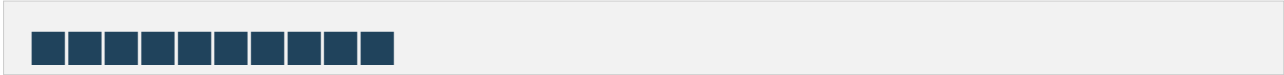


Trends.Earth — 

version 2.3.2

Conservation International

July 02, 2026



- Trends.Earth** **1**
- 1** **1**
 - 2** **2**
 - 15.3.1** **2**
 - 2** **15**
 - 3** **17**
 - 11.3.1** **27**
 - 43** **43**
 - 48** **48**
 - 51** **51**
 - Trends.Earth** **51**
 - 54** **54**
 - 54** **54**
 - 54** **54**
 - 64** **64**
 - 109** **109**
 - UNCCD** **115**
 - (11.3.1)** **117**
 - 141** **141**
 - 148** **148**
 - 156** **156**
 - 158** **158**
 - 162** **162**
 - 166** **166**
 - 168** **168**
 - 172** **172**
 - 173** **173**
 - Trends.Earth** **173**
 - 175** **175**
 - 176** **176**
 - 177** **177**
 - 179** **179**
 - ()** **179**
 - Trends.Earth** **179**
 - Trends.Earth** **182**
 - 192** **192**
 - 192** **192**
 - 193** **193**
 - 194** **194**

■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■	194
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■	198
■■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ ■■ ■■■■■■■■■■	201
■■■■■■■■■■	201
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ 15.3.1 (■■■■■■■ ■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■)	202
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ ■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ (■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■)	213

Trends.Earth

Trends.Earth

Trends.Earth — [https://trends.earthtrends.org/](#), это онлайн-платформа для мониторинга прогресса достижения целей устойчивого развития. Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

Платформа предоставляет пользователям возможность отслеживать прогресс в достижении различных целей устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS. Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS. Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

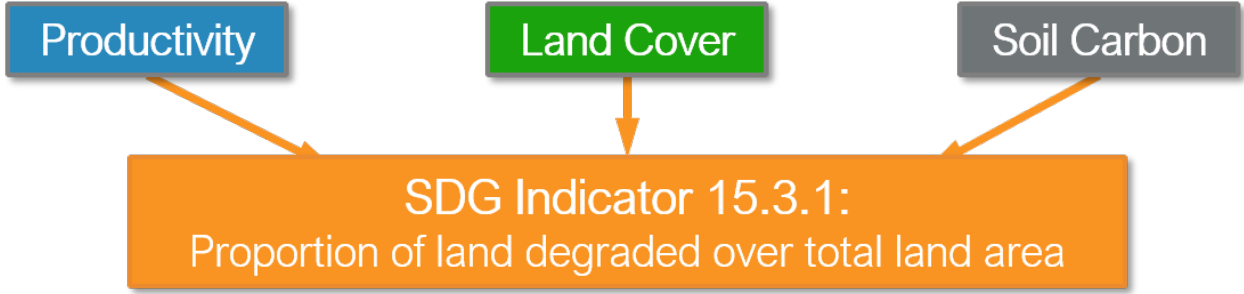
Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS. Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

Trends.Earth (это онлайн-платформа для мониторинга прогресса достижения целей устойчивого развития) — это платформа, которая предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

TRENDS.EARTH предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS. Trends.EARTH предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.

Trends.Earth предоставляет данные о прогрессе по различным целям устойчивого развития, включая цели 11.3.1 и 15.3.1. Trends.Earth интегрирован с геоинформационной системой (ГИС) QGIS.



▲TRENDS.EARTH — **PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS** — **INDICATOR 15.3.1** — **PROPORTION OF LAND DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA**. This indicator is derived from the **Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA)**, which provides data on forest cover, land cover, and soil carbon. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of degraded land to total land area, where degraded land is defined as land that has lost its ability to provide ecosystem services. The data is presented in a table with columns for the year, the indicator value, and the data source.

Table 1: Data for Indicator 15.3.1 (2015-2020)

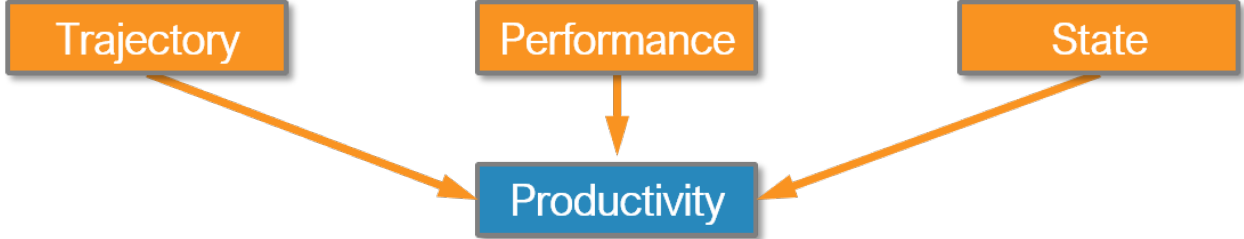
Table 2: Data for Indicator 15.3.1 (2015-2020)

— **PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS** — **INDICATOR 15.3.1** — **PROPORTION OF LAND DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA**. This indicator is derived from the **Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA)**, which provides data on forest cover, land cover, and soil carbon. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of degraded land to total land area, where degraded land is defined as land that has lost its ability to provide ecosystem services. The data is presented in a table with columns for the year, the indicator value, and the data source.

— **PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS** — **INDICATOR 15.3.1** — **PROPORTION OF LAND DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA**. This indicator is derived from the **Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA)**, which provides data on forest cover, land cover, and soil carbon. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of degraded land to total land area, where degraded land is defined as land that has lost its ability to provide ecosystem services. The data is presented in a table with columns for the year, the indicator value, and the data source.

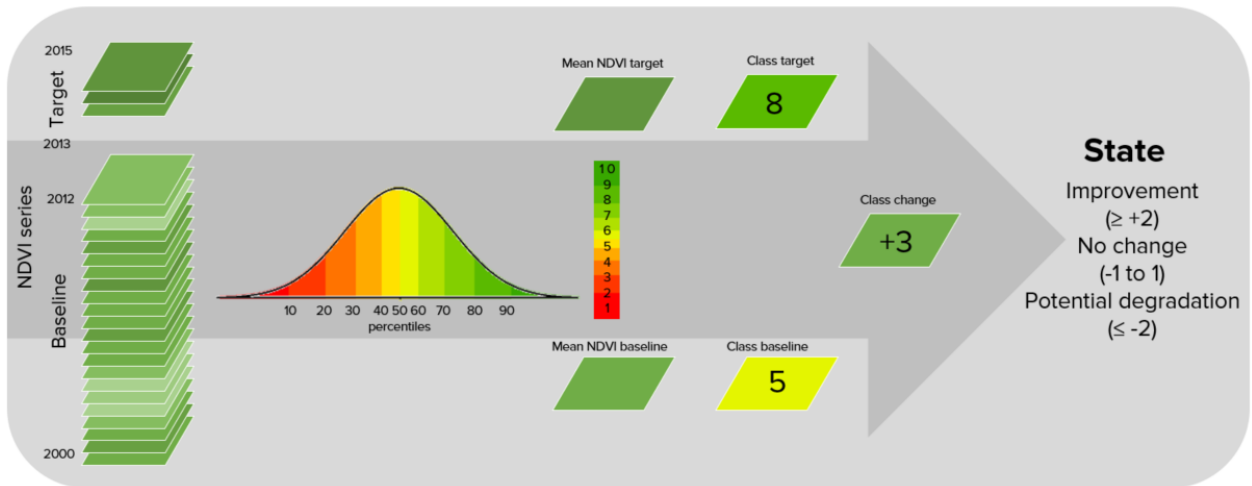
▲TRENDS.EARTH — **PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS** — **INDICATOR 15.3.1** — **PROPORTION OF LAND DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA**. This indicator is derived from the **Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA)**, which provides data on forest cover, land cover, and soil carbon. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of degraded land to total land area, where degraded land is defined as land that has lost its ability to provide ecosystem services. The data is presented in a table with columns for the year, the indicator value, and the data source.

— **PRODUCTION AND PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS** — **INDICATOR 15.3.1** — **PROPORTION OF LAND DEGRADED OVER TOTAL LAND AREA**. This indicator is derived from the **Global Forest Resources Assessment (GFRA)**, which provides data on forest cover, land cover, and soil carbon. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of degraded land to total land area, where degraded land is defined as land that has lost its ability to provide ecosystem services. The data is presented in a table with columns for the year, the indicator value, and the data source.





4. [REDACTED]
5. [REDACTED]
6. [REDACTED]
7. [REDACTED]



[REDACTED] [TRENDS.EARTH](#) [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NDVI	AVHRR/GIMMS	1982-2015	8 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] NDVI * 10000
NDVI	MOD13Q1-coll6.1	2001-2024	250 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] NDVI * 10000



Productivity Metric	Source	Period	Resolution	Frequency	Scale
NDVI	AVHRR/GIMMS	1982-2015	8 km	Monthly	NDVI * 10000
NDVI	MOD13Q1-coll6.1	2001-2024	250 m	Monthly	NDVI * 10000
ESA CCI	ESA CCI	1992-2022	300 m	Monthly	NDVI * 10000
Global Land Productivity	Global Land Productivity	1982-2022	250 m	Monthly	Global Land Productivity



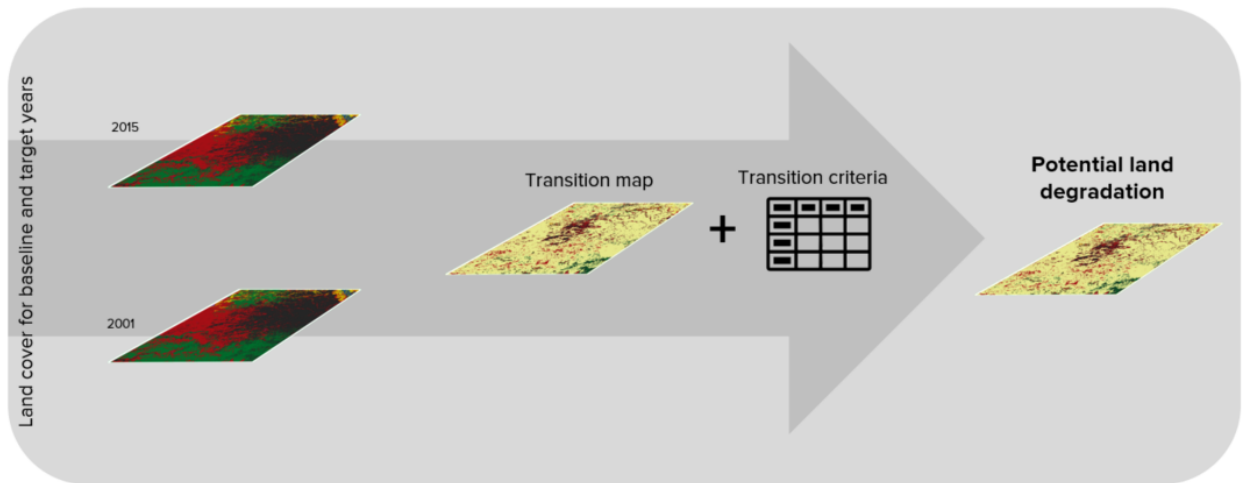
This report provides a comprehensive overview of the global land productivity trends from 1982 to 2022. The data is derived from a combination of satellite-based indices and ground-based observations. The report is structured as follows:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data Sources and Methodology
- 3. Global Land Productivity Trends (1982-2022)
- 4. Regional Land Productivity Trends
- 5. Drivers of Land Productivity Change
- 6. Future Projections and Policy Implications
- 7. Conclusion

The report is available in both English and Spanish. For more information, please visit [TRENDS.EARTH](https://www.trends.earth).

Aggregating Land Productivity metrics

Trend	State	Performance	5 Classes	3 Classes
Improving	Improving	Stable	Improving	Improving
Improving	Improving	Degrading	Improving	Improving
Improving	Stable	Stable	Improving	Improving
Improving	Stable	Degrading	Improving	Improving
Improving	Degrading	Stable	Improving	Improving
Improving	Degrading	Degrading	Moderate decline	Degrading
Stable	Improving	Stable	Stable	Stable
Stable	Improving	Degrading	Stable	Stable
Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Stable	Stable	Degrading	Stressed	Stable
Stable	Degrading	Stable	Moderate decline	Degrading
Stable	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Improving	Stable	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Improving	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Stable	Stable	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Stable	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Degrading	Stable	Degrading	Degrading
Degrading	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading	Degrading



Soil carbon is a critical component of the global carbon cycle and plays a significant role in climate change mitigation. Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) is the carbon stored in soil, which can be lost through various processes such as decomposition, erosion, and land use changes. Understanding the dynamics of SOC is essential for developing effective strategies to maintain and enhance soil health and carbon sequestration. This document outlines the methodology for calculating potential land degradation based on changes in SOC over time.

The methodology involves comparing land cover maps for two different years (2015 and 2001) to identify areas where land cover has changed. These changes are then mapped to a transition map, which is combined with transition criteria to determine the potential for land degradation. The final output is a map showing potential land degradation, which highlights areas where SOC levels are likely to decrease due to land use changes.

For more information on SOC, visit trends.earth.

The methodology for calculating SOC is based on the following steps:

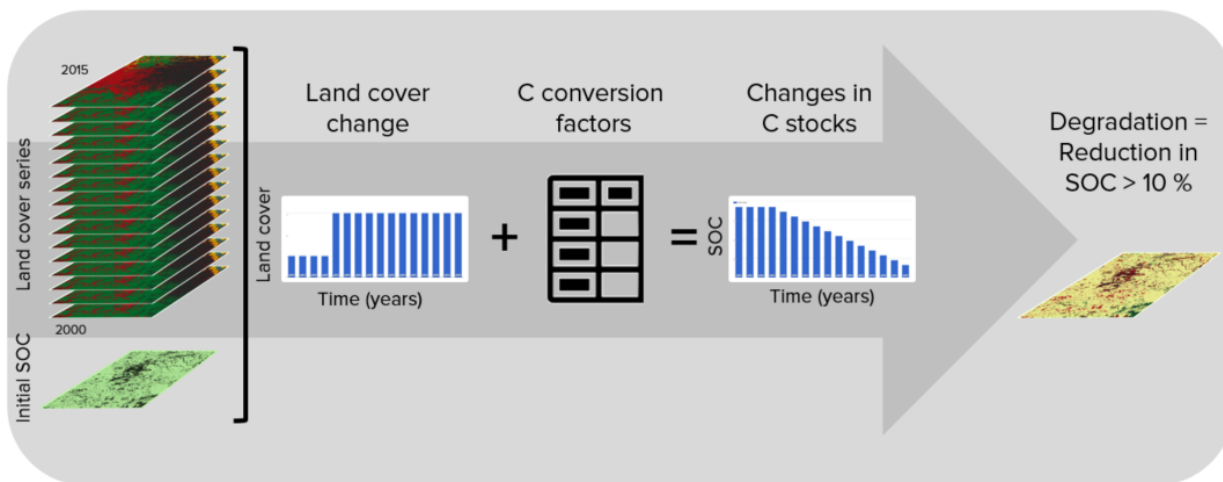
1. **Soil Carbon (SOC) Data:** Obtain SOC data from [TRENDS.EARTH](https://trends.earth). The data is provided in a 250-m resolution grid. The data is derived from the SoilGrids 2.0 dataset, which is a global soil property dataset. The data is provided in a 250-m resolution grid. The data is derived from the SoilGrids 2.0 dataset, which is a global soil property dataset. The data is provided in a 250-m resolution grid. The data is derived from the SoilGrids 2.0 dataset, which is a global soil property dataset.
2. **Land Cover Data:** Obtain land cover data from the UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) Global Land Cover Dataset. The data is provided in a 30-m resolution grid. The data is derived from the UNCCD Global Land Cover Dataset, which is a global land cover dataset. The data is provided in a 30-m resolution grid. The data is derived from the UNCCD Global Land Cover Dataset, which is a global land cover dataset.
3. **Transition Map:** Calculate the transition map by comparing the land cover maps for the two years (2015 and 2001). The transition map shows the areas where land cover has changed. The transition map is calculated by comparing the land cover maps for the two years (2015 and 2001). The transition map shows the areas where land cover has changed. The transition map is calculated by comparing the land cover maps for the two years (2015 and 2001). The transition map shows the areas where land cover has changed.

UNCCD, ... 20

LU coefficients	Forest	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial areas	Bare lands	Water bodies
Forest	1	1	f	1	0.1	0.1	1
Grasslands	1	1	f	1	0.1	0.1	1
Croplands	1/f	1/f	1	1/0.71	0.1	0.1	1
Wetlands	1	1	0.71	1	0.1	0.1	1
Artificial areas	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Bare lands	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Water bodies	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SOC ... (f = 0,80), ... (f = 0,69), ... (f = 0,58), ... (f = 0,48) ... (f = 0,64).

4. SOC ... 10 % ... 10 %



15.3.1

15.3.1 ... « ... » (10AO). ...



Aggregating SDG 15.3.1 sub-indicators - IOAO

Land Productivity	Land Cover	SOC	SDG 15.3.1
Improving	Improving	Improving	Improving
Improving	Improving	Stable	Improving
Improving	Improving	Declining	Declining
Improving	Stable	Improving	Improving
Improving	Stable	Stable	Improving
Improving	Stable	Declining	Declining
Improving	Declining	Improving	Declining
Improving	Declining	Stable	Declining
Improving	Declining	Declining	Declining
Stable	Improving	Improving	Improving
Stable	Improving	Stable	Improving
Stable	Improving	Declining	Declining
Stable	Stable	Improving	Improving
Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Stable	Stable	Declining	Declining
Stable	Declining	Improving	Declining
Stable	Declining	Stable	Declining
Stable	Declining	Declining	Declining
Declining	Improving	Improving	Declining
Declining	Improving	Stable	Declining
Declining	Improving	Declining	Declining
Declining	Stable	Improving	Declining
Declining	Stable	Stable	Declining
Declining	Stable	Declining	Declining
Declining	Declining	Improving	Declining
Declining	Declining	Stable	Declining
Declining	Declining	Declining	Declining



15.3.1 sub-indicators, which are aggregated into the composite indicator (IOAO) for SDG 15.3.1. The aggregation is based on the following logic: if all sub-indicators are 'Improving', the composite indicator is 'Improving'; if any sub-indicator is 'Declining', the composite indicator is 'Declining'; if all sub-indicators are 'Stable', the composite indicator is 'Stable'.

Note

The composite indicator for SDG 15.3.1 is calculated as the average of the three sub-indicators (Land Productivity, Land Cover, and SOC) for the year 2015.

The composite indicator for SDG 15.3.1 is calculated as the average of the three sub-indicators (Land Productivity, Land Cover, and SOC) for the year 2015. The aggregation is based on the following logic: if all sub-indicators are 'Improving', the composite indicator is 'Improving'; if any sub-indicator is 'Declining', the composite indicator is 'Declining'; if all sub-indicators are 'Stable', the composite indicator is 'Stable'.

		PERIOD ASSESSMENT		
		DEGRADED	STABLE	IMPROVED
BASELINE	DEGRADED	1 - Persistent Degradation	3 - Baseline Degradation	6 - Recent Improvement
	STABLE	2 - Recent Degradation	4 - Stability	6 - Recent Improvement
	IMPROVED	2 - Recent Degradation	5 - Baseline Improvement	7 - Persistent Improvement

Expanded version of the "Status Matrix" showing land condition that results from the comparison of the baseline (rows) and the period assessment (columns): degraded (purple), stable (yellow), and improved (green).

.....,

..... 3 × 3,

.....

Note

..... 15.3.1 <https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2025-07/GPG%20Addendum_%20Advanced%20Unedited%20Version.pdf> , 29

..... 2 (..... 2)

..... 2030

..... 15.3

..... 2030

.....

.....



How population exposure to drought is represented in Trends.Earth

The SO 3-2 Exposure summary output in Trends.Earth is a multi-band raster file. Bands are organised in pairs, one pair per drought reporting period (each period is by default 4 years). Within each pair:

- The **first band** contains the most severe SPI value recorded during that period — the minimum SPI across all years in the period. A negative SPI indicates a precipitation deficit relative to the long-term mean, i.e., drought conditions.
- The **second band** contains the population count for the pixel at the time of the most severe drought, with the *sign* of the value encoding drought exposure:
 - A **negative** population value indicates that the pixel experienced drought during that period (minimum SPI < 0).
 - A **positive** population value indicates that the pixel experienced above-average precipitation during that period (SPI ≥ 0 throughout the entire period).
 - Pixels over water bodies are set to no-data, in line with UNCCD reporting requirements.

For the final drought period only, if sex-disaggregated population data are available, two additional bands follow the standard pair: a female population band and a male population band, both using the same sign convention described above.

This encoding makes it straightforward to derive exposure statistics from a single band: the absolute values of all valid pixels give the total population, while the absolute values of the negative pixels alone give the drought-exposed population.

SO3 Level III (SO 3-3 Vulnerability)

The Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI) — a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

For more information on the DVI, please refer to the Trends.Earth documentation at [trends.earth](https://trends.earth.org/). The DVI is a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

The DVI is a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

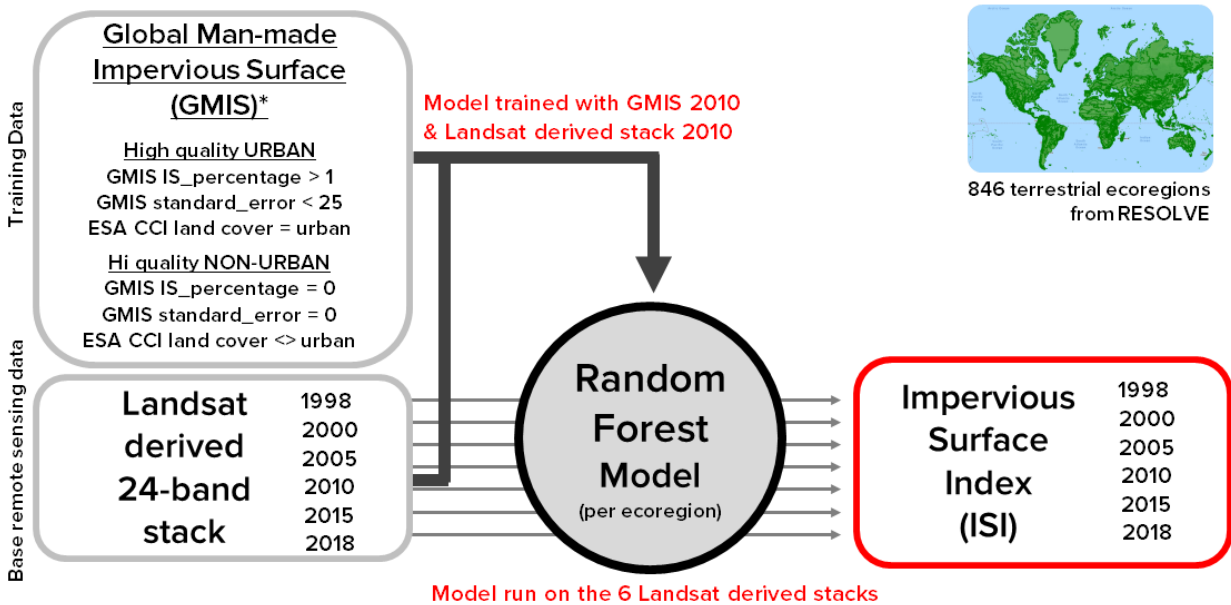
The DVI is a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

For more information on the DVI, please refer to the Trends.Earth documentation at [trends.earth](https://trends.earth.org/). The DVI is a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

The DVI is a composite index, is calculated based on three factors: i) population density; ii) land use; iii) climate variability. The DVI is a measure of the vulnerability of a population to drought. It is calculated as the ratio of the population density to the product of the land use and climate variability indices.

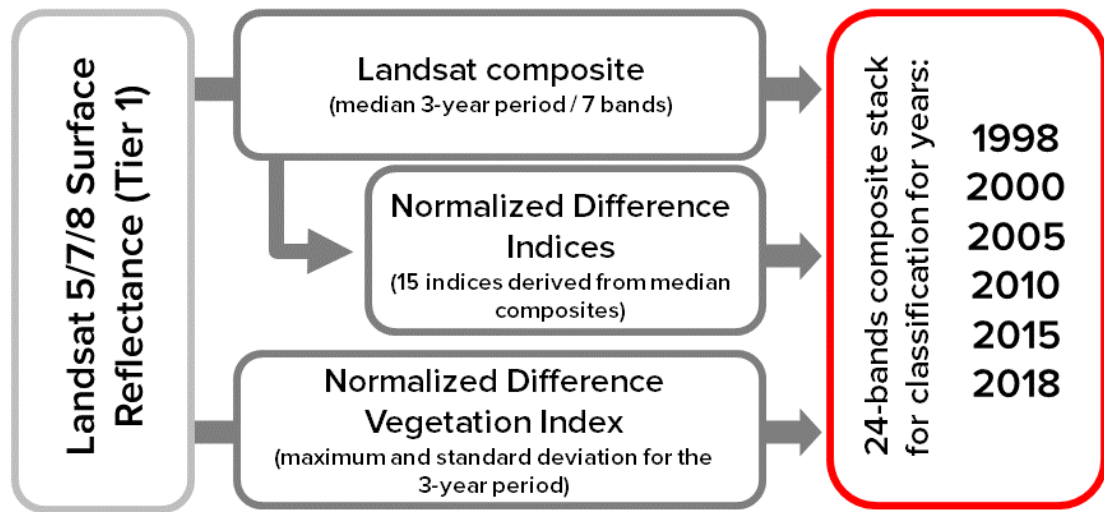
ISI Trends.Earth

Global Man-made Impervious Surface (GMIS, Brown de Colstoun et al 2017) — Global Man-made Impervious Surface (GMIS, Brown de Colstoun et al 2017) (Breiman 2001) Google Earth Engine (Gorelick et al 2017), 2,3 Landsat (1,15 -1997-2019). GMIS ESA CCI 2010, 3. 24 Landsat, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 2018 846 RESOLVE (Dinerstein et al 2017).



3: 846 terrestrial ecoregions from RESOLVE. GMIS ESA CCI, 24 Landsat, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 2018.

2005 2004, 2005 2006). 24 Landsat 7 (3-), 15, 7, 2 NDVI, 3- 1998, 2000, 2005, 2005, 2010, 2015 2018.



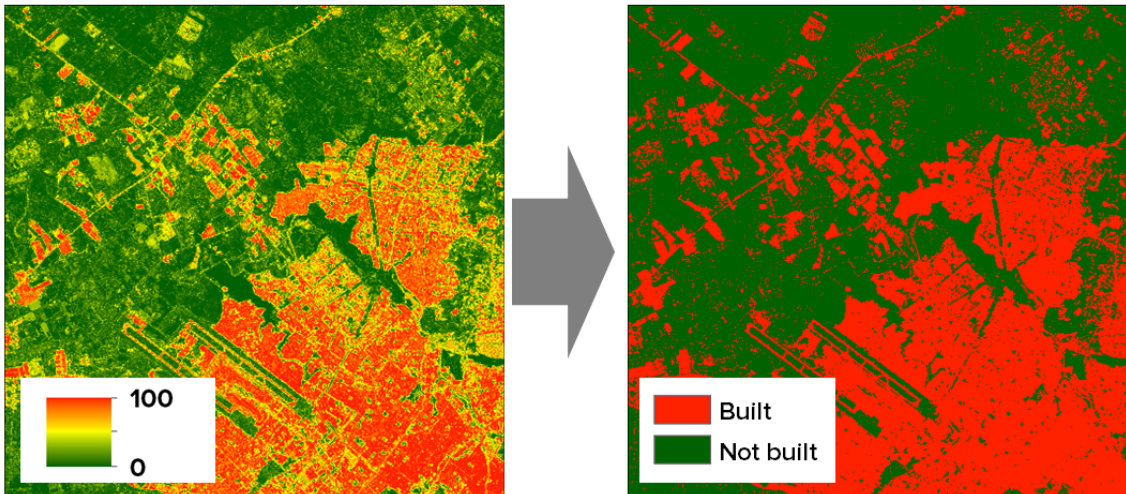
«Figure 4: Workflow of the 24-band composite stack, based on Landsat 5/7/8 Tier 1 data.».

The 24-band composite stack is derived from the Landsat 5/7/8 Tier 1 data. The process involves the following steps: 1. Landsat 5/7/8 Surface Reflectance (Tier 1) data is processed into a Landsat composite (median 3-year period / 7 bands). 2. From the composite, 15 Normalized Difference Indices (NDI) are derived. 3. A Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is calculated based on the maximum and standard deviation for the 3-year period. 4. The final output is a 24-band composite stack for classification for years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) for the 1998 and 2000 classification is 9.9% and 14.4%, respectively, while for 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018, it is 0%. The overall classification accuracy is 100%.

The data is available in the Trends.Earth Urban Mapper <<https://geflanddegradation.users.earthengine.app/view/trendsearth-urban-mapper>>.

ISI

The ISI (Index of Surface Inertia) is a metric used to assess the spatial heterogeneity of the landscape. It is calculated based on the 24-band composite stack. The ISI is available in the Trends.Earth Urban Mapper.



«**Figure 5: Trends.Earth Urban Mapper**
<<https://geflandegradation.users.earthengine.app/view/trendsearth-urban-mapper>>
The figure illustrates the process of urban mapping using satellite data. It shows two maps of the same geographic area. The left map is a heatmap where colors range from green (0) to red (100), representing the intensity of urbanization. The right map is a binary map where red areas are labeled 'Built' and green areas are labeled 'Not built'. A large grey arrow points from the heatmap to the binary map, indicating the transformation process. A legend in the bottom-left corner of each map explains the color coding and the binary labels.

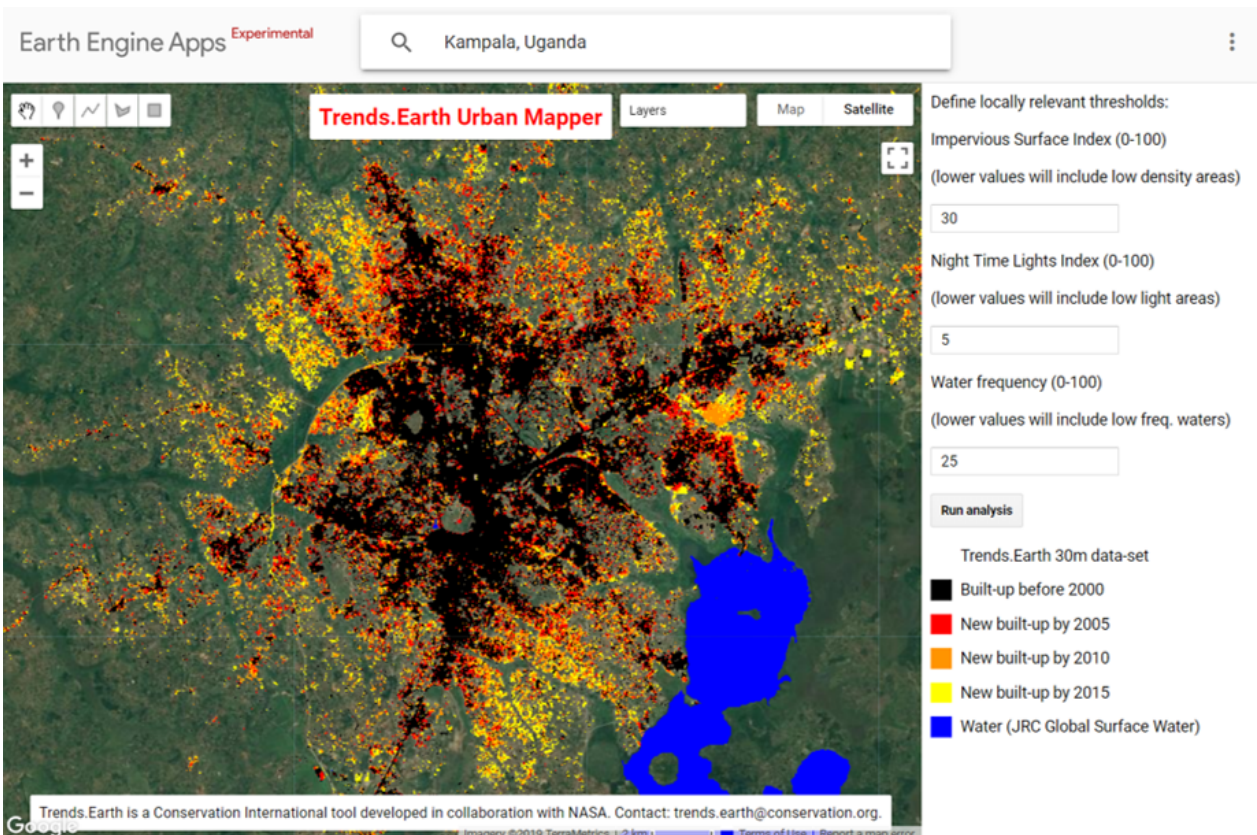
TRENDS.EARTH provides a 3-year urbanization index (ISI, 0-100) and a built-up area map (built, 0-100).»

TRENDS.EARTH provides a 3-year urbanization index (ISI, 0-100) and a built-up area map (built, 0-100).»

- **Urbanization Index (ISI, 0-100):** The ISI is a 3-year urbanization index ranging from 0 to 100. It is calculated based on the Nighttime Light (NTL) data from the VIIRS Nighttime Day/Night Band Composites Version 1 (2000-2015). The ISI is a 3-year urbanization index ranging from 0 to 100. It is calculated based on the Nighttime Light (NTL) data from the VIIRS Nighttime Day/Night Band Composites Version 1 (2000-2015). The ISI is a 3-year urbanization index ranging from 0 to 100. It is calculated based on the Nighttime Light (NTL) data from the VIIRS Nighttime Day/Night Band Composites Version 1 (2000-2015). The ISI is a 3-year urbanization index ranging from 0 to 100. It is calculated based on the Nighttime Light (NTL) data from the VIIRS Nighttime Day/Night Band Composites Version 1 (2000-2015).
- **Built-up Area Map (built, 0-100):** The built-up area map is a binary map where red areas represent built-up areas and green areas represent non-built areas. It is calculated based on the ISI data. The built-up area map is a binary map where red areas represent built-up areas and green areas represent non-built areas. It is calculated based on the ISI data. The built-up area map is a binary map where red areas represent built-up areas and green areas represent non-built areas. It is calculated based on the ISI data.



- **Impervious Surface Index (ISI, 0-100)**: This index is a composite of several variables, including satellite-derived data on vegetation, water, and built-up areas, to estimate the proportion of impervious surfaces in a landscape (Pekel et al 2016). The index is calculated as the difference between the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and the Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI). Higher values indicate higher proportions of impervious surfaces, while lower values indicate higher proportions of vegetation and water. The index is used to identify urban areas and to monitor changes in urban expansion over time.



« **Figure 6: Trends.Earth Urban Mapper**
 <<https://gefandegradation.users.earthengine.app/view/trendsearth-urban-mapper>>
 (ISI, (built, left)».

Impervious Surface Indices

Background and Data Sources

This section describes the data sources and processing steps for the Impervious Surface Indices (ISI, NTL, WFR). The data is derived from the [TRENDS.EARTH](#) platform, which provides global 30m time series of impervious surface indices. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas.

The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas.

- The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas.

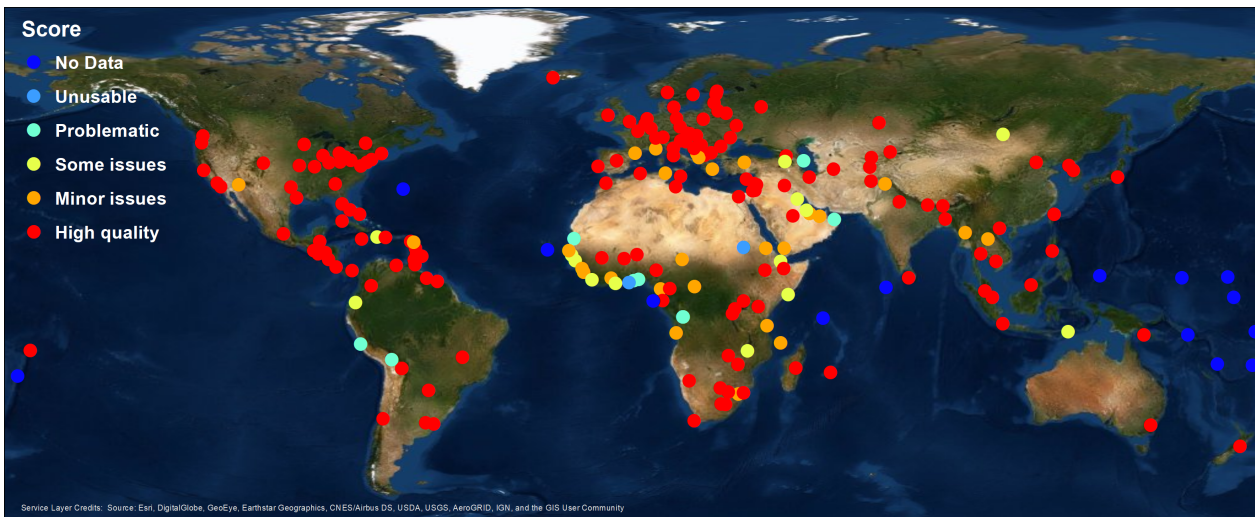
Methodology and Results

[TRENDS.EARTH](#) provides through the [Urban Mapper](#) and the QGIS plug-in access to the global 30m time series of impervious surface indices. It is important however understand that the dataset has its limitations, and user's input and control is needed to assess changes in indicator SDG 11.3.1 accurately. To test the performance of the indicator, we run the analysis on 224 cities globally (200 national capitals + 24 large cities in the Unites States of America, Figure 7). Using the [Urban Mapper](#) and visually comparing the product to very high spatial resolution images, we were able to define the thresholds appropriate for each city (ISI, NTL, and WFI) and also assess the quality of the product in a scale from 0 to 5. The results show that for 83% of the cities assessed Trends.Earth data can be used for estimating indicator SDG 11.3.1. The biggest limitation remains in small island states (for which no training data was available), hyper arid areas, and areas with low image availability.

1. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas.
2. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas. The data is processed to extract the indices for the years 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2018. The data is then used to calculate the indicator SDG 11.3.1, which measures the percentage of built-up land in urban areas.



3. [Redacted text block]
4. [Redacted text block]
5. [Redacted text block]
6. [Redacted text block]



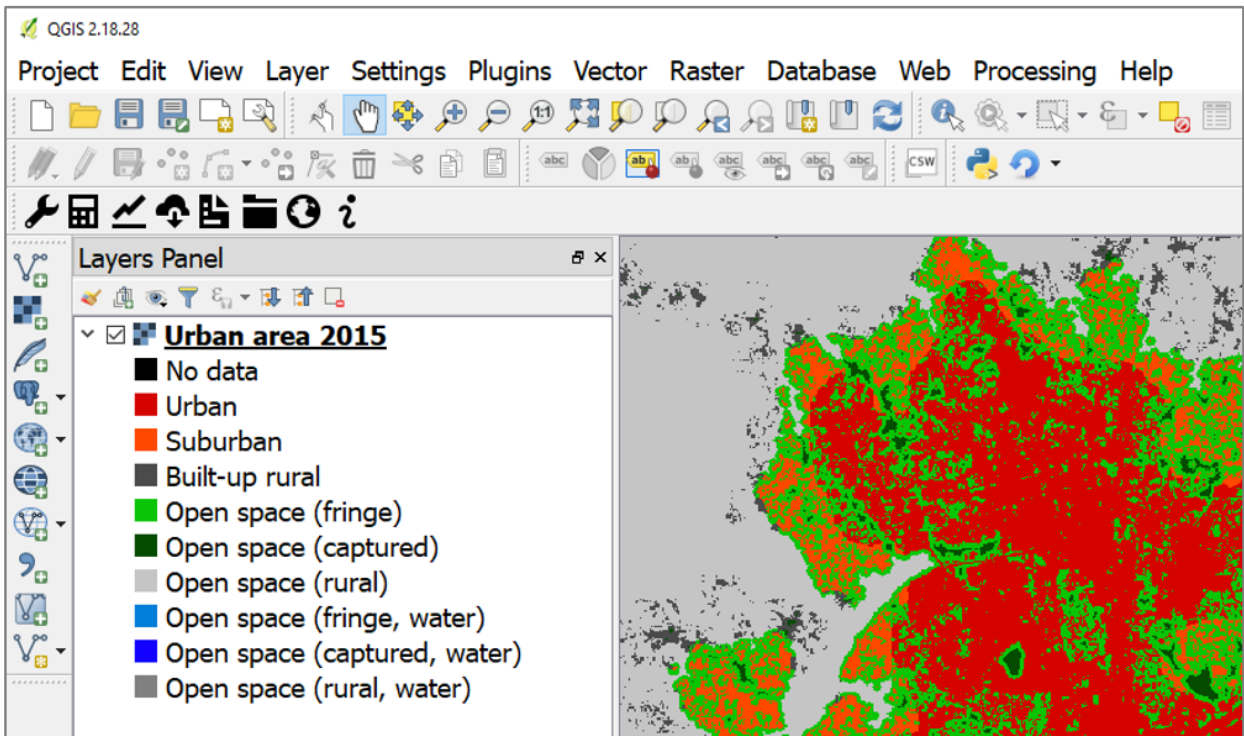
« [Redacted text: 7: [Redacted] 224 [Redacted] [Redacted] Trends.Earth [Redacted] SDG 11.3.1. [Redacted] [Redacted]) [Redacted] ».



▲TRENDS.EARTH is a web-based tool for monitoring and mapping urban growth patterns, and for analyzing the spatial and temporal changes in land use patterns. It provides a platform for urban planning and policy-making.

7. The tool provides a platform for urban planning and policy-making.
8. It provides a platform for urban planning and policy-making.
9. It provides a platform for urban planning and policy-making.

1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 (Urban area, Suburban area, Built-up rural area, Open space (fringe), Open space (captured)).



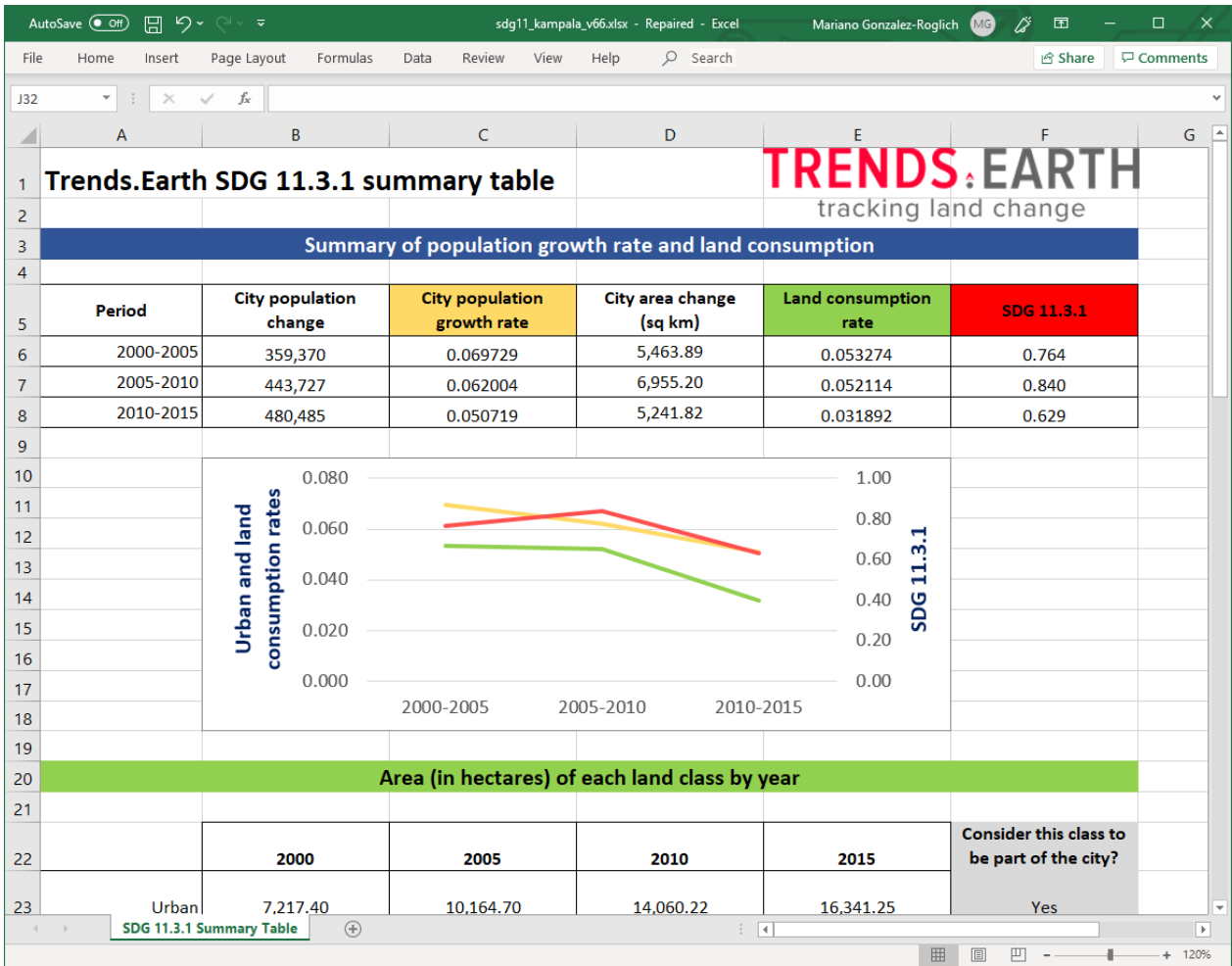
« 10: Urban area 2015, 11.3.1, Urban area 2015 ».

Urban area 2015 is a map showing the urban growth patterns in the year 2015. The map is color-coded according to the legend, with red representing urban areas, orange for suburban, and various shades of green and grey for open and rural spaces. The map is based on the data for the period 2000-2005, 2010, and 2010-2015.



Note

Urban area 2015 (2015) is a map showing the urban growth patterns in the year 2015. The map is color-coded according to the legend, with red representing urban areas, orange for suburban, and various shades of green and grey for open and rural spaces. The map is based on the data for the period 2000-2005, 2010, and 2010-2015.



« 11: Trends.Earth SDG 11.3.1
 ▲TRENDS.EARTH SDG 11.3.1, SDG 11.3.1 ».

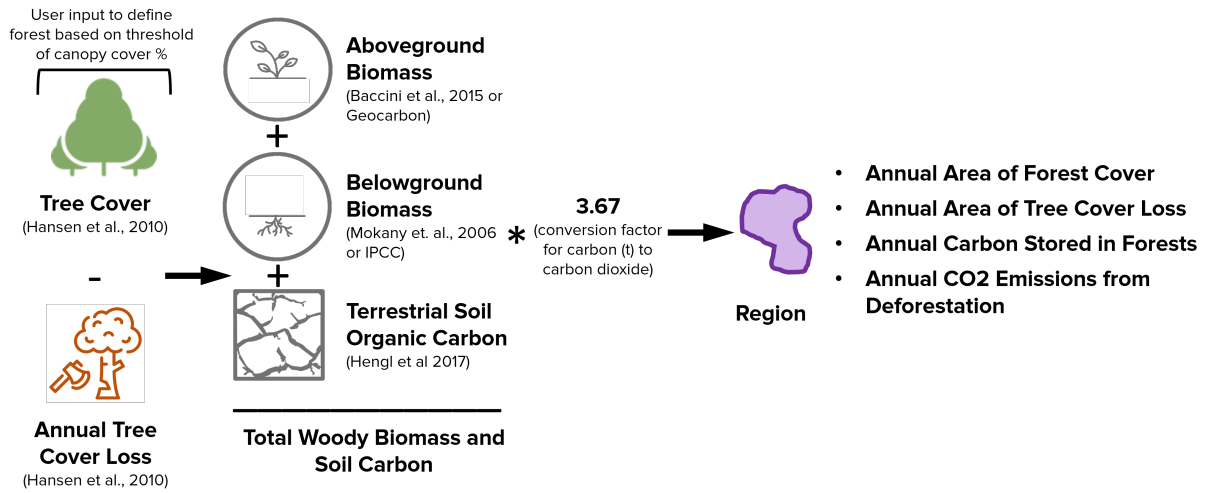
Note

TRENDS.EARTH SDG 11.3.1

Wong, K., 2001. Mach. Learn. 45, 5-32. <https://doi.org/10.1023/a:1010933404324>

Wong, K., 2017. (GMIS) Landsat. (SEDAC). <https://doi.org/10.7927/H4P55KKF>

CIESIN. 2016. 4 (GPWv4): 2015



Trends.Earth:

Dataset	Spatial	Extent	Units/Description
Woods Hole Research Center	30m	Global	A global map of aboveground live woody biomass (AGB) density for the year 2000, estimated by calculating thousands of points using LiDAR with regional allometric equations, then using those to train a wall-to-wall model based on Landsat imagery.
GEOCARBON	1 km	Global	Harmonized map of aboveground biomass in forests, using integrated pan-tropical map of aboveground biomass in woody vegetation and the boreal forest biomass map.

The aboveground biomass (AGB) density is a key indicator of forest carbon storage. It is calculated as the mass of woody plant parts above the ground, including stems, branches, and leaves. This metric is crucial for understanding the carbon sequestration capacity of forests and for monitoring changes in forest health and carbon stocks over time. The data is derived from a combination of satellite remote sensing and ground-based measurements, providing a comprehensive view of forest biomass at a global scale.

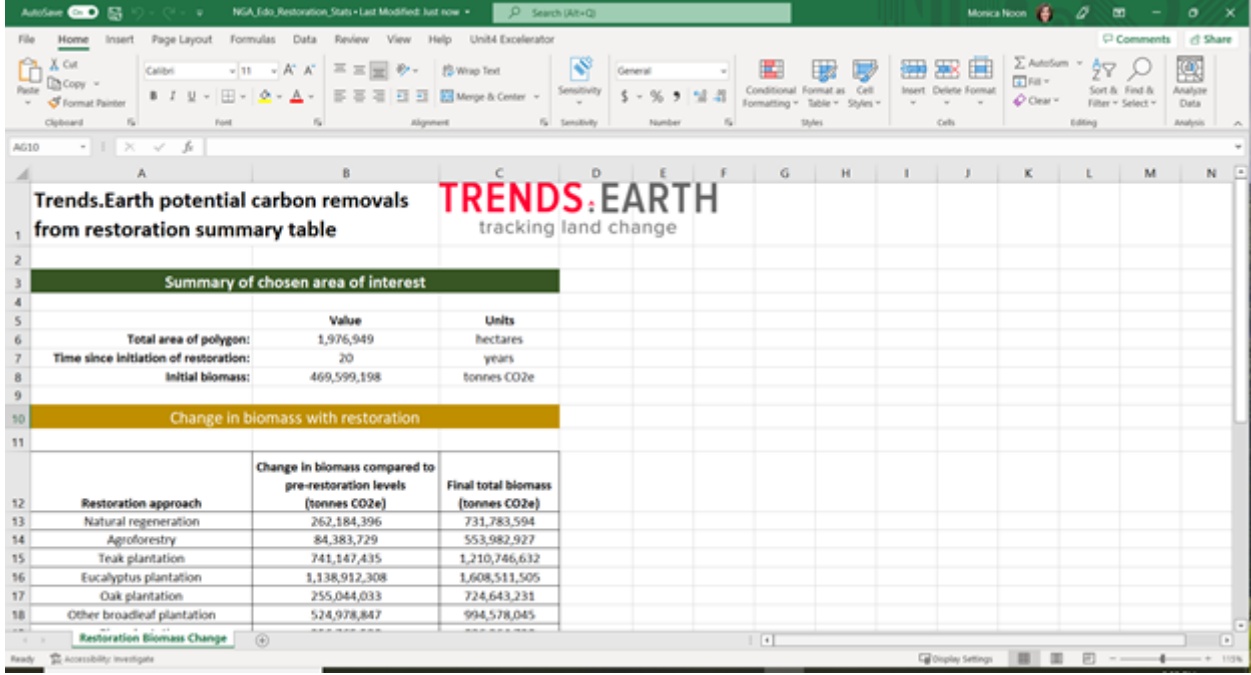
[Redacted text]

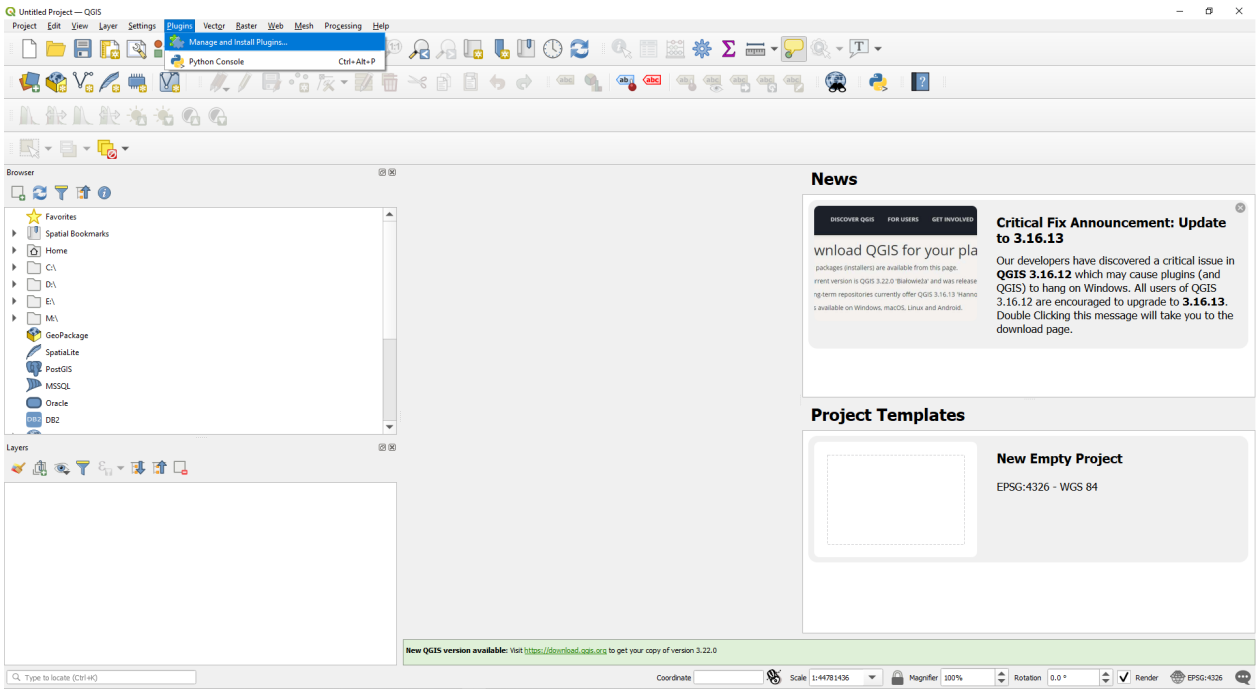
Note

[Redacted text] geoBoundaries, Trends.Earth, CC BY 4.0, Trends.Earth, [Redacted text]

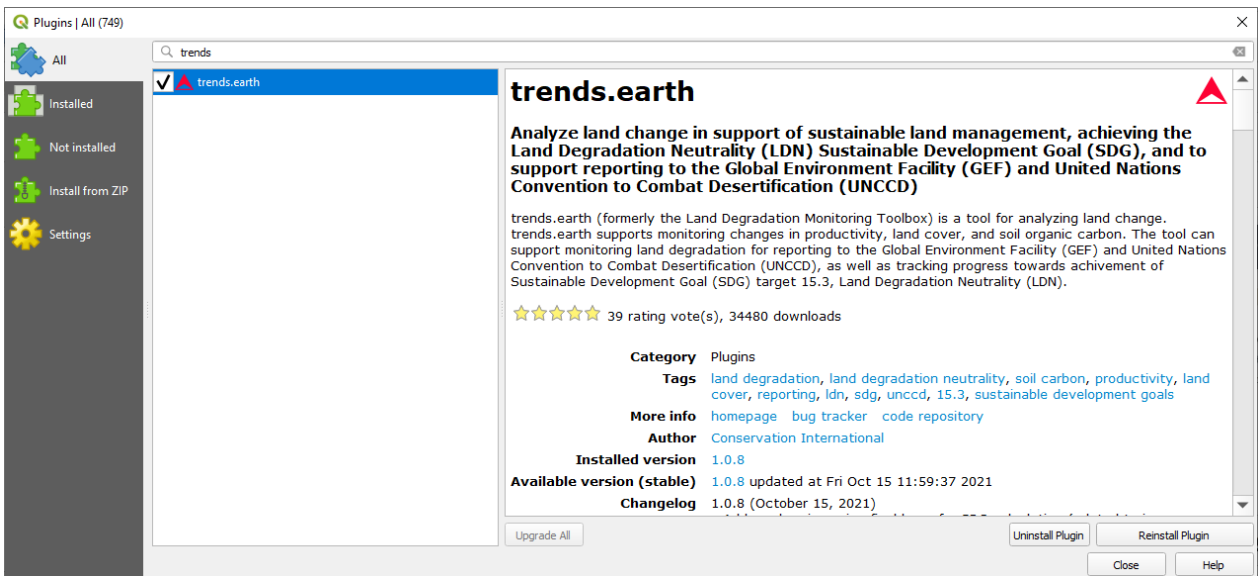
[Redacted text] Trends.Earth [Redacted text]

Trends.Earth [Redacted text] 8 [Redacted text] CO2.





«trends.earth»



trends.earth (formerly the Land Degradation Monitoring Toolbox) is a tool for analyzing land change. trends.earth supports monitoring changes in productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon. The tool can support monitoring land degradation for reporting to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), as well as tracking progress towards achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 15.3, Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN).



trends.earth - Analyze land change in support of sustainable land management, achieving the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), and to support reporting to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).



Options — Trends.Earth

- General
- System
- CRS and Transforms
 - CRS Handling
 - Coordinate Transforms
 - User Defined CRS
- Data Sources
 - GDAL
- Rendering
- Canvas & Legend
- Map Tools
 - Digitizing
- 3D
- Colors
- Layouts
- Variables
- Authentication
- Network
- GPS
 - GPSLabel
 - Locator
 - Acceleration
- IDE
 - Code Editor
 - Python Console
 - Animation Workbench
 - Trends.Earth**
 - Processing
 - Advanced

Trends.Earth login information

Register for Trends.Earth (step 1) Enter username and password (step 2)

Update profile Reset password Delete user

Region of interest

Country / Region

First level: France

Second level: Region: All regions City: Agen (Aquitaine)

Disclaimer: The provided boundaries are from [Natural Earth](#), and are in the [public domain](#). The boundaries and names used, and the designations used, in Trends.Earth do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Conservation International Foundation, or by its partner organizations and contributors.

Point

longitude: 0.0 latitude: 0.0

Area from file

Click "Browse" to choose a file... Browse

Apply a buffer to the chosen area

Buffer size (kilometers): 1000.0

Area name: france-all-regions-buffer-1000.000

Custom Land Cover Classes

Land Cover Class Editor

Name: Artificial

Parent: Artificial

Color:

Code: 5

OK Cancel Help

Trends.Earth

Trends.Earth. The provided boundaries are from [Natural Earth](#), and are in the [public domain](#). The boundaries and names used, and the designations used, in Trends.Earth do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Conservation International Foundation, or by its partner organizations and contributors.

Trends.Earth login information

Register for Trends.Earth (step 1) Enter username and password (step 2)

Update profile Reset password Delete user

.....:



▼ Region of interest

Country / Region

First level

Second level

Region:

City:

Disclaimer: The provided boundaries are from [Natural Earth](#), and are in the [public domain](#). The boundaries and names used, and the designations used, in Trends.Earth do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Conservation International Foundation, or by its partner organizations and contributors.

Point

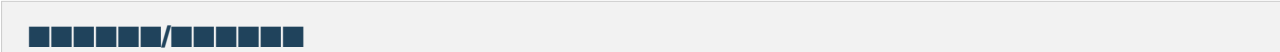
longitude: latitude:

Area from file

Apply a buffer to the chosen area

Buffer size (kilometers):

Area name:



geoBoundaries, Trends.Earth, CC BY 4.0. Trends.Earth, Conservation International Foundation, and its partner organizations and contributors.

Note

geoBoundaries, Trends.Earth, CC BY 4.0. Trends.Earth, Conservation International Foundation, and its partner organizations and contributors.

Trends.Earth, Conservation International Foundation, and its partner organizations and contributors.



Custom Land Cover Classes

Land Cover Class Editor

Name

Parent  Artificial

Color 

Code



« ».

Reports

Template search path

Common Report Information

Organization logo

Organization name

Footer text

Disclaimer text

Log warnings in output directory



(qpt-). [base_data_directory]/reports/templates, ,

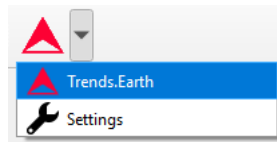


, ,

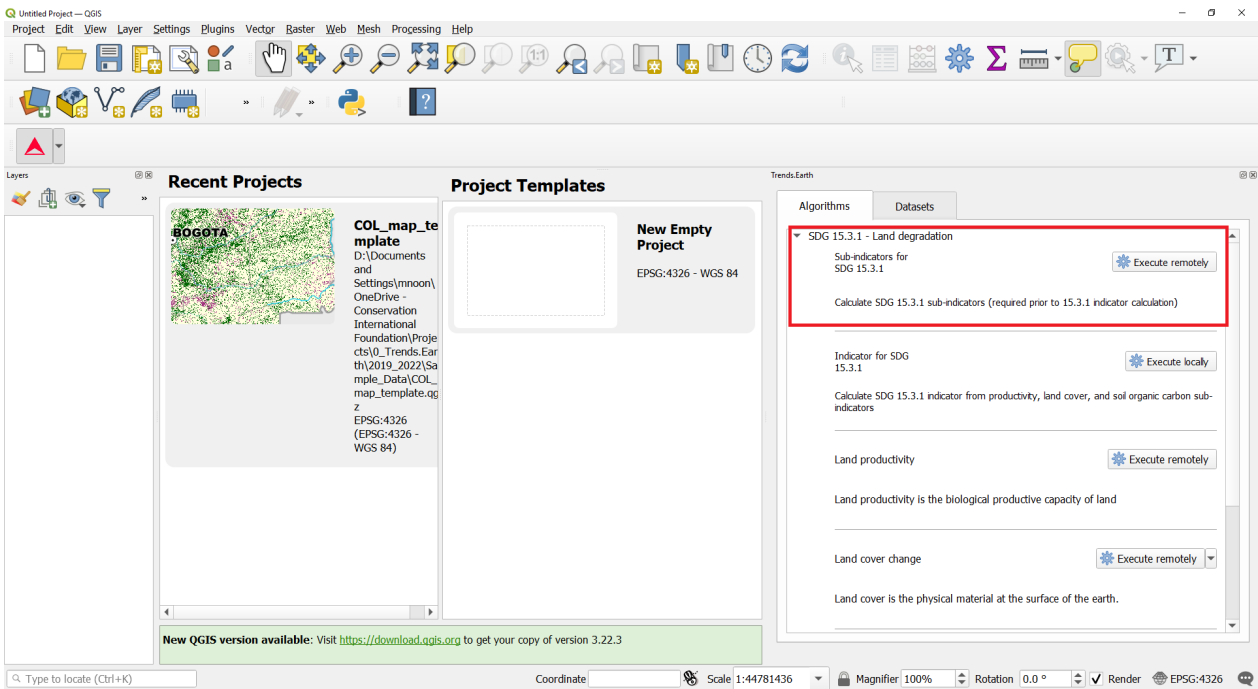


- **SDG 15.3.1**: **Indicator for SDG 15.3.1** (Land productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon sub-indicators) in **Trends.Earth**. **Source data**: Trends.Earth (Land productivity, Land cover, SoilGrids), **ESA CCI** (SoilGrids), **SoilGrids**.
- **Version**: 35
- **** Required ****: **SDG 15.3.1**

1. **Trends.Earth** in **QGIS** **«Trends.Earth»**.



2. **«Trends.Earth»**. **«SDG 15.3.1 — Land degradation»**.



- **SDG 15.3.1**: **Indicator for SDG 15.3.1** (Land productivity, land cover, and soil organic carbon sub-indicators) in **Trends.Earth**.

Note

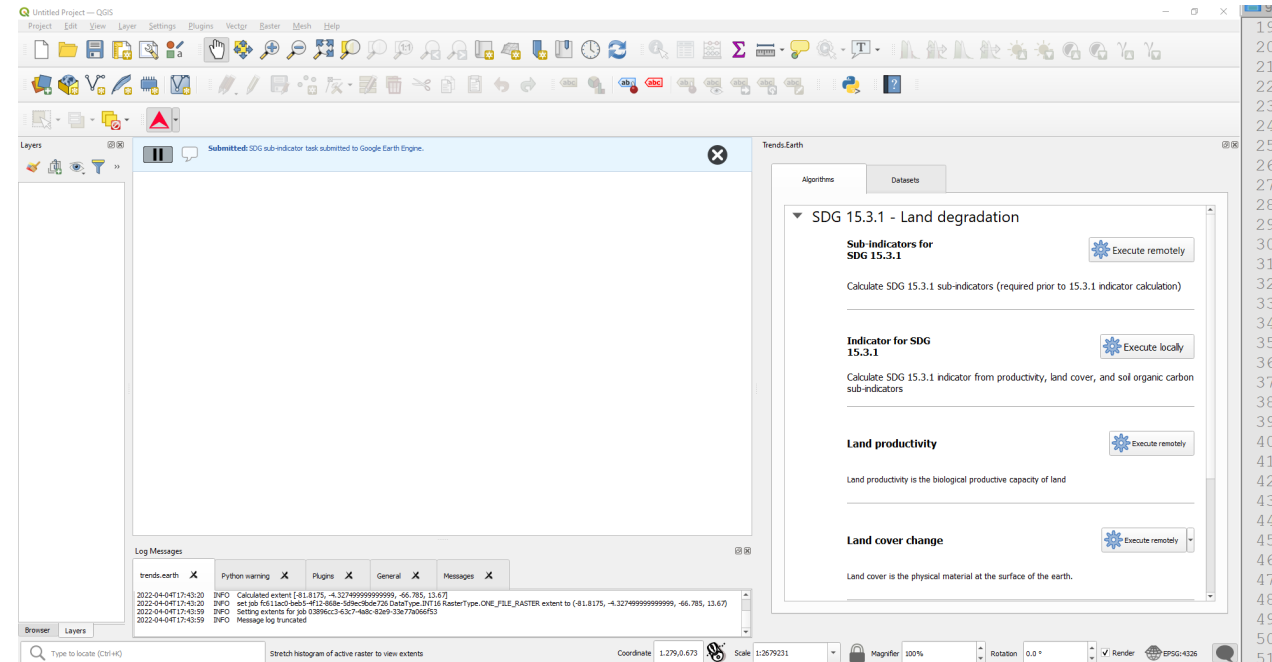
3. **Calculate all SDG15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land cover and Soil organic carbon) in a single step | Trends.Earth.** This algorithm enables the simultaneous calculation of the three SDG 15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land Cover and Soil Organic Carbon) in a single step. This is done using the remote Trends.Earth datasets described in each of the individual sub-indicator's sections.

Calculate all SDG 15.3.1 sub-indicators in a single step

This algorithm enables the simultaneous calculation of the three SDG 15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land Cover and Soil Organic Carbon) in a single step. This is done using the remote Trends.Earth datasets described in each of the individual sub-indicator's sections.

[More information](#)

4. **Calculate all SDG15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land cover and Soil organic carbon) in a single step | Trends.Earth.**
5. **Calculate all SDG15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land cover and Soil organic carbon) in a single step | Trends.Earth.**
6. **Calculate all SDG15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land cover and Soil organic carbon) in a single step | Trends.Earth.** This algorithm enables the simultaneous calculation of the three SDG 15.3.1 sub-indicators (Productivity, Land Cover and Soil Organic Carbon) in a single step. This is done using the remote Trends.Earth datasets described in each of the individual sub-indicator's sections.



Note

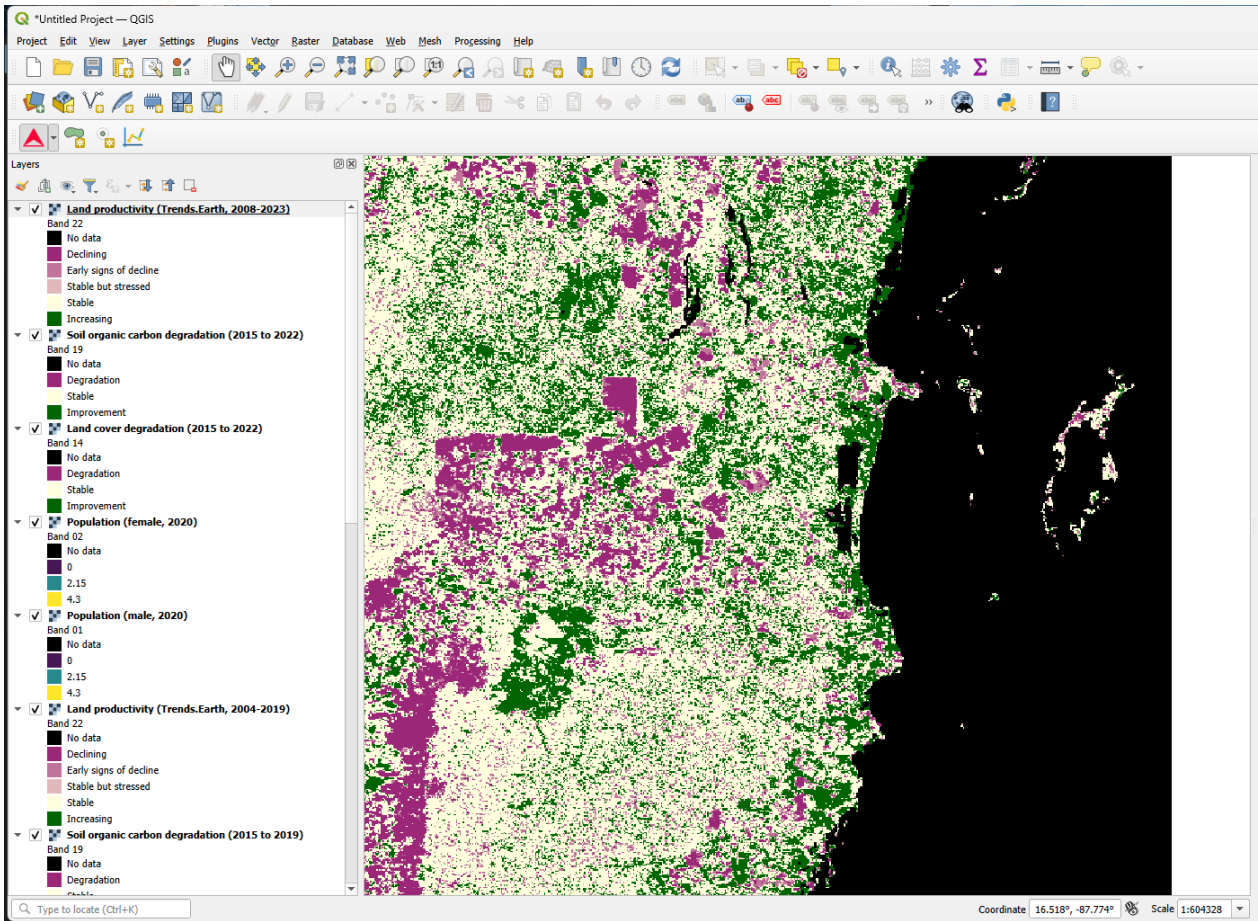
1. **SDG 15.3.1 - Land degradation** is a global indicator that is calculated using data from Trends.Earth, a platform that provides remote sensing data (GPG) and the Global Land Use and Land Cover Change (UNCCD).

7. The **«Trends.Earth»** platform provides data on land degradation, which is a key indicator of the **«Sustainable Development Goals»**. The platform provides data on land degradation, which is a key indicator of the **«Sustainable Development Goals»**.

Note

The **«Trends.Earth»** platform provides data on land degradation, which is a key indicator of the **«Sustainable Development Goals»**.

- The **«Trends.Earth»** platform provides data on land degradation, which is a key indicator of the **«Sustainable Development Goals»**.



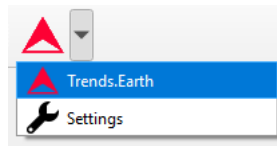
15.3.1 2-3

- **15.3.1**: **2-3** **15.3.1** **2-3**
- ****** **20**
- ****** ******

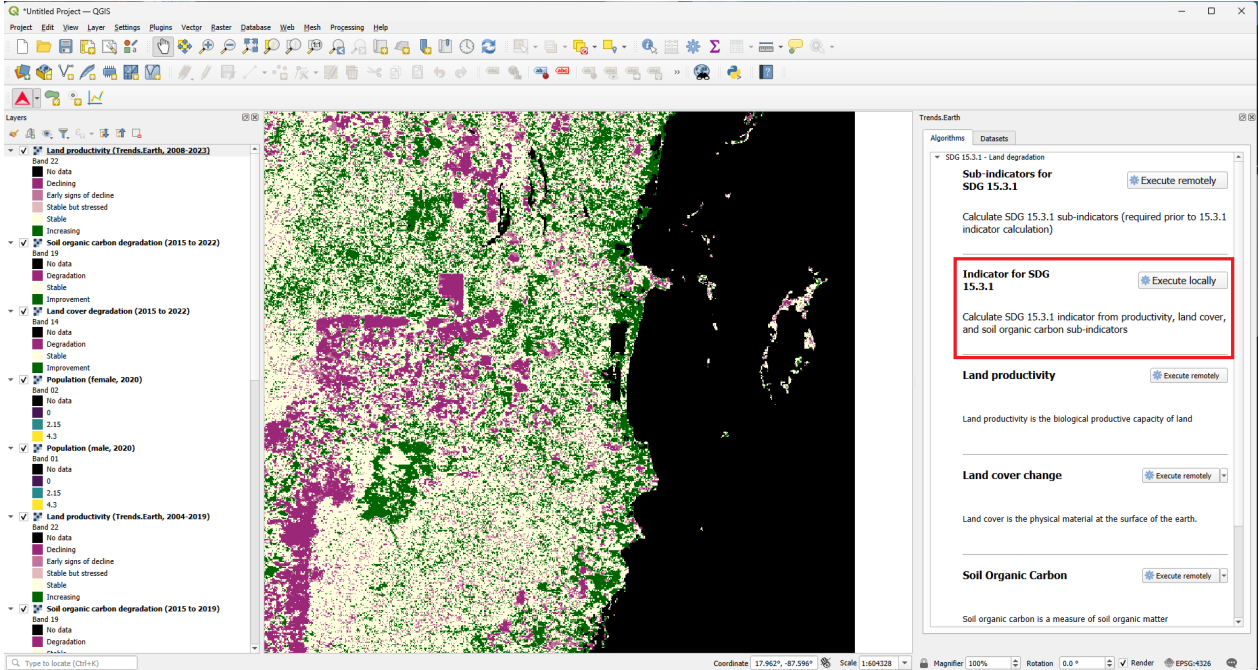
Note

SOC.

