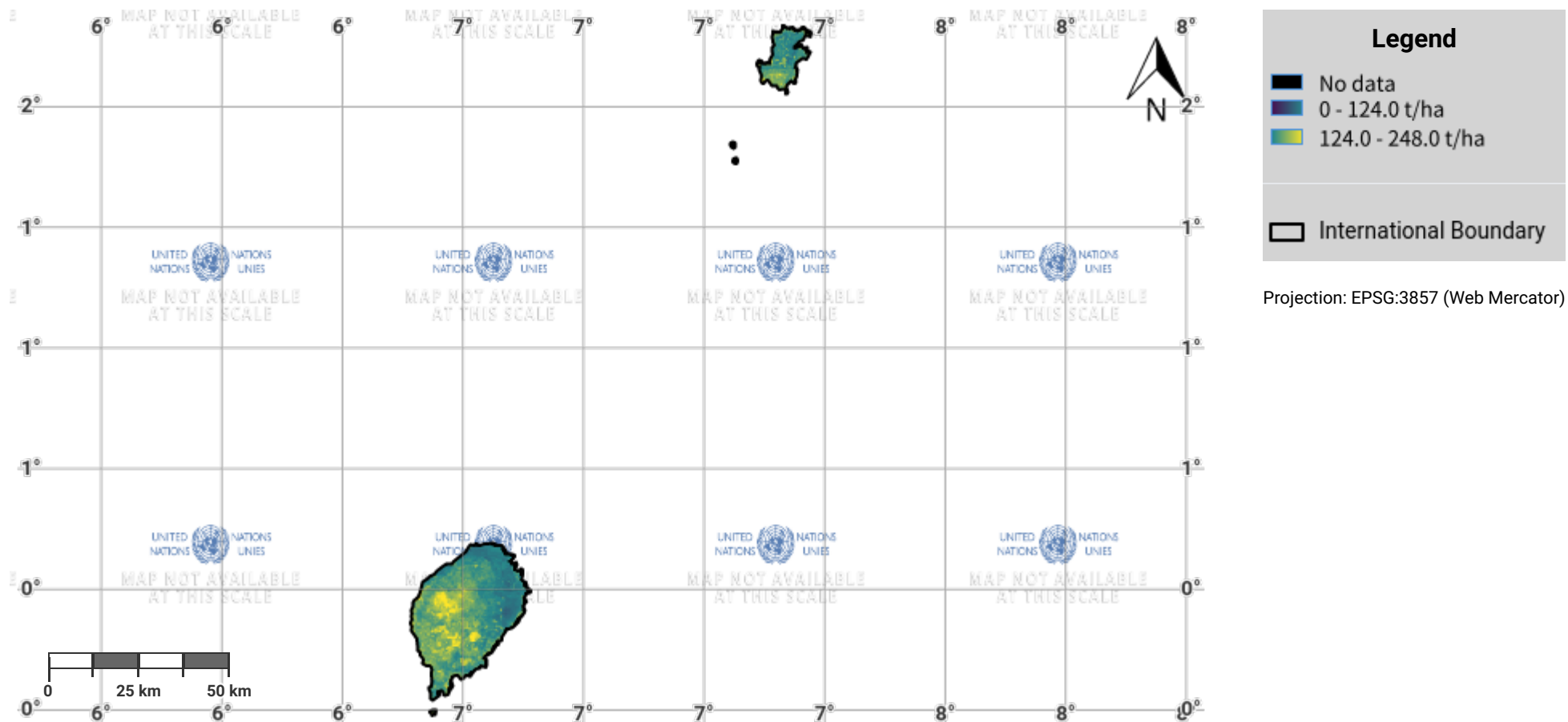
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M1

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



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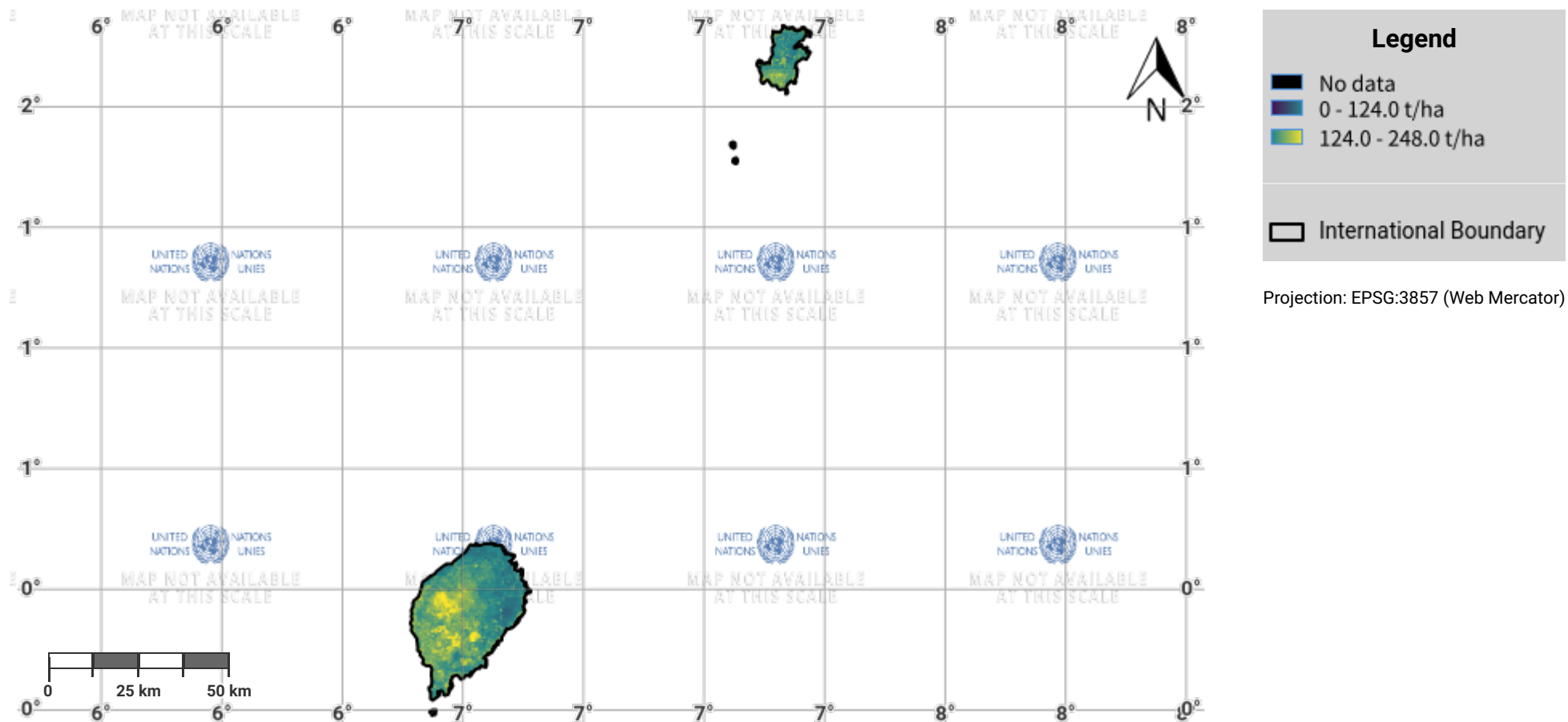
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- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: <https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids>

Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



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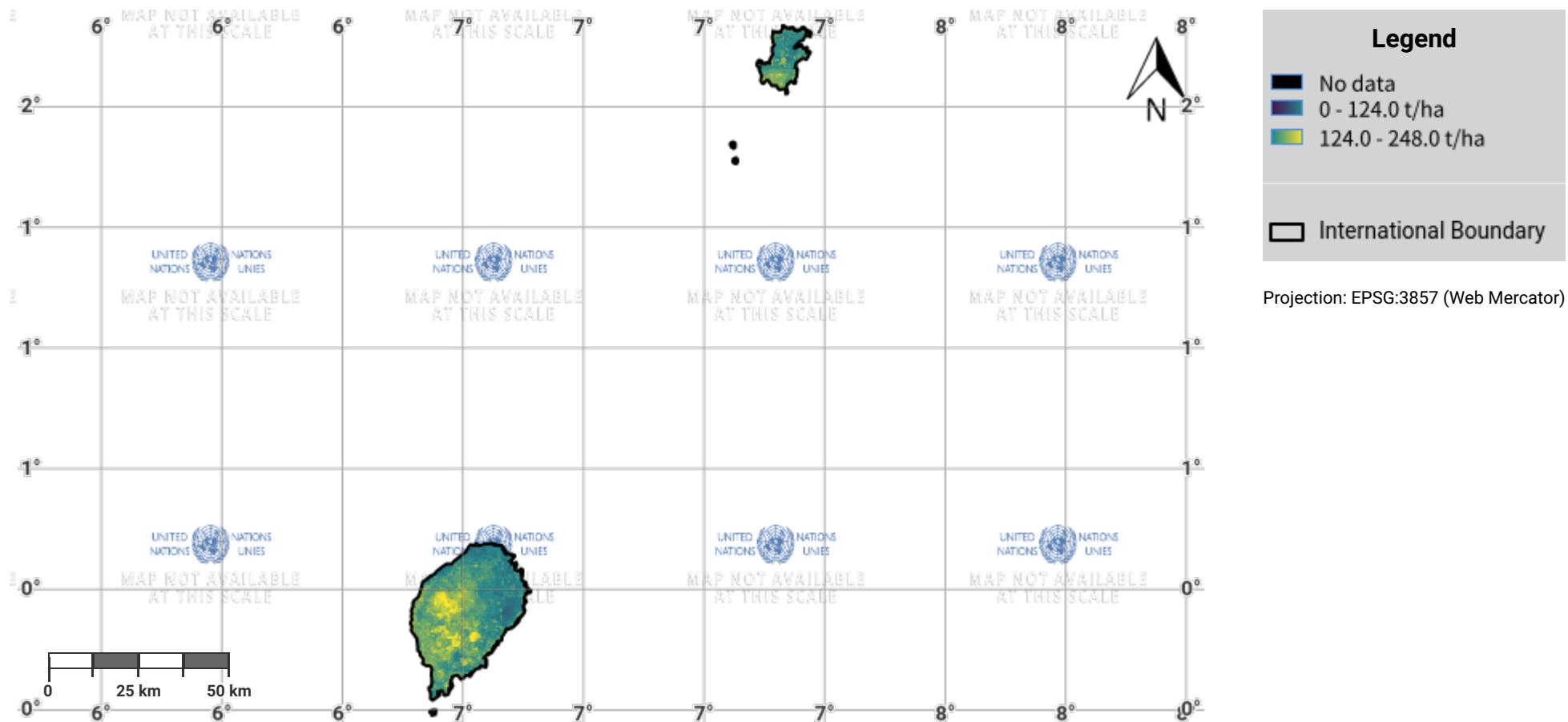
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



