

Report from Suriname



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

S01-1.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	142 832	2 032	144 864	
2 005	142 732	2 132	144 864	
2 010	142 735	2 129	144 864	
2 015	163 820	0	163 820	
2 019	163 820	0	163 820	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Wetland Drainage	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Inundation	Tree-covered areas	Wetlands
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

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

- Yes
 No

S01-1.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

S01-1.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	134 774	839	714	6 409	98	0	2 030	
2001	134 785	837	719	6 390	101	0	2 032	
2002	134 781	836	719	6 395	102	0	2 030	
2003	134 785	838	714	6 395	102	0	2 031	

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)
2004	134 281	891	941	6 482	134	0	2 137	
2005	134 293	887	938	6 479	135	0	2 132	
2006	134 293	889	935	6 480	137	0	2 131	
2007	134 290	889	934	6 480	138	0	2 133	
2008	134 288	890	934	6 483	139	0	2 130	
2009	134 287	891	933	6 483	140	0	2 130	
2010	134 285	892	933	6 483	141	0	2 130	
2011	134 284	893	933	6 490	142	0	2 122	
2012	134 283	894	932	6 489	144	0	2 122	
2013	134 277	899	931	6 493	147	0	2 116	
2014	134 276	899	930	6 493	150	0	2 116	
2015	152 381 .92	1 635 .65	106 .83	7 263 .02	1 619 .31	91 .83	2 116	
2016	134 284	900	930	6 484	150	0	2 117	
2017	134 282	900	929	6 485	152	0	2 117	
2018	134 283	904	928	6 480	153	0	2 116	
2019	152 725 .97	1 469 .31	1 153 .86	6 860 .31	1 457 .31	80 .39	2 117	
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)	149 516 .62	366 .74	71 .47	1 874 .57	1 015 .13	77 .41	126	153 047 .94
Grasslands (km ²)	538 .59	838 .32	66 .63	24 .09	48 .68	0	0	1 516 .31
Croplands (km ²)	143 .05	312 .12	782 .59	57 .53	89 .61	0	0	1 384 .9
Wetlands (km ²)	1 834 .01	90 .54	35 .36	5 272 .39	89 .67	0 .43	1	7 323 .4
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	262 .64	20 .62	78 .40	28 .49	375 .72	0 .06	0	765 .93
Other Lands (km ²)	87 .01	7 .31	0	5 .95	0 .5	13 .93	0	114 .7
Water bodies (km ²)	9	1	1	31	0	0	1 989	2 031
Total	152 390 .92	1 636 .65	1 035 .45	7 294 .02	1 619 .31	91 .83	2 116	

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)
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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)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	150 339 .38	224 .92	78 .90	1 048 .32	497 .47	42 .92	1	152 232 .91
Grasslands (km ²)	244 .80	1 137 .44	204 .30	29 .48	21 .55	0	0	1 637 .57
Croplands (km ²)	113 .08	46 .26	791 .14	7 .31	68 .25	0	0	1 026 .04
Wetlands (km ²)	1 314 .99	34 .74	13 .50	5 752 .16	23 .79	0	1	7 140 .18
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	660 .90	25 .70	66 .02	22 .79	845 .82	0	0	1 621 .23
Other Lands (km ²)	52 .820	0 .25	0	0 .25	0 .25	37 .47	0	91 .04
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	1	0	0	2 115	2 116
Total	152 725 .97	1 469 .31	1 153 .86	6 861 .31	1 457 .13	80 .39	2 117	

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	29 175 .7	17 .8
Land area with non-degraded land cover	131 192 .1	80 .1
Land area with no land cover data	3 327 .7	2 .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	7 354 .8	4 .5
Land area with stable land cover	127 951 .1	78 .1
Land area with degraded land cover	25 353 .7	15 .5
Land area with no land cover data	3 035 .8	1 .9

General comments

SO 1-1 T1: The default data states that the total country area equals 144846 km². However, based on our recent references the total country area is 163820 km². We also noticed that table SO1-1 T1 is linked to table SO1-2 T5 and T6. The total in those tables should be less or equal to the total land area reported in the years 2015 en 2019. But, the Trend Earth output for "land area" almost equals our "country area". To solve this issue we filled in our country area of 163820km² in Table SO1-1 and the inserted 0 for the waterbodies.

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	6 357 .67	14 809 .77	2 .66	112 008 .6	15 562 .45	222 .26
Grasslands	44 .06	68 .49	0 .12	108 .13	108 .13	0 .62
Croplands	233 .43	112 .17	0 .06	86 .05	86 .05	2 .47
Wetlands	664 .44	442 .62	23 .18	341 .02	341 .02	1 548 .96
Artificial surfaces	169 .23	36 .02	3 .28	46 .83	46 .83	7 .85
Other Lands	0 .19	1 .49	0 .06	1 .36	1 .36	0
Water bodies	3	128	914	85	211	647

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	7 964 .38	12 823 .67	6 .31	123 482 .66	5 559 .43	285 .73
Grasslands	21 .70	55 .19	0 .06	928 .27	114 .39	1 .54
Croplands	17 .67	266 .79	0 .43	412 .57	96 .92	1 .48
Wetlands	115 .60	426 .26	32 .71	2 952 .94	382 .94	1 696 .22
Artificial surfaces	44 .72	224 .29	16 .14	414 .60	137 .61	10 .94
Other Lands	1 .36	2 .11	0 .06	32 .29	2 .05	0
Water bodies	17	168	997	69	215	647

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)
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	1 193	1	88	416	193	494
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 108	0	69	376	204	460
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	234	0	8	79	75	72
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	126	0	17	51	15	43

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)
Water bodies	Wetlands	16	0	2	2	1	8
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	14	0	5	7	0	2
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	12	0	3	6	1	3
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	9	1	1	6	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	25 003 .1	15 .3
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	136 409 .4	83 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	2 282 .8	1 .4

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	6 658 .1	4 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	131 702 .3	80 .4
Land area with degraded land productivity	23 050 .7	14 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	2 284 .3	1 .4

General comments

There is no national data available regarding land conversion. Therefore, SO1-2 T3 and T4 remains on default data .

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	77	93	153	124	156	0	15
2001	77	94	152	124	152	0	15
2002	77	94	152	124	151	0	15
2003	77	94	153	124	151	0	15
2004	77	88	116	122	115	0	14
2005	77	88	117	122	114	0	14
2006	77	88	117	122	112	0	14
2007	77	88	117	122	111	0	14
2008	77	88	117	122	111	0	14
2009	77	88	117	122	110	0	14
2010	77	88	117	122	109	0	14
2011	77	88	117	122	108	0	14
2012	77	88	117	122	107	0	14
2013	77	87	117	122	105	0	14
2014	77	87	118	122	103	0	14
2015	77	88	116	122	99	0	14
2016	77	88	116	122	99	0	14
2017	77	88	116	122	98	0	14
2018	77	88	116	122	97	0	14
2019	77	88	116	122	96	0	14
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)
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	1 193	119.0	119.0	14 196 892	14 196 892	0

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)
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	1 108	121 .5	121 .5	13 466 410	13 466 410	0
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	126	37 .4	37 .4	471 580	471 580	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	234	122 .1	106 .8	2 857 341	2 498 266	-359 075

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)
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	11	136 .4	136 .4	150 005	150 005	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	5	112 .5	112 .5	56 235	56 235	0
Wetlands	Grasslands	5	145 .1	145 .1	72 546	72 546	0
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	4	73 .1	73 .1	29 247	29 247	0

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)	2 122 .5	1 .3
Land area with non-degraded SOC	247 226 .8	150 .9
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

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	613 .2	0 .4
Land area with stable SOC	248 436	151 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	300 .1	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	0	0 .0

General comments

The total country area of Suriname is 163820 km². The Trends Earth Output for SOC data is higher than the total country area of Suriname. We would like to use the default data, but the default total area is less than 163820km². We hereby request advise.

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	29 158	17 .8
Reporting Period	25 347	15 .5
Change in degraded extent	-3811	

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

- Land Cover
- Land Productivity Dynamics
- SOC Stock

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

- Yes
- No

Level of Confidence

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

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

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

Our country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land is medium based on the fact that we have partial national data. For example, there is no available data on SOC Stock.

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
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Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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
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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
District Sipaliwini	Sipaliwini		Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mineral resource extraction 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Non-timber natural resource extraction 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restore/improve grasslands ○ Restore tree-covered areas 	
District Brokopondo	Brokopondo		Stakeholder perspectives from surveys, workshops and interviews	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Mineral resource extraction 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase protected areas • Restore/improve grasslands • 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 	
District Nickerie	Nickerie		Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate change 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve coastal management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduce coastal erosion 	
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	34 039 .5						

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
		9 791 .6		1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Polygon
		4 828 .6		1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Polygon
		19 419 .3		1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	6						
Total hotspot area	34 039 .5						

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

1. Economic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Cultural
- 4.
- 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
Total no. of brightspots	0					
Total brightspot area	0					

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

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

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

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (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
LDN is achieved in the district of Saramacca by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline plus an additional 15% has improved (net gain).	2030	Saramacca		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
LDN is achieved in the districts of Coronie and Commewijne by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline plus an additional 10% has improved between the two districts (net gain).	2030	Coronie and Commewijne		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Improve productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks in cropland and grasslands for the entire country by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline.	2030	Entire Country		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 9 574						

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
Improve productivity of the land by restoring 5% of the degraded areas of Nickerie with 60 km ² of cropland through sustainable land management practices	2030	Nickerie		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Improve productivity of the land by restoring 2.5% of the total degraded areas with 650 km ² of cropland in the district of Saramacca, destined to achieve respective targets (gains)	2030	Saramacca		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other/general /unspecified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Rehabilitate 10% of the degraded land in Sipaliwini with 1700 km ² for crop production in other parts of the country by 2030	2030	Sipaliwini		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other/general /unspecified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Reduce the conversion of forest with the restoration and rehabilitation of 102 km ² to other land use classes on the country by 2030	2030	Entire Country		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 9 574						

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
Maintain percentage of the land cover category of forest cover from 2015 by 2030	2030	Entire Country		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Halt the conversion of wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030	2030	Entire Country		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore/improve wetlands 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme		
			9 574	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 9 574						

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
LDN is achieved in the districts of Coronie and Commewijne by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline plus an additional 10% has improved between the two districts (net gain).	Same As Targeted Actions	Coronie and Commewijne			0 .00	
Rehabilitate 10% of the degraded land in Sipaliwini with 1700 km ² for crop production in other parts of the country by 2030	Other Improve information gathering techniques on productivity data and agricultural land use.	Sipaliwini			0 .00	
Improve productivity of the land by restoring 2.5% of the total degraded areas with 650 km ² of cropland in the district of Saramacca, destined to achieve respective targets (gains)	Other Encourage mechanisms to prevent conversion of farm land to residential land o Improve information gathering techniques on productivity data and agricultural land use.	Saramacca			0 .00	
Improve productivity of the land by restoring 5% of the degraded areas of Nickerie with 60 km ² of cropland through sustainable land management practices	Same As Targeted Actions	Nickerie			0 .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
Reduce the conversion of forest with the restoration and rehabilitation of 102 km ² to other land use classes on the country by 2030	Other Improve land use planning practices, particularly within the mining/extractive sector. Enforcement of existing land management legislation, update of formulation of land use policy and inter-agency cooperation. Build consensus among stakeholders in the forest sector. Establish a national strategic land use plan that incorporates LDN as a planning principle.	Entire Country			0.00	
Halt the conversion of wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030	Other o Sustainable wetland management and access to knowledge/technology	Entire Country			0.00	
Maintain percentage of the land cover category of forest cover from 2015 by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Entire Country			0.00	

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	
					LDN is achieved in the district of Saramacca by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline plus an additional 15% has improved (net gain). :	0 .00
					LDN is achieved in the districts of Coronie and Commewijne by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline plus an additional 10% has improved between the two districts (net gain):.	0 .00
					Improve productivity and Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks in cropland and grasslands for the entire country by 2030, compared to the 2015 baseline. :	0 .00
					Improve productivity of the land by restoring 5% of the degraded areas of Nickerie with 60 km ² of cropland through sustainable land management practices :	0 .00
					Improve productivity of the land by restoring 2.5% of the total degraded areas with 650 km ² of cropland in the district of Saramacca, destined to achieve respective targets (gains):	0 .00
					Rehabilitate 10% of the degraded land in Sipaliwini with 1700 km ² for crop production in other parts of the country by 2030 :	0 .00
					Reduce the conversion of forest with the restoration and rehabilitation of 102 km ² to other land use classes on the country by 2030:	0 .00
					Maintain percentage of the land cover category of forest cover from 2015 by 2030:	0 .00
					Halt the conversion of wetlands to other land cover classes by 2030 :	0 .00

General comments

Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme on a National Level: The ambition of the LDN TSP is no net loss for the whole territory of

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

country and all its land cover classes. This means that any ongoing or anticipated land degradation (losses) will be counterbalanced with interventions to reverse land degradation occurring elsewhere (gains). Therefore, Suriname has defined that "LDN will most likely be achieved by 2030 as compared to 2015". Table SO1.IA.T1 for the areas of implemented action related to the targets (projects and initiatives on the ground): Suriname has set voluntary targets and is still in the process to set the action date for implementation of the targets within projects or initiatives

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	
2011	
2012	
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Several studies has been carried out by the General Bureau of Statistics in Suriname. However, the data has not been validated by the government yet. Therefore, we cannot upload the data.

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	92.6	20.0	72.6
2001	62	31	52
2002	62	31	52
2003	62	32	52
2004	63	32	53
2005	63	33	53
2006	97.1	44.8	91.7
2007	63	34	53
2008	63	35	53
2009	63	35	53
2010	98.6	70.7	95.0
2011	63	36	54
2012	63	37	54
2013	63	37	54
2014	63	38	54
2015	63	38	55
2016	63	39	55
2017	63	39	55
2018	99.2	91.0	98.2
2019	63	40	56
2020	63	41	56

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The percentage of the rural Interior population with access to safely managed drinking water services increased over the years. The Ministry of Natural Resources is executing the "Water Supply Project" in the interior. Several villages are provided with access to safe drinking water. Source: https://gov.sr/uitvoering-watervoorzieningsproject-voor-nieuw-lombe-kapasikele-en-moejekiki/

General comments

The data from 2000,2006,2010 and 2018 has been extracted from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Findings Report published in July 2019. MICS is a national household survey conducted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Housing in collaboration with General Bureau for Statistics and UNICEF. Noteworthy is that in Suriname; "Rural" is divided into Rural Coastal and Rural Interior. The data which has been filled in the table above is for "Rural Interior". Please see below the classification: Suriname is divided into 10 Districts. MICS used the following classification: Urban: Paramaribo & Wanica, Nieuw Nickerie (Part of Nickerie), Meerzorg en Tamanredjo (Part of Commewijne) Rural Coastal: Rest of Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Rest of Commewijne, Para& Marowijne Rural Interior Brokopondo & Sipaliwini Source: <https://statistics-suriname.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Suriname-MICS-6-Survey-Findings-Report.pdf> Pagina 373-374.

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	81763	16 .4	41362	16 .5	40401	16 .3
Reporting period	146761	27 .3	74781	27 .5	71980	27 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[General comments](#)

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	2 388	0	0	0	142 476
2001	109 994	6 682	0	0	28 189
2002	91 223	28 196	768	0	24 677
2003	32 304	34 383	44 570	7 102	26 506
2004	88 015	18 025	3 572	0	35 252
2005	10 588	767	0	0	133 509
2006	26 551	0	0	0	118 313
2007	706	0	0	0	144 158
2008	34 716	0	0	0	110 149
2009	60 672	64 684	17 185	2 322	0
2010	50 586	0	0	0	94 278
2011	18 303	0	0	0	126 561
2012	30 433	0	0	0	114 432
2013	1 032	0	0	0	143 832
2014	36 558	2 389	0	0	105 918
2015	11 506	0	0	0	133 358
2016	79 315	0	0	0	65 550
2017	29 844	7 610	3 658	0	103 752
2018	11 290	0	0	0	133 575
2019	110 264	28 830	1 018	0	4 752
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	2 388	1.7
2001	116 676	81.7
2002	120 187	84.1
2003	118 358	82.9
2004	109 612	76.8
2005	11 355	8.0

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	26 551	18 .6
2007	706	0 .5
2008	34 716	24 .3
2009	144 864	101 .5
2010	50 586	35 .4
2011	18 303	12 .8
2012	30 433	21 .3
2013	1 032	0 .6
2014	38 947	23 .8
2015	11 506	7 .0
2016	79 315	48 .4
2017	41 112	25 .1
2018	11 290	6 .9
2019	140 112	85 .5
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

There is no national data available on drought. Suriname is dealing with flooding during the rainy season. Therefore, the focus of Suriname is on precipitation & flooding.

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	397663	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	1	0.0	394226	98.0	7862	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	402 088	100.0
2002	48704	12.0	357956	88.0	186	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	358 142	88.0
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	45308	11.1	276883	68.0	85001	20.9	407 192	100.0
2004	4067	1.0	65381	15.7	347769	83.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	413 150	99.0
2005	420282	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	389580	91.6	35625	8.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	35 625	8.4
2007	431927	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	42164	9.6	396147	90.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	396 147	90.4
2009	0	0.0	11822	2.6	429498	96.1	5542	1.2	0	0.0	446 862	100.0
2010	394351	87.0	58790	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	58 790	13.0
2011	55395	12.0	404726	88.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	404 726	88.0
2012	415743	89.6	48474	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	48 474	10.4
2013	472969	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	9172	1.9	448321	92.7	26094	5.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	474 415	98.1
2015	460015	93.2	33510	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33 510	6.8
2016	480360	95.9	20320	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20 320	4.1
2017	512687	99.9	60	0.0	287	0.1	18	0.0	0	0.0	365	0.1
2018	489102	93.8	32097	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32 097	6.2
2019	374224	70.1	130855	24.5	24899	4.7	3827	0.7	0	0.0	159 581	29.9
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	198211	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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 female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1	0.0	196779	98.0	3914	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	200 693	100.0
2002	22537	11.1	180282	88.9	75	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	180 357	88.9
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	21957	10.8	138897	68.3	42427	20.9	203 281	100.0
2004	2069	1.0	33299	16.0	173337	83.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	206 636	99.0
2005	210206	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	195821	92.0	17049	8.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 049	8.0
2007	216551	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	20313	9.3	199220	90.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	199 220	90.7
2009	0	0.0	5902	2.6	215281	96.1	2849	1.3	0	0.0	224 032	100.0
2010	198997	87.6	28222	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28 222	12.4
2011	27476	11.9	203440	88.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	203 440	88.1
2012	209879	90.0	23435	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23 435	10.0
2013	237743	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	5728	2.4	224862	92.4	12645	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	237 507	97.6
2015	232330	93.6	16013	6.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 013	6.4
2016	241262	95.7	10890	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 890	4.3
2017	258549	100.0	6	0.0	81	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	87	0.0
2018	247617	94.2	15333	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15 333	5.8
2019	189694	70.4	65658	24.4	12330	4.6	1904	0.7	0	0.0	79 892	29.6
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	199452	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2001	0	0.0	197447	98.0	3948	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	201 395	100.0
2002	26167	12.8	177674	87.1	111	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	177 785	87.2
2003	0	0.0	0	0.0	23351	11.5	137986	67.7	42574	20.9	203 911	100.0
2004	1998	1.0	32082	15.4	174432	83.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	206 514	99.0
2005	210076	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

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	193759	91.3	18576	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18 576	8.7
2007	215376	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2008	21851	10.0	196927	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	196 927	90.0
2009	0	0.0	5920	2.7	214217	96.1	2693	1.2	0	0.0	222 830	100.0
2010	195354	86.5	30568	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30 568	13.5
2011	27919	12.2	201286	87.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	201 286	87.8
2012	205864	89.2	25039	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25 039	10.8
2013	235226	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2014	3444	1.4	223459	93.0	13449	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	236 908	98.6
2015	227685	92.9	17497	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 497	7.1
2016	239098	96.2	9430	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 430	3.8
2017	254138	99.9	54	0.0	206	0.1	18	0.0	0	0.0	278	0.1
2018	241485	93.5	16764	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 764	6.5
2019	184530	69.8	65197	24.7	12569	4.8	1923	0.7	0	0.0	79 689	30.2
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

There is no national data available on the proportion of the population exposed to drought.

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	0.49		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

There is no national data available on trends in the degree of drought vulnerability.

S0-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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General comments

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	0.99077	0.98477	0.99122	
2001	0.99071	0.98414	0.99115	
2002	0.99063	0.9841	0.99109	
2003	0.99058	0.98392	0.99101	
2004	0.99054	0.98355	0.99097	
2005	0.9905	0.98275	0.99092	
2006	0.99041	0.98242	0.99089	
2007	0.99018	0.9819	0.99084	
2008	0.98974	0.98068	0.99082	
2009	0.98917	0.98005	0.99081	
2010	0.98861	0.97894	0.99065	
2011	0.98782	0.97764	0.99004	
2012	0.98747	0.97627	0.98942	
2013	0.98724	0.97606	0.98891	
2014	0.98705	0.97507	0.98935	
2015	0.98699	0.97464	0.98919	
2016	0.98694	0.97351	0.9895	
2017	0.98688	0.9735	0.99033	
2018	0.98676	0.97281	0.98977	
2019	0.98676	0.9729	0.99029	
2020	0.98671	0.97251	0.99095	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

Source: SDG Database: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>

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	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2001	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2002	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2003	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2004	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2005	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2006	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2007	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2008	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2009	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2010	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2011	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2012	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2013	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2014	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2015	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2016	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2017	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2018	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2019	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	
2020	51.19	51 .19	51 .19	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

The default data is the same as the source data. We hereby accept the default data.

S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[Complementary information](#)

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

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 4 613 .86	Received 730 300 .86
Received	2017	Committed 0 .00	Received 82 205 .30
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 1 000 000 .00	Received 0 .00
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		1 004 613 .86	812 506 .16

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	

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

General comments

Suriname does not have information of the year before 2020 which means that the data can not be verified. For the GEF-7 Cycle, Suriname received USD 5,165,138 (GEF Project ID number: 10252). The project title is: Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon. The duration of the project is January 2021 - December 2026.

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 ∞

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- Yes
 No

General comments

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 ∞

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

[General comments](#)

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 ↻

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- Yes
 No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

The project title 'Strengthening management of protected and productive landscapes in the Surinamese Amazon' that is now being implemented for the GEF-7 cycle (january 2021 - december 2026). This project is within the Amazon Sustainable Landscape phase II

What were the challenges faced, if any?