1. **Trends.Earth** **QGIS** **«Trends.Earth».**



2. «Trends.Earth». «» «15.3.1 —
 «» «»
 «15.3.1».



3. .
 «».
 «» «»
 «»
 .

Note

«»
 «».



SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

Land productivity data

- Trends.Earth land productivity dynamics
- FAO-WOCAT
- Pre-calculated land productivity dynamics (from JRC)

Baseline dataset

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - baseline (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (baseline)

Productivity

Trend (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity trend degradation (2001 to 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Performance (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity performance degradation (2001 to 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

State (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity state degradation (2001-2012 vs 2013-2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Land cover (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover degradation (2000 to 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Soil carbon (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon degradation (2000 to 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Population (required to calculate population exposed by degradation)

- Population broken down by sex

Female population: Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (female, 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Male population: Belize_subindicators - baseline - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (male, 2015) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Total population

Total population: No layers available in this region

Include reporting period(s) for comparison to baseline

Progress dataset #1

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (reporting period) #1

Productivity

SDG Indicator 15.3.1

As part of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 is to:

"Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss"

Each SDG has specific targets addressing different components, in this case, of life on land. Target 15.3 aims to:

"By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land exposed by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world"

Indicators will be used then to assess the progress of each SDG target. In the case of SDG 15.3 the progress towards a land degradation neutral world will be assessed using indicator 15.3.1:

"proportion of land that is degraded over total land area"

As the custodian agency for SDG 15.3, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) has developed a [Good Practice Guidance \(GPG\)](#), providing recommendations on how to calculate SDG Indicator 15.3.1.

Execute locally Cancel Help

SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

Include reporting period(s) for comparison to baseline

Progress dataset #1

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (reporting period) #1

Productivity

Trend (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity trend degradation (2004 to 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Performance (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity performance degradation (2004 to 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

State (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity state degradation (2004-2016 vs 2017-2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Land cover (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover degradation (2015 to 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Soil carbon (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon degradation (2015 to 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Population (required to calculate population exposed by degradation)

- Population broken down by sex

Female population: Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (female, 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Male population: Belize_subindicators - reporting_1 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (male, 2019) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Total population

Total population: No layers available in this region

Reporting period #2

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (reporting period) #2

Productivity

Trend (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity trend degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Performance (degradation)

Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity performance degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

SDG Indicator 15.3.1

As part of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 is to:

"Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss"

Each SDG has specific targets addressing different components, in this case, of life on land. Target 15.3 aims to:

"By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land exposed by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world"

Indicators will be used then to assess the progress of each SDG target. In the case of SDG 15.3 the progress towards a land degradation neutral world will be assessed using indicator 15.3.1:

"proportion of land that is degraded over total land area"

As the custodian agency for SDG 15.3, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) has developed a [Good Practice Guidance \(GPG\)](#), providing recommendations on how to calculate SDG Indicator 15.3.1.

Execute locally Cancel Help



SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (reporting period) #2

Productivity

Trend (degradation)
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity trend degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Performance (degradation)
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity performance degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

State (degradation)
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity state degradation (2008-2020 vs 2021-2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Land cover (degradation)
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover degradation (2015 to 2022) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Soil carbon (degradation)
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon degradation (2015 to 2022) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Population (required to calculate population exposed by degradation)

Population broken down by sex

Female population
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (female, 2020) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Male population
Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (male, 2020) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Total population

Total population
No layers available in this region

Add reporting period for comparison to baseline

Current region: belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 Change region

Execution name:
Notes:

SDG Indicator 15.3.1
As part of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 is to:
"Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss"
Each SDG has specific targets addressing different components, in this case, of life on land. Target 15.3 aims to:
"By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land exposed by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world"
Indicators will be used then to assess the progress of each SDG target. In the case of SDG 15.3 the progress towards a land degradation neutral world will be assessed using indicator 15.3.1:
"proportion of land that is degraded over total land area"
As the custodian agency for SDG 15.3, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) has developed a [Good Practice Guidance \(GPG\)](#), providing recommendations on how to calculate SDG Indicator 15.3.1.

Execute locally Cancel Help

- [redacted] , [redacted] QGIS, [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Note

[redacted]
[redacted]

- [redacted] « [redacted] », [redacted]
[redacted] , [redacted] « [redacted] ([redacted]) », [redacted] », [redacted] 2-3 [redacted], [redacted] <<https://prais4-reporting-manual.readthedocs.io/en/latest/SO2.html#so-2-3-trends-in-population-exposure-to-land-degradation-disaggregated-by-sex>>. [redacted] « [redacted] » [redacted] « [redacted] », [redacted] « [redacted] », [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]. ▲TRENDS.EARTH [redacted] [redacted] «WorldPop», [redacted] [redacted] 2-3.



SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

Land productivity data

- Trends.Earth land productivity dynamics
- FAO-WOCAT
- Pre-calculated land productivity dynamics (from JRC)

Baseline dataset

belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Belize_subindicators - reporting_2 (sdg-15-3-1-sub-indicators) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Advanced (baseline)

Productivity

Trend (degradation)

belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity trend degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Performance (degradation)

belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity performance degradation (2008 to 2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

State (degradation)

belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land productivity state degradation (2008-2020 vs 2021-2023) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Land cover (degradation)

belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover degradation (2015 to 2022) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Soil carbon (degradation)

belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon degradation (2015 to 2022) - 2025-11-25 15:25

Population (required to calculate population exposed by degradation)

- Population broken down by sex
 - Female population: belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (female, 2020) - 2025-11-25 15:25
 - Male population: belize_subindicators - reporting_2 - belize-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Population (male, 2020) - 2025-11-25 15:25
- Total population
 - Total population: No layers available in this region

SDG Indicator 15.3.1

As part of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 is to:

"Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss"

Each SDG has specific targets addressing different components, in this case, of life on land. Target 15.3 aims to:

"By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land exposed by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world"

Indicators will be used then to assess the progress of each SDG target. In the case of SDG 15.3 the progress towards a land degradation neutral world will be assessed using indicator 15.3.1:

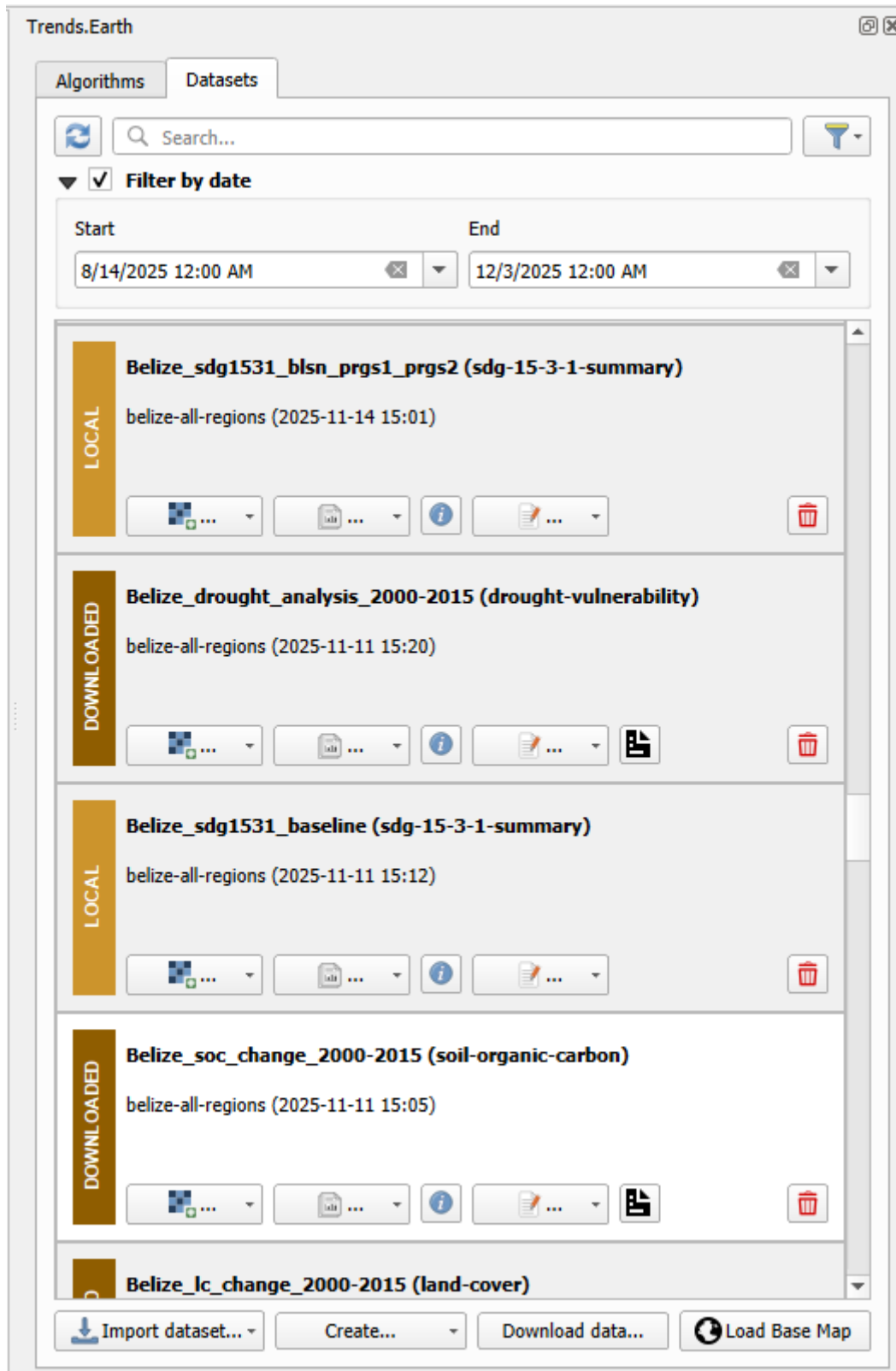
"proportion of land that is degraded over total land area"

Execute locally Cancel Help

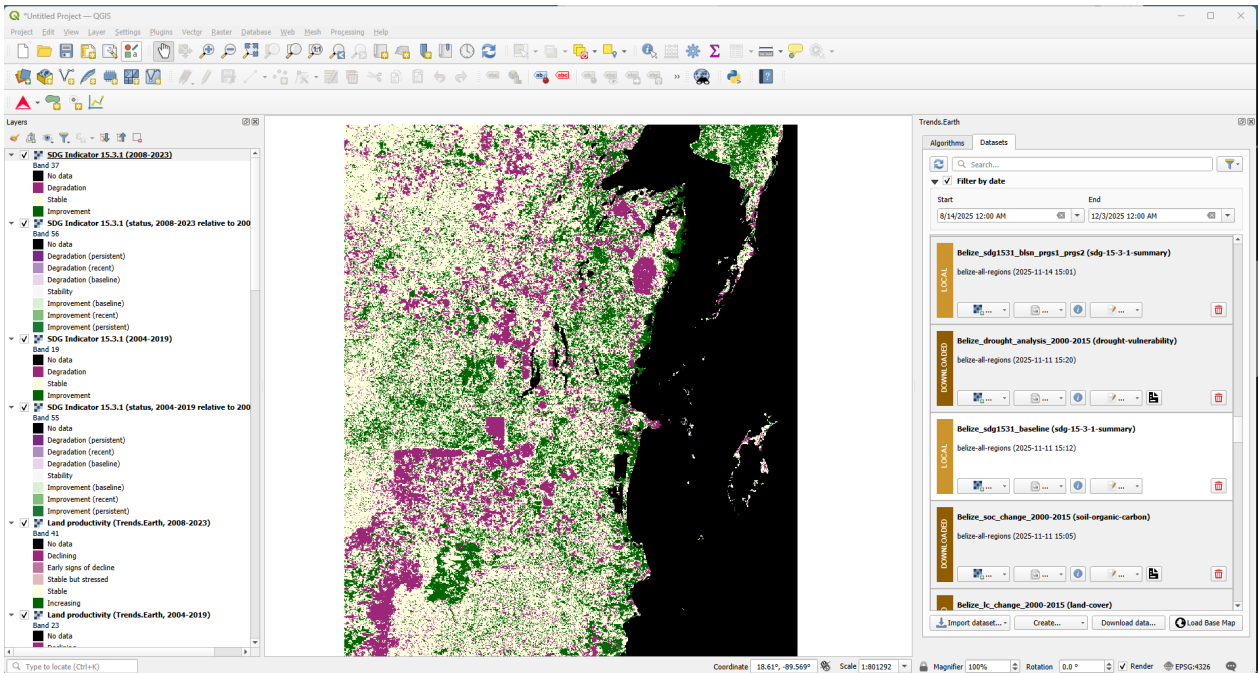
5. « ».

6. , « ».

7. « » « » QGIS».



8. ■■■■■■■■■■ 15.3.1 ■■■■■■■■■■



Note

15.3.1

15.3.1

- Trends.Earth, 15.3.1.
- 25
- **

Note

PDF <../pdfs/Trends.Earth_Tutorial08_The_Summary_Table.pdf>`_

Note

15.3.1 « 15.3.1 ». 15.3.1 2-3



Trends.Earth


Algorithms Datasets

Search...

Filter by date

Start: 8/14/2025 12:00 AM End: 12/3/2025 12:00 AM

LOCAL Belize_sdg1531_blsn_prgs1_prgs2 (sdg-15-3-1-summary)
belize-all-regions (2025-11-14 15:01)

 View dataset details

DOWNLOADED Belize_drought_analysis_2000-2015 (drought-vulnerability)
belize-all-regions (2025-11-11 15:20)

LOCAL Belize_sdg1531_baseline (sdg-15-3-1-summary)
belize-all-regions (2025-11-11 15:12)

DOWNLOADED Belize_soc_change_2000-2015 (soil-organic-carbon)
belize-all-regions (2025-11-11 15:05)


DOWNLOADED Belize_lc_change_2000-2015 (land-cover)

Import dataset... Create... Download data... Load Base Map

Magnifier 100% Rotation 0.0° Render EPSG:4326



Dataset Details

Name: Belize_sdg1531_blsn_prgrs1_prgrs2
ID: 2233f691-45e7-4958-ad7e-1fb2c84e3425
State: GENERATED_LOCALLY
Created at: 2025-11-14 15:01
Available paths: prgs1_prgrs2_sdg-15-3-1-summary_belize-all-regions.vrt 
Generated by algorithm: sdg-15-3-1-summary

Algorithm Details



Comments:
Baseline 2001_2015
1 prgs 2015-2019
2 prgs 2015-2023

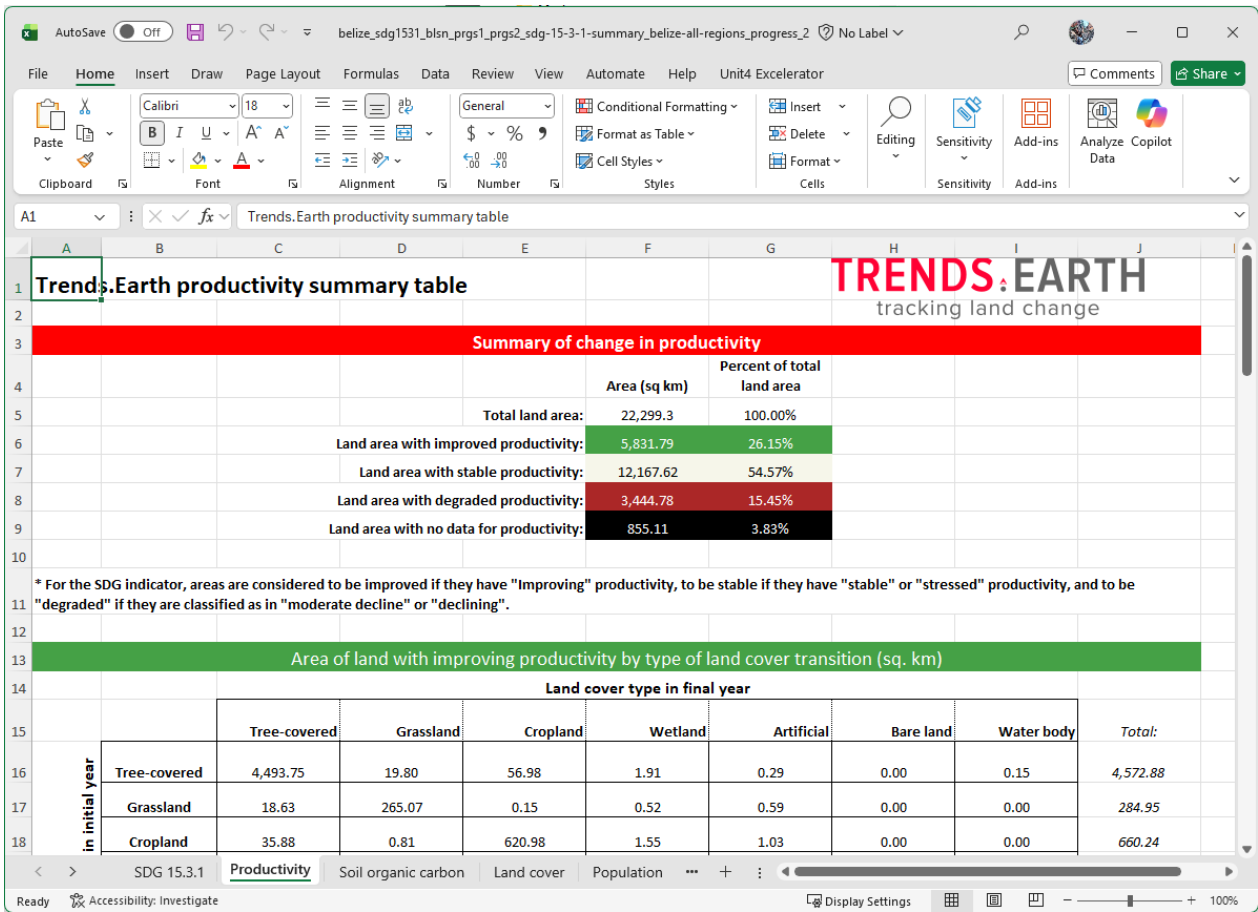
Input:

- periods: (3 items)
 - [0]: (2 keys)
 - [1]: (2 keys)
 - [2]: (2 keys)

Output:

- name: "land_condition_summary"
- rasters: (1 keys)
 - Int16: (6 keys)
- uri: (2 keys)
 - uri: "C:\Users\gdaldegan\trends_earth_dat..."
 - etag: null
- data: (1 keys)
 - report: (3 keys)
- type: "RasterResults"

 Delete dataset  Export as a ZIP



5. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

- [Redacted text]
- [Redacted text]



AutoSave Off | belize_sdg1531_blsn_prgrs1_prgrs2_sdg-15-3-1-summary_belize-all-regions_progress_2 | No Label

File Home Insert Draw Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Automate Help Unit4 Excelerator

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Cell Styles Conditional Formatting Insert Delete Cells Editing Sensitivity Add-ins Analyze Copilot Data

A1 Trends.Earth soil organic carbon summary table

Trends.Earth soil organic carbon summary table									
Summary of change in soil organic carbon									
		Area (sq km)		Percent of total land area					
Total land area:		21,409.7		100.00%					
Land area with improved soil organic carbon:		1.10		0.01%					
Land area with stable soil organic carbon:		21,319.81		99.58%					
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon:		22.47		0.10%					
Land area with no data for soil organic carbon:		66.34		0.31%					
Percent change in soil organic carbon storage from initial year to final year:				-0.19%					
Soil organic carbon change from initial year to final year									
	Initial soil organic carbon (tonnes / ha)	Final soil organic carbon (tonnes / ha)	Initial area (sq. km)	Final area (sq. km)	Initial soil organic carbon (tonnes)	Final soil organic carbon (tonnes)	Change in soil organic carbon (tonnes)	Change in soil organic carbon (percent)	
Tree-covered	107.37	108.98	17,674	17,178	189,767,864	187,204,001	-2,563,863.37	-1%	
Grassland	93.43	90.46	671	724	6,269,340	6,552,521	283,181.16	5%	
Cropland	87.92	81.68	2,482	2,929	21,822,242	23,923,686	2,101,443.51	10%	

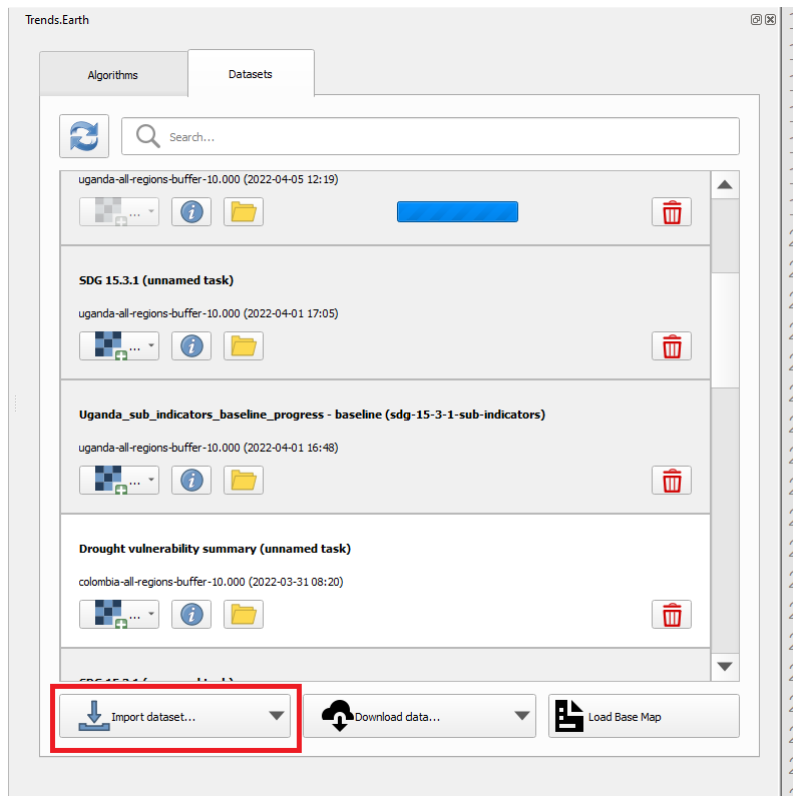
SDG 15.3.1 Productivity Soil organic carbon Land cover Population +

Ready Accessibility: Investigate Display Settings 100%

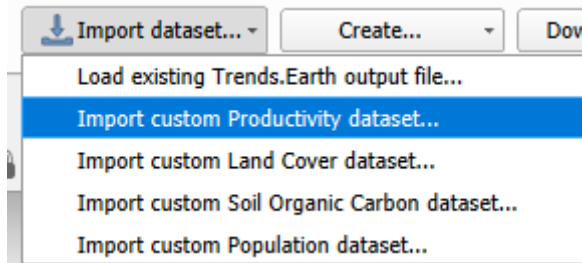
6. **Soil organic carbon (SOC) is a critical component of the soil system, and its loss can lead to significant environmental and social impacts. The loss of SOC can reduce soil fertility, water retention, and the ability of the soil to store carbon. This can lead to increased soil erosion, reduced crop yields, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. The loss of SOC can also impact the health of ecosystems and the well-being of communities that rely on the soil for their livelihoods.**

Based on the data provided in the table above, answer the following questions:

- **What is the total land area in Belize, and what percentage of this area is covered by improved soil organic carbon?**
- **What is the change in soil organic carbon storage from the initial year to the final year, and what is the percentage change?**



2. [redacted text]



3. [redacted text]



Setup aggregation of land cover data

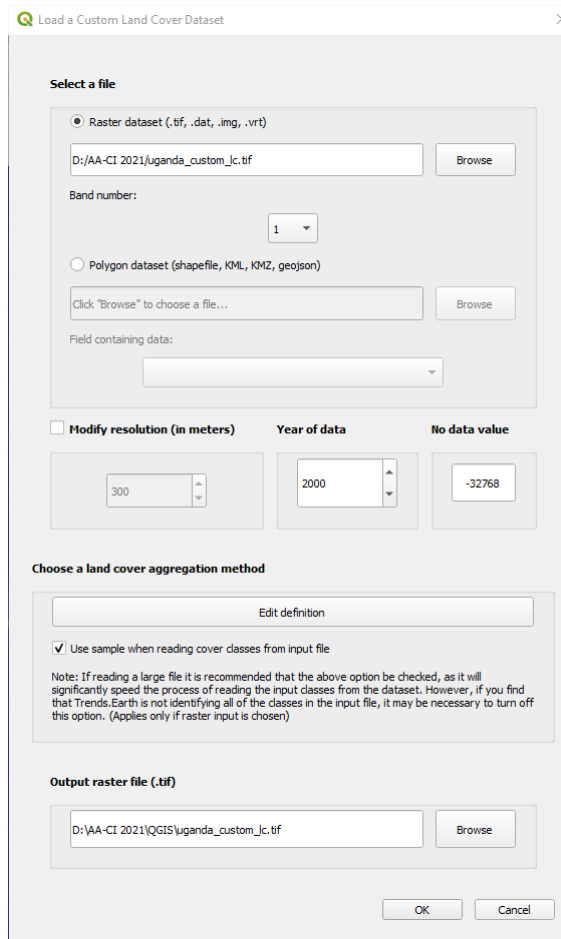
Input code	Input class	
10	Cropland, rainfed	Tree-covered
11	Herbaceous cover	Grassland
12	Tree or shrub cover	Cropland
20	Cropland, irrigated or post-flooding	Wetland
30	Mosaic cropland (>50%) / natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (<50%)	Artificial
40	Mosaic natural vegetation (tree, shrub, herbaceous cover) (>50%) / cropland (<50%)	Other land
50	Tree cover, broadleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	Water body
60	Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	Cropland
61	Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, closed (>40%)	Cropland
62	Tree cover, broadleaved, deciduous, open (15-40%)	Tree-covered
70	Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed to open (>15%)	Tree-covered
71	Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, closed (>40%)	Tree-covered
72	Tree cover, needleleaved, evergreen, open (15-40%)	Tree-covered
80	Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed to open (>15%)	Tree-covered
81	Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, closed (>40%)	Tree-covered
82	Tree cover, needleleaved, deciduous, open (15-40%)	Tree-covered
90	Tree cover, mixed leaf type (broadleaved and needleleaved)	Tree-covered

Reset to default

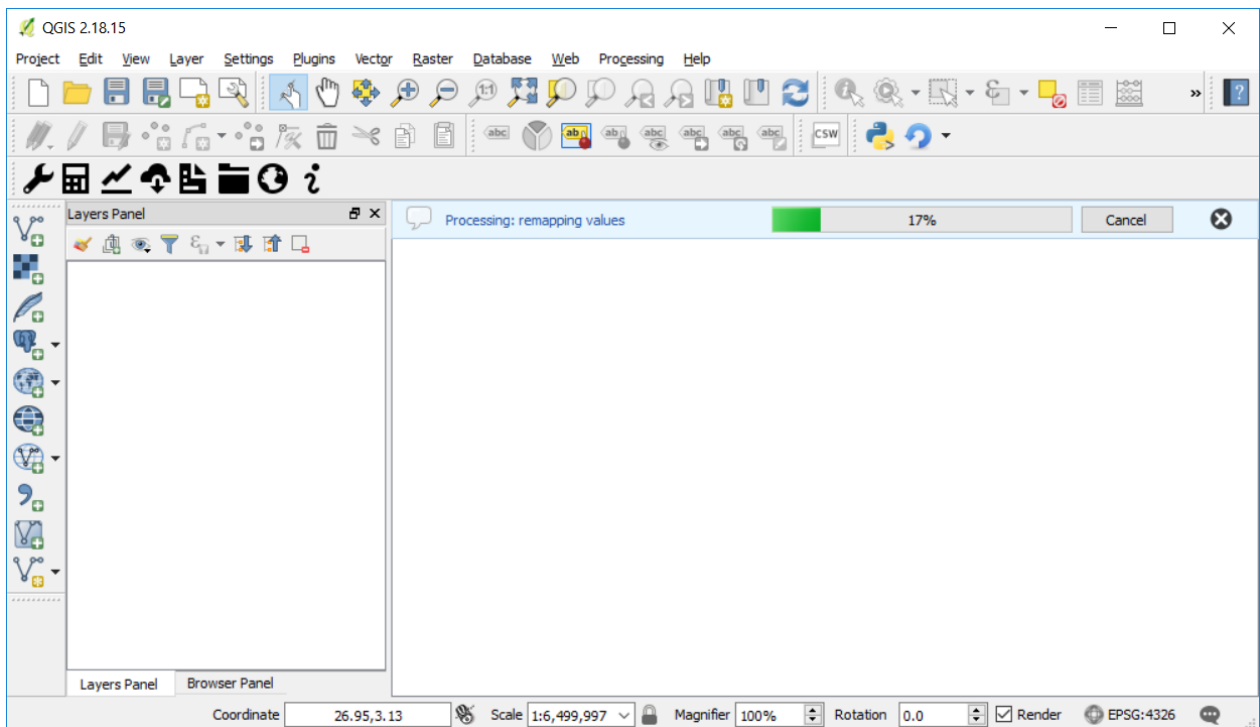
Load definition from file Save definition to file

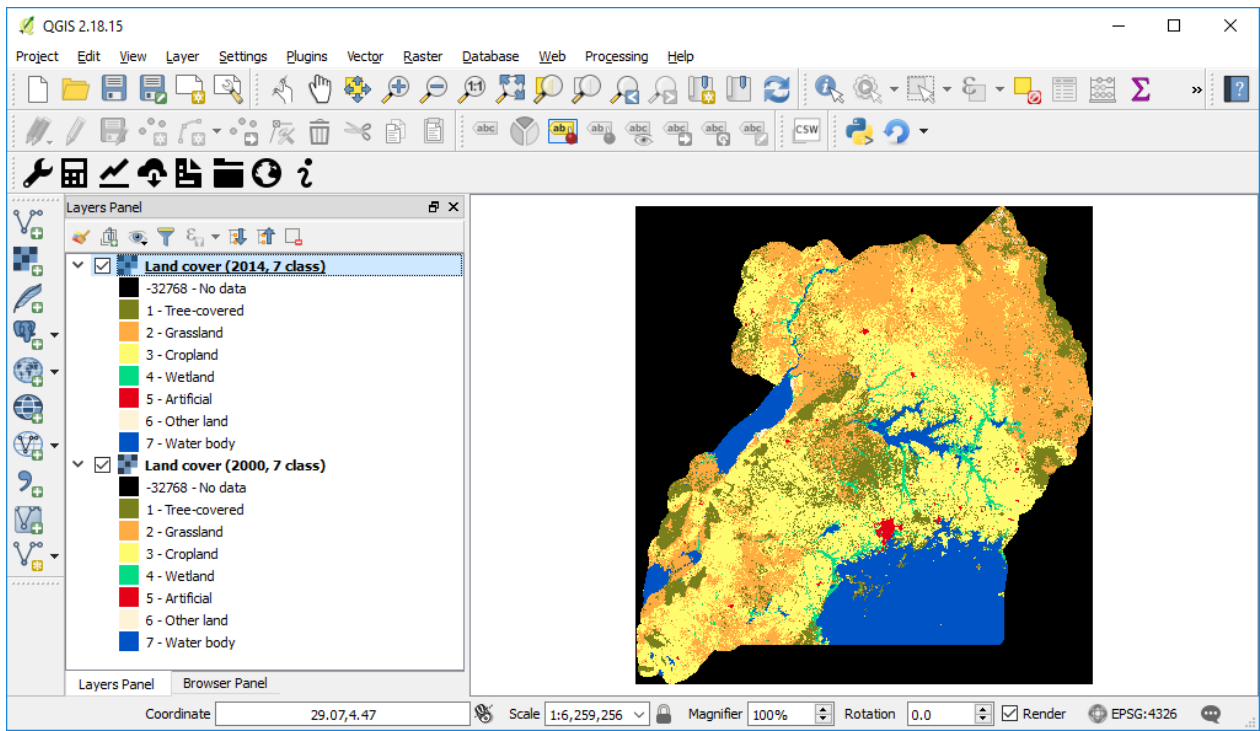
Save

7. «...», «...» «...», «...» «...», «...» «...», «...» «...».

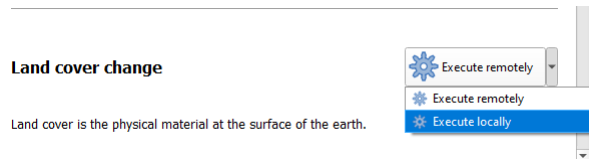
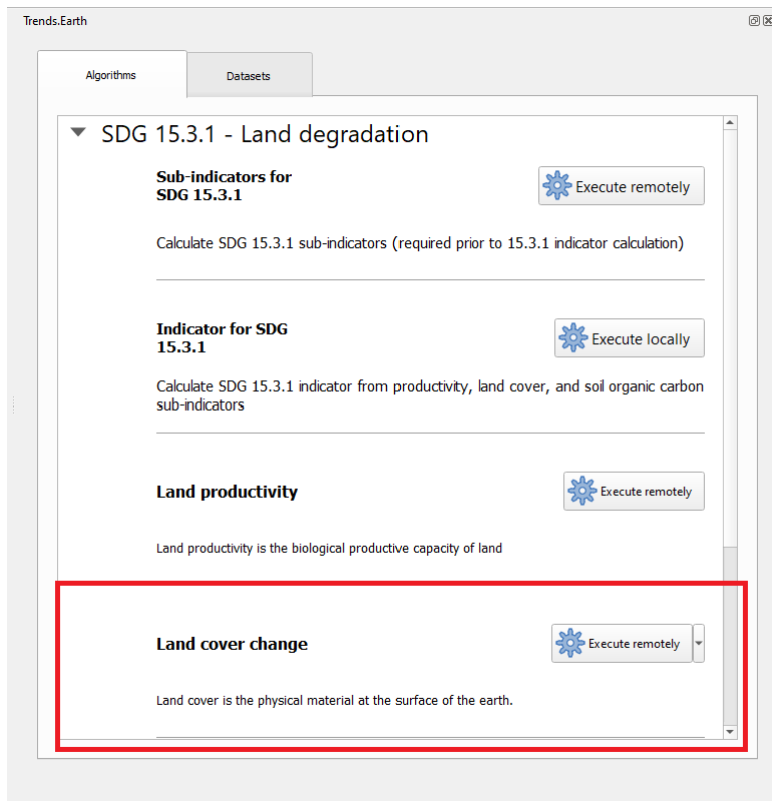


8. 



1. [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Trends.Earth, [REDACTED]



2. **Land cover change** - **Land cover change** | **Land cover change** « **Land cover change** ».

Land cover change is the physical material at the surface of the earth. **Land cover change** is the physical material at the surface of the earth.



Land Cover | Land Degradation

Initial year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2001, 7 class) - 2022-04-05 13:29

Target year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2015, 7 class) - 2022-04-01 17:05

Current region: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 Change region

Execution name: UGA_LandCover_SubIndicator_CustomDataset

Notes: Calculating Land Cover sub-indicator using custom dataset representing land cover classes for 2000 & 2015

Advanced configuration

Land cover in target year

	Tree-covered	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial	Other land	Water body
Tree-covered	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grassland	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Cropland	+	-	0	-	-	-	0
Wetland	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Other land	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Legend

Degradation: - (purple box)

Stable: 0 (yellow box)

Improvement: + (green box)

*The "Grassland" class consists of grassland, shrub, and sparsely vegetated areas (if the default aggregation is used).

Land cover

To assess changes in land cover users need land cover maps covering the study area for the baseline and target years. These maps need to be of acceptable accuracy and created in such a way which allows for valid comparisons. Trends.Earth uses ESA CCI land cover maps as the default dataset, but local maps can also be used. The indicator is computed as follows:

1. Reclassify both land cover maps to the 7 land cover classes needed for reporting to the UNCCD (forest, grassland, cropland, wetland, artificial area, bare land and water).
2. Perform a land cover transition analysis to identify which pixels remained in the same land cover class, and which ones changed.
3. Based on your local knowledge of the conditions in the study area and the land degradation processes occurring there, use the table below, in the advanced section, to identify which transitions correspond to degradation (- sign), improvement (+ sign), or no change in terms of land condition (zero).
4. Trends.Earth will combine the information from the land cover maps and the table of degradation typologies by land cover transition to compute the land cover sub-indicator.