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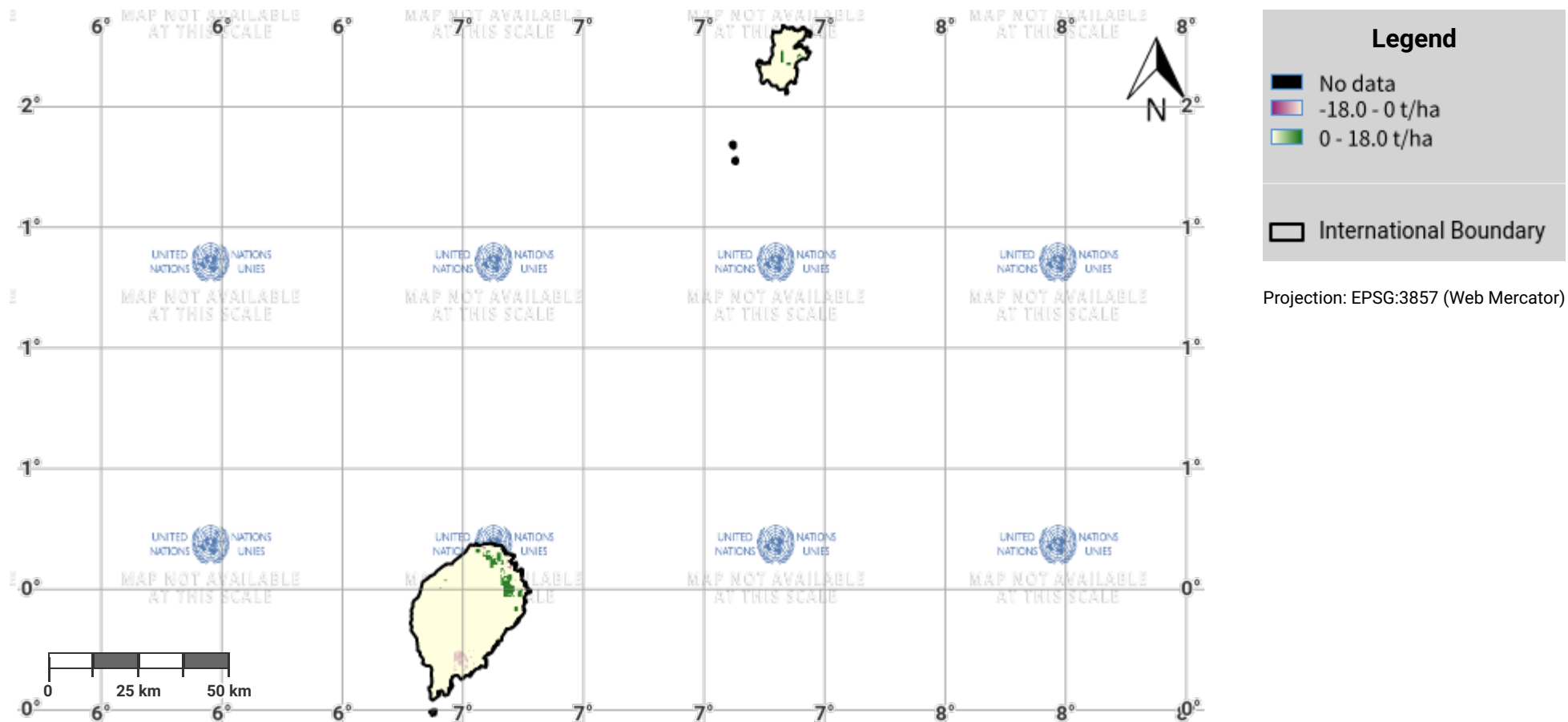
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



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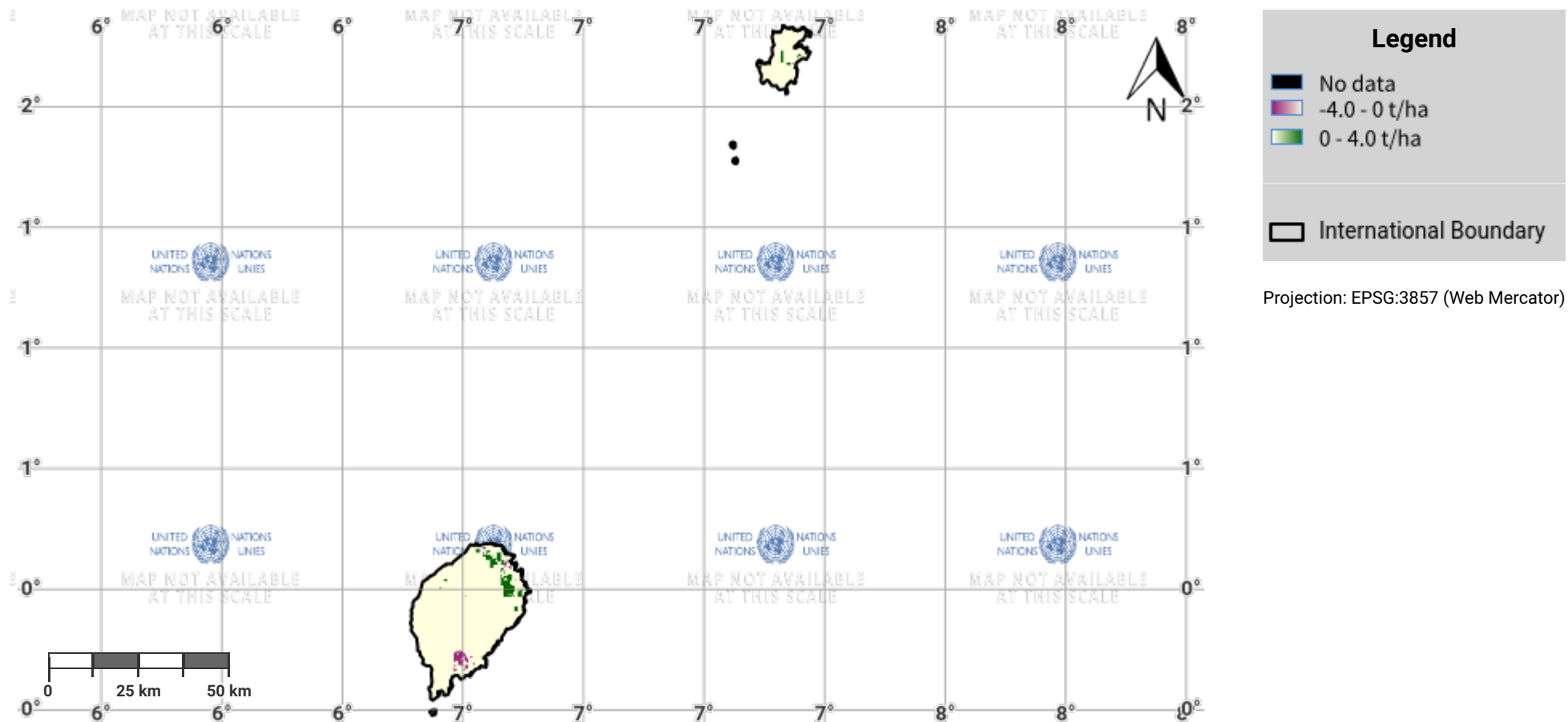
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



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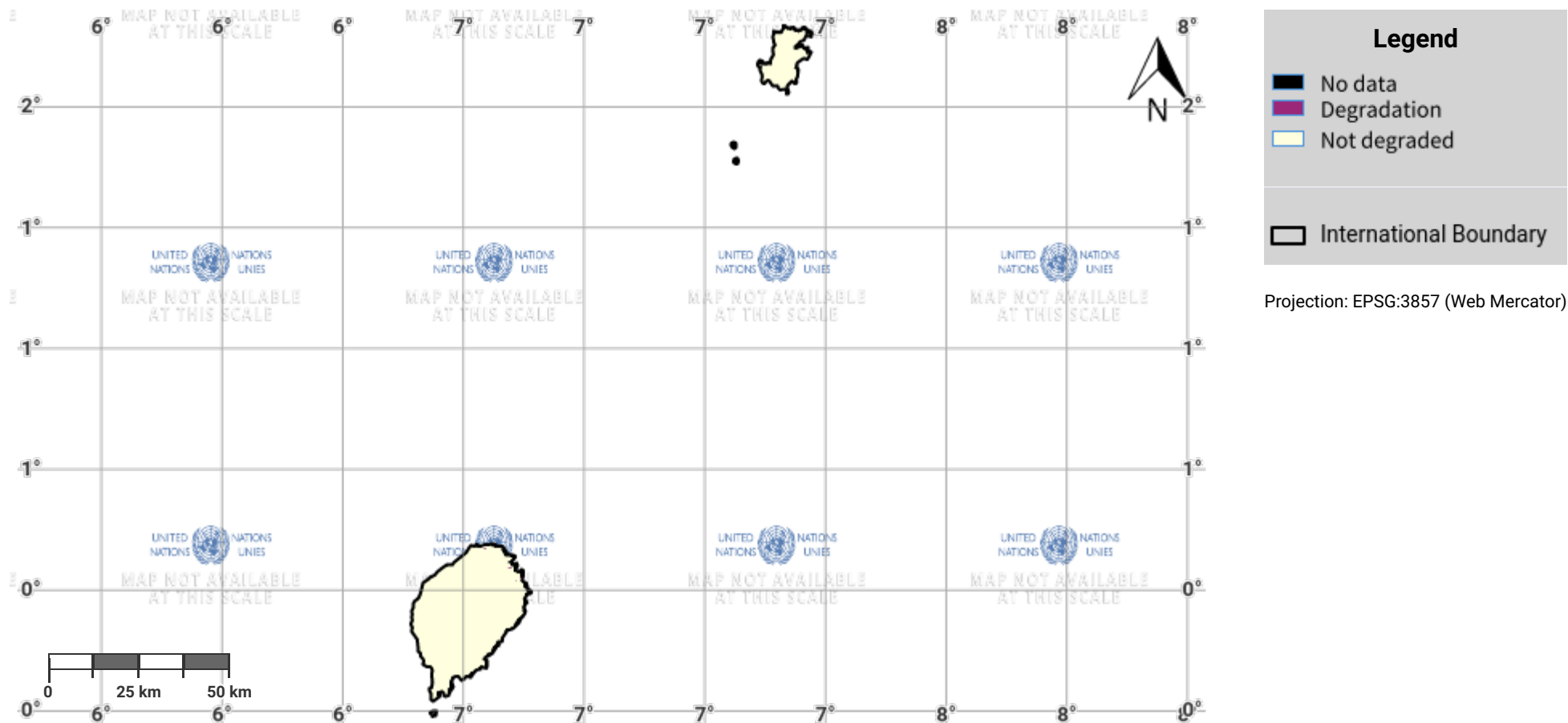
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



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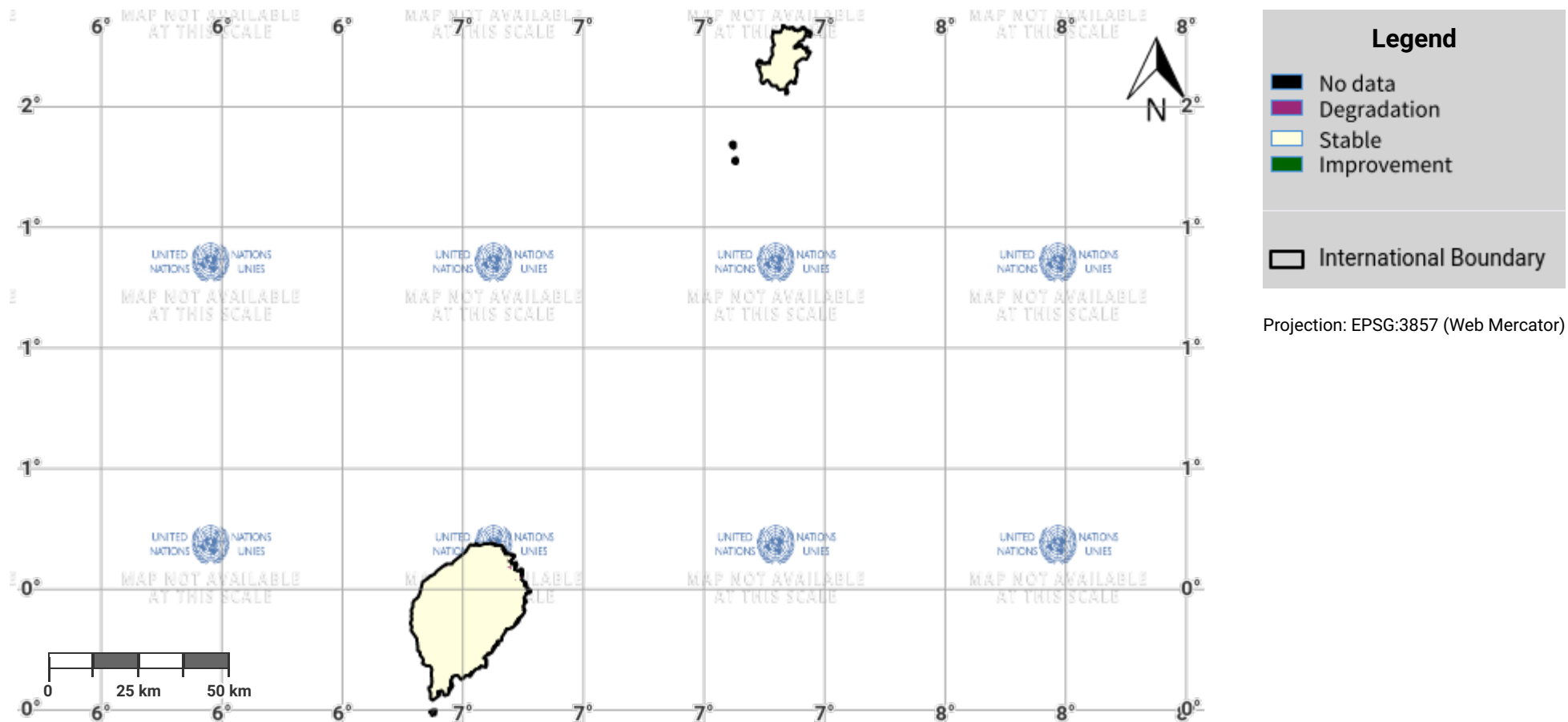
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