No challenges within the funds.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

For the next cycle more space and tools need to be set in place in order to prepare for the consideration of project activities

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:

Suriname will develop an update national action plan/programme taking into consideration the gaps resulted from this reporting period

Would you consider the action programmes and/or plans to be successful and what do you consider the main reasons for success or lack thereof?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

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

Suriname is now in the process of writing its comprehensive national environmental policy, which sustainable land management will be an integral part of.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Suriname has the intension to implement activities and is currently looking for capacity strengthening opportunities.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Yes

No

Synergies:

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

Yes

No

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

Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions

Integrating DLDD into national plans

Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD

Integrating DLDD into other international commitments

Other (please specify)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

Yes

No

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:

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- Yes
 No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- Yes
 No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- Yes
 No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
- No

Please elaborate

Suriname is still in the process to get the engagement on that will promote the alternative livelihoods

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

Please elaborate

Suriname is still in process how to promote women's access to knowledge and technology within the project ASL II

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

AI: Additional indicators

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

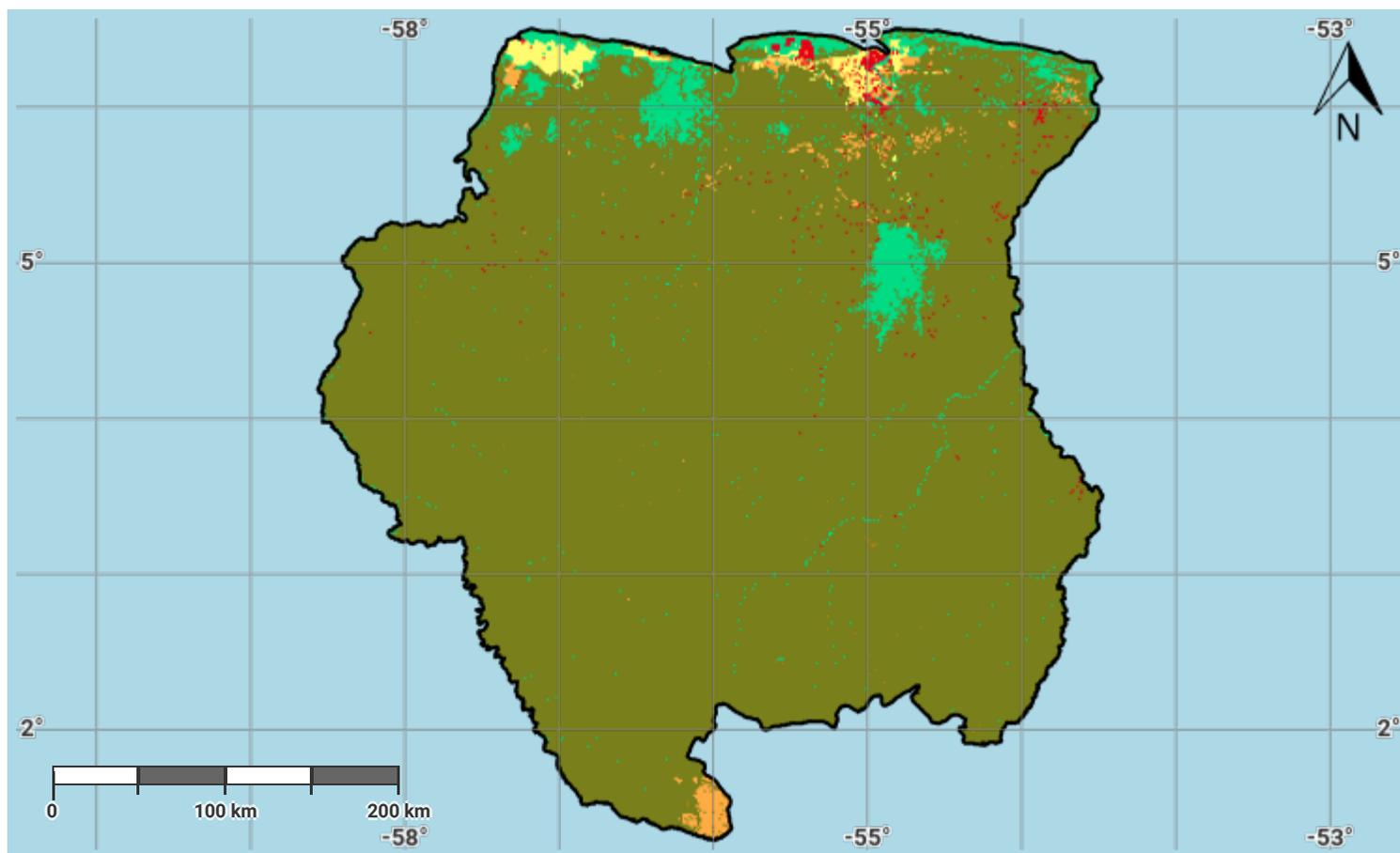
Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
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Other files for Reporting

Suriname - S05-1 recipient	Download	9.1 KB
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Suriname – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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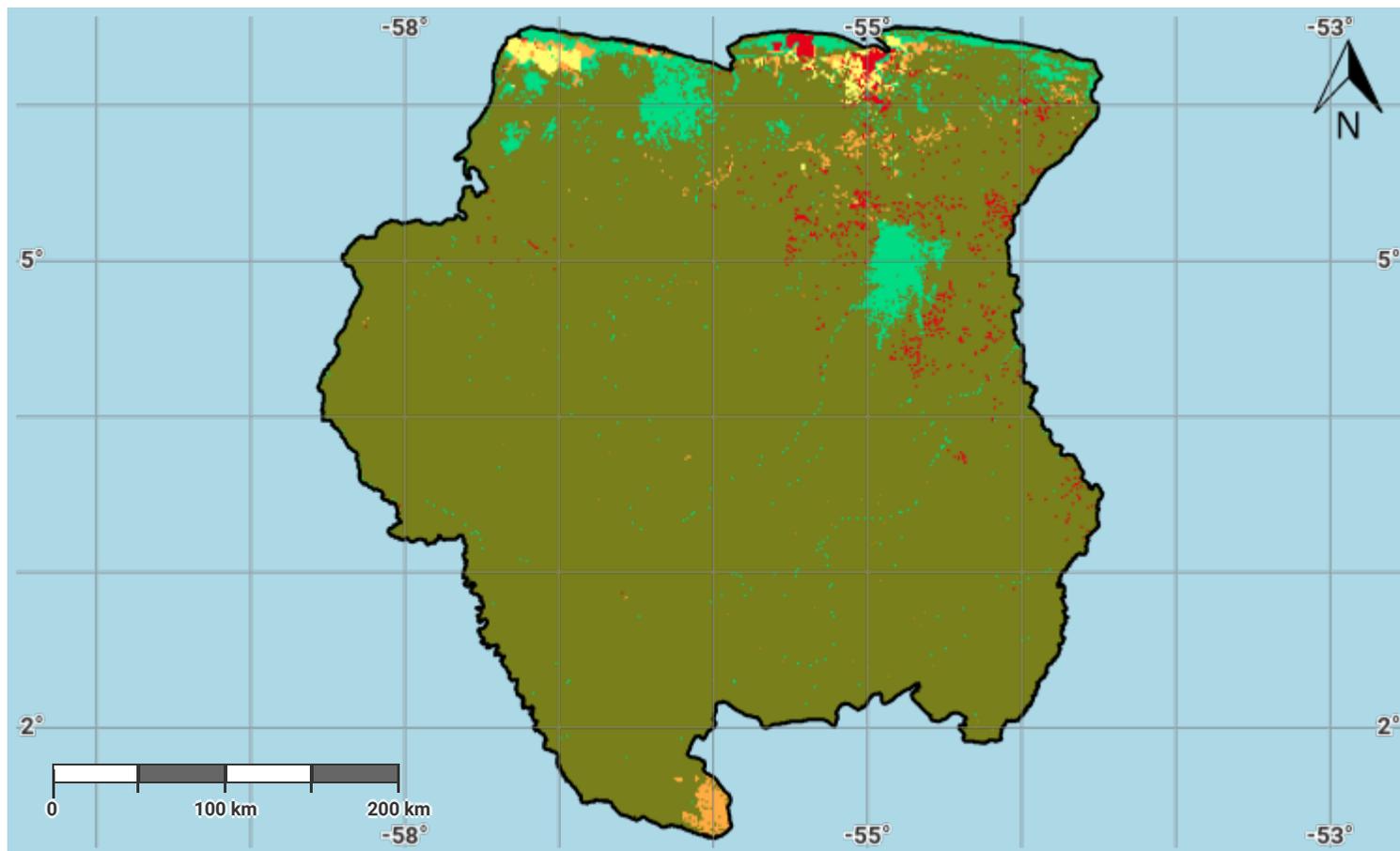
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Suriname – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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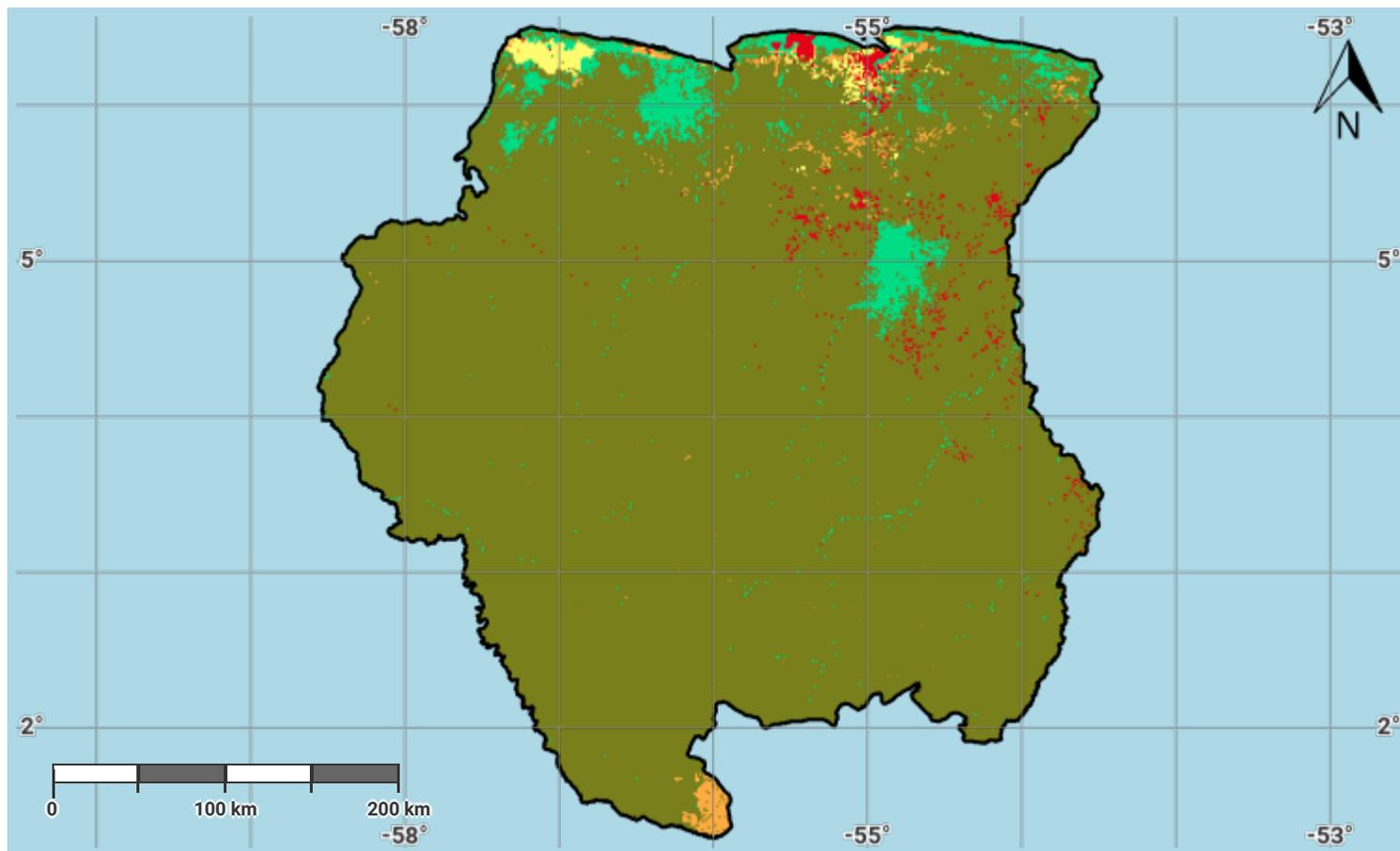
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Suriname – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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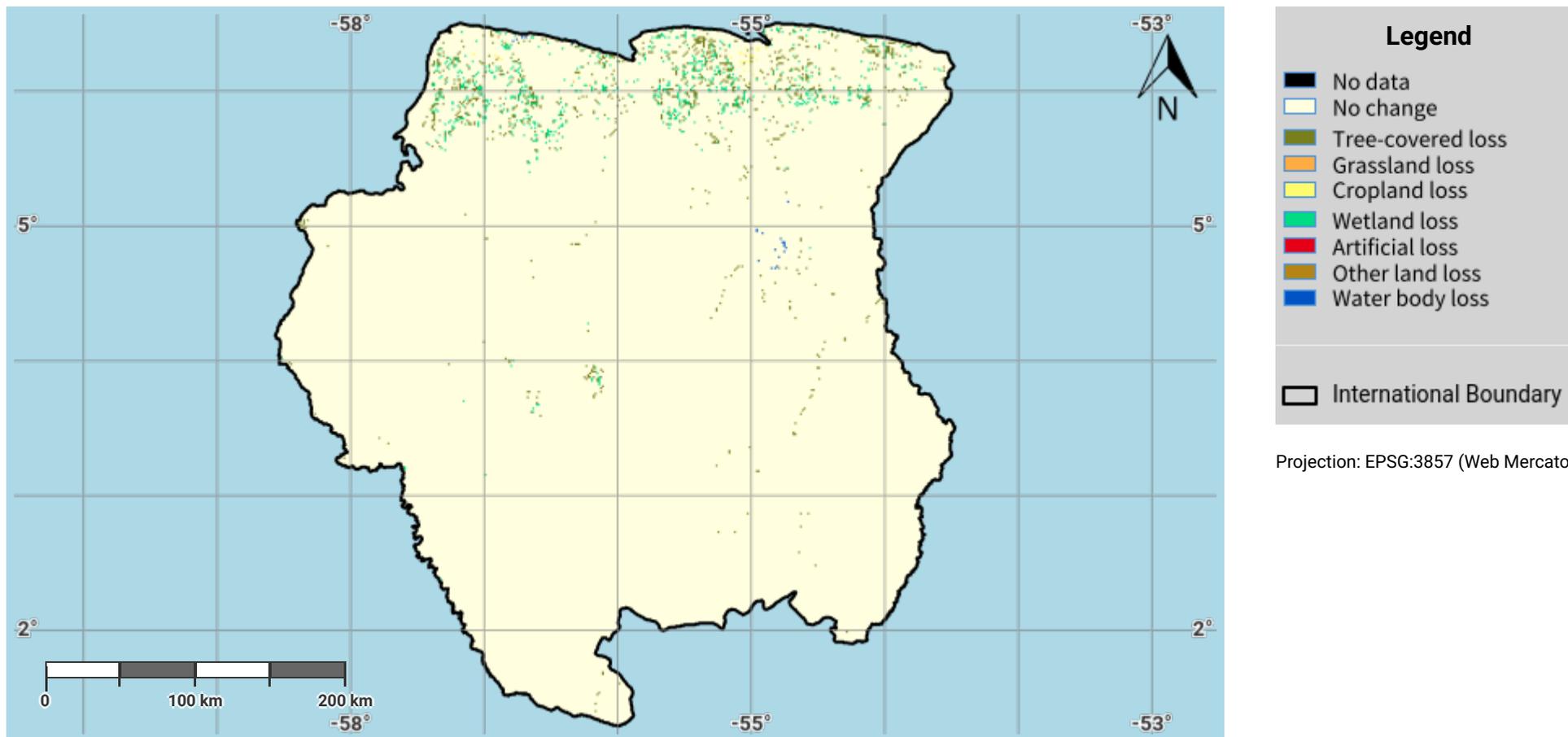
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Suriname – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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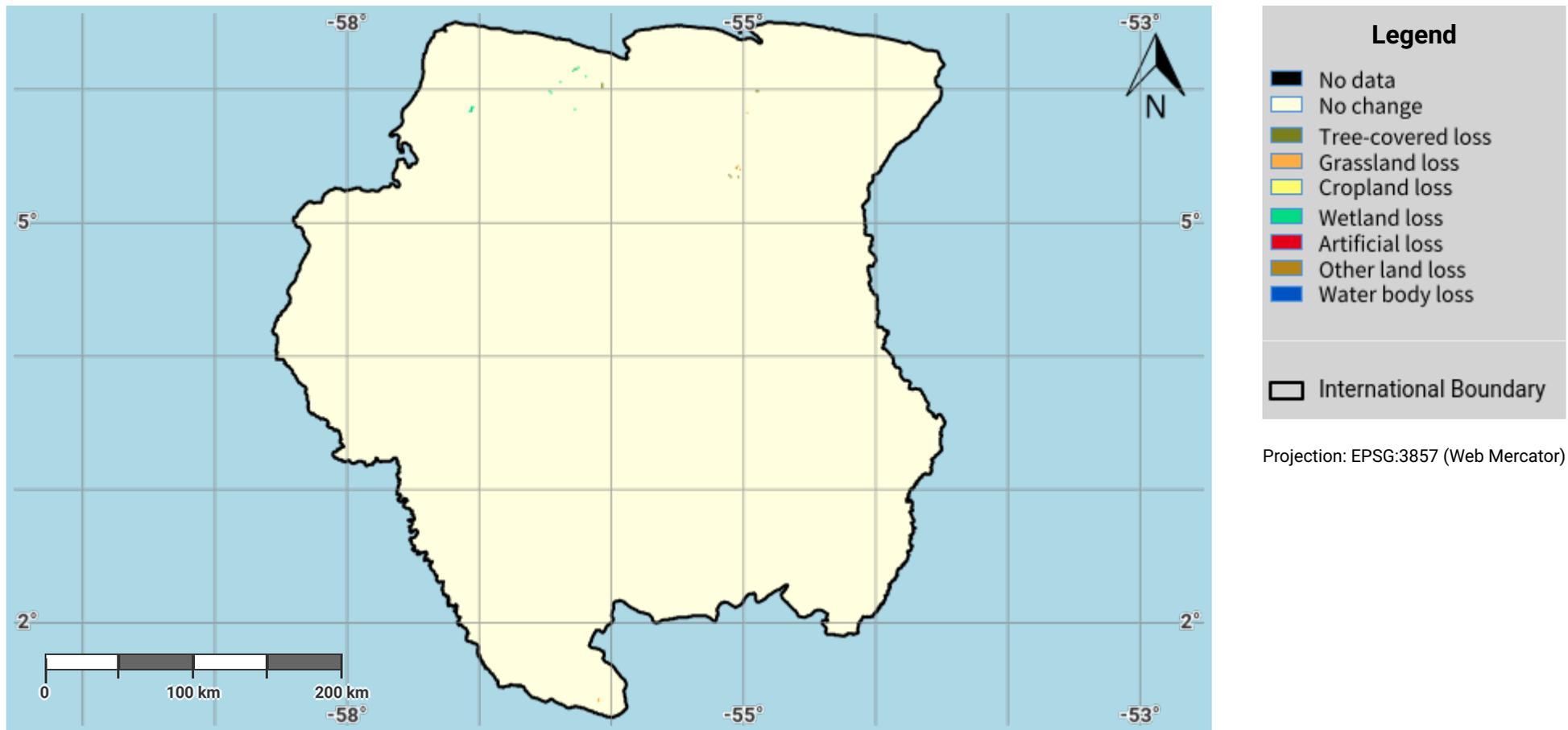
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Suriname – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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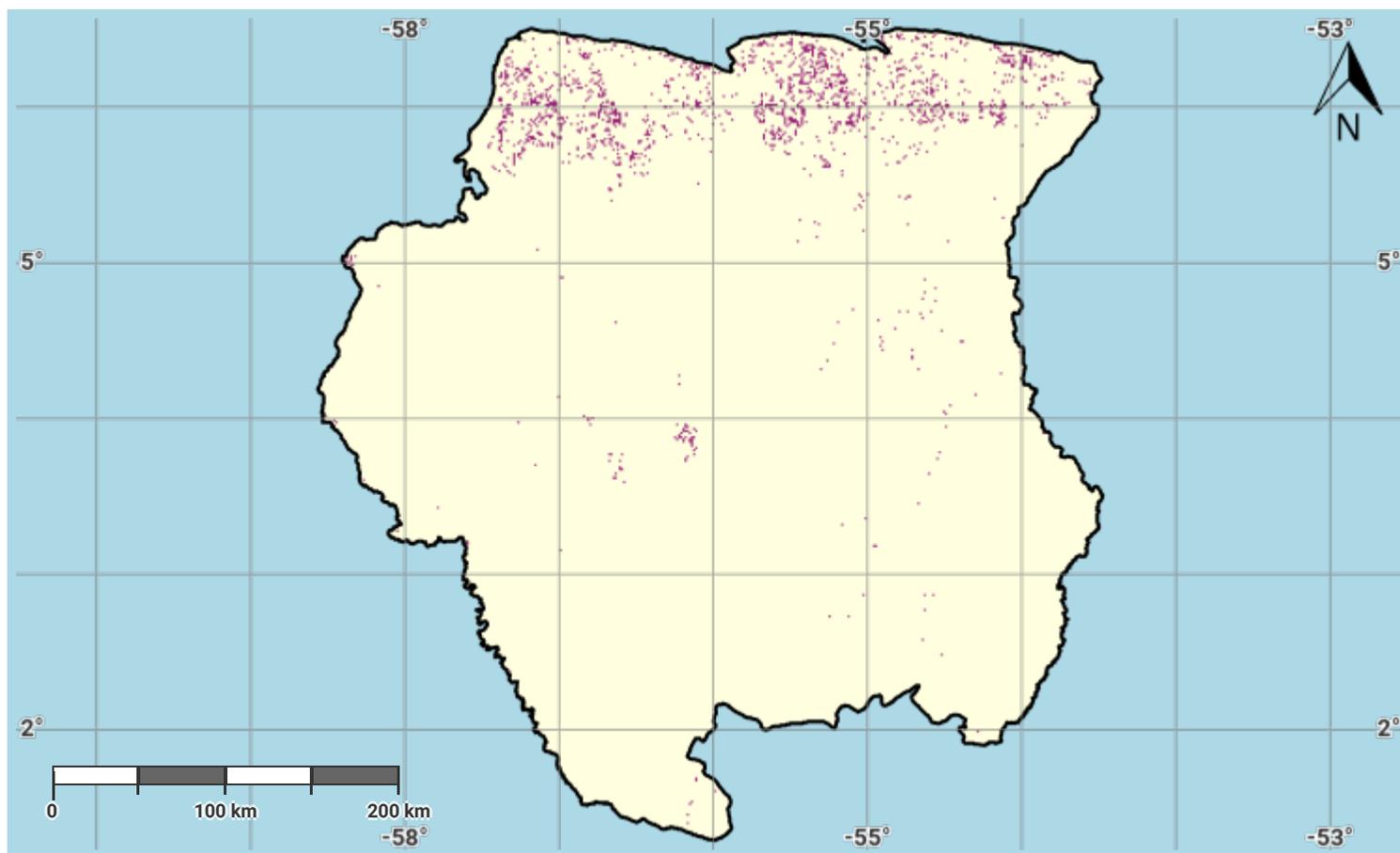
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Suriname – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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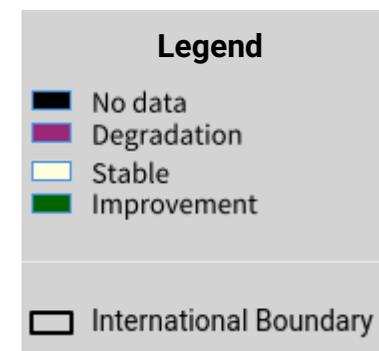
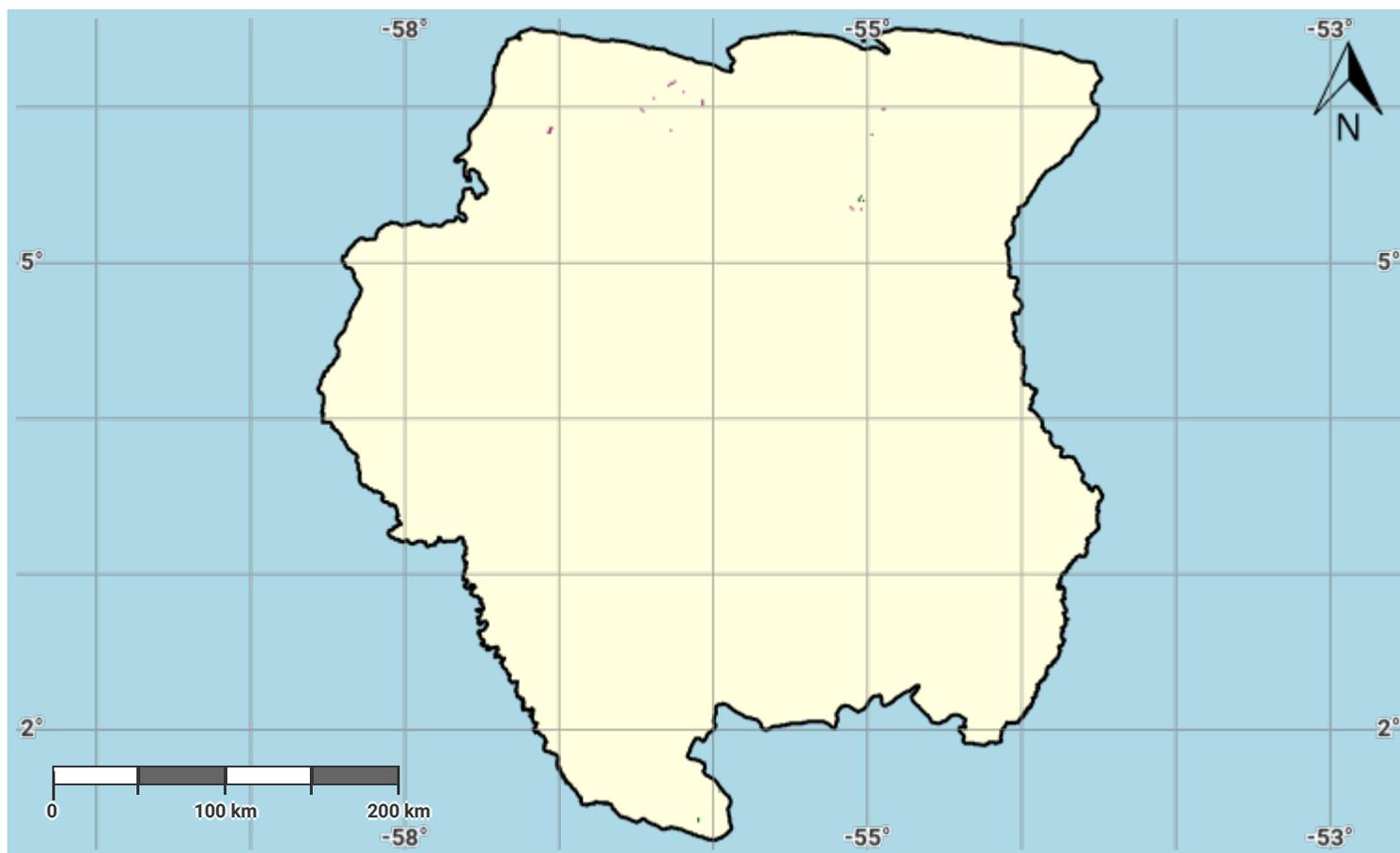
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Suriname – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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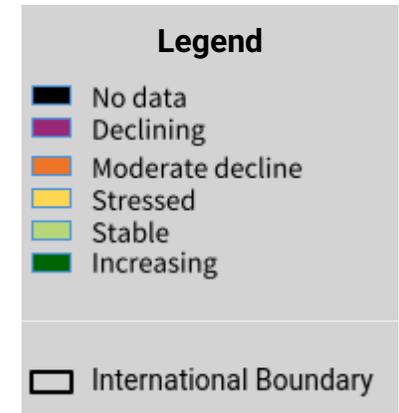
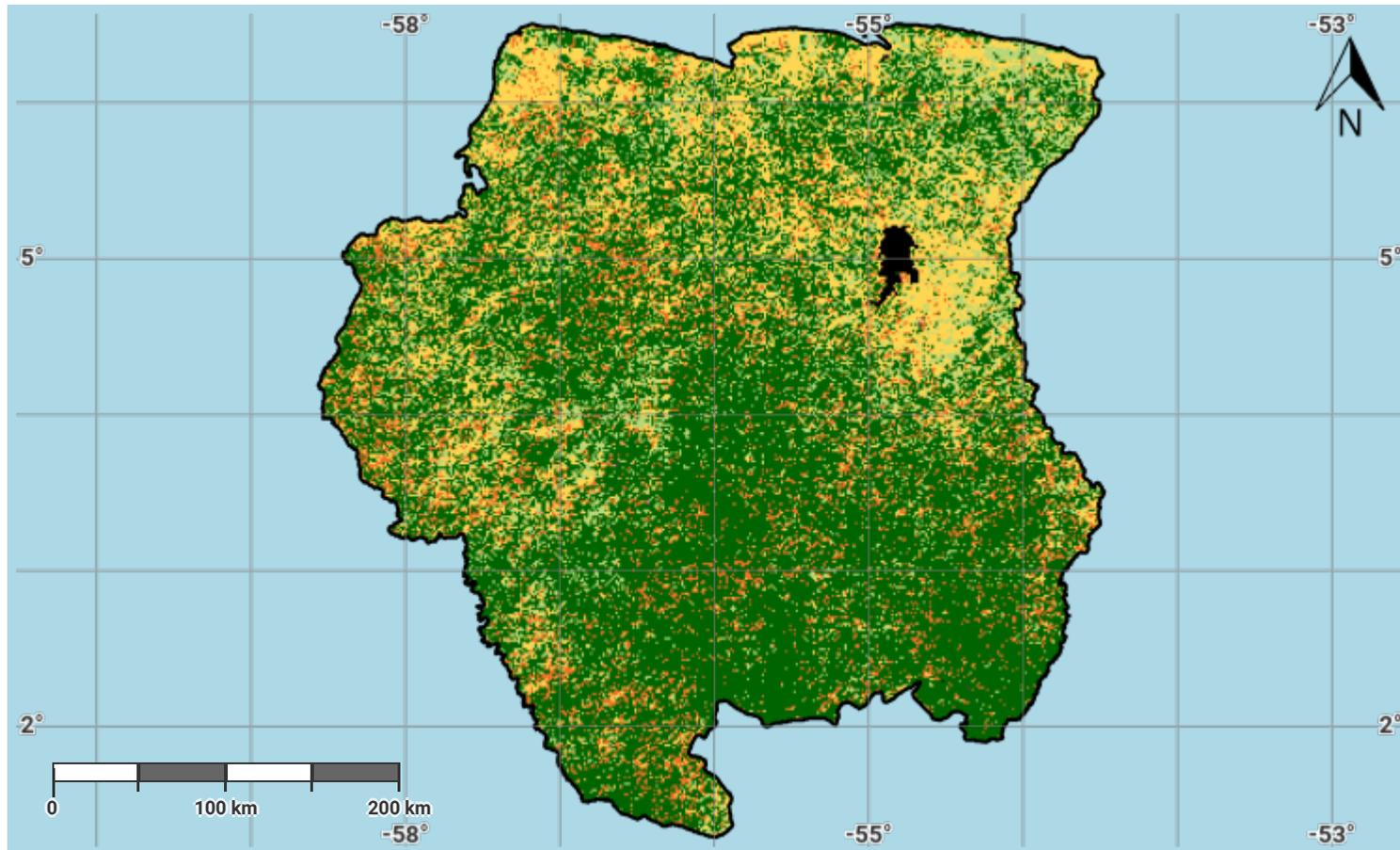
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Suriname – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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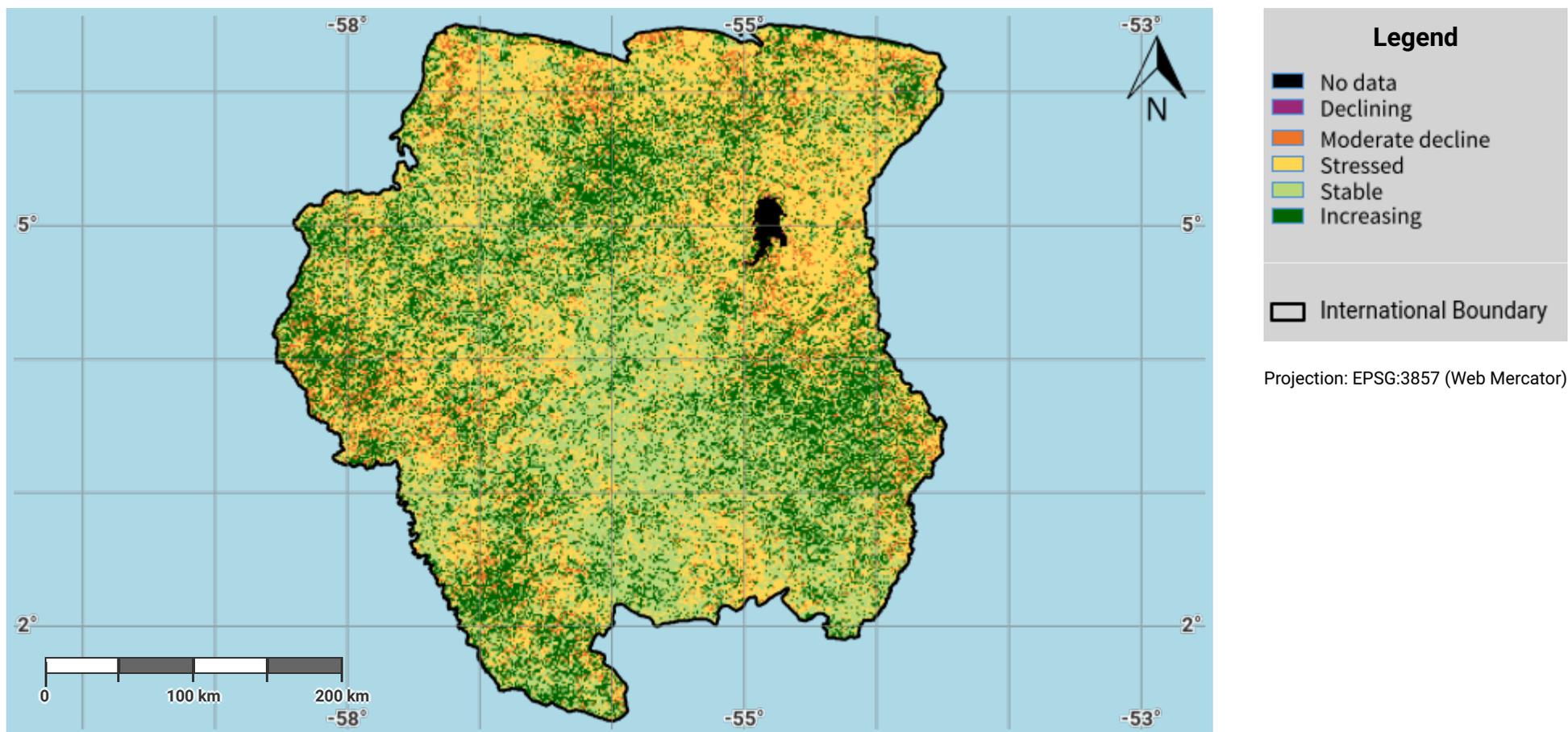
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- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDyNR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386>