[More information on the Land Cover SDG 15.3.1 Sub-indicator](#)

Execute locally | Cancel | Help

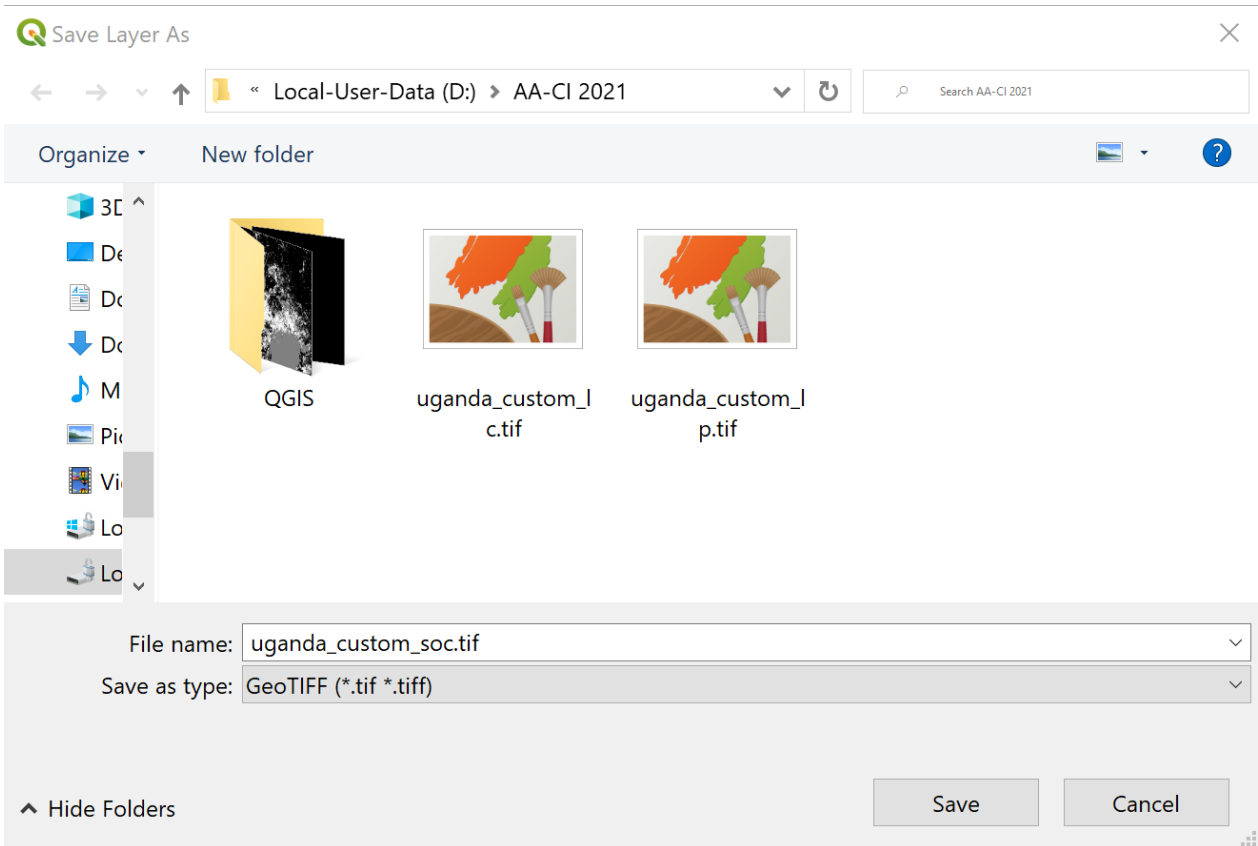
- **Grassland** is the most common land cover class in the study area. It is also the most vulnerable to degradation. The indicator is computed as follows: **Grassland** = **Grassland** (initial year) - **Grassland** (target year) + **Artificial** (target year) - **Artificial** (initial year).

Note

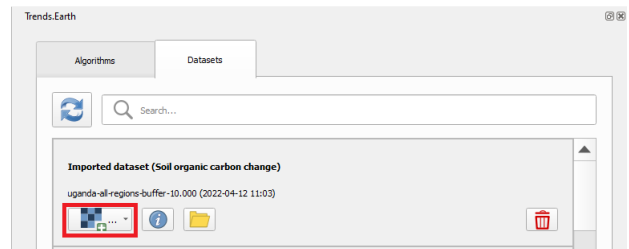
The indicator is computed as follows: **Grassland** = **Grassland** (initial year) - **Grassland** (target year) + **Artificial** (target year) - **Artificial** (initial year).

3. **Grassland** is the most common land cover class in the study area. It is also the most vulnerable to degradation. The indicator is computed as follows: **Grassland** = **Grassland** (initial year) - **Grassland** (target year) + **Artificial** (target year) - **Artificial** (initial year).

****** **Grassland** is the most common land cover class in the study area. It is also the most vulnerable to degradation. The indicator is computed as follows: **Grassland** = **Grassland** (initial year) - **Grassland** (target year) + **Artificial** (target year) - **Artificial** (initial year).



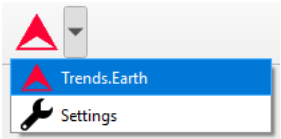
8. [Redacted]
9. [Redacted]
10. [Redacted]



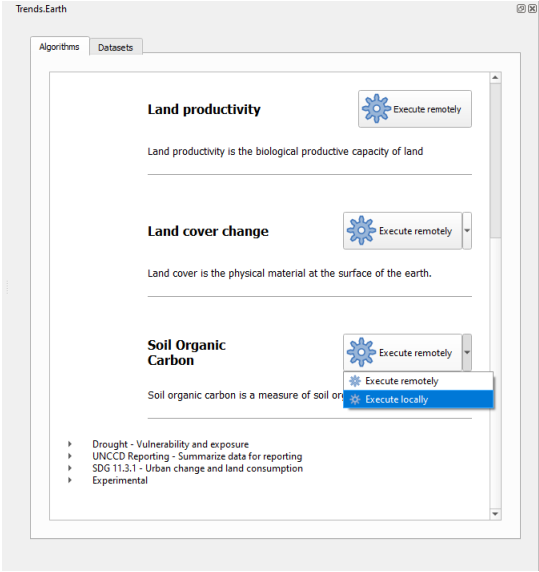
[Redacted text] QGIS (ref:load_custom_soc).



1. Trends.Earth ■ QGIS ■ «Trends.Earth».



2. Trends.Earth. ■ 15.3.1-



3. Trends.Earth | «Trends.Earth».



Soil Organic Carbon | Land Degradation

Initial year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2001, 7 class) - 2022-04-05 13:29

Target year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2015, 7 class) - 2022-04-01 17:05

Current region: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 Change region

Execution name: UGA_custom_SOC_sub-indicator

Notes: Calculating SOC sub-indicator using custom initial soil organic carbon dataset

Advanced configuration

Climate regime

- Default (determined per-pixel using global climate data)
- Specify regime: Temperate dry (FI = 0.80)
- Custom value

Additional files to download

- Download annual land cover layers (only first and last land cover layer are downloaded by default)
- Custom initial soil organic carbon dataset

Imported dataset - uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon (2000, tons / ha) - 2022-04-12 11:03

Execute locally Cancel Help

Soil organic carbon

The third sub-indicator for monitoring land degradation as part of the SDG process quantifies changes in soil organic carbon (SOC) over the reporting period. Changes in SOC are particularly difficult to assess for several reasons, some of them being the high spatial variability of soil properties, the time and cost intensiveness of conducting representative soil surveys and the lack of time series data on SOC for most regions of the world. To address some of the limitations, a combined land cover/SOC method is used in Trends.Earth to estimate changes in SOC and identify potentially degraded areas. The indicator is computed as follows:

1. Determine the SOC reference values. Trends.Earth uses SoilGrids 250m carbon stocks for the first 30 cm of the soil profile as the reference values for calculation (NOTE: SoilGrids uses information from a variety of data sources and ranging from many years to produce this product, therefore assigning a date for calculations purposes could cause inaccuracies in the stock change calculations).
2. Reclassify the land cover maps to the 7 land cover classes needed for reporting to the UNCCD (forest, grassland, cropland, wetland, artificial area, bare land and water). Ideally annual land cover maps are preferred, but at least land cover maps for the starting and end years are needed.
3. To estimate the changes in C stocks for the reporting period C conversion coefficients for changes in land use, management and inputs are recommended by the IPCC and

4. [REDACTED]



Soil Organic Carbon | Land Degradation

Initial year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2001, 7 class) - 2022-04-05 13:29

Target year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2015, 7 class) - 2022-04-01 17:05

Current region: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 Change region

Execution name: UGA_custom_SOC_sub-indicator

Notes: Calculating SOC sub-indicator using custom initial soil organic carbon dataset

Advanced configuration

Climate regime

- Default (determined per-pixel using global climate data)
- Specify regime
 - Temperate dry (FI = 0.80)
 - Temperate moist (FI = 0.69)
 - Tropical dry (FI = 0.58)**
 - Tropical moist (FI = 0.48)
 - Tropical montane (FI = 0.64)
- Custom value

Additional files to download

- Download annual land cover layers (only first and last land cover layer are downloaded by default)
- Custom initial soil organic carbon dataset
 - Imported dataset - uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon (2000, tons / ha) - 2022-04-12 11:03

Execute locally | Cancel | Help

many years to produce this product, therefore assigning a date for calculations purposes could cause inaccuracies in the stock change calculations).

2. Reclassify the land cover maps to the 7 land cover classes needed for reporting to the UNCCD (forest, grassland, cropland, wetland, artificial area, bare land and water). Ideally annual land cover maps are preferred, but at least land cover maps for the starting and end years are needed.

3. To estimate the changes in C stocks for the reporting period C conversion coefficients for changes in land use, management and inputs are recommended by the IPCC and the UNCCD. However, spatially explicit information on management and C inputs is not available for most regions. As such, only land use conversion coefficient can be applied for estimating changes in C stocks (using land cover as a proxy for land use). The coefficients used were the result of a literature review performed by the UNCCD and are presented at the [Trends.Earth website](#). Those coefficients represent the proportional in C stocks after 20 years of land cover change. Changes in SOC are better studied for land cover transitions involving agriculture, and for that reason there is a different set of coefficients for each of the main global climatic regions: Temperate Dry (f = 0.80), Temperate Moist (f = 0.69), Tropical Dry (f = 0.58), Tropical Moist (f = 0.48), and Tropical Montane (f = 0.64).

4. Compute relative different in SOC between the baseline and

5. [REDACTED]



Soil Organic Carbon | Land Degradation

Initial year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2001, 7 class) - 2022-04-05 13:29

Target year layer: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Land cover (2015, 7 class) - 2022-04-01 17:05

Current region: uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 Change region

Execution name: UGA_custom_SOC_sub-indicator

Notes: Calculating SOC sub-indicator using custom initial soil organic carbon dataset

Advanced configuration

Climate regime

Default (determined per-pixel using global climate data)

Specify regime: Temperate dry (F = 0.80)

Custom value

Additional files to download

Download annual land cover layers (only first and last land cover layer are downloaded by default)

Custom initial soil organic carbon dataset

Imported dataset - uganda-all-regions-buffer-10.000 - Soil organic carbon (2000, tons / ha) - 2022-04-12 11:03

many years to produce this product, therefore assigning a date for calculations purposes could cause inaccuracies in the stock change calculations).

2. Reclassify the land cover maps to the 7 land cover classes needed for reporting to the UNCCD (forest, grassland, cropland, wetland, artificial area, bare land and water). Ideally annual land cover maps are preferred, but at least land cover maps for the starting and end years are needed.

3. To estimate the changes in C stocks for the reporting period C conversion coefficients for changes in land use, management and inputs are recommended by the IPCC and the UNCCD. However, spatially explicit information on management and C inputs is not available for most regions. As such, only land use conversion coefficient can be applied for estimating changes in C stocks (using land cover as a proxy for land use). The coefficients used were the result of a literature review performed by the UNCCD and are presented at the [Trends.Earth website](#). Those coefficients represent the proportional in C stocks after 20 years of land cover change. Changes in SOC are better studied for land cover transitions involving agriculture, and for that reason there is a different set of coefficients for each of the main global climatic regions: Temperate Dry (f = 0.80), Temperate Moist (f = 0.69), Tropical Dry (f = 0.58), Tropical Moist (f = 0.48), and Tropical Montane (f = 0.64).

4. Compute relative different in SOC between the baseline and

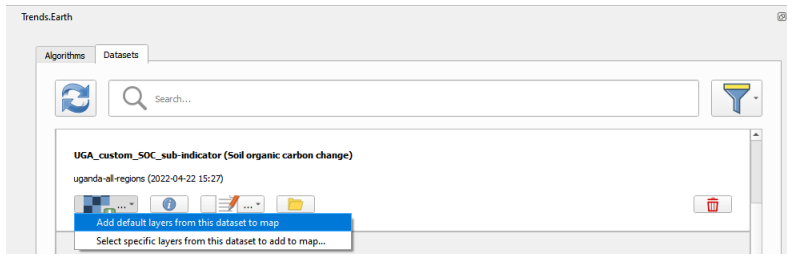
Execute locally Cancel Help

6. **Export the results to a file format that can be used in QGIS.**

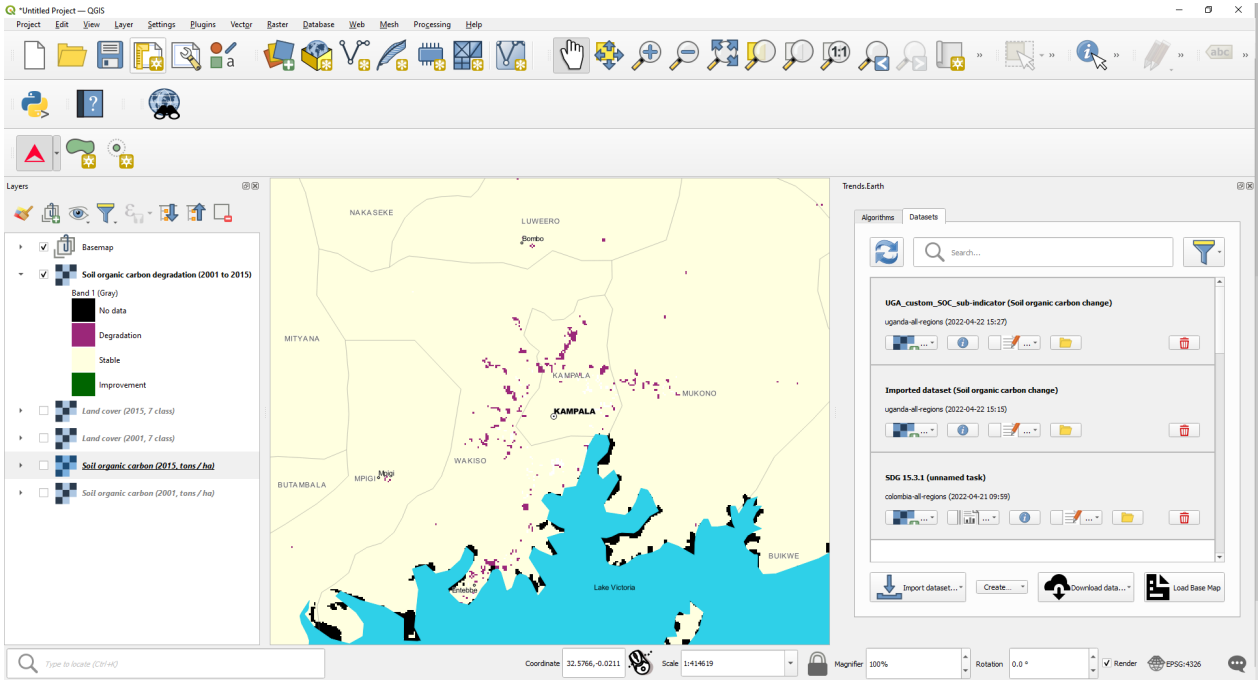
Project Edit View Layer Settings Plugins Vector Raster Mesh Help

Layers Processing: calculating change in soil organic carbon 32% Cancel

7. **Open the results in QGIS.**



9. **Soil organic carbon change (SOC) is a key indicator of soil health and carbon sequestration. It is measured in terms of the amount of carbon stored in the soil, expressed as a percentage of the total soil mass. SOC is a dynamic variable, and its change over time is influenced by various factors, including land use, climate, and soil management practices. The Trends.Earth platform provides a user-friendly interface for accessing and analyzing SOC data, allowing users to explore trends and patterns across different regions and time periods.**



Note

Soil organic carbon (SOC) is a key indicator of soil health and carbon sequestration. It is measured in terms of the amount of carbon stored in the soil, expressed as a percentage of the total soil mass. SOC is a dynamic variable, and its change over time is influenced by various factors, including land use, climate, and soil management practices. The Trends.Earth platform provides a user-friendly interface for accessing and analyzing SOC data, allowing users to explore trends and patterns across different regions and time periods.

NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index)

- **Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)**

NDVI is a widely used remote sensing index that provides a measurement of the difference between near-infrared (NIR) and visible red light reflected from the Earth's surface. It is calculated as the difference between the NIR and red bands, divided by the sum of the two bands. NDVI values range from -1 to 1, with higher values indicating higher vegetation density and biomass.

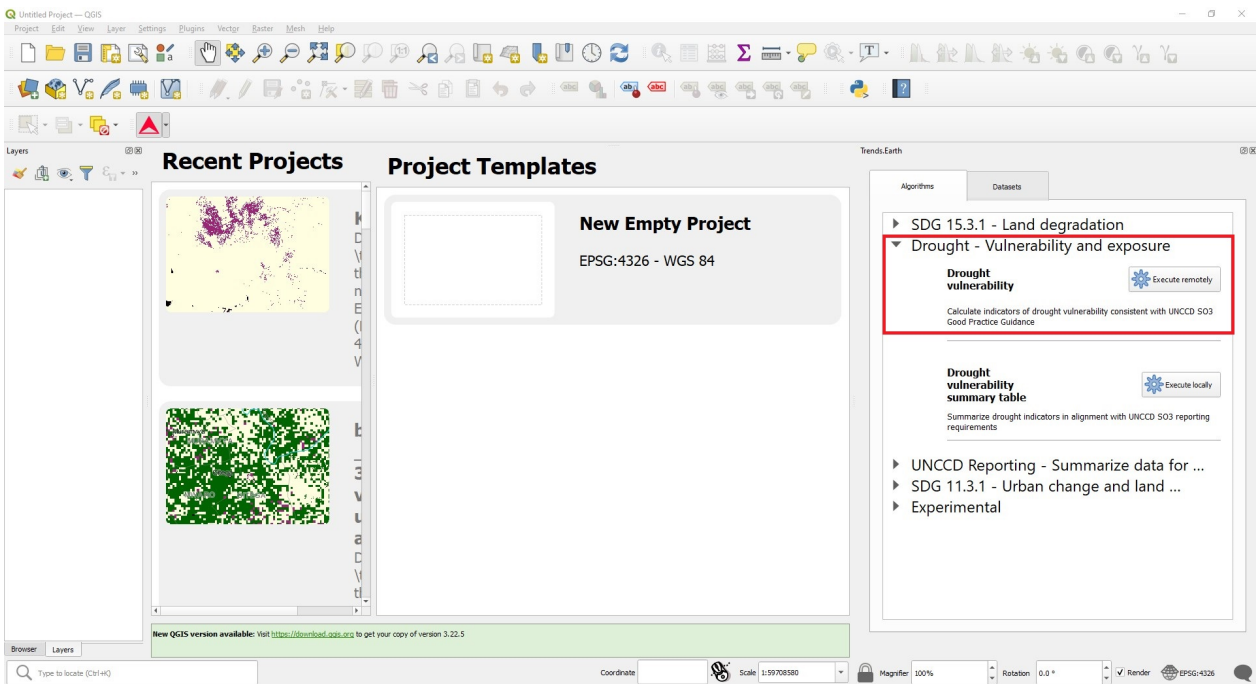
SO 3 (Soil Organic Carbon 3)

- **Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) is a key indicator of soil health and carbon sequestration. It is measured in terms of the amount of carbon stored in the soil, expressed as a percentage of the total soil mass. SOC is a dynamic variable, and its change over time is influenced by various factors, including land use, climate, and soil management practices. The Trends.Earth platform provides a user-friendly interface for accessing and analyzing SOC data, allowing users to explore trends and patterns across different regions and time periods.**



WorldPop (GPC), JRC.

- 15
- **

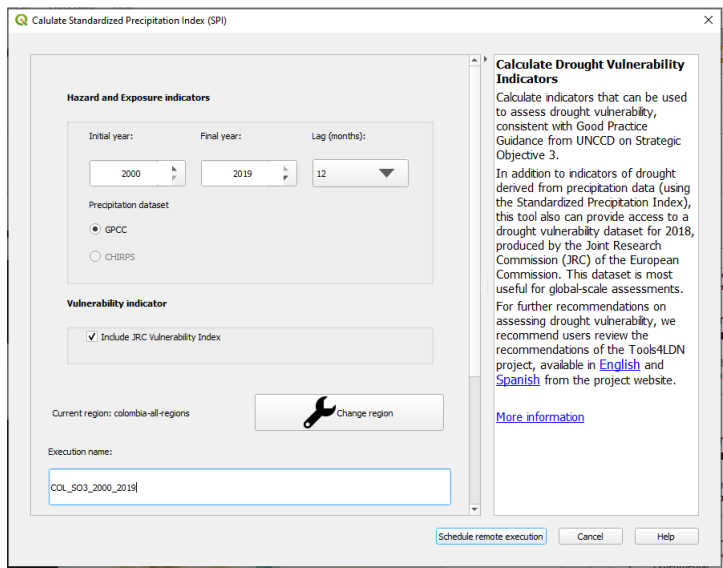


- « »

Note

- 3. JRC, GPC, JRC, CHIRPS (5 min), CHIRPS

50° **.....** 50° **.....**. **.....**



4. **.....** « **.....** ».

Note

..... 15.3.1 **.....**, **.....**

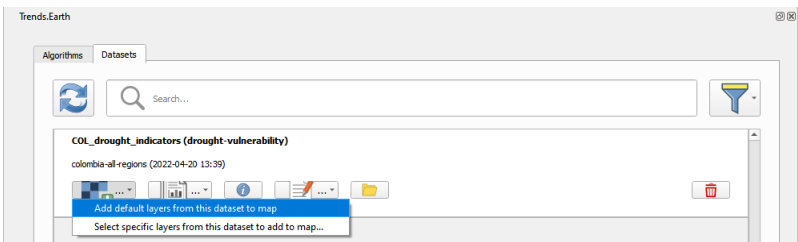
5. **..... Trends.Earth** **.....**. **.....**

Note

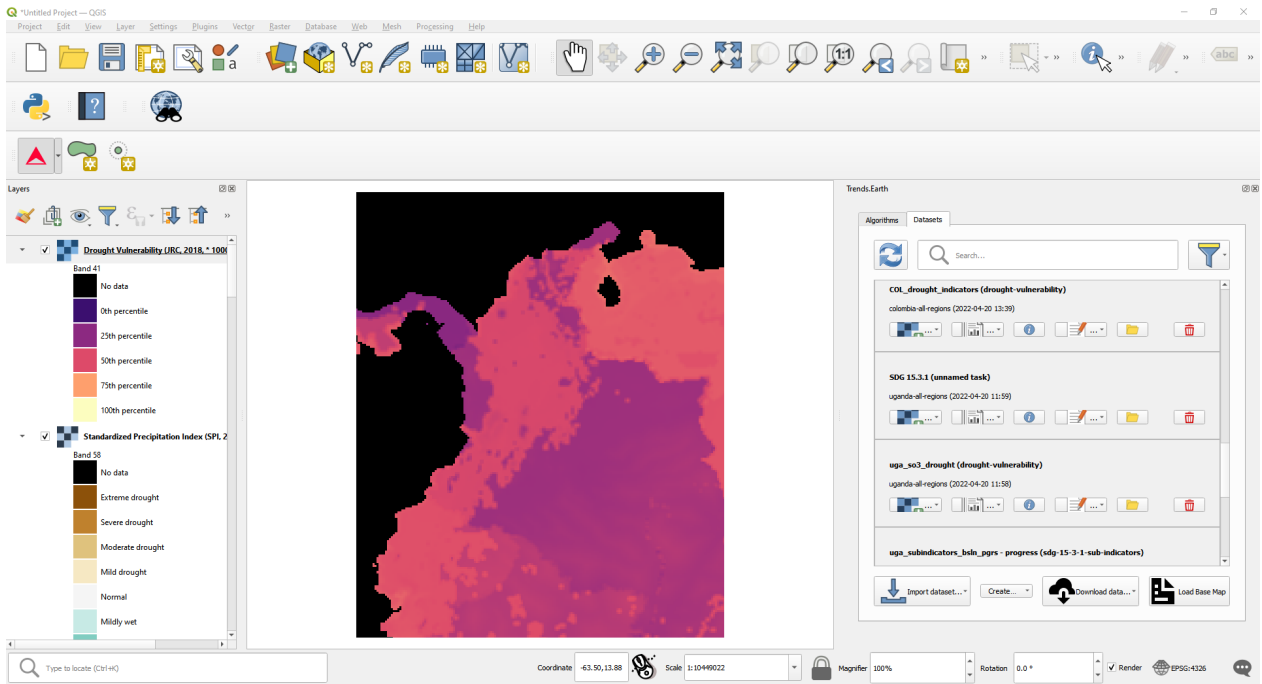
.....

..... « **.....** », **.....**.

6. **.....**, **.....**



7. The default data: Standardized Precipitation Index for all epochs, JRC’s Drought Vulnerability Index for 2018, and population disaggregated by gender, will be added to the map for the region of interest.



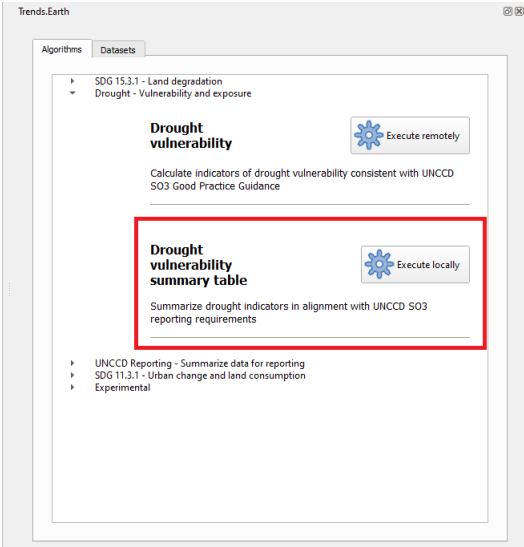
SO 3

- [Redacted text]
- [Redacted text] SO3 [Redacted text]
- [Redacted text]: 15 [Redacted text]
- ** [Redacted text] ** [Redacted text]

Note

[Redacted text]

1. [Redacted text] Trends.Earth [Redacted text] QGIS, [Redacted text] Trends.Earth.
2. [Redacted text] Trends.Earth. [Redacted text] — [Redacted text]



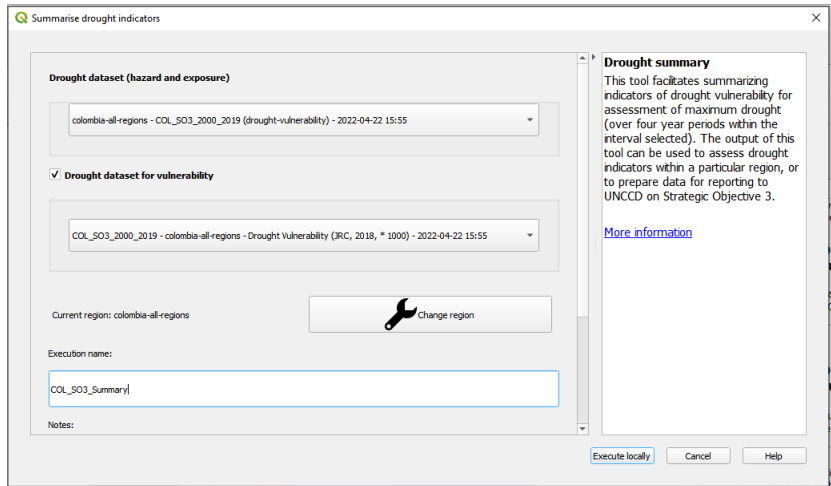
3. Click on the 'Drought vulnerability summary table' algorithm.

Note

The 'Drought vulnerability summary table' algorithm is used to summarize drought indicators in alignment with UNCCD SO3 reporting requirements. It is a key component of the drought assessment workflow.

3. Click on the 'Drought vulnerability summary table' algorithm.

4. Once the algorithm is selected, you will see the 'Drought vulnerability summary table' configuration window. This window allows you to select the input datasets for the algorithm, including the 'Drought dataset for hazard and exposure' and the 'Drought dataset for vulnerability'. You can also specify the 'Current region' and the 'Execution name'.



5. Click on the 'Execute locally' button.

5. Once the algorithm is executed, you will see the 'Drought vulnerability summary table' output. This output is a table of drought indicators for the selected region and time period. You can use this table to assess drought indicators within a particular region, or to prepare data for reporting to UNCCD on Strategic Objective 3.

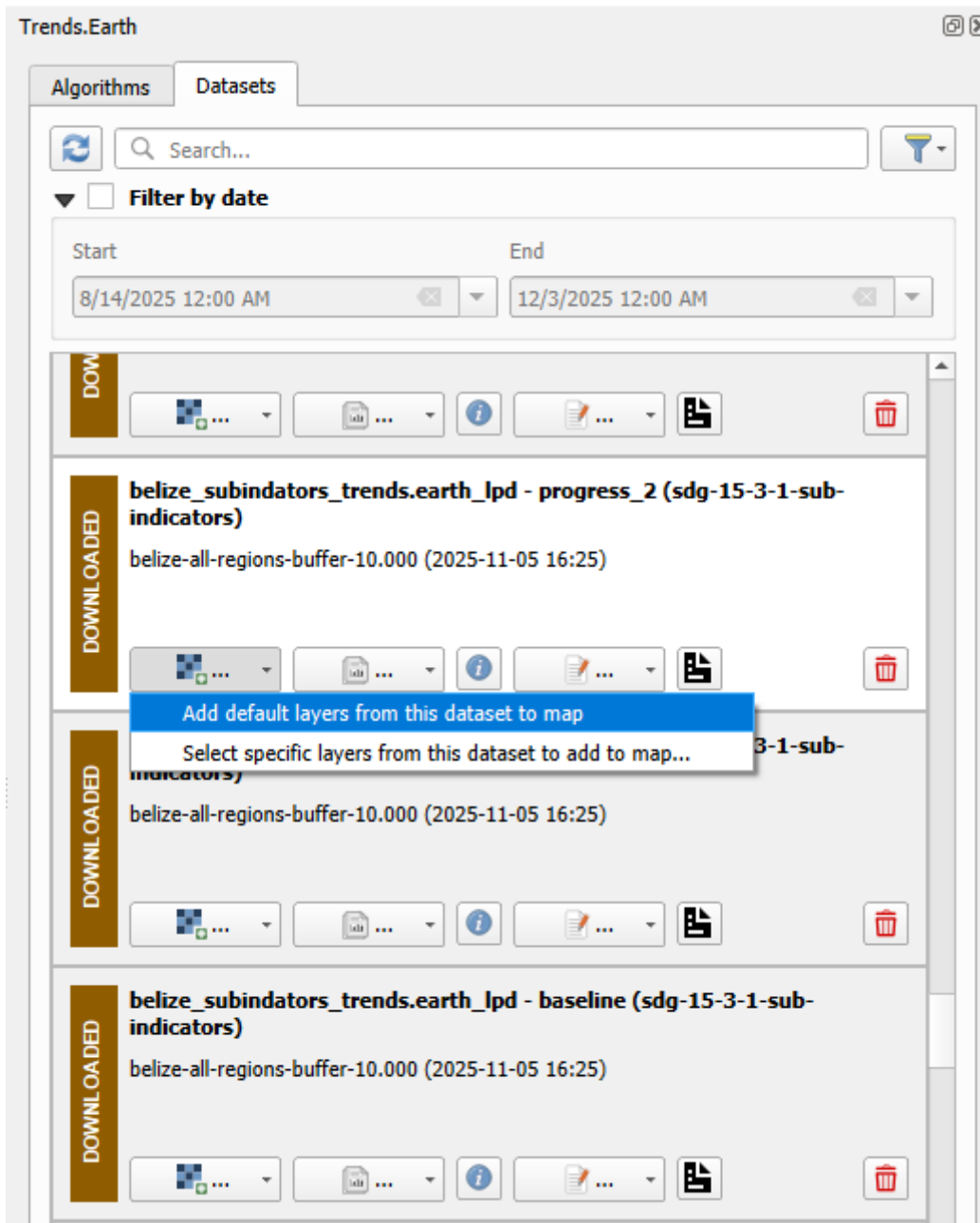
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■

Note

■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■

■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ «■■■■■■■■■■», ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■.

- 6. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■



- 7. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ SO 3 ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■.

██████████ ██████████

██████████ UNCCD

██████████ UNCCD

- 1. **██████████ Trends.Earth ██████████, ██████████ UNCCD — ██████████ UNCCD ██████████**

SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

Dataset for Strategic Objectives 1 and 2

Dataset for Strategic Objective 3 (tiers 1 and 2)

Dataset for Strategic Objective 3 (tier 3)

Execution name:

Notes:

Generate UNCCD Report

Calculate report on UNCCD Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 3

Execute locally
Cancel
Help

- 2. **██████████, ██████████**



SDG 15.3.1 Indicator (Summary) | Land Degradation

Dataset for Strategic Objectives 1 and 2

COL - sdg-15-3-1-summary (sdg-15-3-1-summary) - 2022-

Dataset for Strategic Objective 3 (tiers 1 and 2)

Dataset for Strategic Objective 3 (tier 3)

Execution name:
COL_LPD_SDG_15_3_1

Notes:

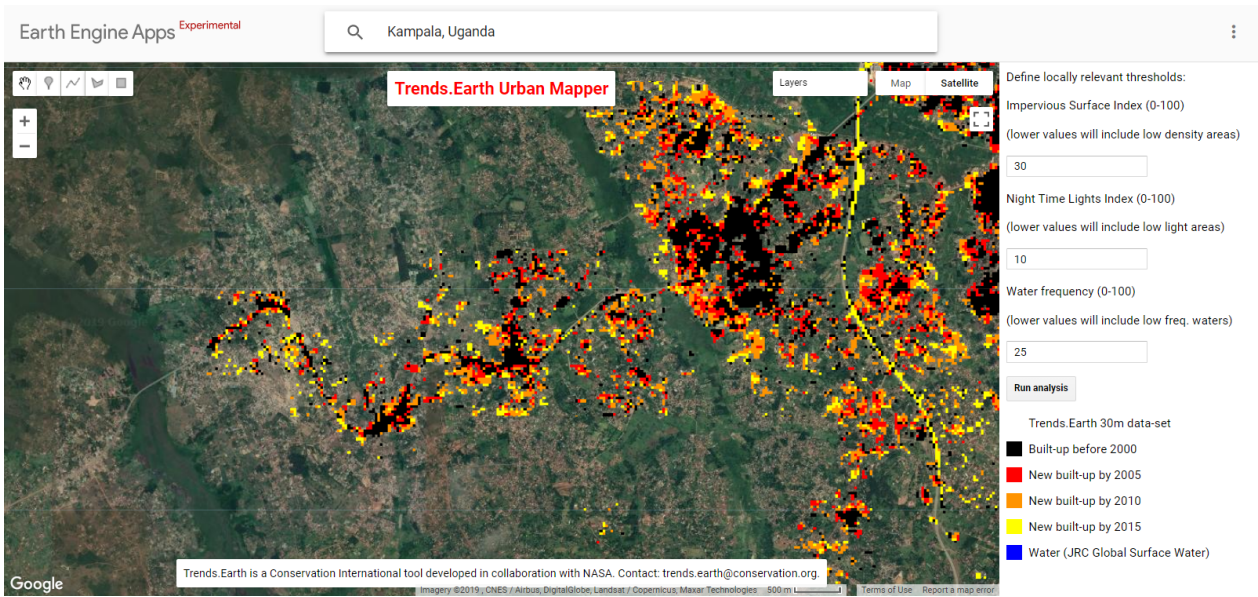
Generate UNCCD Report
Calculate report on UNCCD Strategic Objectives 1, 2, and 3

Execute locally Cancel Help

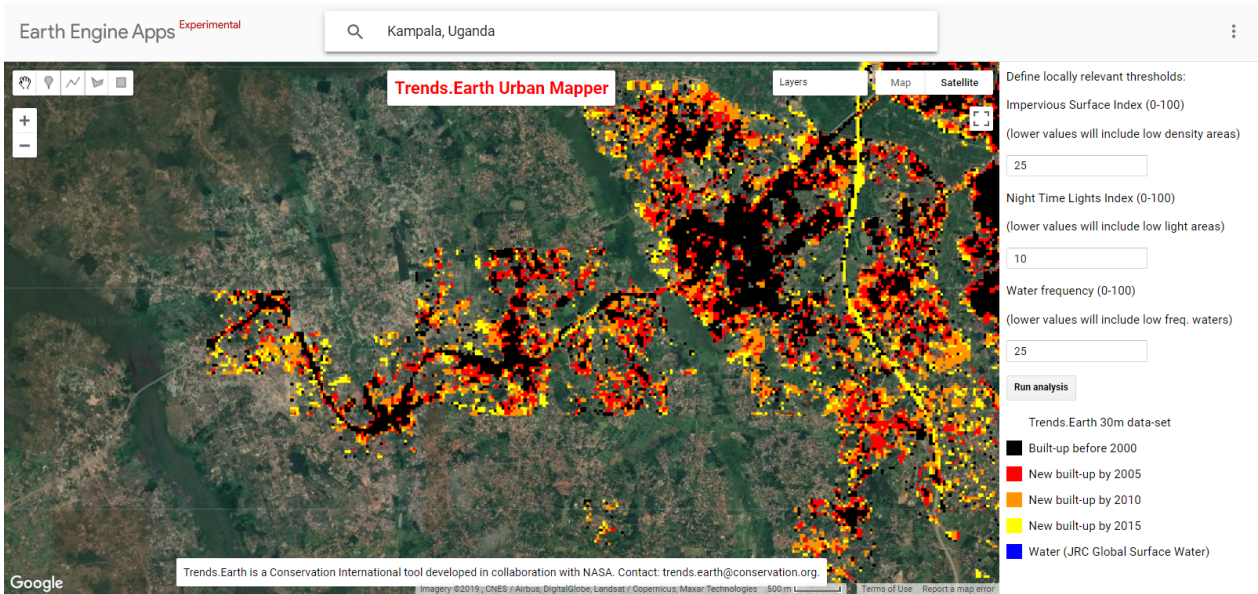
3. Trends.Earth

Note

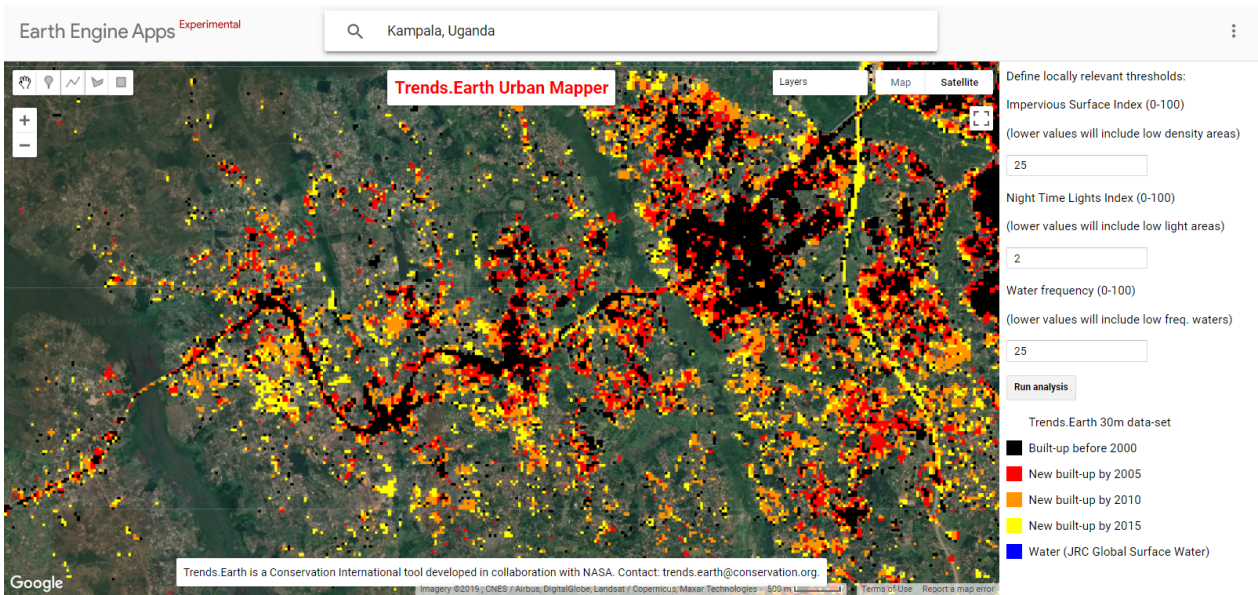
- 4.