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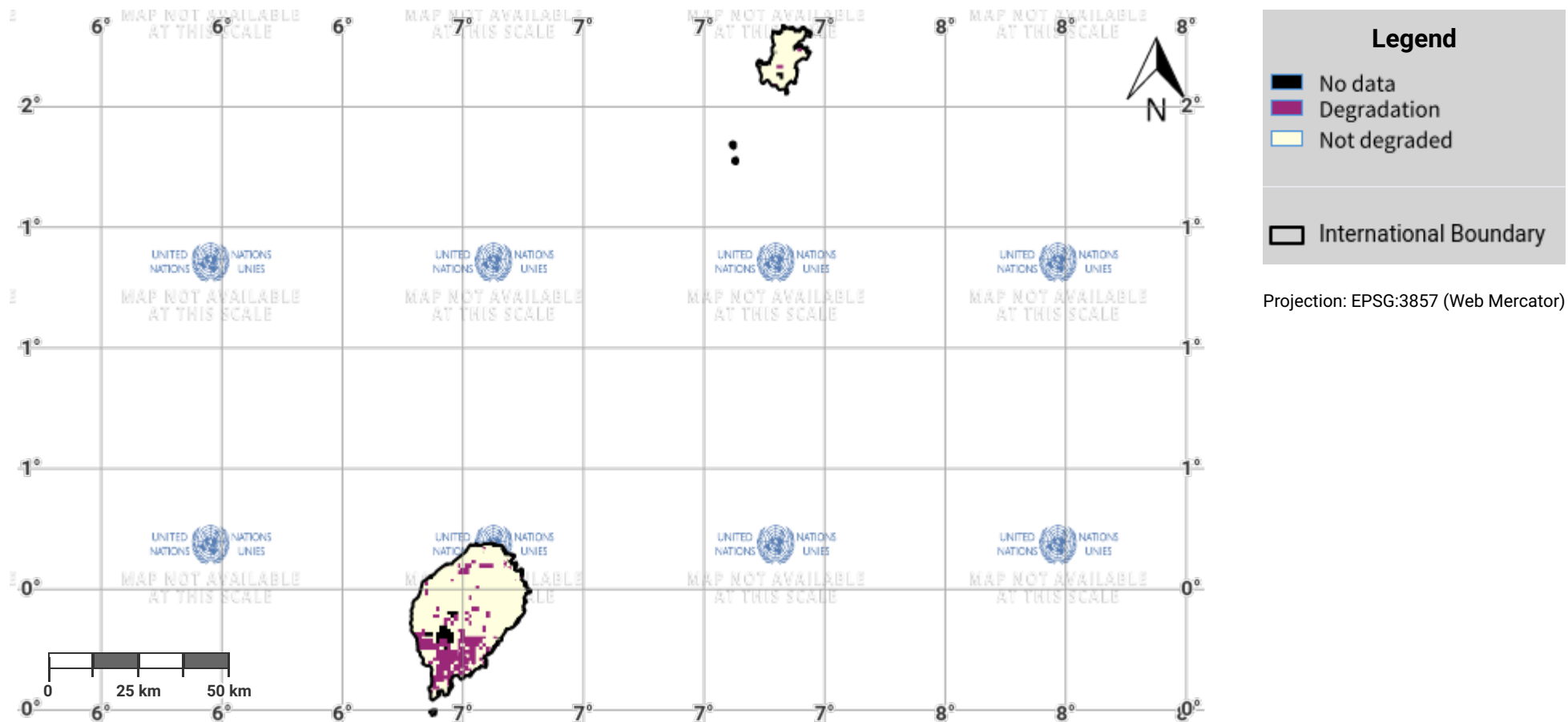
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-4.M1

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



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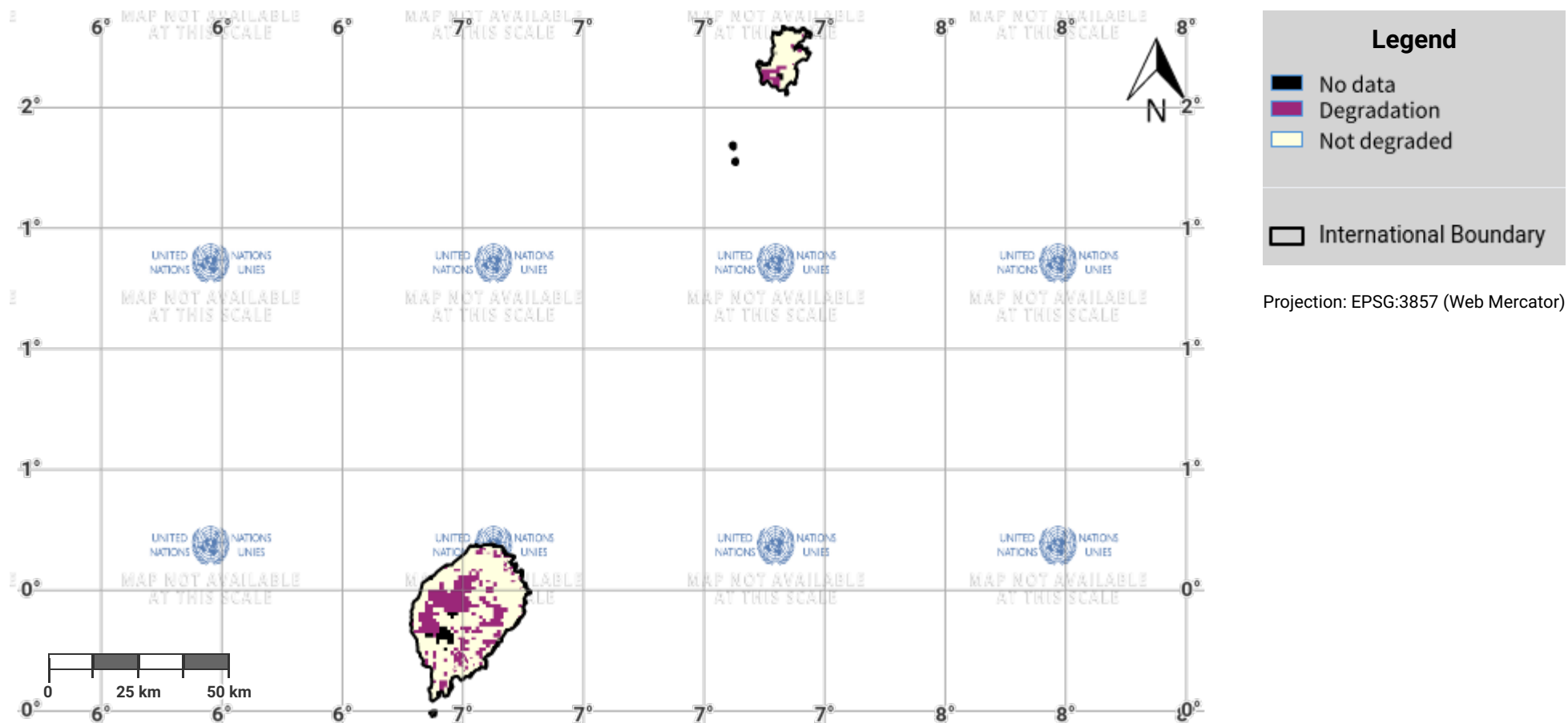
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-4.M2

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



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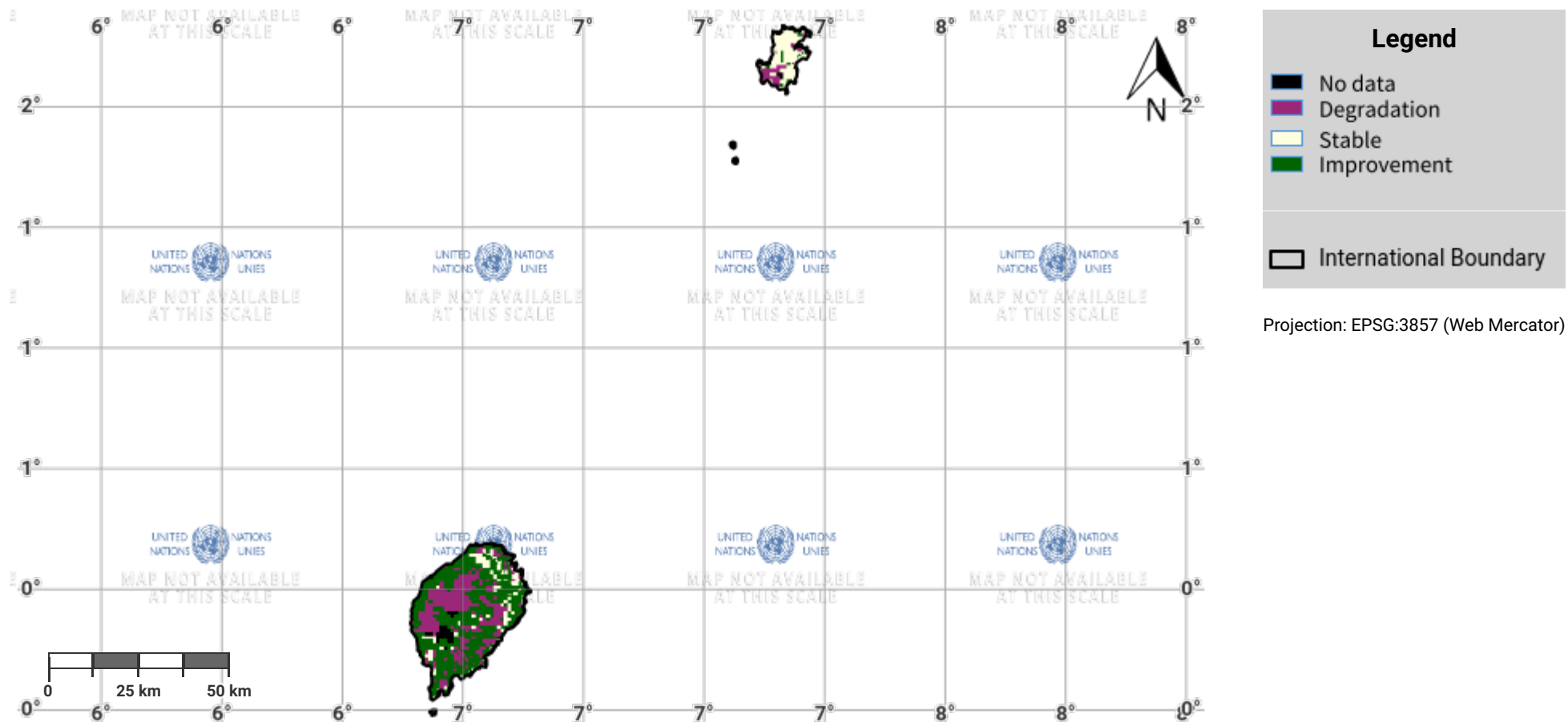
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Sao Tome and Principe – S01-4.M3

