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

Report from Azerbaijan

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 000	84 389	1 865	86 254	UNCCD default data
2 001	84 378	1 876	86 254	UNCCD default data
2 005	84 379	1 875	86 254	UNCCD default data
2 010	84 497	1 757	86 254	UNCCD default data
2 015	84 573	1 681	86 254	UNCCD default data
2 019	84 583	1 671	86 254	UNCCD default data

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Other Climate change effect	Grasslands	Croplands

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	10 611	17 519	51 494	33	492	4 240	1 865	
2001	10 556	17 449	51 626	32	517	4 196	1 877	
2002	10 541	17 370	51 718	32	544	4 151	1 898	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2003	10 543	17 351	51 736	32	576	4 118	1 898	
2004	10 521	17 351	51 757	32	606	4 105	1 881	
2005	10 469	17 355	51 777	32	677	4 068	1 875	
2006	10 469	17 355	51 776	33	713	4 050	1 858	
2007	10 499	17 352	51 730	33	749	4 035	1 855	
2008	10 519	17 355	51 722	34	782	4 025	1 817	
2009	10 495	17 387	51 712	36	814	4 015	1 794	
2010	10 467	17 396	51 738	36	859	4 000	1 757	
2011	10 456	17 409	51 741	37	894	3 985	1 731	
2012	10 450	17 404	51 733	38	944	3 968	1 716	
2013	10 450	17 403	51 671	39	1 042	3 948	1 701	
2014	10 460	17 400	51 562	41	1 186	3 922	1 682	
2015	10 459	17 398	51 484	41	1 288	3 902	1 682	
2016	11 112	17 345	50 889	41	1 289	3 895	1 683	
2017	11 142	17 297	50 823	41	1 421	3 845	1 683	
2018	11 205	17 243	50 723	42	1 547	3 815	1 679	
2019	11 249	17 211	50 724	42	1 558	3 798	1 672	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	10 211	65	320	0	6	8	0	10 610
Grasslands (km²)	31	17 155	276	0	38	6	12	17 518
Croplands (km²)	173	45	50 810	1	433	19	14	51 495
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	32	0	0	1	33
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	492	0	0	492
Other Lands (km²)	2	35	22	0	315	3 843	23	4 240
Water bodies (km²)	43	98	56	8	3	25	1 631	1 864
Total	10 460	17 398	51 484	41	1 287	3 901	1 681	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	10 438	2	5	0	13	0	0	10 458
Grasslands (km²)	102	17 183	34	0	73	5	0	17 397
Croplands (km²)	702	19	50 663	0	97	2	0	51 483
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 288	0	0	1 288
Other Lands (km²)	5	3	21	0	87	3 785	1	3 902
Water bodies (km²)	1	3	1	1	0	6	1 670	1 682
Total	11 248	17 210	50 724	42	1 558	3 798	1 671	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 256	1 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	84 997	98 .5
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	866	1 .0
Land area with stable land cover	85 082	98 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	304	0 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	5	379	687	1 213	7 925	2
Grasslands	339	1 307	2 134	5 633	7 716	27
Croplands	96	5 637	4 767	4 300	36 003	8
Wetlands	0	5	7	6	12	1
Artificial surfaces	36	32	218	58	148	0
Other Lands	212	232	799	1 267	1 207	127
Water bodies	12	63	141	117	342	956

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	52	345	1 749	1 540	6 576	3
Grasslands	322	405	6 128	6 413	3 752	27
Croplands	61	2 228	19 780	13 785	14 564	9
Wetlands	1	0	8	13	10	1
Artificial surfaces	24	18	453	77	104	2
Other Lands	141	68	1 506	1 332	572	128
Water bodies	12	26	198	170	291	972

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	433	1	32	91	45	264
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	320	0	25	47	41	208
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	315	18	32	164	32	63
Grasslands	Croplands	276	1	16	10	74	176

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

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	824	0	28	155	184	457
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	481	1	21	289	72	98
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	275	4	9	178	40	39
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	144	0	15	41	27	62

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	8 446	10 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	75 748	89 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	193	0 .2

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	26 518	31 .4
Land area with stable land productivity	54 082	63 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	3 765	4 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	206	0 .2

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	125	78	76	212	60	56	21
2001	126	78	76	211	60	56	21
2002	126	79	76	211	59	56	21
2003	126	79	76	211	59	56	20
2004	126	79	76	211	58	56	19
2005	126	79	76	211	58	56	19
2006	126	79	76	207	57	56	18
2007	126	79	76	206	57	56	18
2008	126	79	76	200	57	56	17
2009	126	79	76	191	56	56	16
2010	126	79	76	187	56	56	14
2011	126	79	76	187	56	56	13
2012	126	79	76	185	55	56	13
2013	126	79	76	177	55	56	13
2014	126	79	76	169	55	56	12
2015	126	79	76	169	55	56	12
2016	124	79	76	170	54	56	12
2017	124	79	76	170	52	56	12
2018	124	79	76	167	51	56	12
2019	124	79	76	168	50	56	12
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

- ○ Modified Tier 1 methods and data
- ○ Tier 2 (additional use of country-specific data)
- ○ Tier 3 (more complex methods involving ground measurements and modelling)

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	315	54 .8	54 .8	1 726 148	1 725 484	-664

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Croplands	276	54 .5	47 .3	1 503 565	1 306 816	-196 749
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	320	111 .0	99 .5	3 552 069	3 183 144	-368 925
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	433	63 .5	50 .6	2 749 323	2 191 258	-558 065

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	702	100 .9	105 .1	7 083 411	7 374 751	291 340
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	102	110 .5	110 .5	1 127 286	1 127 286	0
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	87	48 .0	47 .9	417 828	417 099	-729
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	97	48 .4	42 .5	469 716	412 501	-57 215

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	733	0 .9
Land area with non-degraded SOC	83 599	98 .8
Land area with no SOC data	56	0 .1

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	66	0 .1
Land area with stable SOC	83 767	99 .0
Land area with degraded SOC	590	0 .7
Land area with no SOC data	148	0 .2

General comments

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	9 776	11 .6
Reporting Period	10 832	12 .8
Change in degraded extent	1056	

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☒ Land Cover
☒ Land Productivity Dynamics
☒ SOC Stock

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

◉ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

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

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
◉ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

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

Because of using default data, the country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land is medium.

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Institutions and governance
5. Cultural

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	49.0
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	29.3
2 006	
2 007	
2 008	13.2
2 009	10.9
2 010	9.1
2 011	7.6
2 012	6.0
2 013	5.3
2 014	5.0
2 015	4.9
2 016	5.9
2 017	5.4
2 018	5.1
2 019	4.8
2 020	6.2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	the Government's support for improving the social welfare of the population in the affected areas In addition, implementation of state programs for mass rehabilitation of affected areas

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	81	34	58
2001	82	36	60
2002	83	38	61
2003	84	40	63
2004	85	43	65
2005	87	45	67
2006	88	48	69
2007	89	50	71
2008	90	53	73
2009	92	55	75
2010	93	58	77
2011	94	61	79
2012	95	63	80
2013	95	66	82
2014	95	69	83
2015	96	72	85
2016	96	73	86
2017	96	75	86
2018	96	76	87
2019	96	77	88
2020	96	78	88

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Construction of new main drinking water lines in both urban and rural areas, Taking specific steps to ensure efficient use of water resources

General comments

Although Azerbaijan is one of the countries suffering from water shortage, successful projects have been implemented in the direction of ensuring the supply of drinking water in the country, either with international financial organizations or with the support of government programs.

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

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

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

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period	2278184	23 .9	1154060	23 .9	1124124	23 .8
Reporting period	1387482	13 .8	703714	13 .8	683768	13 .8

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	

General comments

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

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	17 454	5 547	10 956	4 847	47 450
2001	50 307	6 825	3 734	5 260	20 127
2002	29 264	4 033	1 185	0	51 771
2003	5 372	1 412	0	0	79 470
2004	5 945	0	429	266	79 614
2005	38 875	22 191	5 259	0	19 930
2006	60 346	3 225	4	0	22 679
2007	31 895	14 252	7 699	16 586	15 822
2008	56 173	19 916	3 276	0	6 889
2009	29 860	1 033	0	0	55 361
2010	23 817	3 528	264	0	58 644
2011	11 869	4 003	3 481	517	66 384
2012	31 833	8 204	2 353	0	43 864
2013	28 398	13 295	4 136	0	40 425
2014	22 750	8 922	7 526	21 622	25 434
2015	40 704	6 717	1 775	0	37 059
2016	3 418	0	0	0	82 836
2017	57 377	7 089	2 965	0	18 823
2018	55 509	1 050	285	0	29 411
2019	27 257	31 341	23 301	2 556	1 798
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	38 804	46 .0
2001	66 127	78 .4
2002	34 483	40 .9
2003	6 784	8 .0
2004	6 641	7 .9
2005	66 324	78 .6

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	63 575	75 .3
2007	70 432	83 .5
2008	79 366	93 .9
2009	30 893	36 .6
2010	27 610	32 .7
2011	19 870	23 .5
2012	42 390	50 .2
2013	45 829	54 .2
2014	60 820	71 .9
2015	49 195	58 .2
2016	3 418	4 .0
2017	67 431	79 .7
2018	56 843	67 .2
2019	84 456	99 .8
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	5040544	63.5	1353090	17.1	219821	2.8	1109880	14.0	210583	2.7	2 893 374	36.5
2001	3060852	38.0	3860565	48.0	813995	10.1	180639	2.2	131232	1.6	4 986 431	62.0
2002	5623851	69.3	2294489	28.3	164590	2.0	31057	0.4	0	0.0	2 490 136	30.7
2003	7821514	95.1	375044	4.6	25392	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	400 436	4.9
2004	7856249	94.4	435560	5.2	0	0.0	6582	0.1	20859	0.3	463 001	5.6
2005	1230184	14.7	3080976	36.8	3685048	44.0	381658	4.6	0	0.0	7 147 682	85.3
2006	3452840	40.5	4738252	55.6	325023	3.8	5	0.0	0	0.0	5 063 280	59.5
2007	1175260	13.6	2346915	27.2	1385080	16.1	2758857	32.0	951997	11.0	7 442 849	86.4
2008	694970	8.0	3918179	45.3	3632668	42.0	406886	4.7	0	0.0	7 957 733	92.0
2009	4025443	45.5	4702472	53.2	112769	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 815 241	54.5
2010	4654545	52.2	1481227	16.6	2649614	29.7	129290	1.5	0	0.0	4 260 131	47.8
2011	5208291	57.4	3328898	36.7	245843	2.7	276739	3.0	20591	0.2	3 872 071	42.6
2012	5614774	61.2	2680011	29.2	710482	7.7	163678	1.8	0	0.0	3 554 171	38.8
2013	5527401	59.6	2070510	22.3	1535540	16.6	142534	1.5	0	0.0	3 748 584	40.4
2014	2336388	24.8	3810349	40.5	809567	8.6	1004808	10.7	1448313	15.4	7 073 037	75.2
2015	5982111	62.6	2858727	29.9	440079	4.6	269111	2.8	0	0.0	3 567 917	37.4
2016	9213346	95.4	441407	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	441 407	4.6
2017	3874547	39.6	5111552	52.2	518496	5.3	289274	3.0	0	0.0	5 919 322	60.4
2018	2028521	20.4	7668850	77.3	97951	1.0	128905	1.3	0	0.0	7 895 706	79.6
2019	294430	2.9	4303534	42.8	2708059	26.9	2463599	24.5	294172	2.9	9 769 364	97.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2528785	63.5	682652	17.1	110260	2.8	557275	14.0	103894	2.6	1 454 081	36.5

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1537087	38.0	1939662	48.0	411337	10.2	90828	2.2	65020	1.6	2 506 847	62.0
2002	2825770	69.2	1156907	28.3	82774	2.0	15413	0.4	0	0.0	1 255 094	30.8
2003	3937675	95.1	188332	4.6	12559	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	200 891	4.9
2004	3957329	94.4	219430	5.2	0	0.0	3407	0.1	10616	0.3	233 453	5.6
2005	615603	14.6	1553539	36.8	1862584	44.1	192871	4.6	0	0.0	3 608 994	85.4
2006	1740015	40.5	2391756	55.7	163869	3.8	3	0.0	0	0.0	2 555 628	59.5
2007	594610	13.7	1180857	27.1	702886	16.2	1394355	32.1	477543	11.0	3 755 641	86.3
2008	350753	8.0	1980205	45.3	1836474	42.0	204425	4.7	0	0.0	4 021 104	92.0
2009	2039970	45.7	2371751	53.1	56421	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 428 172	54.3
2010	2357277	52.3	746744	16.6	1339289	29.7	65106	1.4	0	0.0	2 151 139	47.7
2011	2634380	57.4	1686296	36.7	123309	2.7	138544	3.0	10256	0.2	1 958 405	42.6
2012	2841715	61.2	1352688	29.2	362207	7.8	83187	1.8	0	0.0	1 798 082	38.8
2013	2792380	59.5	1046347	22.3	783354	16.7	72642	1.5	0	0.0	1 902 343	40.5
2014	1181652	24.8	1930437	40.5	409888	8.6	509422	10.7	732325	15.4	3 582 072	75.2
2015	3029637	62.7	1446757	29.9	223127	4.6	136169	2.8	0	0.0	1 806 053	37.3
2016	4665806	95.4	224840	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	224 840	4.6
2017	1961709	39.5	2591394	52.2	263243	5.3	146933	3.0	0	0.0	3 001 570	60.5
2018	1030781	20.5	3886857	77.2	49569	1.0	65112	1.3	0	0.0	4 001 538	79.5
2019	149139	2.9	2180172	42.7	1373343	26.9	1254211	24.6	149600	2.9	4 957 326	97.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2511759	63.6	670438	17.0	109561	2.8	552605	14.0	106689	2.7	1 439 293	36.4
2001	1523765	38.1	1920903	48.0	402658	10.1	89811	2.2	66212	1.7	2 479 584	61.9
2002	2798081	69.4	1137582	28.2	81816	2.0	15644	0.4	0	0.0	1 235 042	30.6
2003	3883839	95.1	186712	4.6	12833	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	199 545	4.9
2004	3898920	94.4	216130	5.2	0	0.0	3175	0.1	10243	0.2	229 548	5.6
2005	614581	14.8	1527437	36.8	1822464	43.9	188787	4.5	0	0.0	3 538 688	85.2

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	1712825	40.6	2346496	55.6	161154	3.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	2 507 652	59.4
2007	580650	13.6	1166058	27.3	682194	16.0	1364502	32.0	474454	11.1	3 687 208	86.4
2008	344217	8.0	1937974	45.3	1796194	42.0	202461	4.7	0	0.0	3 936 629	92.0
2009	1985473	45.4	2330721	53.3	56348	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 387 069	54.6
2010	2297268	52.1	734483	16.7	1310325	29.7	64184	1.5	0	0.0	2 108 992	47.9
2011	2573911	57.4	1642602	36.6	122534	2.7	138195	3.1	10335	0.2	1 913 666	42.6
2012	2773059	61.2	1327323	29.3	348275	7.7	80491	1.8	0	0.0	1 756 089	38.8
2013	2735021	59.7	1024163	22.4	752186	16.4	69892	1.5	0	0.0	1 846 241	40.3
2014	1154736	24.9	1879912	40.5	399679	8.6	495386	10.7	715988	15.4	3 490 965	75.1
2015	2952474	62.6	1411970	30.0	216952	4.6	132942	2.8	0	0.0	1 761 864	37.4
2016	4547540	95.5	216567	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	216 567	4.5
2017	1912838	39.6	2520158	52.2	255253	5.3	142341	2.9	0	0.0	2 917 752	60.4
2018	997740	20.4	3781993	77.3	48382	1.0	63793	1.3	0	0.0	3 894 168	79.6
2019	145291	2.9	2123362	42.8	1334716	26.9	1209388	24.4	144572	2.9	4 812 038	97.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	2 .8		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (default DVI)		no national data available to estimate DVI

General comments

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .91515	0 .89692	0 .92174	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2001	0 .91475	0 .89721	0 .92173	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2002	0 .91459	0 .89757	0 .92134	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2003	0 .91398	0 .89738	0 .92121	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2004	0 .91349	0 .89402	0 .9212	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2005	0 .91294	0 .89349	0 .92093	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2006	0 .91253	0 .8908	0 .92018	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2007	0 .91195	0 .88757	0 .91981	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2008	0 .91171	0 .88405	0 .91875	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2009	0 .91117	0 .88278	0 .91958	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2010	0 .91144	0 .88032	0 .92017	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2011	0 .91136	0 .88115	0 .92252	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2012	0 .91145	0 .87569	0 .92306	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2013	0 .91136	0 .87437	0 .92617	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2014	0 .9116	0 .87176	0 .9276	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2015	0 .91144	0 .86846	0 .9326	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2016	0 .91138	0 .86718	0 .93115	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2017	0 .91115	0 .86669	0 .93564	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2018	0 .9114	0 .8648	0 .93664	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2019	0 .91135	0 .86191	0 .9401	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2020	0 .91151	0 .86087	0 .94224	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

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

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	1. Climate change 2. Pollution	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Technological Innovations	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 3. Environmental Law and Implementation 4. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation 5. Pre-Emptive Action		

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	21.56	21 .56	21 .56	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2001	21.56	21 .56	21 .56	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2002	21.56	21 .56	21 .56	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2003	25.92	25 .92	25 .92	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2004	28.7	28 .7	28 .7	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2005	28.93	28 .93	28 .93	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2006	33.2	33 .2	33 .2	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2007	33.2	33 .2	33 .2	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2008	34.99	34 .99	34 .99	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2009	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2010	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2011	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2012	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2013	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2014	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2015	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2016	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2017	36.09	36 .09	36 .09	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2018	36.61	36 .61	36 .61	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2019	36.61	36 .61	36 .61	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database
2020	36.61	36 .61	36 .61	Source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The total protected area has been increased from 382 000 ha in 1990 to 893 000 ha in 2018, which corresponds to an increase of 133.8 %.

General comments

The territory of Azerbaijan, a part of the Southern Caucasus, is one of the regions distinguished by its rich biological diversity. Since 2000, Azerbaijan has been a State Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). In line with the fundamental principles of the Convention, a number of constructive measures related to the protection of biological diversity have been implemented, notably the expansion of the network of nationally designated protected areas, i.e. strictly protected areas, national parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries and protected forests. By means of this expansion, the total protected area has been increased from 382 000 ha in 1990 to 893 000 ha in 2018, which corresponds to an increase of 133.8 %. Intensifying protection of biodiversity has been always at the core of national environment policies. After the country gained its indepence, the legal empowerment of the protected areas was improved by establishing

Zangazur National Park named after Academician Hasan Aliyev in 2003, which was followed by the establishment of Shirvan and Aghgol National Parks. The adoption of the national development plan, Azerbaijan – 2020: Look into the Future, Concept of Development in 2012 provided intersectoral strategic policy implementation for protecting the biodiversity across the country. Under this strategy, public agencies should take biodiversity protection into account in their work plans and programmes. Furthermore, the national strategy for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2017-2020 was adopted in 2016. As a result of the policy measures since 2003, the total territory of the protected areas has been increased to 10.3 % of the territory of Azerbaijan.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

There is bilateral cooperation with the Republic of Turkey. Thus, experience and knowledge were exchanged between the two countries, afforestation and land rehabilitation were supported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, as well as the Ministry of Environment, Urban Development and Climate Change.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2017	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2018	Committed	Disbursed
Provided	2019	Committed	Disbursed
Received	2016	Committed	Received
Received	2017	Committed	Received
Received	2018	Committed	Received
Received	2019	Committed	Received
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

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

	Explanation
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

Tier 1: Please provide information on the domestic public expenditures, including subsidies, and revenues, including taxes, directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the Convention, including information on trends.

Trends in domestic public expenditures and national level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention

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

Trends in domestic public revenues from activities related to the implementation of the Convention

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

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Drought and climate changes in recent years have accelerated desertification and had a serious impact on the ecosystem. Global warming, as well as extensive agricultural activity, use of nomadic and semi-nomadic methods of animal husbandry, overgrazing, irrational irrigation, poor application of modern agricultural technology cause erosion processes, repeated salinization and soil degradation. According to the assessments, the total area of eroding lands in our country is 3.7 million hectares. Today, we in society should focus on preventing this important environmental problem, strengthening activities in areas affected by water shortages, first of all, we should achieve the construction of irrigation systems on a cost-effective basis, the delivery of irrigation water to areas exposed to desertification and in this danger. As a party to the UN Convention on Combating Desertification, Azerbaijan actively participates in the fulfillment of international obligations, new forests and greenery are planted, measures are taken to maintain the neutral balance of degraded lands. In 2019, 650 thousand trees were planted in one day across the country, mass tree planting campaigns organized in 2020, jointly organized by Ministry

of Ecology and Natural Resources and IDEA Public Union. The planting of about 1 million trees in the country, including the Karabakh Economic Region and East Zangazur Economic Region, in 2021 within the framework of the "All-Republic Greening Marathon" project is an important contribution to the fight against desertification. At the same time, in accordance with the "Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for socio-economic development" determined by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the share of greenery will be increased in the country until 2030, and useless land areas will be restored.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ←→
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

Currently, there is a need to study degraded or sensitive areas in the country. It is also important to apply monitoring and tracking systems to determine the causes of degradation. For this, there is a great need for the support of international financial mechanisms. Considering that the country is facing water scarcity, we need modern smart irrigation systems for efficient use of water in the mass greening measures as well as to reduce salinization of soil

General comments

Currently, there is a need to study degraded or sensitive areas in the country. It is also important to apply monitoring and tracking systems to determine the causes of degradation. For this, there is a great need for the support of international financial mechanisms. Considering that the country is facing water scarcity, we need modern smart irrigation systems for efficient use of water in the mass greening measures as well as to reduce salinization of soil

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

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

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

“Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development” approved by the degree of Azerbaijani President. One of the five national priorities for the country's socio-economic development is the Clean environment and green growth country that should be implemented in the next decade

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

In order to combat desertification, the following measures should be taken: Raising up awareness towards the problems of desertification and its consequences; (ii) raise up the public awareness towards sustainable land use through educational, extension and training programmes; (iii) establishing the drought monitoring center with the required infrastructure and personnel; (iv) reforestation and maintenance of the forest area; (vi) conservation and/or sustainable use of local species; (vii) prepare engineering drawings of the old methods of soil and water conservation; (viii) conservation of indigenous and traditional knowledge for soil and water conservation and sustainable agriculture and increase green area and thus combat desertification and reduce wind erosion; (ix) reduce the hazard of polluting groundwater from cesspool and septic tanks. In the context of governance, as part of institutional arrangements and given the importance of land degradation and its consequences for land use in Azerbaijan, it is needed to establish coordination mechanism. This will assist in institutionalizing desertification abatement activities at the national level and mobilize all concerned parties and draw their attention to desertification and degradation, its consequences and needs for action and harmonizing all activities related to desertification at the ministry as well of other institutions.