Suriname – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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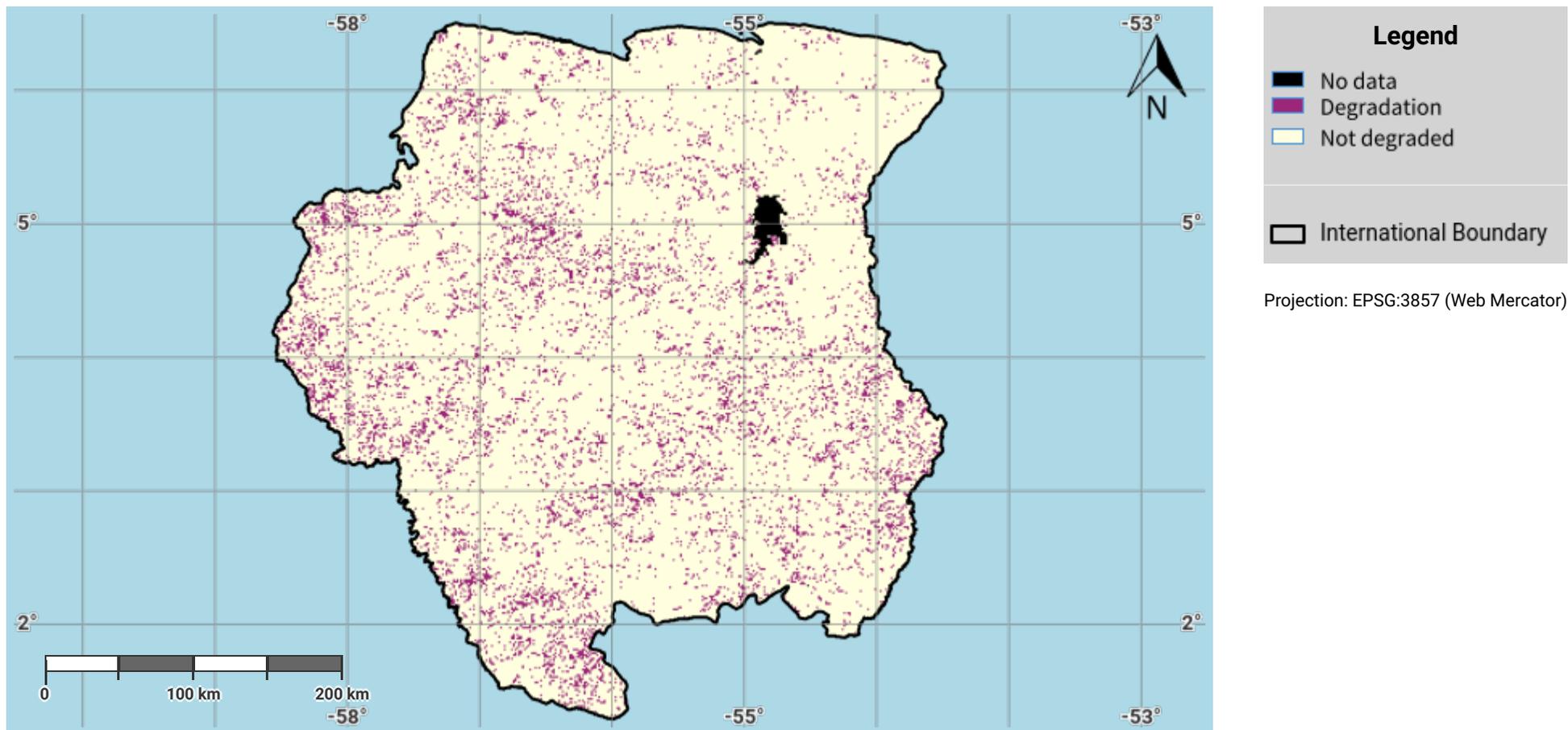
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- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDyNR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386>

Suriname – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Disclaimer

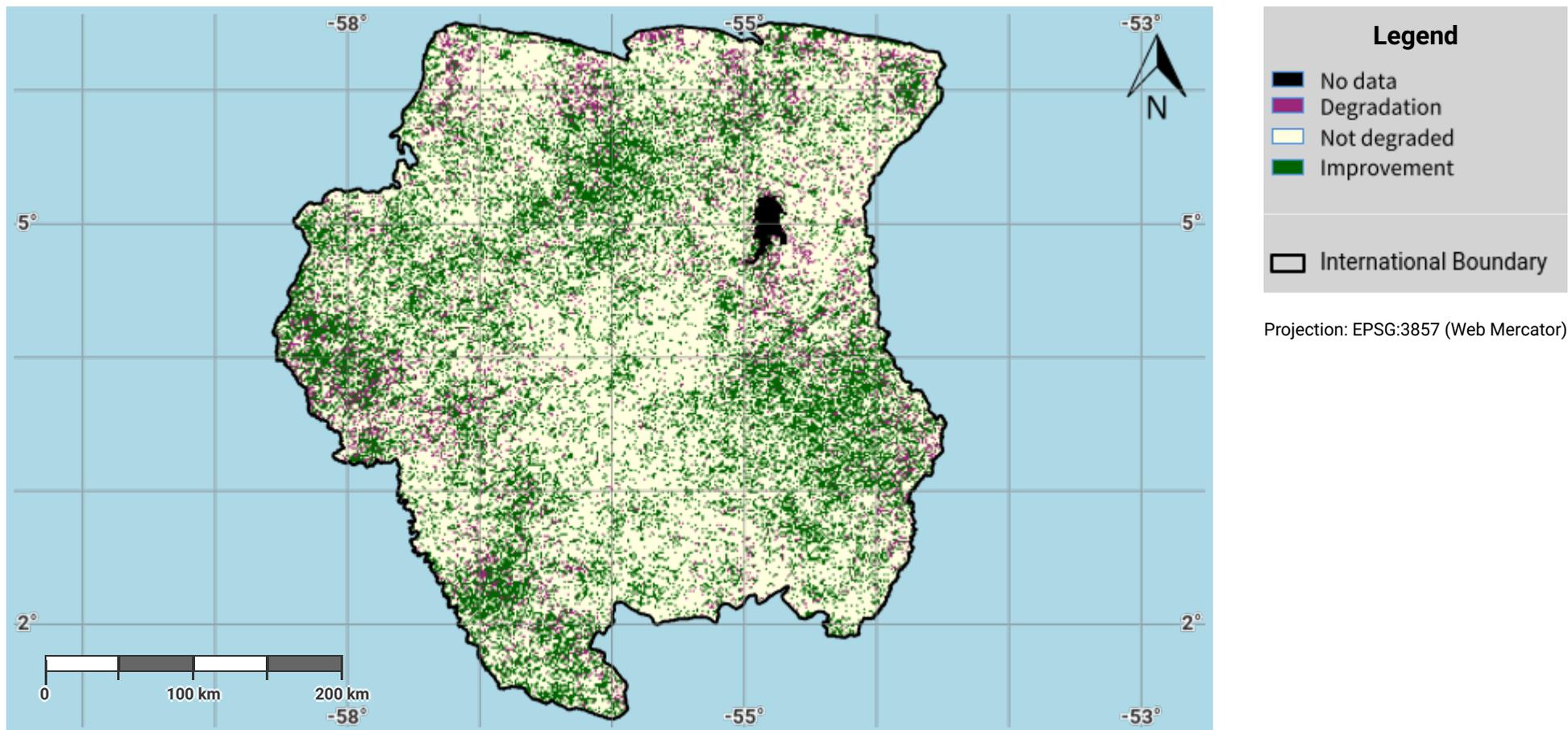
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Suriname – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Disclaimer

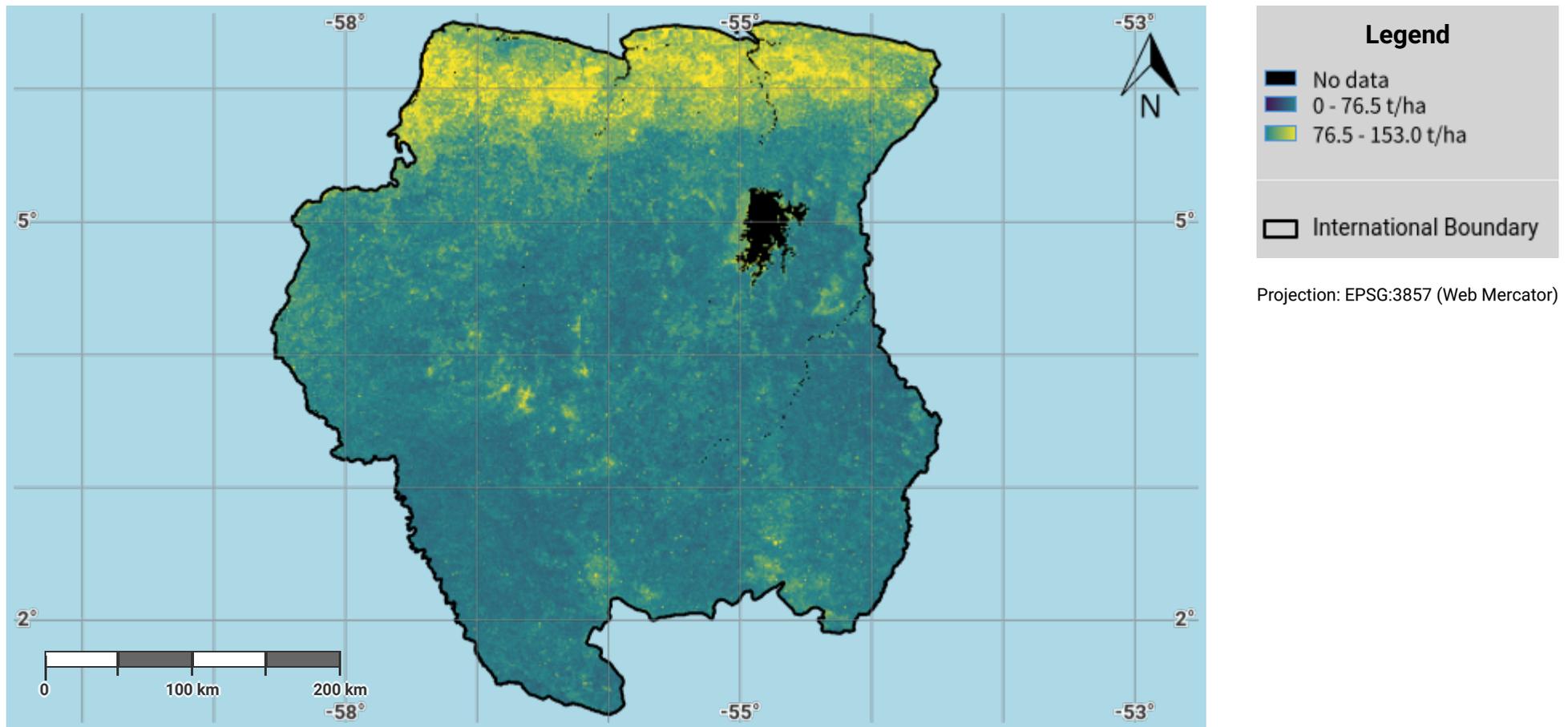
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Suriname – S01-3.M1