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



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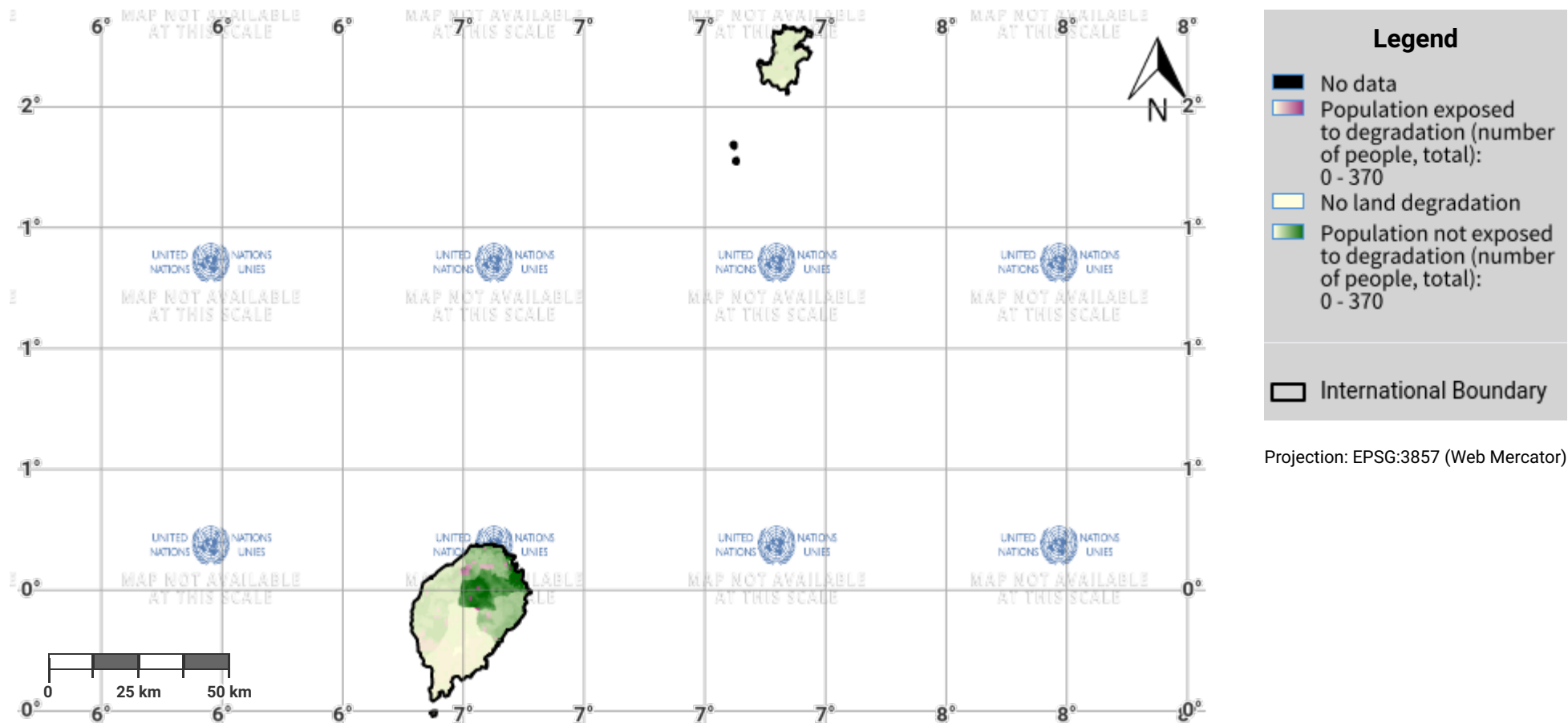
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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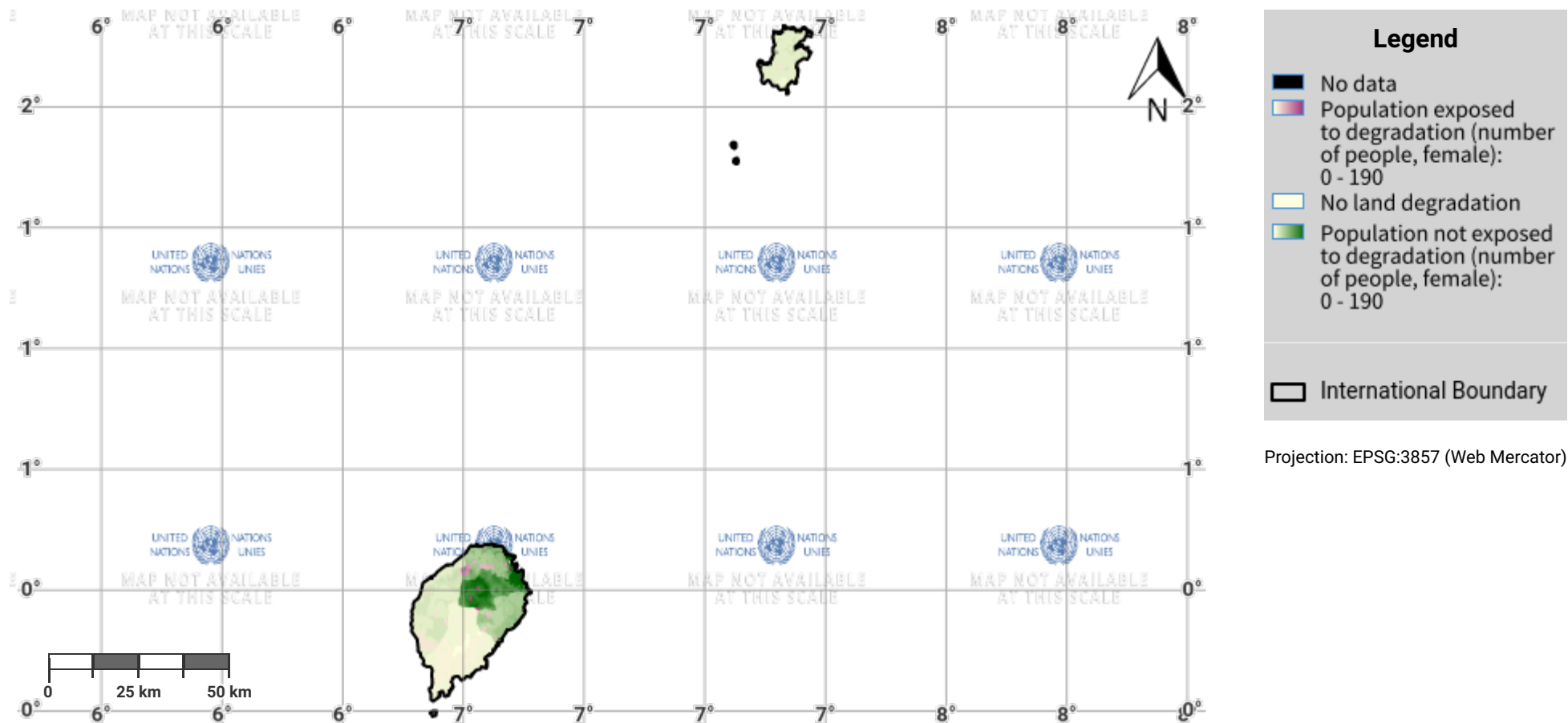
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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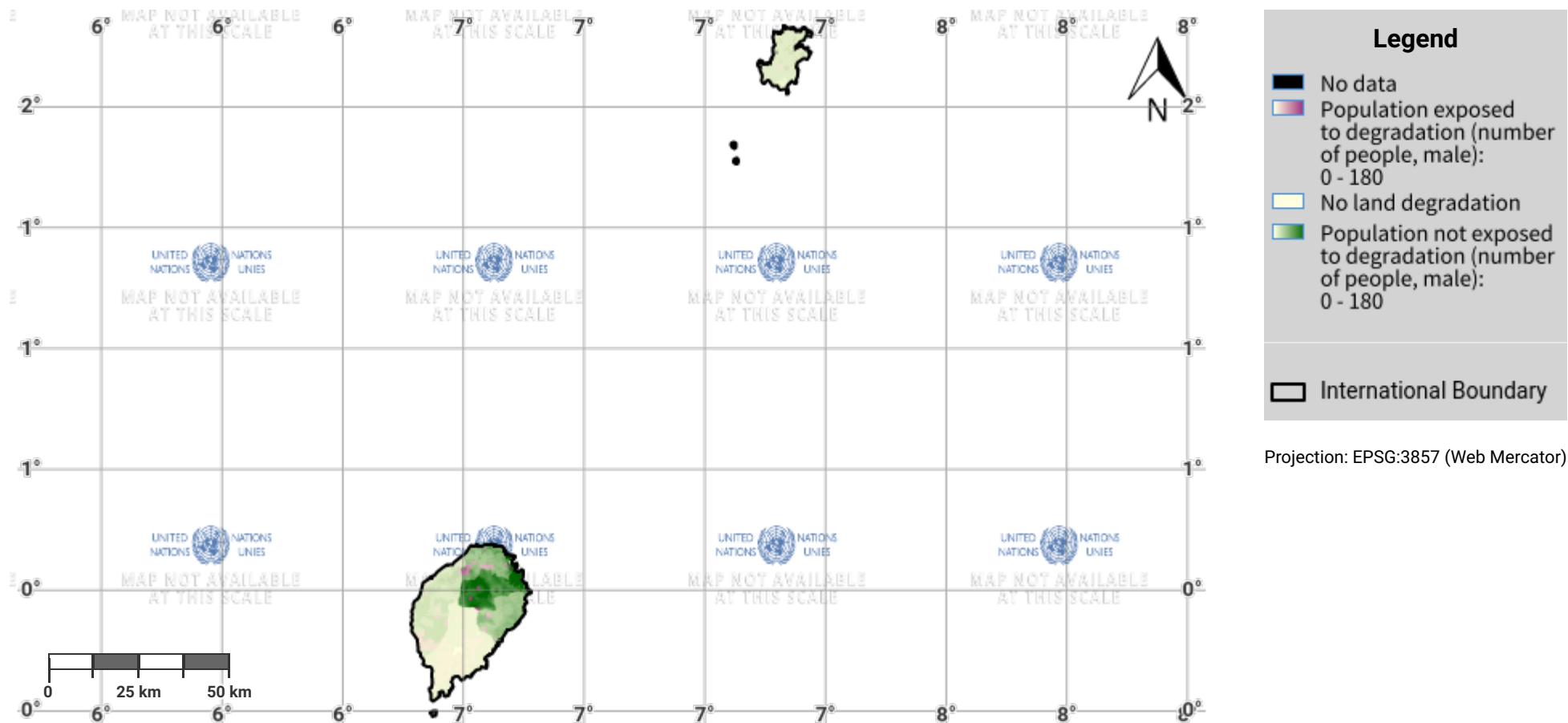
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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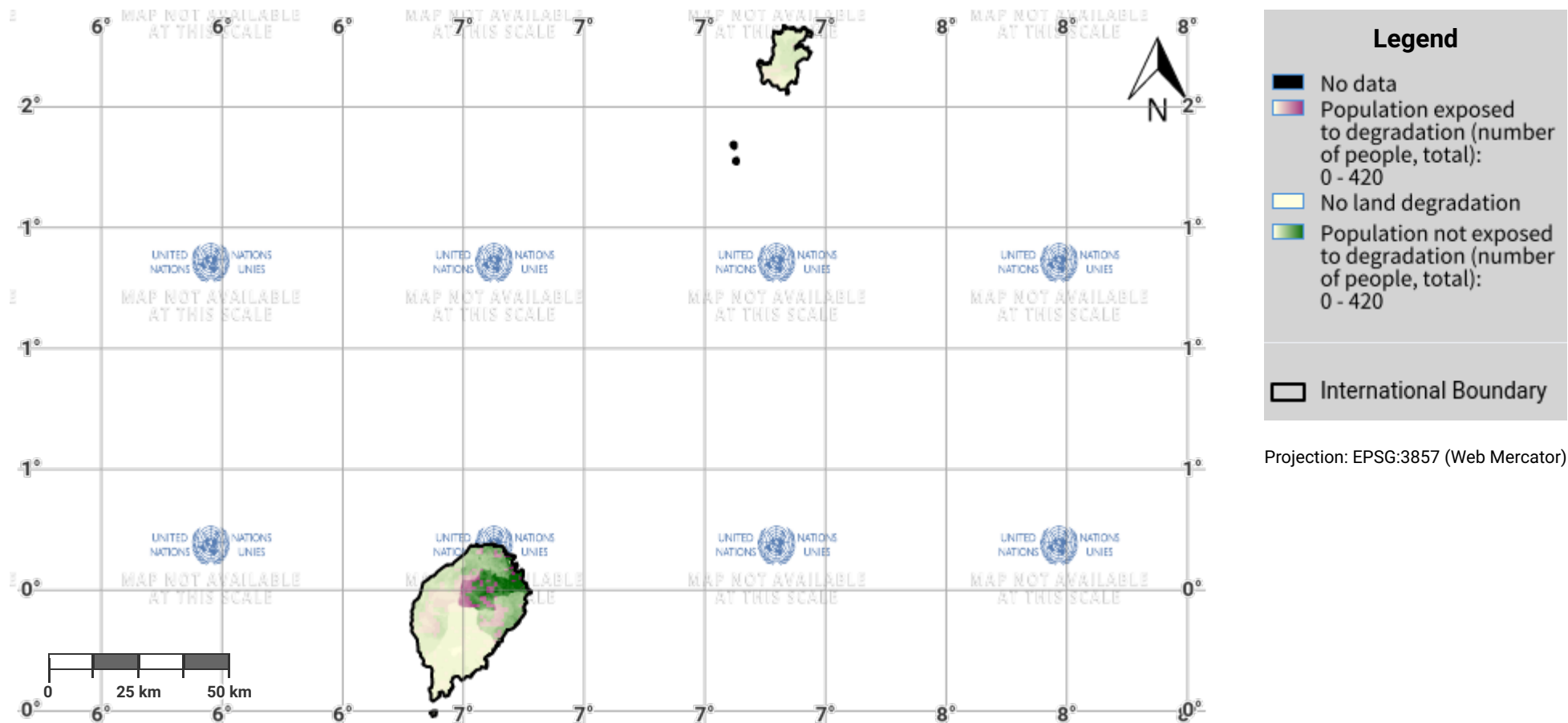
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