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ◉ Yes

○ No

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

○ Yes
◉ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

◉ Yes
○ No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

Synergies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

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

- ( ) Yes
- (•) No

AI: Additional indicators

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

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
1.2.1	SO2	Decreasing	
8.2.1	SO2	Increasing	

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

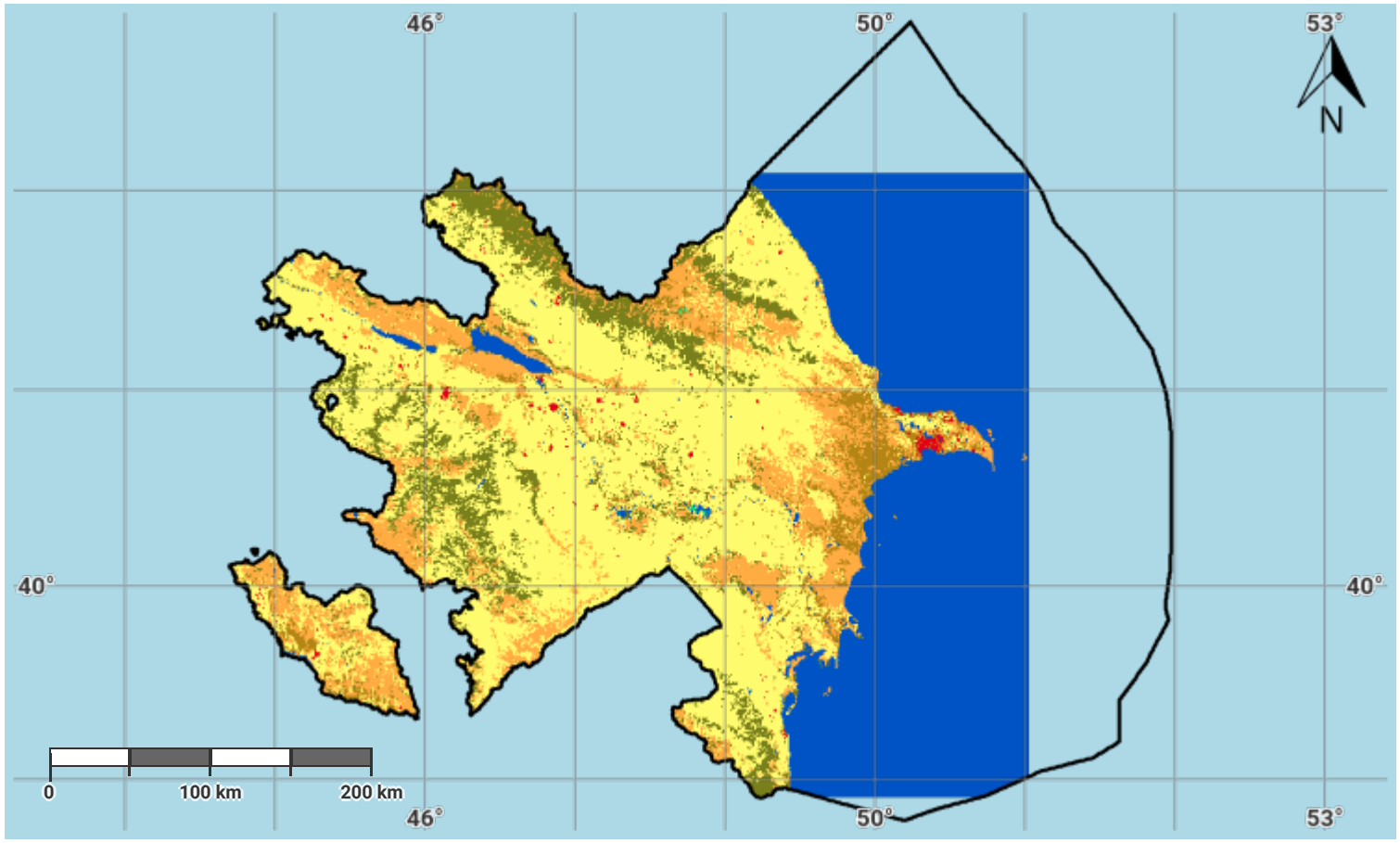
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	New data recalculated by trend earth and filled to PRAIS platform		
SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	New data recalculated by trend earth and filled to PRAIS platform		
SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	New data recalculated by trend earth and filled to PRAIS platform		
SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	New data recalculated by trend earth and filled to PRAIS platform		
SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☒ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	the updated version of data used from SDG database		
SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☒ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	the updated version of data used from SDG database		

Other files for Reporting

Azerbaijan - SO5-1 recipient	Download	15.4 KB

Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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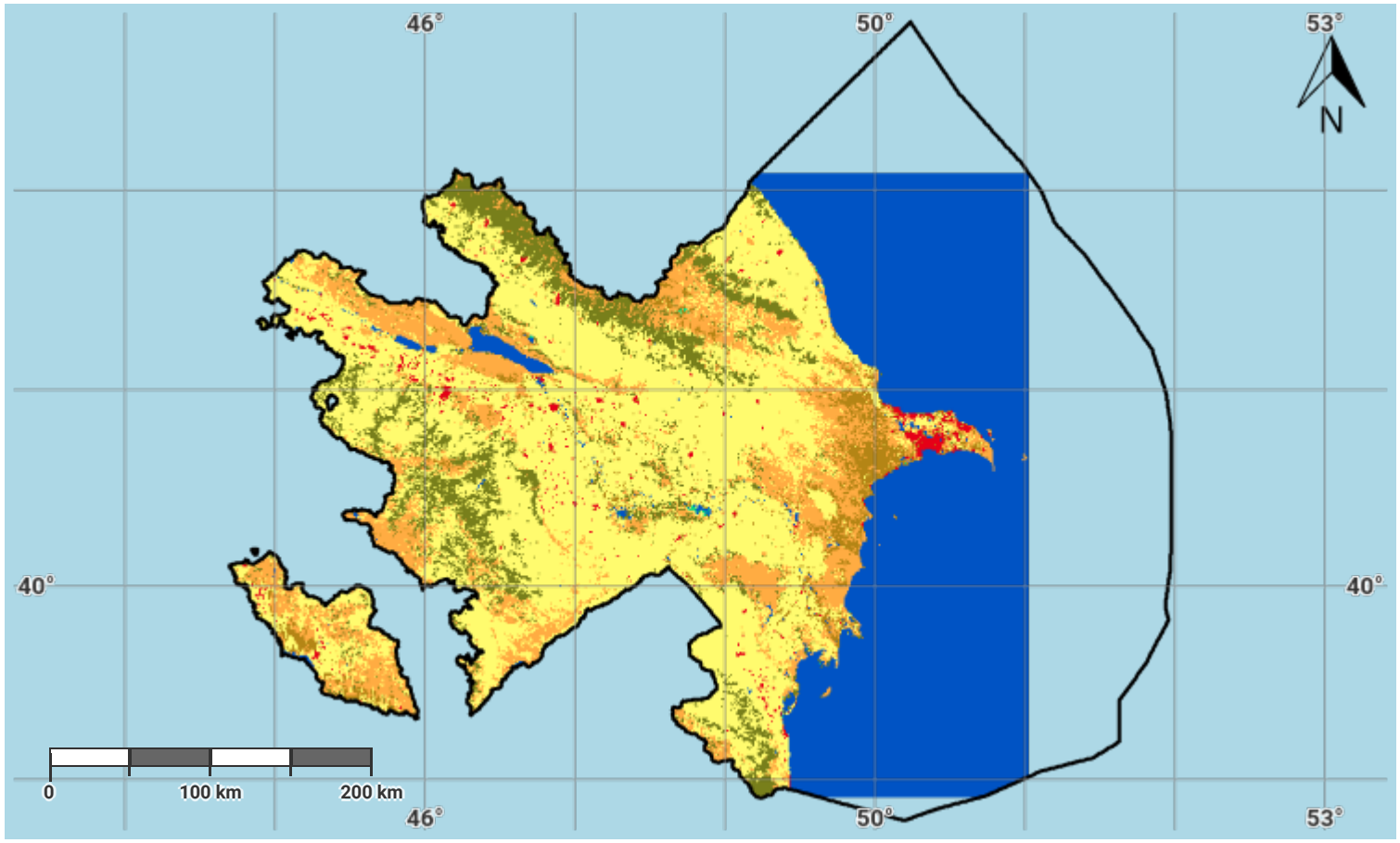
Source Data Credits