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



Disclaimer

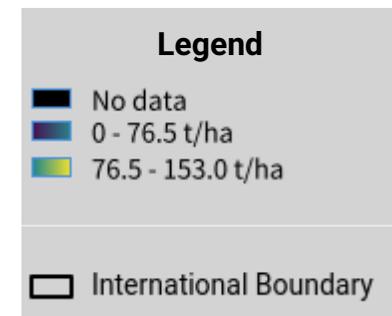
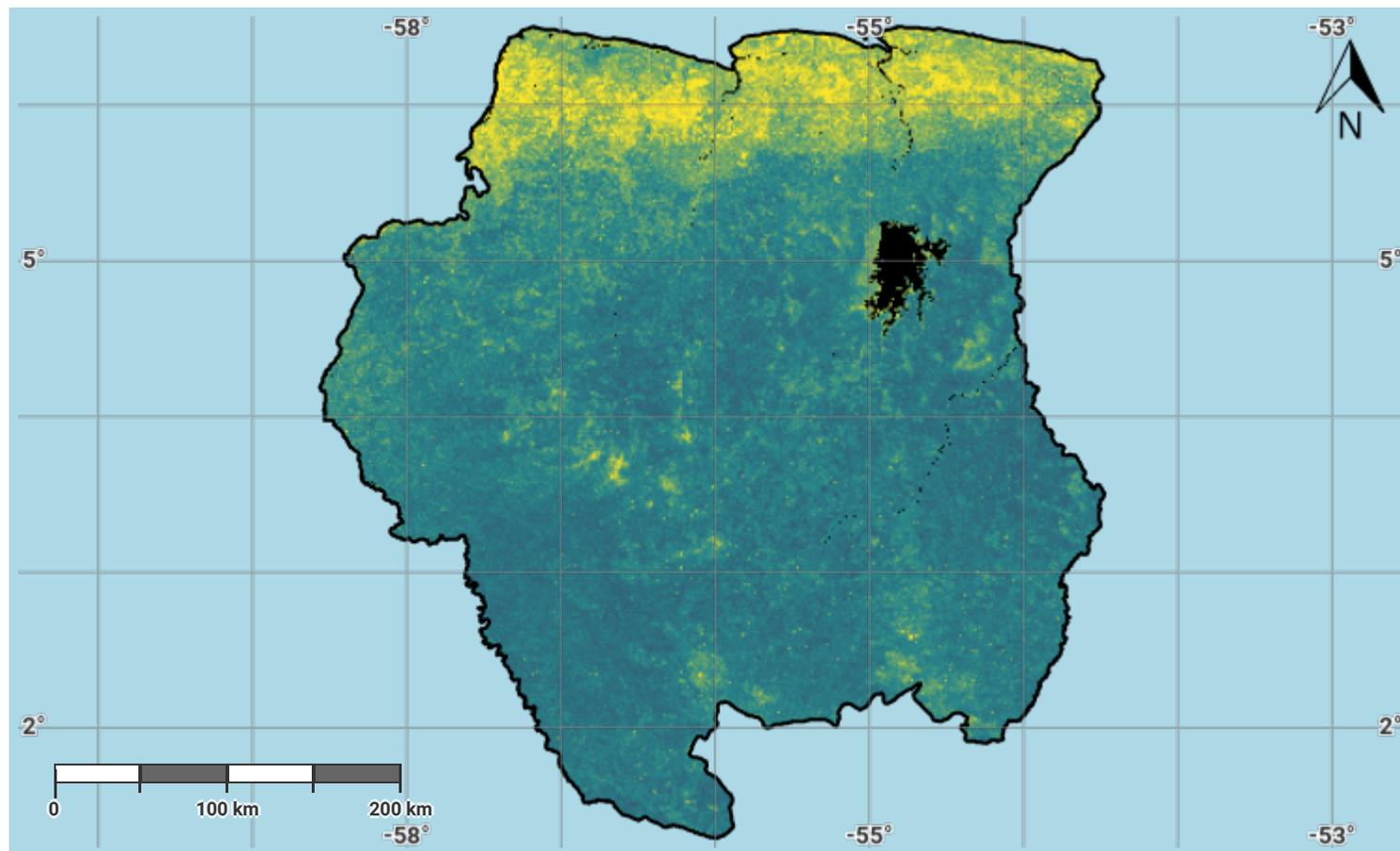
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Source Data Credits

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

Suriname – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

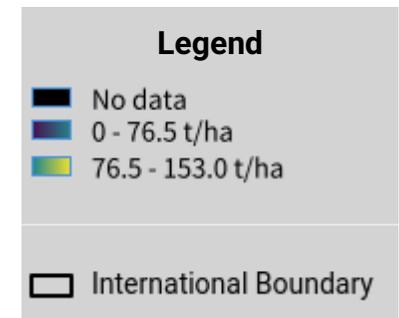
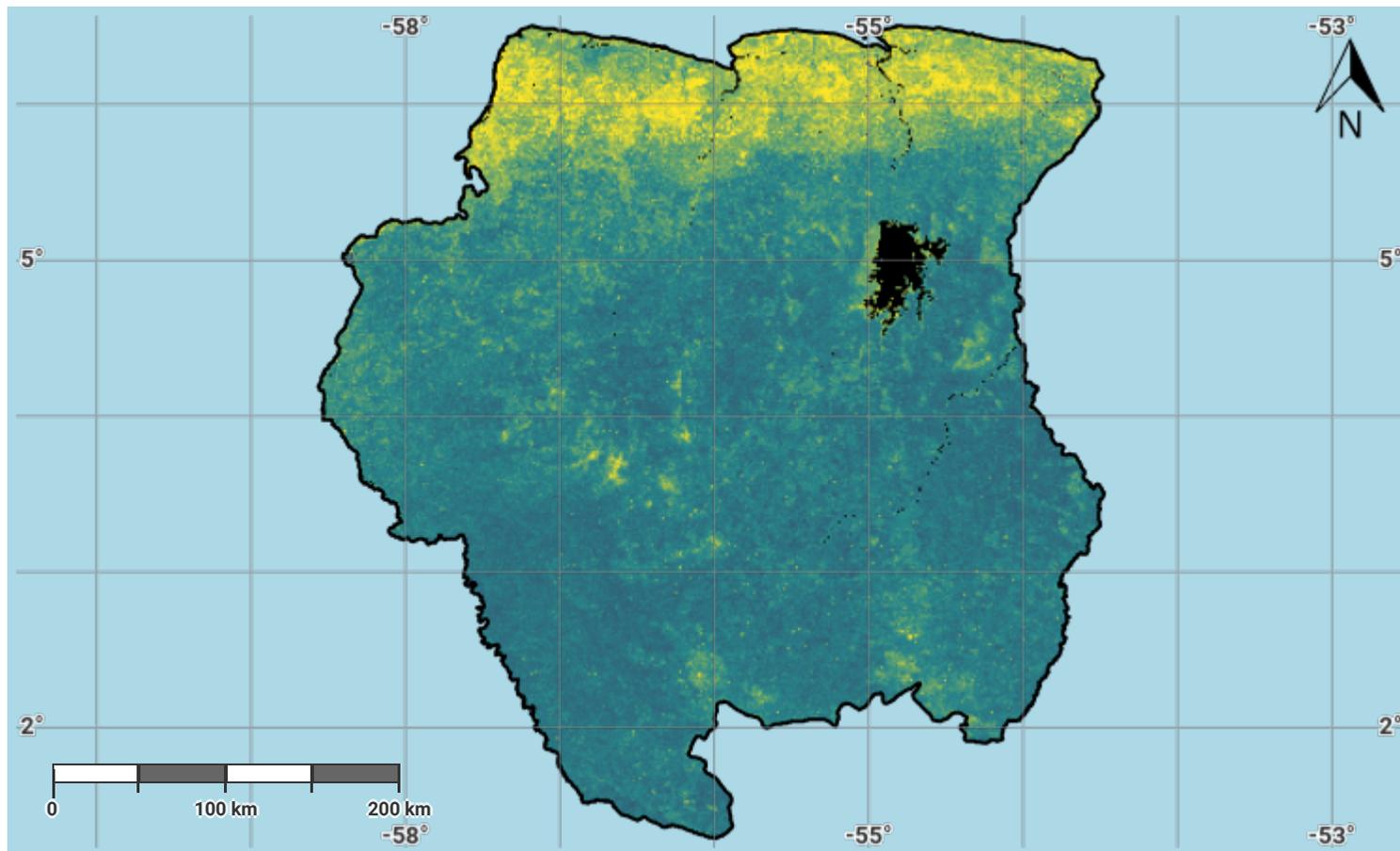
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Suriname – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

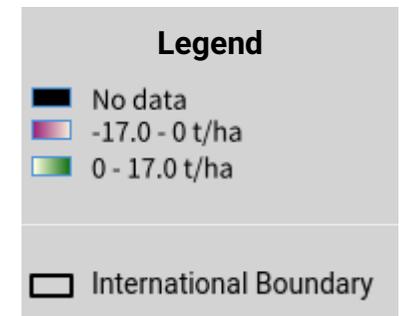
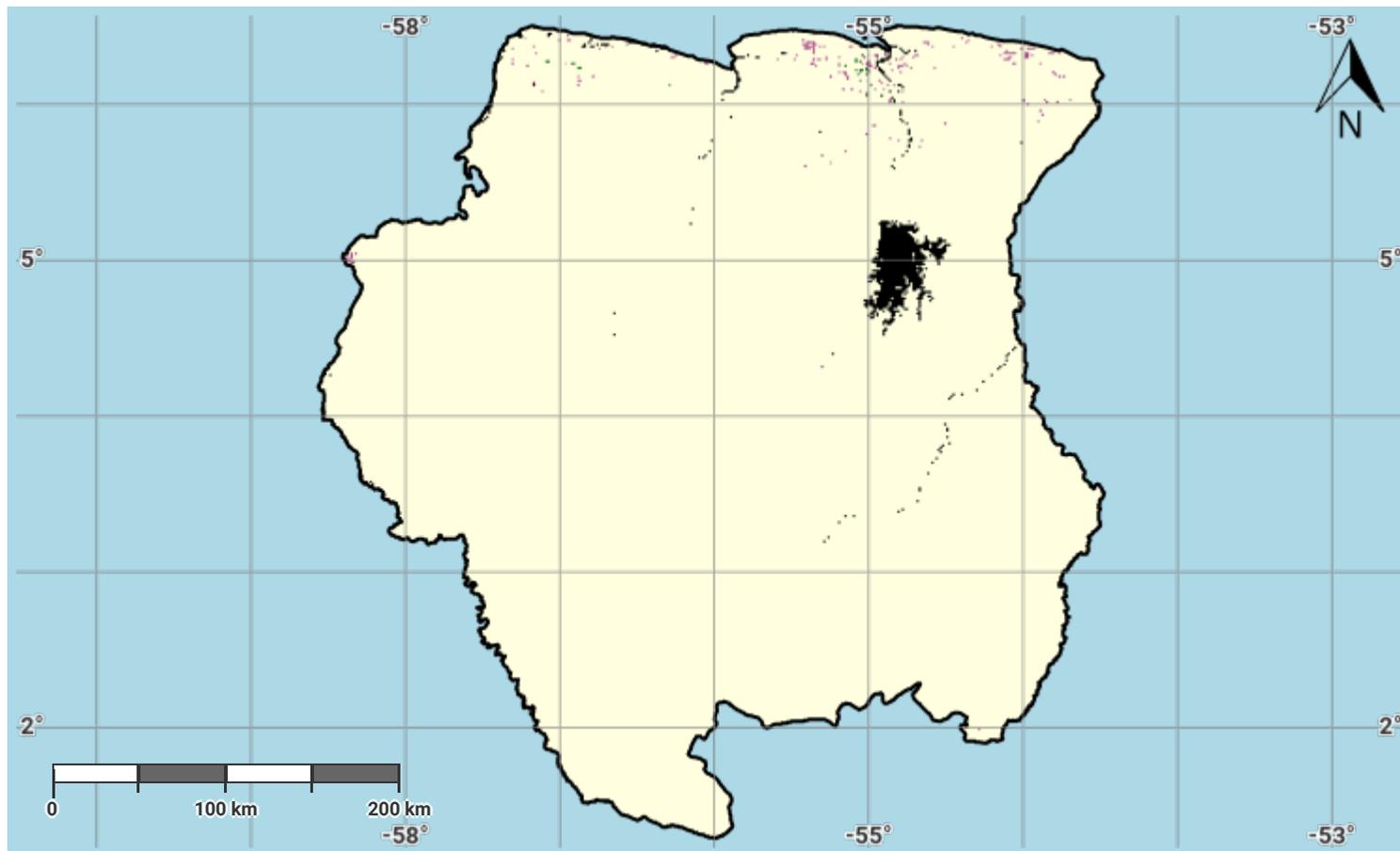
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Suriname – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

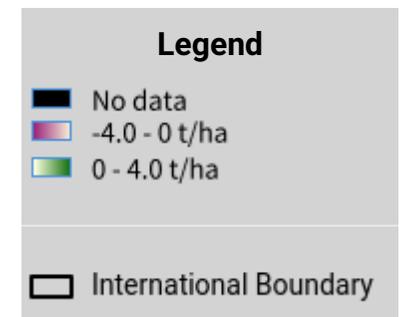
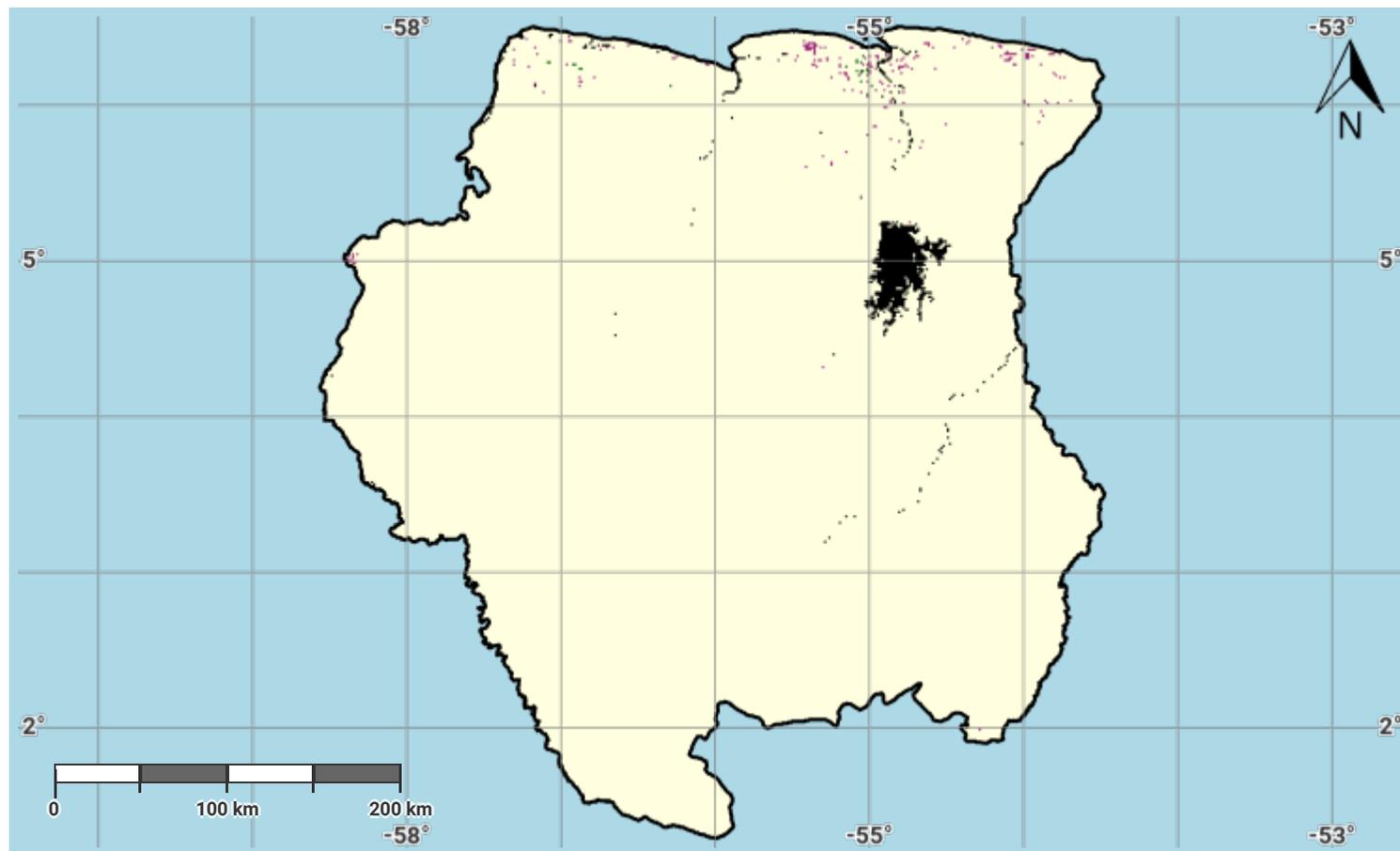
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Suriname – S01-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

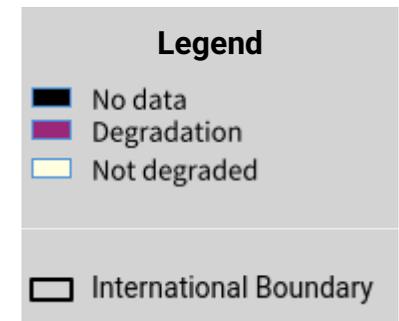
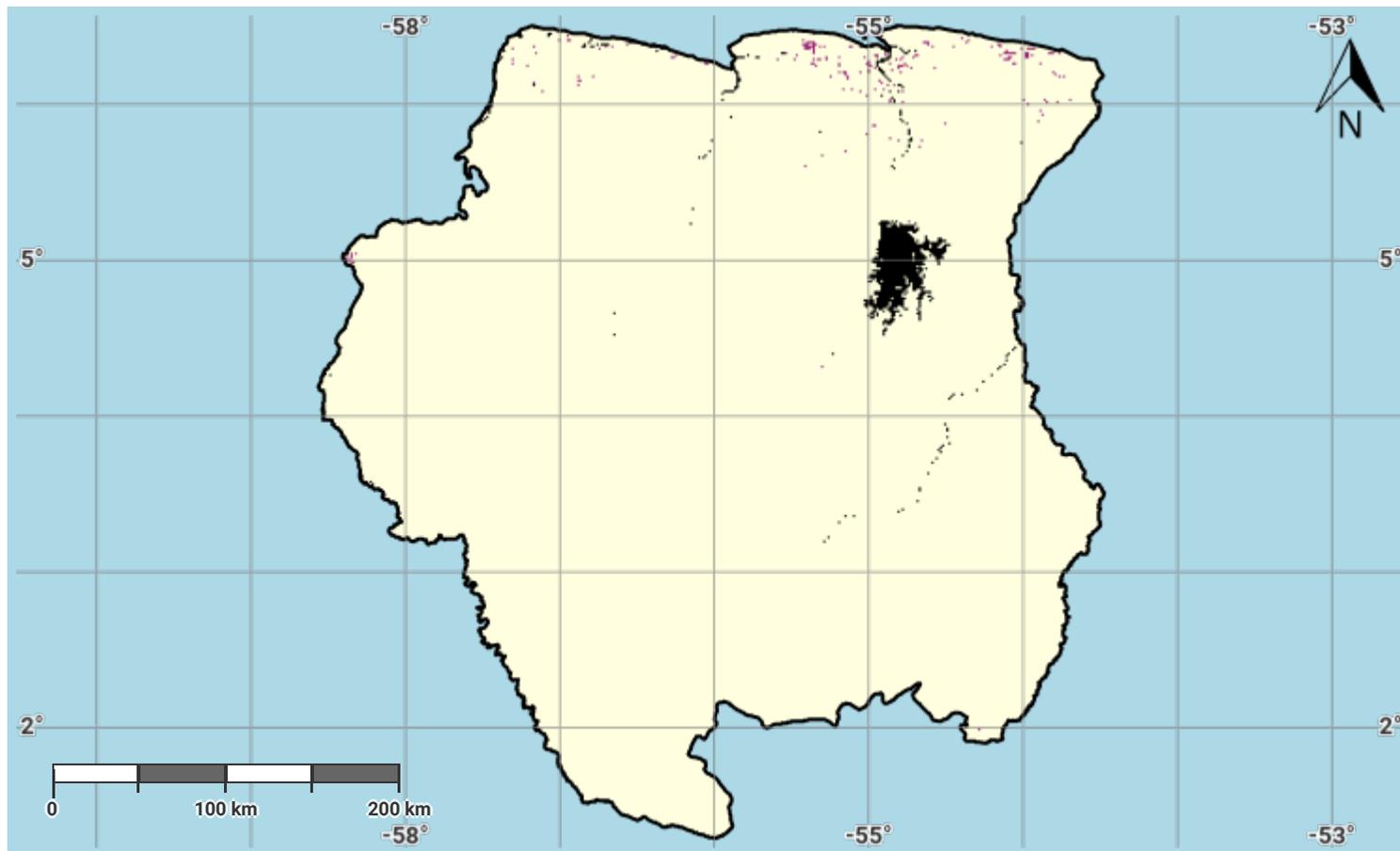
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Suriname – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

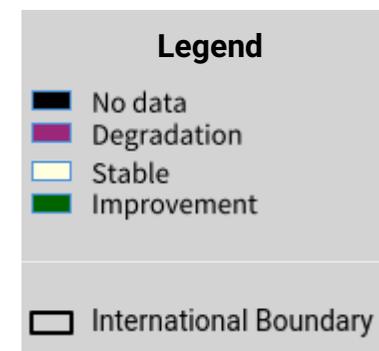
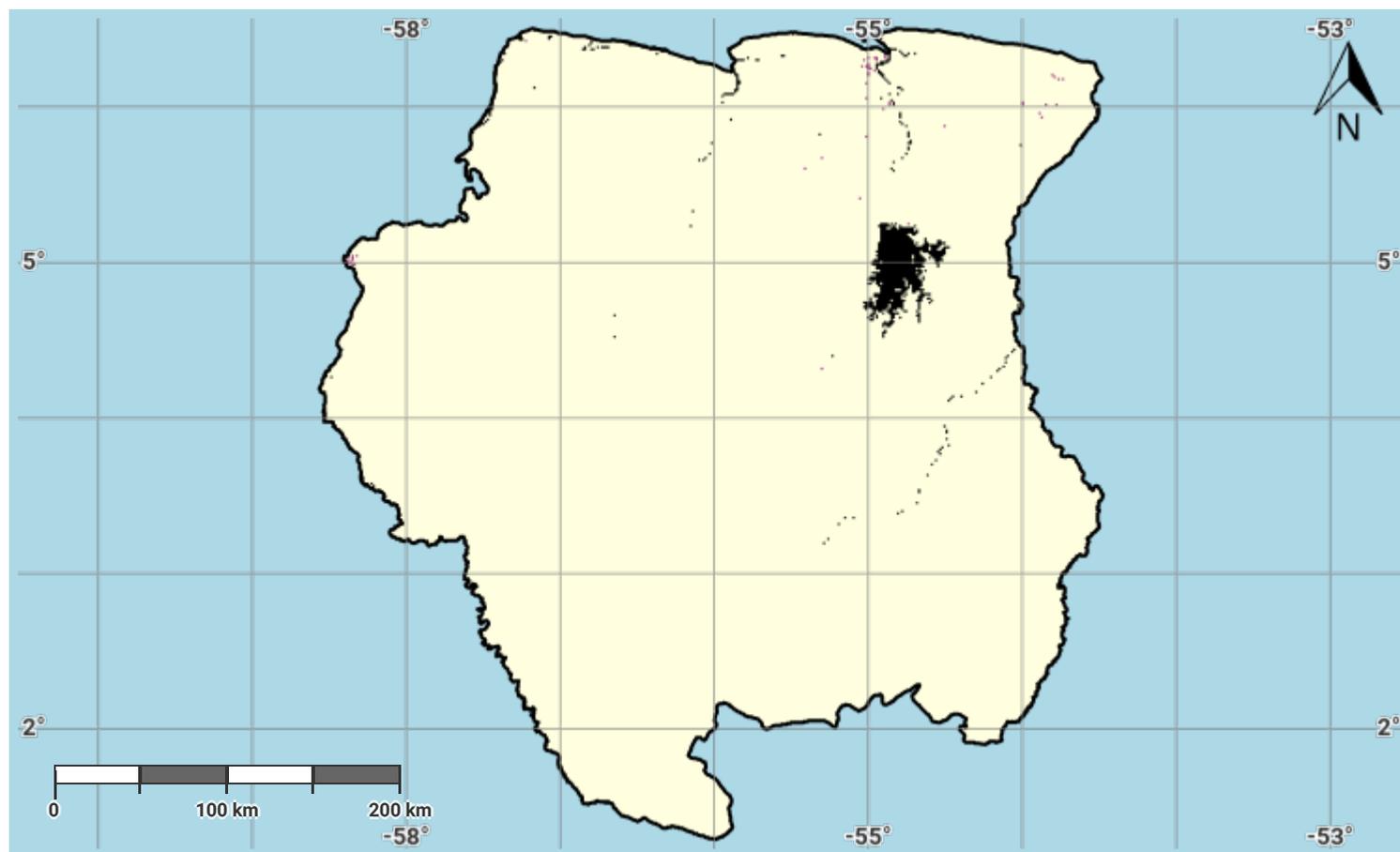
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Suriname – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