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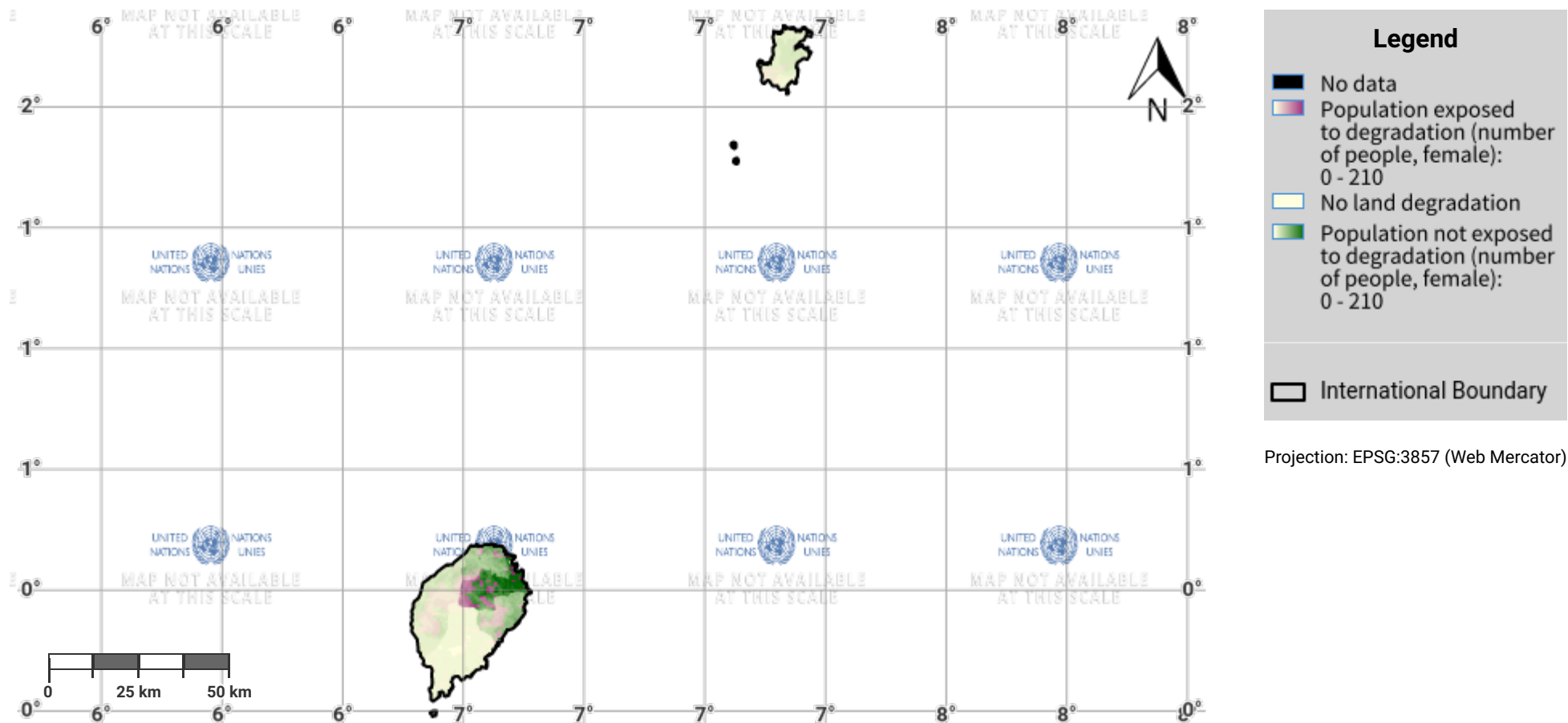
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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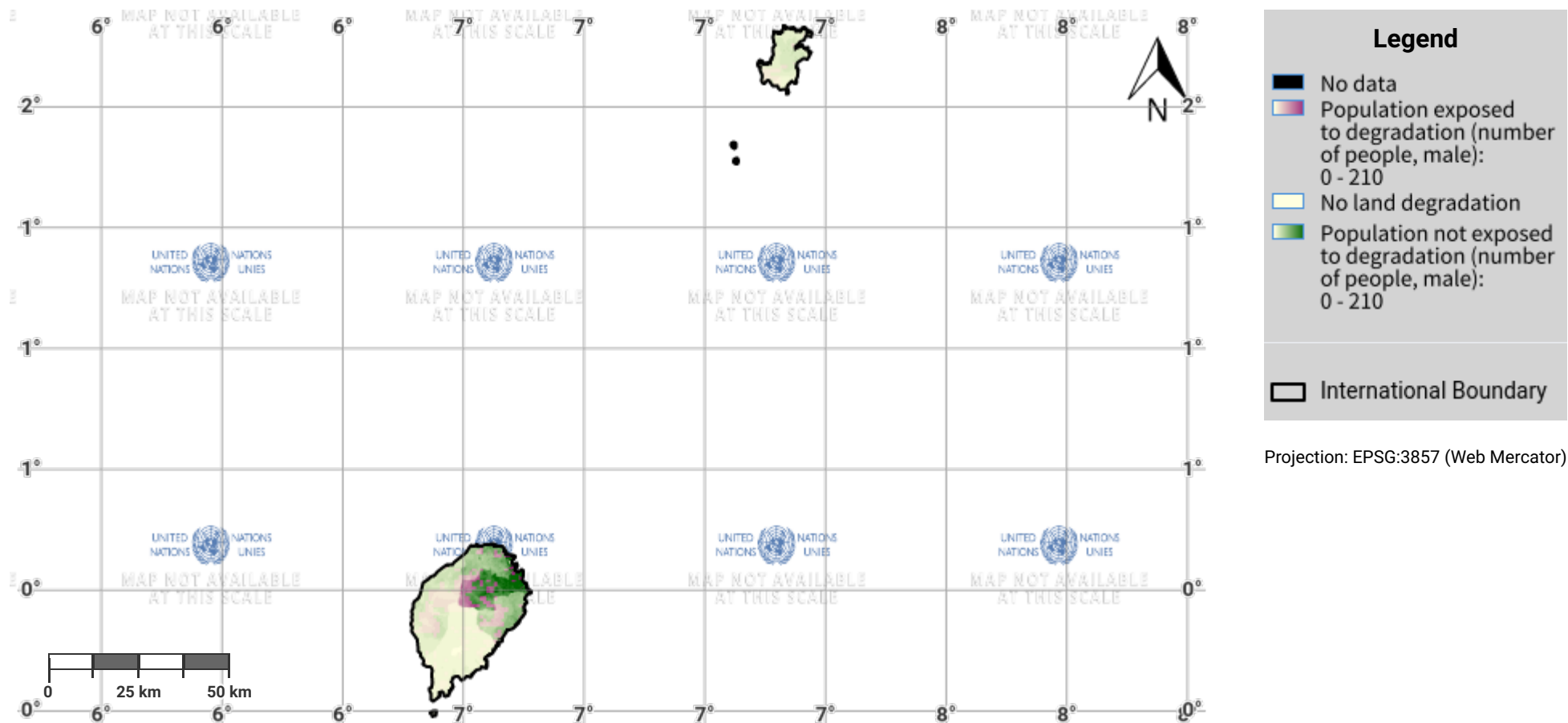
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Sao Tome and Principe – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



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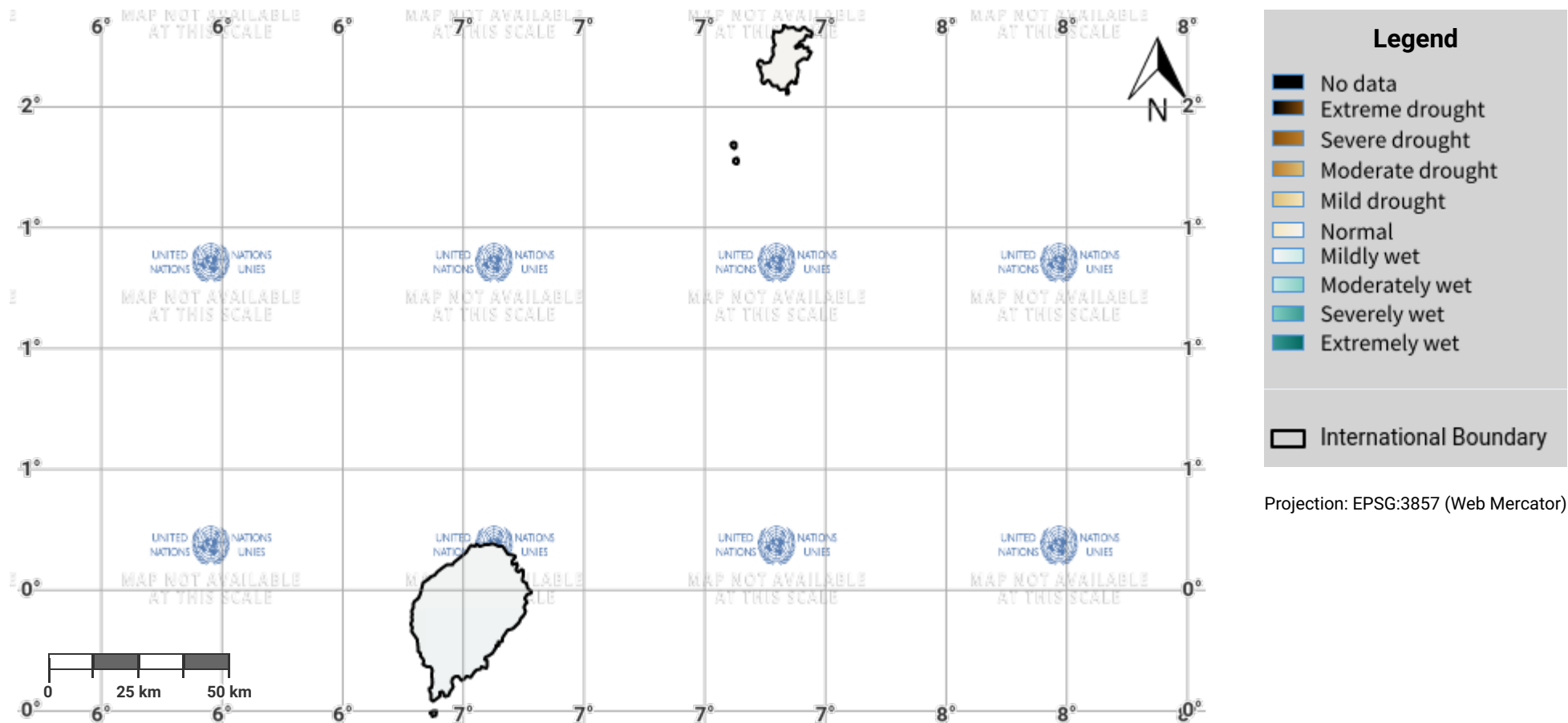
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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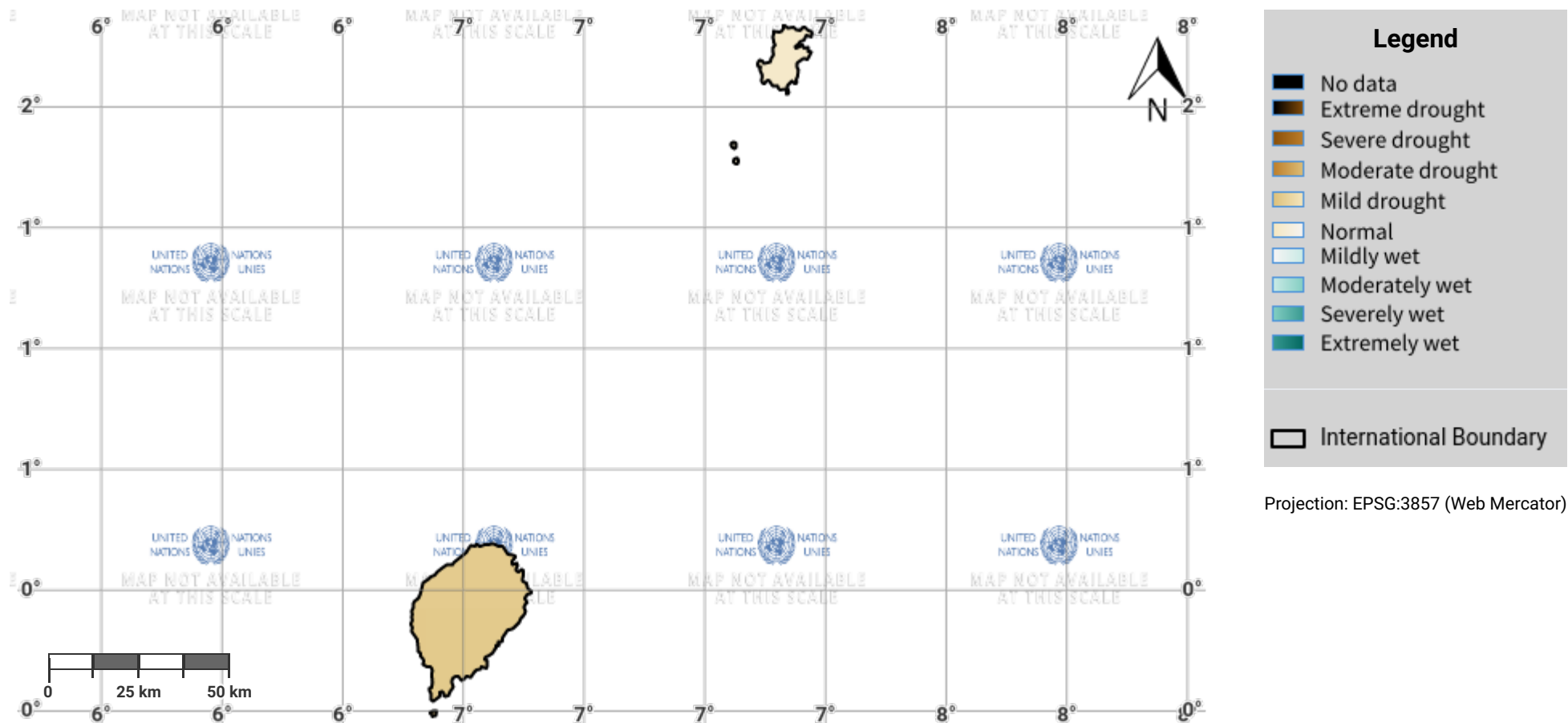
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