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

Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

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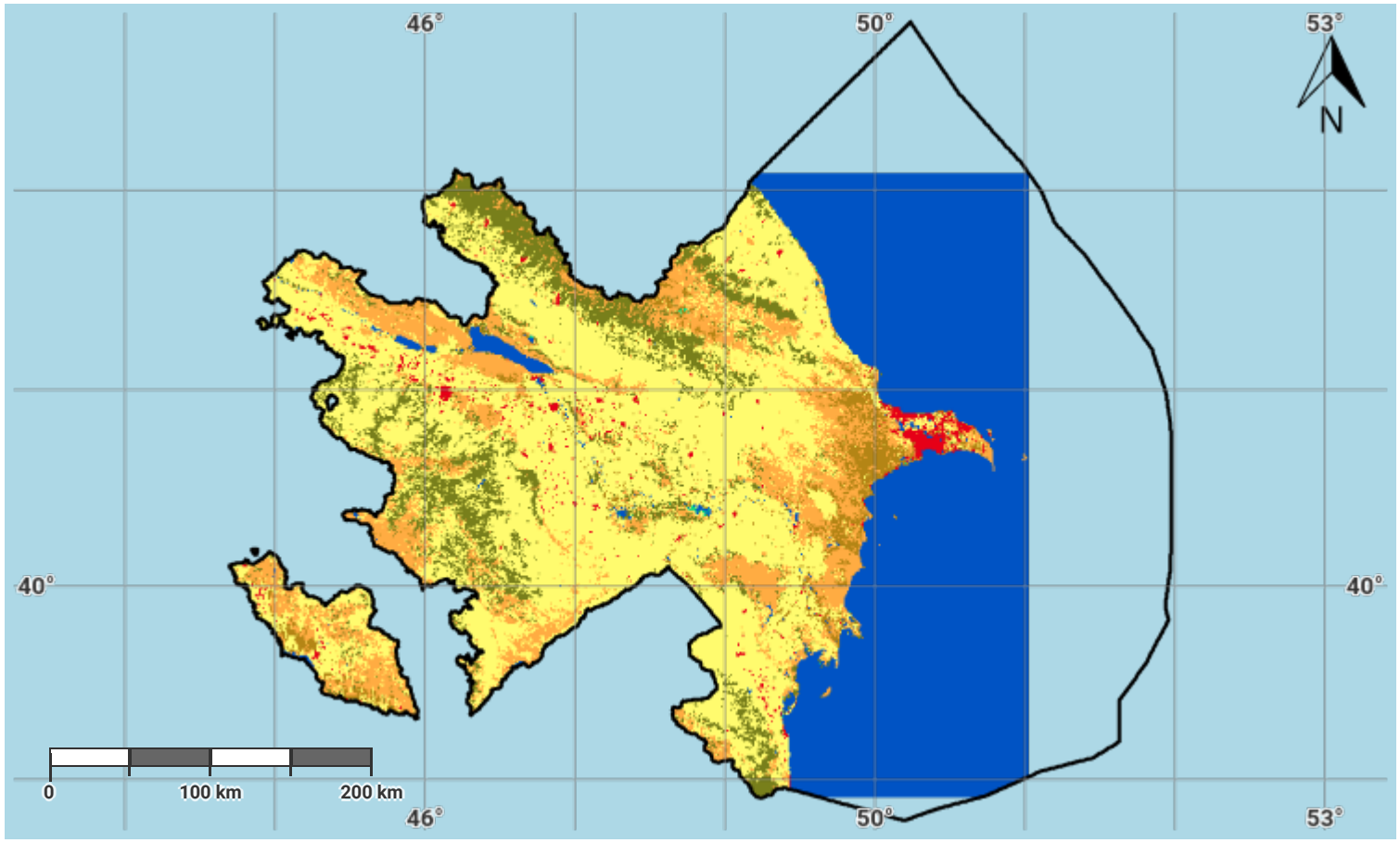
Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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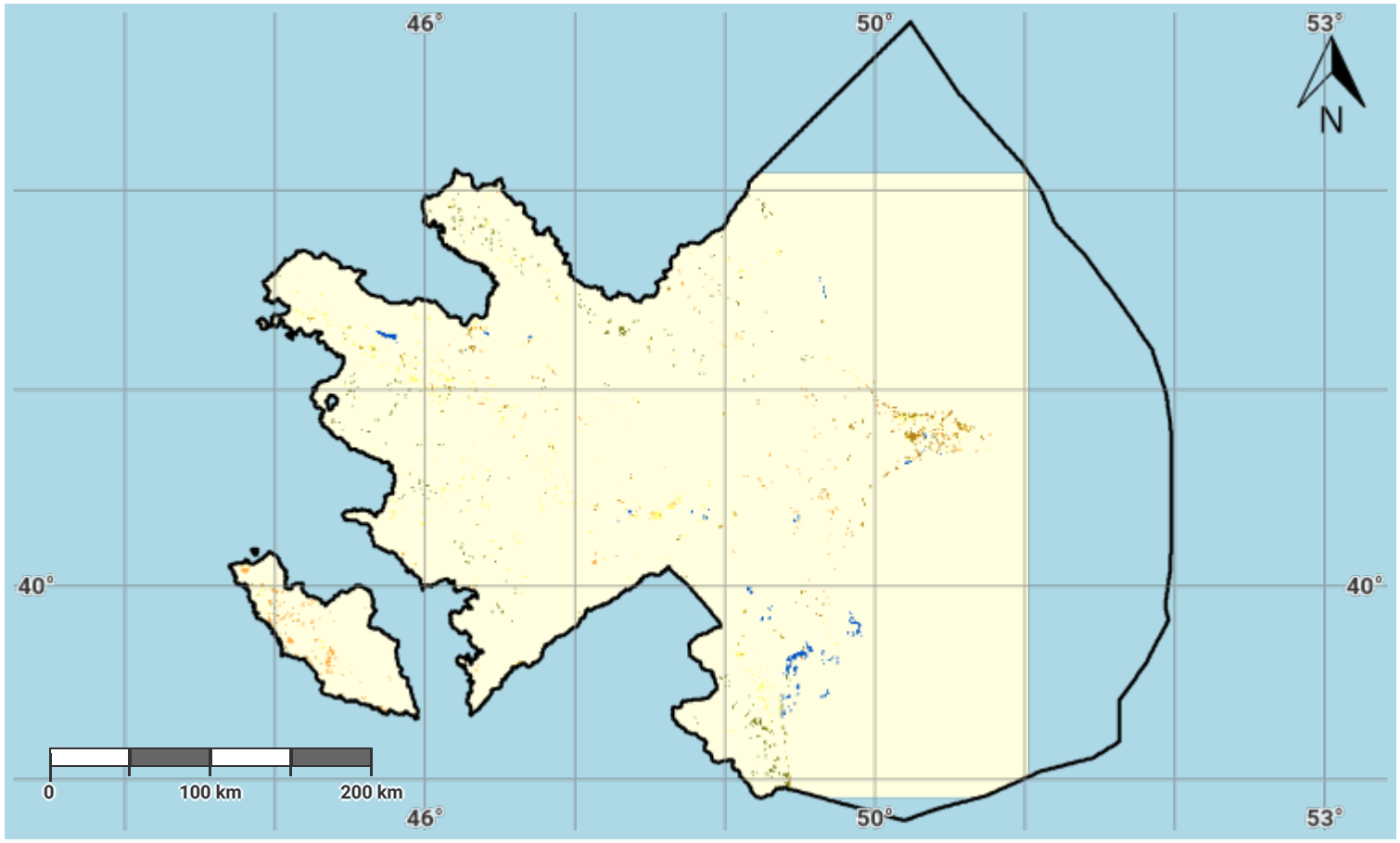
Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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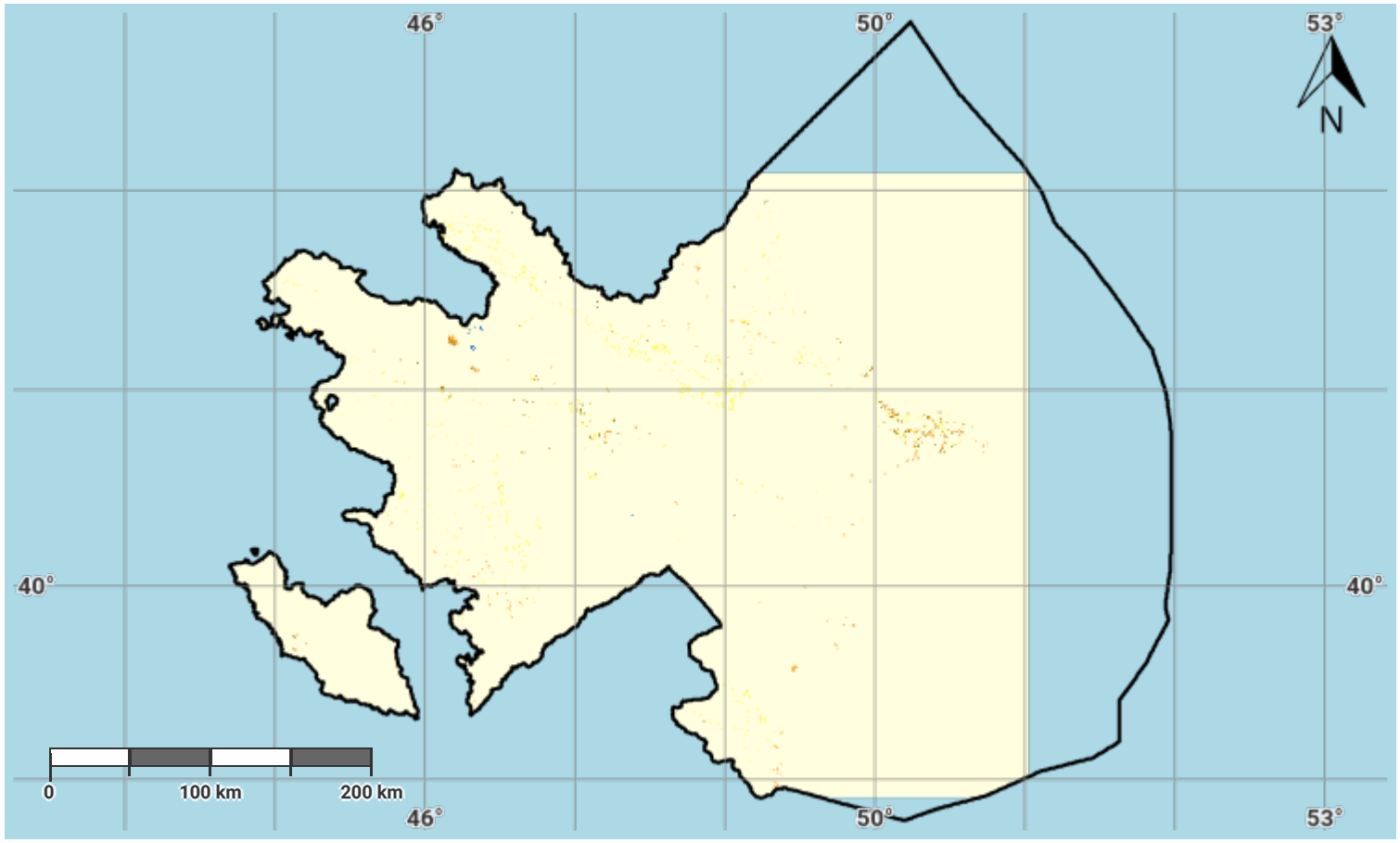
Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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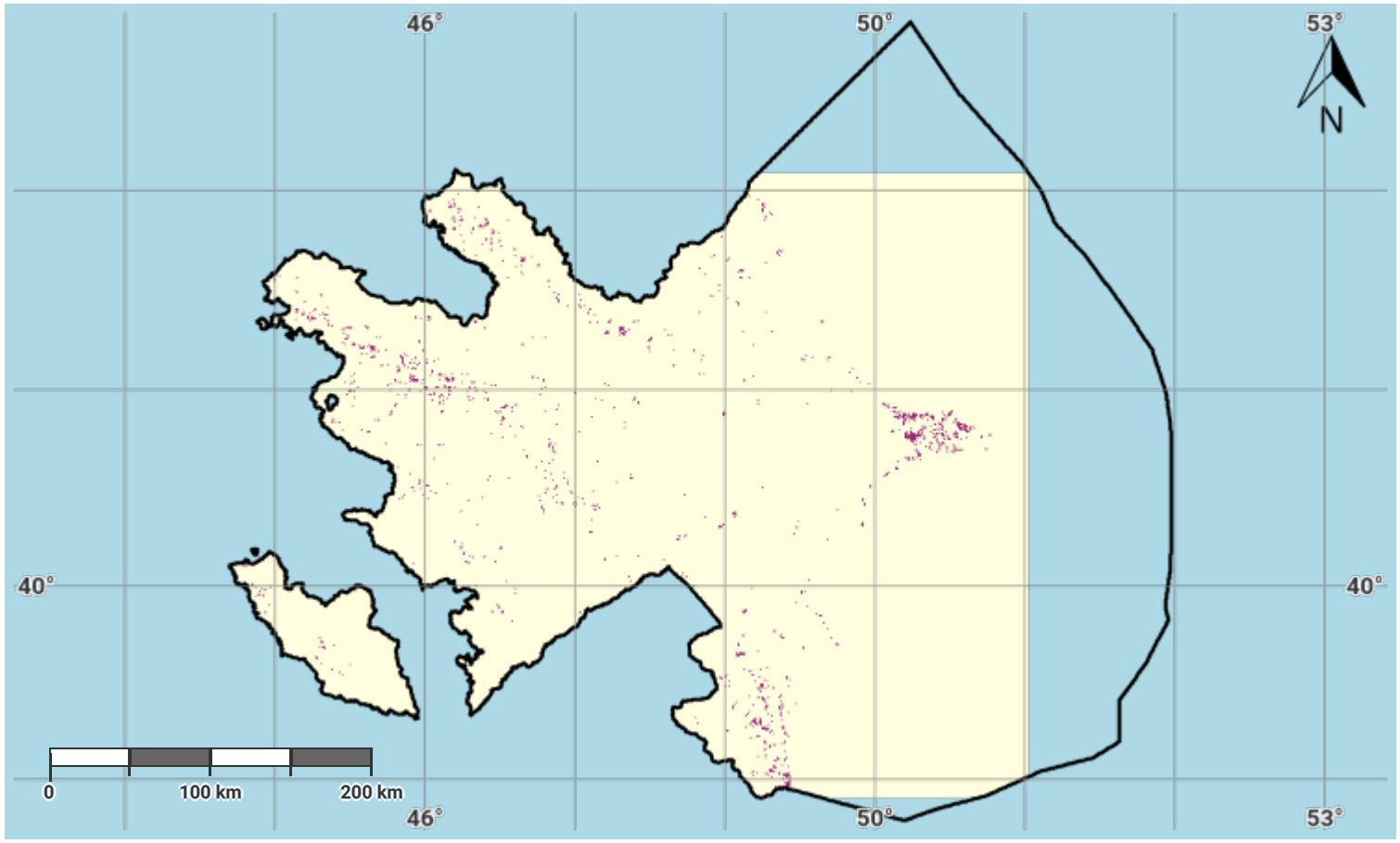
Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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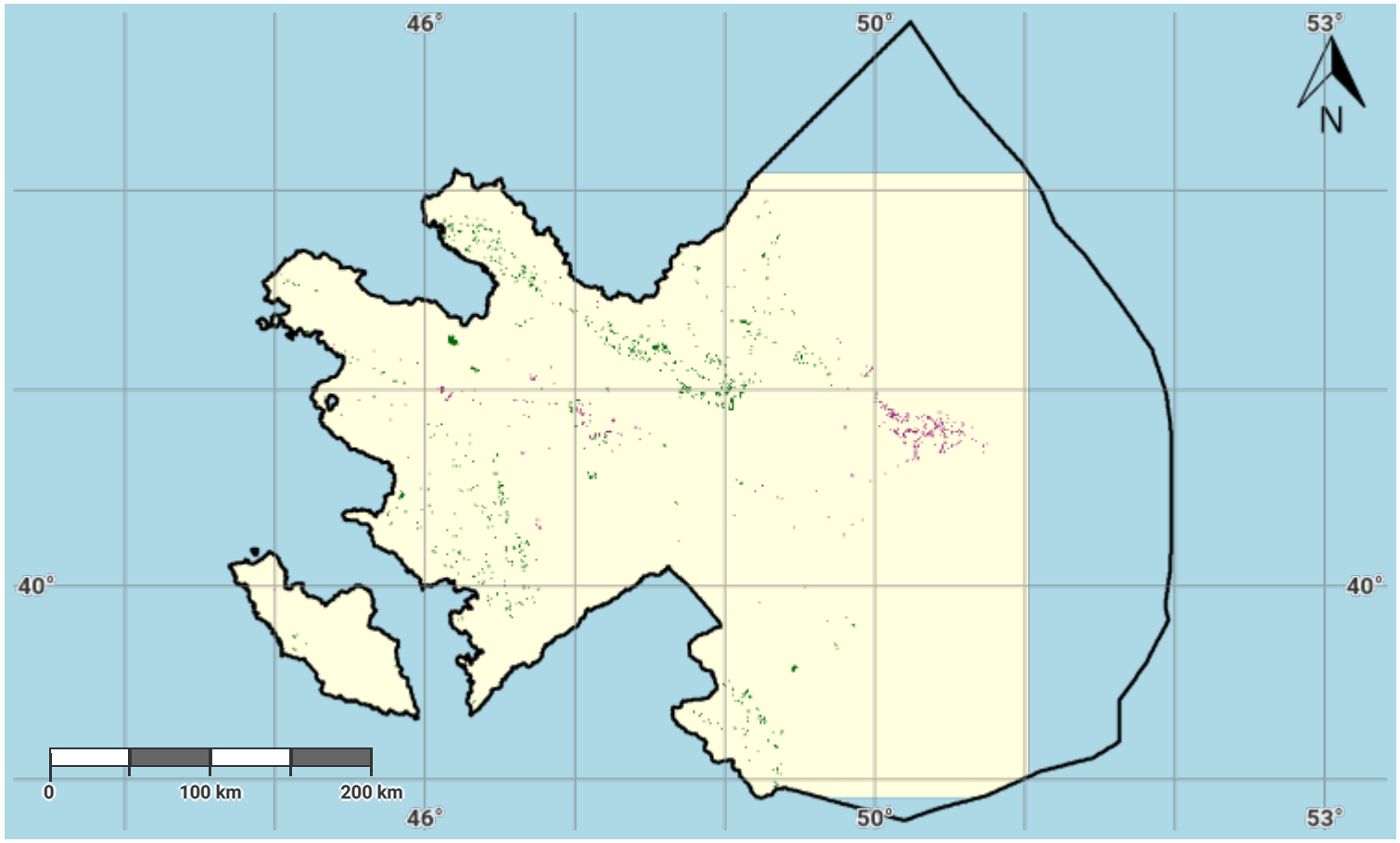
Azerbaijan – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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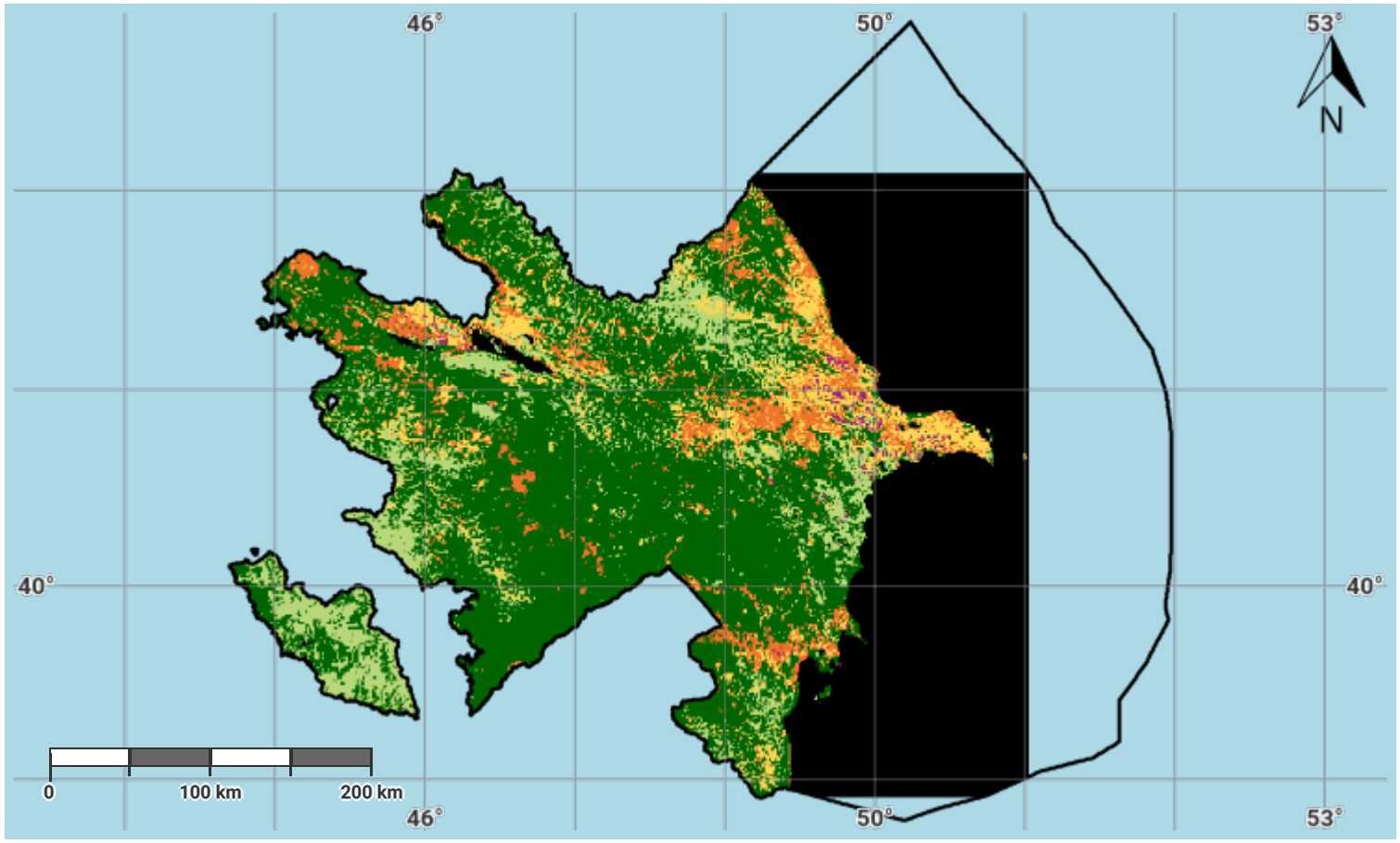
