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

Report from Bulgaria

28 February 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	110 038	1 038	111 076	
2 005	110 042	1 034	111 076	
2 010	110 051	1 025	111 076	
2 015	110 048	1 028	111 076	
2 019	110 048	1 028	111 076	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Other erosion	Tree-covered areas	Other Bare Areas

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	39 814	2 221	65 594	76	1 734	600	1 038	
2001	40 153	2 224	65 228	77	1 759	597	1 039	
2002	40 339	2 226	65 025	76	1 787	590	1 035	
2003	40 936	2 219	64 421	76	1 806	583	1 035	
2004	41 187	2 216	64 162	76	1 823	578	1 035	
2005	41 326	2 215	64 000	75	1 851	575	1 034	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2006	41 457	2 207	63 850	75	1 879	574	1 033	
2007	41 762	2 181	63 541	76	1 918	569	1 029	
2008	42 093	2 168	63 195	76	1 951	565	1 027	
2009	42 253	2 161	63 011	77	1 983	567	1 026	
2010	42 324	2 159	62 910	77	2 016	565	1 026	
2011	42 380	2 157	62 820	77	2 052	564	1 026	
2012	42 374	2 158	62 788	77	2 090	563	1 026	
2013	42 384	2 159	62 728	77	2 141	561	1 027	
2014	42 523	2 153	62 522	76	2 216	558	1 029	
2015	42 522	2 152	62 468	76	2 273	556	1 029	
2016	42 615	2 147	62 380	77	2 274	555	1 028	
2017	42 705	2 142	62 294	77	2 282	548	1 029	
2018	42 853	2 143	62 135	78	2 297	542	1 029	
2019	42 837	2 150	62 127	79	2 298	557	1 029	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	39 639	29	90	1	18	31	5	39 813
Grasslands (km²)	89	2 117	1	0	12	2	0	2 221
Croplands (km²)	2 781	5	62 373	0	430	2	2	65 593
Wetlands (km²)	2	0	0	73	0	0	1	76
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 734	0	0	1 734
Other Lands (km²)	2	0	0	0	77	521	0	600
Water bodies (km²)	8	0	4	2	3	0	1 020	1 037
Total	42 521	2 151	62 468	76	2 274	556	1 028	

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)	42 369	19	113	3	2	15	0	42 521
Total	42 837	2 150	62 128	78	2 298	556	1 028	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Grasslands (km²)	22	2 126	0	0	4	0	0	2 152
Croplands (km²)	438	3	62 015	0	12	0	0	62 468
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	75	0	0	0	76
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	2 273	0	0	2 273
Other Lands (km²)	6	2	0	0	7	541	0	556
Water bodies (km²)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1 028	1 029
Total	42 837	2 150	62 128	78	2 298	556	1 028	

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	699	0 .6
Land area with non-degraded land cover	110 376	99 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	468	0 .4
Land area with stable land cover	110 428	99 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	179	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

We use pre-filled data as reliable and correct. The main degradation process in Bulgaria has been found to be soil and land erosion, as more than 50% of the country's territory is hillyand mountain (low, mid and high).

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	2	170	576	5 340	33 547	4
Grasslands	9	45	112	468	1 484	0
Croplands	1	253	1 253	11 848	49 012	6
Wetlands	0	2	9	12	50	0
Artificial surfaces	0	16	191	350	1 176	0
Other Lands	17	15	82	149	256	1
Water bodies	0	2	300	261	395	62

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	1	1 671	5 323	8 657	25 440	5
Grasslands	18	113	684	485	812	0
Croplands	5	5 184	28 291	14 225	14 269	4
Wetlands	0	8	26	11	28	0
Artificial surfaces	0	105	1 215	287	244	0
Other Lands	20	26	133	148	198	1
Water bodies	5	74	543	112	225	62

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	Tree-covered areas	2 781	0	2	6	191	2 581
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	430	0	3	27	94	306
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	90	0	3	6	18	63
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	89	0	0	0	11	77

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	1 638	0	62	321	371	885
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	377	0	27	235	61	53
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	147	0	14	45	35	53
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	89	0	5	11	17	57

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	549	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	109 476	99 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	11	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	42 111	38 .3
Land area with stable land productivity	60 651	55 .1
Land area with degraded land productivity	7 274	6 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	10	0 .0

General comments

The pre-filled data was used as it is reliable.

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	124	111	79	104	90	120	24
2001	123	111	80	104	88	121	24
2002	122	111	80	105	87	122	24
2003	120	111	81	105	86	124	24
2004	120	112	81	105	85	125	24
2005	119	112	81	106	84	126	24
2006	119	112	81	105	83	126	24
2007	118	113	82	104	81	127	24
2008	117	114	82	104	80	128	24
2009	117	115	82	103	78	127	24
2010	116	115	83	103	77	128	24
2011	116	115	83	103	76	128	24
2012	116	115	83	103	74	128	24
2013	116	115	83	104	73	129	24
2014	116	115	83	104	70	129	24
2015	117	115	83	108	66	130	24
2016	116	116	83	107	66	130	24
2017	116	116	83	107	66	132	24
2018	116	116	83	106	66	134	24
2019	116	115	83	105	66	130	24
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	2 781	101 .8	115 .0	28 301 564	31 982 773	3 681 209

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	Tree-covered areas	89	119 .1	119 .1	1 060 278	1 060 278	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	90	116 .1	104 .3	1 044 714	938 417	-106 297
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	430	72 .5	53 .2	3 117 923	2 288 656	-829 267

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	438	82 .4	84 .6	3 609 530	3 707 163	97 633
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	19	148 .2	148 .5	281 576	282 139	563
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	22	115 .6	115 .7	254 424	254 452	28
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	113	107 .6	105 .5	1 216 258	1 192 223	-24 035

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)	416	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	109 553	99 .6
Land area with no SOC data	68	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	8	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	109 474	99 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	498	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	65	0 .1

General comments

The pre-filled and default data was used as it is reliable.

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	1 230	1 .1
Reporting Period	8 296	7 .5
Change in degraded extent	7066	

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:

Be chose the highest level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land because of the importance of the evaluation for decision making

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.
3.
4.
5.

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.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

General comments

Currently there is no information about areas that refer to False positives/False negatives and we do not have reliable information about areas identified as degraded or improved.

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

Currently there is no information about areas that refer to the Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective.

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	
2005	
2006	35 .7
2007	36 .1
2008	33 .6
2009	33 .8
2010	35 .7
2011	34 .3
2012	36
2013	36 .6
2014	37 .4
2015	38 .6
2016	40 .6
2017	40 .4
2018	41 .3
2019	
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

We used an Income inequality is a useful metric as it is estimated through the Gini index. Also for income inequality (i.e., the Gini index), default data is pre-filled from the World Bank (WB) database. The data for the WB is provided by Nation statistical institute (NSI) of Bulgaria. NSI is responsible for the collection and dissemination of statistical data on the population, economy and environment of the country. It reports directly to the Prime Minister of the country.

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			90
2001			90
2002			91
2003			91
2004			92
2005			92
2006			93
2007			93
2008			94
2009			94
2010			95
2011			95
2012			96
2013			96
2014			97
2015			97
2016			97
2017			97
2018			97
2019			98
2020			98

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

We used the recommended default international data derived from the SDG database. The data supplied for the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is done by Nation statistical institute (NSI) of Bulgaria.

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	482958	7 .1	248533	7 .1	234425	7 .1
Reporting period	710160	10 .8	366592	10 .8	343568	10 .8

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

An increasing trend is observed Percentage of total population exposed to degradation of There is no inequality in the population disaggregated by sex. Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex shows the same trend as that for the general population.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

We expect that the adopted Long-term mitigation strategy on climate change by 2050 of the Republic of Bulgaria will make a significant contribution to reducing degradation in general for the population and disaggregated by sex.

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	2 552	14 527	47 814	46 184	0
2001	83 733	10 827	895	0	15 622
2002	0	0	0	0	111 076
2003	58 503	0	0	0	52 574
2004	49 865	1 757	227	0	59 228
2005	443	0	0	0	110 634
2006	73 546	0	0	0	37 530
2007	11 261	0	0	0	99 816
2008	38 867	47 459	9 993	7 868	6 889
2009	8 498	0	0	0	102 578
2010	0	0	0	0	111 076
2011	51 544	18 594	12 164	6 143	22 631
2012	37 113	0	0	0	73 964
2013	49 942	4 439	0	0	56 695
2014	0	0	0	0	111 076
2015	3 422	0	0	0	107 655
2016	2 235	0	0	0	108 841
2017	857	0	0	0	110 219
2018	115	0	0	0	110 961
2019	61 767	9 708	108	0	39 493
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	111 076	100 .9
2001	95 454	86 .7
2002	0	0 .0
2003	58 503	53 .2
2004	51 848	47 .1
2005	443	0 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	73 546	66 .8
2007	11 261	10 .2
2008	104 187	94 .7
2009	8 498	7 .7
2010	0	0 .0
2011	88 445	80 .4
2012	37 113	33 .7
2013	54 381	49 .4
2014	0	0 .0
2015	3 422	3 .1
2016	2 235	2 .0
2017	857	0 .8
2018	115	0 .1
2019	71 583	65 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Proportion of land under drought (%) is highly depended on the methodology conditions, which is changed from year to year. According to the report for climate, provided by In the Executive Environment Agency (ExEA) in Bulgaria, for the 2020, the average annual temperature for the low part of the country is 13.0 °C, which is 1.1 °C above the norm. This is the second warmest year in the period 1988 - 2020, and the month of December is the warmest for the entire period - on average 3.2 °C above the monthly norm (from +1.8 °C in Gramada and Belogradchik to +4.6 °C in Bozhurishte). https://eea.government.bg/bg/soer/2020/climate/climate0 in bulgarian

General comments

We preferred to use to the default data, as a responsible organization for national data suppling is the National meteorological and hydrological institute.

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	0	0 .0	47330	0 .6	780468	10 .3	2888676	38 .0	3882979	51 .1	7 599 453	100 .0
2001	1328837	17 .6	5273700	70 .0	728414	9 .7	202403	2 .7	0	0 .0	6 204 517	82 .4
2002	7483820	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2003	4371056	59 .3	3004499	40 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 004 499	40 .7
2004	3388029	46 .2	3928781	53 .6	16795	0 .2	595	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 946 171	53 .8
2005	7316872	99 .9	6721	0 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	6 721	0 .1
2006	2585490	35 .8	4644899	64 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 644 899	64 .2
2007	6462248	89 .9	726198	10 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	726 198	10 .1
2008	283788	4 .0	2946668	41 .2	3066057	42 .9	571879	8 .0	280326	3 .9	6 864 930	96 .0
2009	6566435	92 .9	504286	7 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	504 286	7 .1
2010	7050138	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2011	1381483	19 .8	2803021	40 .2	1243655	17 .8	1335473	19 .2	205142	2 .9	5 587 291	80 .2
2012	5388374	78 .1	1509344	21 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 509 344	21 .9
2013	3429154	50 .1	3101895	45 .3	314452	4 .6	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	3 416 347	49 .9
2014	6804369	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2015	6609156	98 .0	136803	2 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	136 803	2 .0
2016	6573628	98 .0	131370	2 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	131 370	2 .0
2017	6620786	99 .5	34048	0 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	34 048	0 .5
2018	6594826	100 .0	1612	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 612	0 .0
2019	2177550	33 .2	3664625	55 .9	711490	10 .9	1008	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 377 123	66 .8
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	0	0 .0	24355	0 .6	400604	10 .3	1481167	38 .0	1995466	51 .1	3 901 592	100 .0

	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	682896	17.6	2713112	70.1	371977	9.6	103393	2.7	0	0.0	3 188 482	82.4
2002	3843874	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2250413	59.4	1537557	40.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 537 557	40.6
2004	1736365	46.1	2021781	53.7	8631	0.2	317	0.0	0	0.0	2 030 729	53.9
2005	3759022	99.9	3447	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 447	0.1
2006	1330101	35.8	2383724	64.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 383 724	64.2
2007	3322549	89.9	371487	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	371 487	10.1
2008	145587	4.0	1520813	41.4	1569095	42.7	293206	8.0	143794	3.9	3 526 908	96.0
2009	3374717	92.9	258243	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	258 243	7.1
2010	3620765	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	706534	19.7	1435506	40.1	641151	17.9	691226	19.3	105928	3.0	2 873 811	80.3
2012	2774692	78.2	773313	21.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	773 313	21.8
2013	1768372	50.2	1592798	45.2	160897	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 753 695	49.8
2014	3502913	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	3403769	98.0	70297	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	70 297	2.0
2016	3387061	98.0	67635	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	67 635	2.0
2017	3414827	99.5	17181	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 181	0.5
2018	3403740	100.0	876	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	876	0.0
2019	1121416	33.1	1897464	56.0	366698	10.8	521	0.0	0	0.0	2 264 683	66.9
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	0	0.0	22975	0.6	379864	10.3	1407509	38.1	1887513	51.0	3 697 861	100.0
2001	645941	17.6	2560588	69.9	356437	9.7	99010	2.7	0	0.0	3 016 035	82.4
2002	3639946	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2003	2120643	59.1	1466942	40.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 466 942	40.9
2004	1651664	46.3	1907000	53.5	8164	0.2	278	0.0	0	0.0	1 915 442	53.7
2005	3557850	99.9	3274	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 274	0.1

	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	1255389	35.7	2261175	64.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 261 175	64.3
2007	3139699	89.8	354711	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	354 711	10.2
2008	138201	4.0	1425855	41.0	1496962	43.1	278673	8.0	136532	3.9	3 338 022	96.0
2009	3191718	92.8	246043	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	246 043	7.2
2010	3429373	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	674949	19.9	1367515	40.4	602504	17.8	644247	19.0	99214	2.9	2 713 480	80.1
2012	2613682	78.0	736031	22.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736 031	22.0
2013	1660782	50.0	1509097	45.4	153555	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 662 652	50.0
2014	3301456	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2015	3205387	98.0	66506	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66 506	2.0
2016	3186567	98.0	63735	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63 735	2.0
2017	3205959	99.5	16867	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16 867	0.5
2018	3191086	100.0	736	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	736	0.0
2019	1056134	33.3	1767161	55.8	344792	10.9	487	0.0	0	0.0	2 112 440	66.7
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

The year 2011 is among the ten warmest years since the beginning of regular meteorological observations. In fact, the 13 warmest years occurred in the 15 years between 1997 and 2011. Average annual temperatures in Bulgaria in 2009, 2010 and 2011 were more than 1°C above the climatic norm for the country of 10.5°. 2011 is the 14th year in a row with temperatures higher than usual for the country. Source: https://eea.government.bg/bg/soer/2011/climate/climate1 (in bulgarian)

General comments

We preferred to use to the default data, as a responsible organization for national data suppling is the National meteorological and hydrological institute.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .48		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

No data Supplied for this indicator for Bulgaria. In future reports we will try to provide data.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

Bulgaria has a “Long-term strategy for the mitigation of climate change until 2050 for the Republic of Bulgaria”
https://www.moew.government.bg/static/media/ups/articles/attachments/BG%20LTS%202050573839cd4d01854ef8b597881fde2256.pdf

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 .9364	0 .93014	0 .93748	
2001	0 .93613	0 .93026	0 .93706	
2002	0 .93586	0 .93	0 .93665	
2003	0 .9356	0 .92972	0 .93639	
2004	0 .93558	0 .92866	0 .93611	
2005	0 .93557	0 .92823	0 .93585	
2006	0 .93556	0 .92749	0 .93559	
2007	0 .93556	0 .92742	0 .93558	
2008	0 .93556	0 .92641	0 .93557	
2009	0 .93555	0 .92583	0 .93596	
2010	0 .93555	0 .92507	0 .93655	
2011	0 .93555	0 .92456	0 .93679	
2012	0 .93555	0 .92408	0 .93748	
2013	0 .93555	0 .92298	0 .93797	
2014	0 .93554	0 .92218	0 .9384	
2015	0 .93554	0 .9205	0 .9386	
2016	0 .93553	0 .92013	0 .93924	
2017	0 .93552	0 .91918	0 .9401	
2018	0 .93552	0 .91831	0 .94052	
2019	0 .93551	0 .91823	0 .94099	
2020	0 .93551	0 .9172	0 .94141	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

The data фор тхе Red List Index for the last 20 years are within the limits of the upper and lower bands. The trends is consistent and no sharps changes are seen. There is a Red Book of the Republic of Bulgaria. This is a joint publication of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Environment and Water. The book is available online: http://e-ecodb.bas.bg/rdb/en/

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	12.41	12 .26	12 .41	
2001	14.35	14 .2	14 .35	
2002	27.23	27 .08	27 .23	
2003	27.23	27 .08	27 .23	
2004	27.24	27 .09	27 .24	
2005	27.7	27 .55	27 .7	
2006	27.78	27 .63	27 .78	
2007	95.38	95 .38	95 .38	
2008	95.73	95 .73	95 .73	
2009	95.73	95 .73	95 .73	
2010	95.73	95 .73	95 .73	
2011	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2012	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2013	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2014	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2015	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2016	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2017	95.74	95 .74	95 .74	
2018	96.61	96 .61	96 .61	
2019	96.61	96 .61	96 .61	
2020	96.61	96 .61	96 .61	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

We used the default data, as Protected Areas Coverage (%) is in the SDG database (SDG indicator 15.1.2b). The presented national-level value are within the upper and lower bounds.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

No voluntary targets are available, because in Bulgaria, the register of protected areas is available. It provides the ability to search by various criteria and display information about them. It is developed in order to declared territories within the Law on Protected Areas, part of the European ecological network NATURA 2000, and the Law on Biological Diversity. The register maintains up-to-date data on the characteristics of each protected territory or protected zone officially announced by order of the Minister of Environment and Water. This data includes: a unique identification code; name; category; current area (in ha); location - lands, municipalities, regions; No. and date of the announcement and change orders; State Gazette number and date; current prohibitions and regimes; purpose and subject of announcement; overlap with other protected objects; site map; photo of some objects. Online information is available: https://eea.government.bg/zpo/bg/result1.jsp

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 ≈

we do not have the required information

As it is the first report for Bulgaria, we do not have the required information.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
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	

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

General comments

As it is the first report for Bulgaria, we do not have the required information. For the next report the relative information would be supplied.