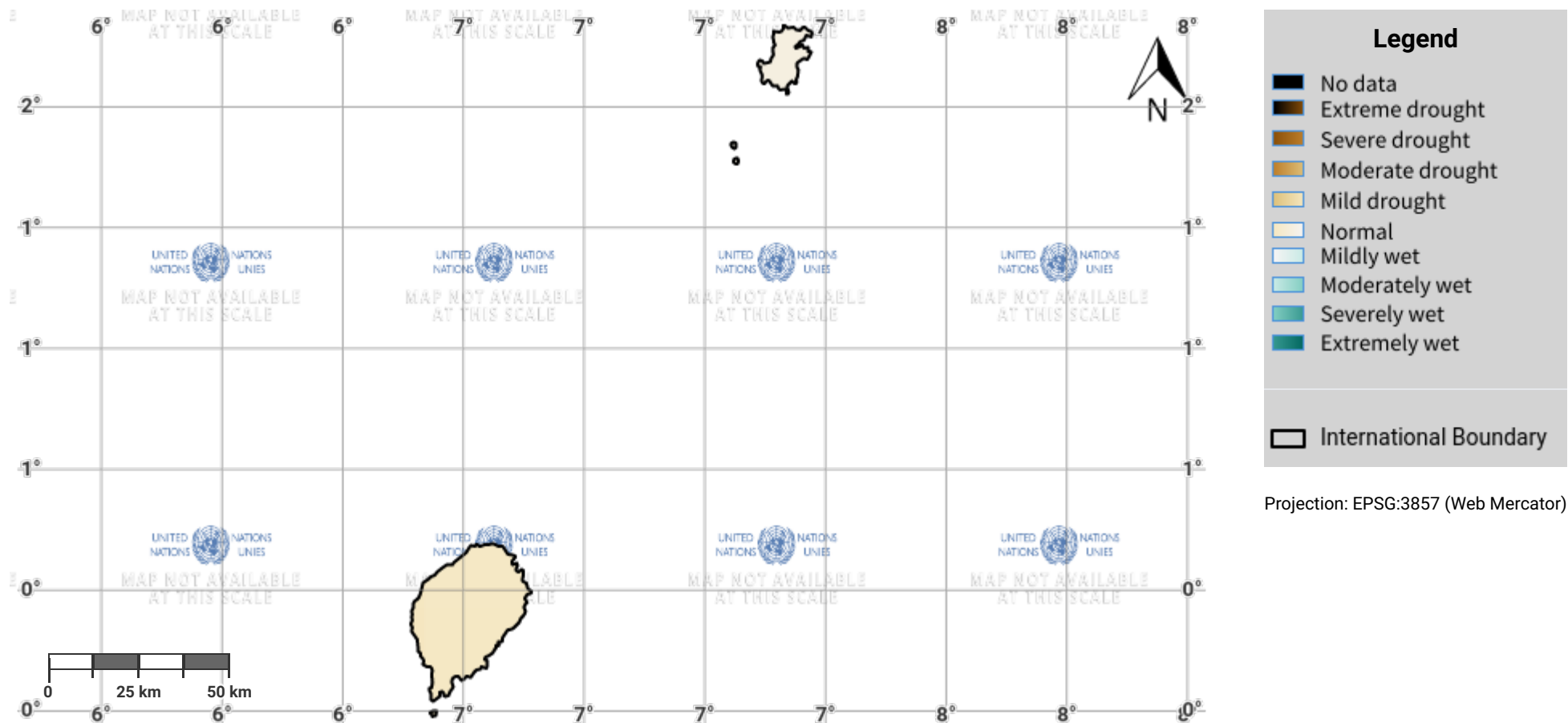
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

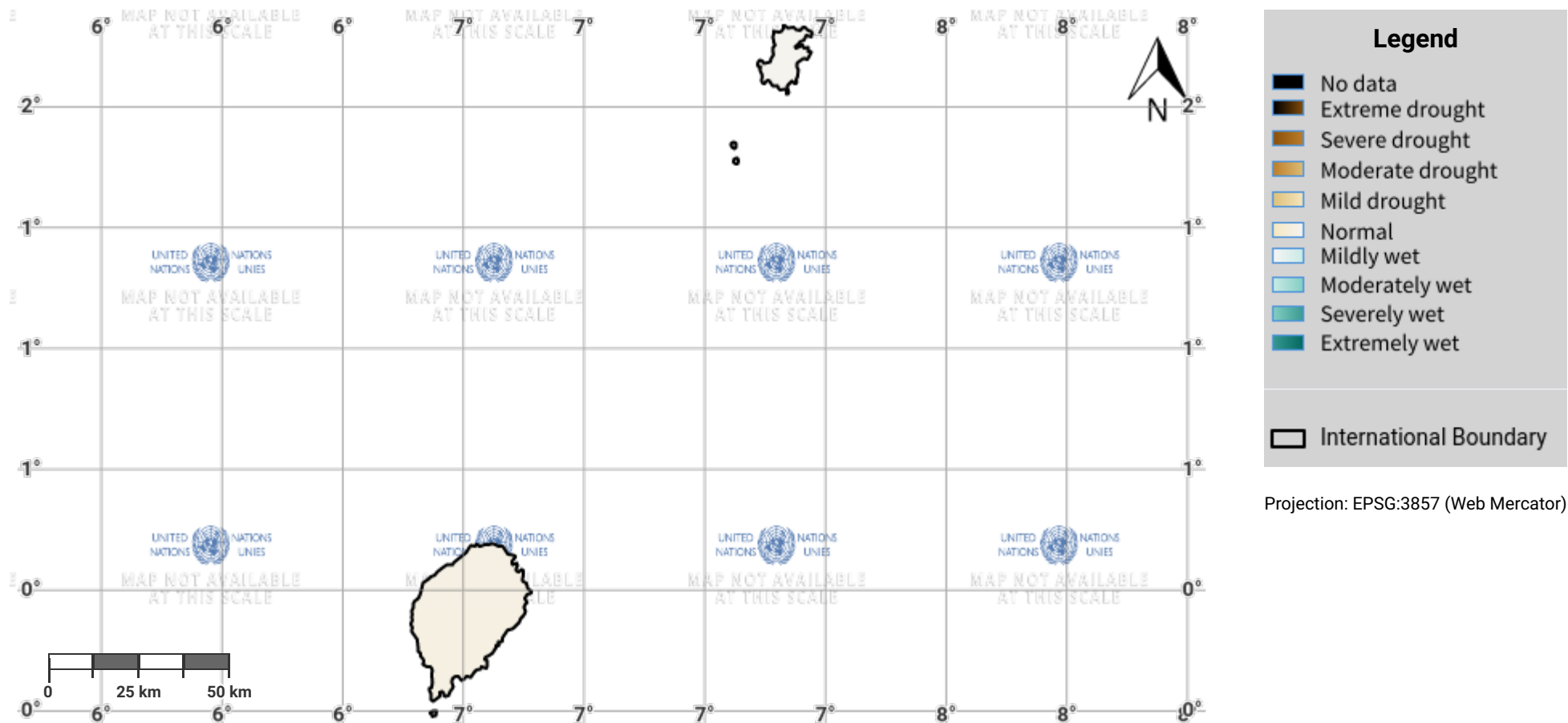
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

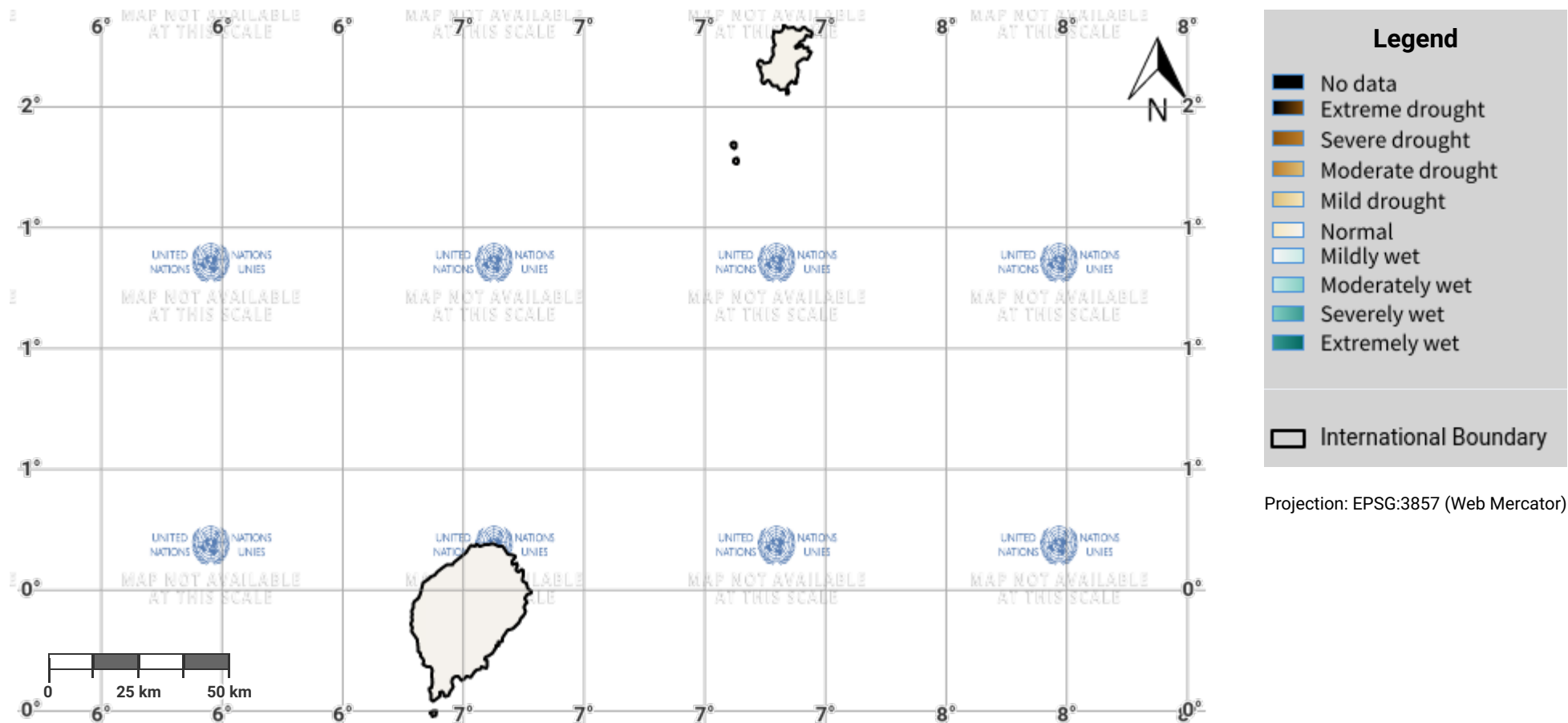
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Disclaimer