Azerbaijan – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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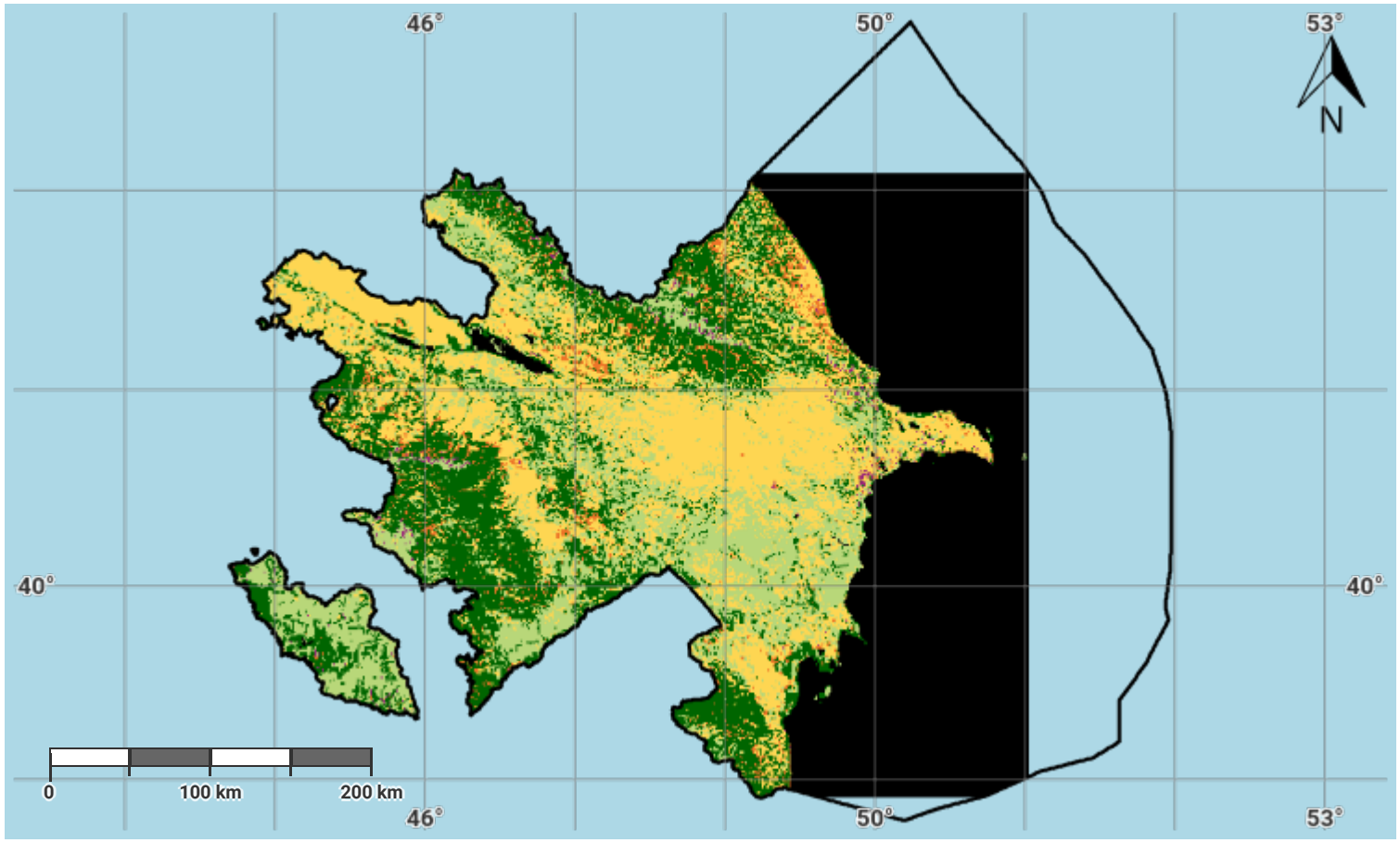
Azerbaijan – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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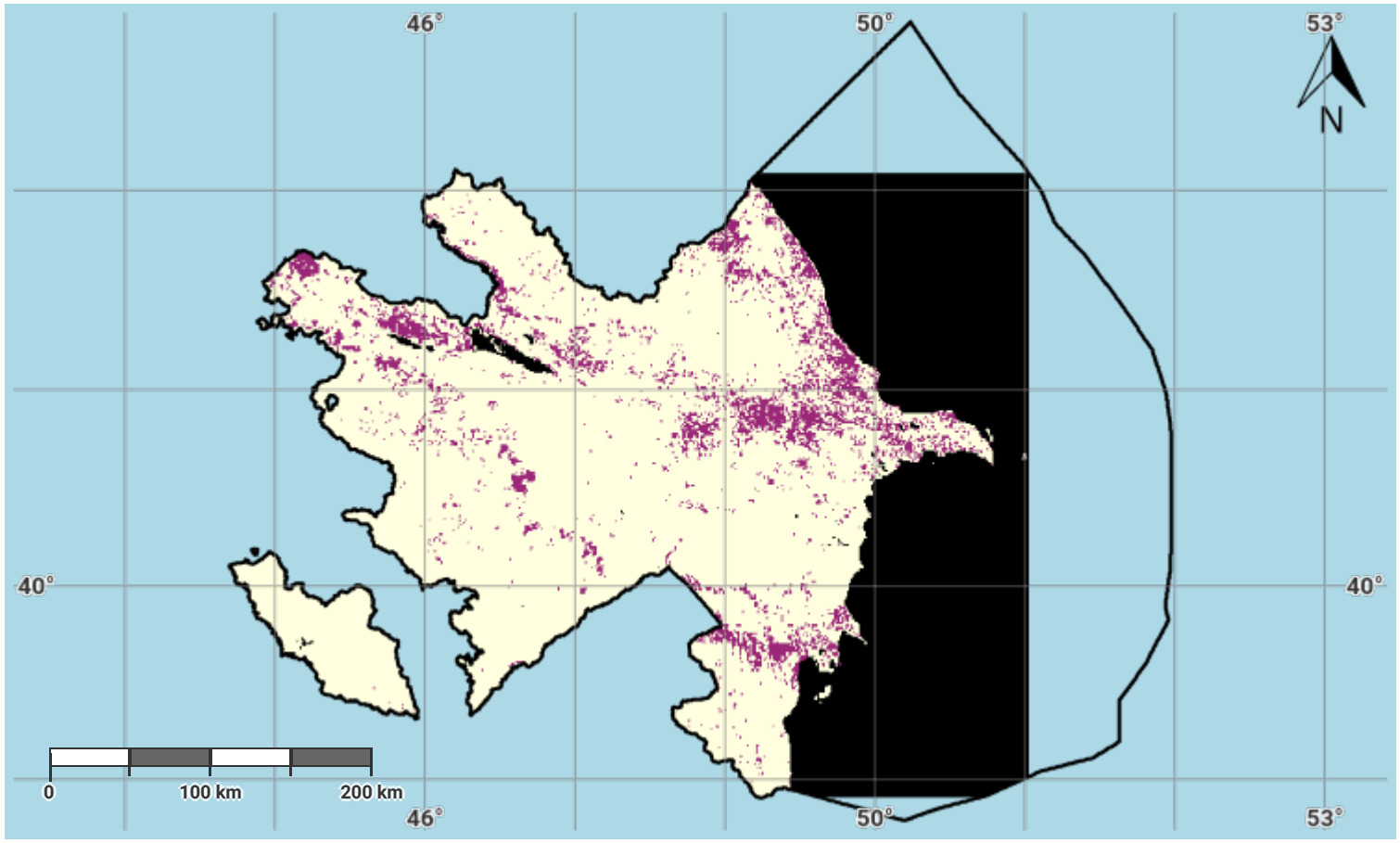
Azerbaijan – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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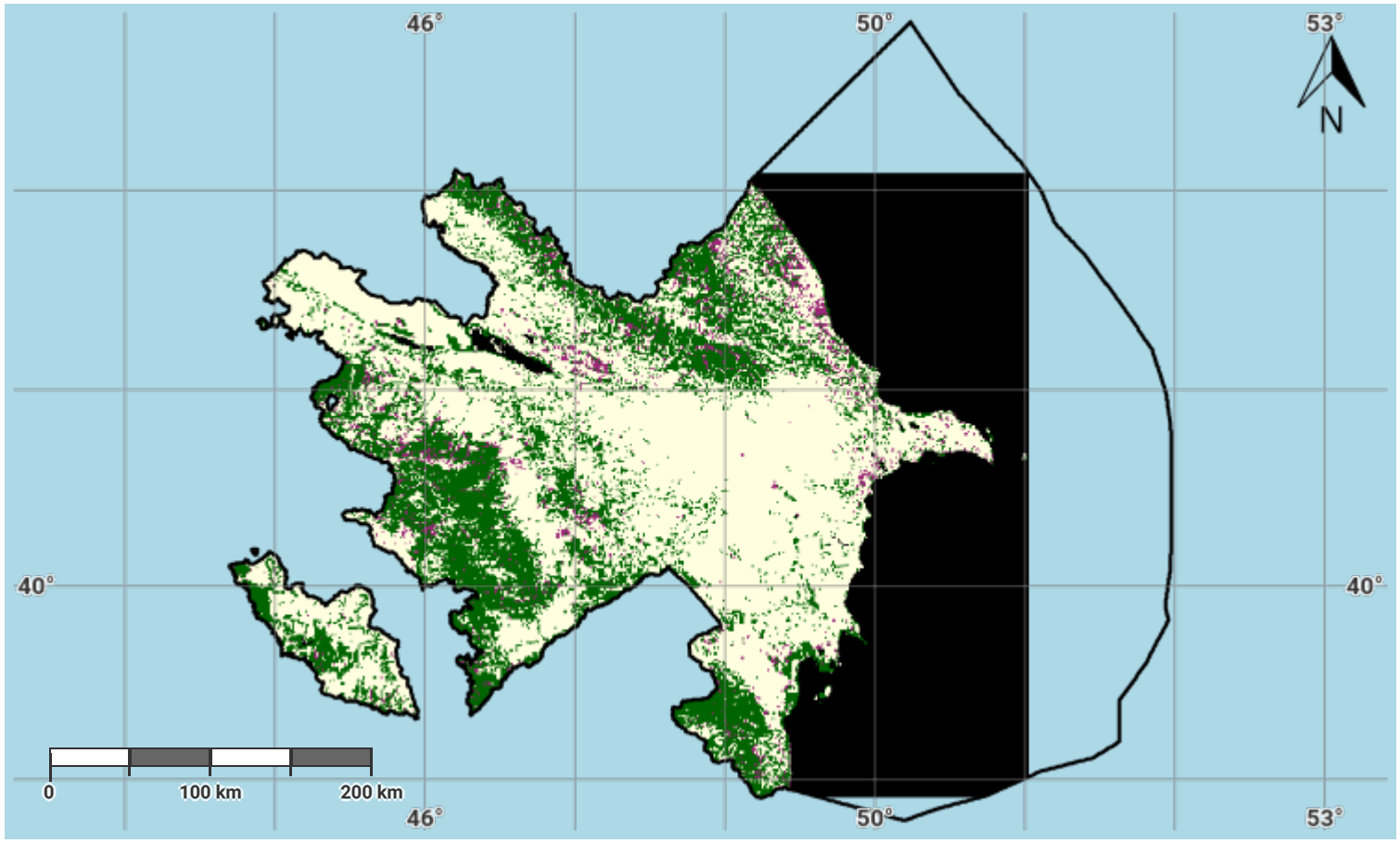
Azerbaijan – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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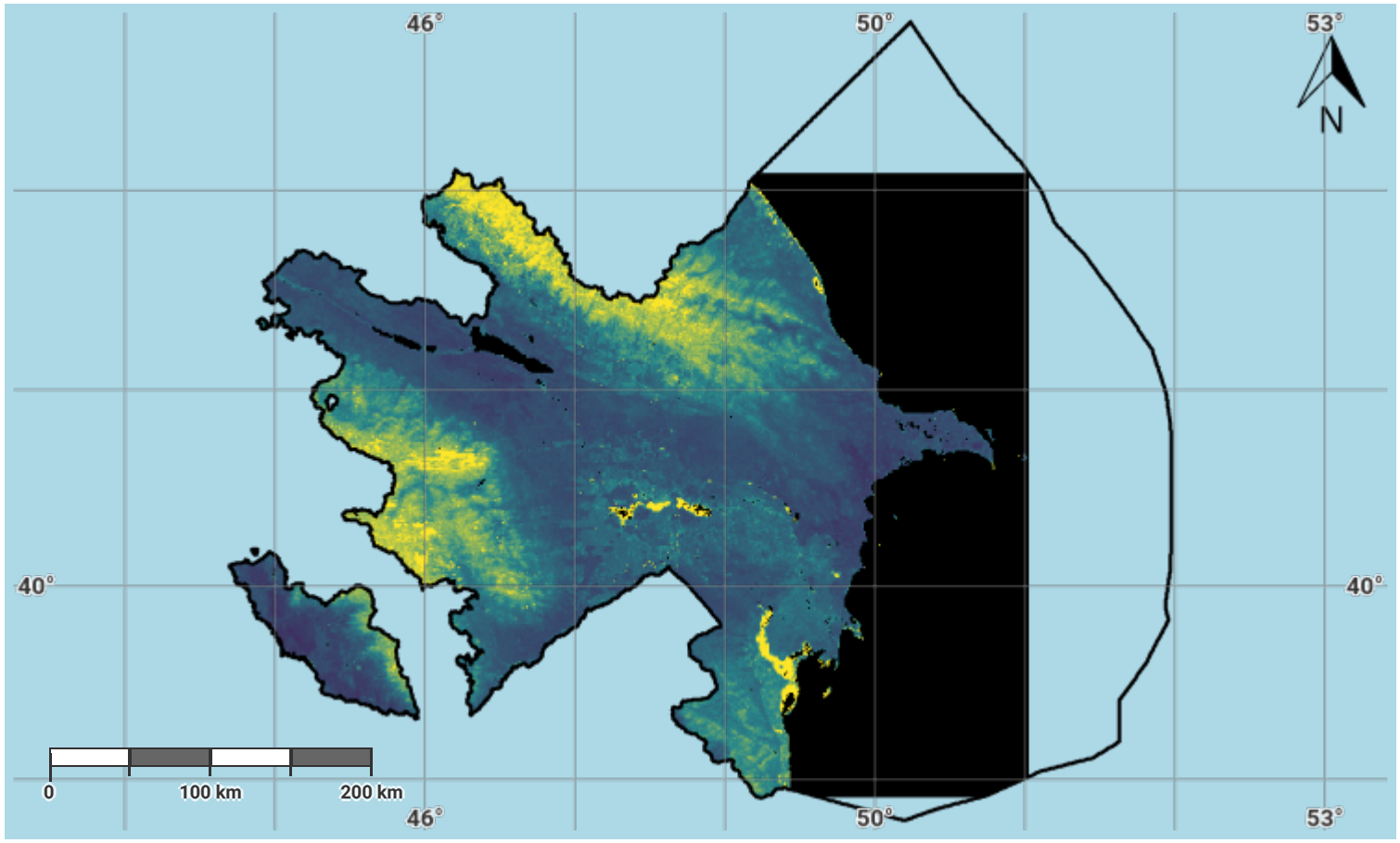
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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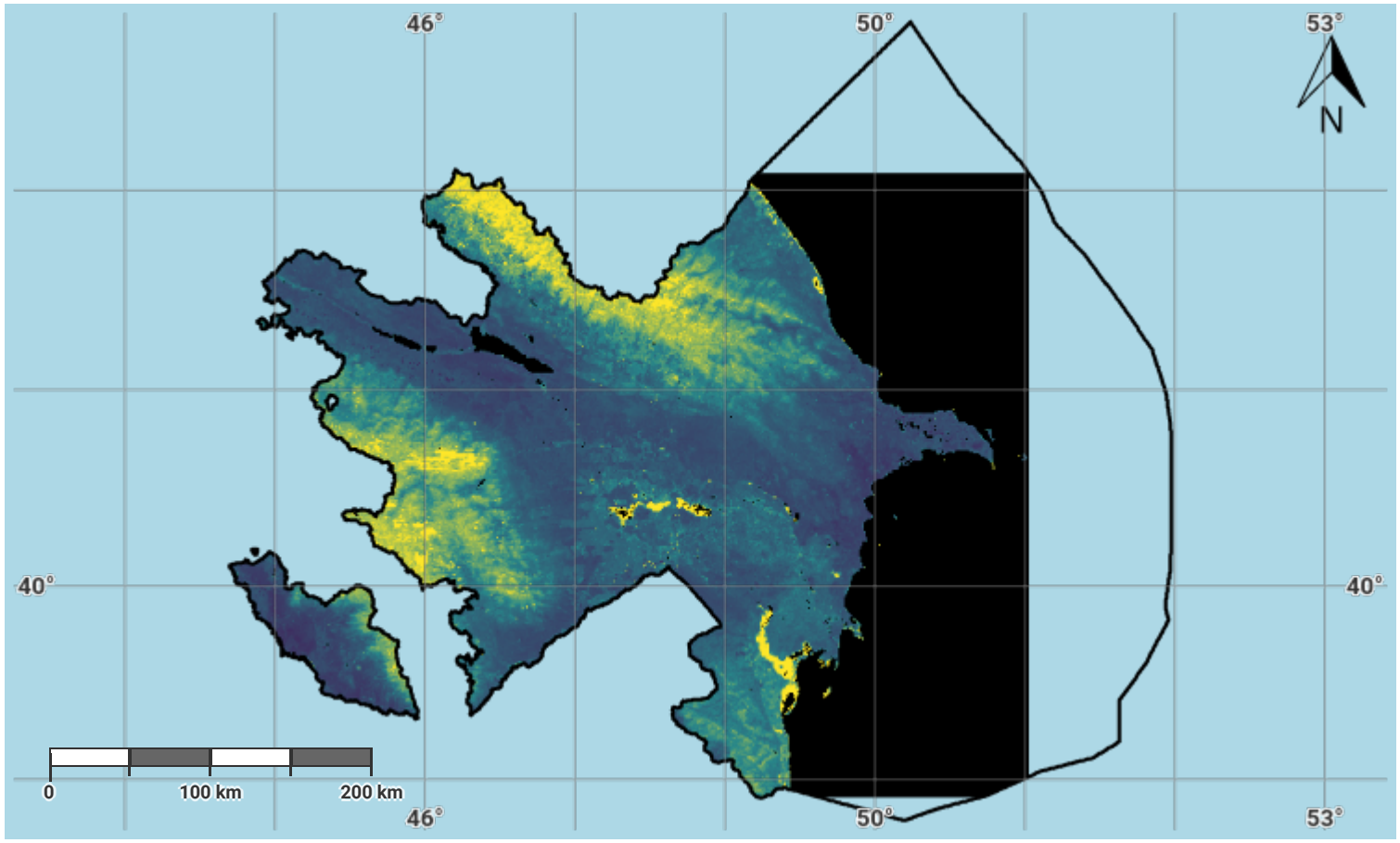
Source Data Credits