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 ∾

As it is the first report for Bulgaria, we do not have the required information.

As it is the first report for Bulgaria, we do not have the required information.

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

In the frame of different national financial instruments – an indirect targets of the convention are funded – for example afforestation, erosion control, management of the protected territories.

General comments

In the frame of different national financial instruments – an indirect targets of the convention are funded – for example afforestation, erosion control, management of the protected territories. At the current report we have not exact data.

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 ≈

We have no information on private resources funding the activity related to the convention.

In some cases, farmers borrow credit from the bank, for equipment and activities in unfavorable areas

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

We have no information on private resources which are listed in the Profiles of private philanthropic providers, funding the activity related to the Convention in Bulgaria. For the next report more detail search will be performed.

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?

One of the ways in which the private sector is encouraged to work for the implementation the Convention is to present the results of scientific projects at meetings with farmers.

General comments

We have no information on the private resources funding the activity related to the convention. However for the next report, the more detail search will be performed and relevant data will be supplied.

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 ∾

For the purpose of the current report, no data collected, concerning technologies to combat DLDD. For the next report period, appropriate data will be supplied.

For the purpose of the current report, no data collected, concerning technologies to combat DLDD. For the next report period, appropriate data will be supplied.

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.

At the current reporting we have not information on resources provided and received for technology transfer measures or activities.

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.

We will supply relevant information for next Report.

General comments

For the purpose of the current report, no data collected, concerning technologies to combat DLDD. For the next report period, appropriate data will be supplied.

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.

As it is the first report for Bulgaria, so we do not have the required information. For the next report the information will be collected in a appropriate way.

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.

For the next report the information will be collected in a appropriate way.

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.

For the next report the information will be collected in a appropriate way.

General comments

At the current report we have not exact data. For the next report the information will be collected in a appropriate way.

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:

We have financial mechanisms (national and international) that we could be used more purposefully and reflect them in the next report.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The question is not relevant at the current report.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The question is not relevant at the current report.

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

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

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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:

Bulgaria has traditions in rehabilitation and restoration practices in different aspects, mentioned above. We have strong regulations, control mechanisms and civil society engaged in this cause.

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

The main factors of implemented successful practices is the legislation.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The mail challenge is the keep balance between implementation the new projects and keep the nature.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

To keep community informed and include it in the processes.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

The main way to engage women and youth in SLM activities is the projects.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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?

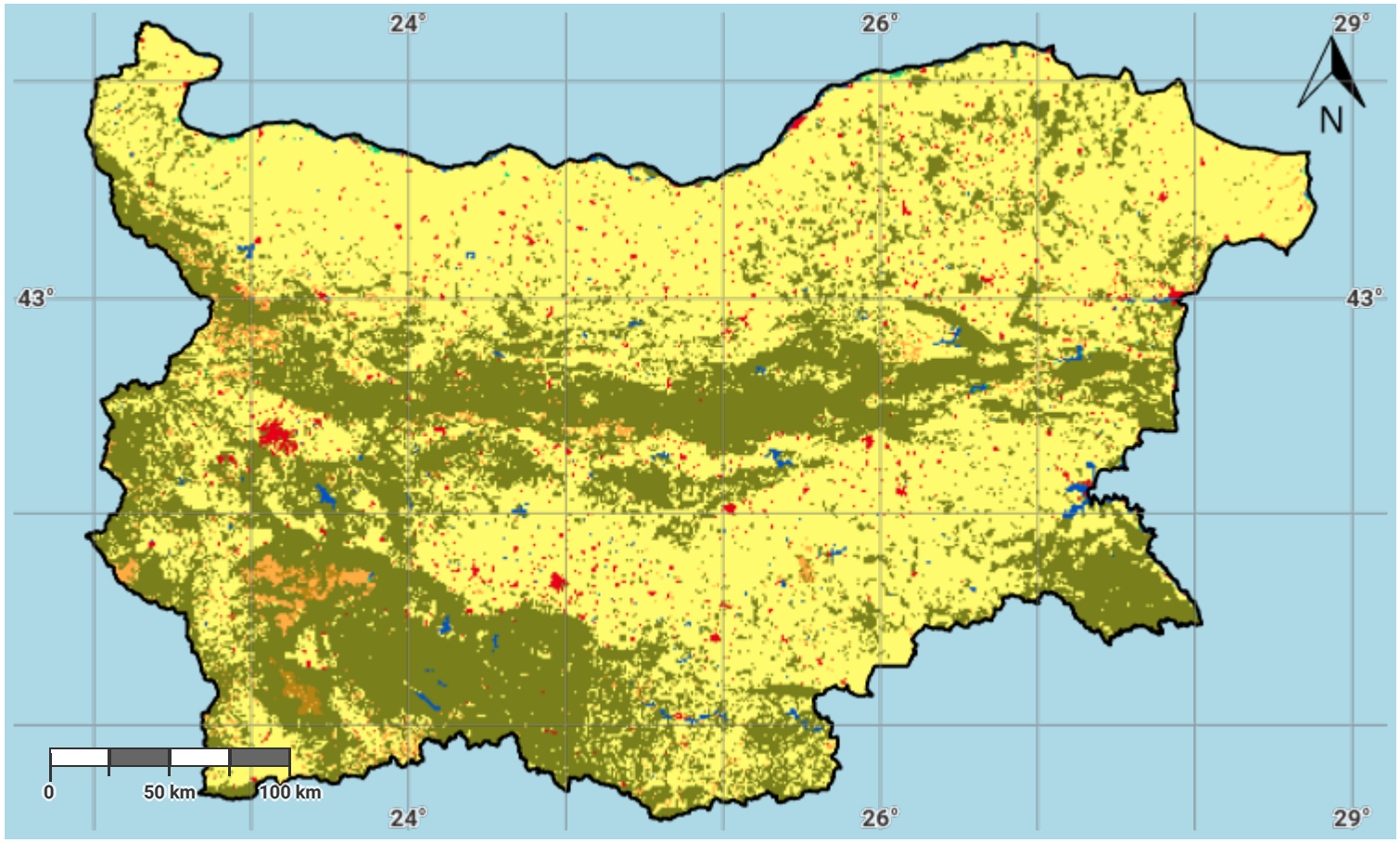
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Bulgaria – 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

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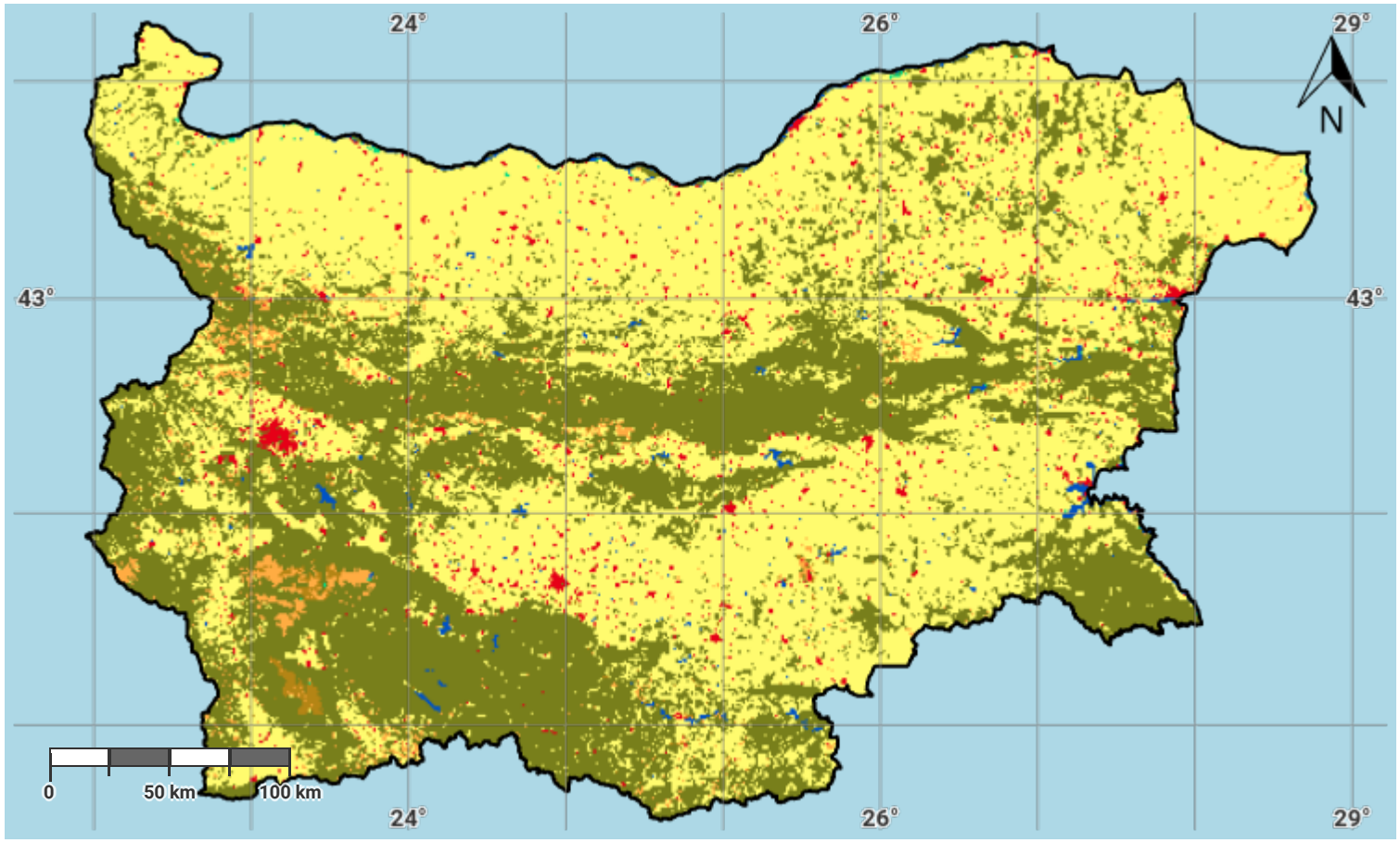
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline 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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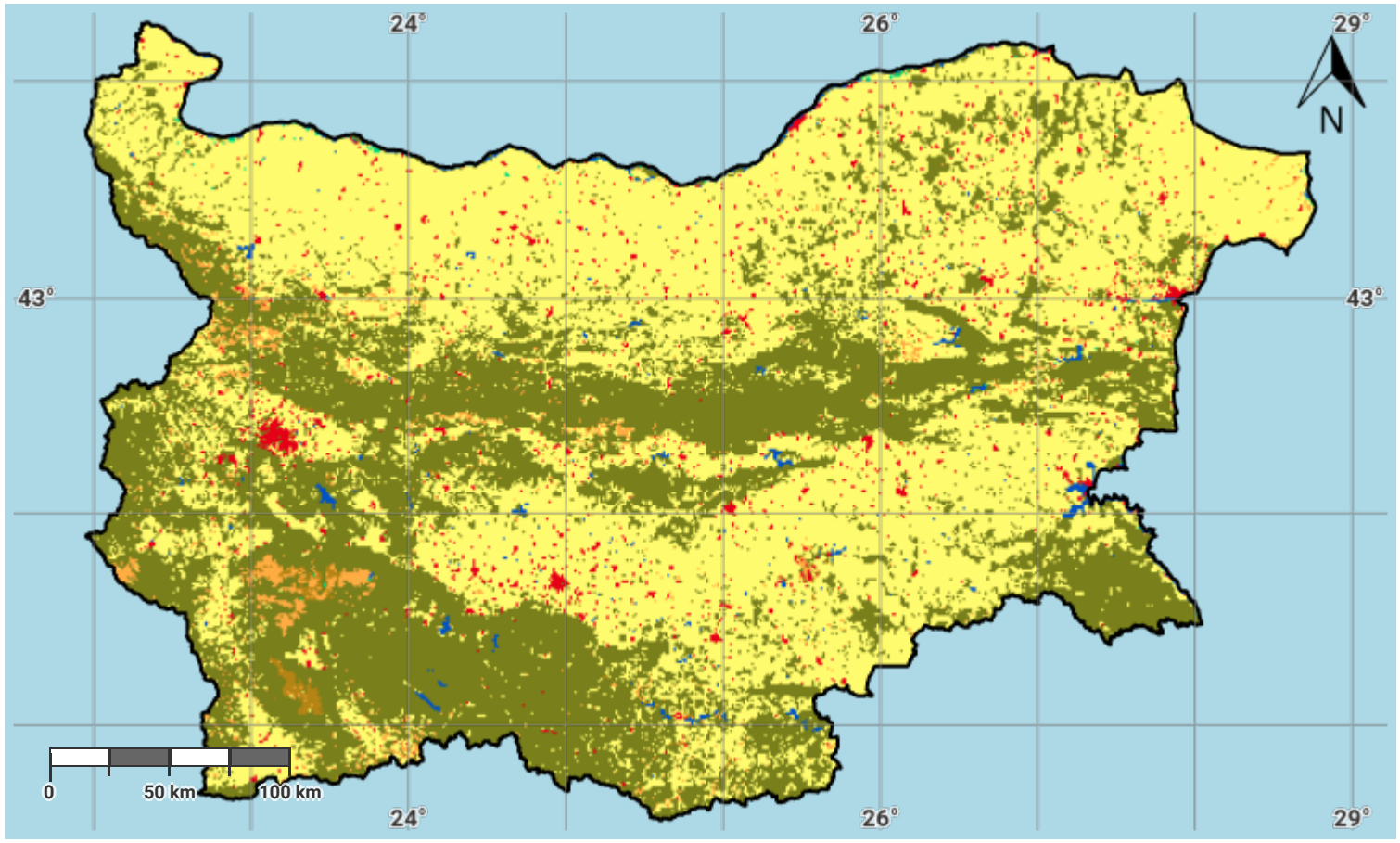
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M3