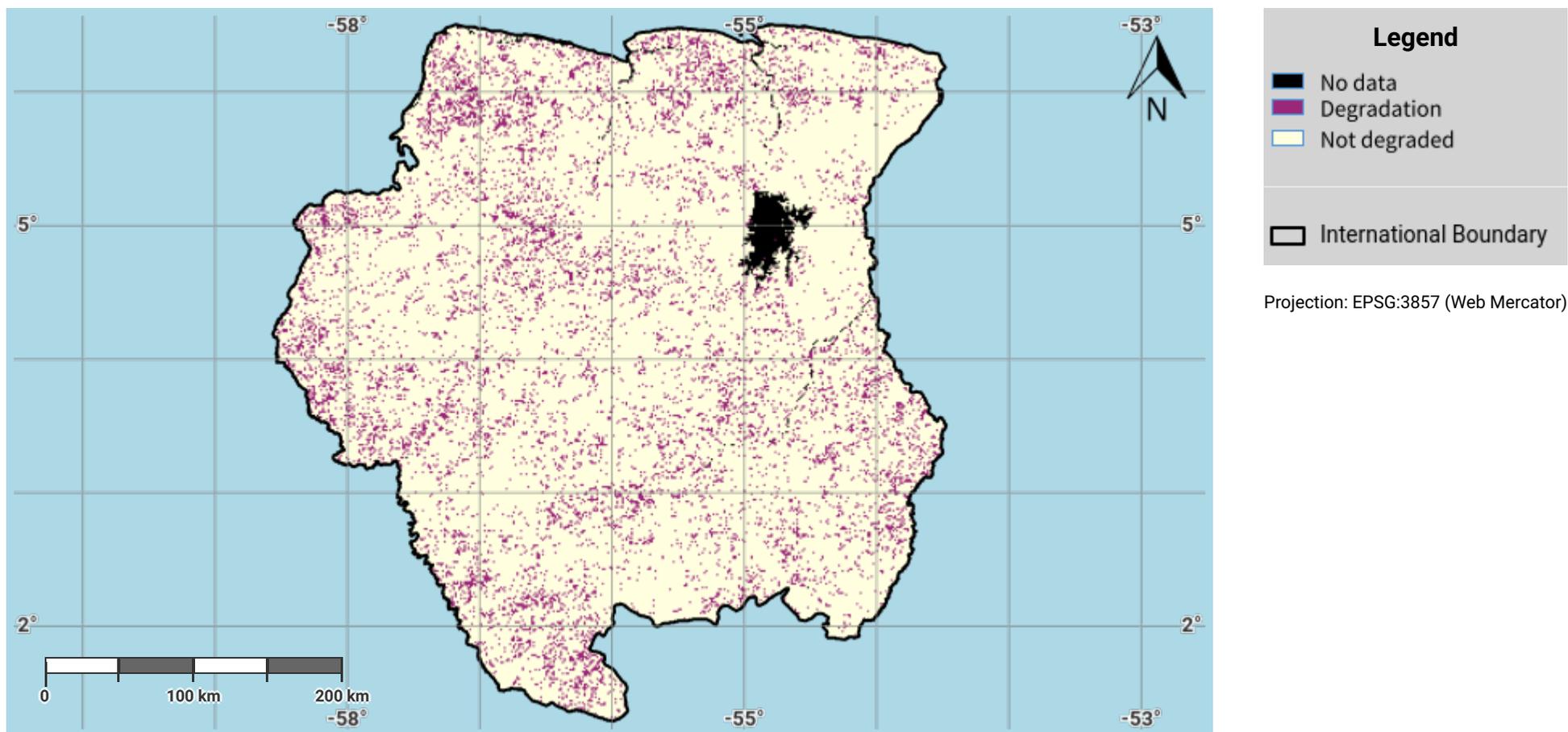
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Suriname – S01-4.M1

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



Disclaimer

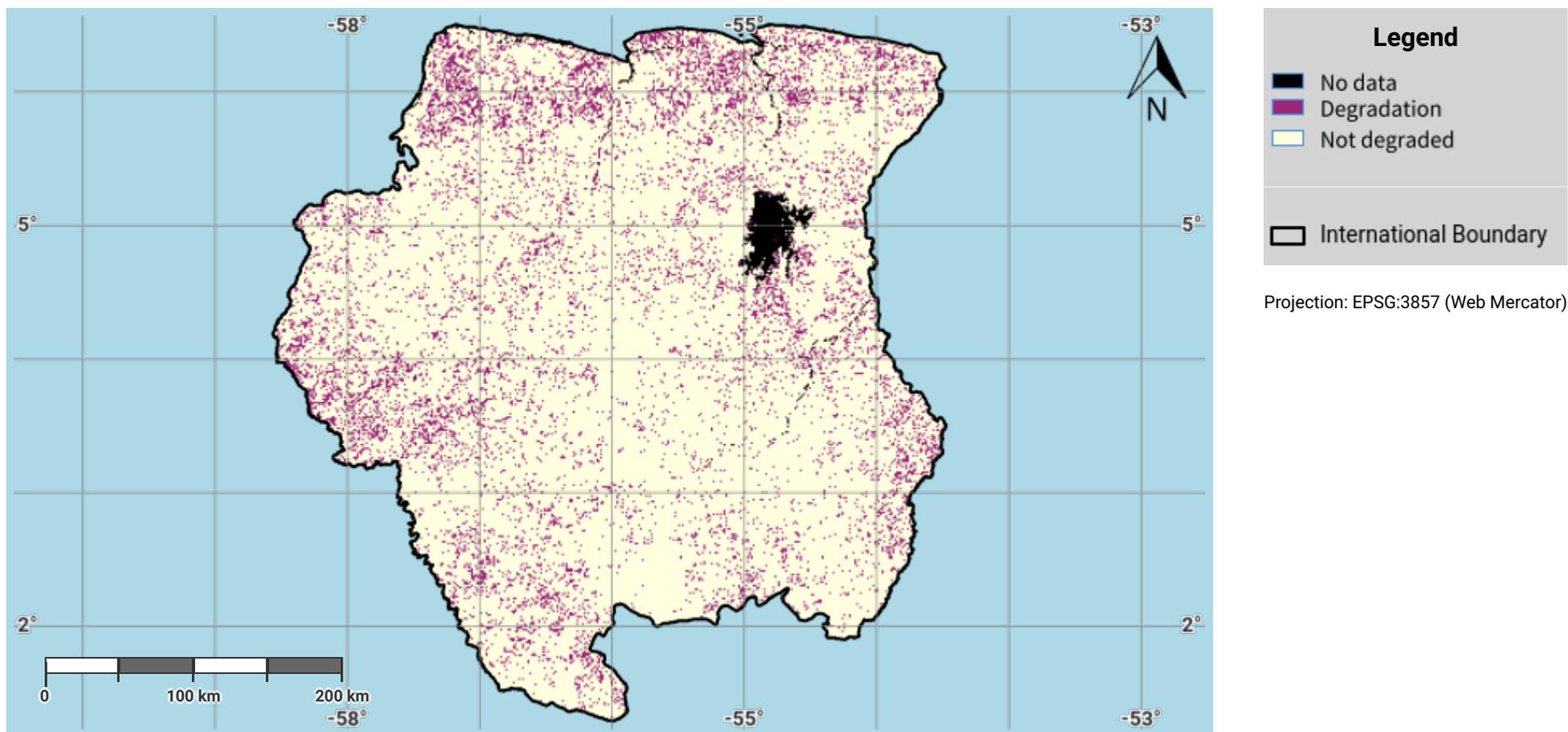
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- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: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

Suriname – S01-4.M2

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



Disclaimer

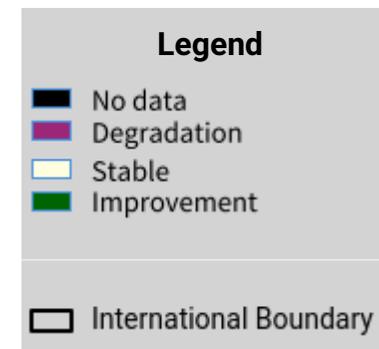
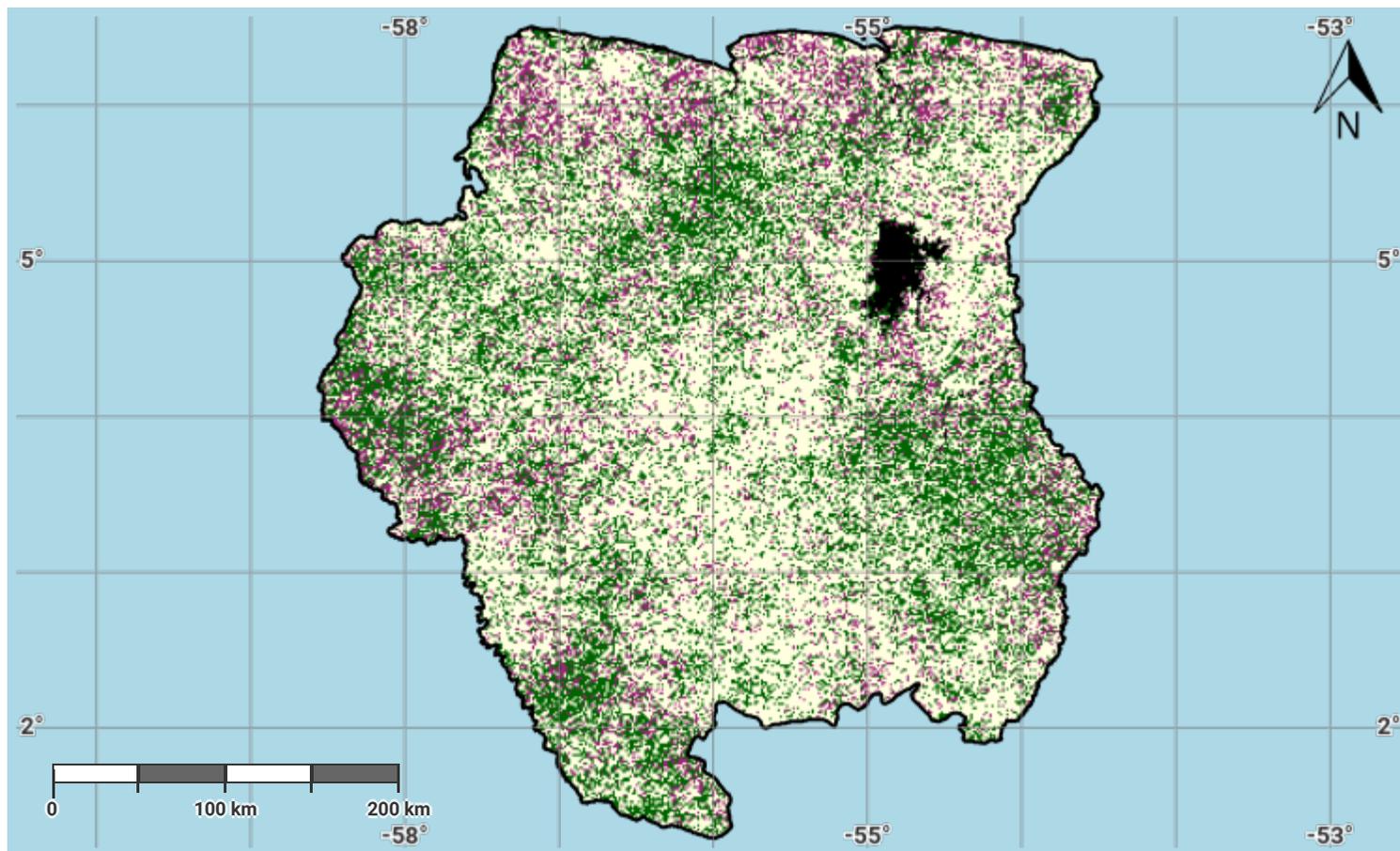
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Suriname – S01-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

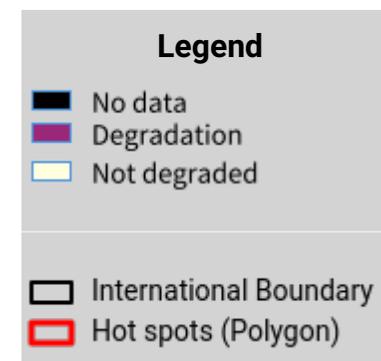
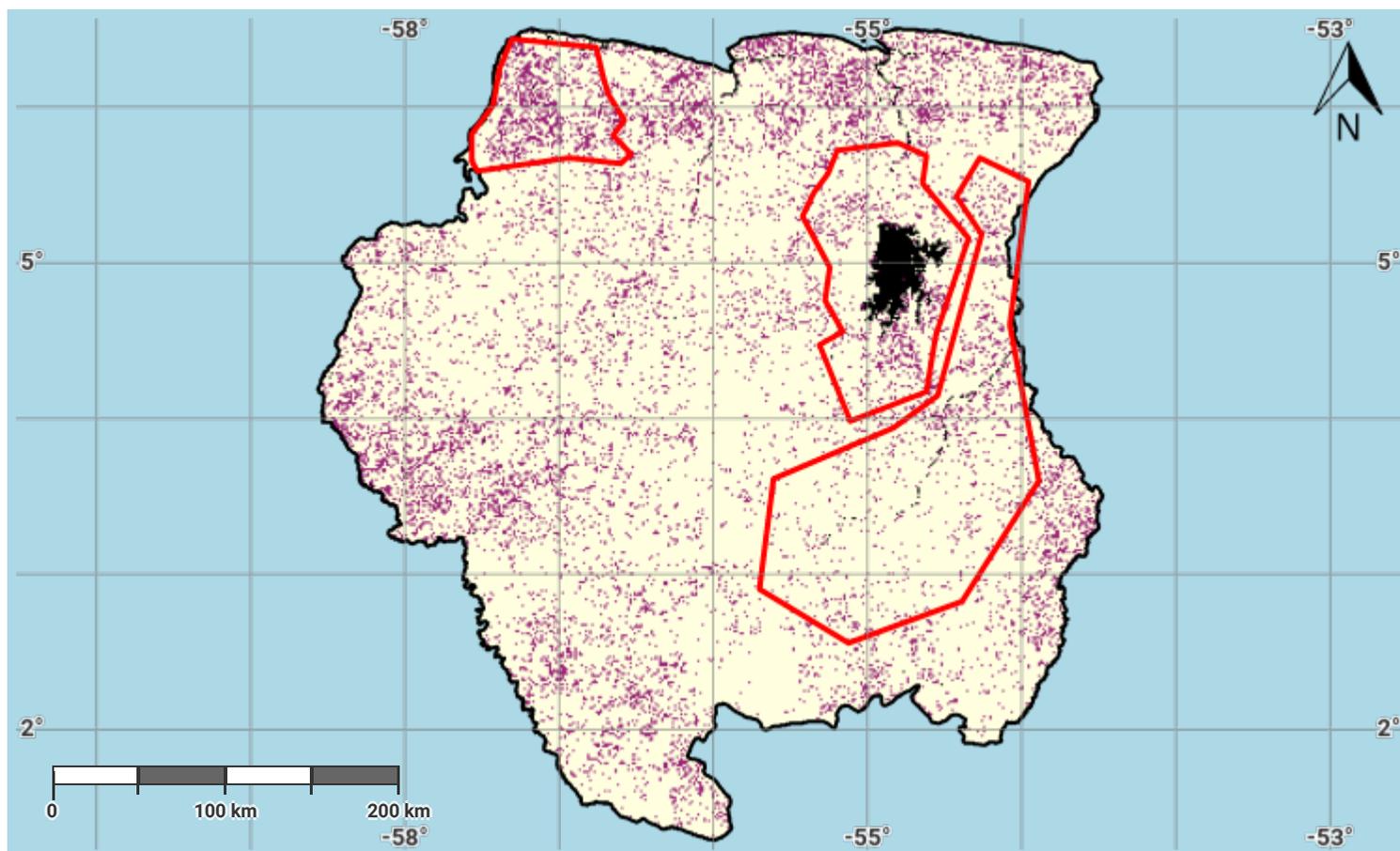
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Suriname – S01-4.M5 Land Degradation Hotspots



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

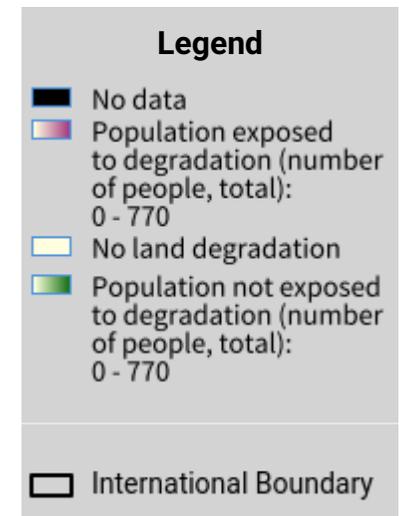
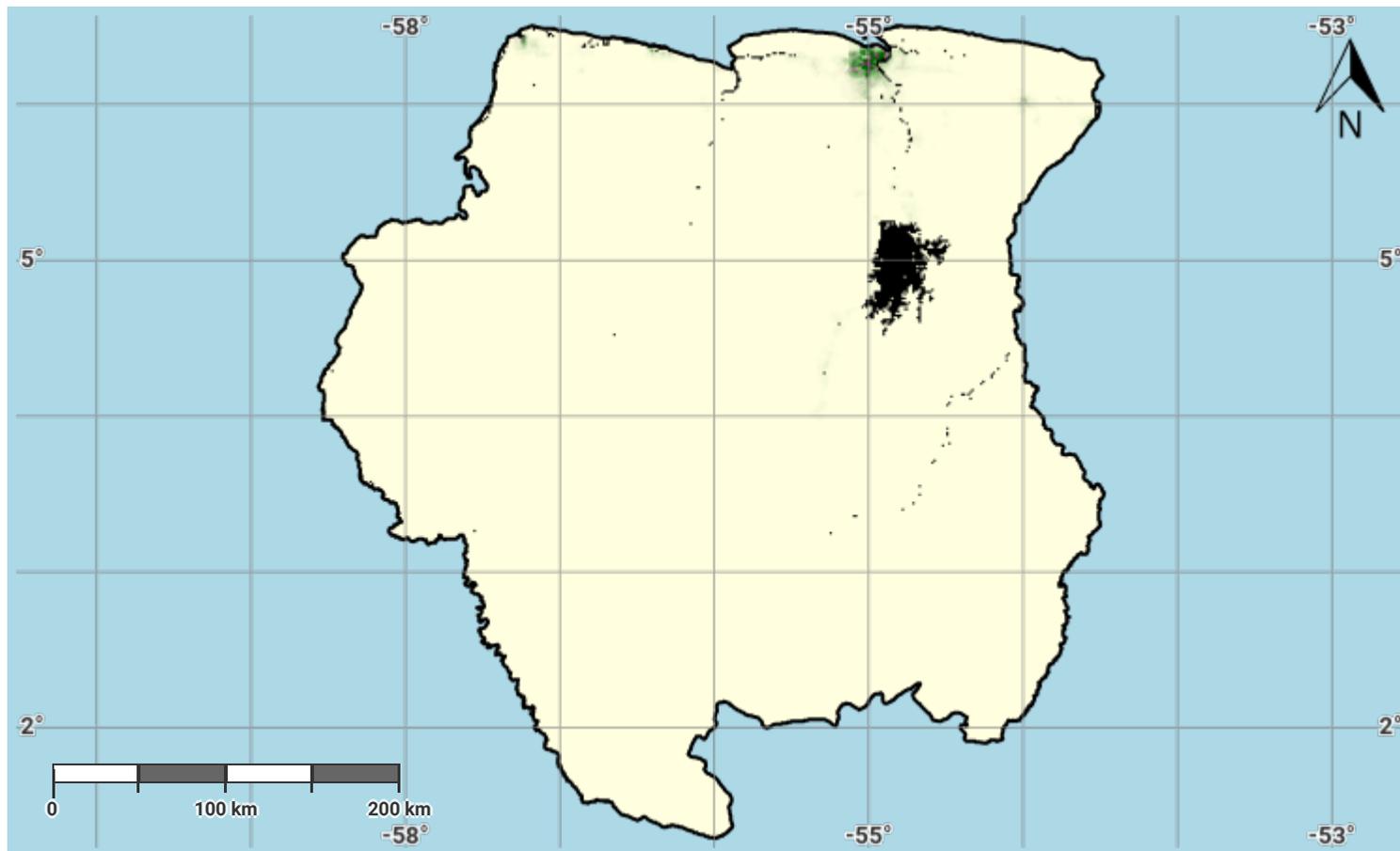
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Source Data Credits

- 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 Suriname.