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

Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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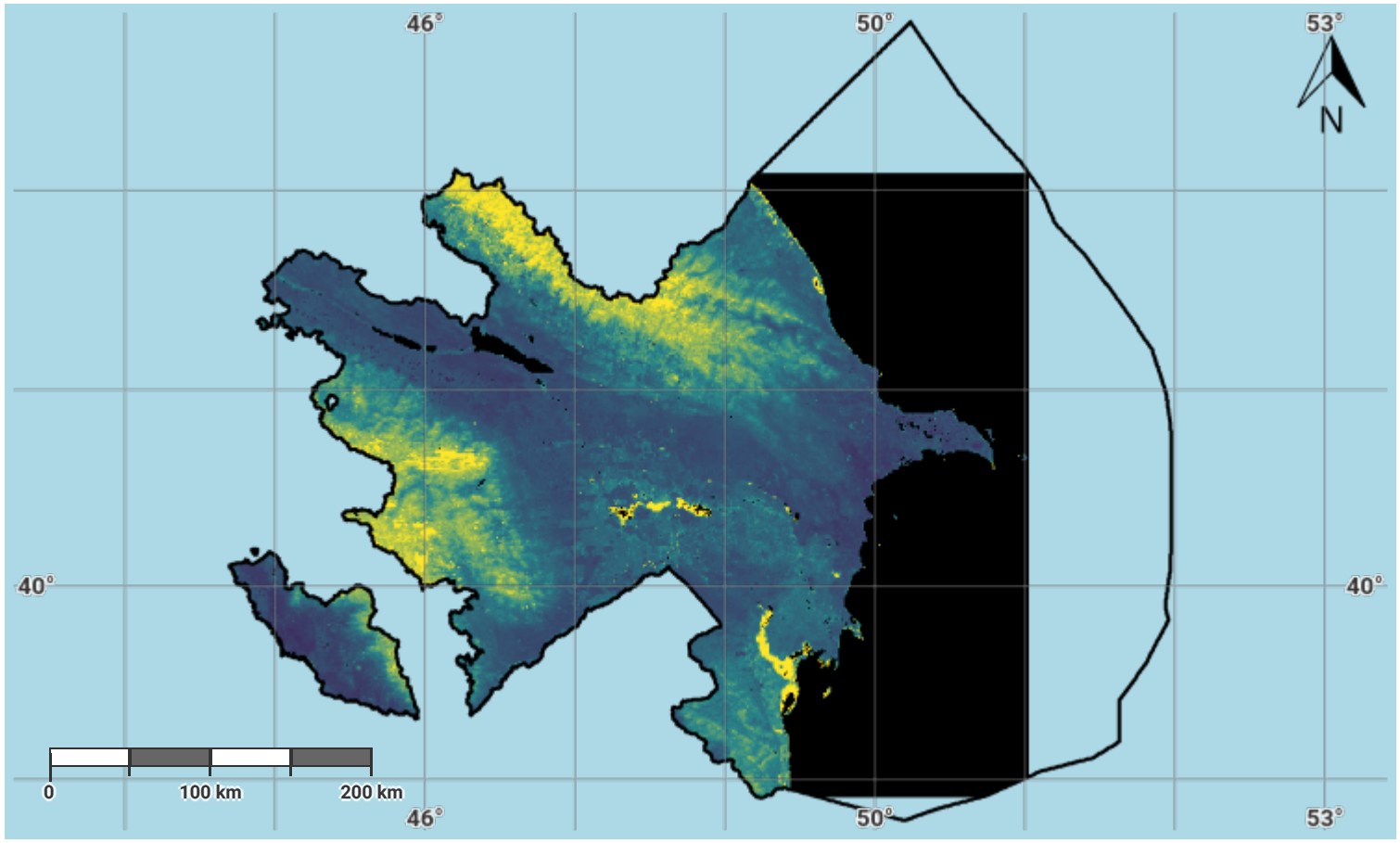
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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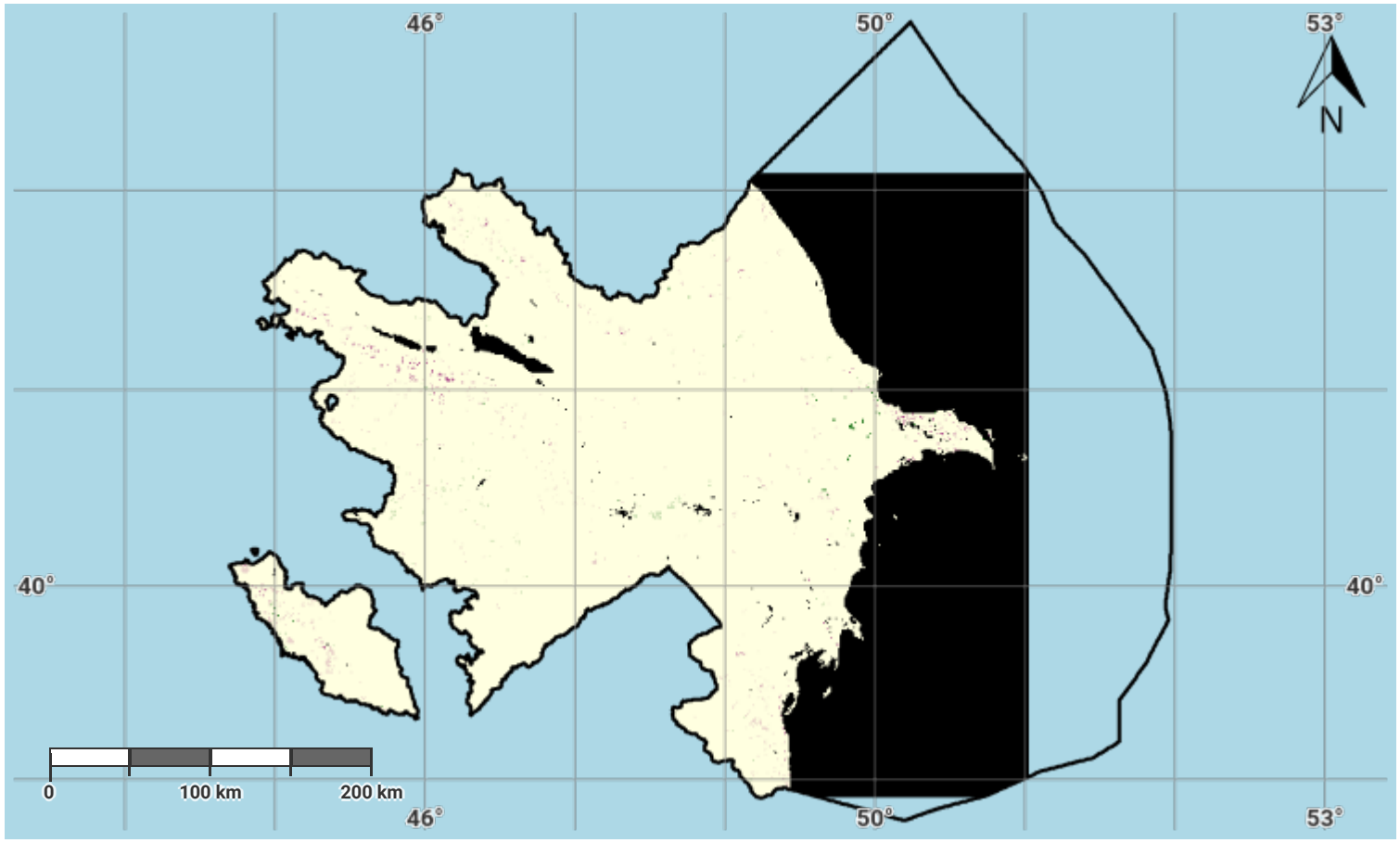
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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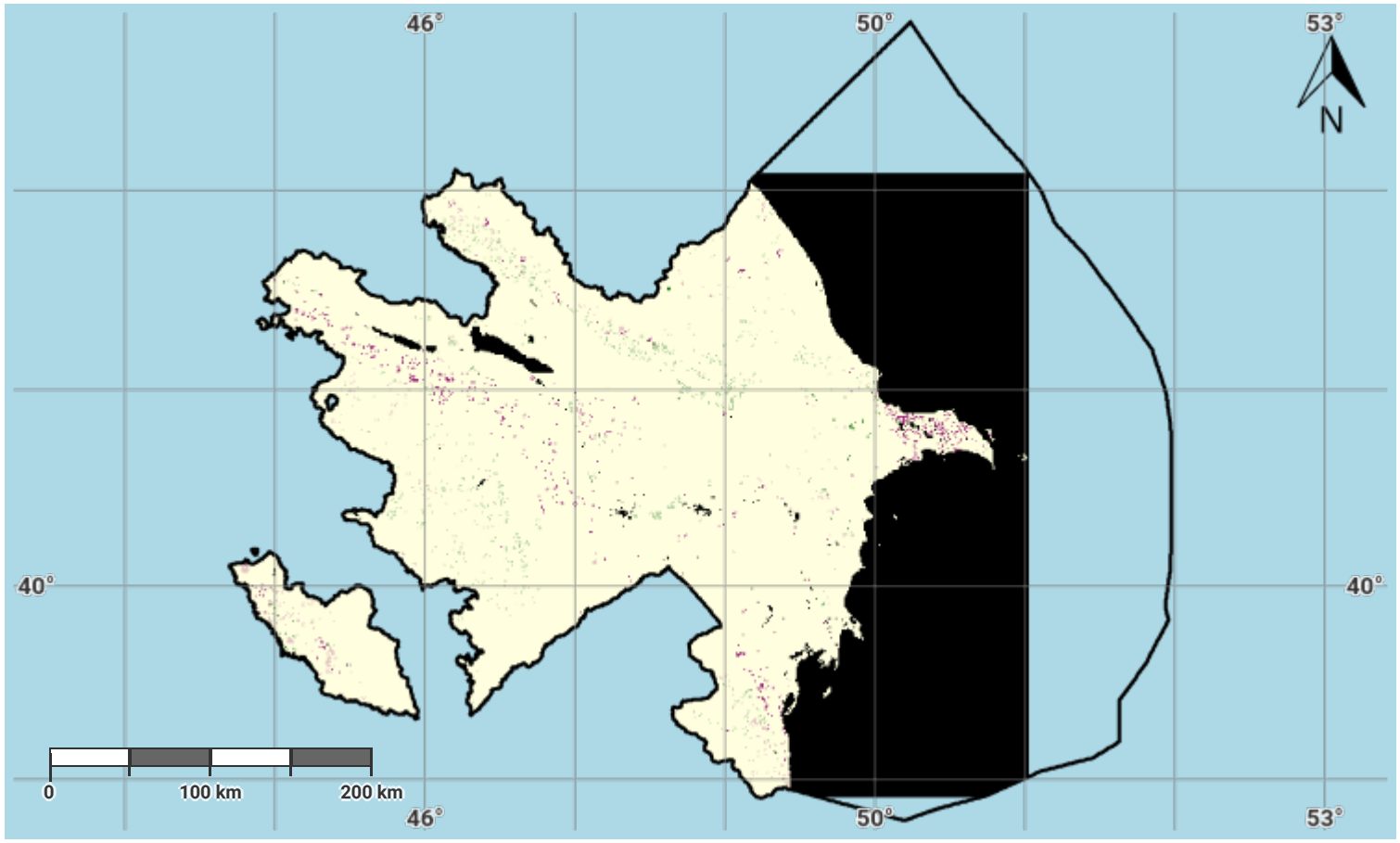
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -15.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 15.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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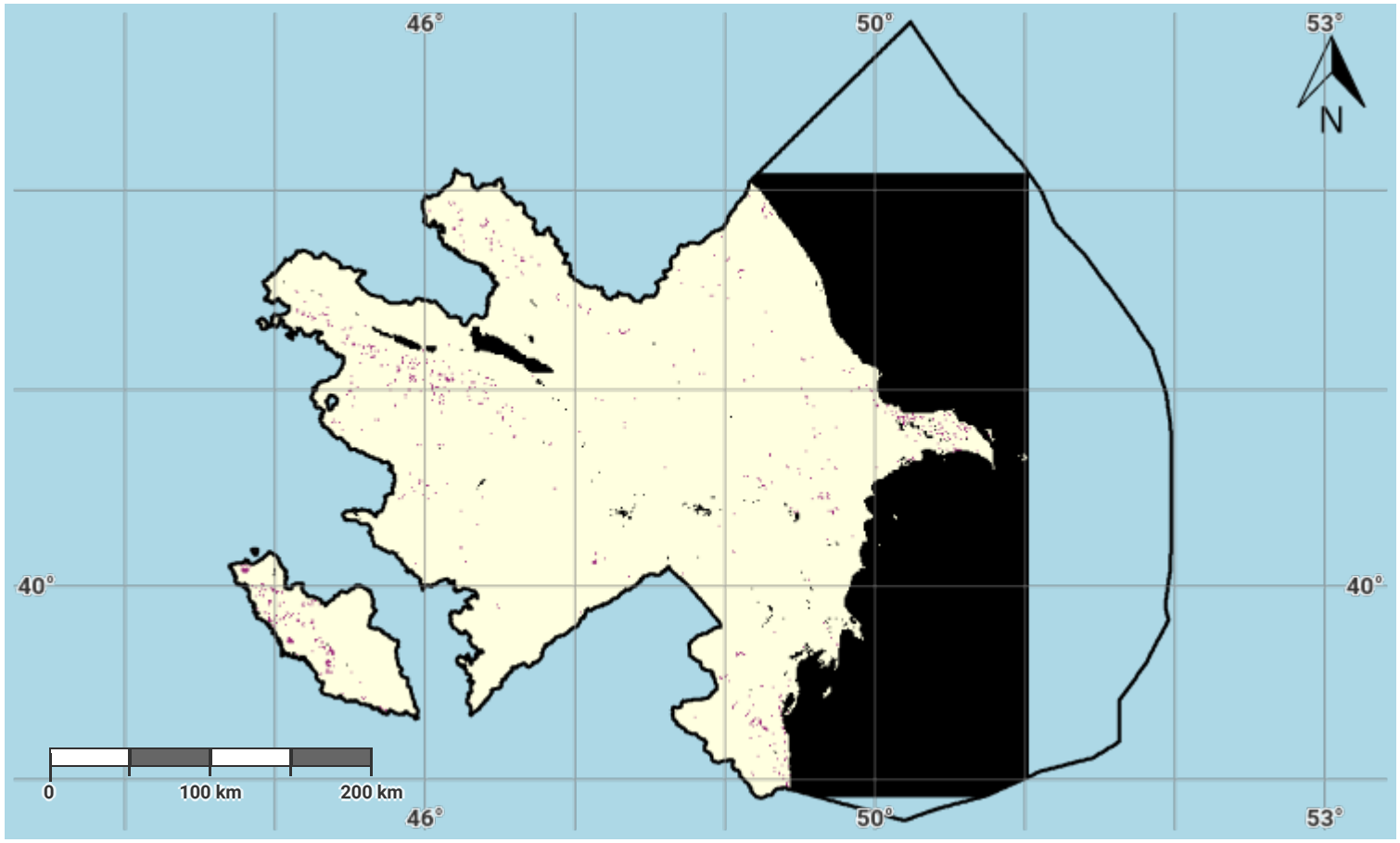
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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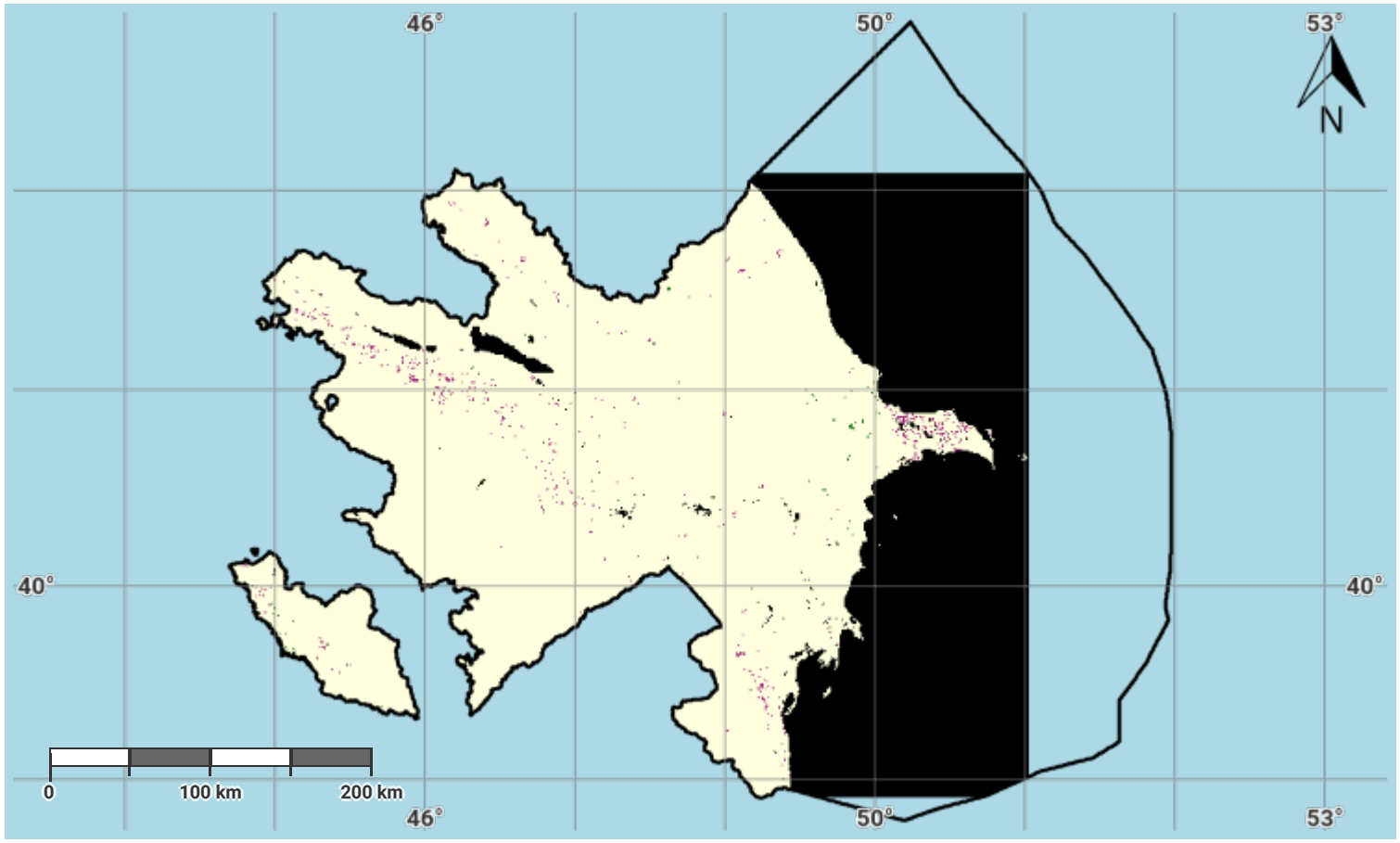
Azerbaijan – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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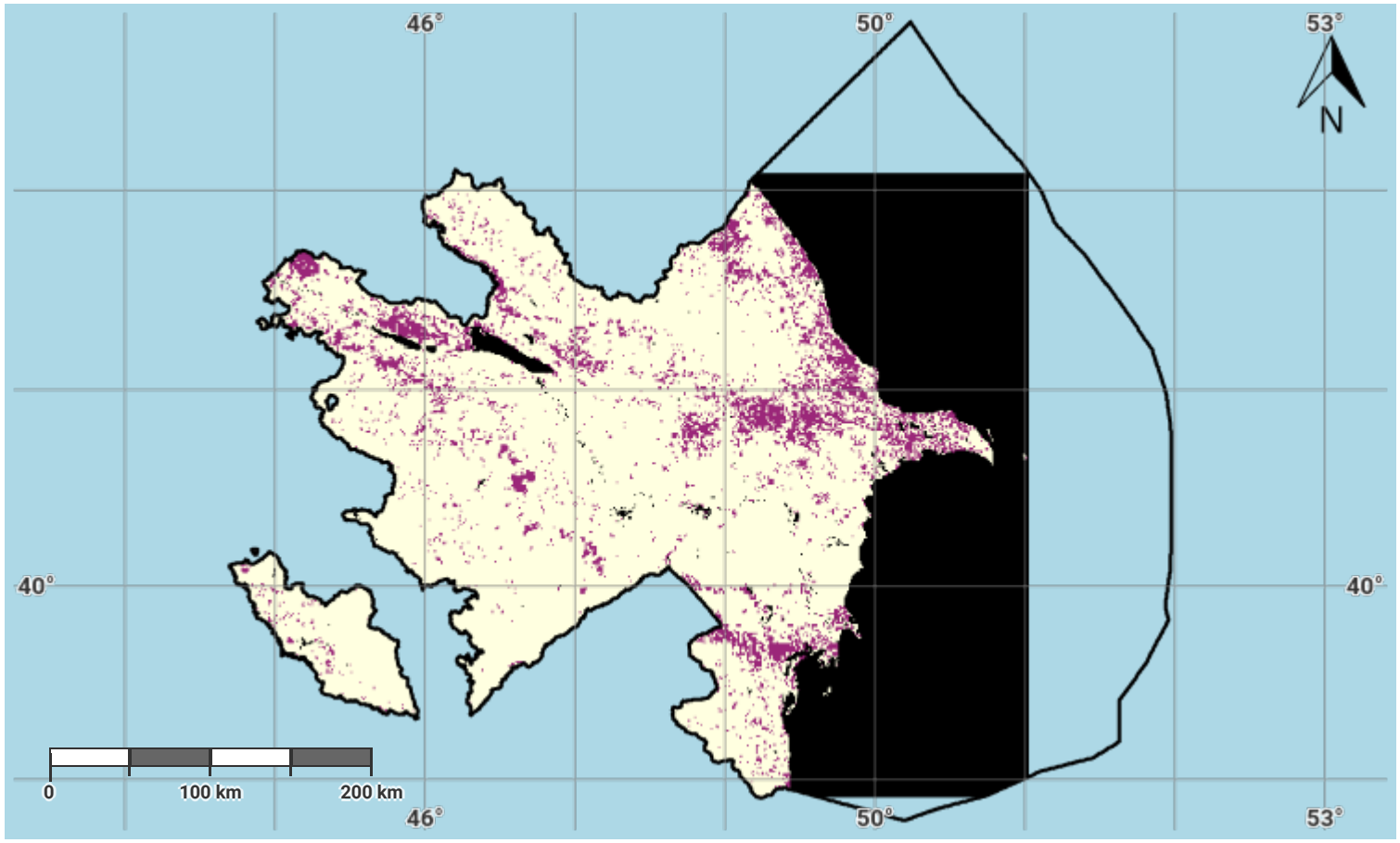
Azerbaijan – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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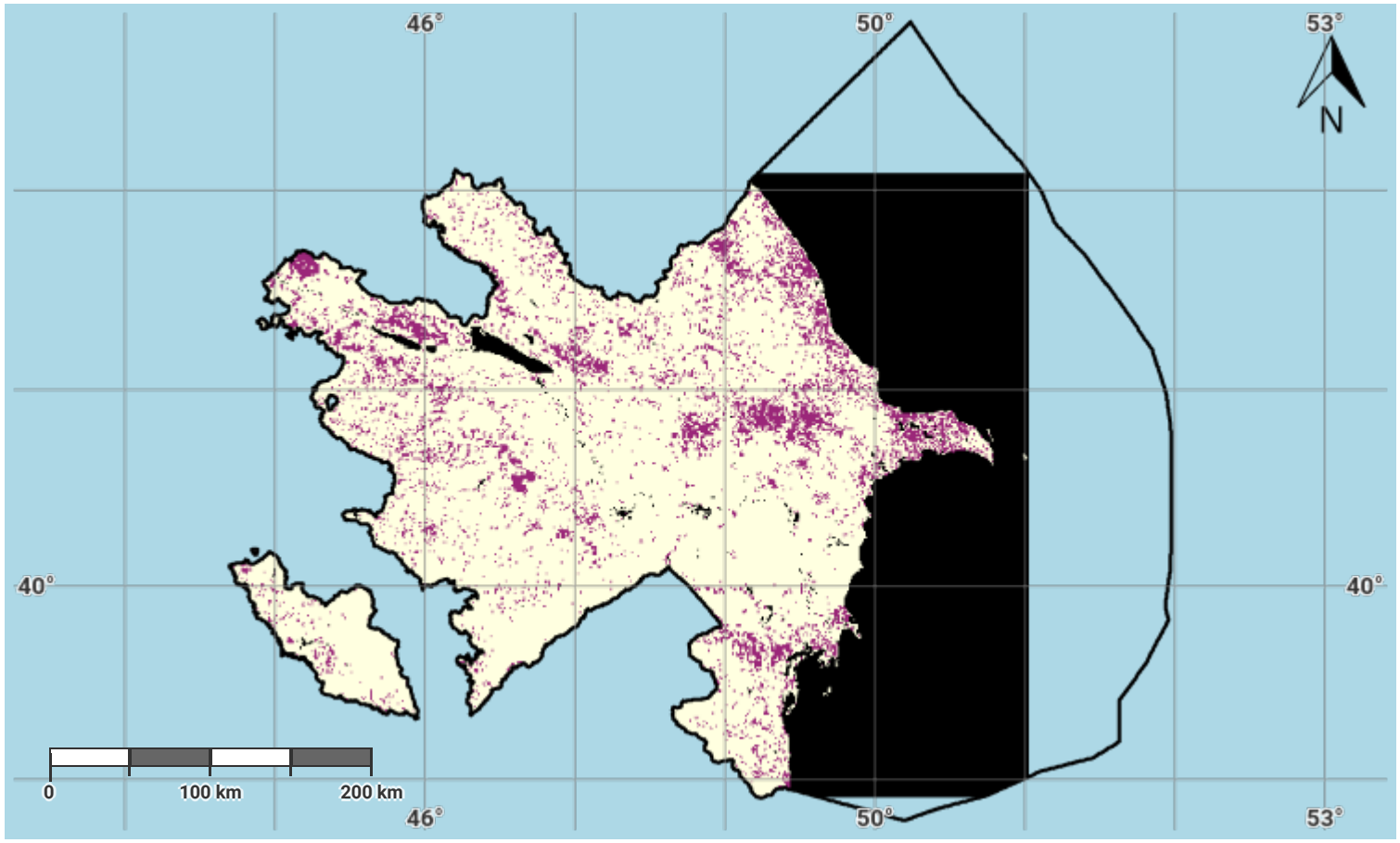
Source Data Credits

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

Azerbaijan – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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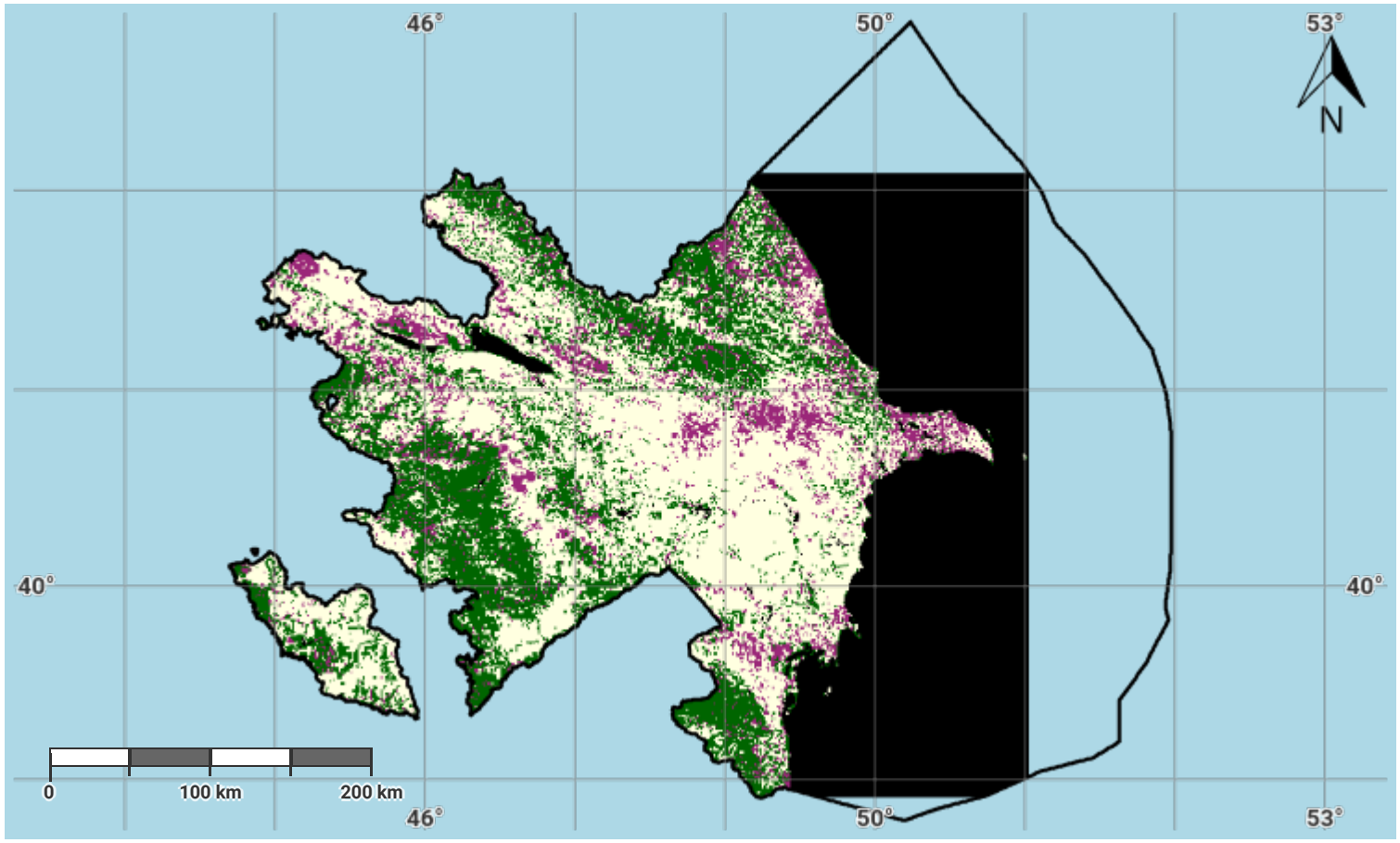
Azerbaijan – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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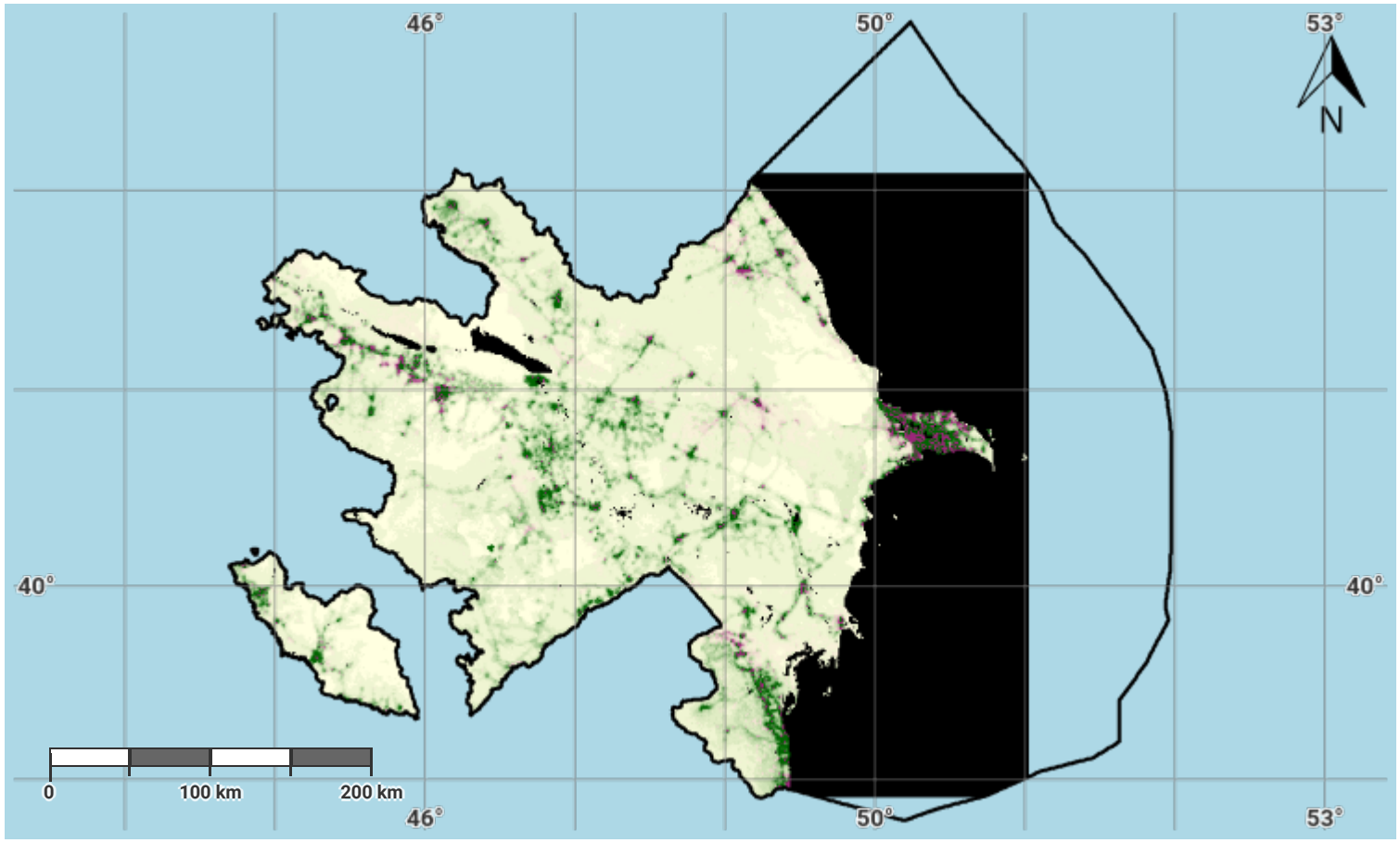
Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 330
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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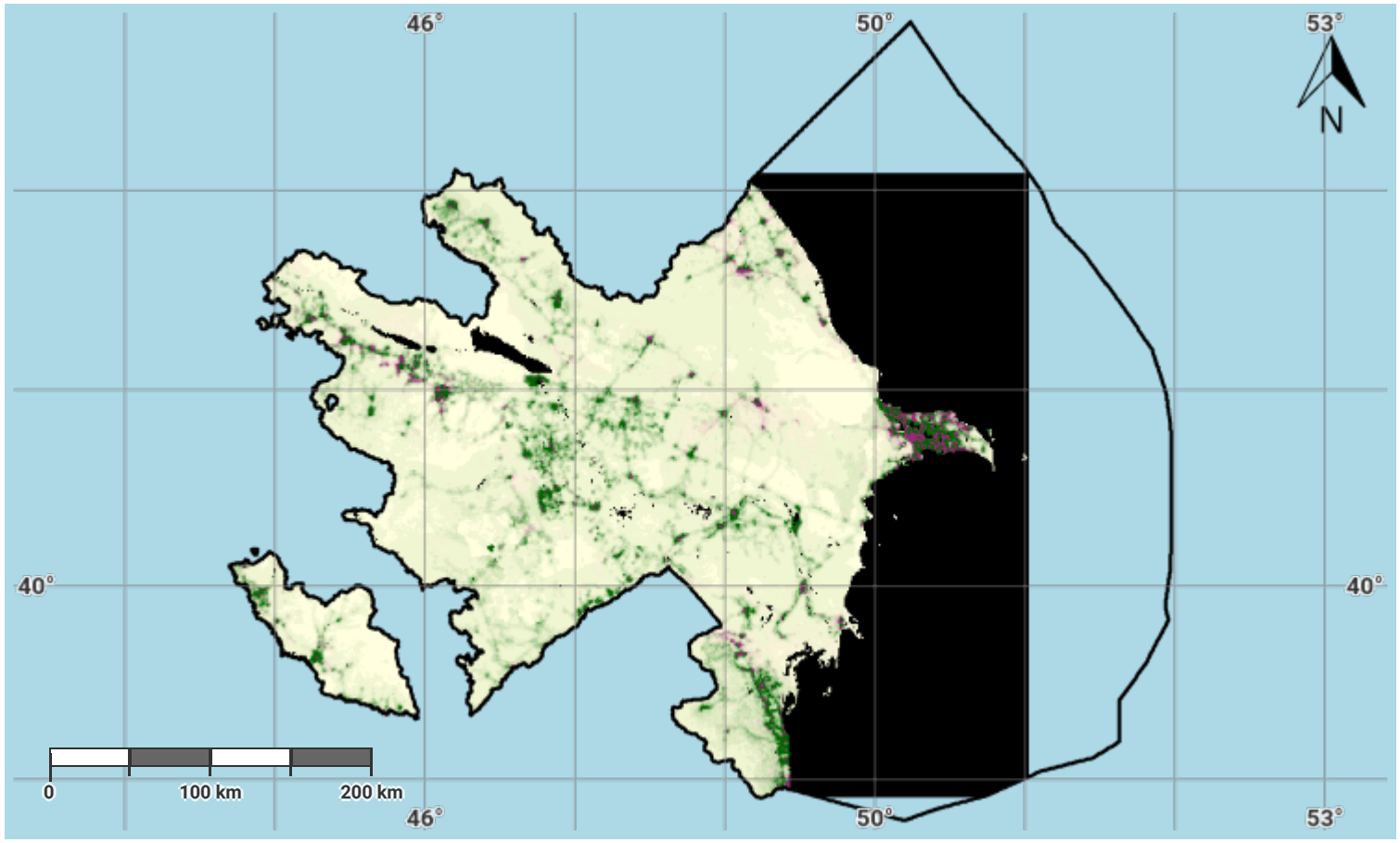
Source Data Credits