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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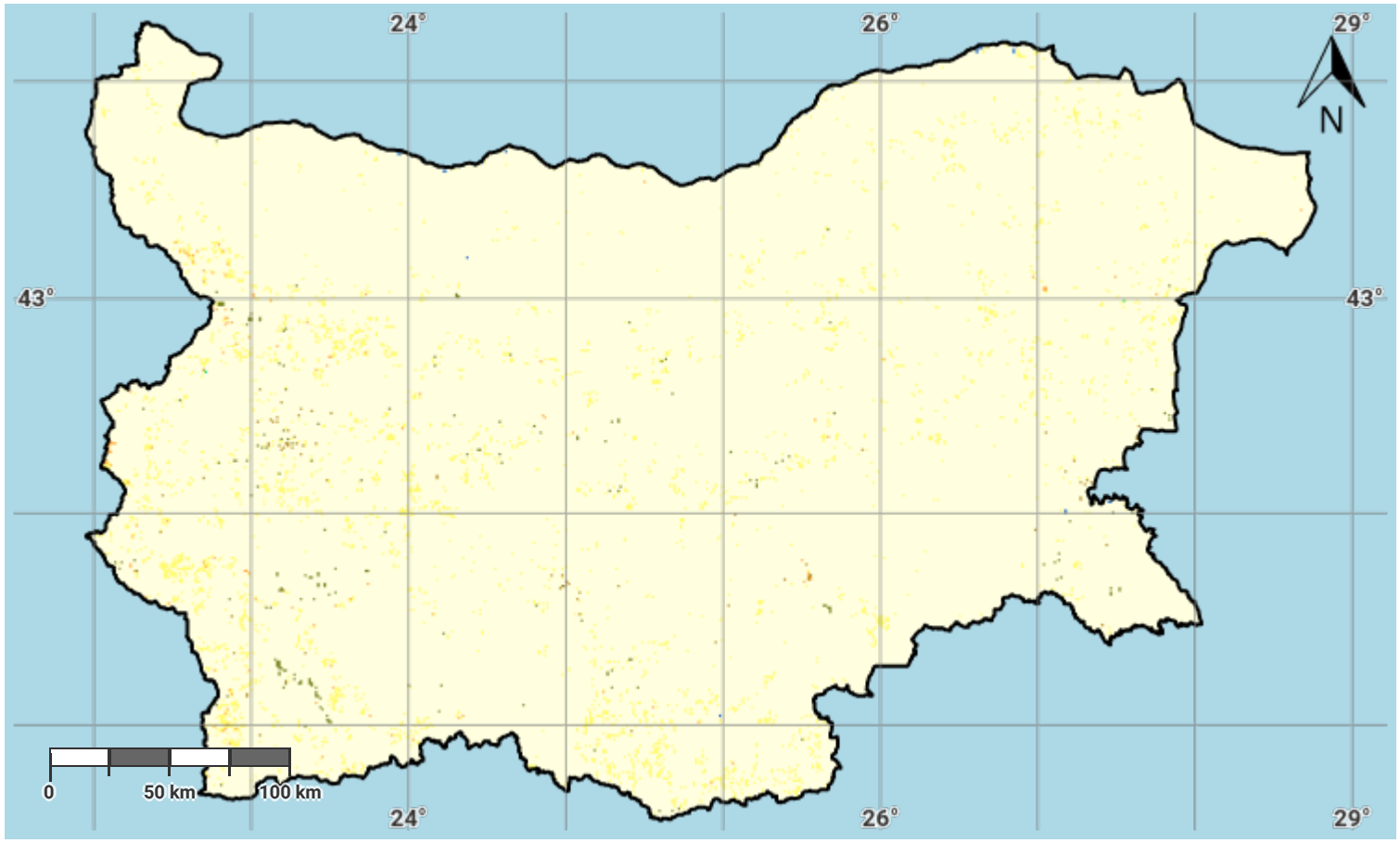
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M4

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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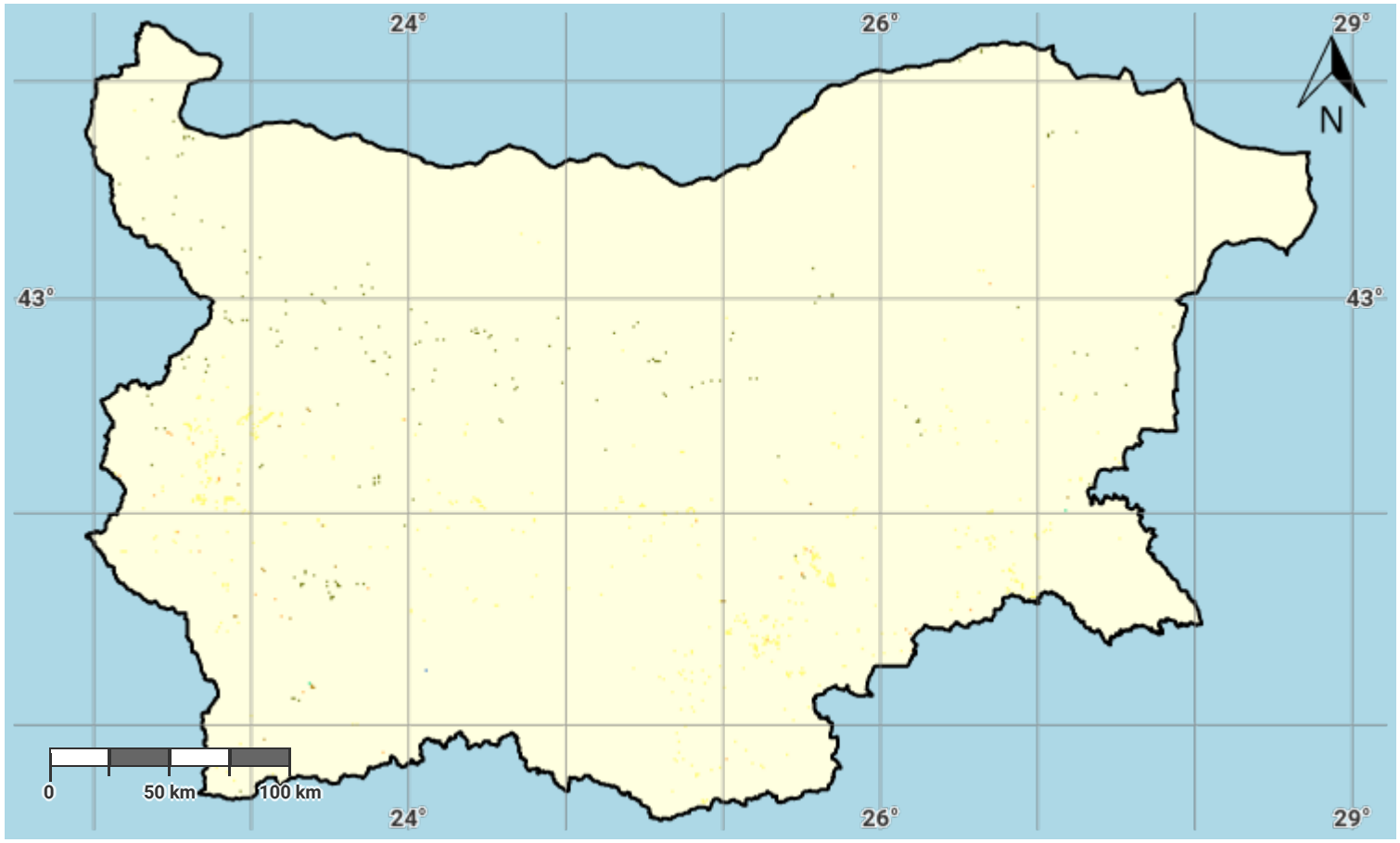
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M5

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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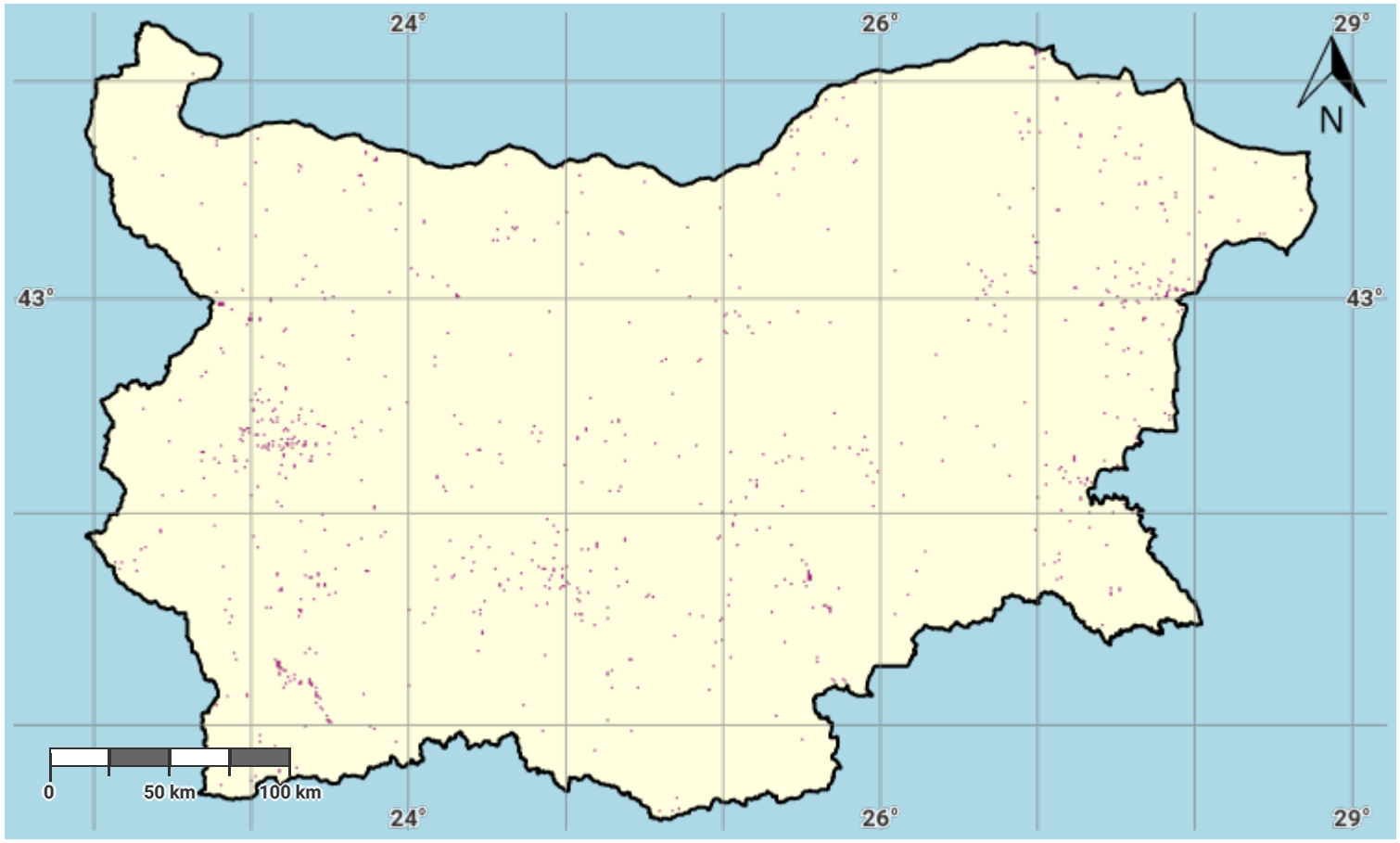
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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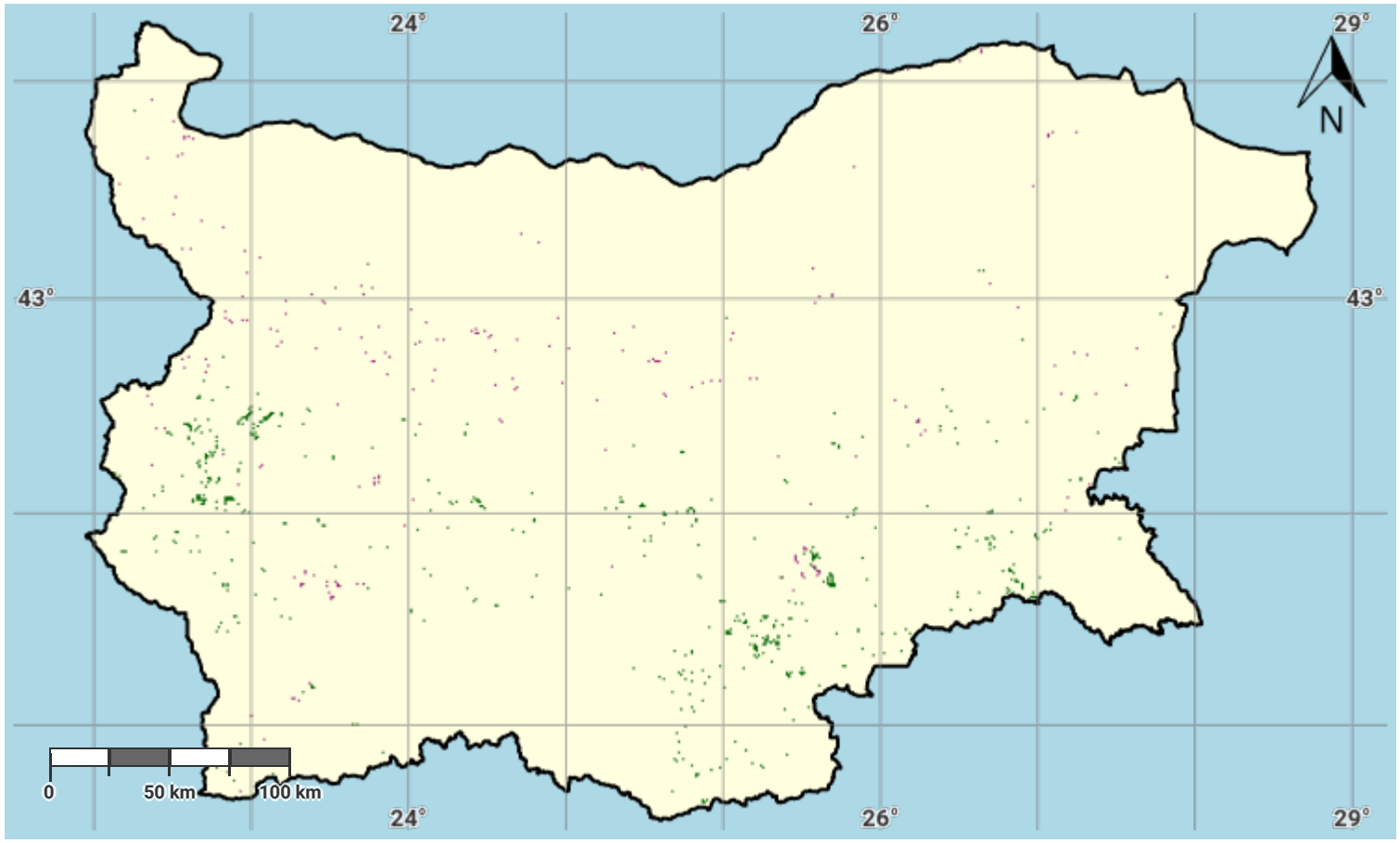
Bulgaria – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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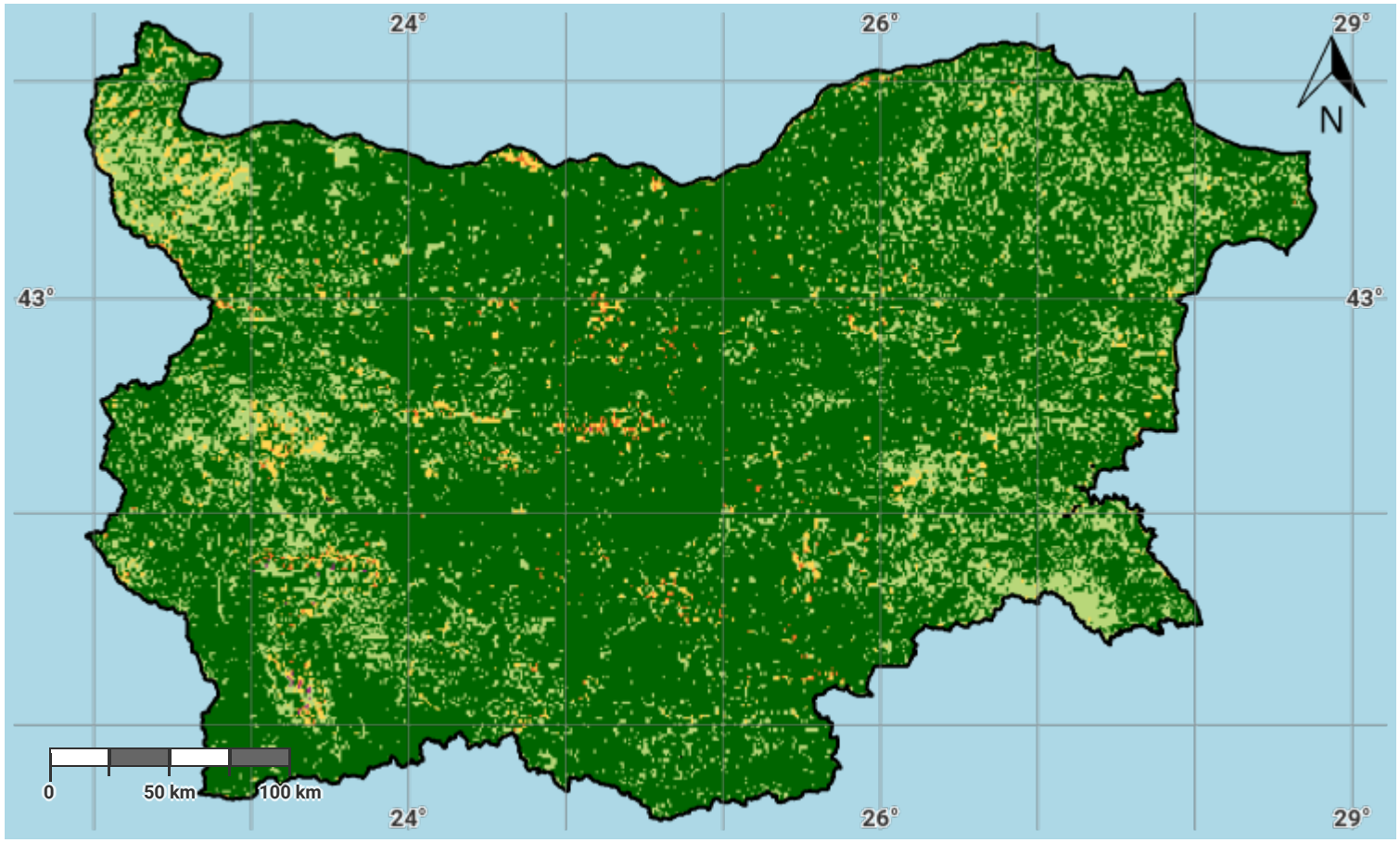
Bulgaria – SO1-2.M1