Suriname – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

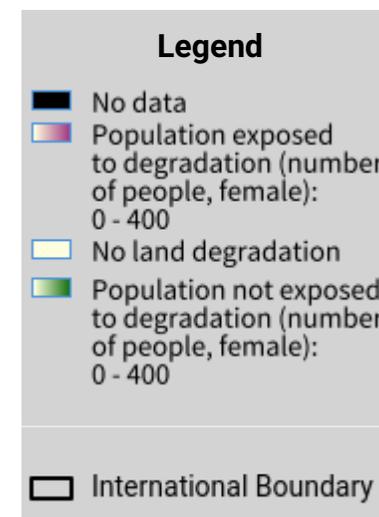
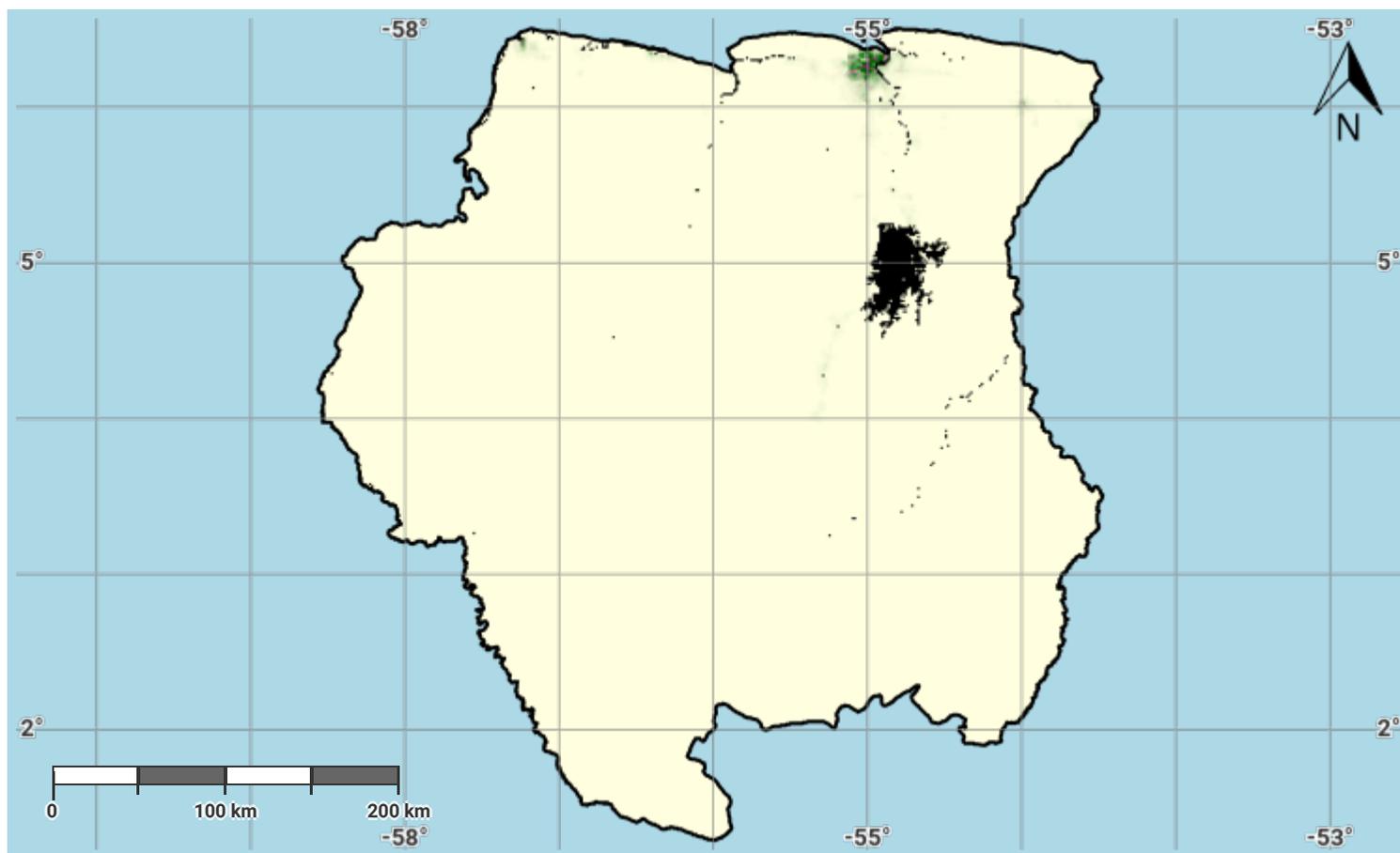
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Source Data Credits

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

Suriname – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

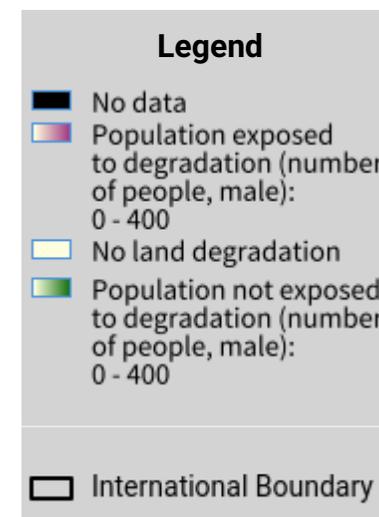
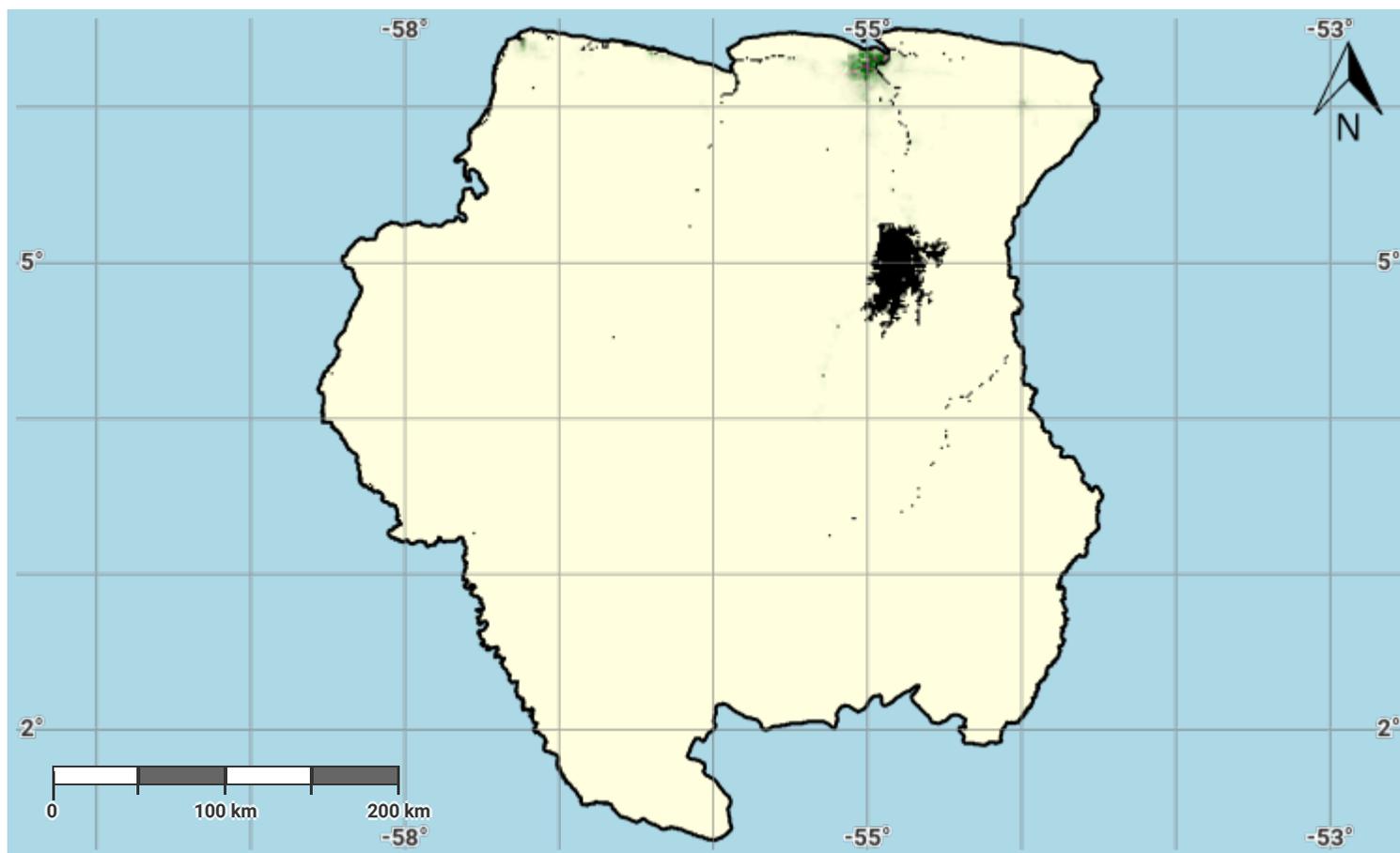
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Suriname – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

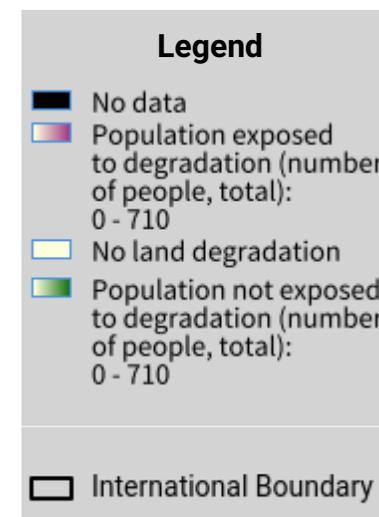
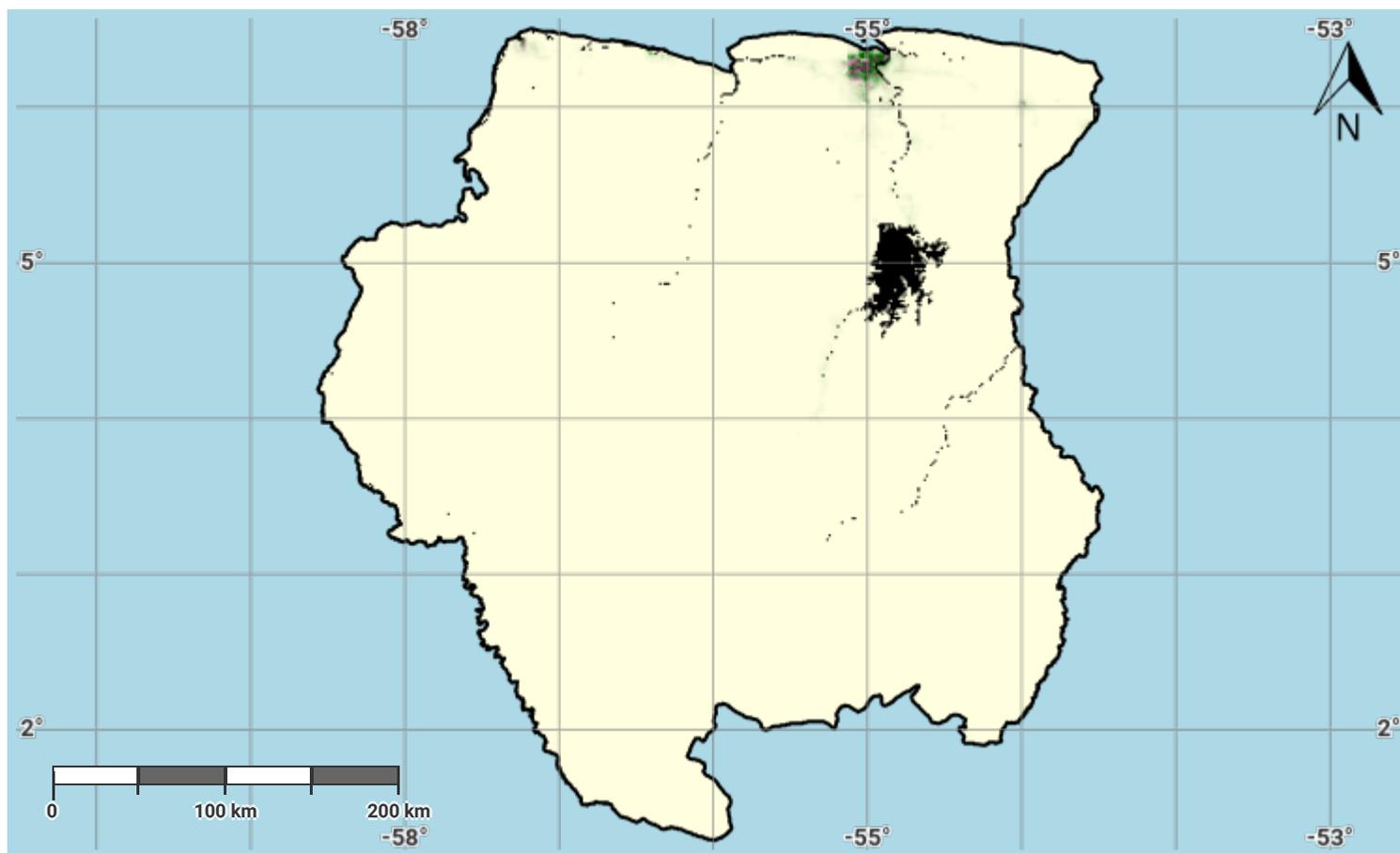
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Suriname – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

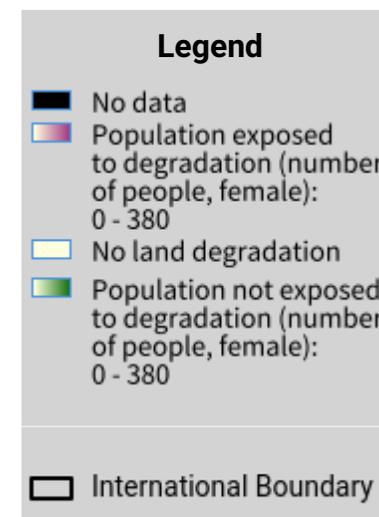
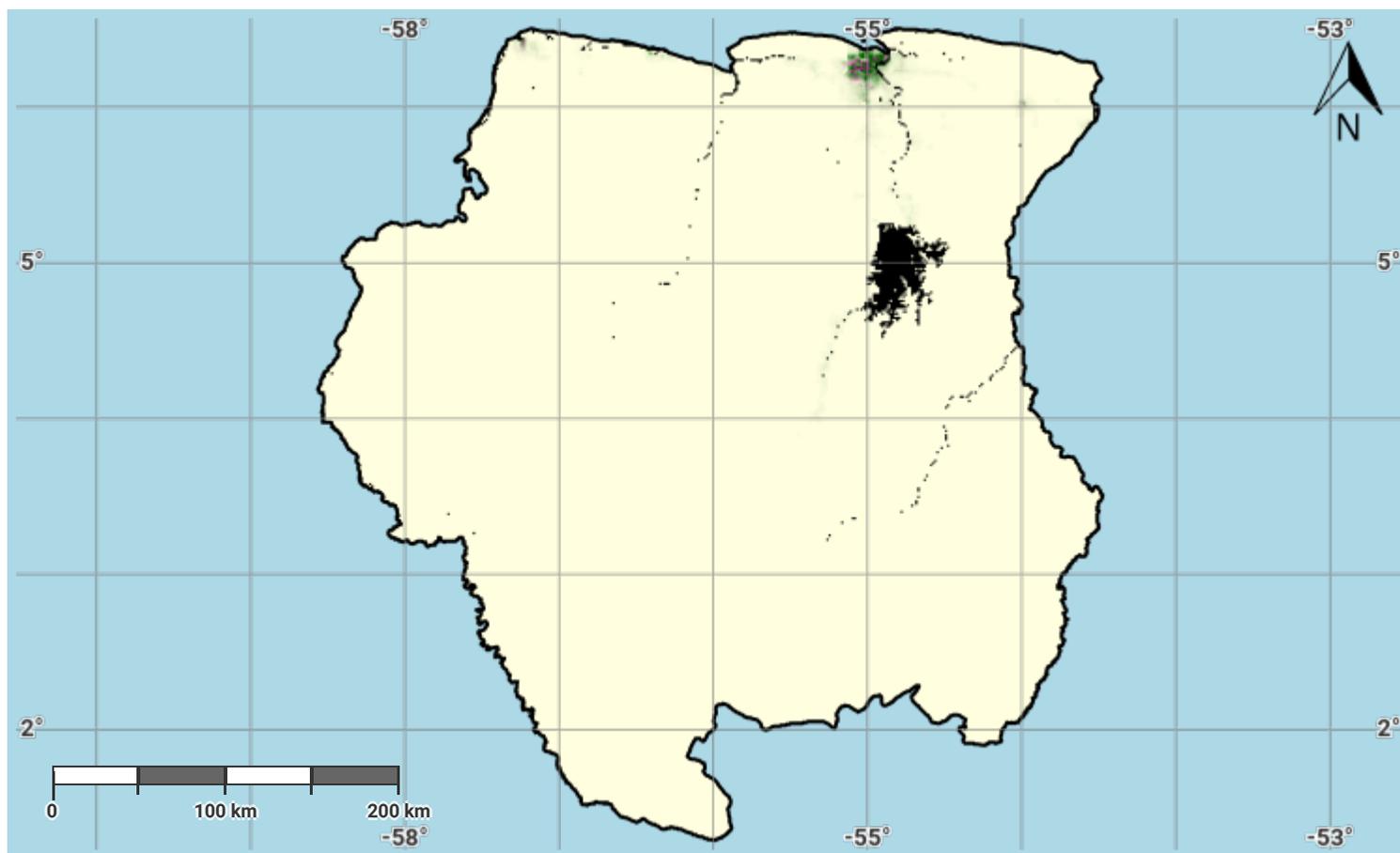
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Source Data Credits

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

Suriname – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

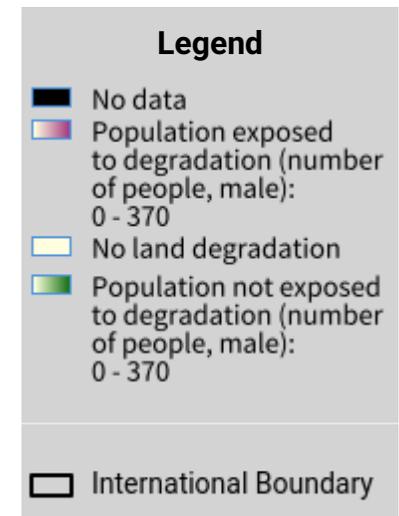
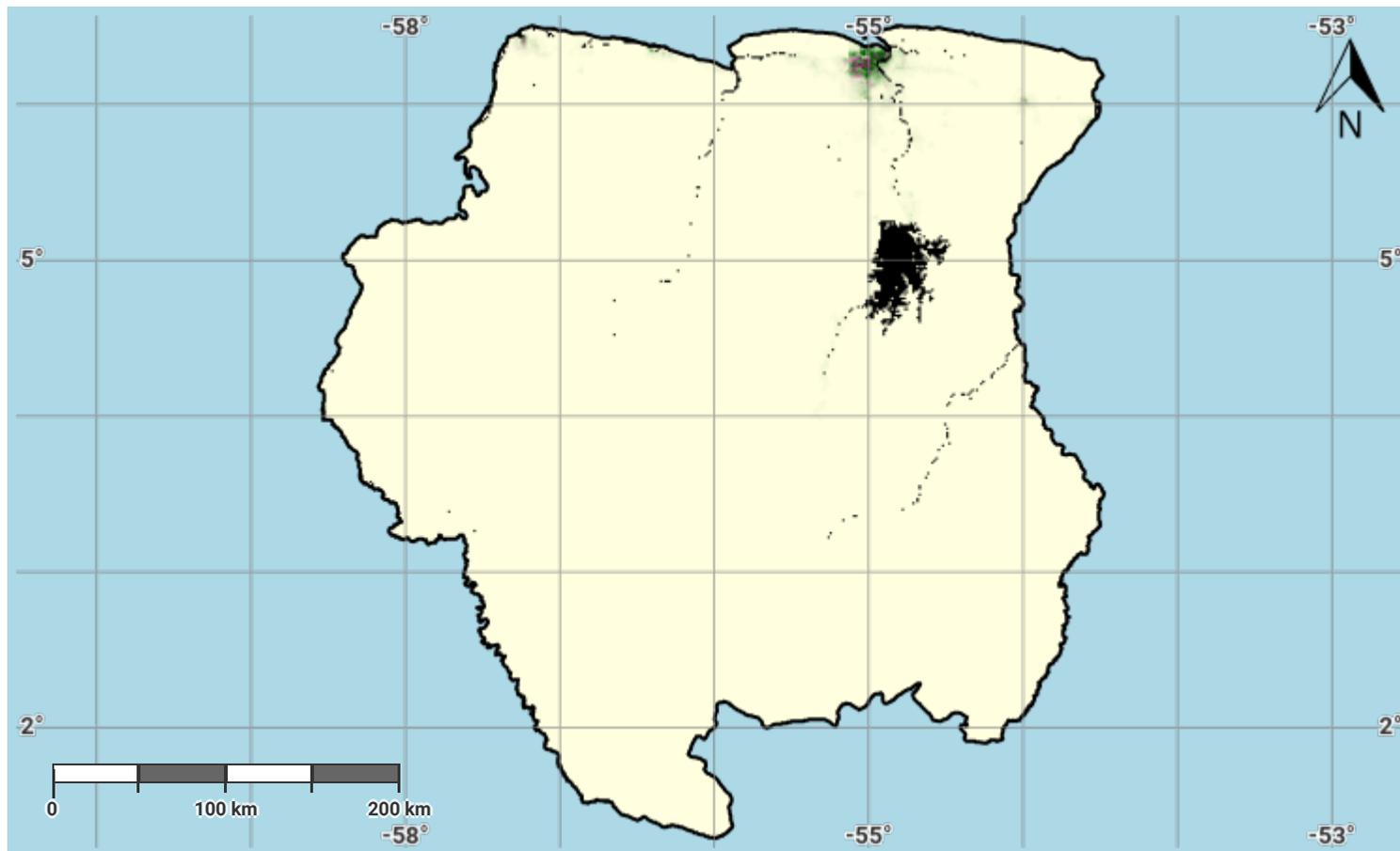
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Suriname – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

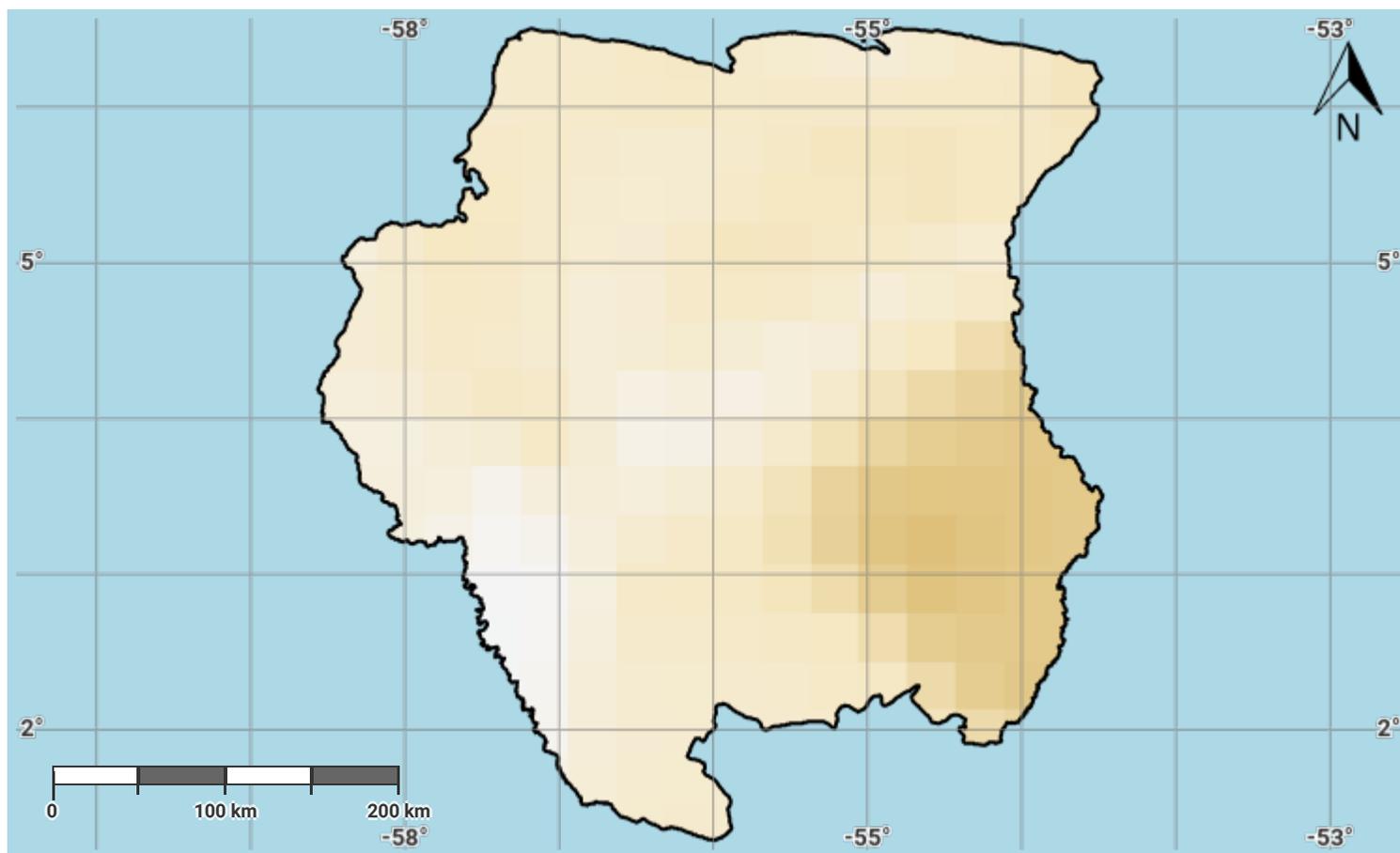
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Suriname – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