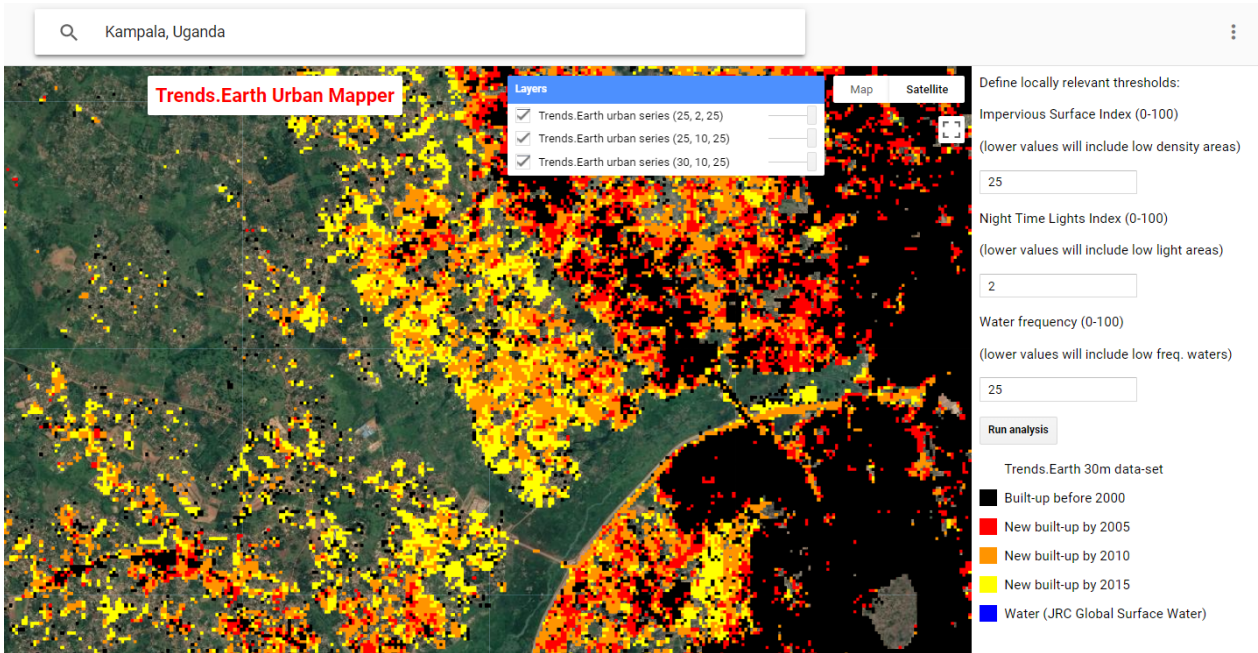
5. The Impervious Surface Index (ISI) threshold is set to 30 and the Night Time Lights Index (NTLI) threshold is set to 25. These thresholds are used to identify urban areas.



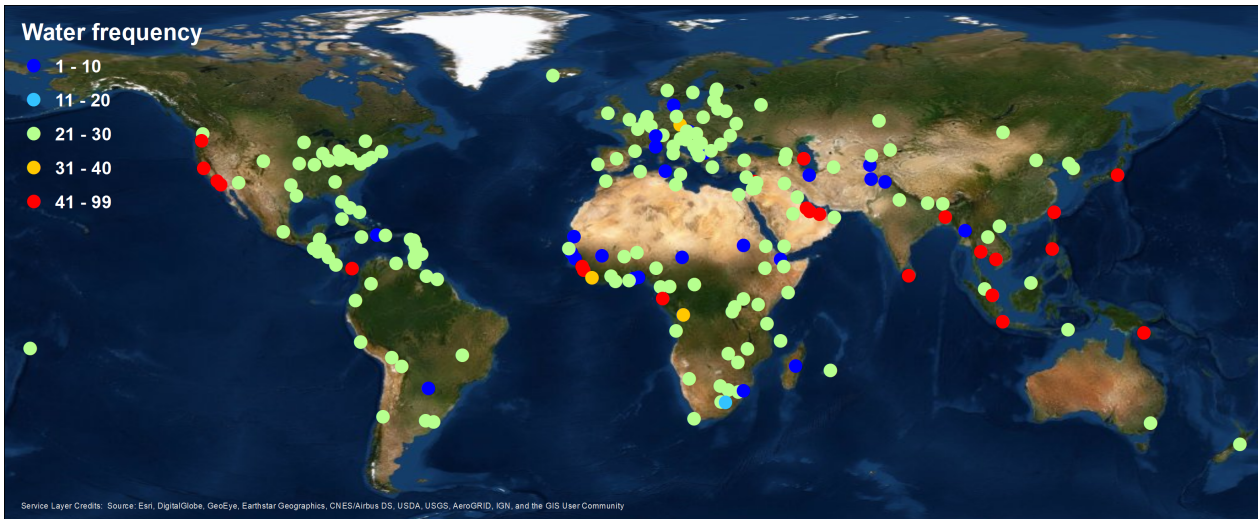
6. The Impervious Surface Index (ISI) threshold is set to 10 and the Night Time Lights Index (NTLI) threshold is set to 2. These thresholds are used to identify urban areas.



7. [REDACTED]



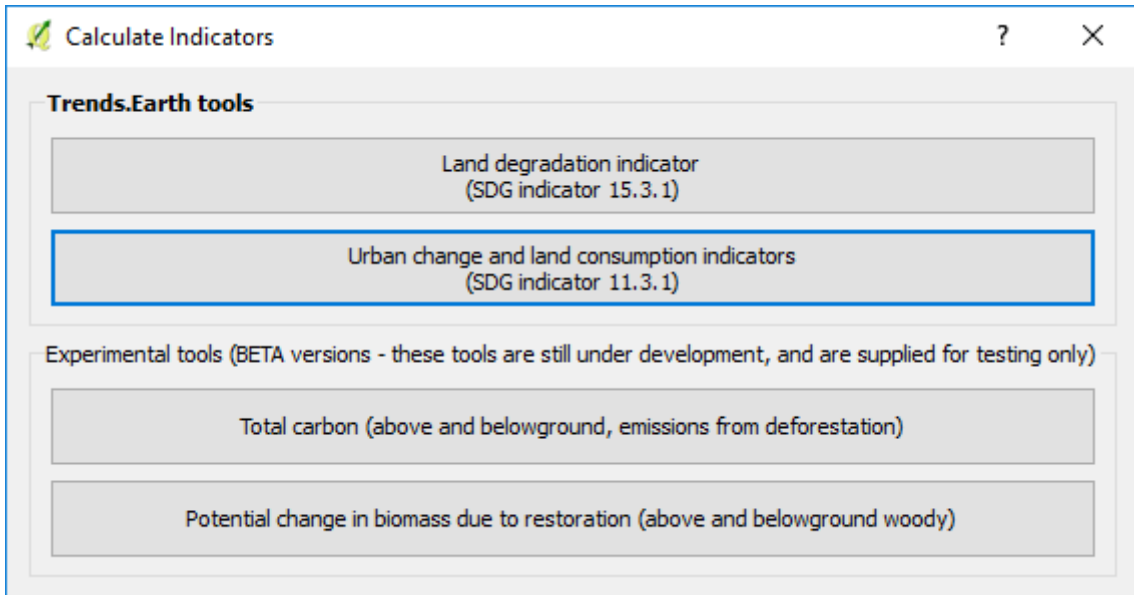
8. [REDACTED]



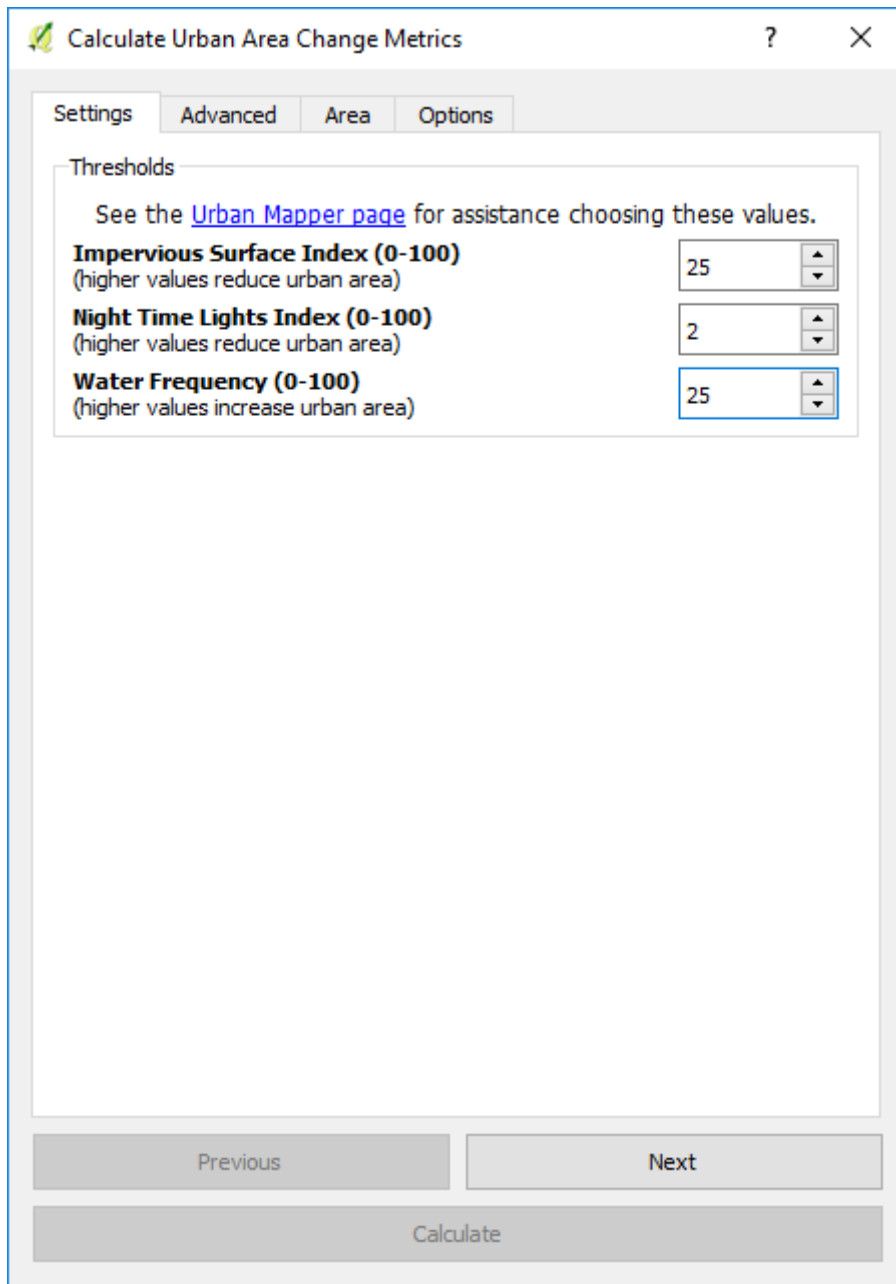
1. **iconCalculator** Trends.Earth QGIS.



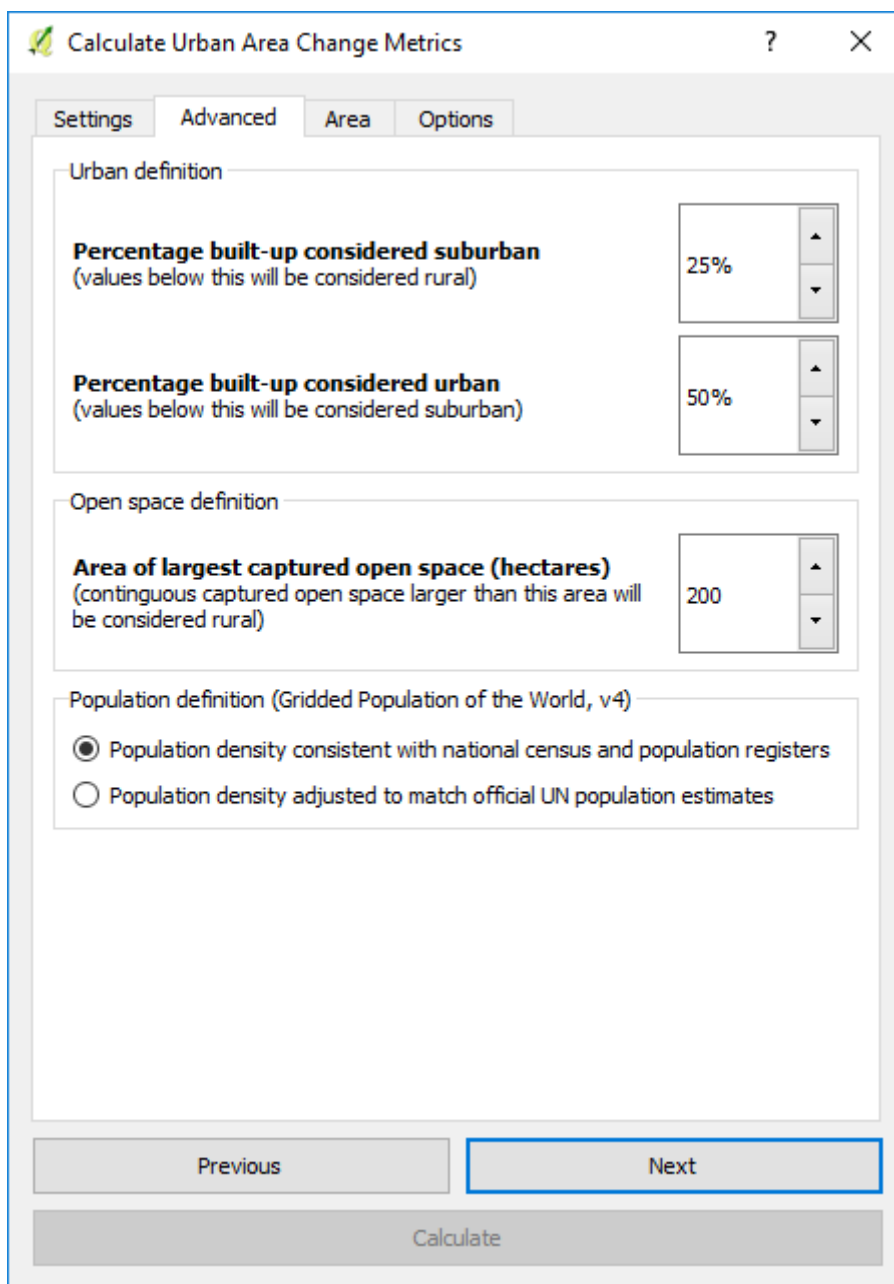
2. **Urban change and land consumption indicators (SDG indicator 11.3.1).**



3. **1: [redacted]**



6. **How do you adjust the thresholds for the Urban Area Change Metrics?**
 - A. **By adjusting the values for the Impervious Surface Index, Night Time Lights Index, and Water Frequency.**
 - B. **By adjusting the values for the Impervious Surface Index, Night Time Lights Index, and Water Frequency. Higher values for the Impervious Surface Index and Night Time Lights Index reduce urban area, while higher values for Water Frequency increase urban area.**
 - C. **By adjusting the values for the Impervious Surface Index, Night Time Lights Index, and Water Frequency. Higher values for the Impervious Surface Index and Night Time Lights Index increase urban area, while higher values for Water Frequency reduce urban area.**



... ..,
... ..
« .. ».

7.
... ..
... ..
... ..

... ..,
... ..,
... ..



Calculate Urban Area Change Metrics

Settings Advanced Area Options

Area to run calculations for

Country / Region

First level

Uganda

Second level

Region: All regions

City: Kampala (Kampala)

Disclaimer: The provided boundaries are from [Natural Earth](#), and are in the [public domain](#). The boundaries and names used, and the designations used, in Trends.Earth do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Conservation International Foundation, or by its partner organizations and contributors.

Area from file

Click "Browse" to choose a file... Browse

Apply a buffer to the chosen area

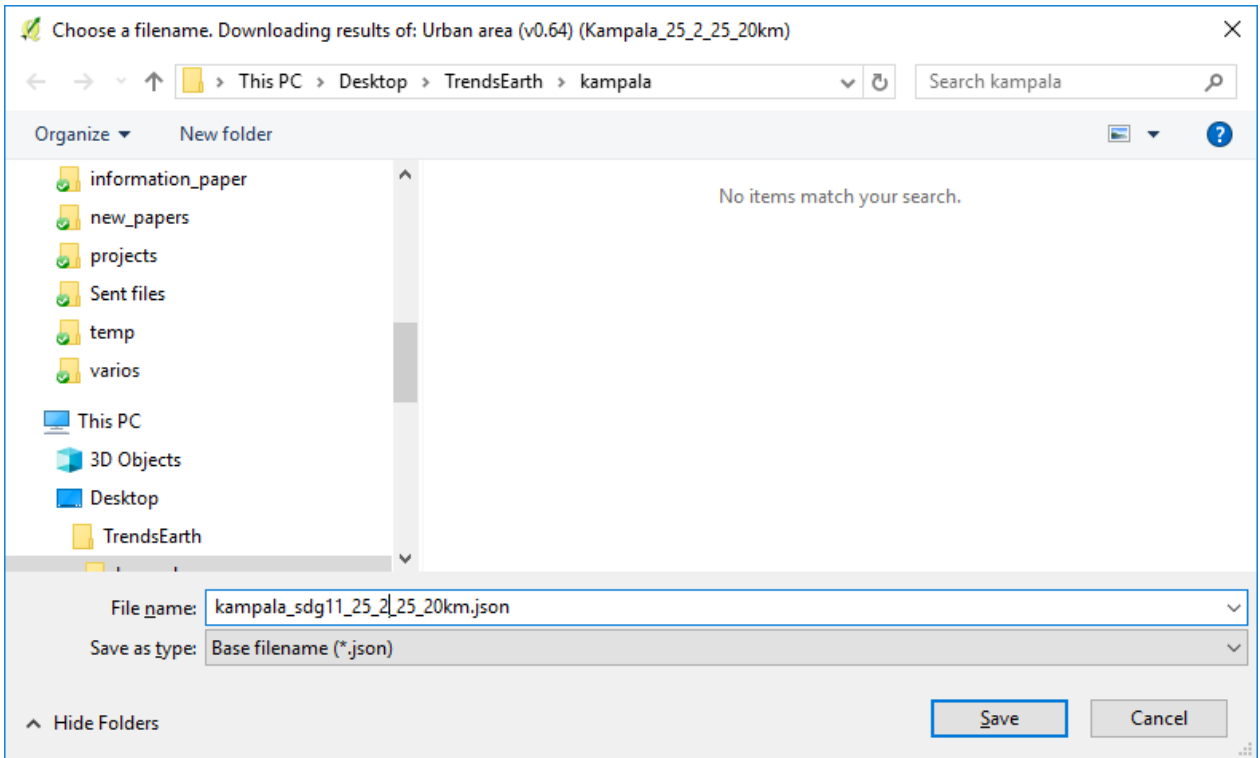
Buffer size (kilometers): 20.0

Previous Next

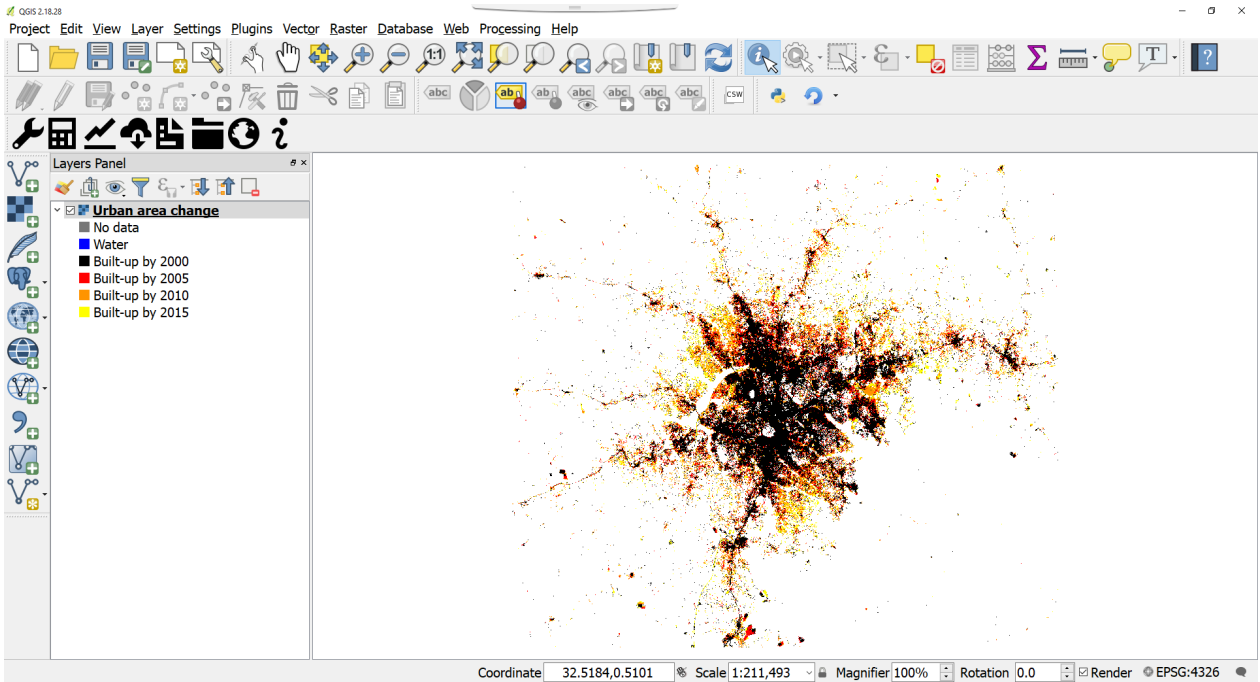
Calculate

Note

geoBoundaries, Trends.Earth, CC BY 4.0. Trends.Earth Conservation International Foundation, Trends.Earth



« ».

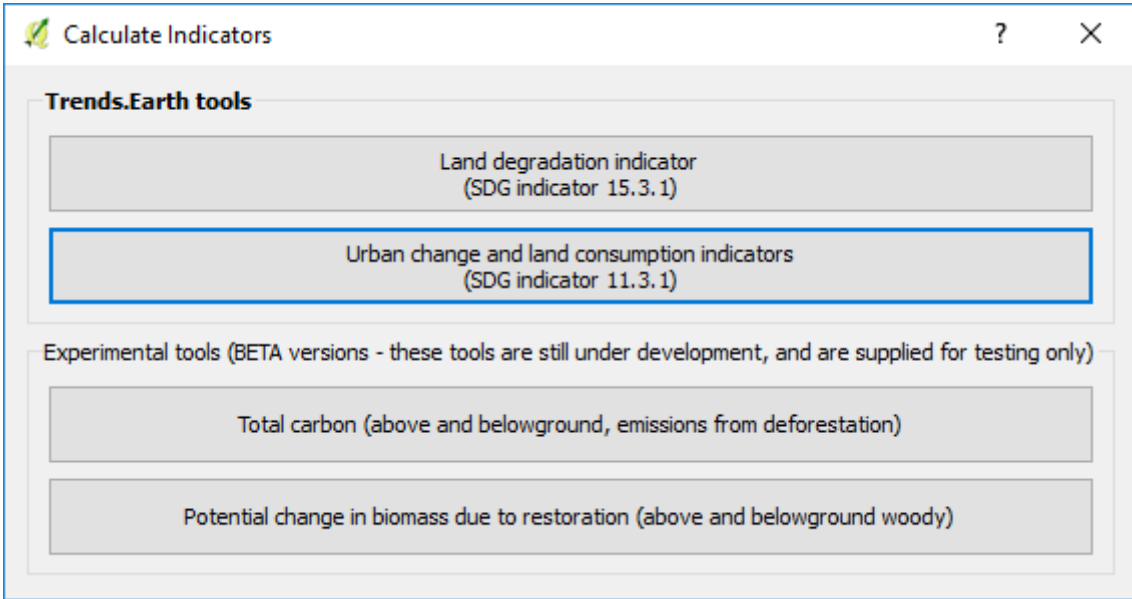


2:

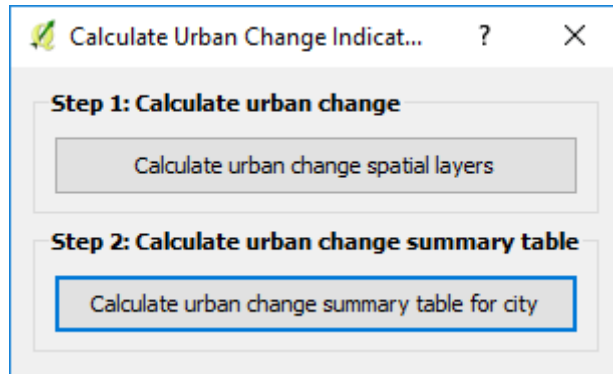
1. « » () Trends.Earth QGIS.



2. **Calculate Indicators** (SDG indicator 11.3.1).

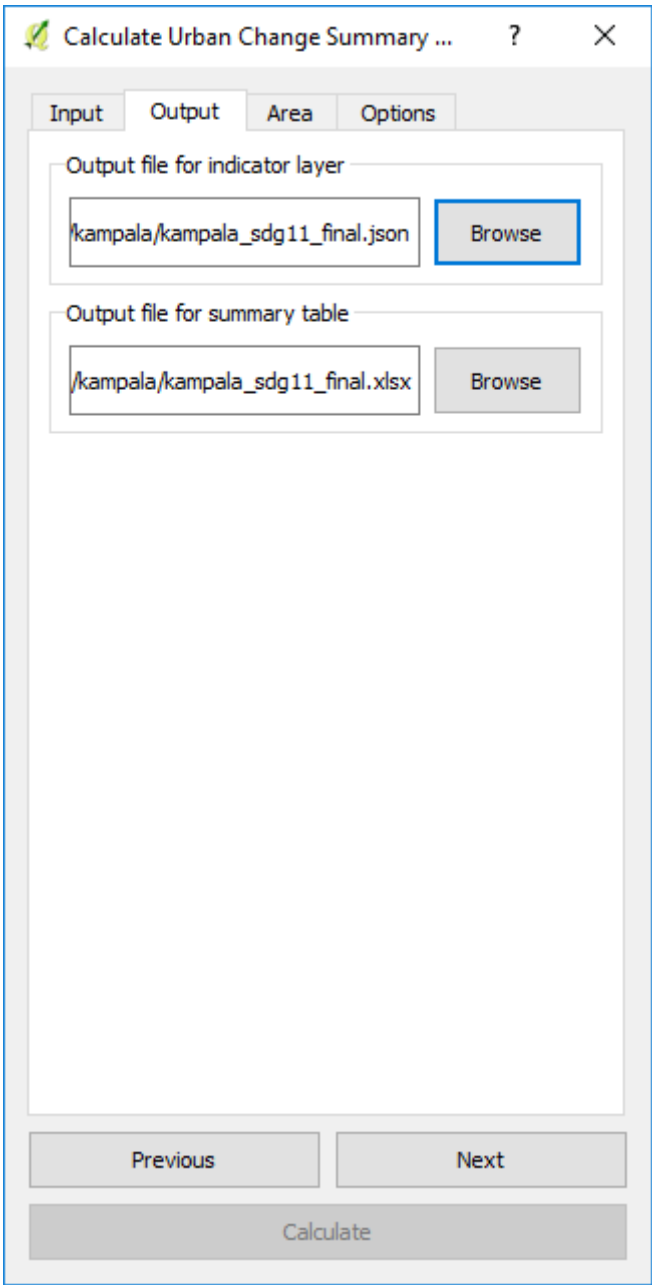


3. **Calculate Urban Change Indicators**.

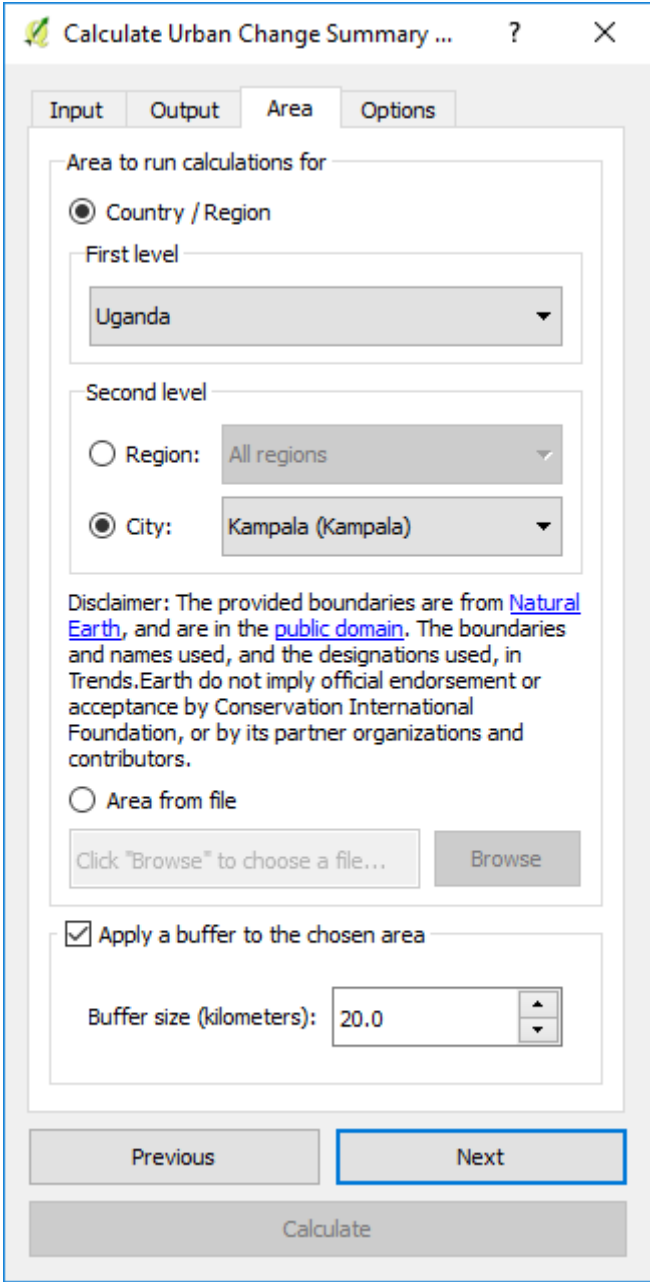


4. **Export Indicators** (JSON format).

■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■



6. ■■■■■■■■: ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■

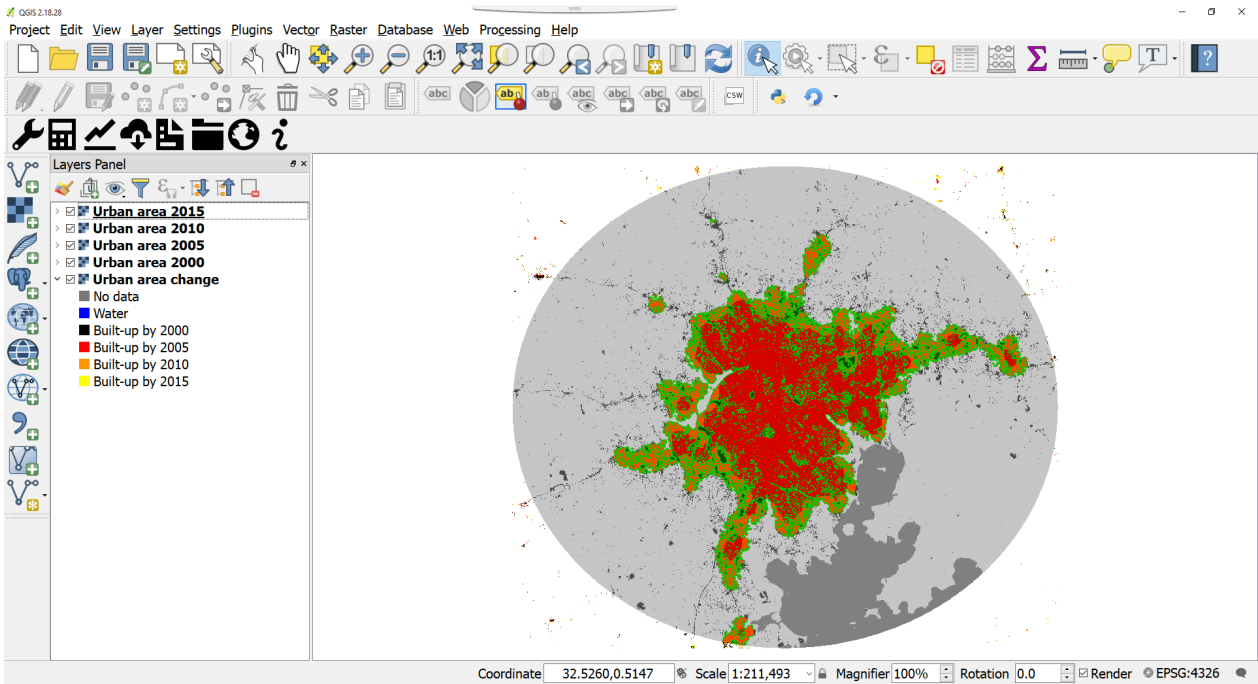


- 7. **QUESTION:** How do you calculate urban change summary in QGIS.