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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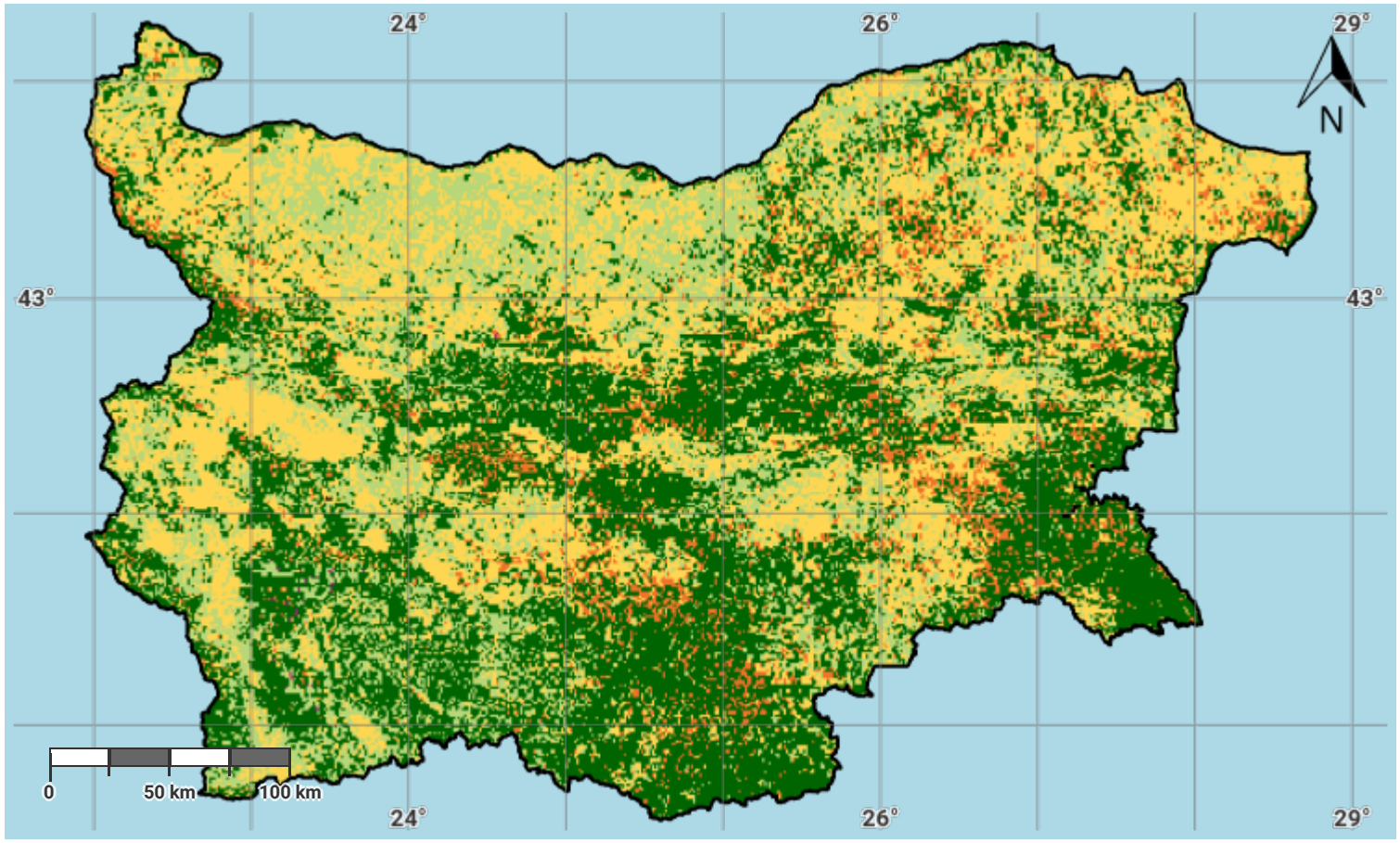
Bulgaria – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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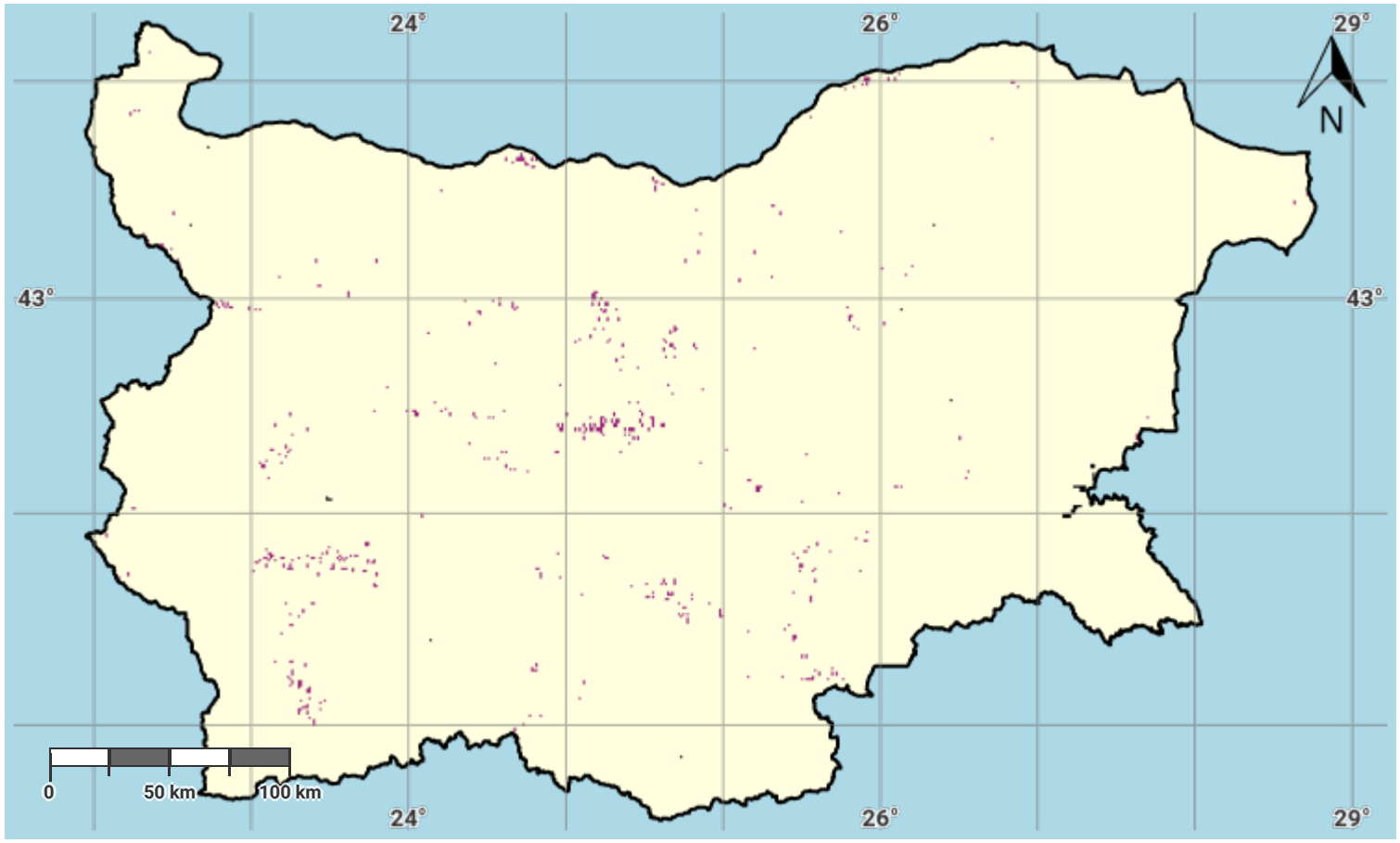
Bulgaria – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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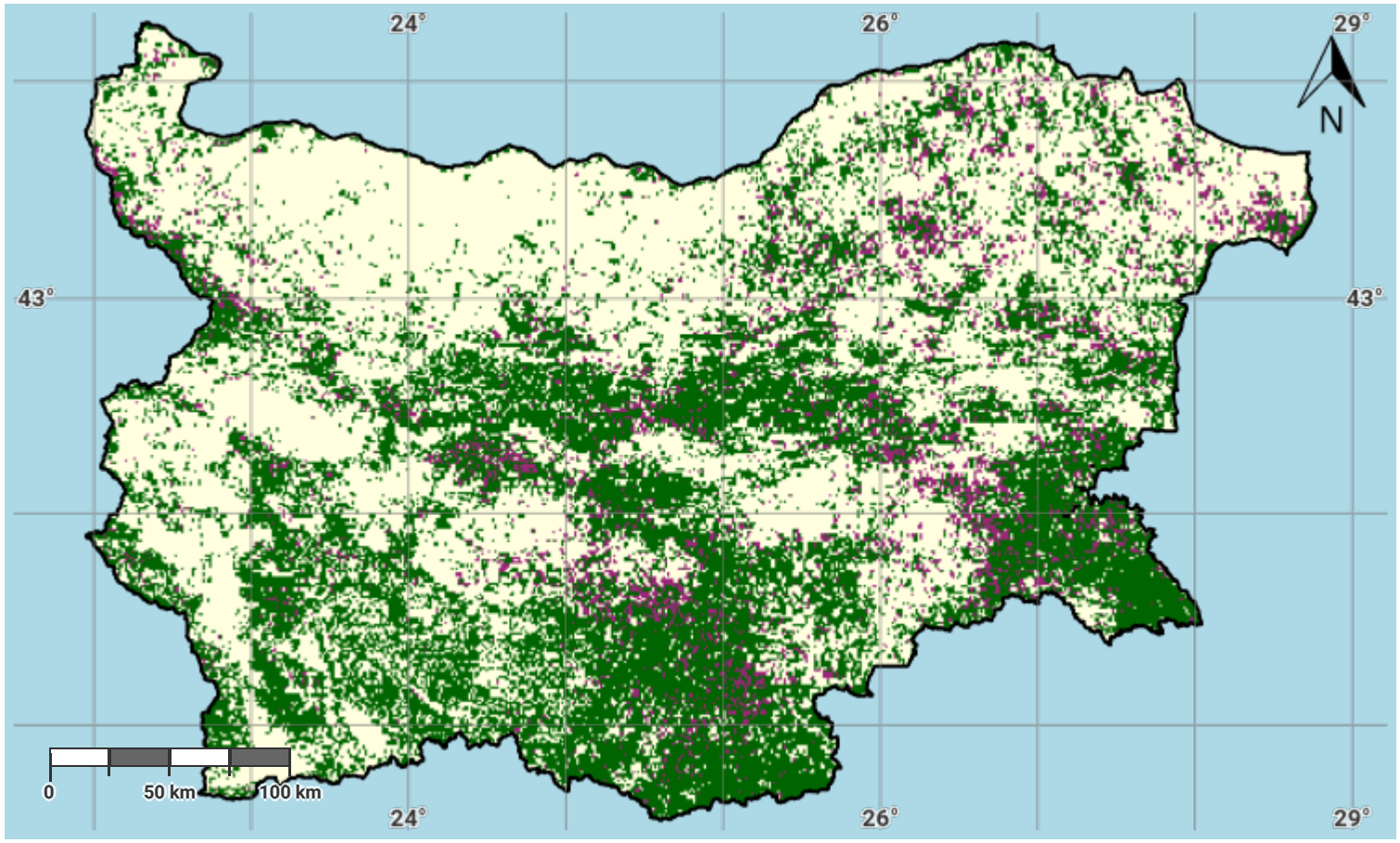
Bulgaria – SO1-2.M4