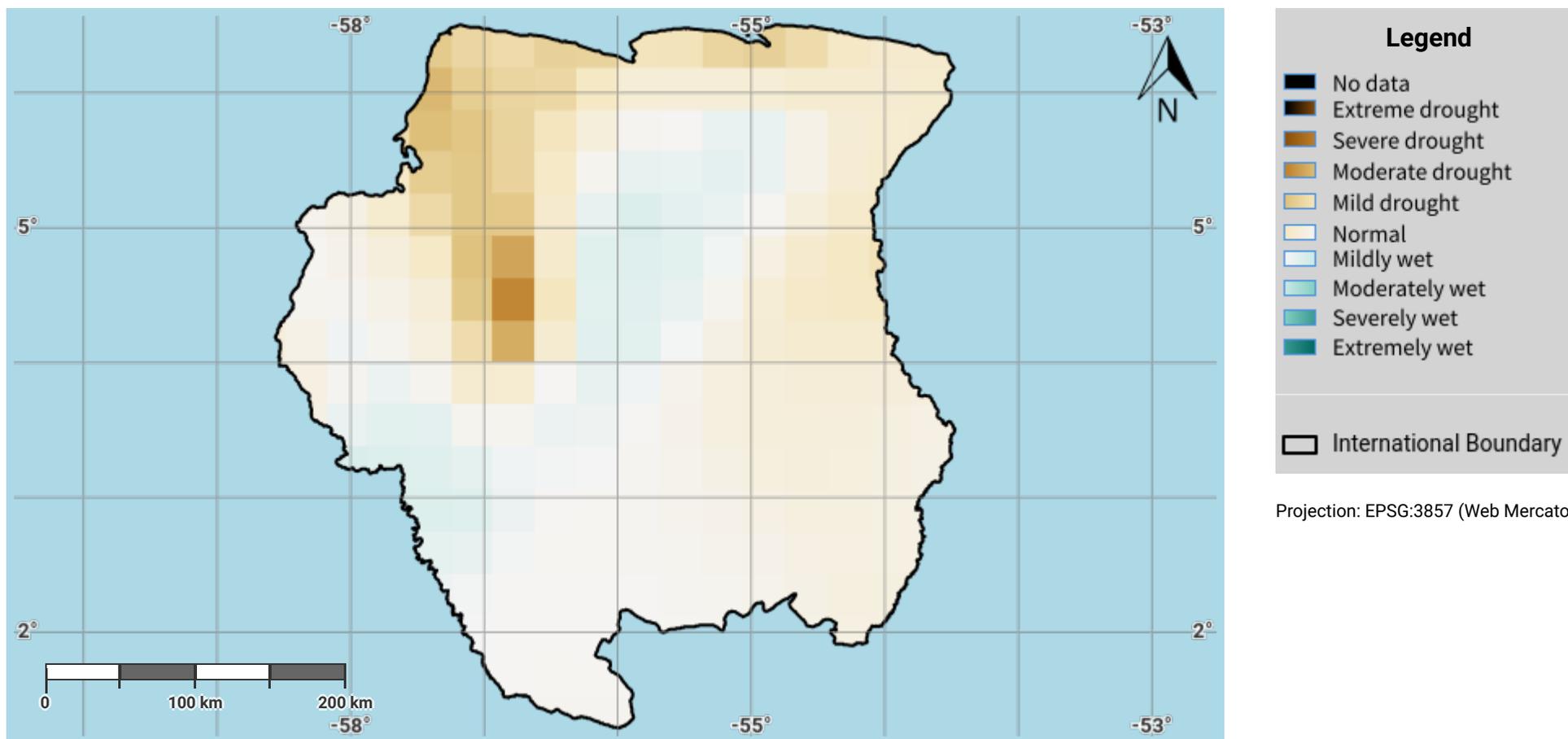
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Source Data Credits

- 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

Suriname – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

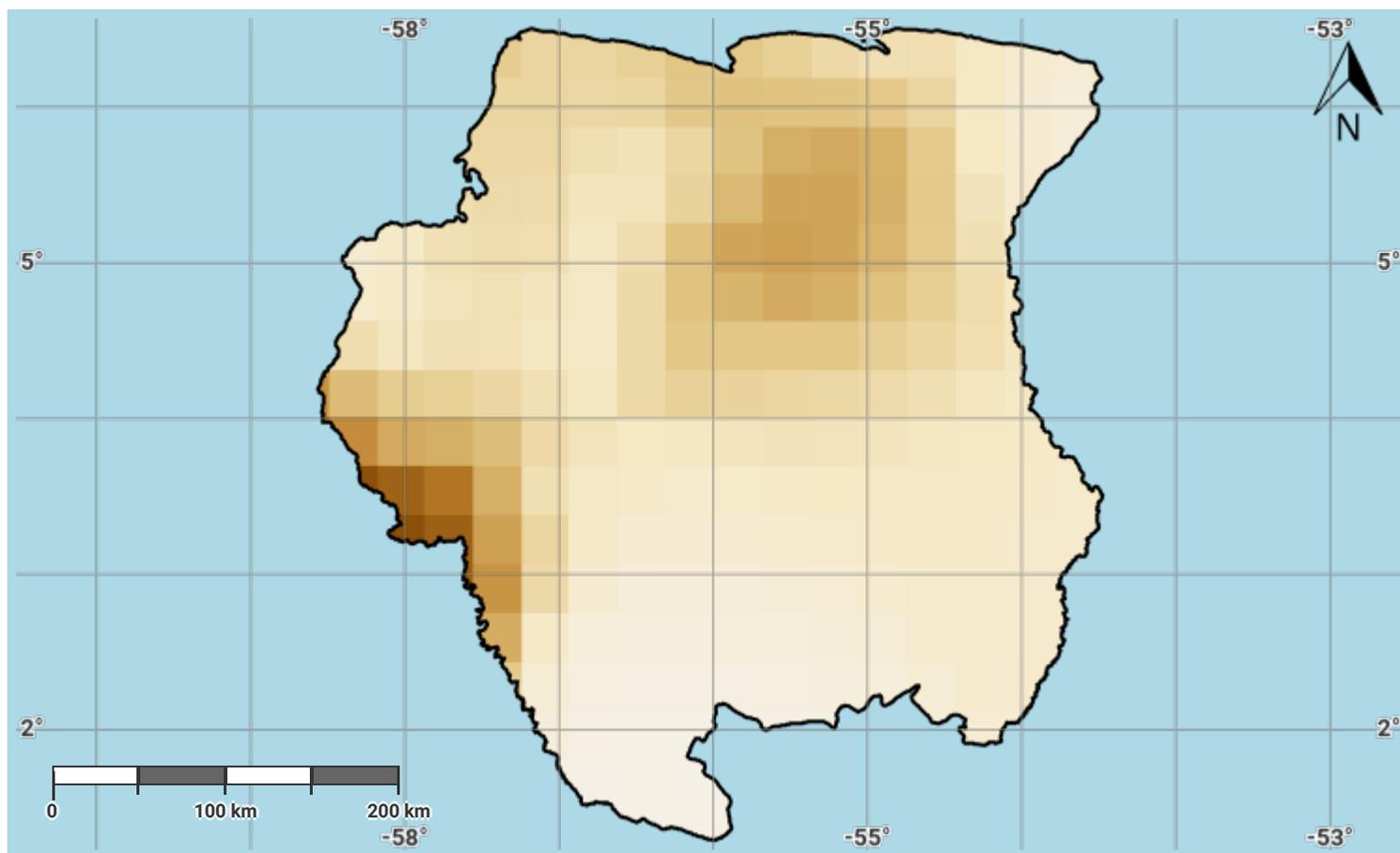
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Suriname – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

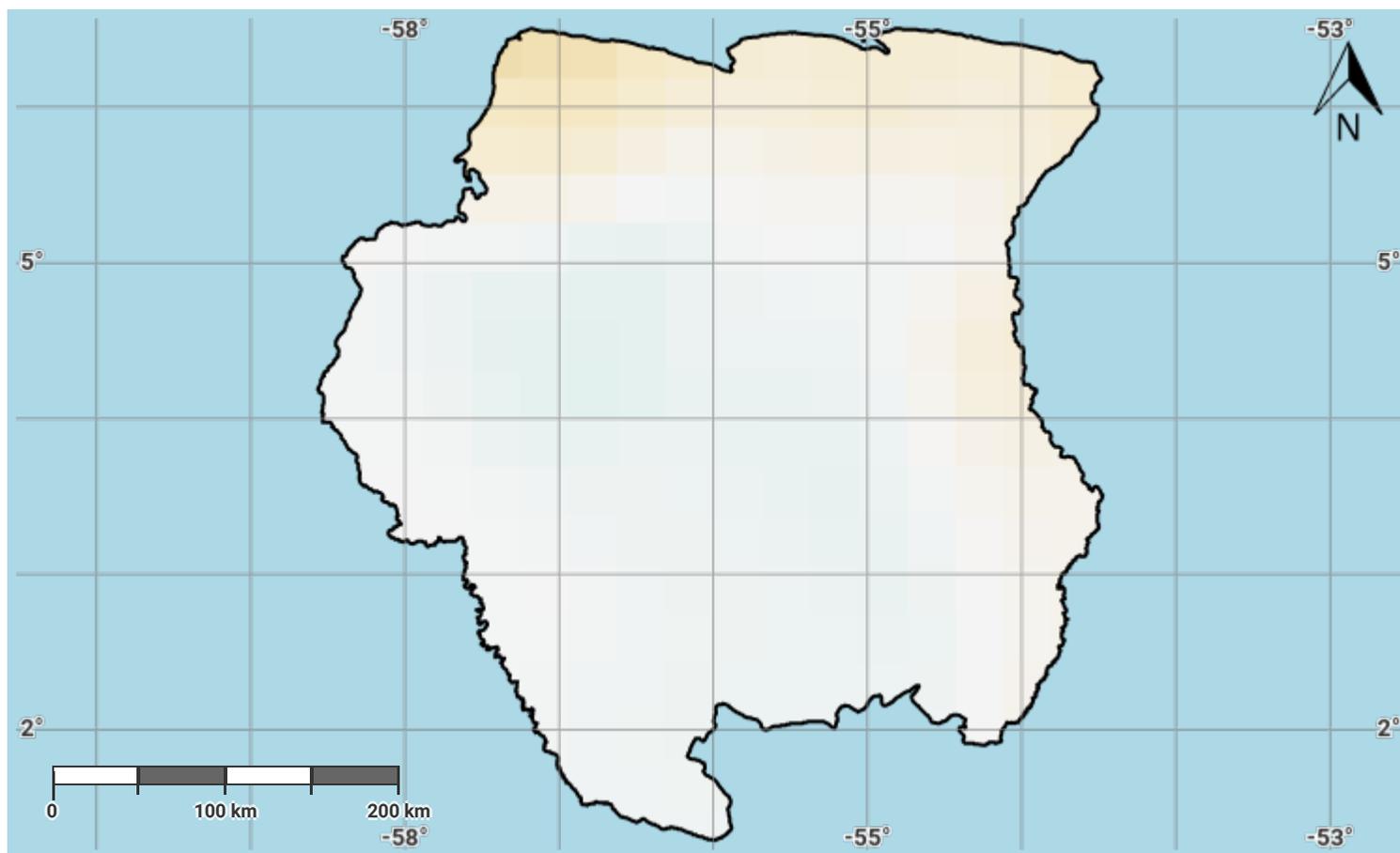
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Suriname – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

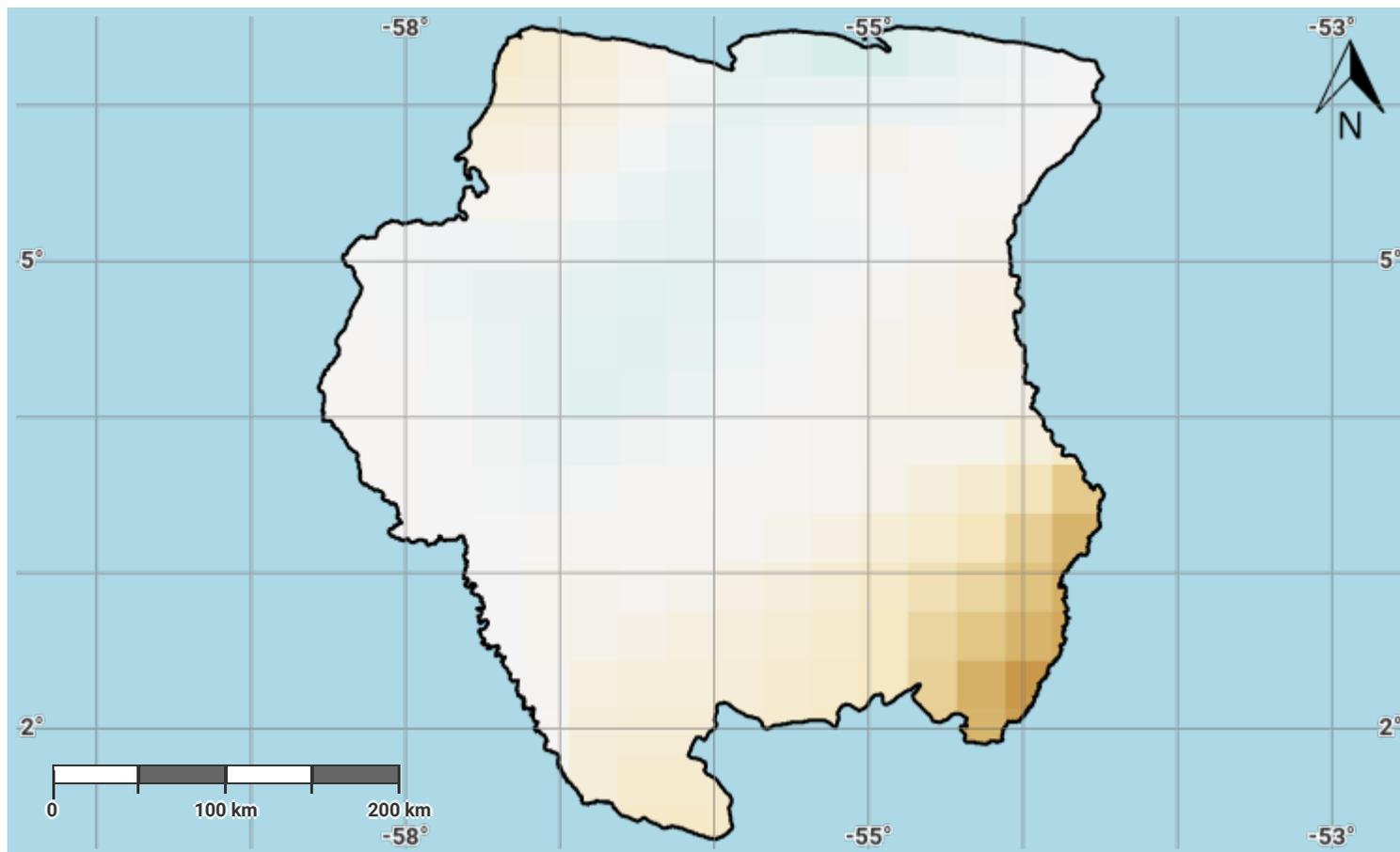
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Suriname – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

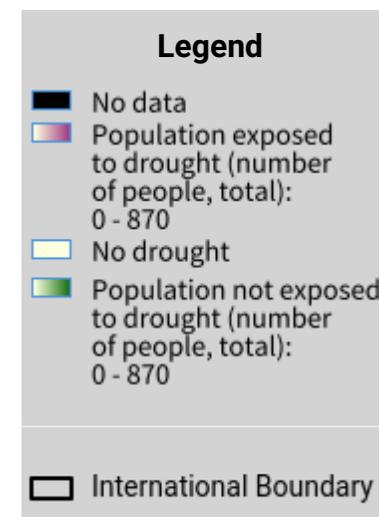
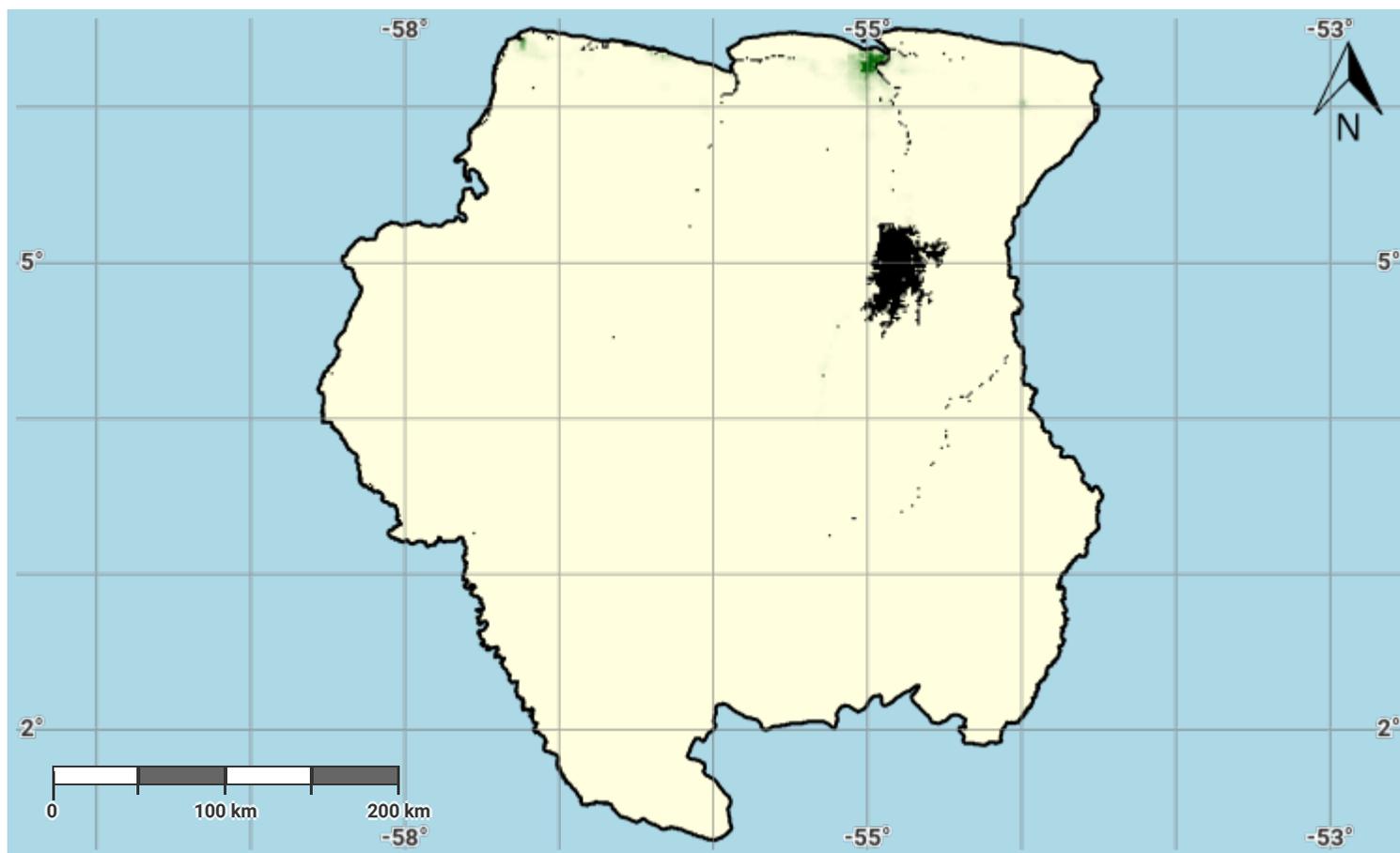
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Suriname – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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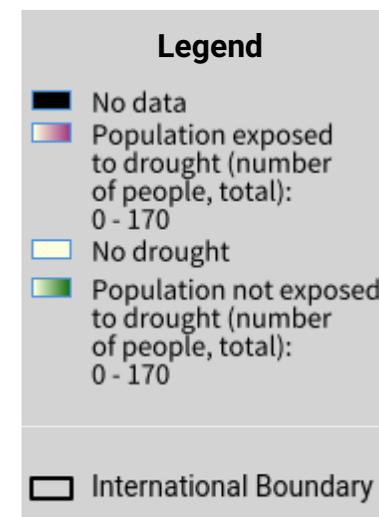
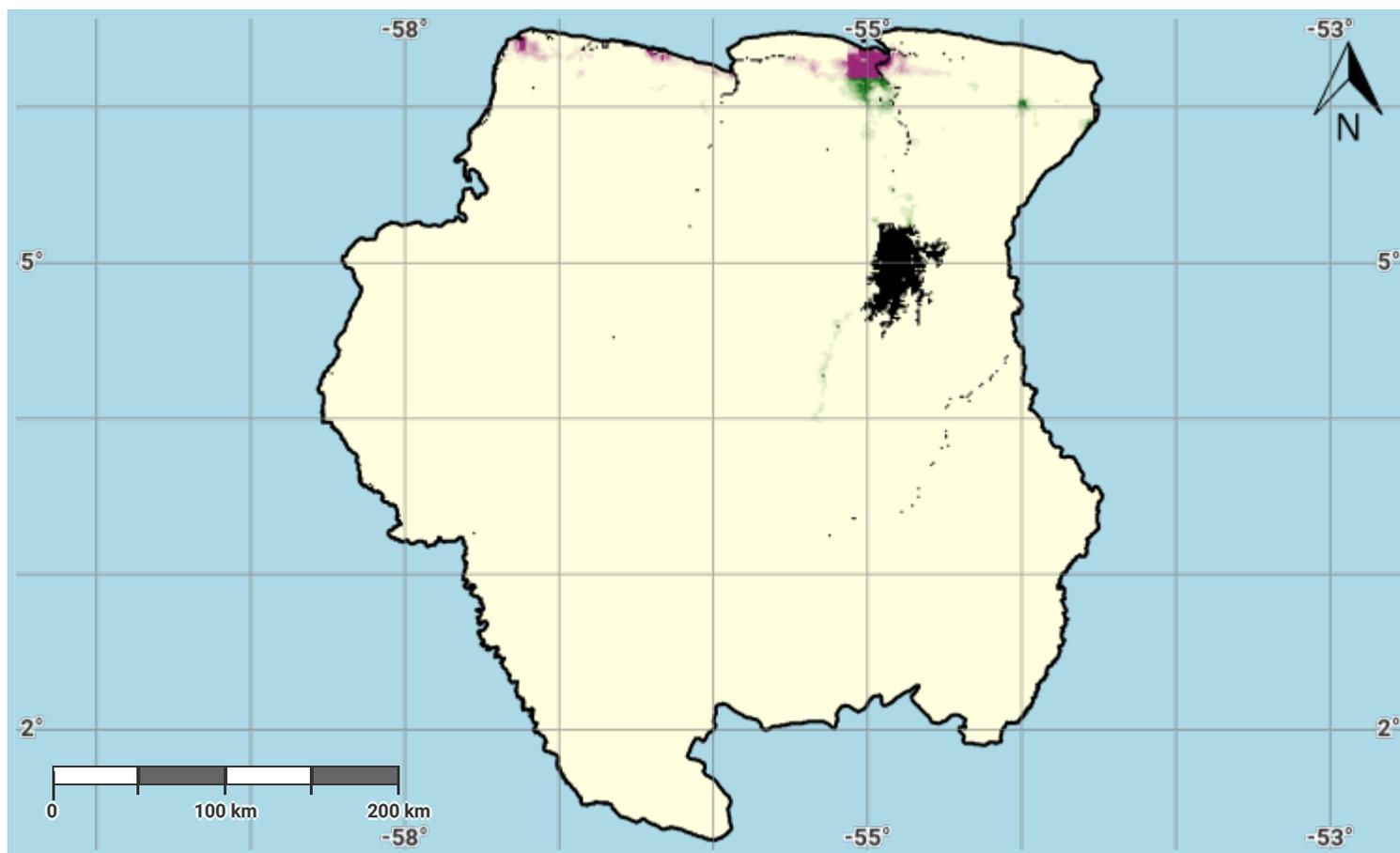
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Suriname – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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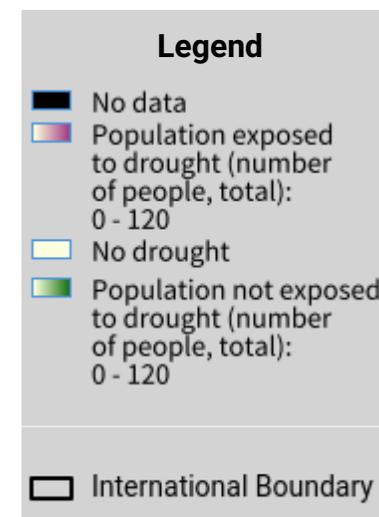
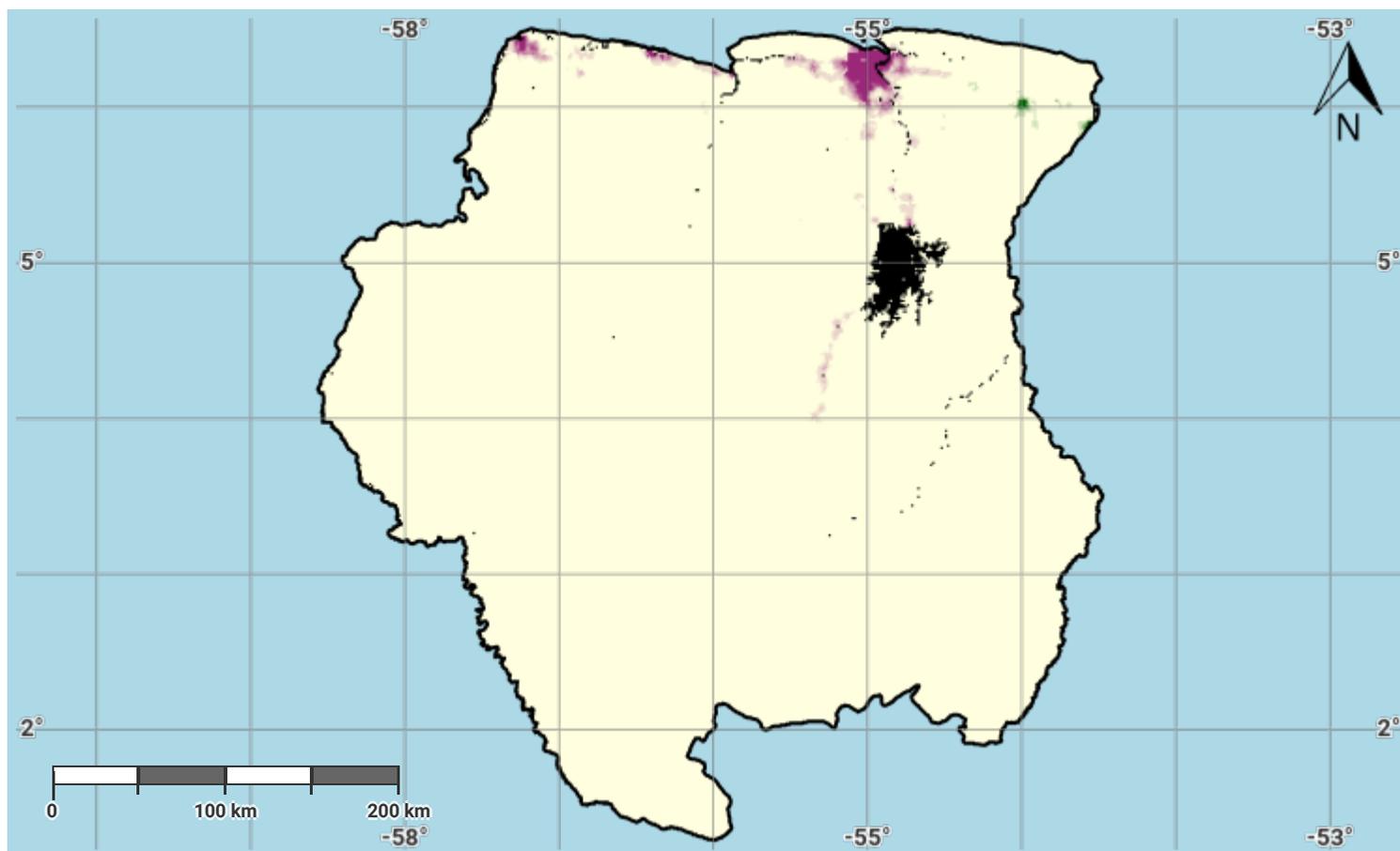
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Suriname – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