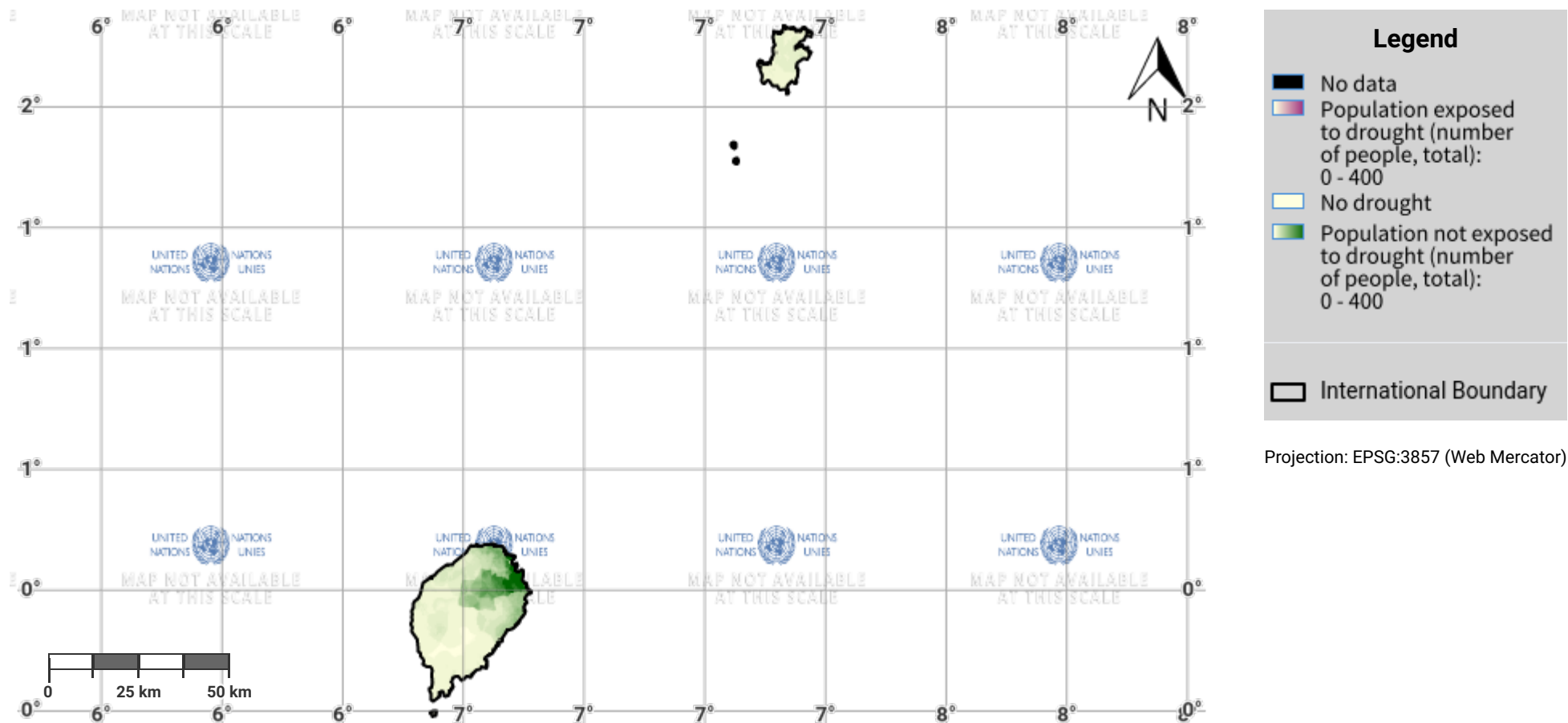
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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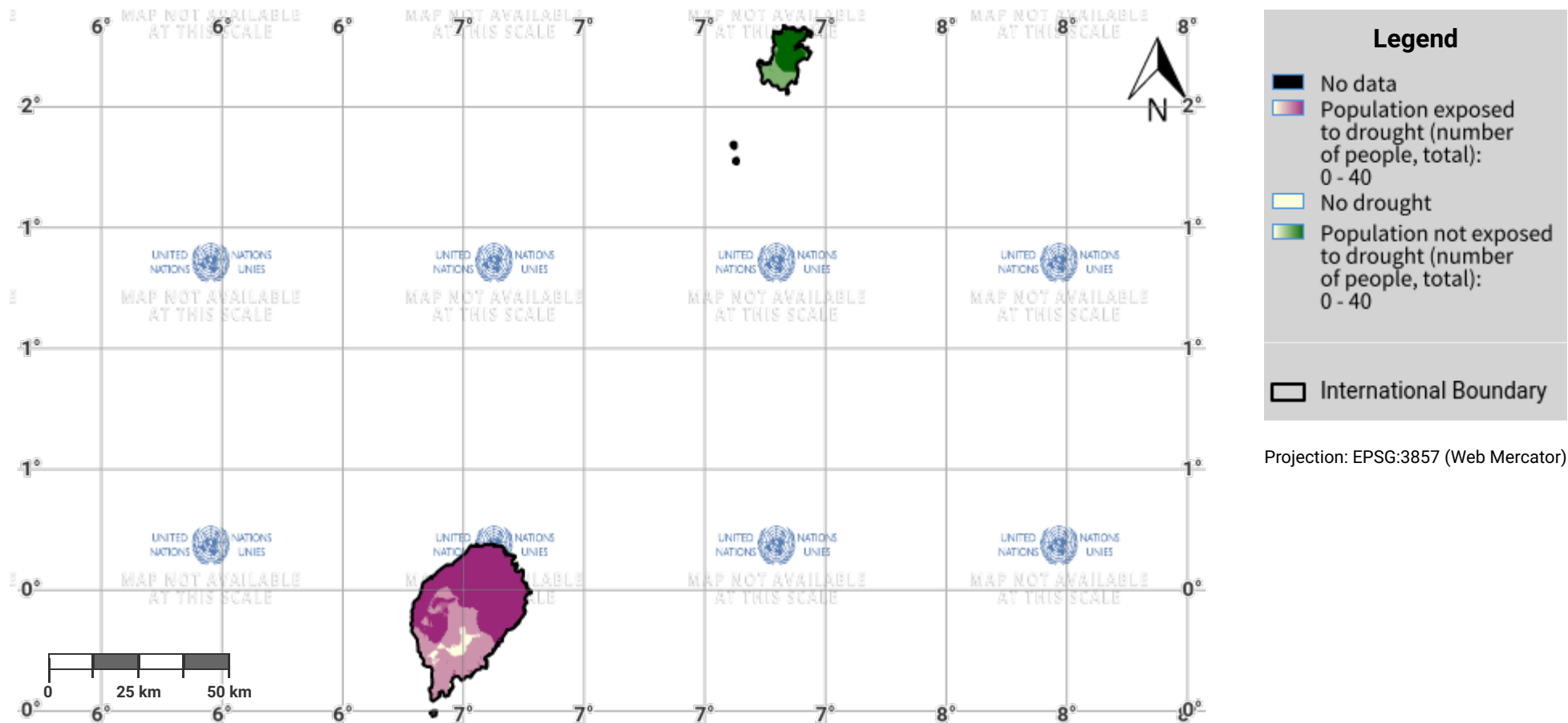
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



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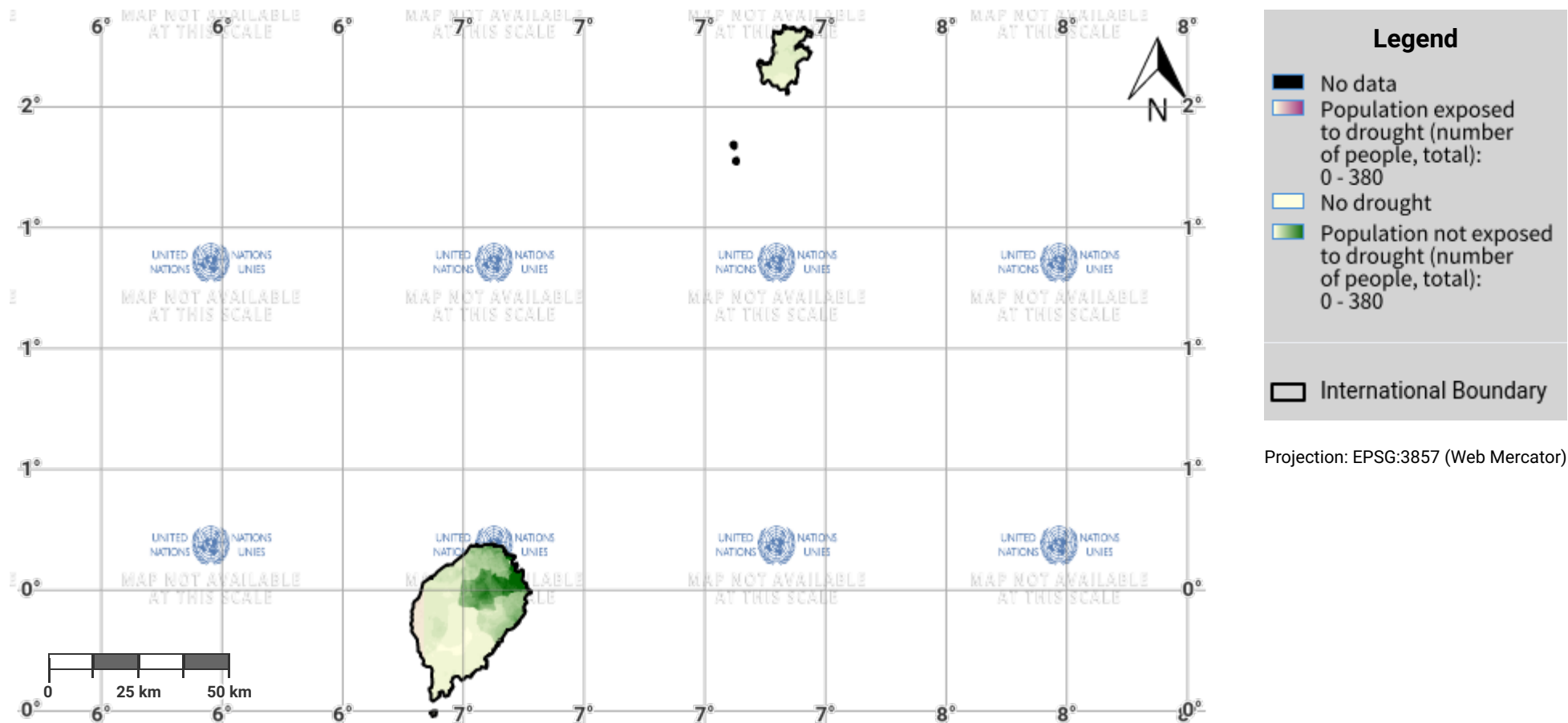
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

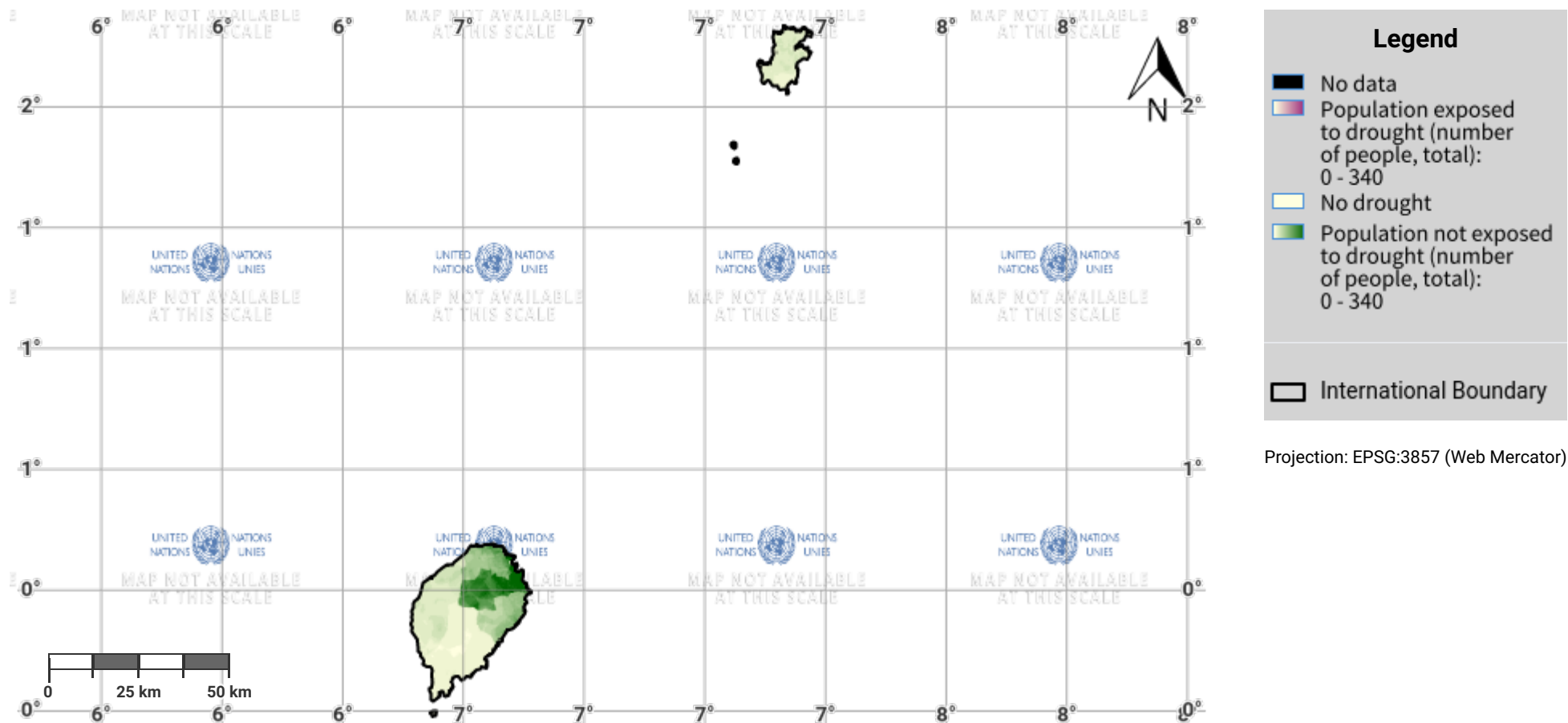
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