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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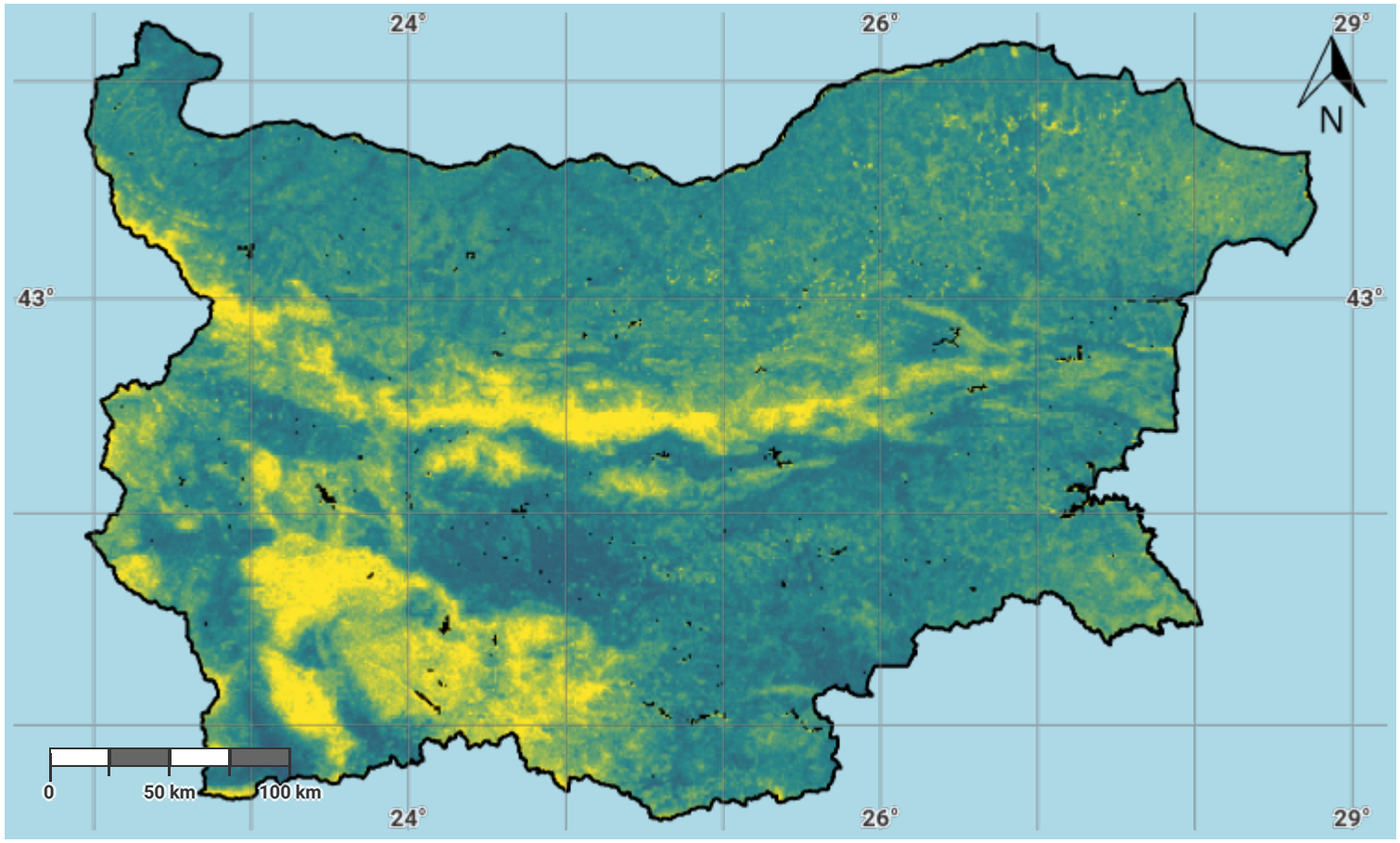
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 82.5 t/ha
- 82.5 - 165.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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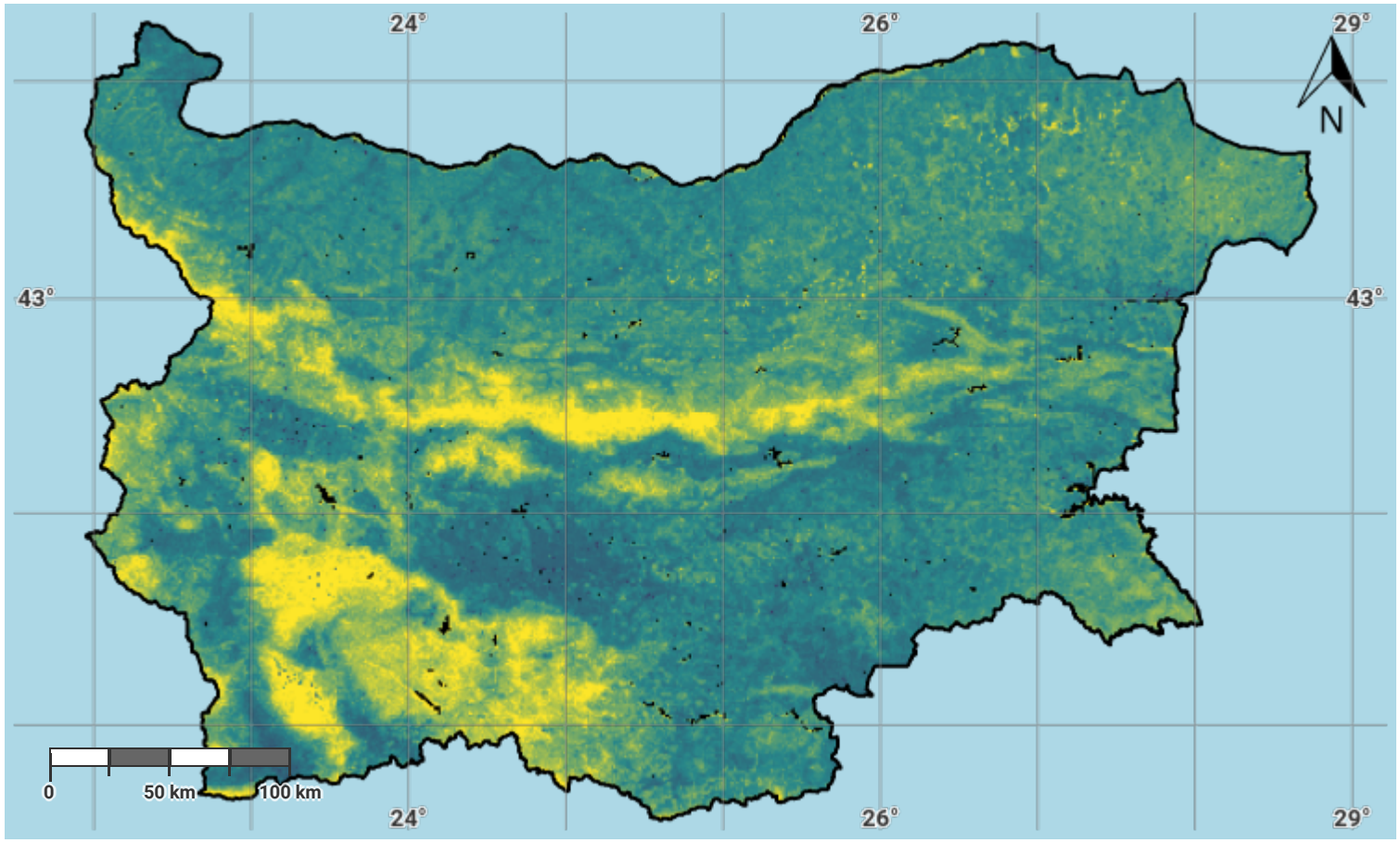
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 82.5 t/ha
- 82.5 - 165.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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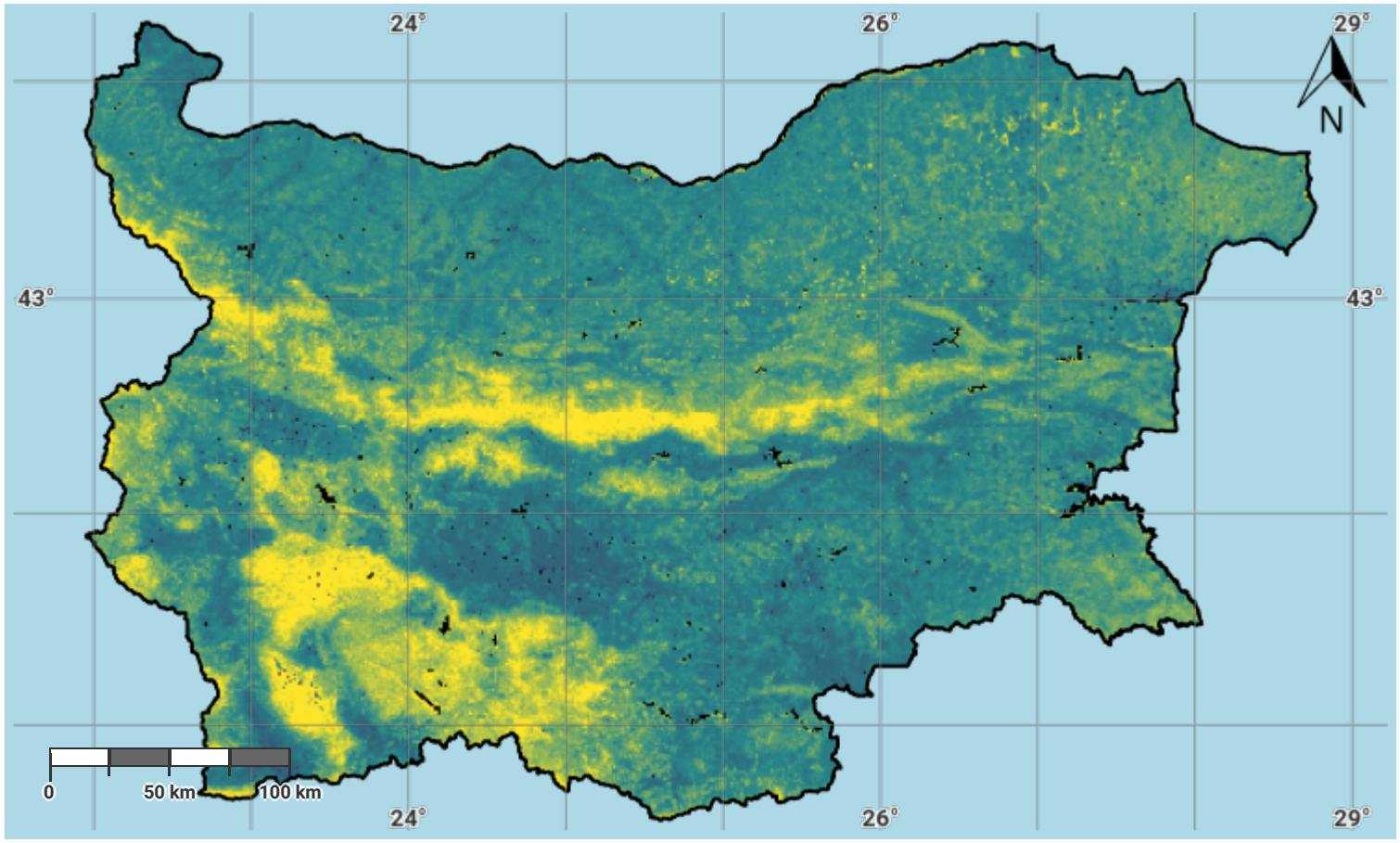
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 83.0 t/ha
- 83.0 - 166.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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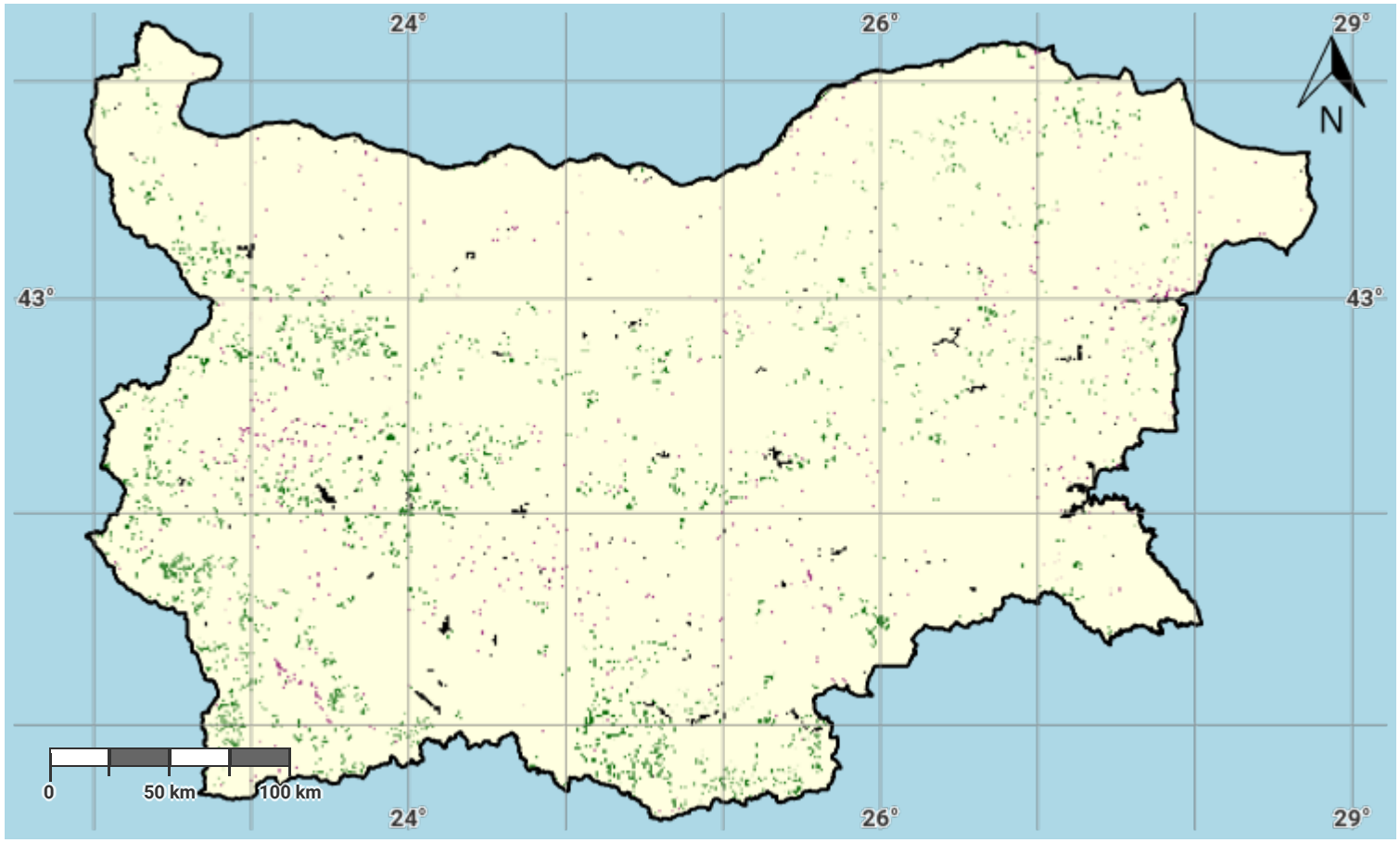
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -18.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 18.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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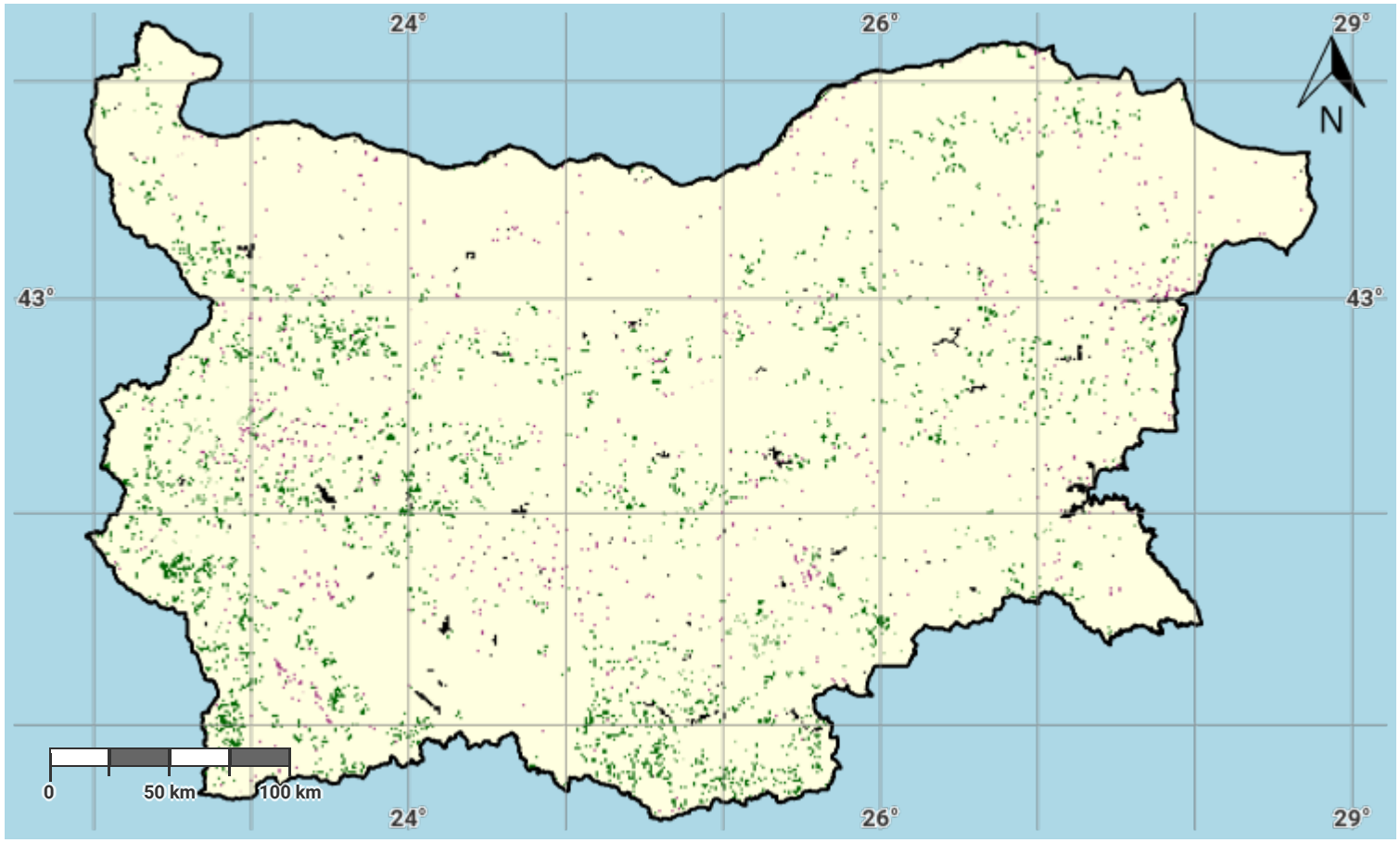
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -4.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 4.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