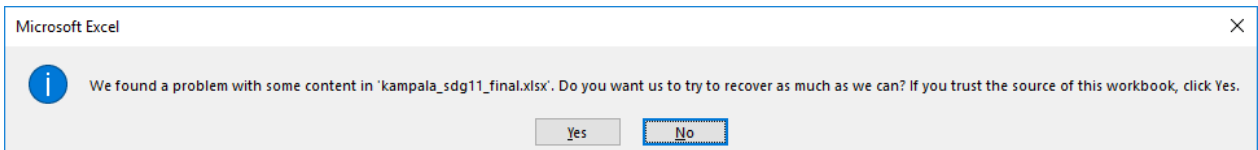


Note

[Redacted text block]



9. [Redacted text block]





Repairs to 'kampala_sdg11_final.xlsx'

Excel was able to open the file by repairing or removing the unreadable content.

Excel completed file level validation and repair. Some parts of this workbook may have been repaired or discarded.

Click to view log file listing repairs: D:\Documents and Settings\mqgonzalez-rogligh\AppData\Local\Temp\error166120_01.xml

Close

sdg11_kampala_v66.xlsx - Repaired - Excel

Mariano Gonzalez-Roglich

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help

J32

1	Trends.Earth SDG 11.3.1 summary table				TRENDS.EARTH tracking land change	
2						
3	Summary of population growth rate and land consumption					
4						
5	Period	City population change	City population growth rate	City area change (sq km)	Land consumption rate	SDG 11.3.1
6	2000-2005	359,370	0.069729	5,463.89	0.053274	0.764
7	2005-2010	443,727	0.062004	6,955.20	0.052114	0.840
8	2010-2015	480,485	0.050719	5,241.82	0.031892	0.629
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19	Area (in hectares) of each land class by year					
20						
21						
22		2000	2005	2010	2015	Consider this class to be part of the city?
23	Urban	7,217.40	10,164.70	14,060.22	16,341.25	Yes

SDG 11.3.1 Summary Table

10

.

(

)

(2000, 2005, 2010 2015)

11.3.1.

Note

....., <<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdLRBzeQ5ZknHJKEtTTzd2VBo2lroPy2RLUSKFpfCyCBRqPKg/viewform>>. 30

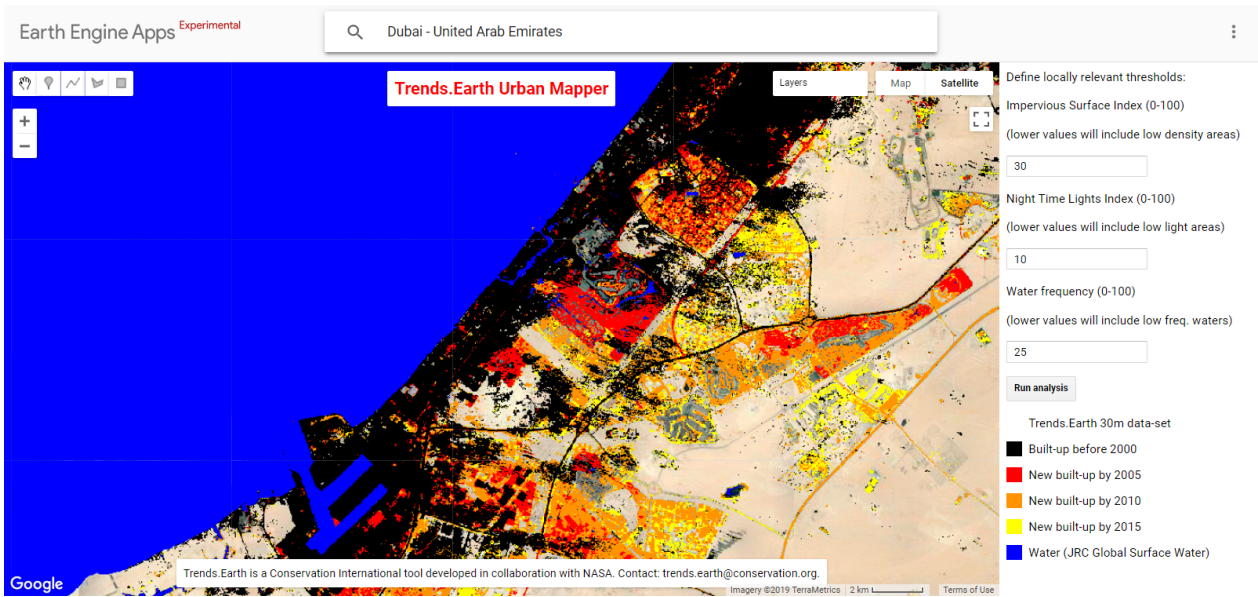
.....:

..... «Urban Mapper» <<https://geflanddegradation.users.earthengine.app/view/trendsearth-urban-mapper>>,

.....: «..... X

..... «Urban Mapper» <<https://geflanddegradation.users.earthengine.app/view/trendsearth-urban-mapper>>

..... «.....»



« 25 80, (ISI = 30, NTL = 10, WFR = 80).



12 . (5),



Earth Engine Apps Experimental

Trends.Earth Urban Mapper

Layers Map Satellite

Define locally relevant thresholds:

Impervious Surface Index (0-100)
(lower values will include low density areas)

Night Time Lights Index (0-100)
(lower values will include low light areas)

Water frequency (0-100)
(lower values will include low freq. waters)

Trends.Earth 30m data-set

- Built-up before 2000
- New built-up by 2005
- New built-up by 2010
- New built-up by 2015
- Water (JRC Global Surface Water)

Google Trends Earth is a Conservation International tool developed in collaboration with NASA. Contact: trends.earth@conservation.org. Imagery ©2019 TerraMetrics | 2 km Terms of Use



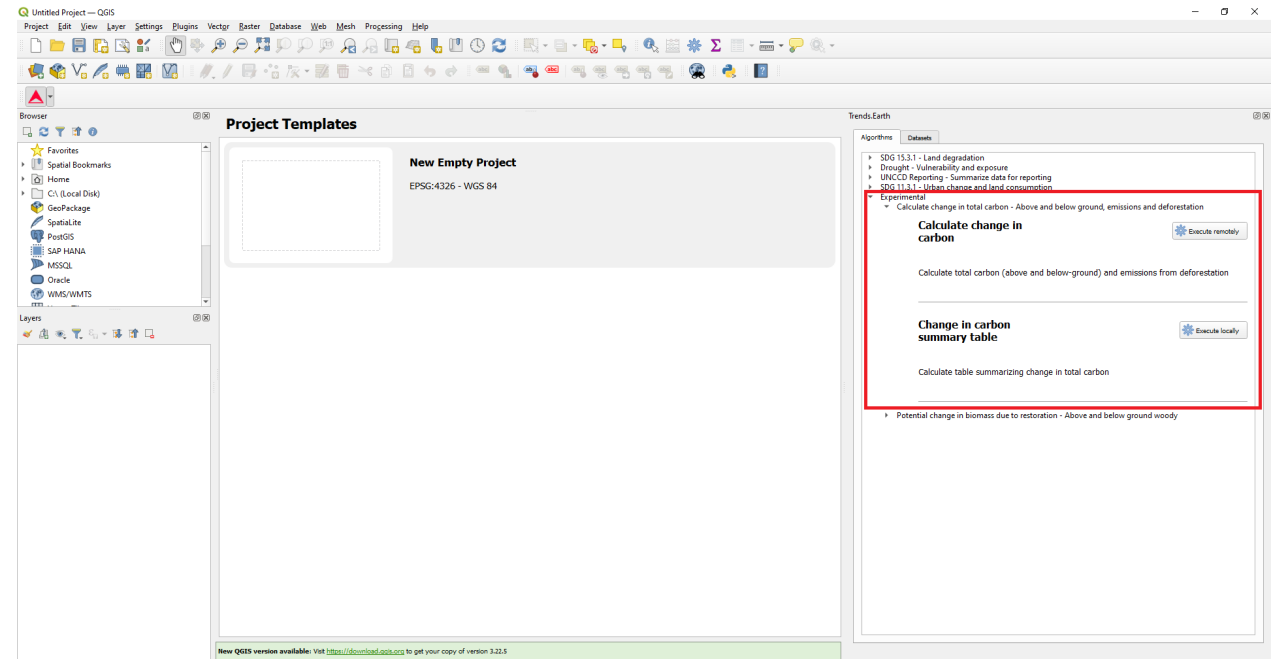
- **Impervious Surface Index:** This index is used to identify areas of high imperviousness, which are typically associated with urban development. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness.
- **** Impervious Surface Index threshold: 20**
- **** Impervious Surface Index threshold: 20**

Note

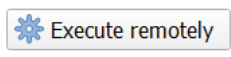
The Impervious Surface Index is a measure of the amount of impervious surface in a given area. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness.



1. **Impervious Surface Index** is a measure of the amount of impervious surface in a given area. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness. The index is calculated based on the amount of impervious surface in a given area, and is used to identify areas of high imperviousness.



2. [Redacted text]



3. [Redacted text]

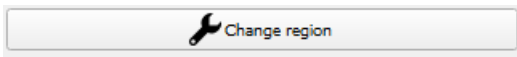
Note

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

4. [Redacted text]



Note

[geoBoundaries Administrative Boundaries](#), [Redacted text] Trends.Earth, [Redacted text]

[Redacted text] CC BY 4.0. [Redacted text], [Redacted text]

[Redacted text] Trends.Earth, [Redacted text]



Conservation International Foundation, Trends.Earth

- [Redacted text]

5. [Redacted text]

Carbon Change | Total Carbon

Period

Hansen et. al. Global Forest Change product (30 m resolution)

Initial year: 2001 Target year: 2020

Percent tree cover considered forest

30%

Current region: nigeria-edo [Change region](#)

Execution name: NGA_Edo_Deforestation_30pct_cc_01_20_WHRC_Mokany

Notes: WHRC 30m, Mokany Root to shoot, 2001-2020, 30%

Advanced configuration

Aboveground biomass dataset

Woods Hole Research Center (30 m resolution)

GEOCARBON (1 km resolution, global)

Custom dataset - COMING SOON!

Method for calculation of root to shoot ratio

Mokany et al. 2006

IPCC

Change in Total Carbon

Algorithm for calculation above and below ground emissions from deforestation

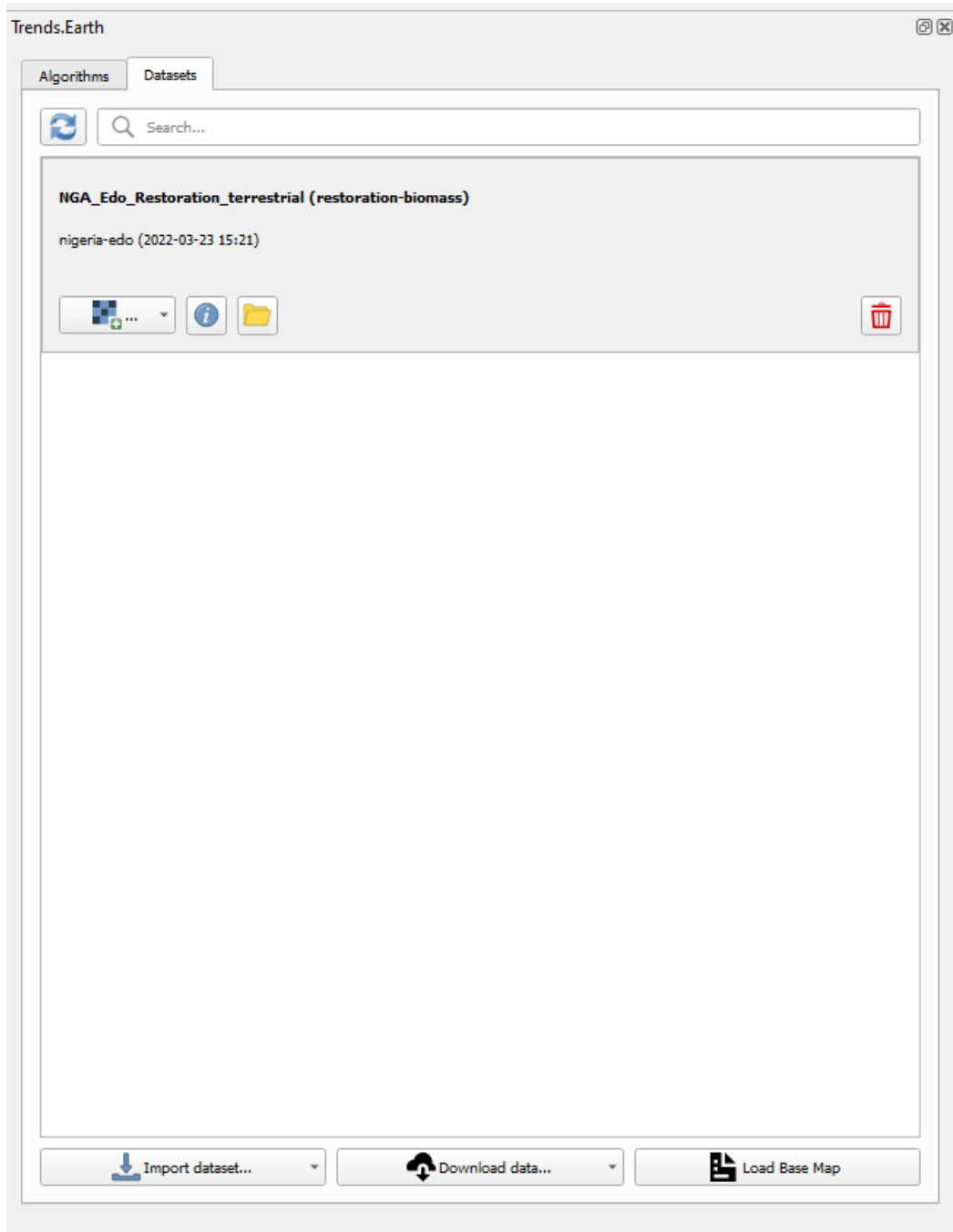
Schedule remote execution Cancel Help

■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■


6. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ Google ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ 5 ■■■■ 15 ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ (■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■).

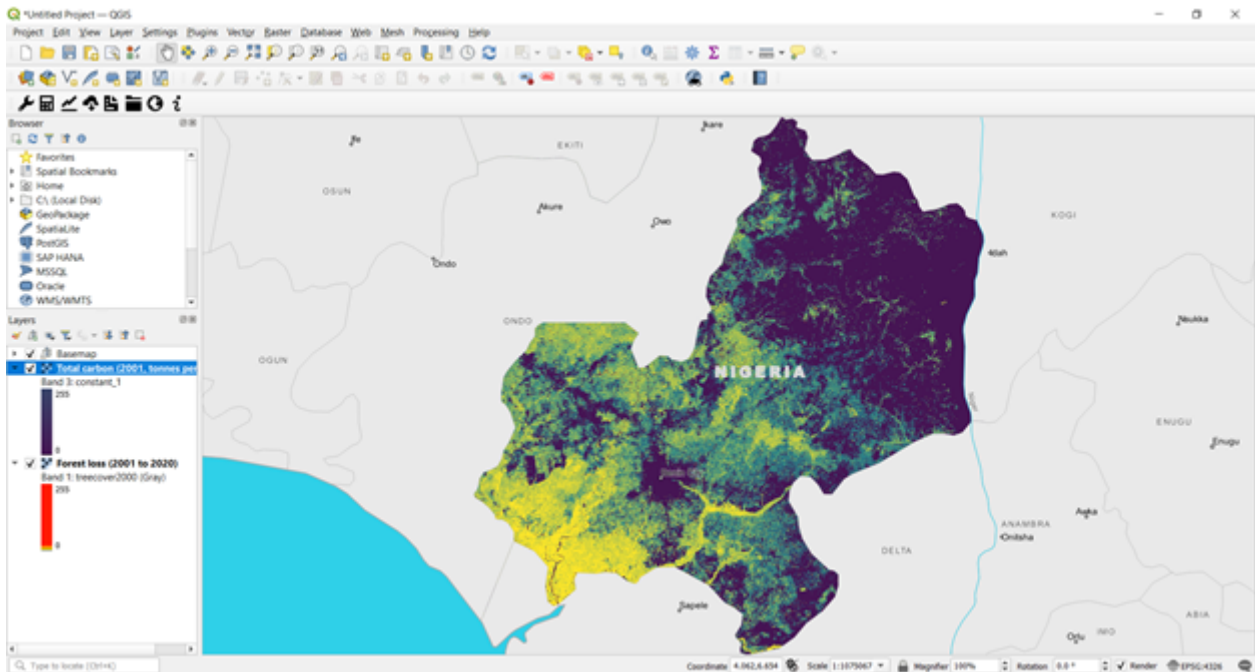
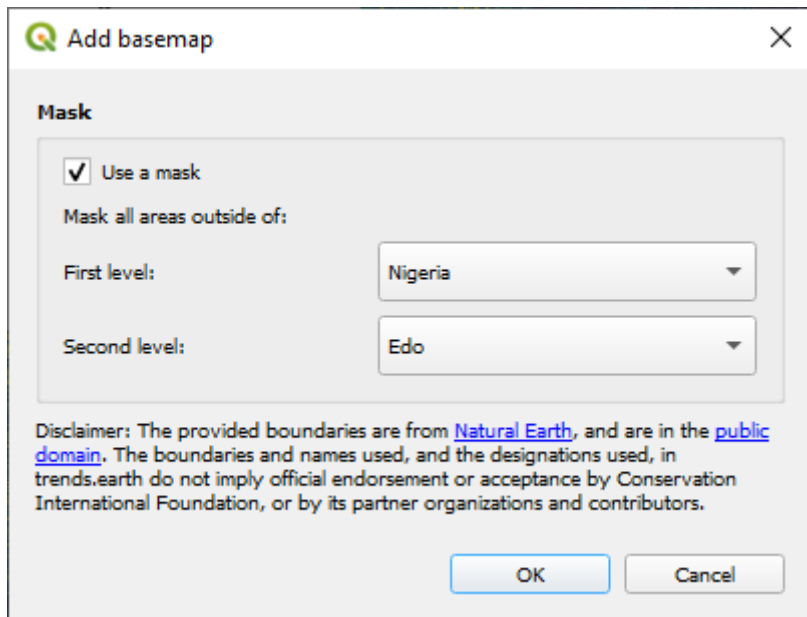
■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■

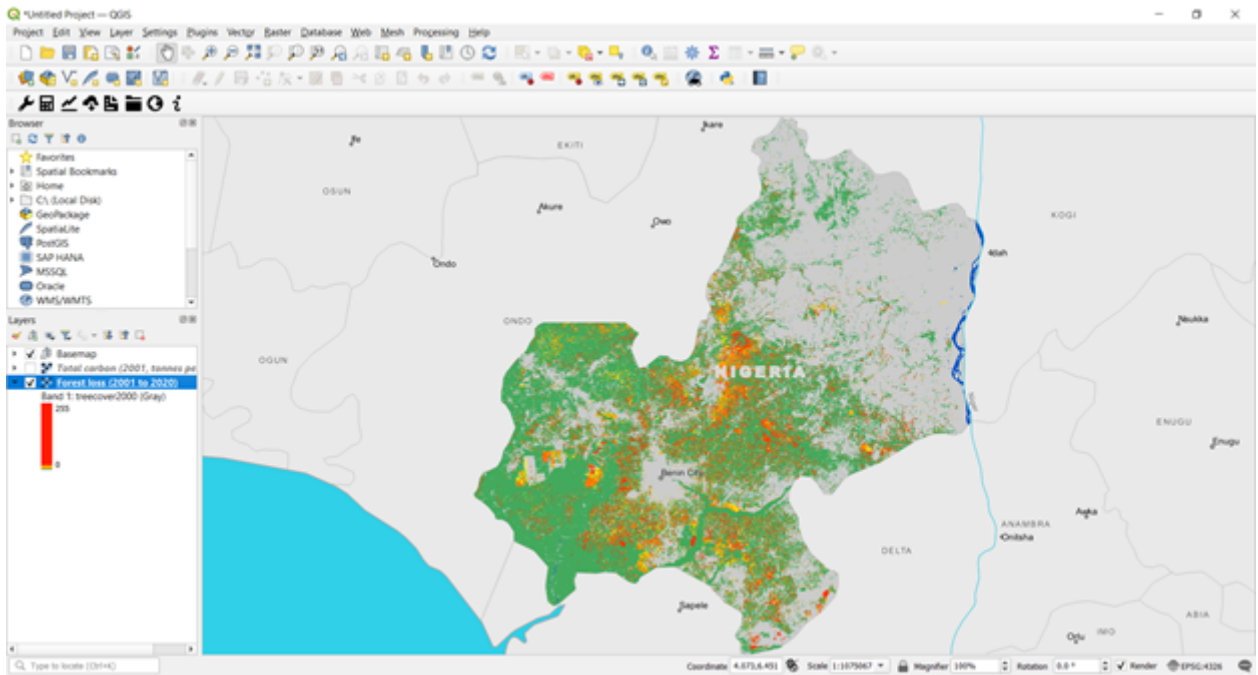
1. ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■, ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■.





2.   





3. [REDACTED]

AutoSave NGA_Edo_Deforestation_Stats - Saved Search (Alt+Q) Monica Noon

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help Unit4 Excelerator

Clipboard Font Alignment Sensitivity Number Styles Cells Editing Analysis

Calibri 11 A A' Wrap Text General Conditional Formatting Cell Styles Insert Delete Format Autosum Fill Clear Sort & Filter Find & Select Analyze Data

H11 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

1 Trends.Earth carbon loss due to deforestation summary table **TRENDS.EARTH**
tracking land change

2

3 Summary of carbon loss due to deforestation*

4

5

6 Baseline land cover

	Area (hectares)	Percent of total area	Total biomass (tonnes of C)
Initial forest area:	1,032,937	52.2%	83,786,498
Initial non-forest land area:	934,769	47.3%	
Water area:	9,236	0.5%	
Missing data:	0	0.0%	
Total:	1,976,942	100.0%	

7

8

9

10

11

12

13 Land cover change summary

Baseline year:	2001
Final year:	2020
Forest loss over period (hectares)	231,419
Loss of carbon over period (tonnes of C)	18,475,404
Total carbon emissions over period (tonnes of CO2e)	67,804,731

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

Total Carbon Summary Table

Ready accessibility investigate Display Settings 100%

AutoSave NGA_Edo_Deforestation_Stats - Saved Search (Alt+Q) Monica Noon

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help Unit4 Excelerator

Clipboard Font Alignment Sensitivity Number Styles Cells Editing Analysis

H11 A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P

20

21 Carbon loss by year*

22

Year	Forest Loss During Year (ha)	Forest Cover at End of Year (ha)	Loss of Carbon During Year (tonnes of C)	Total Biomass at End of Year (tonnes of C)	Carbon Emissions During Year (tonnes of CO2e)
2002	10,358	1,022,618	995,024	80,791,474	3,651,739
2003	2,133	1,020,486	194,050	80,597,434	712,563
2004	4,724	1,015,762	427,504	80,169,920	1,568,941
2005	2,143	1,013,618	200,636	79,969,284	736,332
2006	6,447	1,007,171	594,300	79,374,984	2,581,081
2007	5,176	1,001,996	481,064	78,891,920	1,765,504
2008	6,347	995,648	573,668	78,320,253	2,505,361
2009	5,176	990,473	464,897	77,855,356	1,706,172
2010	12,641	977,832	1,177,839	76,677,516	4,322,670
2011	14,341	963,491	1,315,783	75,361,733	4,828,924
2012	7,877	955,615	702,090	74,659,643	2,576,671
2013	13,809	941,805	1,074,985	73,584,658	3,945,396
2014	24,438	917,366	1,794,337	71,790,321	6,585,218
2015	12,326	905,140	889,882	70,900,439	3,265,867
2016	24,557	880,583	1,777,525	69,122,914	6,523,516
2017	37,737	843,246	2,738,911	66,412,003	9,949,042
2018	25,257	817,989	1,879,350	64,532,654	6,897,213
2019	16,471	801,518	1,271,559	63,311,094	4,483,123
2020	0	801,518	0	63,311,094	0

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

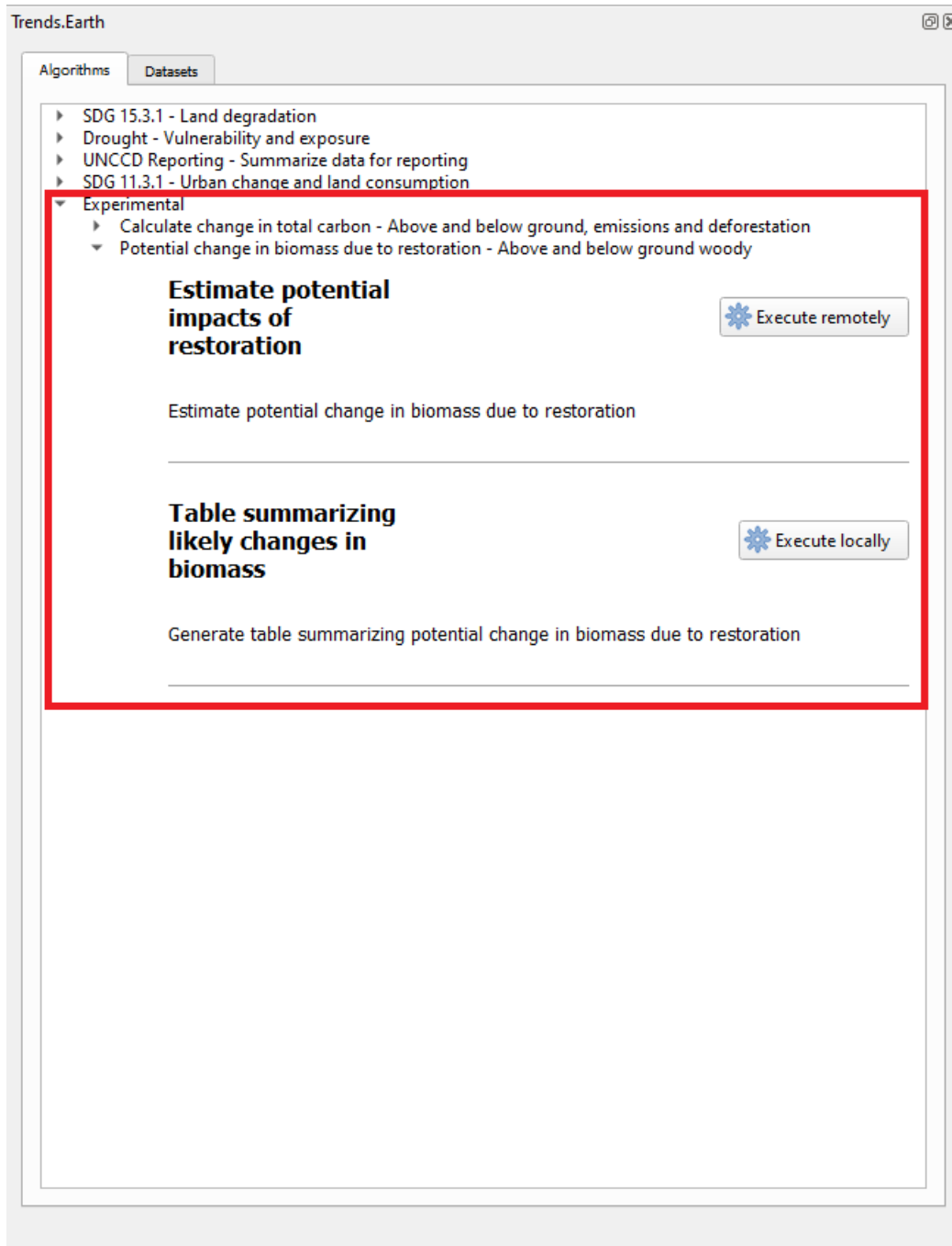
44

45

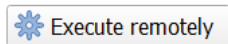
Total Carbon Summary Table

Ready accessibility investigate Display Settings 100%

- [REDACTED], [REDACTED] [REDACTED].
- ** [REDACTED] **: 20 [REDACTED]
- ** [REDACTED] **: [REDACTED]



2. **Estimate potential impacts of restoration**, **Execute remotely**.



3. **Table summarizing likely changes in biomass**, **Execute locally**. Generate table summarizing potential change in biomass due to restoration.



Biomass Change Estimate | Biomass
✕

Type of restoration

Terrestrial
 Coastal (mangrove)

Planned longevity of intervention (years)

20

Current region: nigeria-edo 🔧 Change region

Execution name:

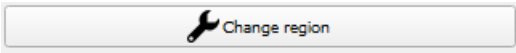
Notes:

Biomass Change Estimate




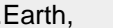
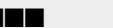
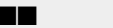
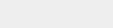
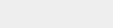


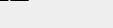
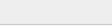










Estimate likely change in biomass due to restoration

Schedule remote execution
Cancel
Help

4.  .



Note

 [geoBoundaries](#),  Trends.Earth,  CC BY 4.0.  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth  Trends.Earth



- **Forest carbon stocks estimation:** The amount of carbon stored in the aboveground biomass of trees in a forest, expressed in terms of biomass carbon (Biomass C) and forest carbon stock (FCS). The calculation of FCS is based on the following formula: $FCS = \frac{Biomass\ C}{1000} * \frac{1}{0.48}$. The biomass carbon is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass (AGB) and the carbon fraction (CF) of the AGB. The AGB is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA). The AGBD is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA).

5. **Forest carbon stocks estimation:** The amount of carbon stored in the aboveground biomass of trees in a forest, expressed in terms of biomass carbon (Biomass C) and forest carbon stock (FCS). The calculation of FCS is based on the following formula: $FCS = \frac{Biomass\ C}{1000} * \frac{1}{0.48}$. The biomass carbon is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass (AGB) and the carbon fraction (CF) of the AGB. The AGB is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA). The AGBD is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA).

Carbon Change | Total Carbon
✕

Period

Hansen et. al. Global Forest Change product (30 m resolution)

Initial year:

Target year:

Percent tree cover considered forest

Current region: nigeria-edo

Execution name:

Notes:

WHRC 30m
Mokany Root to shoot
2001-2020
30%

Advanced configuration

Aboveground biomass dataset

Woods Hole Research Center (30 m resolution)
 GEOCARBON (1 km resolution, global)
 Custom dataset - COMING SOON!

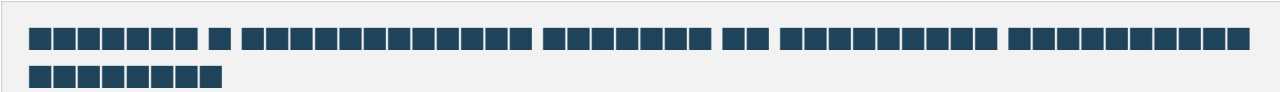
Method for calculation of root to shoot ratio

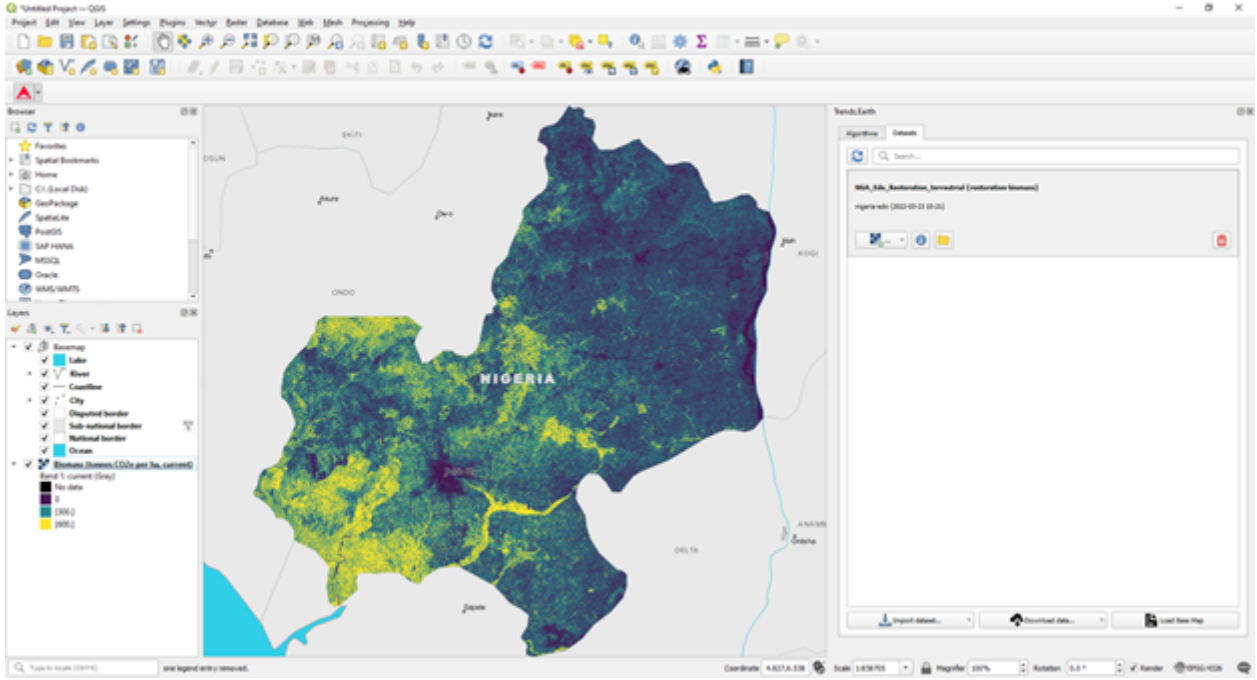
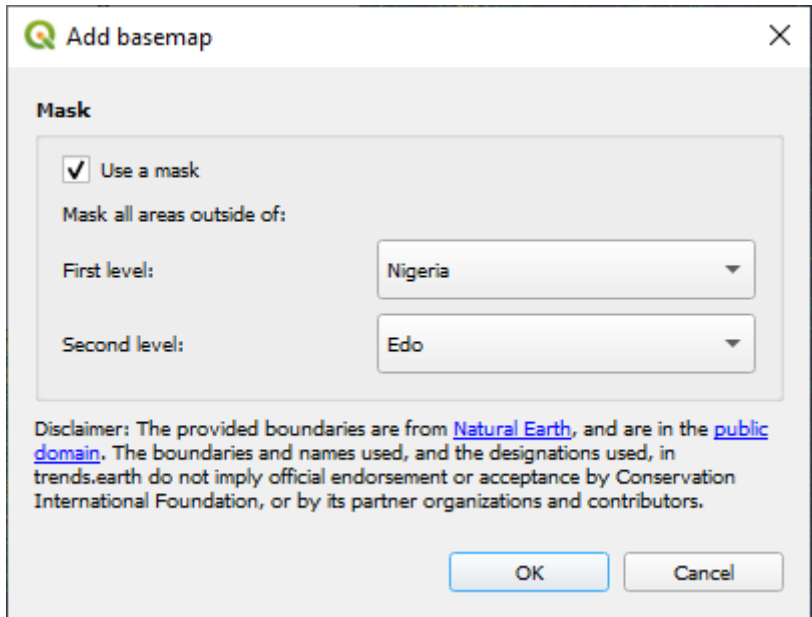
Mokany et al. 2006
 IPCC

Change in Total Carbon

Algorithm for calculation above and below ground emissions from deforestation

6. **Forest carbon stocks estimation:** The amount of carbon stored in the aboveground biomass of trees in a forest, expressed in terms of biomass carbon (Biomass C) and forest carbon stock (FCS). The calculation of FCS is based on the following formula: $FCS = \frac{Biomass\ C}{1000} * \frac{1}{0.48}$. The biomass carbon is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass (AGB) and the carbon fraction (CF) of the AGB. The AGB is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA). The AGBD is calculated as the product of the aboveground biomass density (AGBD) and the forest area (FA).





3. Trends.Earth QGIS, , -



Biomass Change Summary | Biomass

Biomass change

NGA_Edo_Restoration_terrestrial - nigeria-edo - Biomass (tonnes CO2e per ha, current) - 2022-03-23 15:21

Current region: nigeria-edo Change region

Execution name: NGA_Edo_Restoration_potential_stats

Notes: 20 year Terrestrial

Biomass Change Summary

Summarize likely change in Biomass due to restoration

Execute locally Cancel Help

4. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] trends_earth_data* [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] ([REDACTED] ,
 C:Usersmnoontrends_earth_data).

Trends.Earth potential carbon removals from restoration summary table

TRENDS.EARTH
tracking land change

Summary of chosen area of interest		
	Value	Units
Total area of polygon:	1,976,949	hectares
Time since initiation of restoration:	20	years
Initial biomass:	469,599,198	tonnes CO2e
Change in biomass with restoration		
Restoration approach	Change in biomass compared to pre-restoration levels (tonnes CO2e)	Final total biomass (tonnes CO2e)
Natural regeneration	262,184,396	731,783,594
Agroforestry	84,383,729	553,982,927
Teak plantation	741,147,435	1,210,746,632
Eucalyptus plantation	1,138,912,308	1,608,511,505
Oak plantation	255,044,033	724,643,231
Other broadleaf plantation	524,978,847	994,578,045



AutoSave | NGA_Edo_Restoration_Stats - Last Modified: Just now | Search (Alt+Q) | Monica Noon

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Help Unit4 Excelerator

Clipboard Font Alignment Sensitivity Number Styles Cells Editing Analysis

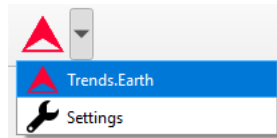
AG10

7	Time since initiation of restoration:	20	years
8	Initial biomass:	469,599,198	tonnes CO2e
9	Change in biomass with restoration		
10	Change in biomass compared to pre-restoration levels		
11	Restoration approach	Change in biomass compared to pre-restoration levels (tonnes CO2e)	Final total biomass (tonnes CO2e)
12	Natural regeneration	262,184,396	731,783,594
13	Agroforestry	84,383,729	553,982,927
14	Teak plantation	741,147,435	1,210,746,632
15	Eucalyptus plantation	1,138,912,308	1,608,511,505
16	Oak plantation	255,044,033	724,643,231
17	Other broadleaf plantation	524,978,847	994,578,045
18	Pine plantation	356,765,530	826,364,728
19	Conifer plantation	393,579,376	863,178,574
20	Sources:		
21	Biomass accumulation rates are from: Bernal, B., Murray, L. T. & Pearson, T. R. H. Global carbon dioxide removal rates from forest landscape restoration activities. Carbon Balance and Management 13, 22 (2018).		
22	The boundaries, names, and designations used in this report do not imply official		
23	Restoration Biomass Change		
24			

Ready | Accessibility: Investigate | Display Settings | 115%



- [Redacted]
 - [Redacted]: 15 [Redacted].
 - [Redacted]
1. [Redacted] Trends.Earth ■ QGIS ■ [Redacted] Trends.Earth.