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

Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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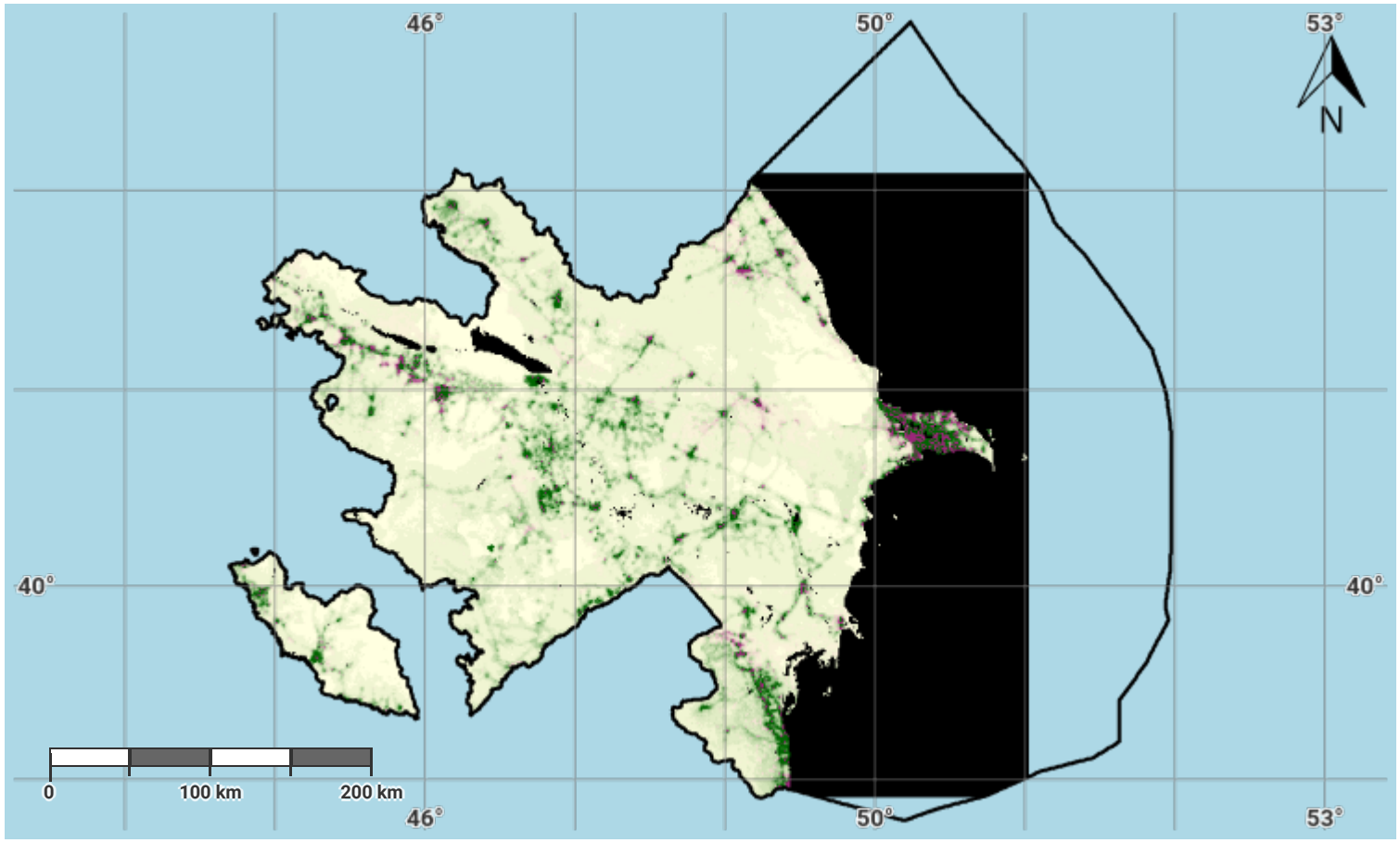
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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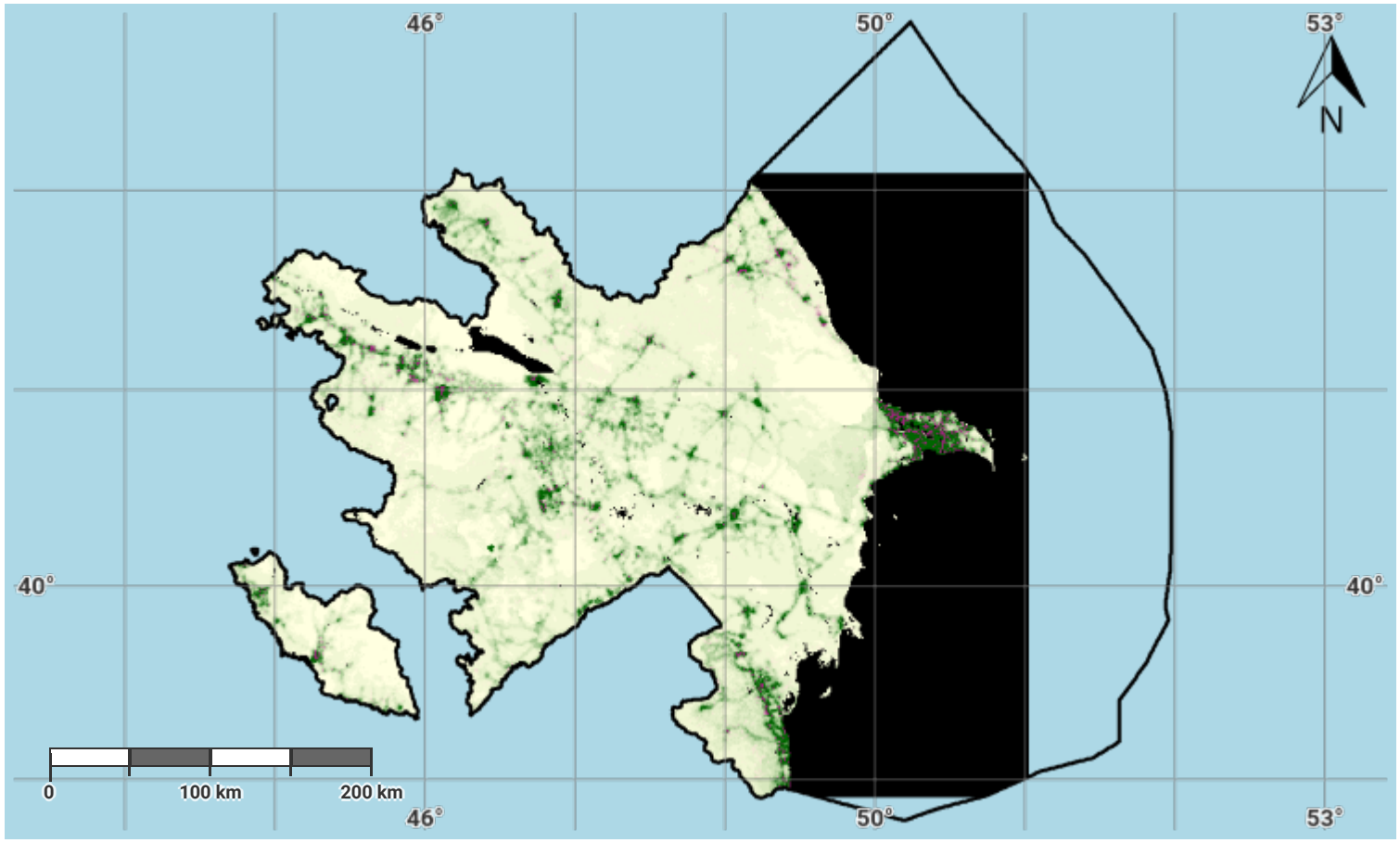
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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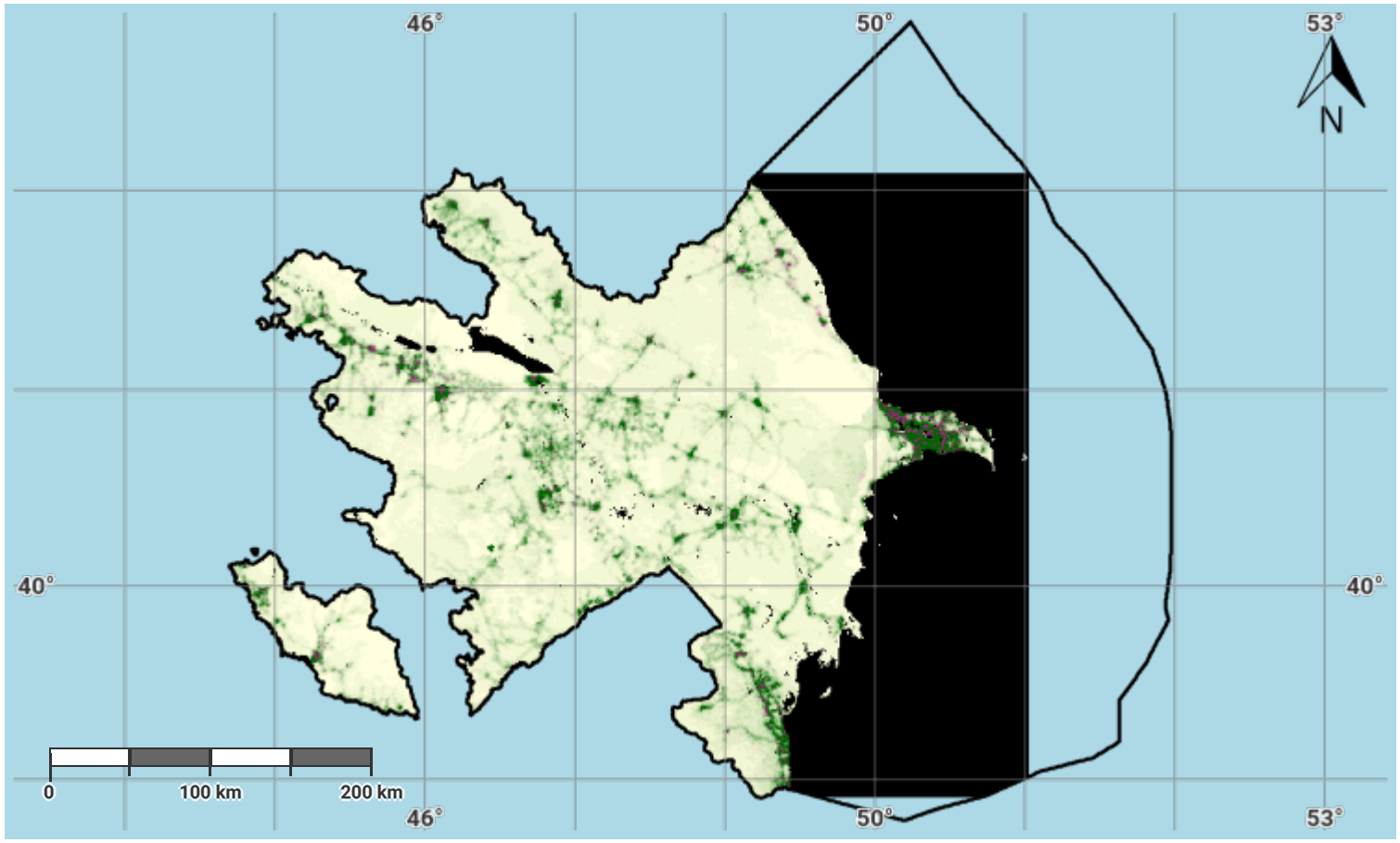
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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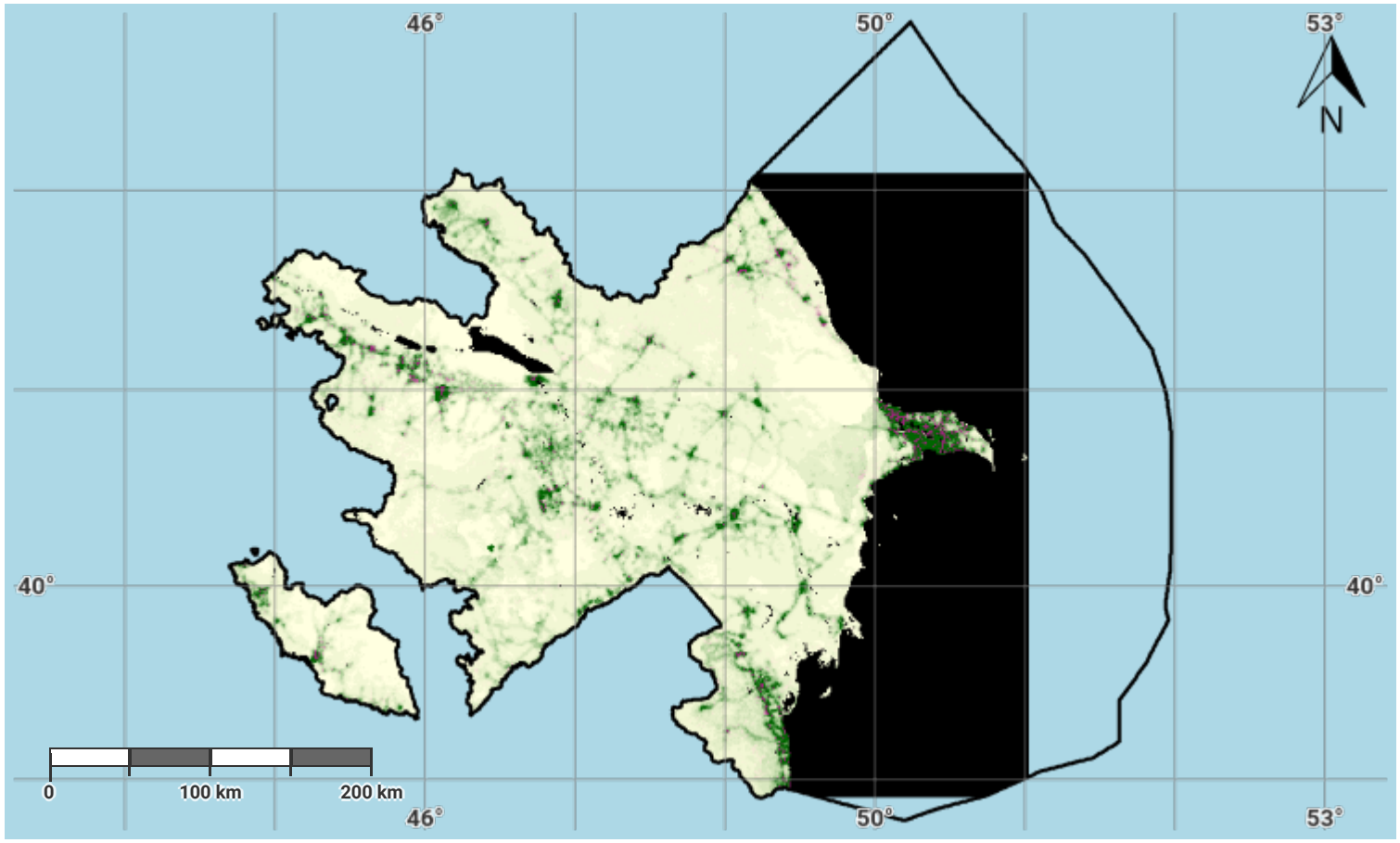
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Azerbaijan – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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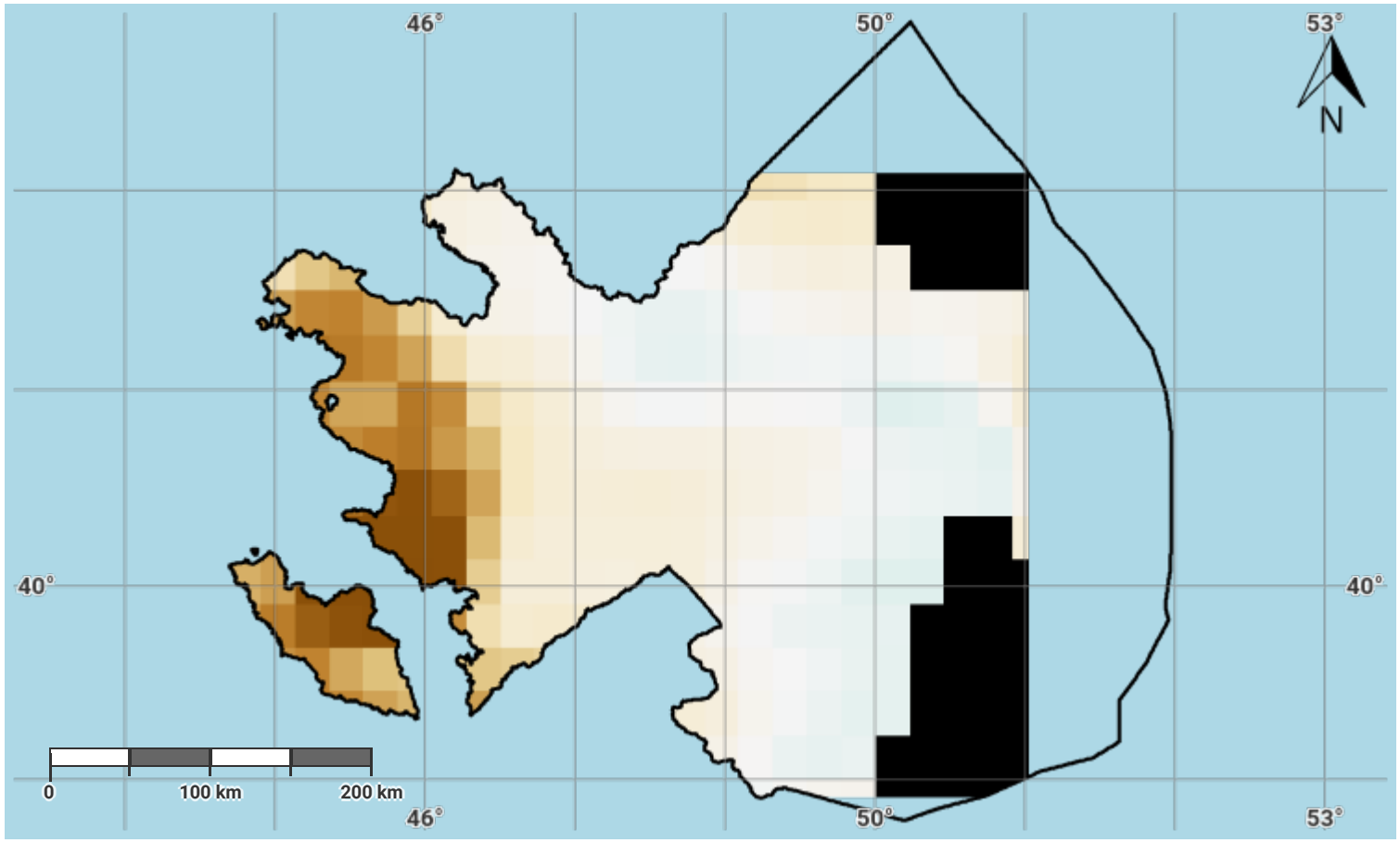
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Azerbaijan – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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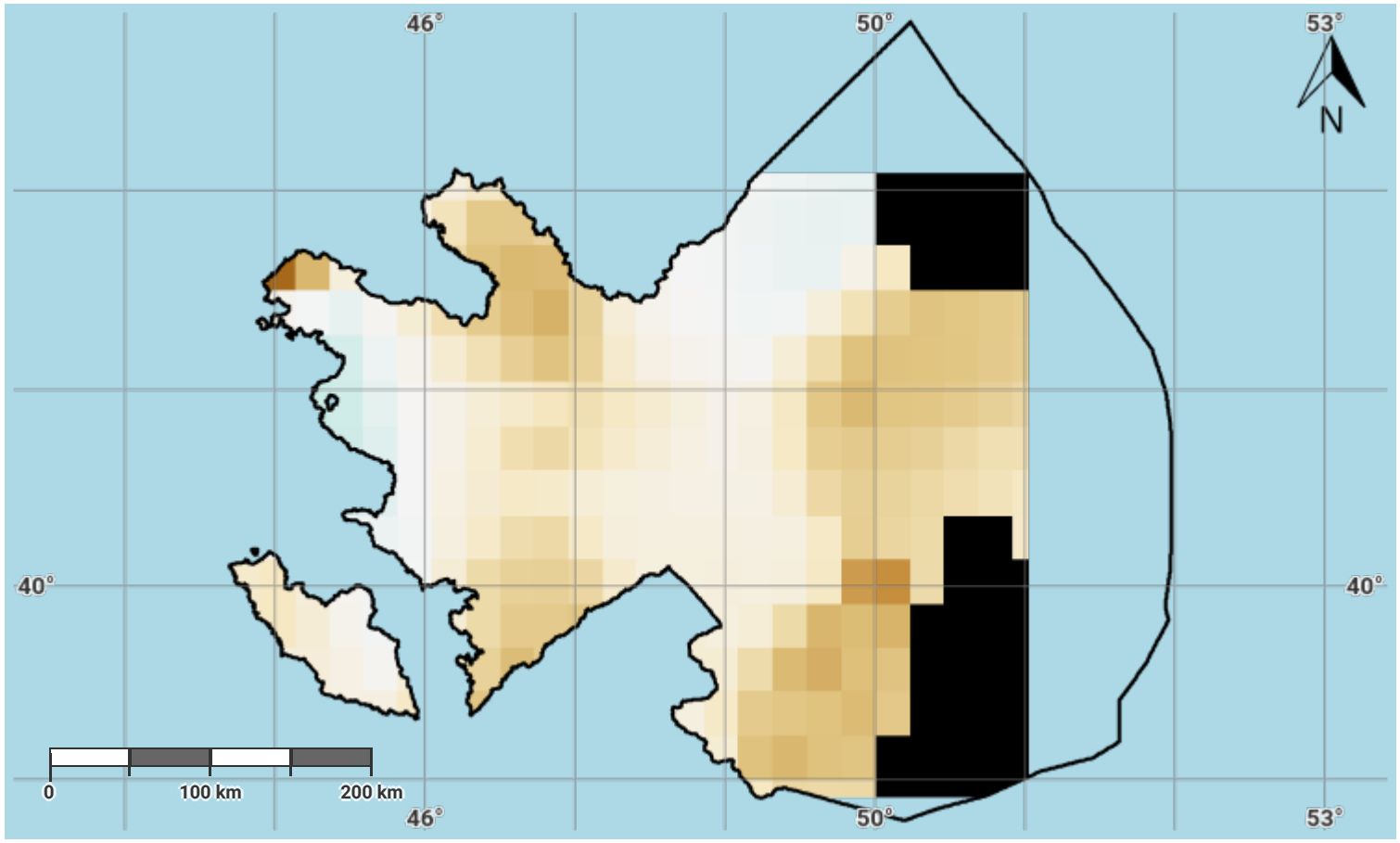