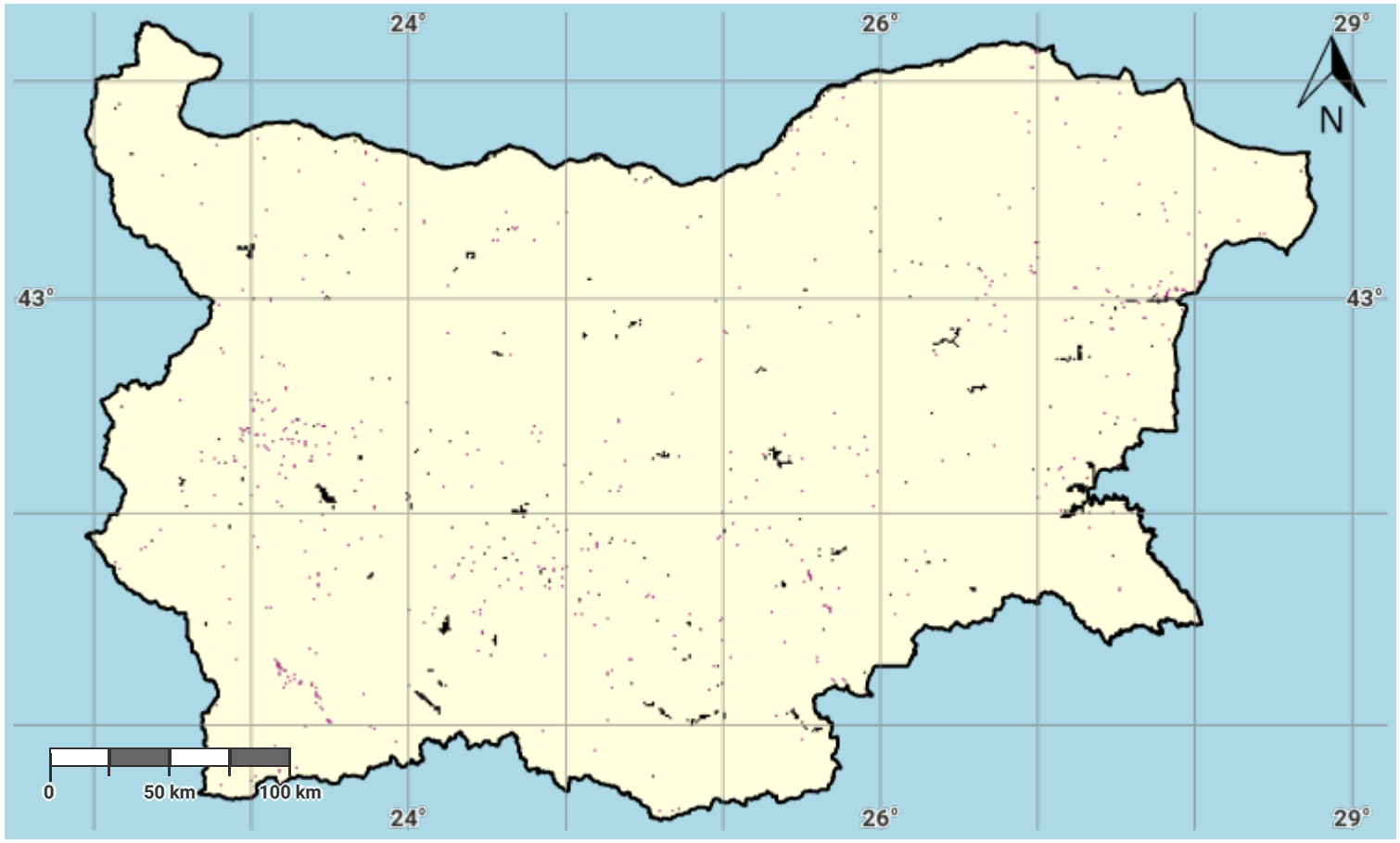
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Bulgaria – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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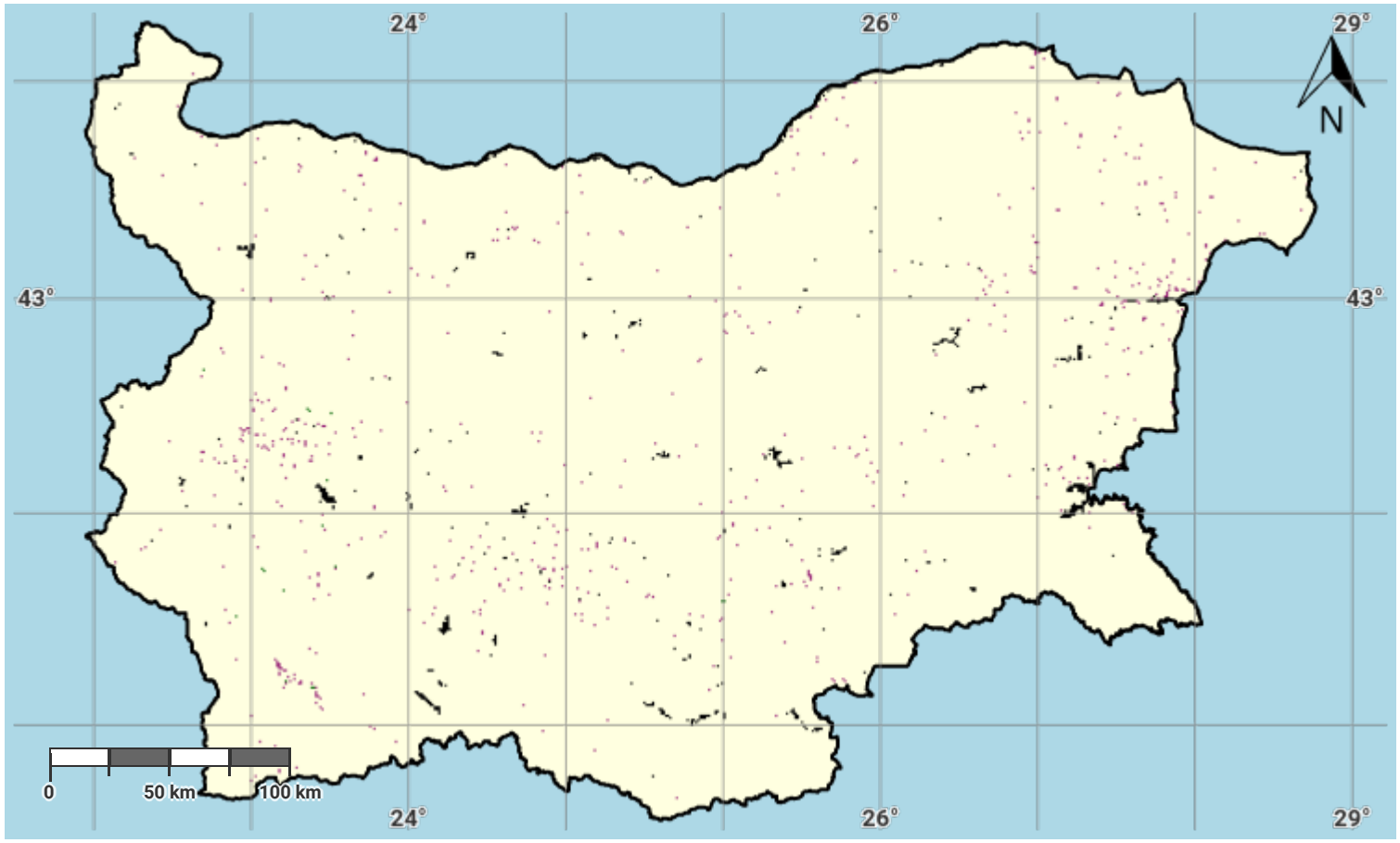
Bulgaria – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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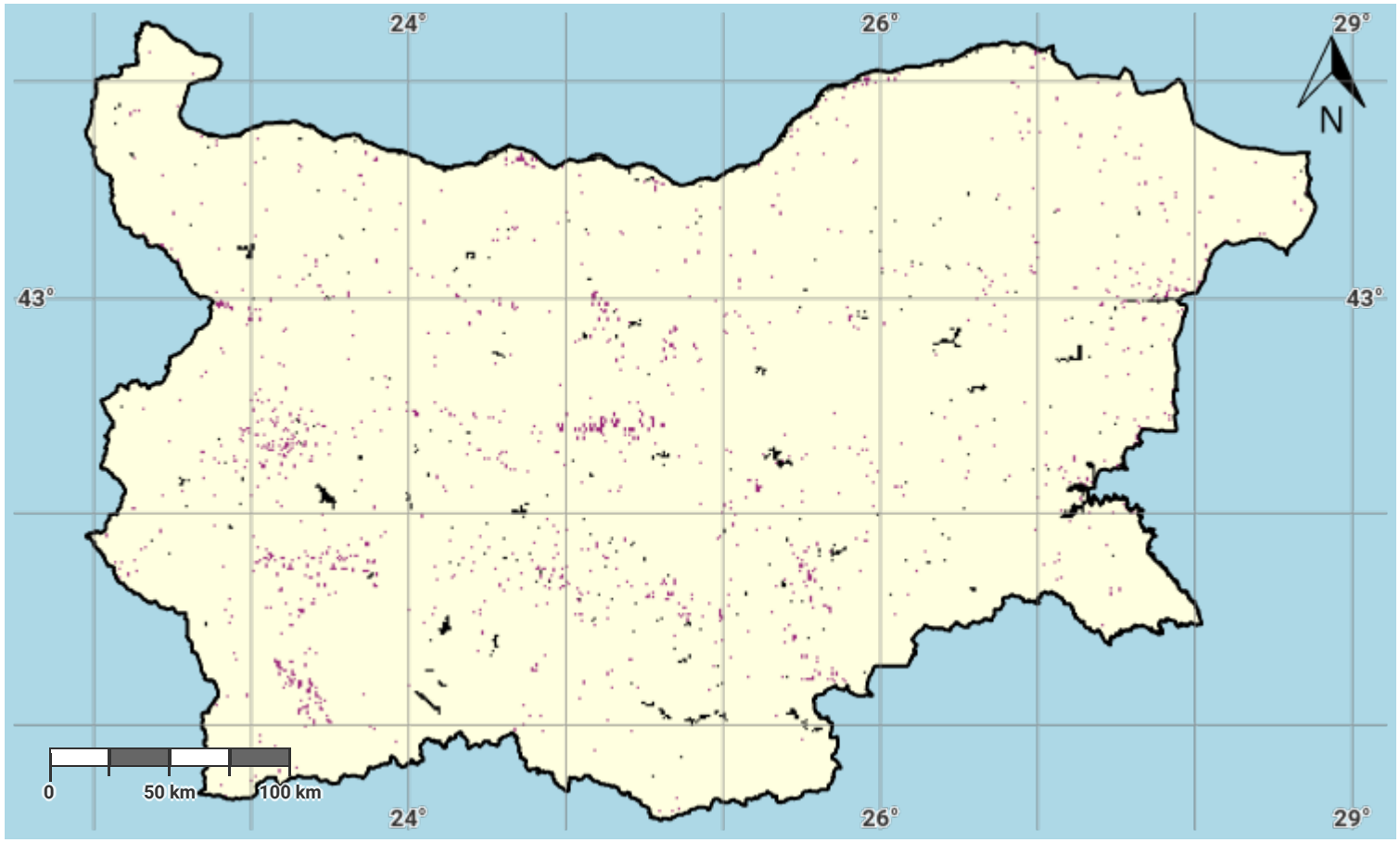
Bulgaria – SO1-4.M1

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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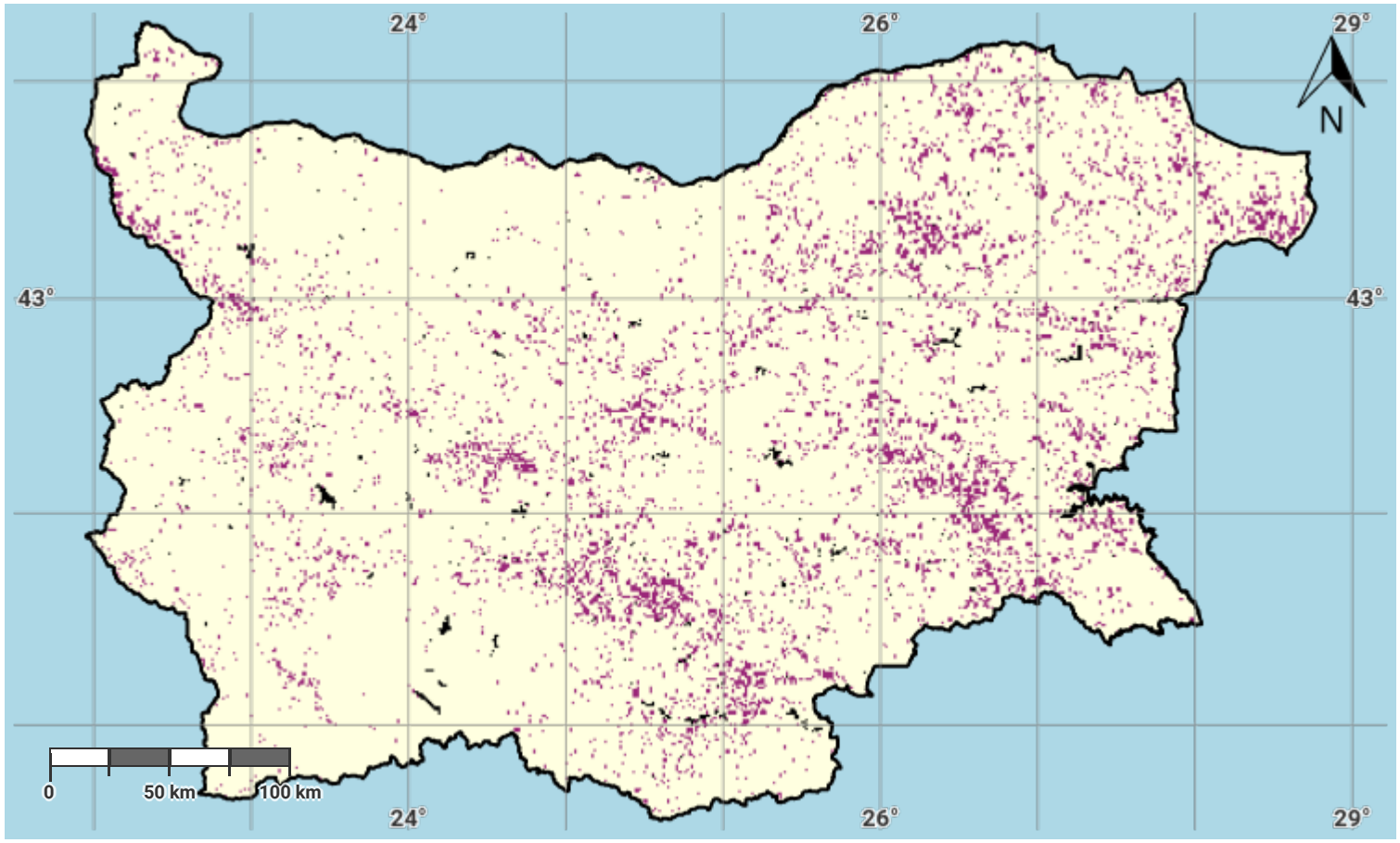
Source Data Credits

- 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

Bulgaria – 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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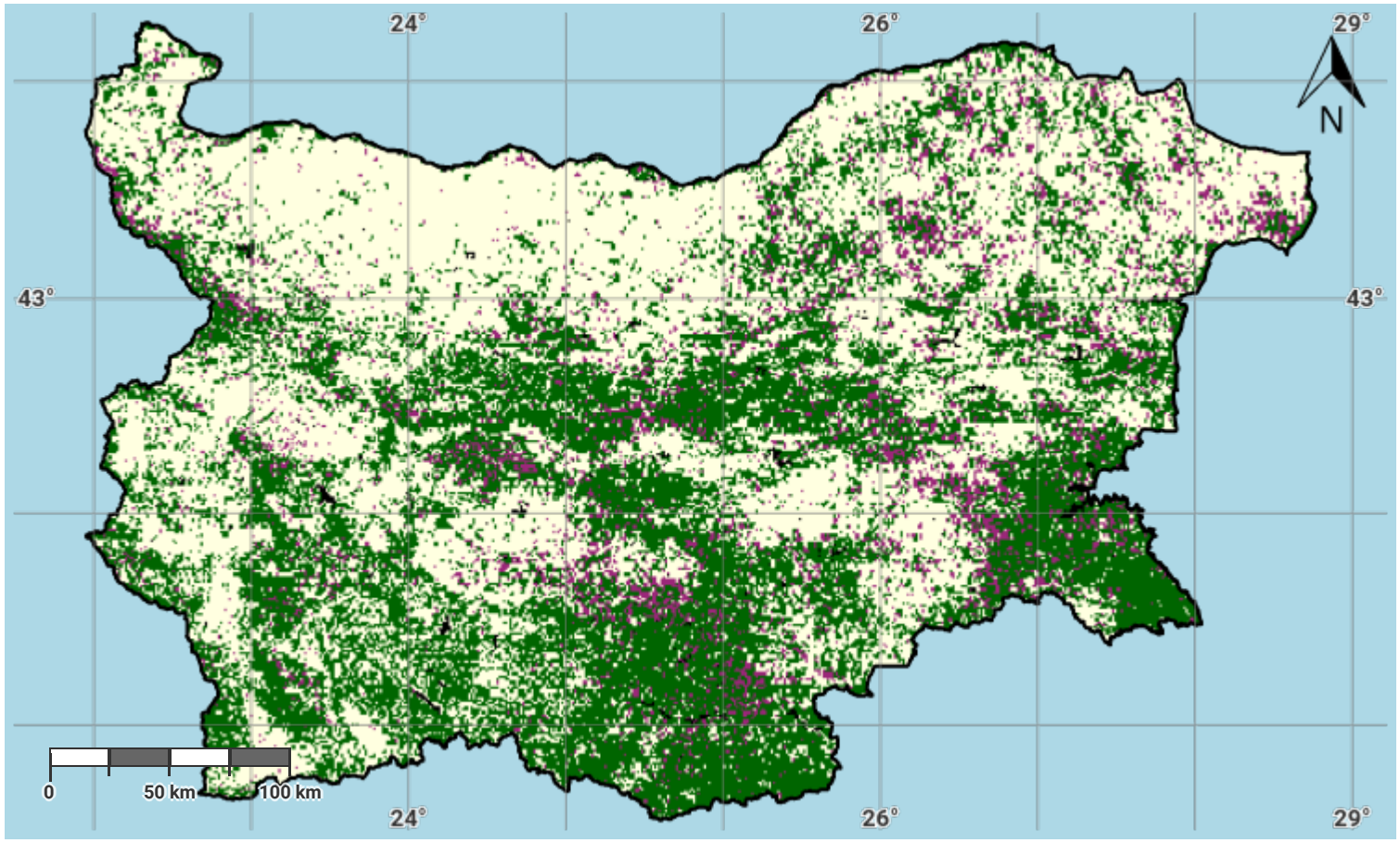
Bulgaria – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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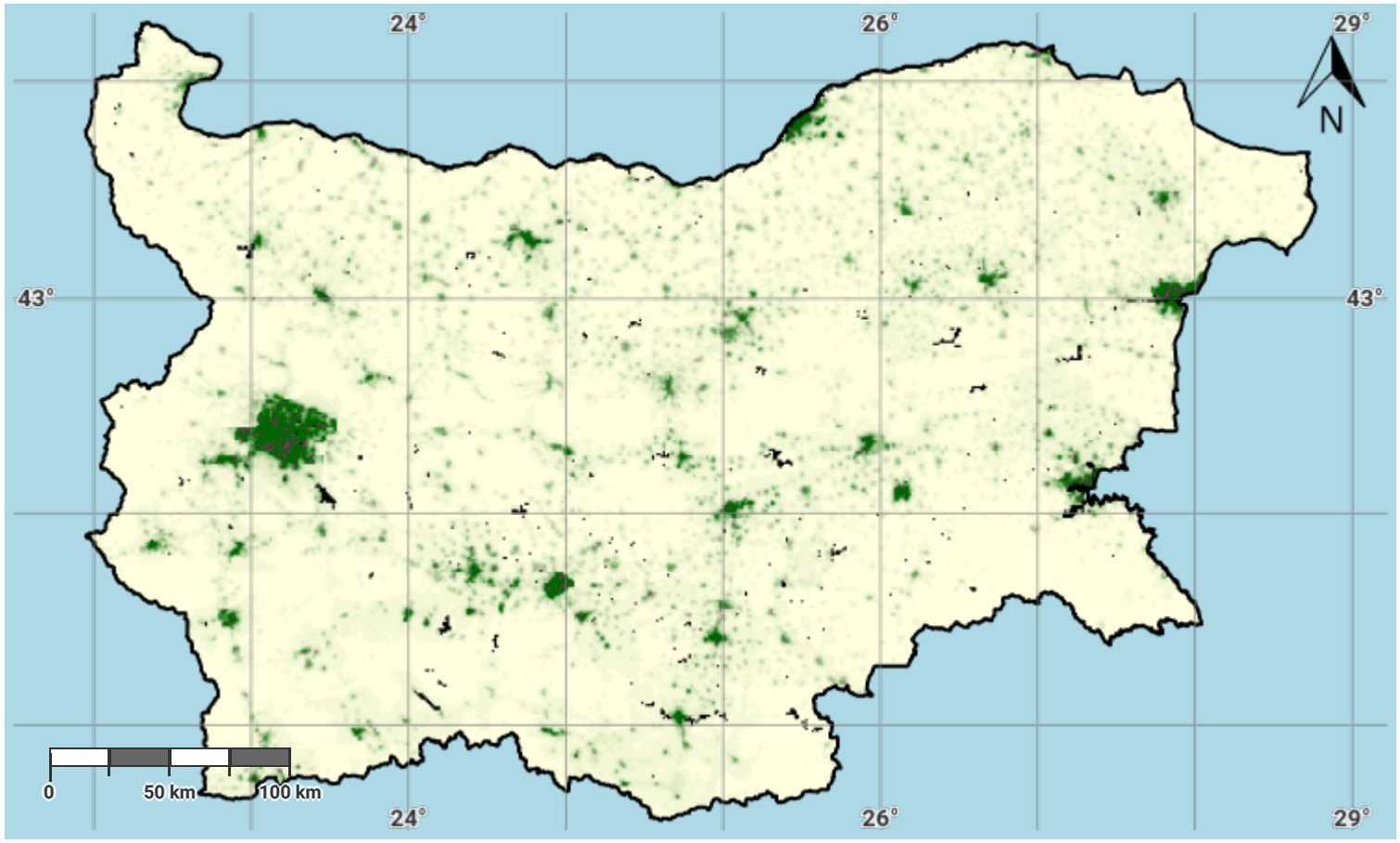
Source Data Credits