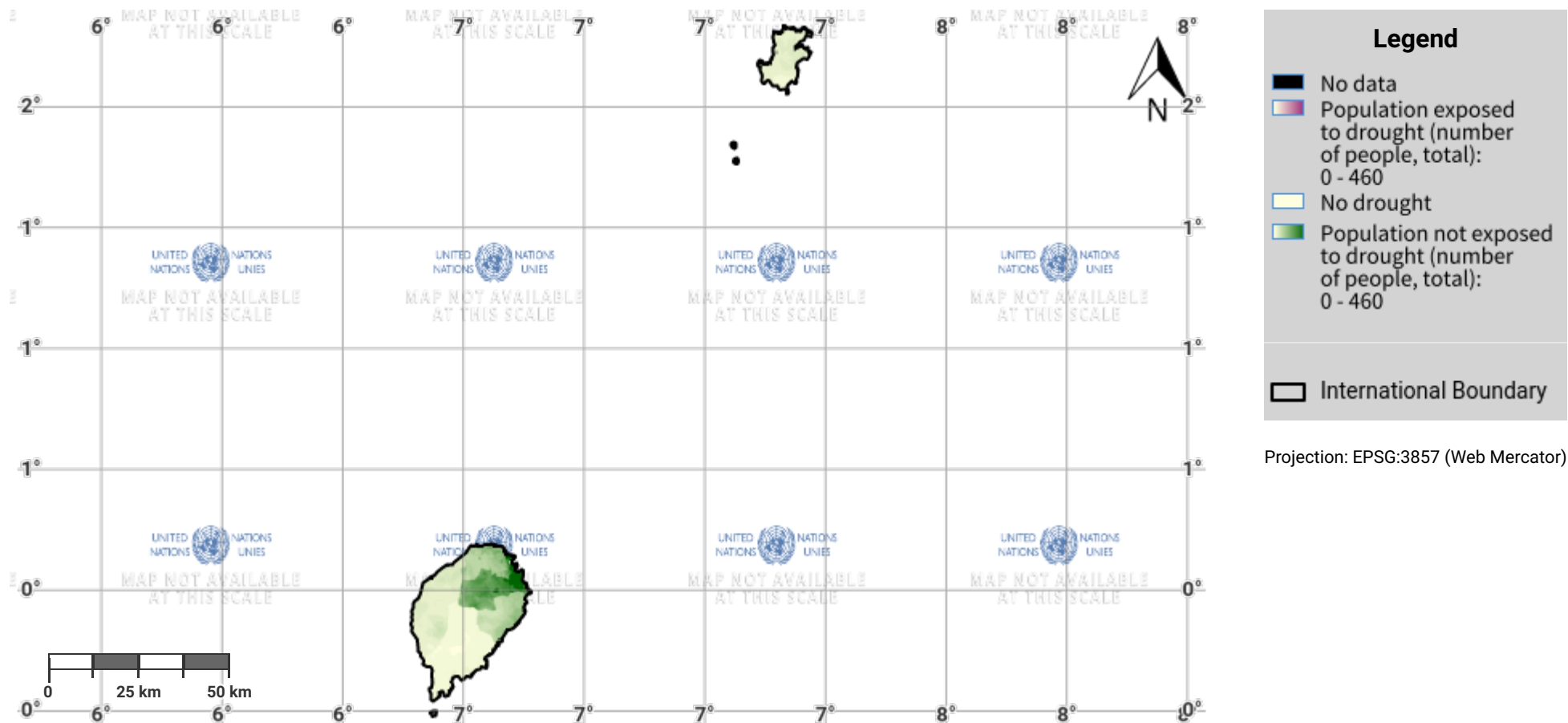
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Disclaimer

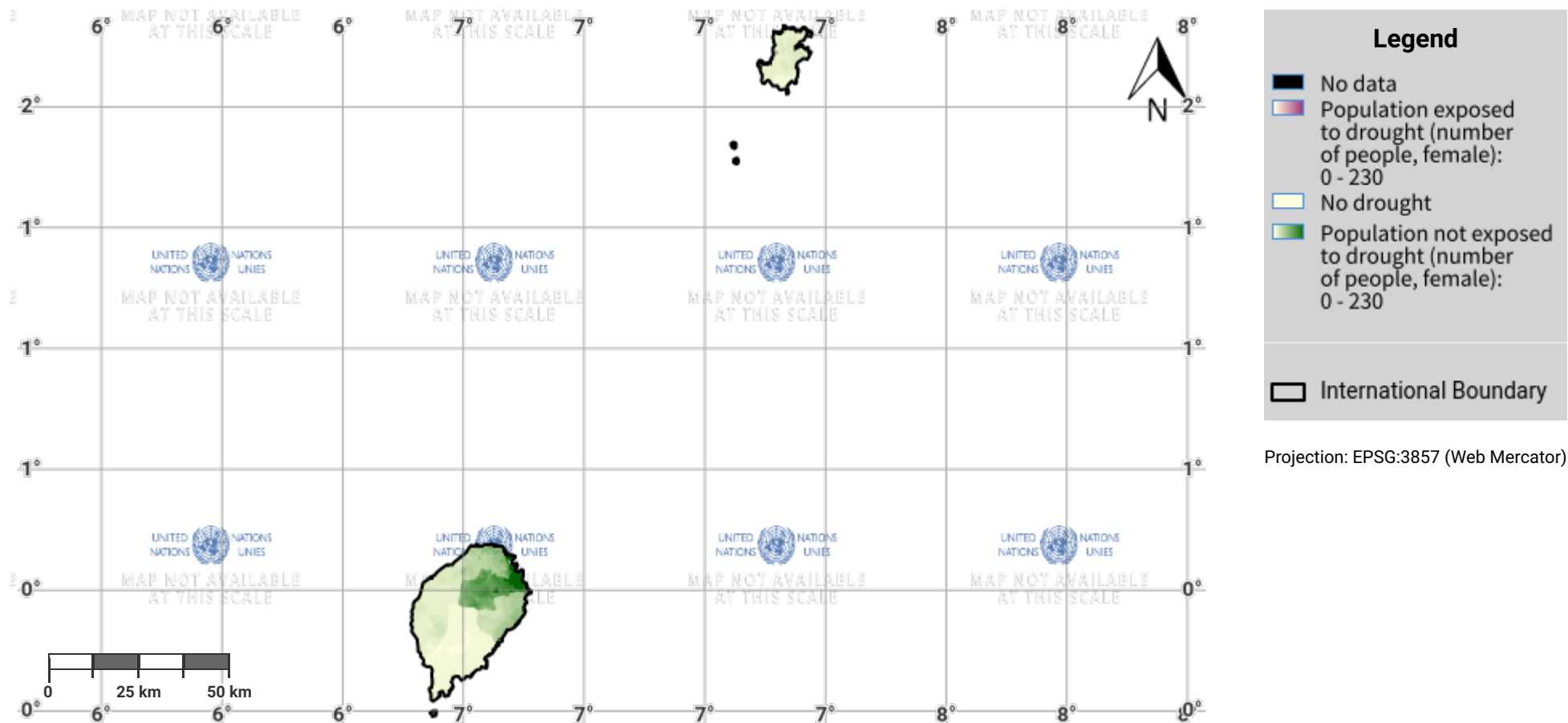
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



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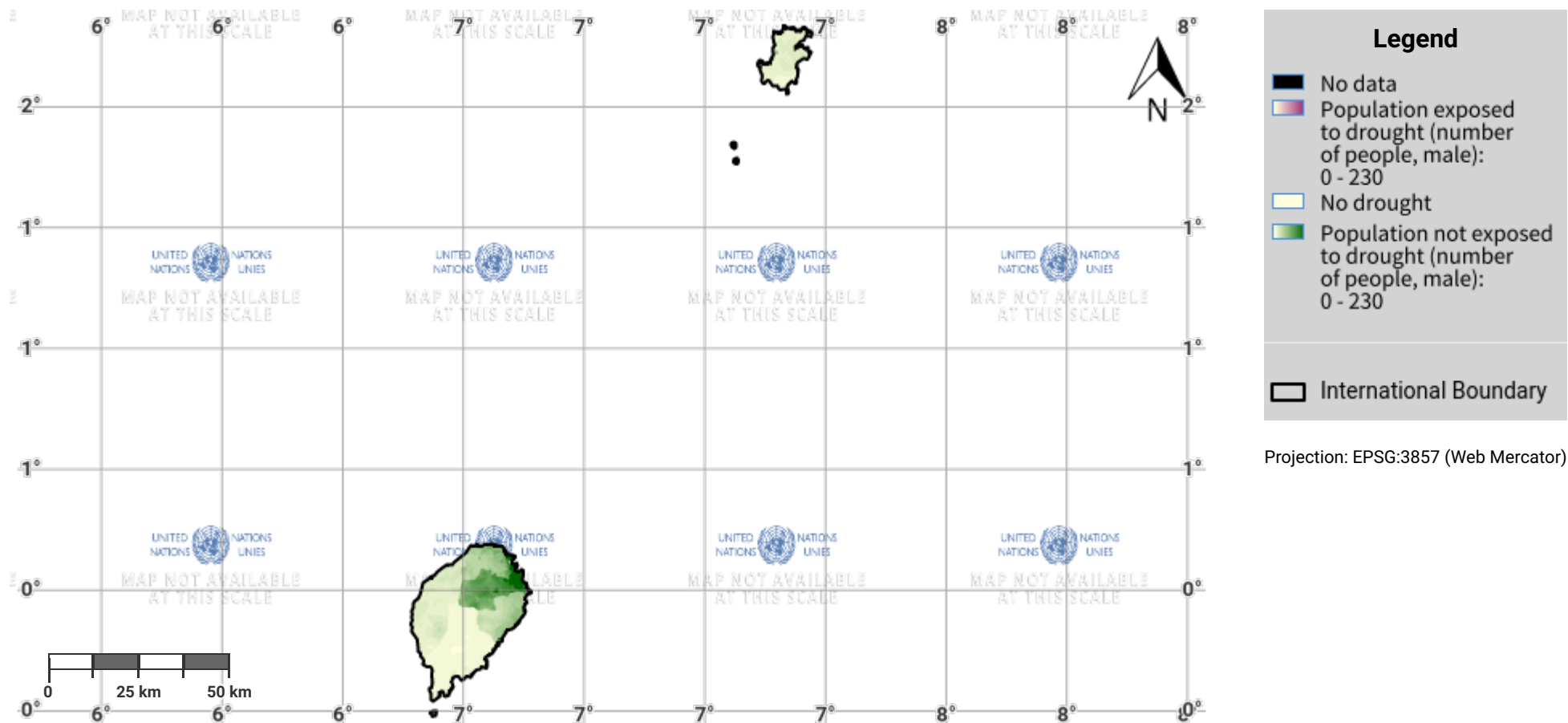
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Sao Tome and Principe – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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