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Azerbaijan – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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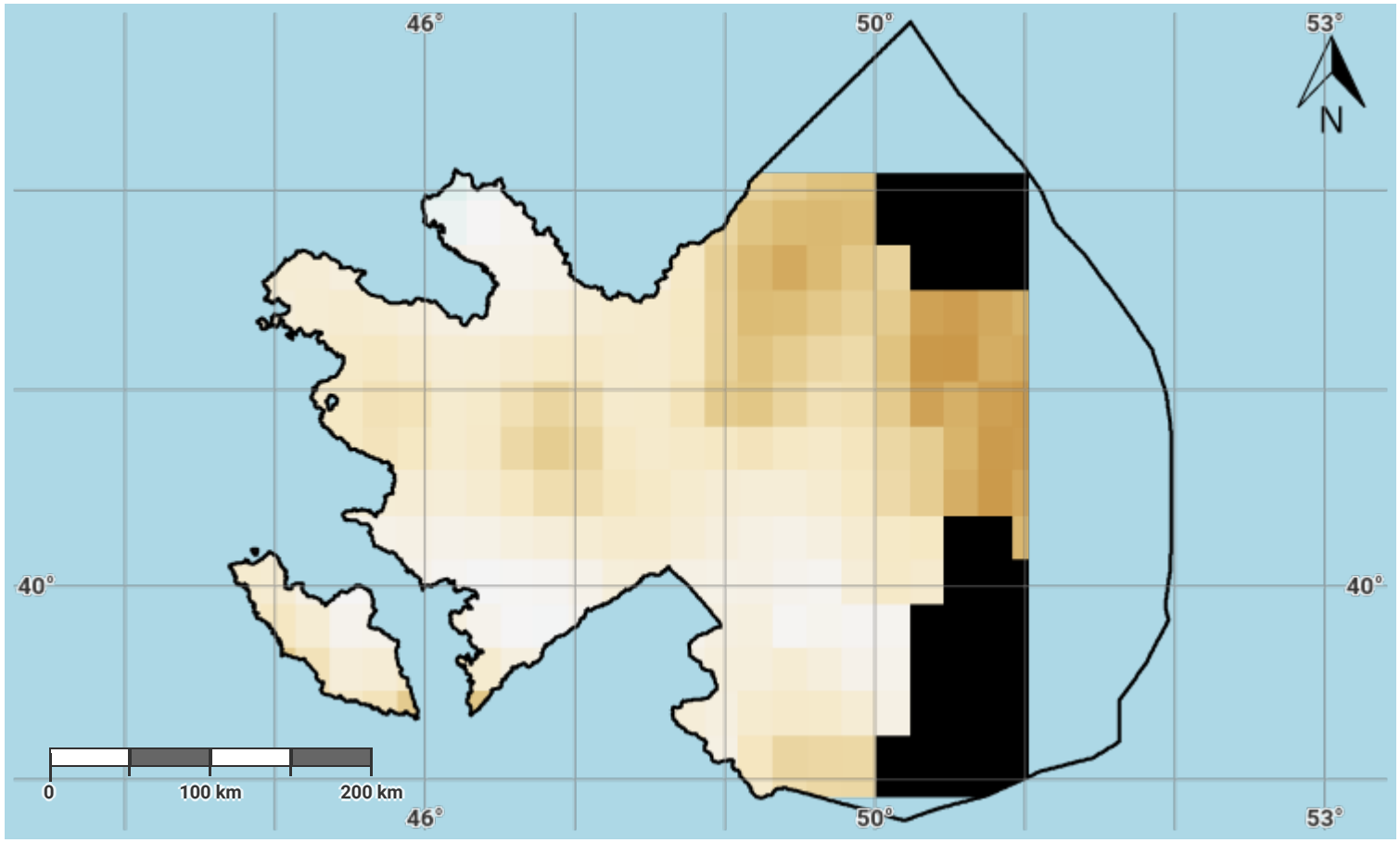
Azerbaijan – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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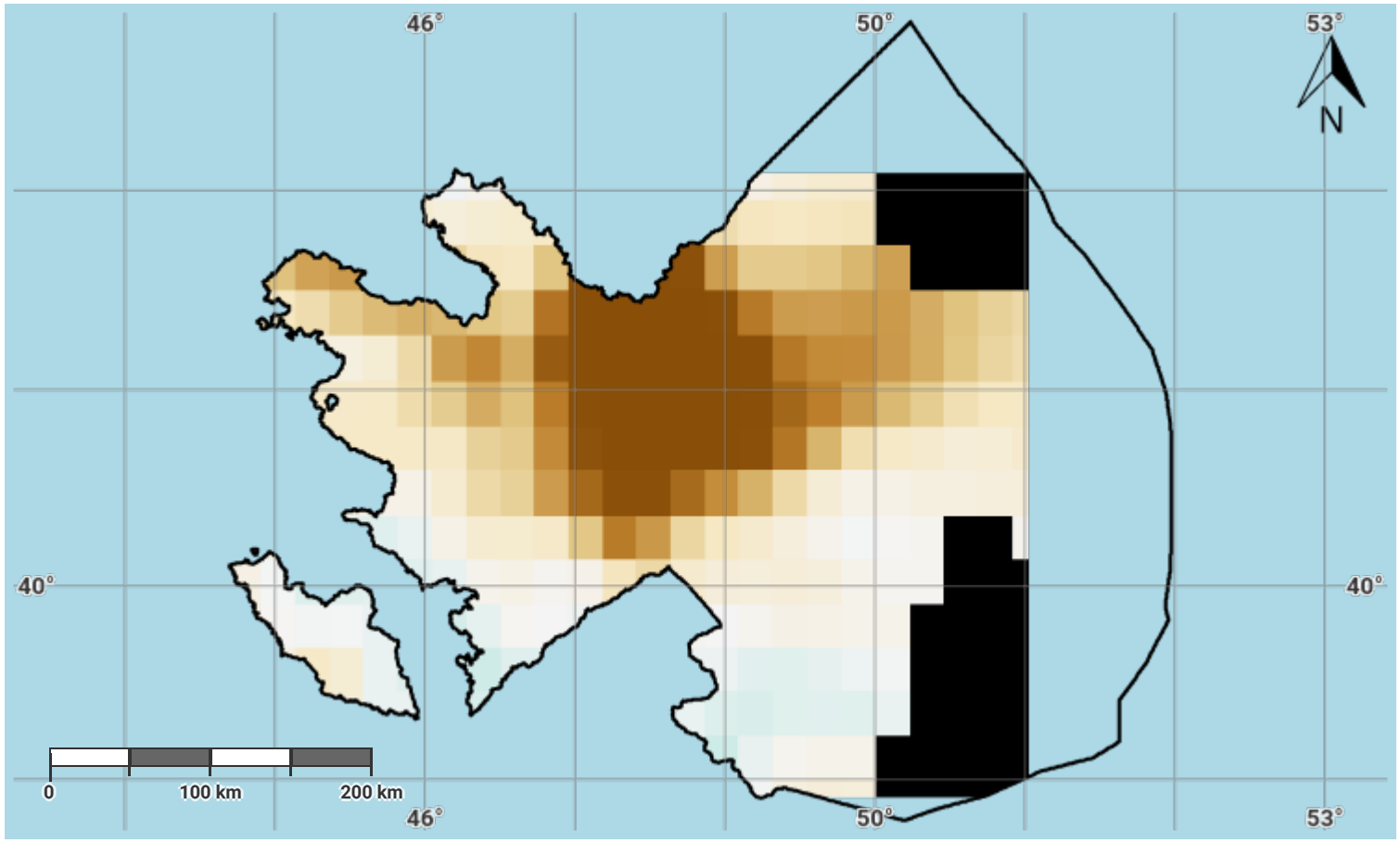
Azerbaijan – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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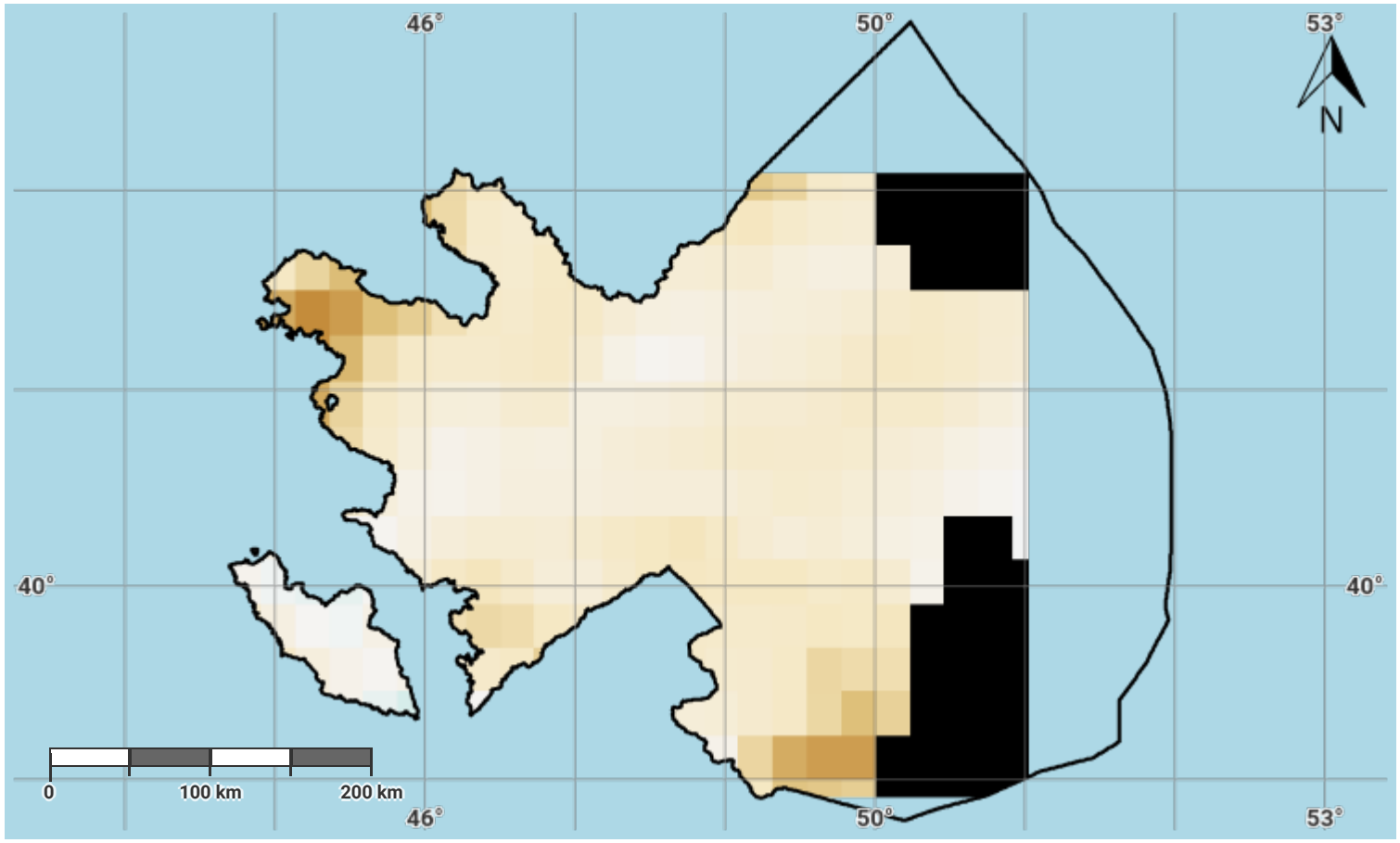
Azerbaijan – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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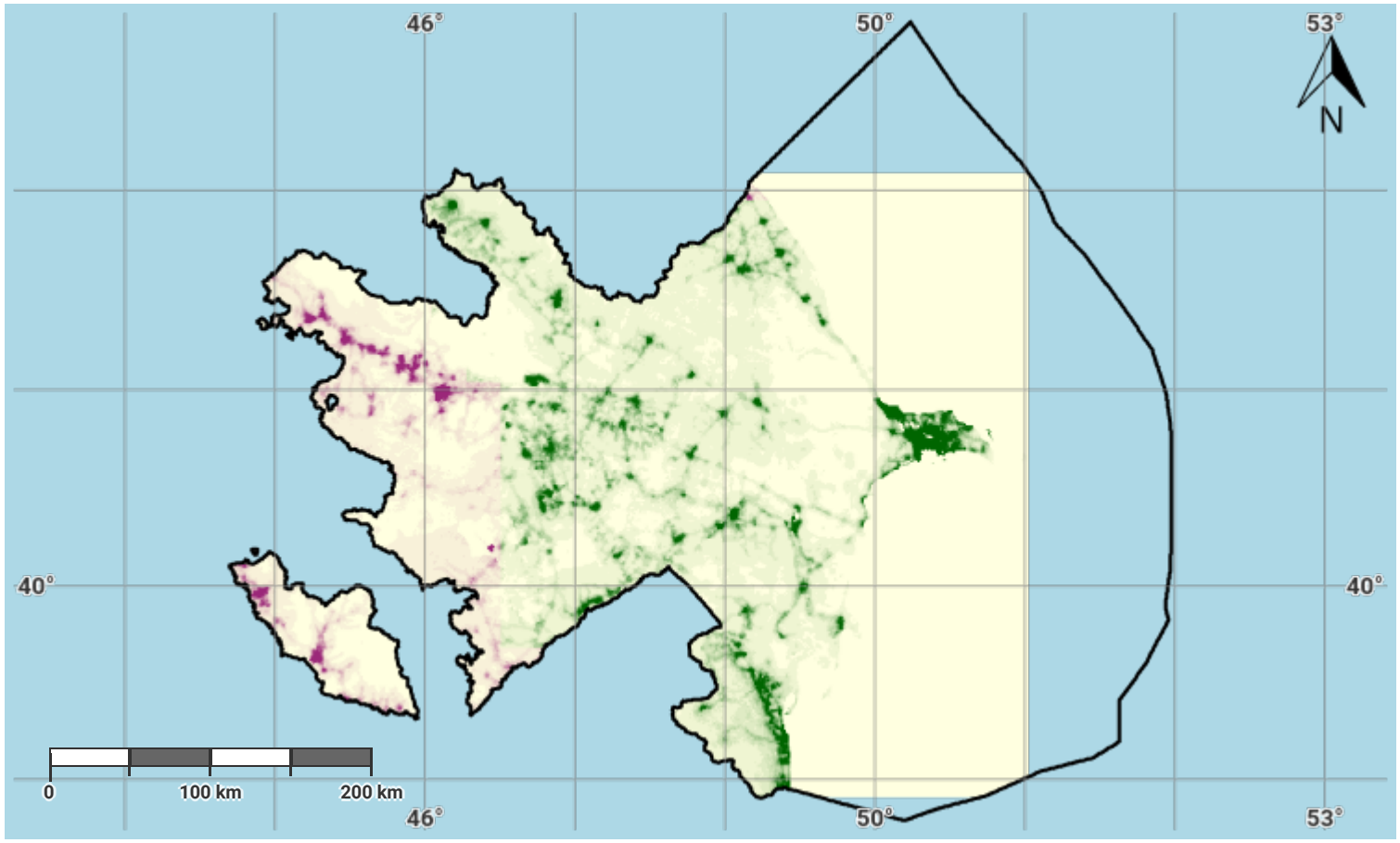
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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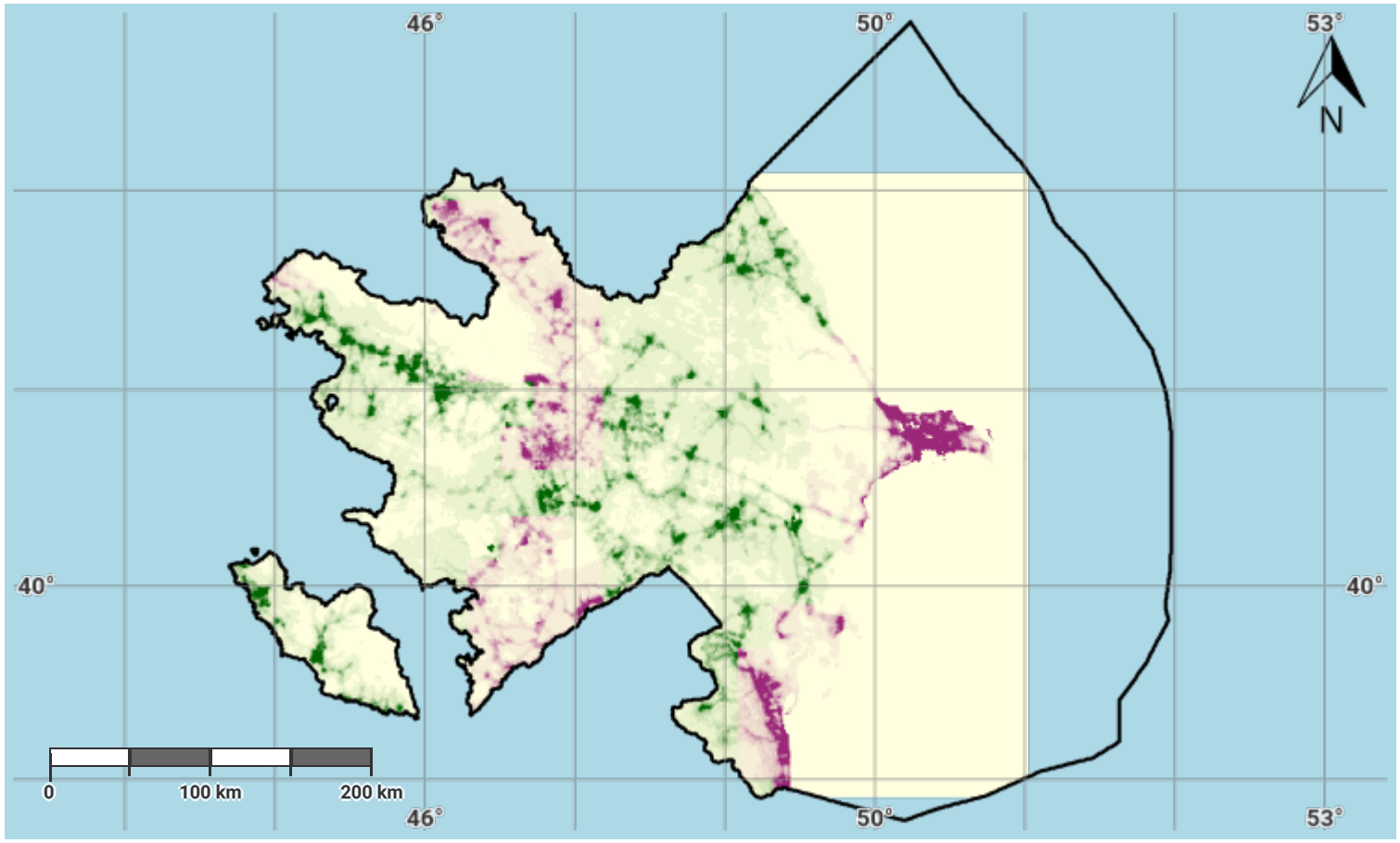
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 260
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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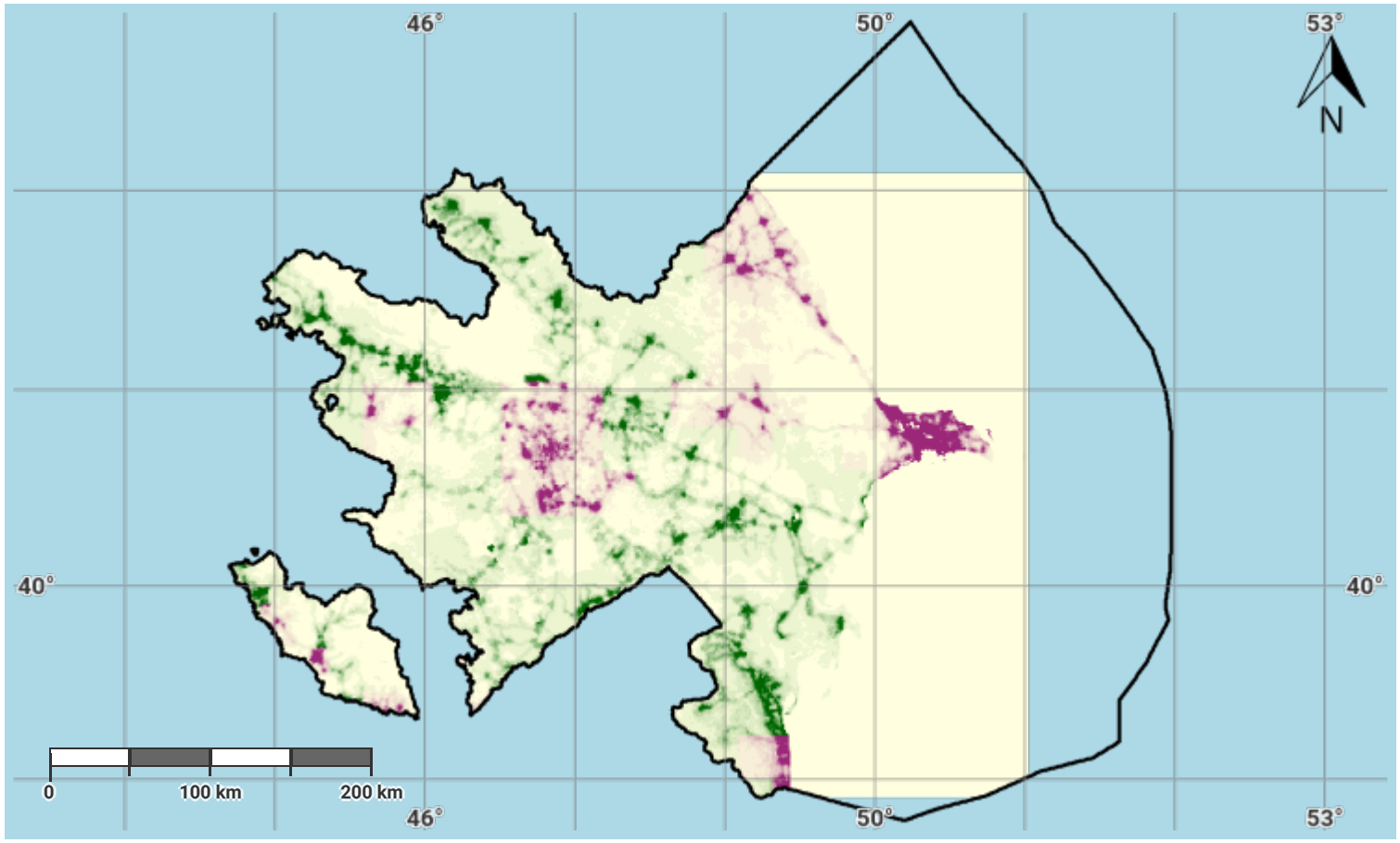
Source Data Credits