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

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 500
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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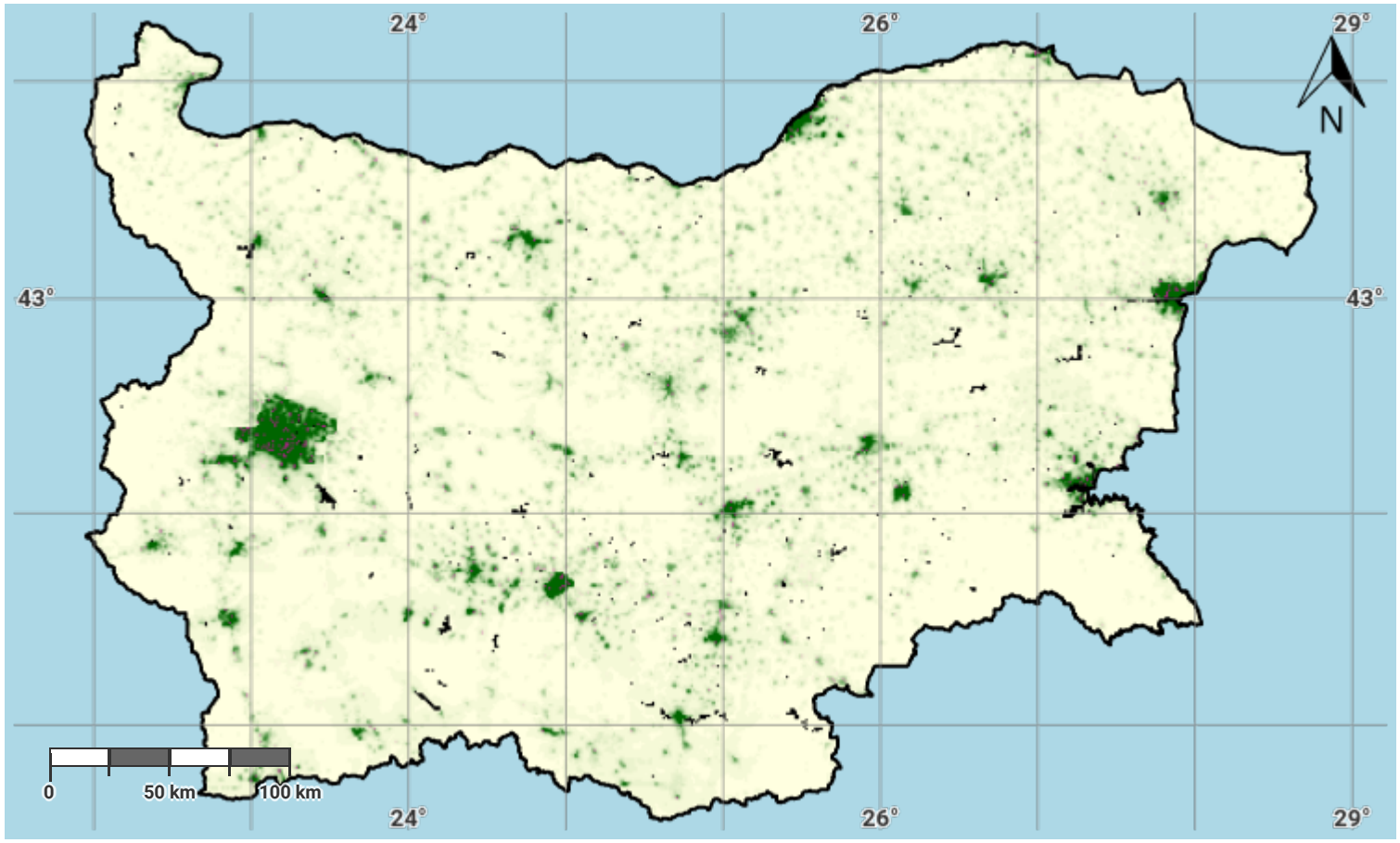
Source Data Credits

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

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 260
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 260
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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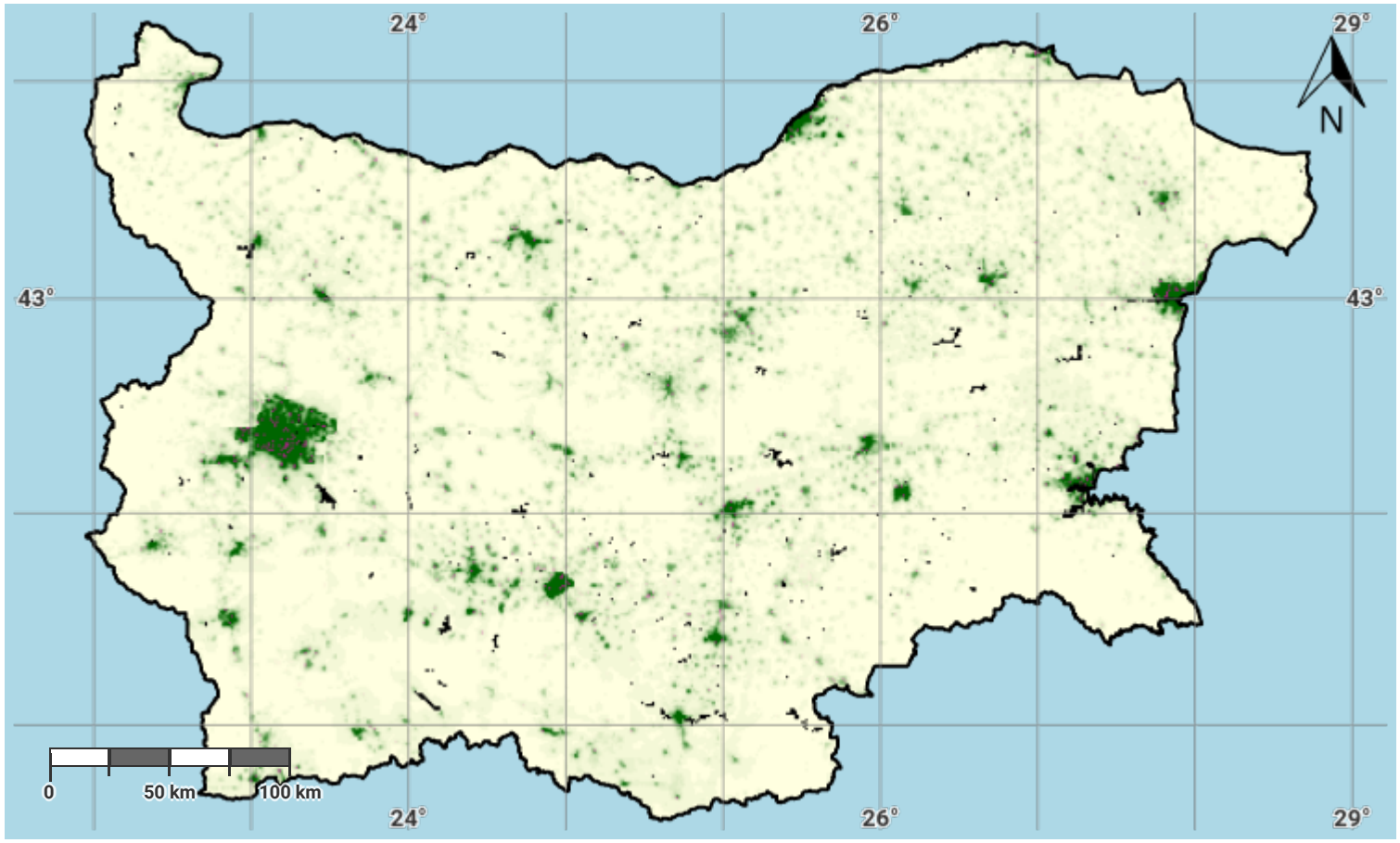
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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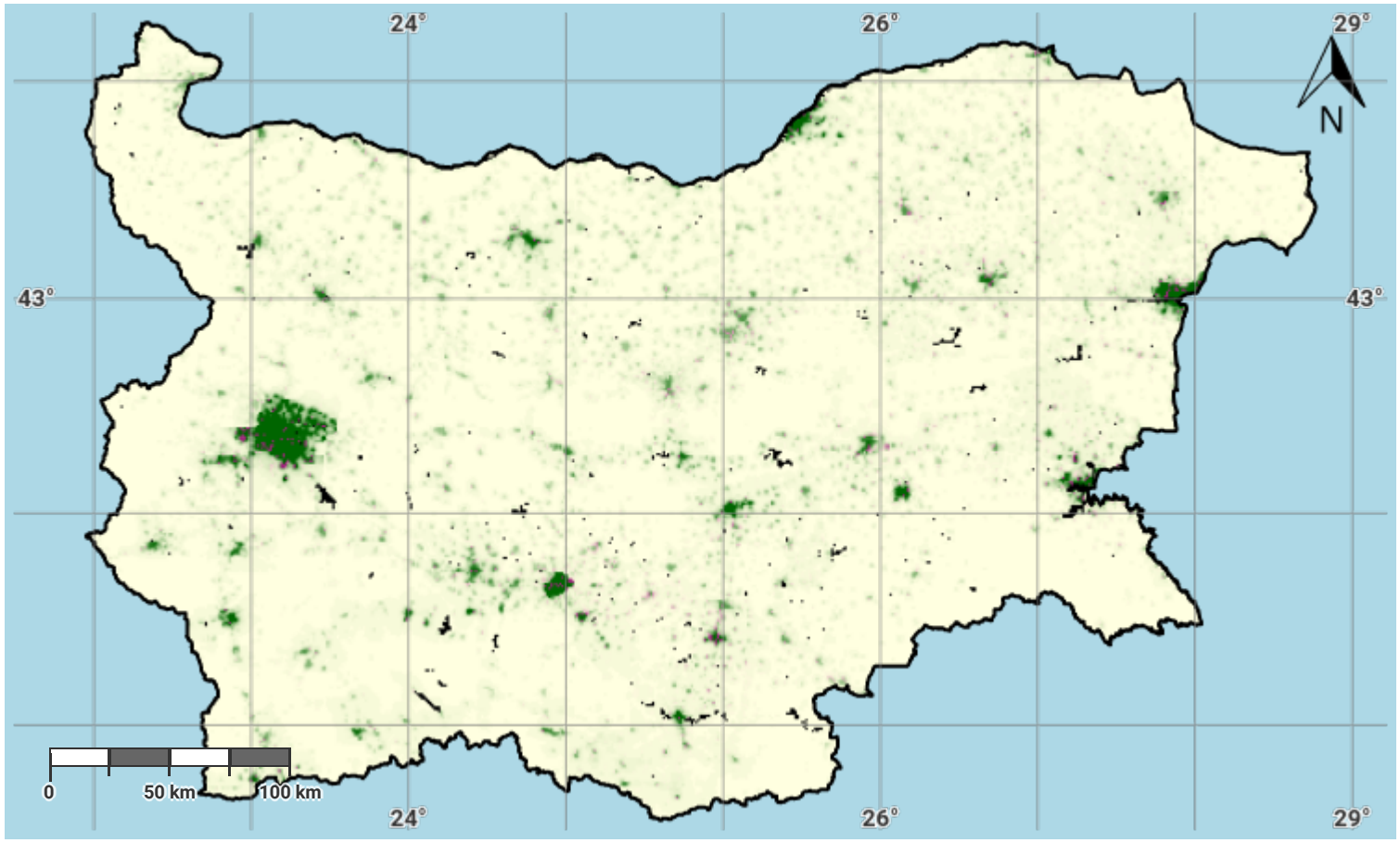
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 700
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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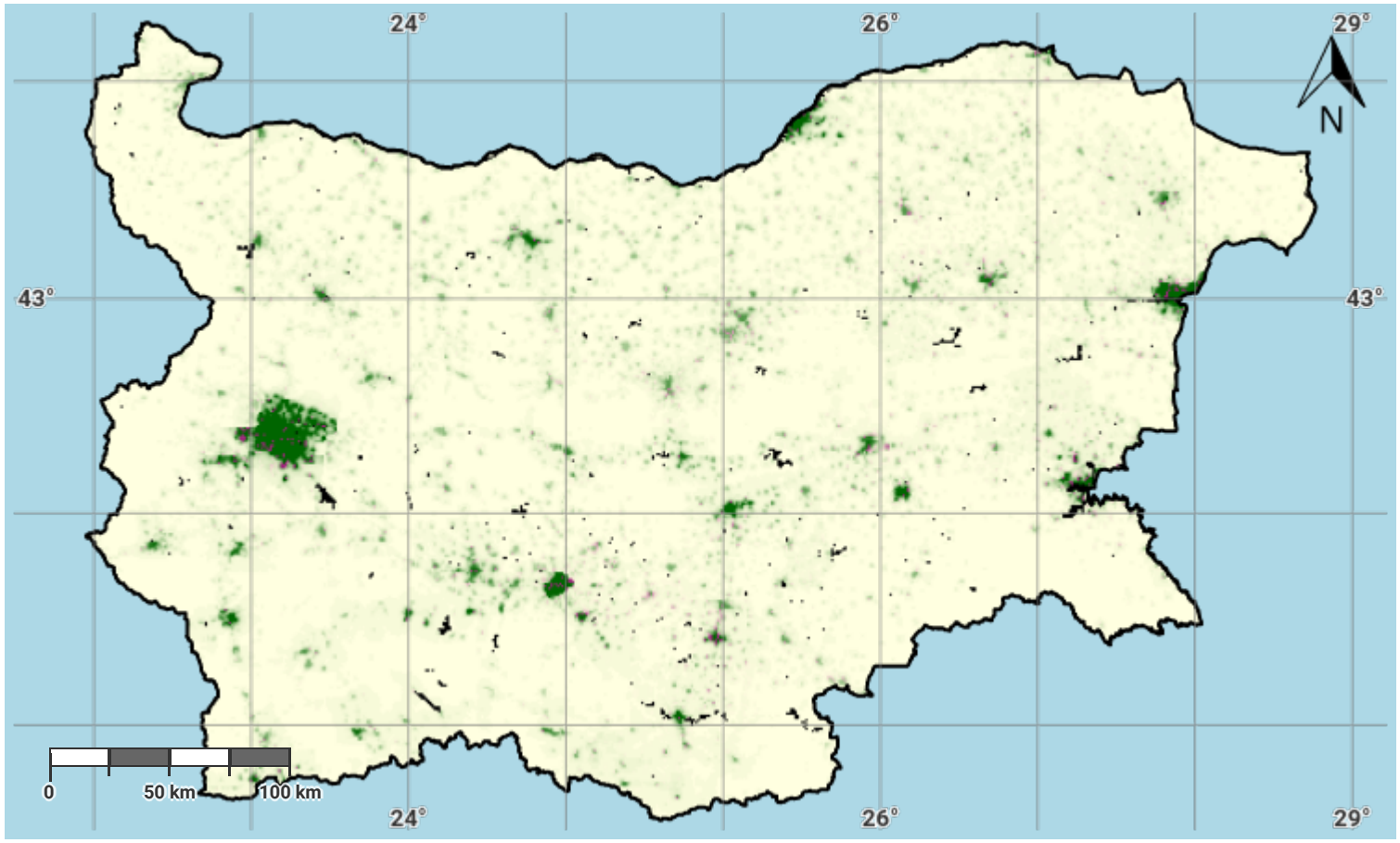
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 360
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 360
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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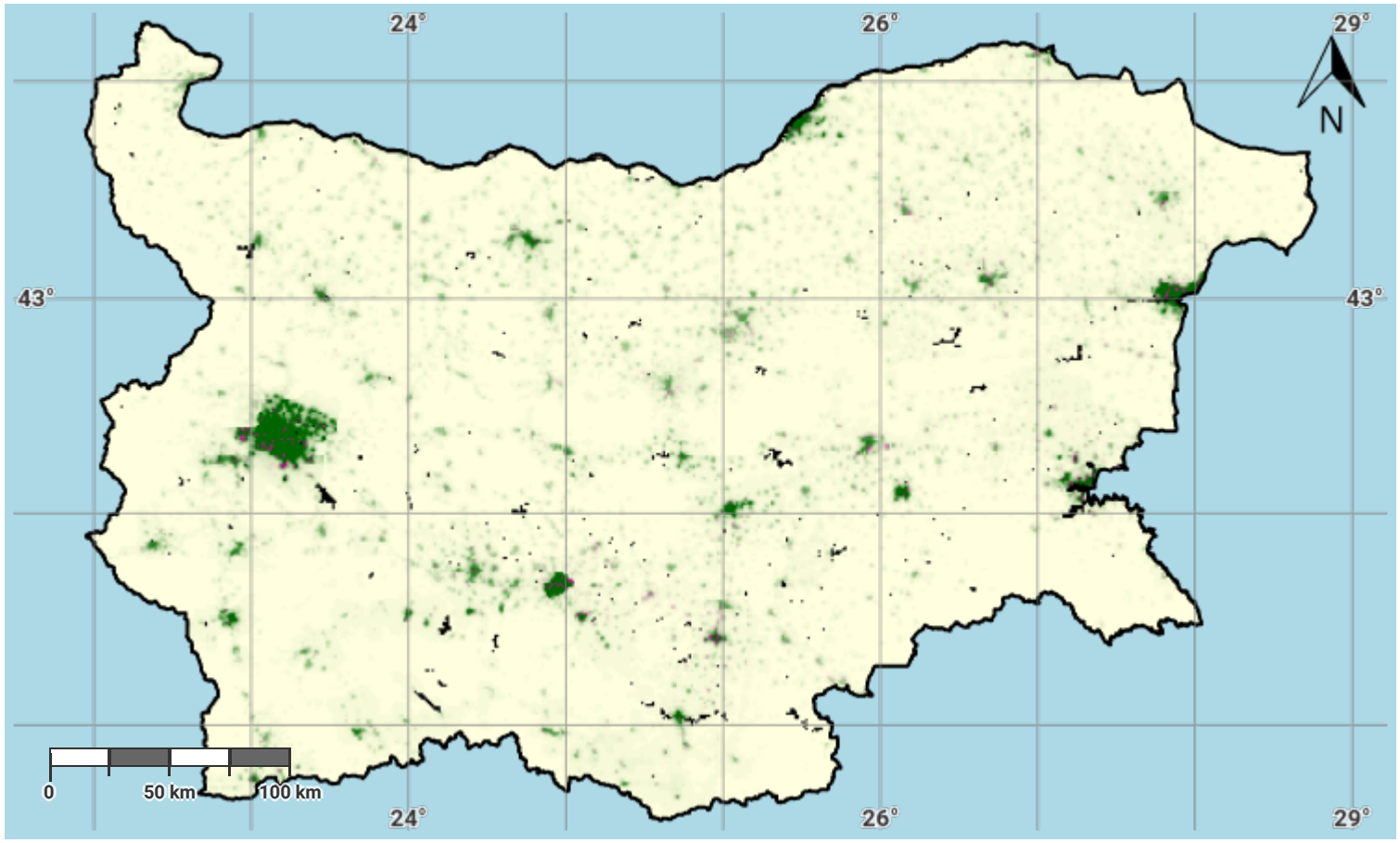
Source Data Credits