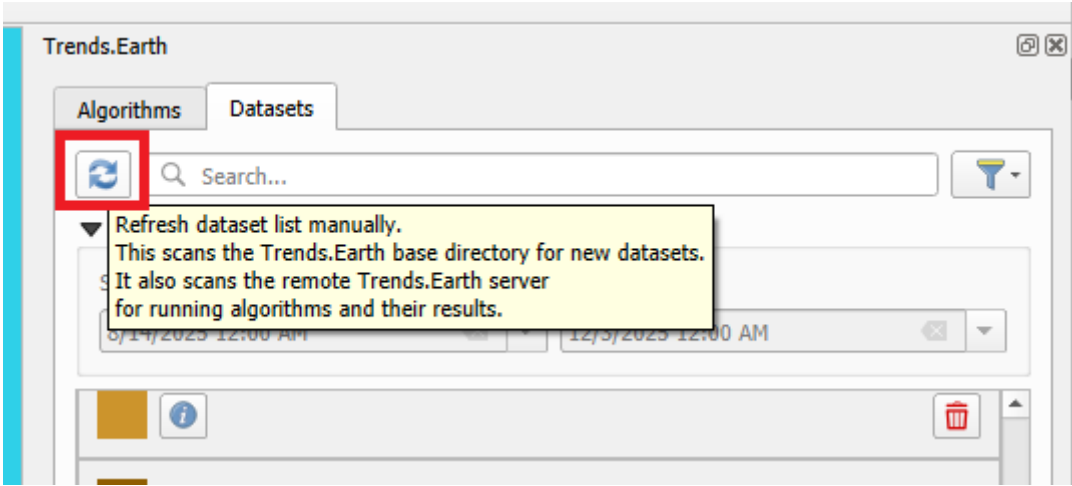


2. [Redacted] Trends.Earth. ■ [Redacted], [Redacted]

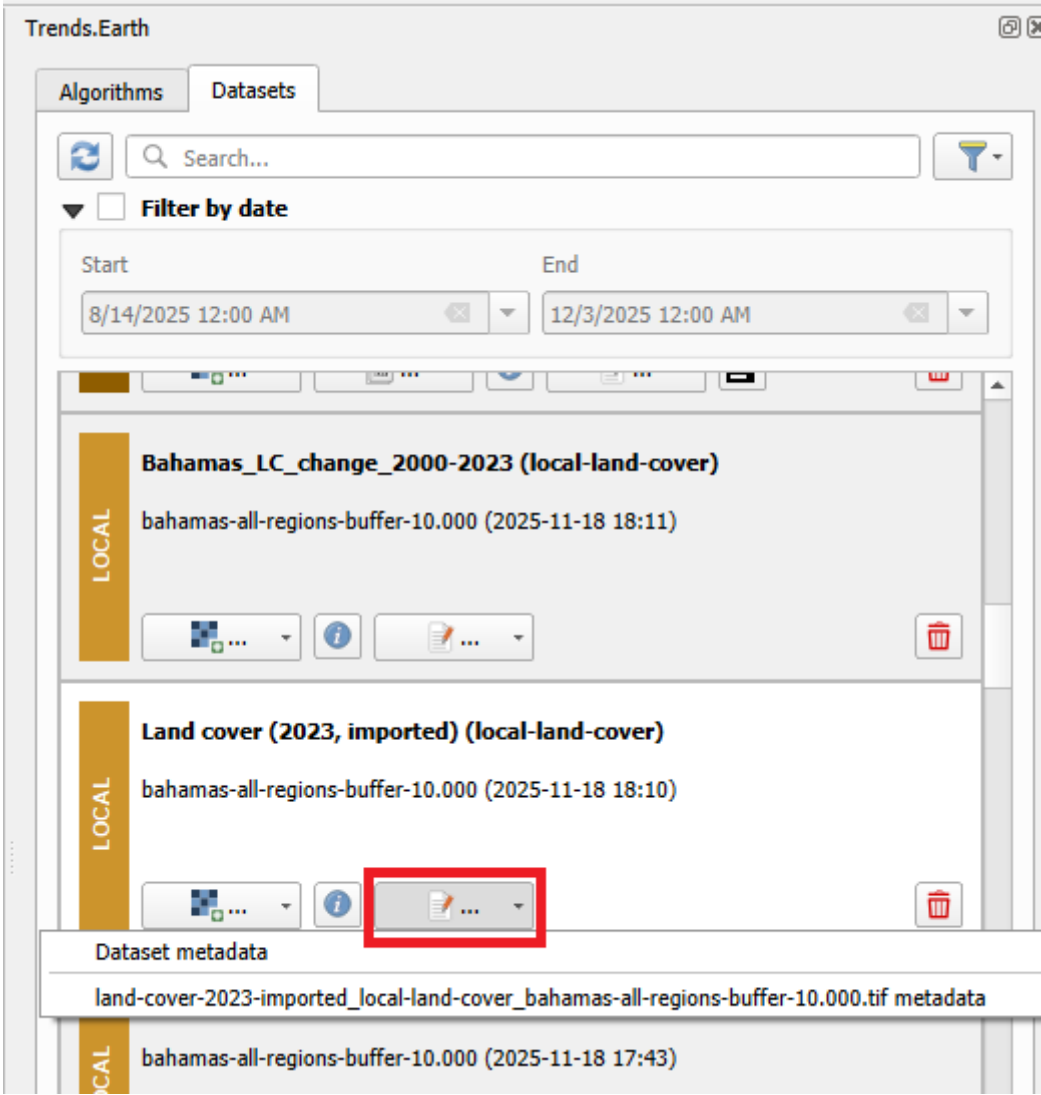
Note

[Redacted]

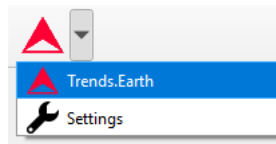
- [Redacted] « [Redacted] », [Redacted]



3. « »,



4.

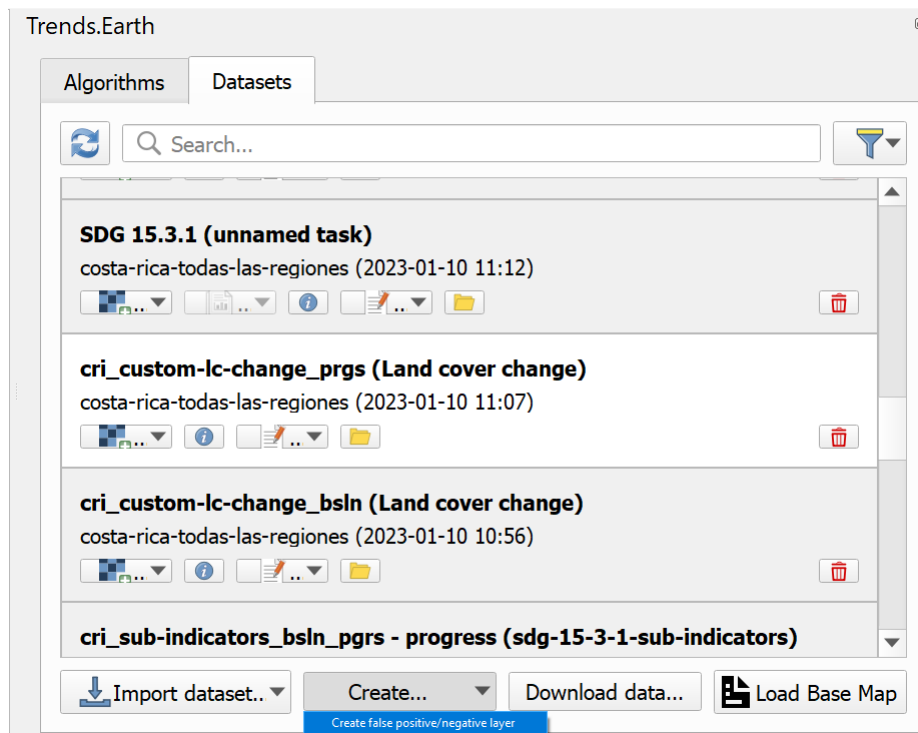


2. **Redacted text** Trends.Earth. **Redacted text**, **Redacted text**. **Redacted text**.

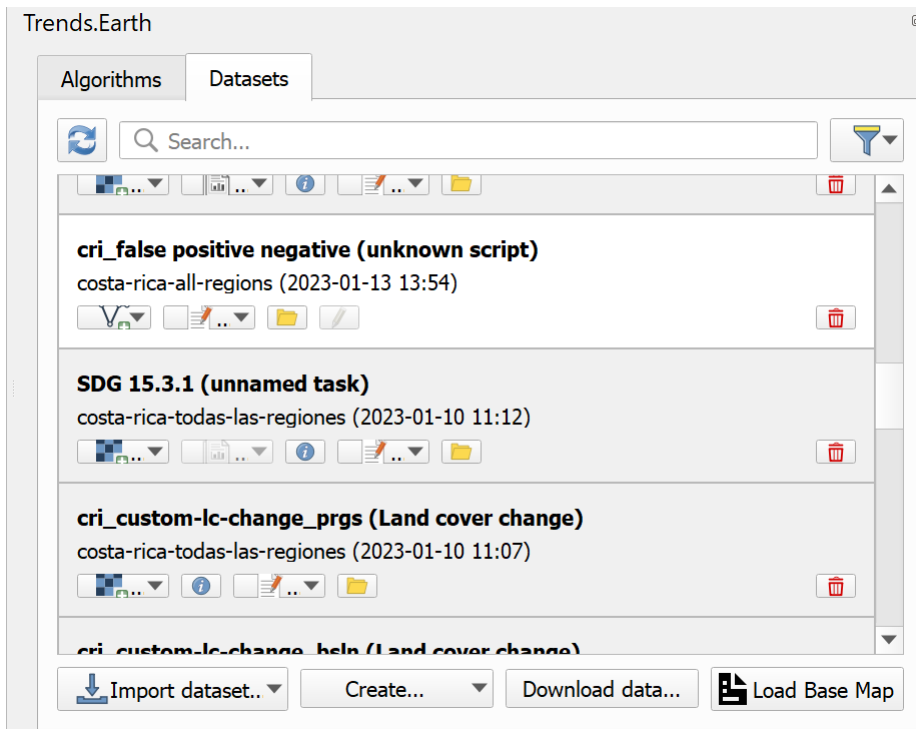
Note

Redacted text

- **Redacted text**.
3. **Redacted text** Trends.Earth, **Redacted text**.



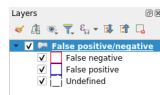
4. **Redacted text**



5. [redacted] QGIS, [redacted]



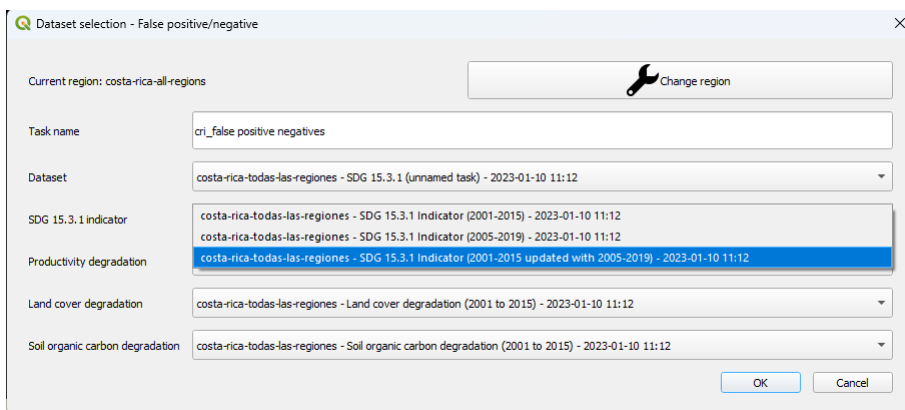
• [redacted], [redacted]



6. [redacted] QGIS [redacted]



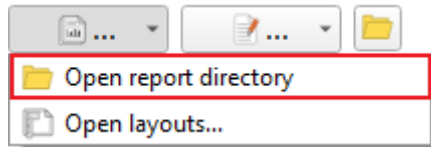
7. [redacted] QGIS [redacted].



[redacted]

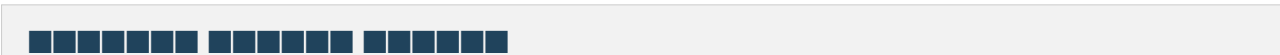
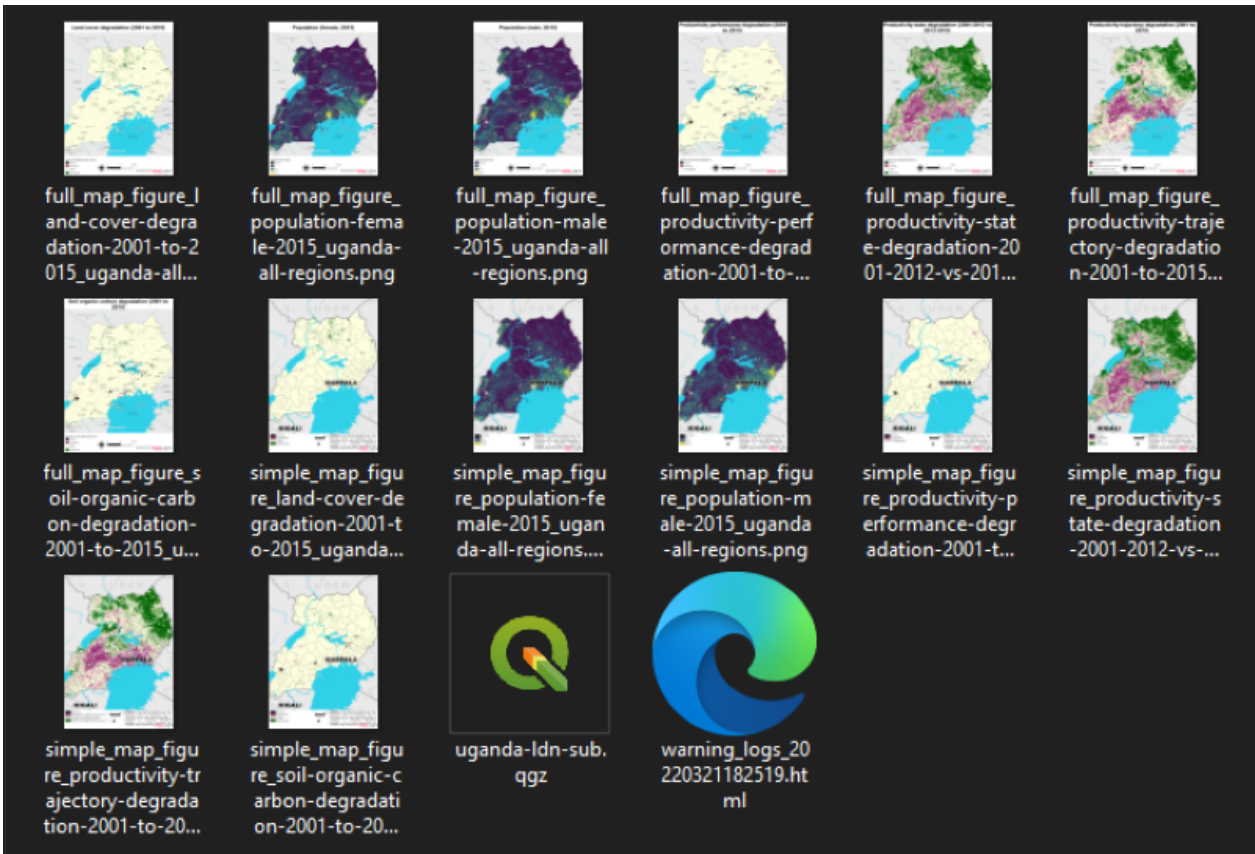


1. [Redacted text]

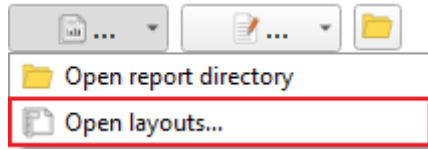


2. [Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

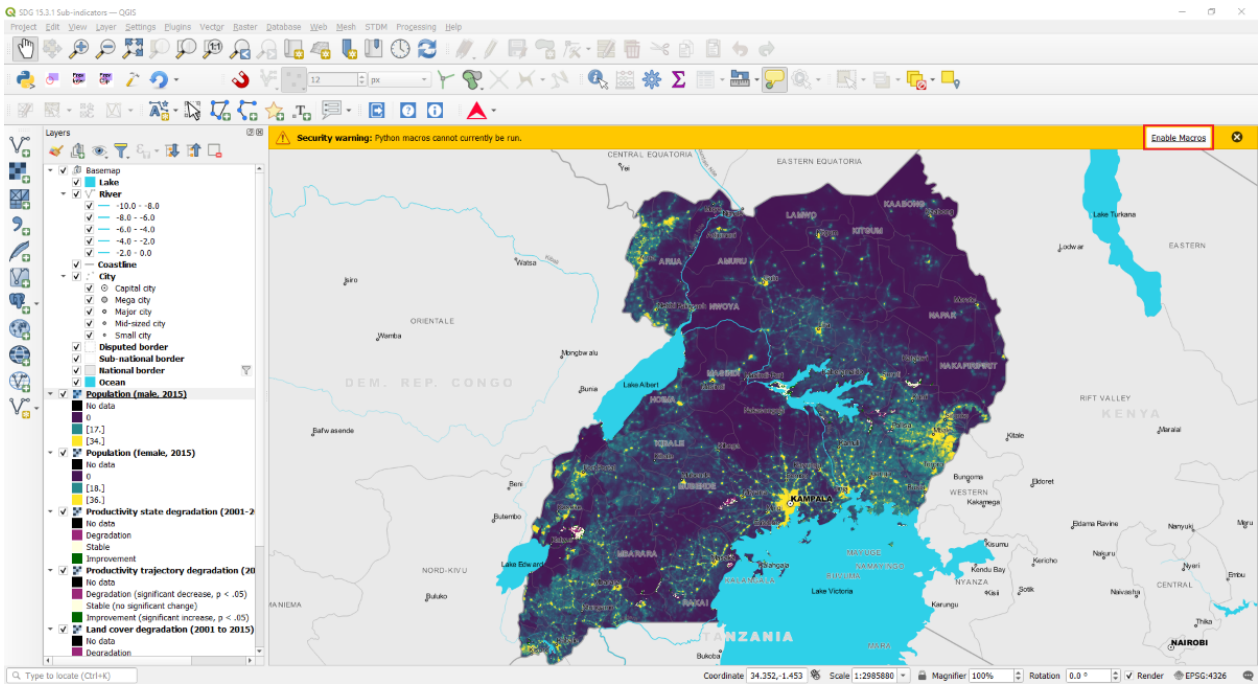


1. [Redacted text]

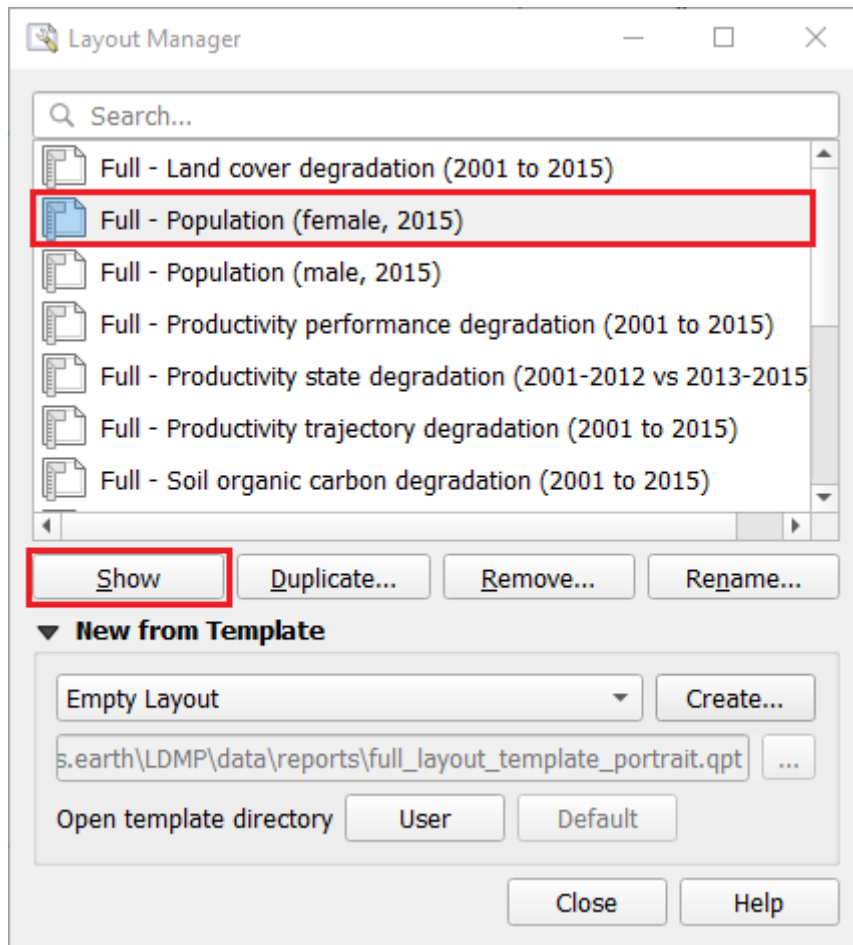


2. [REDACTED] QGIS, [REDACTED].

3. [REDACTED] Python. [REDACTED] QGIS [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]).



4. [REDACTED] « [REDACTED] » [REDACTED].



Note

- The 'Full - Population (female, 2015)' layout is highlighted in red in the screenshot above.
- The 'Show' button is highlighted in red in the screenshot above.

Note

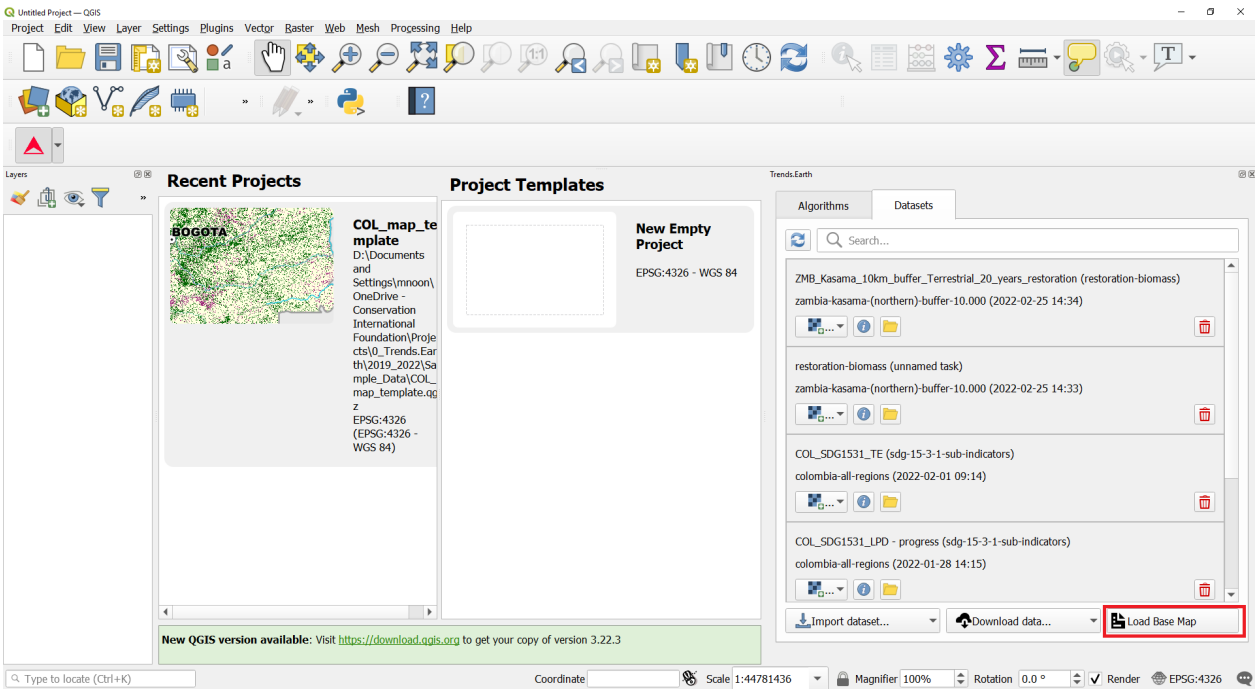
The 'Full - Population (female, 2015)' layout is highlighted in red in the screenshot above. The 'Show' button is highlighted in red in the screenshot above.

Trends.Earth

QGIS,

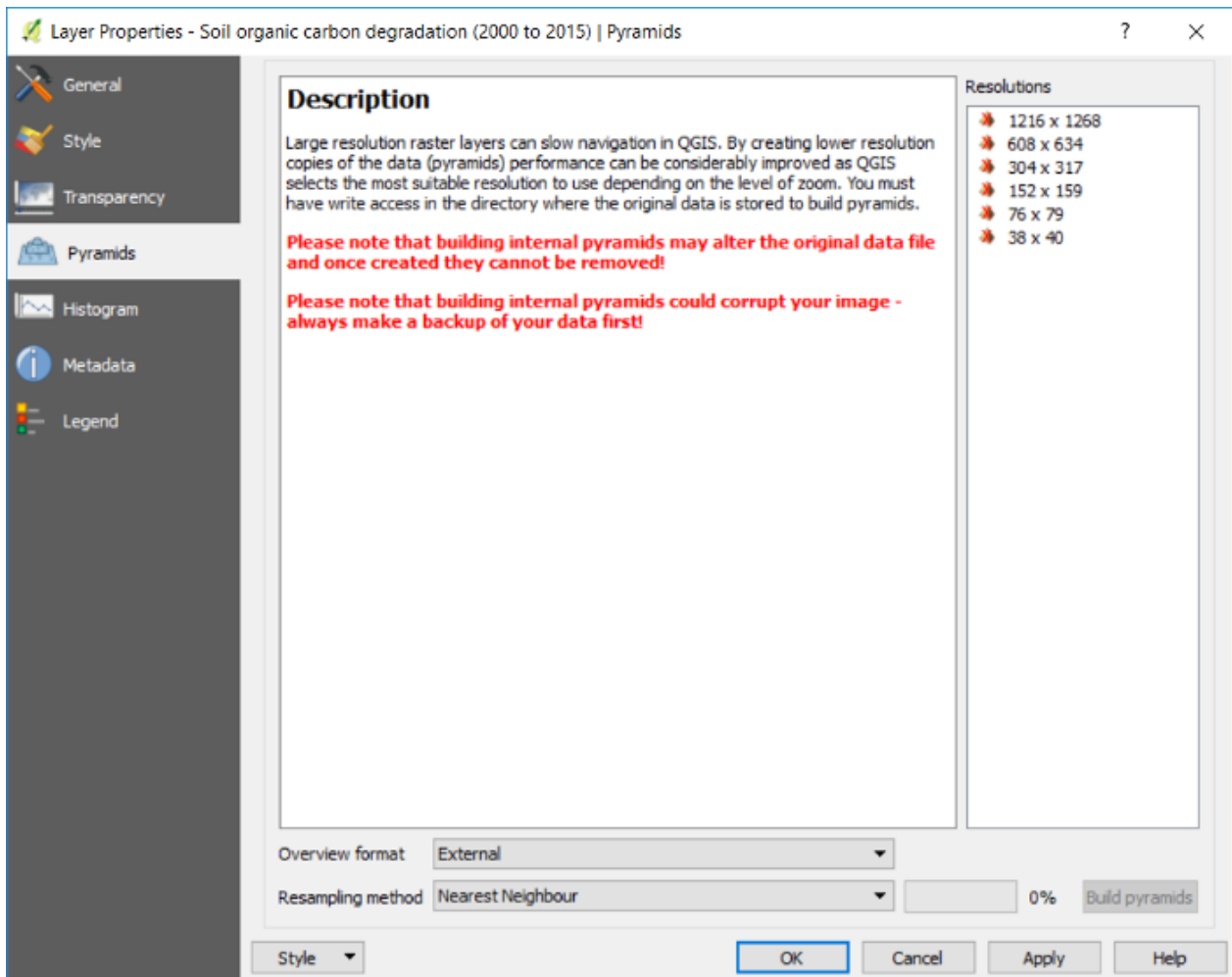
QGIS.

1. [Redacted text]



2. [Redacted text]

- [Redacted text]
- [Redacted text]



4.

Large resolution raster layers can slow navigation in QGIS. By creating lower resolution copies of the data (pyramids) performance can be considerably improved as QGIS selects the most suitable resolution to use depending on the level of zoom. You must have write access in the directory where the original data is stored to build pyramids.

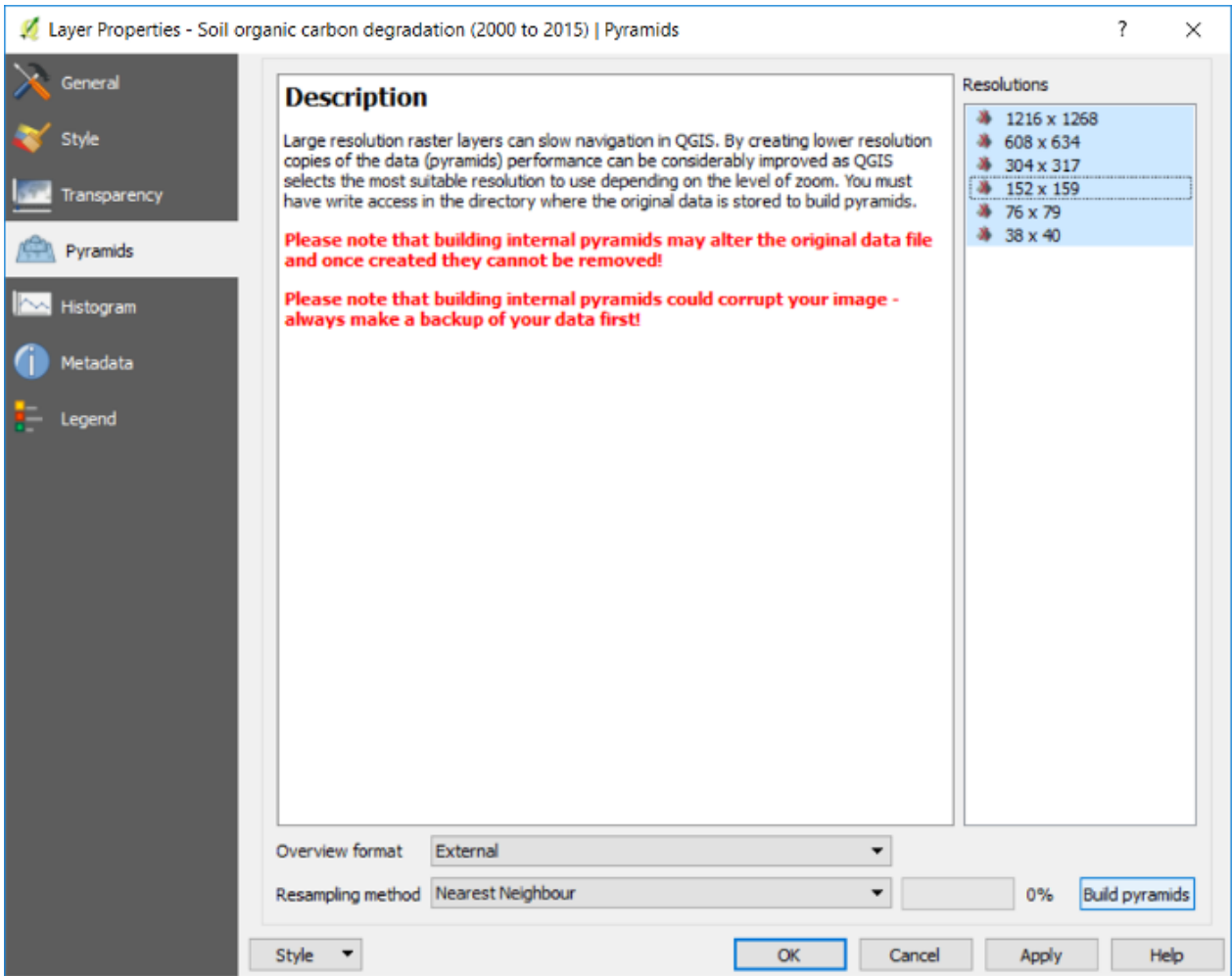
Please note that building internal pyramids may alter the original data file and once created they cannot be removed!

Please note that building internal pyramids could corrupt your image - always make a backup of your data first!

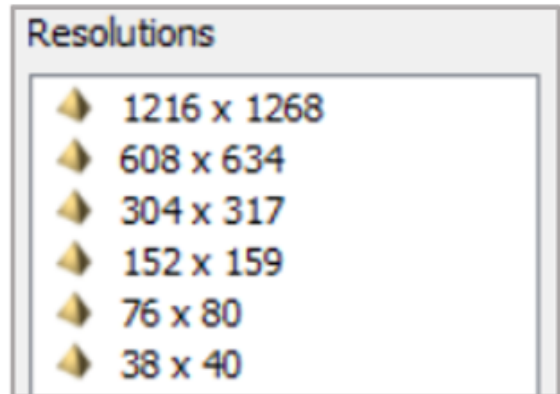
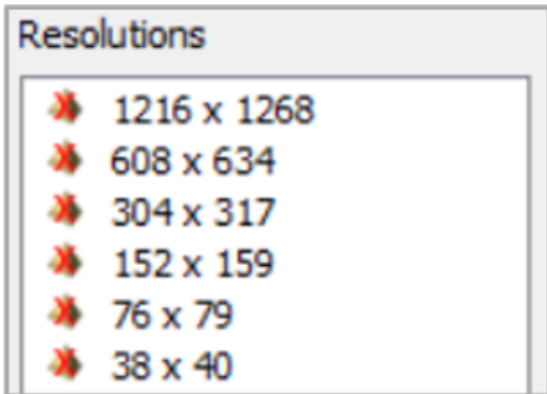
Overview format: External
Resampling method: Nearest Neighbour
0% Build pyramids

Style [v] OK Cancel Apply Help
5.

Large resolution raster layers can slow navigation in QGIS. By creating lower resolution copies of the data (pyramids) performance can be considerably improved as QGIS selects the most suitable resolution to use depending on the level of zoom. You must have write access in the directory where the original data is stored to build pyramids.



6. **Resolutions** **1216 x 1268**, **608 x 634**, **304 x 317**, **152 x 159**, **76 x 79**, **38 x 40**.



7. **Resolutions** **1216 x 1268**, **608 x 634**, **304 x 317**, **152 x 159**, **76 x 80**, **38 x 40** QGIS.



© **TRENDS.EARTH.**

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)?

Remote sensing data is used to monitor and measure various aspects of the Earth's surface and atmosphere. This data is collected from satellites and aerial sensors, providing valuable information for environmental monitoring, agriculture, urban planning, and disaster management. Key applications include land use/cover classification, vegetation indices, and climate change monitoring. Google Earth Engine is a powerful platform for processing and analyzing large-scale remote sensing data.

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial) Trends.Earth ESRI?

Remote sensing data is used to monitor and measure various aspects of the Earth's surface and atmosphere. This data is collected from satellites and aerial sensors, providing valuable information for environmental monitoring, agriculture, urban planning, and disaster management. Key applications include land use/cover classification, vegetation indices, and climate change monitoring. Google Earth Engine is a powerful platform for processing and analyzing large-scale remote sensing data.

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial) Trends.Earth

Remote sensing data is used to monitor and measure various aspects of the Earth's surface and atmosphere. This data is collected from satellites and aerial sensors, providing valuable information for environmental monitoring, agriculture, urban planning, and disaster management. Key applications include land use/cover classification, vegetation indices, and climate change monitoring. Google Earth Engine is a powerful platform for processing and analyzing large-scale remote sensing data.

NDVI

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)
AVHRR/GIMMS	1982-2015	8 km	250 m	250 m
MOD13Q1-coll6.1	2001-2024	250 m	250 m	250 m

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)

Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)	Remote Sensing Data (Satellite and Aerial)
MERRA 2	1980-2019	0.5° x 0.625°	250 m	250 m

WorldPop 100m (2000–2020)

WorldPop 100m (2000–2020)	2000–2020	100	CC BY 4.0
----------------------------------	-----------	-----	-----------

Note

WorldPop 100m is a global population dataset derived from satellite imagery and ground truth data. It is available in 100m resolution and covers the period from 2000 to 2020. The dataset is provided in GeoTIFF format and is licensed under CC BY 4.0. For more information, please visit the Trends.Earth website.