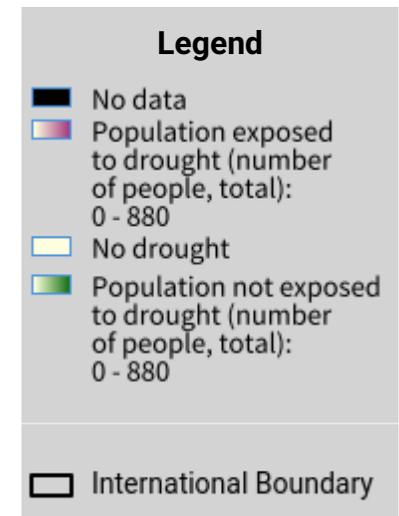
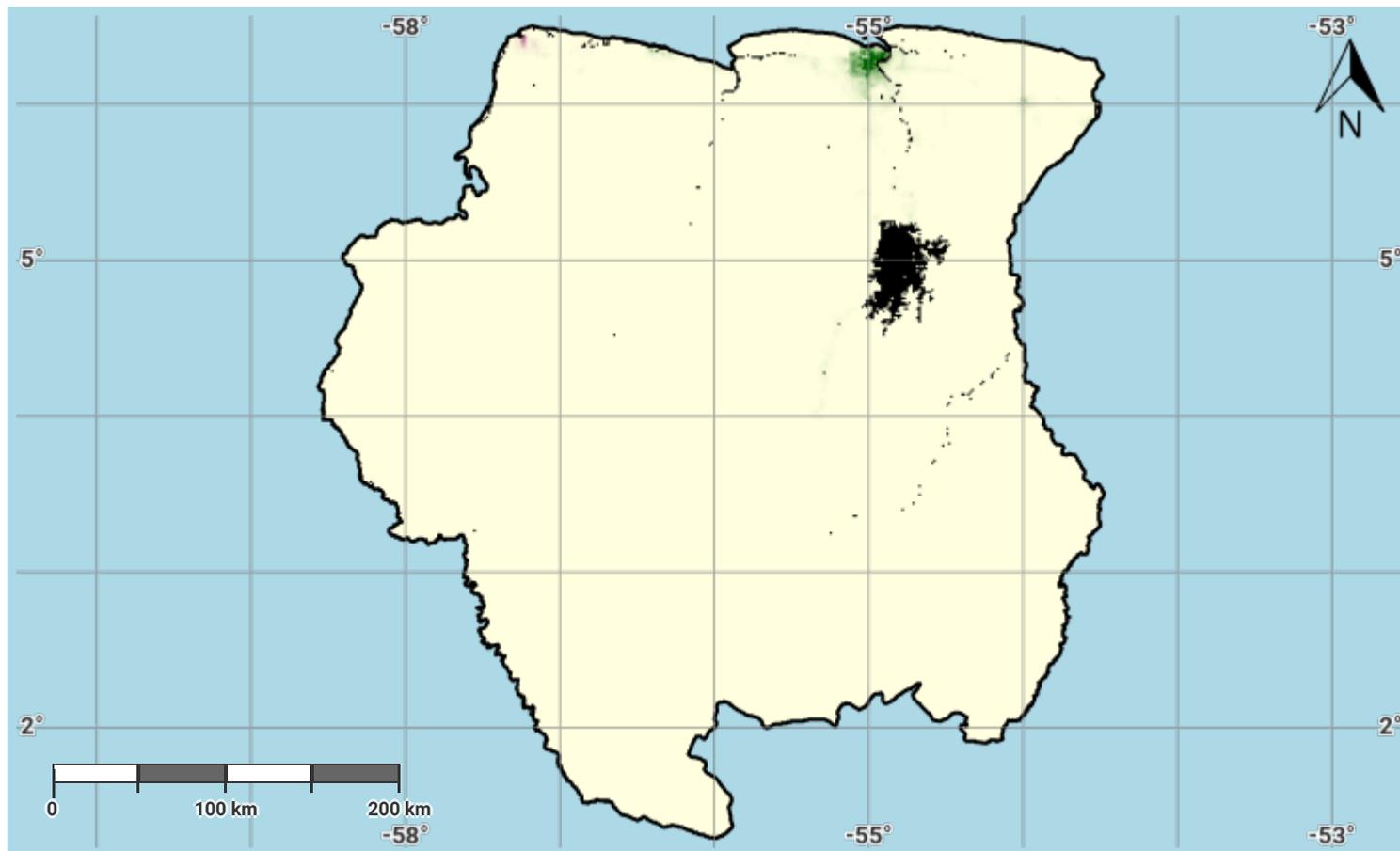
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Suriname – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

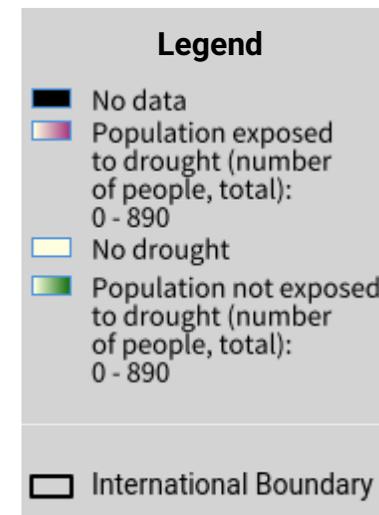
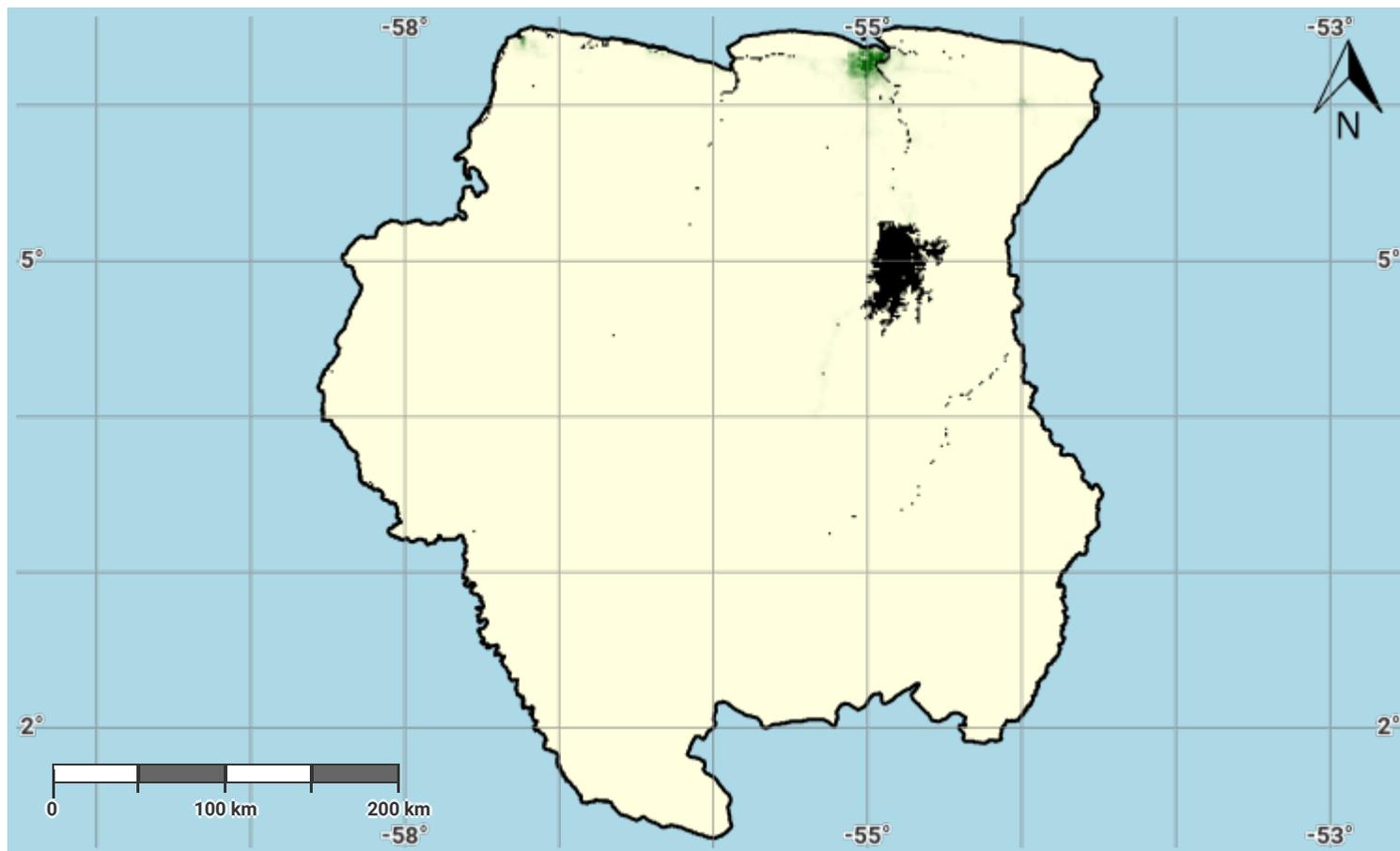
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Suriname – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

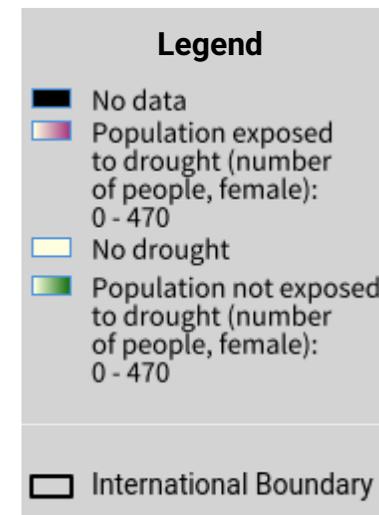
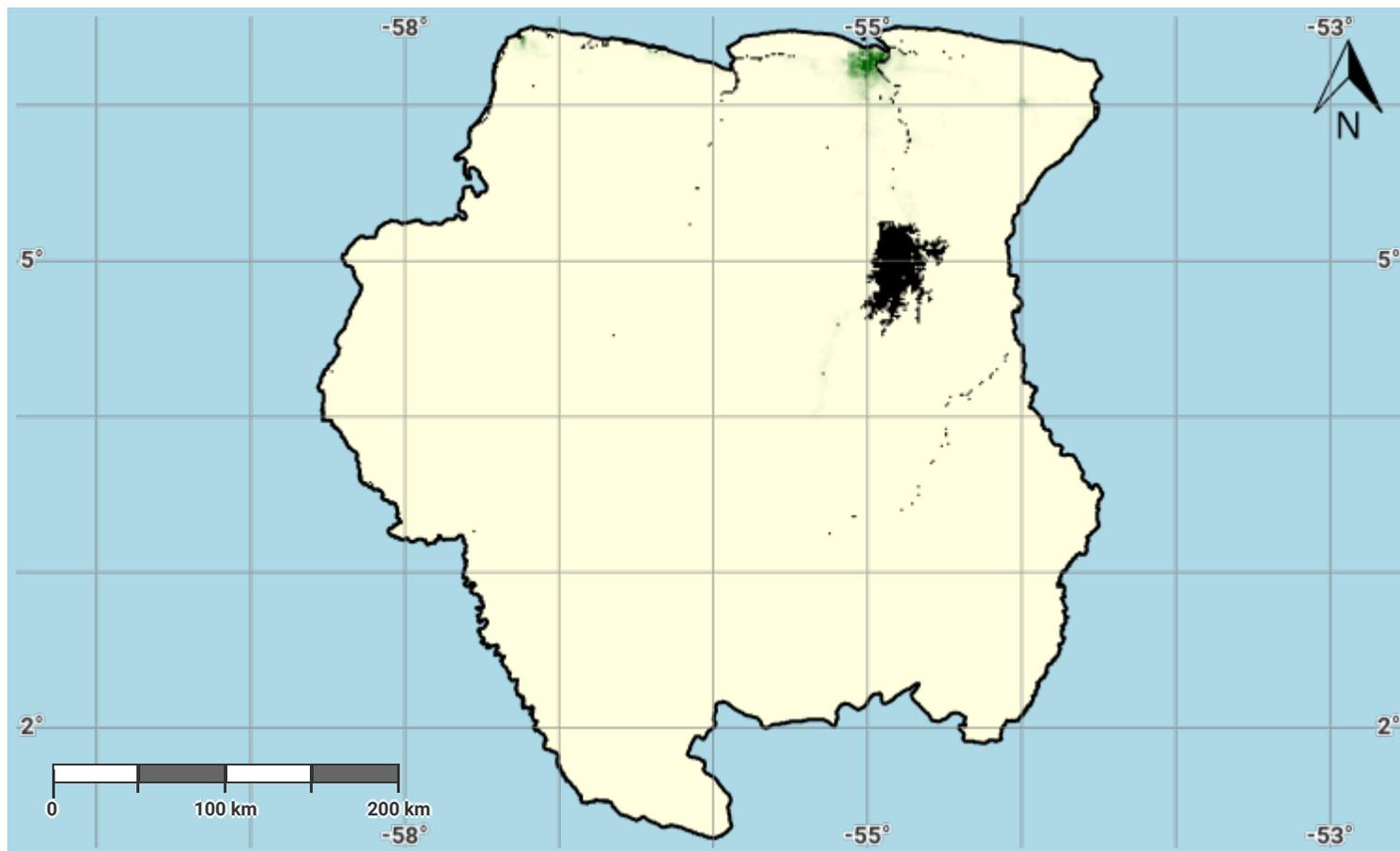
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Suriname – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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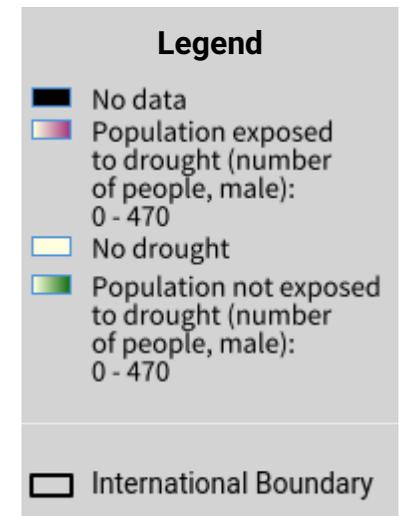
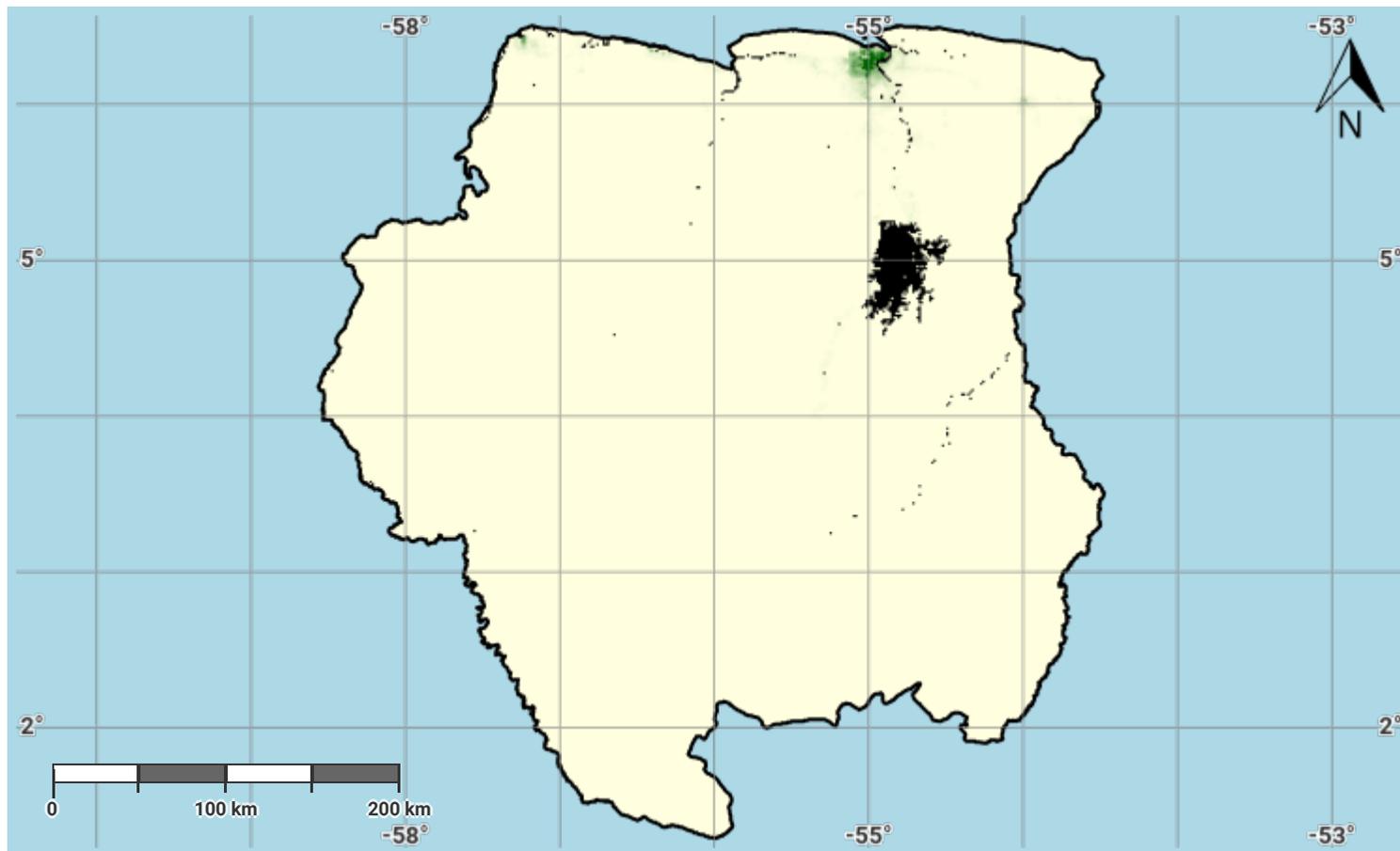
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Suriname – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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