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

Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 280
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 280
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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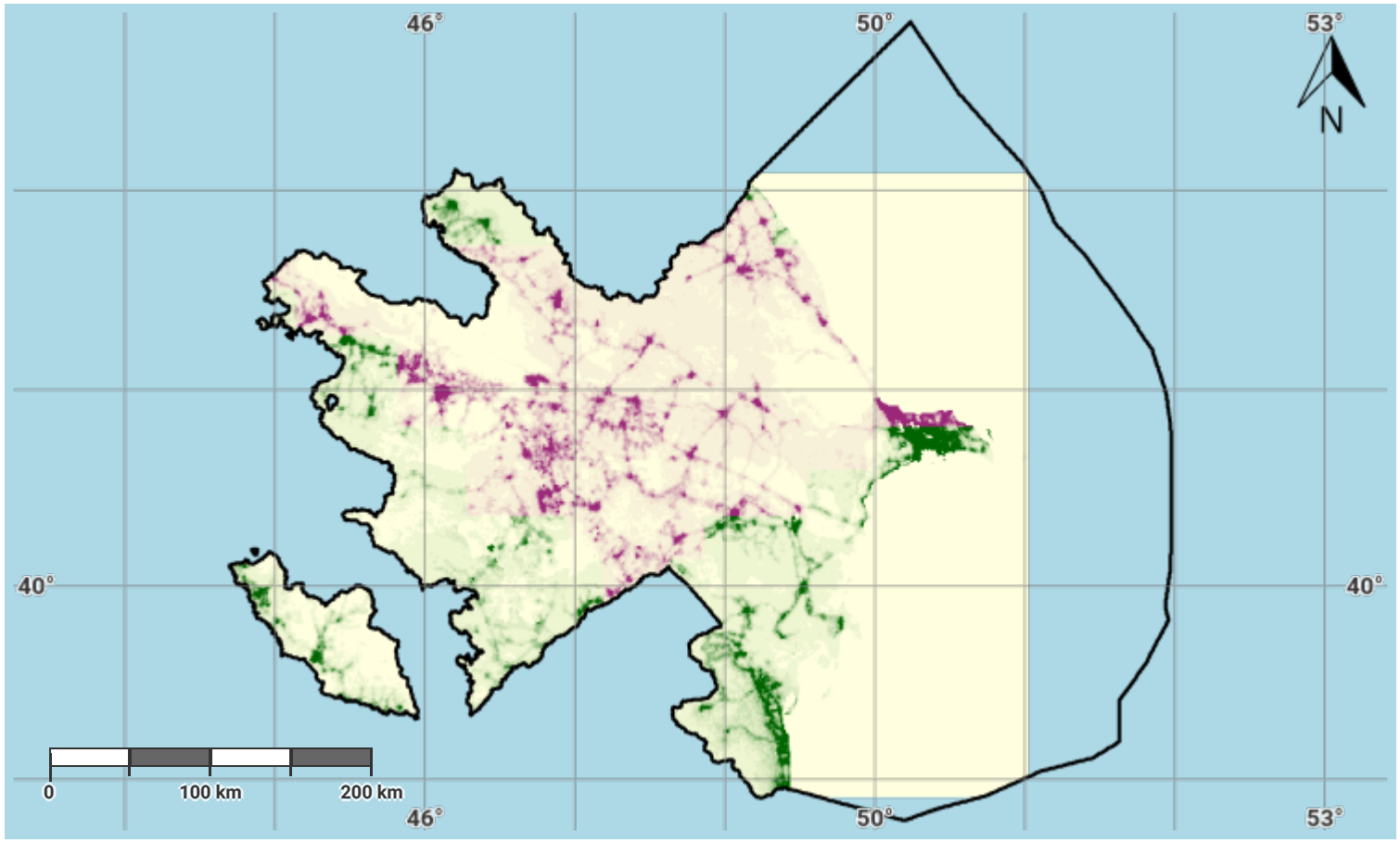
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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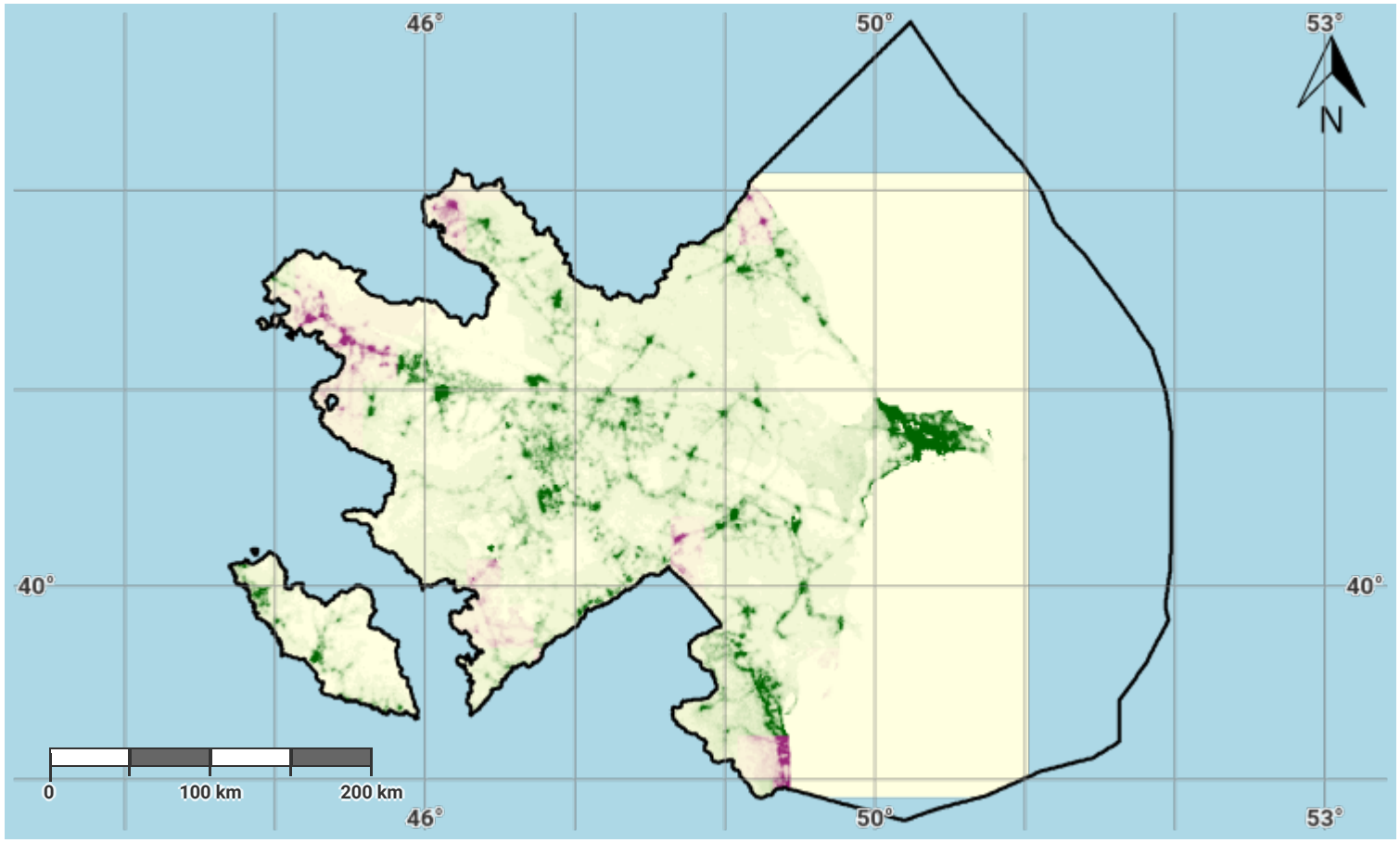
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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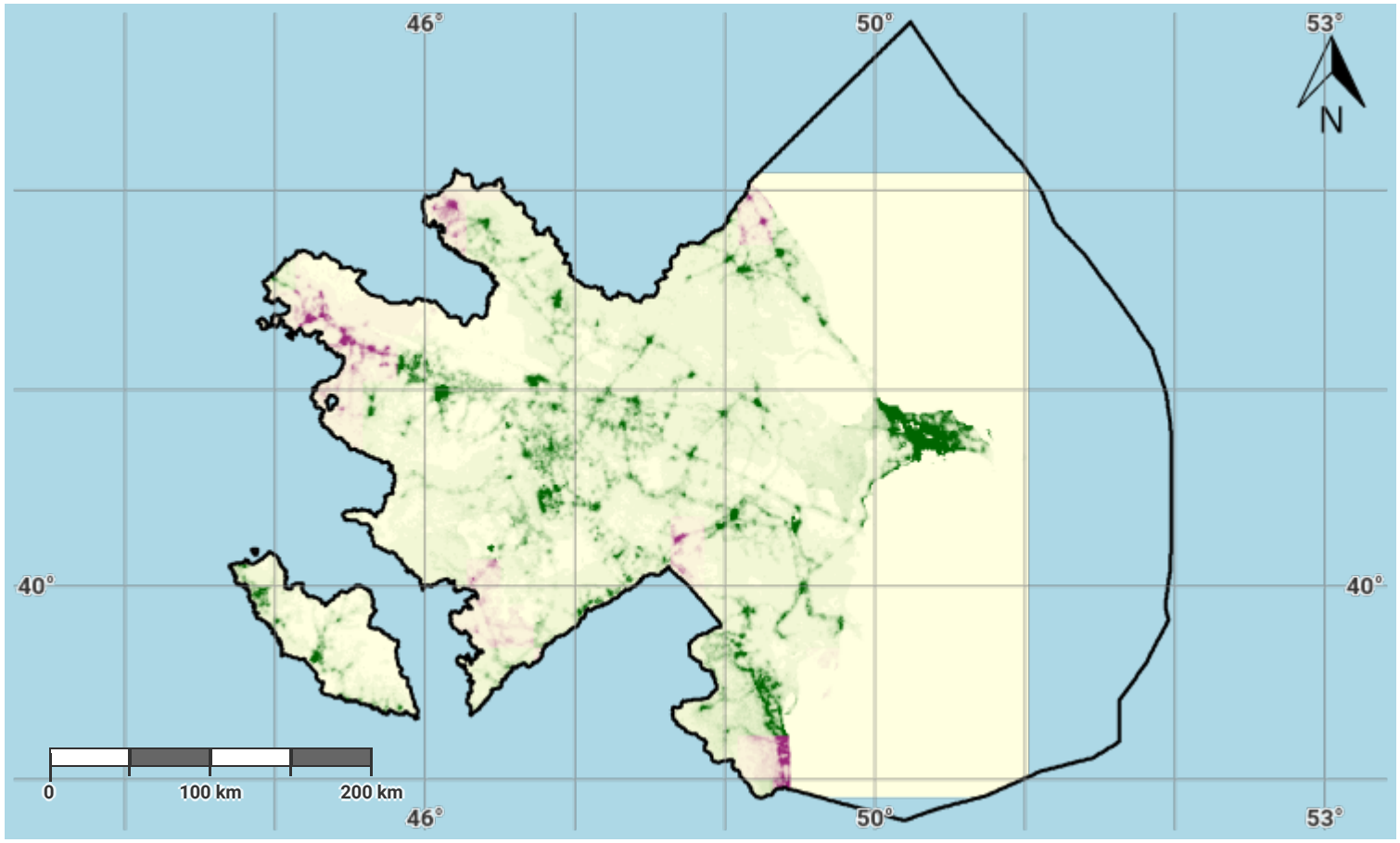
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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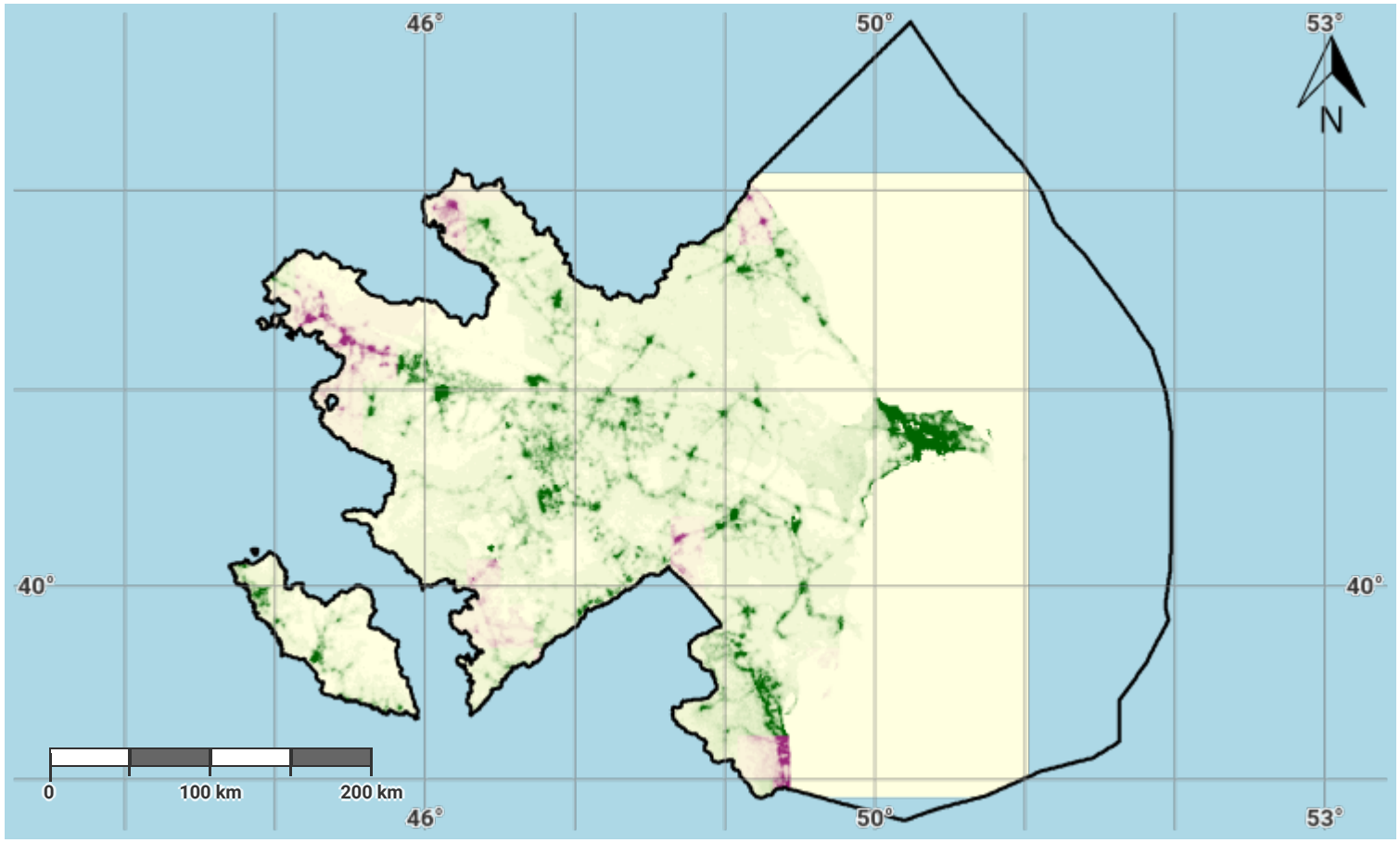
Azerbaijan – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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