WorldPop 100m is available in three resolutions: 100m, 300m, and 1200m. The 100m resolution is the most detailed, while the 1200m resolution is the most aggregated. The dataset is available in S3 (trends.earth-shared, us-east-1) and is licensed under CC BY 4.0.

- s3://trends.earth-shared/worldpop/100m
- s3://trends.earth-shared/worldpop/300m
- shared

WorldPop 100m (2000–2020) Trends.Earth

WorldPop 100m is available in GeoTIFF format. The dataset is provided in 32-bit GeoTIFF format and is licensed under CC BY 4.0. For more information, please visit the Trends.Earth website.

WorldPop 100m is available in 100m resolution. The dataset is provided in 32-bit GeoTIFF format and is licensed under CC BY 4.0. For more information, please visit the Trends.Earth website.

WorldPop 100m is available in 100m resolution. The dataset is provided in 32-bit GeoTIFF format and is licensed under CC BY 4.0. For more information, please visit the Trends.Earth website.

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания»

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания»

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания» (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания) (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания).

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания» Trends.Earth (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания).

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания»

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания» «te_job_» (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания).

Имя параметра	Описание	Тип
te_job_id	Уникальный идентификатор задания, UUID	Вещный
te_job_input_params	JSON-представление параметров задания	Вещный
te_job_paths	Путь к файлам задания (-) (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания)	Вещный
te_job_algorithm_name	Имя алгоритма задания	Вещный
te_job_creation_date	Дата создания задания	Вещный (YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM)
te_job_status	Статус задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания	Вещный
te_job_name	Имя задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания	Вещный
te_job_comments	Комментарии к заданию, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания	Вещный

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания»

Таблица «Таблица параметров задания» te_current_layer_ (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания), Таблица параметров задания (Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания, Таблица параметров задания).

Имя параметра	Описание	Тип
te_current_layer_name	Имя текущего слоя задания	Вещный



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 LPD FAO-WOCAT	15.3.1 JRC LPD
BDI	BDI (Trends.Earth LPD)	BDI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BDI (JRC LPD)
BEL	BEL (Trends.Earth LPD)	BEL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BEL (JRC LPD)
BEN	BEN (Trends.Earth LPD)	BEN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BEN (JRC LPD)
BES	BES (Trends.Earth LPD)	BES (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BES (JRC LPD)
BFA	BFA (Trends.Earth LPD)	BFA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BFA (JRC LPD)
BGD	BGD (Trends.Earth LPD)	BGD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BGD (JRC LPD)
BGR	BGR (Trends.Earth LPD)	BGR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BGR (JRC LPD)
BHR	BHR (Trends.Earth LPD)	BHR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BHR (JRC LPD)
BHS	BHS (Trends.Earth LPD)	BHS (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BHS (JRC LPD)
BIH	BIH (Trends.Earth LPD)	BIH (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BIH (JRC LPD)
BLM	BLM (Trends.Earth LPD)	BLM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)■	BLM (JRC LPD)
BLR	BLR (Trends.Earth LPD)	BLR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BLR (JRC LPD)
BLZ	BLZ (Trends.Earth LPD)	BLZ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BLZ (JRC LPD)
BMU	BMU (Trends.Earth LPD)	BMU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BMU (JRC LPD)
BOL	BOL (Trends.Earth LPD)	BOL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BOL (JRC LPD)
BRA	BRA (Trends.Earth LPD)	BRA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BRA (JRC LPD)
BRB	BRB (Trends.Earth LPD)	BRB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BRB (JRC LPD)
BRN	BRN (Trends.Earth LPD)	BRN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BRN (JRC LPD)
BTN	BTN (Trends.Earth LPD)	BTN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BTN (JRC LPD)
BWA	BWA (Trends.Earth LPD)	BWA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	BWA (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
CAF	CAF (Trends.Earth LPD)	CAF (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CAF (JRC LPD)
CAN	CAN (Trends.Earth LPD)	CAN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CAN (JRC LPD)
CHE	CHE (Trends.Earth LPD)	CHE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CHE (JRC LPD)
CHL	CHL (Trends.Earth LPD)	CHL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CHL (JRC LPD)
CHN	CHN (Trends.Earth LPD)	CHN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CHN (JRC LPD)
CIV	CIV (Trends.Earth LPD)	CIV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CIV (JRC LPD)
CMR	CMR (Trends.Earth LPD)	CMR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CMR (JRC LPD)
COD	COD (Trends.Earth LPD)	COD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	COD (JRC LPD)
COG	COG (Trends.Earth LPD)	COG (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	COG (JRC LPD)
COK	COK (Trends.Earth LPD)	COK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	COK (JRC LPD)
COL	COL (Trends.Earth LPD)	COL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	COL (JRC LPD)
COM	COM (Trends.Earth LPD)	COM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	COM (JRC LPD)
CPV	CPV (Trends.Earth LPD)	CPV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CPV (JRC LPD)
CRI	CRI (Trends.Earth LPD)	CRI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CRI (JRC LPD)
CUB	CUB (Trends.Earth LPD)	CUB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CUB (JRC LPD)
CUW	CUW (Trends.Earth LPD)	CUW (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CUW (JRC LPD)
CYM	CYM (Trends.Earth LPD)	CYM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CYM (JRC LPD)
CYP	CYP (Trends.Earth LPD)	CYP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CYP (JRC LPD)
CZE	CZE (Trends.Earth LPD)	CZE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	CZE (JRC LPD)
DEU	DEU (Trends.Earth LPD)	DEU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DEU (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 LPD FAO-WOCAT	15.3.1 JRC LPD
DJI	DJI (Trends.Earth LPD)	DJI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DJI (JRC LPD)
DMA	DMA (Trends.Earth LPD)	DMA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DMA (JRC LPD)
DNK	DNK (Trends.Earth LPD)	DNK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DNK (JRC LPD)
DOM	DOM (Trends.Earth LPD)	DOM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DOM (JRC LPD)
DZA	DZA (Trends.Earth LPD)	DZA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	DZA (JRC LPD)
ECU	ECU (Trends.Earth LPD)	ECU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ECU (JRC LPD)
EGY	EGY (Trends.Earth LPD)	EGY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	EGY (JRC LPD)
ERI	ERI (Trends.Earth LPD)	ERI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ERI (JRC LPD)
ESP	ESP (Trends.Earth LPD)	ESP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ESP (JRC LPD)
EST	EST (Trends.Earth LPD)	EST (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	EST (JRC LPD)
ETH	ETH (Trends.Earth LPD)	ETH (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ETH (JRC LPD)
FIN	FIN (Trends.Earth LPD)	FIN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FIN (JRC LPD)
FJI	FJI (Trends.Earth LPD)	FJI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FJI (JRC LPD)
FLK	FLK (Trends.Earth LPD)	FLK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FLK (JRC LPD)
FRA	FRA (Trends.Earth LPD)	FRA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FRA (JRC LPD)
FRO	FRO (Trends.Earth LPD)	FRO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FRO (JRC LPD)
FSM	FSM (Trends.Earth LPD)	FSM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	FSM (JRC LPD)
GAB	GAB (Trends.Earth LPD)	GAB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GAB (JRC LPD)
GBR	GBR (Trends.Earth LPD)	GBR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GBR (JRC LPD)
GEO	GEO (Trends.Earth LPD)	GEO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GEO (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
GGY	GGY (Trends.Earth LPD)	GGY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GGY (JRC LPD)
GHA	GHA (Trends.Earth LPD)	GHA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GHA (JRC LPD)
GIB	GIB (Trends.Earth LPD)	GIB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GIB (JRC LPD)
GIN	GIN (Trends.Earth LPD)	GIN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GIN (JRC LPD)
GLP	GLP (Trends.Earth LPD)	GLP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GLP (JRC LPD)
GMB	GMB (Trends.Earth LPD)	GMB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GMB (JRC LPD)
GNB	GNB (Trends.Earth LPD)	GNB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GNB (JRC LPD)
GNQ	GNQ (Trends.Earth LPD)	GNQ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GNQ (JRC LPD)
GRC	GRC (Trends.Earth LPD)	GRC (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GRC (JRC LPD)
GRD	GRD (Trends.Earth LPD)	GRD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GRD (JRC LPD)
GRL	GRL (Trends.Earth LPD)	GRL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GRL (JRC LPD)
GTM	GTM (Trends.Earth LPD)	GTM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GTM (JRC LPD)
GUF	GUF (Trends.Earth LPD)	GUF (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GUF (JRC LPD)
GUM	GUM (Trends.Earth LPD)	GUM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GUM (JRC LPD)
GUY	GUY (Trends.Earth LPD)	GUY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	GUY (JRC LPD)
HND	HND (Trends.Earth LPD)	HND (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	HND (JRC LPD)
HRV	HRV (Trends.Earth LPD)	HRV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	HRV (JRC LPD)
HTI	HTI (Trends.Earth LPD)	HTI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	HTI (JRC LPD)
HUN	HUN (Trends.Earth LPD)	HUN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	HUN (JRC LPD)
IDN	IDN (Trends.Earth LPD)	IDN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IDN (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
IMN	IMN (Trends.Earth LPD)	IMN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IMN (JRC LPD)
IND	IND (Trends.Earth LPD)	IND (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IND (JRC LPD)
IRL	IRL (Trends.Earth LPD)	IRL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IRL (JRC LPD)
IRN	IRN (Trends.Earth LPD)	IRN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IRN (JRC LPD)
IRQ	IRQ (Trends.Earth LPD)	IRQ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	IRQ (JRC LPD)
ISL	ISL (Trends.Earth LPD)	ISL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ISL (JRC LPD)
ISR	ISR (Trends.Earth LPD)	ISR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ISR (JRC LPD)
ITA	ITA (Trends.Earth LPD)	ITA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ITA (JRC LPD)
JAM	JAM (Trends.Earth LPD)	JAM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	JAM (JRC LPD)
JOR	JOR (Trends.Earth LPD)	JOR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	JOR (JRC LPD)
JPN	JPN (Trends.Earth LPD)	JPN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	JPN (JRC LPD)
KAZ	KAZ (Trends.Earth LPD)	KAZ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KAZ (JRC LPD)
KEN	KEN (Trends.Earth LPD)	KEN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KEN (JRC LPD)
KGZ	KGZ (Trends.Earth LPD)	KGZ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KGZ (JRC LPD)
KHM	KHM (Trends.Earth LPD)	KHM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KHM (JRC LPD)
KIR	KIR (Trends.Earth LPD)	KIR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KIR (JRC LPD)
KNA	KNA (Trends.Earth LPD)	KNA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KNA (JRC LPD)
KOR	KOR (Trends.Earth LPD)	KOR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KOR (JRC LPD)
KWT	KWT (Trends.Earth LPD)	KWT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	KWT (JRC LPD)
LAO	LAO (Trends.Earth LPD)	LAO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LAO (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
LBN	LBN (Trends.Earth LPD)	LBN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LBN (JRC LPD)
LBR	LBR (Trends.Earth LPD)	LBR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LBR (JRC LPD)
LBY	LBY (Trends.Earth LPD)	LBY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LBY (JRC LPD)
LCA	LCA (Trends.Earth LPD)	LCA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LCA (JRC LPD)
LIE	LIE (Trends.Earth LPD)	LIE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LIE (JRC LPD)
LKA	LKA (Trends.Earth LPD)	LKA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LKA (JRC LPD)
LSO	LSO (Trends.Earth LPD)	LSO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LSO (JRC LPD)
LTU	LTU (Trends.Earth LPD)	LTU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LTU (JRC LPD)
LUX	LUX (Trends.Earth LPD)	LUX (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LUX (JRC LPD)
LVA	LVA (Trends.Earth LPD)	LVA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	LVA (JRC LPD)
MAR	MAR (Trends.Earth LPD)	MAR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MAR (JRC LPD)
MCO	MCO (Trends.Earth LPD)	MCO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MCO (JRC LPD)
MDA	MDA (Trends.Earth LPD)	MDA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MDA (JRC LPD)
MDG	MDG (Trends.Earth LPD)	MDG (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MDG (JRC LPD)
MDV	MDV (Trends.Earth LPD)	MDV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MDV (JRC LPD)
MEX	MEX (Trends.Earth LPD)	MEX (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MEX (JRC LPD)
MHL	MHL (Trends.Earth LPD)	MHL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MHL (JRC LPD)
MKD	MKD (Trends.Earth LPD)	MKD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MKD (JRC LPD)
MLI	MLI (Trends.Earth LPD)	MLI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MLI (JRC LPD)
MLT	MLT (Trends.Earth LPD)	MLT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MLT (JRC LPD)



	 Trends.Earth LPD	 FAO-WOCAT	 JRC LPD
MMR	MMR (Trends.Earth LPD)	MMR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MMR (JRC LPD)
MNE	MNE (Trends.Earth LPD)	MNE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MNE (JRC LPD)
MNG	MNG (Trends.Earth LPD)	MNG (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MNG (JRC LPD)
MNP	MNP (Trends.Earth LPD)	MNP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MNP (JRC LPD)
MOZ	MOZ (Trends.Earth LPD)	MOZ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MOZ (JRC LPD)
MRT	MRT (Trends.Earth LPD)	MRT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MRT (JRC LPD)
MSR	MSR (Trends.Earth LPD)	MSR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MSR (JRC LPD)
MTQ	MTQ (Trends.Earth LPD)	MTQ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MTQ (JRC LPD)
MUS	MUS (Trends.Earth LPD)	MUS (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MUS (JRC LPD)
MWI	MWI (Trends.Earth LPD)	MWI (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MWI (JRC LPD)
MYS	MYS (Trends.Earth LPD)	MYS (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MYS (JRC LPD)
MYT	MYT (Trends.Earth LPD)	MYT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	MYT (JRC LPD)
NAM	NAM (Trends.Earth LPD)	NAM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NAM (JRC LPD)
NCL	NCL (Trends.Earth LPD)	NCL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NCL (JRC LPD)
NER	NER (Trends.Earth LPD)	NER (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NER (JRC LPD)
NGA	NGA (Trends.Earth LPD)	NGA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NGA (JRC LPD)
NIC	NIC (Trends.Earth LPD)	NIC (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NIC (JRC LPD)
NIU	NIU (Trends.Earth LPD)	NIU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NIU (JRC LPD)
NLD	NLD (Trends.Earth LPD)	NLD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NLD (JRC LPD)
NOR	NOR (Trends.Earth LPD)	NOR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NOR (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
NPL	NPL (Trends.Earth LPD)	NPL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NPL (JRC LPD)
NRU	NRU (Trends.Earth LPD)	NRU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NRU (JRC LPD)
NZL	NZL (Trends.Earth LPD)	NZL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	NZL (JRC LPD)
OMN	OMN (Trends.Earth LPD)	OMN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	OMN (JRC LPD)
PAK	PAK (Trends.Earth LPD)	PAK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PAK (JRC LPD)
PAN	PAN (Trends.Earth LPD)	PAN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PAN (JRC LPD)
PCN	PCN (Trends.Earth LPD)	PCN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PCN (JRC LPD)
PER	PER (Trends.Earth LPD)	PER (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PER (JRC LPD)
PHL	PHL (Trends.Earth LPD)	PHL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PHL (JRC LPD)
PLW	PLW (Trends.Earth LPD)	PLW (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PLW (JRC LPD)
PNG	PNG (Trends.Earth LPD)	PNG (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PNG (JRC LPD)
POL	POL (Trends.Earth LPD)	POL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	POL (JRC LPD)
PRK	PRK (Trends.Earth LPD)	PRK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PRK (JRC LPD)
PRT	PRT (Trends.Earth LPD)	PRT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PRT (JRC LPD)
PRY	PRY (Trends.Earth LPD)	PRY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PRY (JRC LPD)
PSE	PSE (Trends.Earth LPD)	PSE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PSE (JRC LPD)
PYF	PYF (Trends.Earth LPD)	PYF (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	PYF (JRC LPD)
QAT	QAT (Trends.Earth LPD)	QAT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	QAT (JRC LPD)
REU	REU (Trends.Earth LPD)	REU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	REU (JRC LPD)
ROU	ROU (Trends.Earth LPD)	ROU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ROU (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
RUS	RUS (Trends.Earth LPD)	RUS (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	RUS (JRC LPD)
RWA	RWA (Trends.Earth LPD)	RWA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	RWA (JRC LPD)
SAU	SAU (Trends.Earth LPD)	SAU (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SAU (JRC LPD)
SDN	SDN (Trends.Earth LPD)	SDN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SDN (JRC LPD)
SEN	SEN (Trends.Earth LPD)	SEN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SEN (JRC LPD)
SGP	SGP (Trends.Earth LPD)	SGP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SGP (JRC LPD)
SHN	SHN (Trends.Earth LPD)	SHN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SHN (JRC LPD)
SLB	SLB (Trends.Earth LPD)	SLB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SLB (JRC LPD)
SLE	SLE (Trends.Earth LPD)	SLE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SLE (JRC LPD)
SLV	SLV (Trends.Earth LPD)	SLV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SLV (JRC LPD)
SMR	SMR (Trends.Earth LPD)	SMR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SMR (JRC LPD)
SOM	SOM (Trends.Earth LPD)	SOM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SOM (JRC LPD)
SRB	SRB (Trends.Earth LPD)	SRB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SRB (JRC LPD)
SSD	SSD (Trends.Earth LPD)	SSD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SSD (JRC LPD)
STP	STP (Trends.Earth LPD)	STP (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	STP (JRC LPD)
SUR	SUR (Trends.Earth LPD)	SUR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SUR (JRC LPD)
SVK	SVK (Trends.Earth LPD)	SVK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SVK (JRC LPD)
SVN	SVN (Trends.Earth LPD)	SVN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SVN (JRC LPD)
SWE	SWE (Trends.Earth LPD)	SWE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SWE (JRC LPD)
SWZ	SWZ (Trends.Earth LPD)	SWZ (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SWZ (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 FAO-WOCAT LPD	15.3.1 JRC LPD
SYC	SYC (Trends.Earth LPD)	SYC (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SYC (JRC LPD)
SYR	SYR (Trends.Earth LPD)	SYR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	SYR (JRC LPD)
TCA	TCA (Trends.Earth LPD)	TCA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TCA (JRC LPD)
TCD	TCD (Trends.Earth LPD)	TCD (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TCD (JRC LPD)
TGO	TGO (Trends.Earth LPD)	TGO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TGO (JRC LPD)
THA	THA (Trends.Earth LPD)	THA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	THA (JRC LPD)
TJK	TJK (Trends.Earth LPD)	TJK (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TJK (JRC LPD)
TKL	TKL (Trends.Earth LPD)	TKL (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TKL (JRC LPD)
TKM	TKM (Trends.Earth LPD)	TKM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TKM (JRC LPD)
TLS	TLS (Trends.Earth LPD)	TLS (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TLS (JRC LPD)
TON	TON (Trends.Earth LPD)	TON (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TON (JRC LPD)
TTO	TTO (Trends.Earth LPD)	TTO (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TTO (JRC LPD)
TUN	TUN (Trends.Earth LPD)	TUN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TUN (JRC LPD)
TUR	TUR (Trends.Earth LPD)	TUR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TUR (JRC LPD)
TUV	TUV (Trends.Earth LPD)	TUV (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TUV (JRC LPD)
TWN	TWN (Trends.Earth LPD)	TWN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TWN (JRC LPD)
TZA	TZA (Trends.Earth LPD)	TZA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	TZA (JRC LPD)
UGA	UGA (Trends.Earth LPD)	UGA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	UGA (JRC LPD)
UKR	UKR (Trends.Earth LPD)	UKR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	UKR (JRC LPD)
URY	URY (Trends.Earth LPD)	URY (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	URY (JRC LPD)



	15.3.1 Trends.Earth LPD	15.3.1 LPD FAO-WOCAT	15.3.1 JRC LPD
USA	USA (Trends.Earth LPD)	USA (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	USA (JRC LPD)
UZB	UZB (Trends.Earth LPD)	UZB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	UZB (JRC LPD)
VAT	VAT (Trends.Earth LPD)	VAT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VAT (JRC LPD)
VCT	VCT (Trends.Earth LPD)	VCT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VCT (JRC LPD)
VEN	VEN (Trends.Earth LPD)	VEN (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VEN (JRC LPD)
VGB	VGB (Trends.Earth LPD)	VGB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VGB (JRC LPD)
VIR	VIR (Trends.Earth LPD)	VIR (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VIR (JRC LPD)
VNM	VNM (Trends.Earth LPD)	VNM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VNM (JRC LPD)
VUT	VUT (Trends.Earth LPD)	VUT (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	VUT (JRC LPD)
WLF	WLF (Trends.Earth LPD)	WLF (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	WLF (JRC LPD)
WSM	WSM (Trends.Earth LPD)	WSM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	WSM (JRC LPD)
XKX	XKX (Trends.Earth LPD)	XKX (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	XKX (JRC LPD)
YEM	YEM (Trends.Earth LPD)	YEM (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	YEM (JRC LPD)
ZAF	ZAF (Trends.Earth LPD)	ZAF (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ZAF (JRC LPD)
ZMB	ZMB (Trends.Earth LPD)	ZMB (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ZMB (JRC LPD)
ZWE	ZWE (Trends.Earth LPD)	ZWE (FAO-WOCAT LPD)	ZWE (JRC LPD)



3] (<https://www.unccd.int/resources/manuals-and-guides/good-practice-guidance-national-reporting-unccd-strategic-objective-3>). (SPI) 12- Global Multi-Index Drought (GMID) UK-CEH, — SPI, Trends.Earth CHIRPS.

CHIRPS — 50° N. 50° S., 1981, ,

	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
ABW	ABW (UK-CEH)	ABW (CHIRPS)
AFG	AFG (UK-CEH)	AFG (CHIRPS)
AGO	AGO (UK-CEH)	AGO (CHIRPS)
AIA	AIA (UK-CEH)	AIA (CHIRPS)
ALB	ALB (UK-CEH)	ALB (CHIRPS)
AND	AND (UK-CEH)	AND (CHIRPS)
ARE	ARE (UK-CEH)	ARE (CHIRPS)
ARG	ARG (UK-CEH)	ARG (CHIRPS)
ARM	ARM (UK-CEH)	ARM (CHIRPS)
ASM	ASM (UK-CEH)	ASM (CHIRPS)
ATG	ATG (UK-CEH)	ATG (CHIRPS)
AUS	AUS (UK-CEH)	AUS (CHIRPS)
AUT	AUT (UK-CEH)	AUT (CHIRPS)
AZE	AZE (UK-CEH)	AZE (CHIRPS)
BDI	BDI (UK-CEH)	BDI (CHIRPS)
BEL	BEL (UK-CEH)	BEL (CHIRPS)
BEN	BEN (UK-CEH)	BEN (CHIRPS)
BES	BES (UK-CEH)	BES (CHIRPS)
BFA	BFA (UK-CEH)	BFA (CHIRPS)
BGD	BGD (UK-CEH)	BGD (CHIRPS)
BGR	BGR (UK-CEH)	BGR (CHIRPS)
BHR	BHR (UK-CEH)	BHR (CHIRPS)
BHS	BHS (UK-CEH)	BHS (CHIRPS)
BIH	BIH (UK-CEH)	BIH (CHIRPS)
BLM	BLM (UK-CEH)	BLM (CHIRPS)
BLR	BLR (UK-CEH)	BLR (CHIRPS)
BLZ	BLZ (UK-CEH)	BLZ (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
BMU	BMU (UK-CEH)	BMU (CHIRPS)
BOL	BOL (UK-CEH)	BOL (CHIRPS)
BRA	BRA (UK-CEH)	BRA (CHIRPS)
BRB	BRB (UK-CEH)	BRB (CHIRPS)
BRN	BRN (UK-CEH)	BRN (CHIRPS)
BTN	BTN (UK-CEH)	BTN (CHIRPS)
BWA	BWA (UK-CEH)	BWA (CHIRPS)
CAF	CAF (UK-CEH)	CAF (CHIRPS)
CAN	CAN (UK-CEH)	CAN (CHIRPS)
CHE	CHE (UK-CEH)	CHE (CHIRPS)
CHL	CHL (UK-CEH)	CHL (CHIRPS)
CHN	CHN (UK-CEH)	CHN (CHIRPS)
CIV	CIV (UK-CEH)	CIV (CHIRPS)
CMR	CMR (UK-CEH)	CMR (CHIRPS)
COD	COD (UK-CEH)	COD (CHIRPS)
COG	COG (UK-CEH)	COG (CHIRPS)
COK	COK (UK-CEH)	COK (CHIRPS)
COL	COL (UK-CEH)	COL (CHIRPS)
COM	COM (UK-CEH)	COM (CHIRPS)
CPV	CPV (UK-CEH)	CPV (CHIRPS)
CRI	CRI (UK-CEH)	CRI (CHIRPS)
CUB	CUB (UK-CEH)	CUB (CHIRPS)
CUW	CUW (UK-CEH)	CUW (CHIRPS)
CYM	CYM (UK-CEH)	CYM (CHIRPS)
CYP	CYP (UK-CEH)	CYP (CHIRPS)
CZE	CZE (UK-CEH)	CZE (CHIRPS)
DEU	DEU (UK-CEH)	DEU (CHIRPS)
DJI	DJI (UK-CEH)	DJI (CHIRPS)
DMA	DMA (UK-CEH)	DMA (CHIRPS)
DNK	DNK (UK-CEH)	DNK (CHIRPS)
DOM	DOM (UK-CEH)	DOM (CHIRPS)
DZA	DZA (UK-CEH)	DZA (CHIRPS)
ECU	ECU (UK-CEH)	ECU (CHIRPS)
EGY	EGY (UK-CEH)	EGY (CHIRPS)
ERI	ERI (UK-CEH)	ERI (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
ESP	ESP (UK-CEH)	ESP (CHIRPS)
EST	EST (UK-CEH)	EST (CHIRPS)
ETH	ETH (UK-CEH)	ETH (CHIRPS)
FIN	FIN (UK-CEH)	FIN (CHIRPS)
FJI	FJI (UK-CEH)	FJI (CHIRPS)
FLK	FLK (UK-CEH)	FLK (CHIRPS)
FRA	FRA (UK-CEH)	FRA (CHIRPS)
FRO	FRO (UK-CEH)	FRO (CHIRPS)
FSM	FSM (UK-CEH)	FSM (CHIRPS)
GAB	GAB (UK-CEH)	GAB (CHIRPS)
GBR	GBR (UK-CEH)	GBR (CHIRPS)
GEO	GEO (UK-CEH)	GEO (CHIRPS)
GGY	GGY (UK-CEH)	GGY (CHIRPS)
GHA	GHA (UK-CEH)	GHA (CHIRPS)
GIB	GIB (UK-CEH)	GIB (CHIRPS)
GIN	GIN (UK-CEH)	GIN (CHIRPS)
GLP	GLP (UK-CEH)	GLP (CHIRPS)
GMB	GMB (UK-CEH)	GMB (CHIRPS)
GNB	GNB (UK-CEH)	GNB (CHIRPS)
GNQ	GNQ (UK-CEH)	GNQ (CHIRPS)
GRC	GRC (UK-CEH)	GRC (CHIRPS)
GRD	GRD (UK-CEH)	GRD (CHIRPS)
GRL	GRL (UK-CEH)	GRL (CHIRPS)
GTM	GTM (UK-CEH)	GTM (CHIRPS)
GUF	GUF (UK-CEH)	GUF (CHIRPS)
GUM	GUM (UK-CEH)	GUM (CHIRPS)
GUY	GUY (UK-CEH)	GUY (CHIRPS)
HND	HND (UK-CEH)	HND (CHIRPS)
HRV	HRV (UK-CEH)	HRV (CHIRPS)
HTI	HTI (UK-CEH)	HTI (CHIRPS)
HUN	HUN (UK-CEH)	HUN (CHIRPS)
IDN	IDN (UK-CEH)	IDN (CHIRPS)
IMN	IMN (UK-CEH)	IMN (CHIRPS)
IND	IND (UK-CEH)	IND (CHIRPS)
IRL	IRL (UK-CEH)	IRL (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
IRN	IRN (UK-CEH)	IRN (CHIRPS)
IRQ	IRQ (UK-CEH)	IRQ (CHIRPS)
ISL	ISL (UK-CEH)	ISL (CHIRPS)
ISR	ISR (UK-CEH)	ISR (CHIRPS)
ITA	ITA (UK-CEH)	ITA (CHIRPS)
JAM	JAM (UK-CEH)	JAM (CHIRPS)
JOR	JOR (UK-CEH)	JOR (CHIRPS)
JPN	JPN (UK-CEH)	JPN (CHIRPS)
KAZ	KAZ (UK-CEH)	KAZ (CHIRPS)
KEN	KEN (UK-CEH)	KEN (CHIRPS)
KGZ	KGZ (UK-CEH)	KGZ (CHIRPS)
KHM	KHM (UK-CEH)	KHM (CHIRPS)
KIR	KIR (UK-CEH)	KIR (CHIRPS)
KNA	KNA (UK-CEH)	KNA (CHIRPS)
KOR	KOR (UK-CEH)	KOR (CHIRPS)
KWT	KWT (UK-CEH)	KWT (CHIRPS)
LAO	LAO (UK-CEH)	LAO (CHIRPS)
LBN	LBN (UK-CEH)	LBN (CHIRPS)
LBR	LBR (UK-CEH)	LBR (CHIRPS)
LBY	LBY (UK-CEH)	LBY (CHIRPS)
LCA	LCA (UK-CEH)	LCA (CHIRPS)
LIE	LIE (UK-CEH)	LIE (CHIRPS)
LKA	LKA (UK-CEH)	LKA (CHIRPS)
LSO	LSO (UK-CEH)	LSO (CHIRPS)
LTU	LTU (UK-CEH)	LTU (CHIRPS)
LUX	LUX (UK-CEH)	LUX (CHIRPS)
LVA	LVA (UK-CEH)	LVA (CHIRPS)
MAR	MAR (UK-CEH)	MAR (CHIRPS)
MCO	MCO (UK-CEH)	MCO (CHIRPS)
MDA	MDA (UK-CEH)	MDA (CHIRPS)
MDG	MDG (UK-CEH)	MDG (CHIRPS)
MDV	MDV (UK-CEH)	MDV (CHIRPS)
MEX	MEX (UK-CEH)	MEX (CHIRPS)
MHL	MHL (UK-CEH)	MHL (CHIRPS)
MKD	MKD (UK-CEH)	MKD (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
MLI	MLI (UK-CEH)	MLI (CHIRPS)
MLT	MLT (UK-CEH)	MLT (CHIRPS)
MMR	MMR (UK-CEH)	MMR (CHIRPS)
MNE	MNE (UK-CEH)	MNE (CHIRPS)
MNG	MNG (UK-CEH)	MNG (CHIRPS)
MNP	MNP (UK-CEH)	MNP (CHIRPS)
MOZ	MOZ (UK-CEH)	MOZ (CHIRPS)
MRT	MRT (UK-CEH)	MRT (CHIRPS)
MSR	MSR (UK-CEH)	MSR (CHIRPS)
MTQ	MTQ (UK-CEH)	MTQ (CHIRPS)
MUS	MUS (UK-CEH)	MUS (CHIRPS)
MWI	MWI (UK-CEH)	MWI (CHIRPS)
MYS	MYS (UK-CEH)	MYS (CHIRPS)
MYT	MYT (UK-CEH)	MYT (CHIRPS)
NAM	NAM (UK-CEH)	NAM (CHIRPS)
NCL	NCL (UK-CEH)	NCL (CHIRPS)
NER	NER (UK-CEH)	NER (CHIRPS)
NGA	NGA (UK-CEH)	NGA (CHIRPS)
NIC	NIC (UK-CEH)	NIC (CHIRPS)
NIU	NIU (UK-CEH)	NIU (CHIRPS)
NLD	NLD (UK-CEH)	NLD (CHIRPS)
NOR	NOR (UK-CEH)	NOR (CHIRPS)
NPL	NPL (UK-CEH)	NPL (CHIRPS)
NRU	NRU (UK-CEH)	NRU (CHIRPS)
NZL	NZL (UK-CEH)	NZL (CHIRPS)
OMN	OMN (UK-CEH)	OMN (CHIRPS)
PAK	PAK (UK-CEH)	PAK (CHIRPS)
PAN	PAN (UK-CEH)	PAN (CHIRPS)
PCN	PCN (UK-CEH)	PCN (CHIRPS)
PER	PER (UK-CEH)	PER (CHIRPS)
PHL	PHL (UK-CEH)	PHL (CHIRPS)
PLW	PLW (UK-CEH)	PLW (CHIRPS)
PNG	PNG (UK-CEH)	PNG (CHIRPS)
POL	POL (UK-CEH)	POL (CHIRPS)
PRK	PRK (UK-CEH)	PRK (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
PRT	PRT (UK-CEH)	PRT (CHIRPS)
PRY	PRY (UK-CEH)	PRY (CHIRPS)
PSE	PSE (UK-CEH)	PSE (CHIRPS)
PYF	PYF (UK-CEH)	PYF (CHIRPS)
QAT	QAT (UK-CEH)	QAT (CHIRPS)
REU	REU (UK-CEH)	REU (CHIRPS)
ROU	ROU (UK-CEH)	ROU (CHIRPS)
RUS	RUS (UK-CEH)	RUS (CHIRPS)
RWA	RWA (UK-CEH)	RWA (CHIRPS)
SAU	SAU (UK-CEH)	SAU (CHIRPS)
SDN	SDN (UK-CEH)	SDN (CHIRPS)
SEN	SEN (UK-CEH)	SEN (CHIRPS)
SGP	SGP (UK-CEH)	SGP (CHIRPS)
SHN	SHN (UK-CEH)	SHN (CHIRPS)
SLB	SLB (UK-CEH)	SLB (CHIRPS)
SLE	SLE (UK-CEH)	SLE (CHIRPS)
SLV	SLV (UK-CEH)	SLV (CHIRPS)
SMR	SMR (UK-CEH)	SMR (CHIRPS)
SOM	SOM (UK-CEH)	SOM (CHIRPS)
SRB	SRB (UK-CEH)	SRB (CHIRPS)
SSD	SSD (UK-CEH)	SSD (CHIRPS)
STP	STP (UK-CEH)	STP (CHIRPS)
SUR	SUR (UK-CEH)	SUR (CHIRPS)
SVK	SVK (UK-CEH)	SVK (CHIRPS)
SVN	SVN (UK-CEH)	SVN (CHIRPS)
SWE	SWE (UK-CEH)	SWE (CHIRPS)
SWZ	SWZ (UK-CEH)	SWZ (CHIRPS)
SYC	SYC (UK-CEH)	SYC (CHIRPS)
SYR	SYR (UK-CEH)	SYR (CHIRPS)
TCA	TCA (UK-CEH)	TCA (CHIRPS)
TCD	TCD (UK-CEH)	TCD (CHIRPS)
TGO	TGO (UK-CEH)	TGO (CHIRPS)
THA	THA (UK-CEH)	THA (CHIRPS)
TJK	TJK (UK-CEH)	TJK (CHIRPS)
TKL	TKL (UK-CEH)	TKL (CHIRPS)



	(UK-CEH SPI)	(CHIRPS SPI)
TKM	TKM (UK-CEH)	TKM (CHIRPS)
TLS	TLS (UK-CEH)	TLS (CHIRPS)
TON	TON (UK-CEH)	TON (CHIRPS)
TTO	TTO (UK-CEH)	TTO (CHIRPS)
TUN	TUN (UK-CEH)	TUN (CHIRPS)
TUR	TUR (UK-CEH)	TUR (CHIRPS)
TUV	TUV (UK-CEH)	TUV (CHIRPS)
TWN	TWN (UK-CEH)	TWN (CHIRPS)
TZA	TZA (UK-CEH)	TZA (CHIRPS)
UGA	UGA (UK-CEH)	UGA (CHIRPS)
UKR	UKR (UK-CEH)	UKR (CHIRPS)
URY	URY (UK-CEH)	URY (CHIRPS)
USA	USA (UK-CEH)	USA (CHIRPS)
UZB	UZB (UK-CEH)	UZB (CHIRPS)
VAT	VAT (UK-CEH)	VAT (CHIRPS)
VCT	VCT (UK-CEH)	VCT (CHIRPS)
VEN	VEN (UK-CEH)	VEN (CHIRPS)
VGB	VGB (UK-CEH)	VGB (CHIRPS)
VIR	VIR (UK-CEH)	VIR (CHIRPS)
VNM	VNM (UK-CEH)	VNM (CHIRPS)
VUT	VUT (UK-CEH)	VUT (CHIRPS)
WLF	WLF (UK-CEH)	WLF (CHIRPS)
WSM	WSM (UK-CEH)	WSM (CHIRPS)
XKX	XKX (UK-CEH)	XKX (CHIRPS)
YEM	YEM (UK-CEH)	YEM (CHIRPS)
ZAF	ZAF (UK-CEH)	ZAF (CHIRPS)
ZMB	ZMB (UK-CEH)	ZMB (CHIRPS)
ZWE	ZWE (UK-CEH)	ZWE (CHIRPS)