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

Bulgaria – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 360
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 360
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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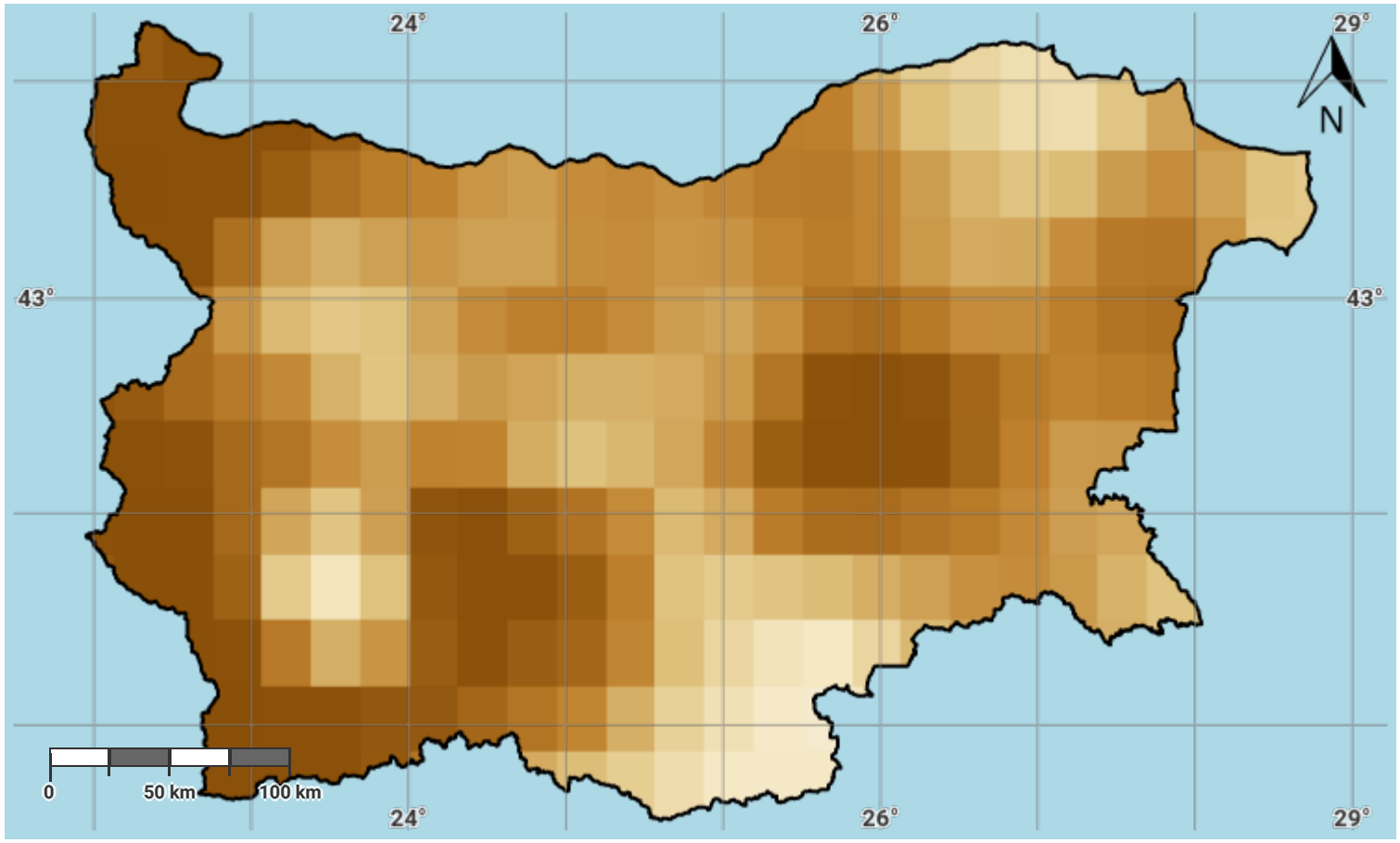
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Bulgaria – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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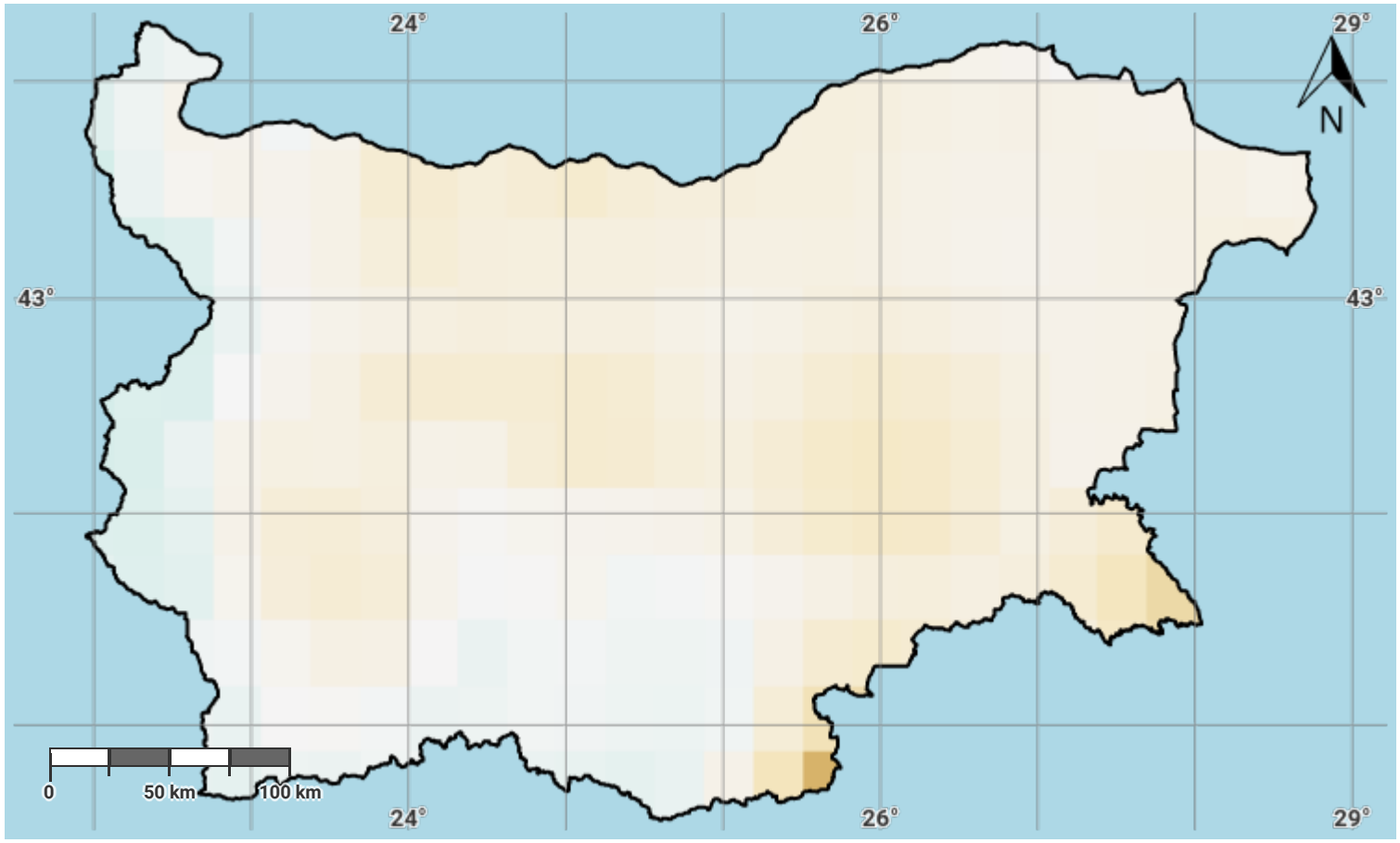
Source Data Credits

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

Bulgaria – 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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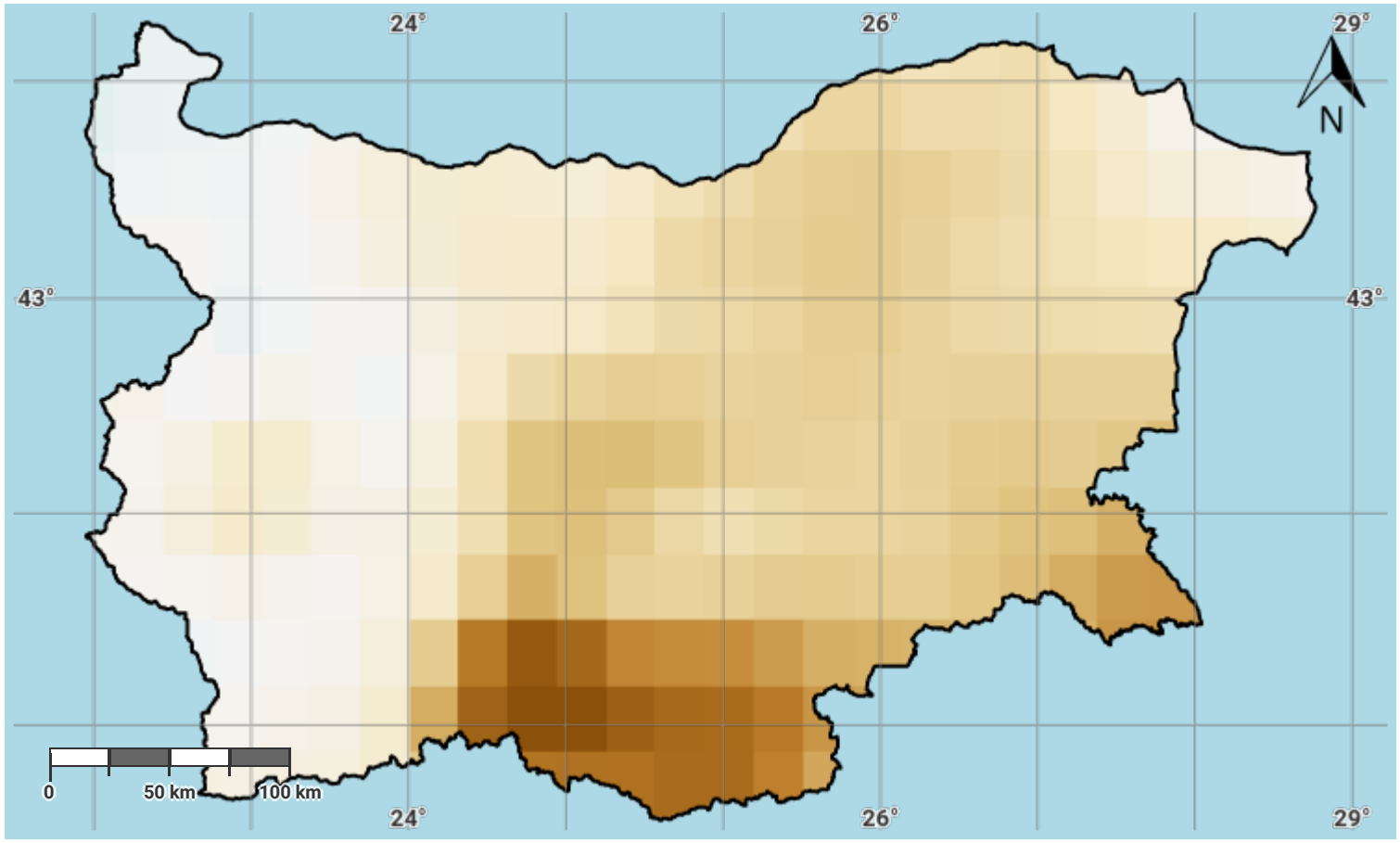
Bulgaria – SO3-1.M3

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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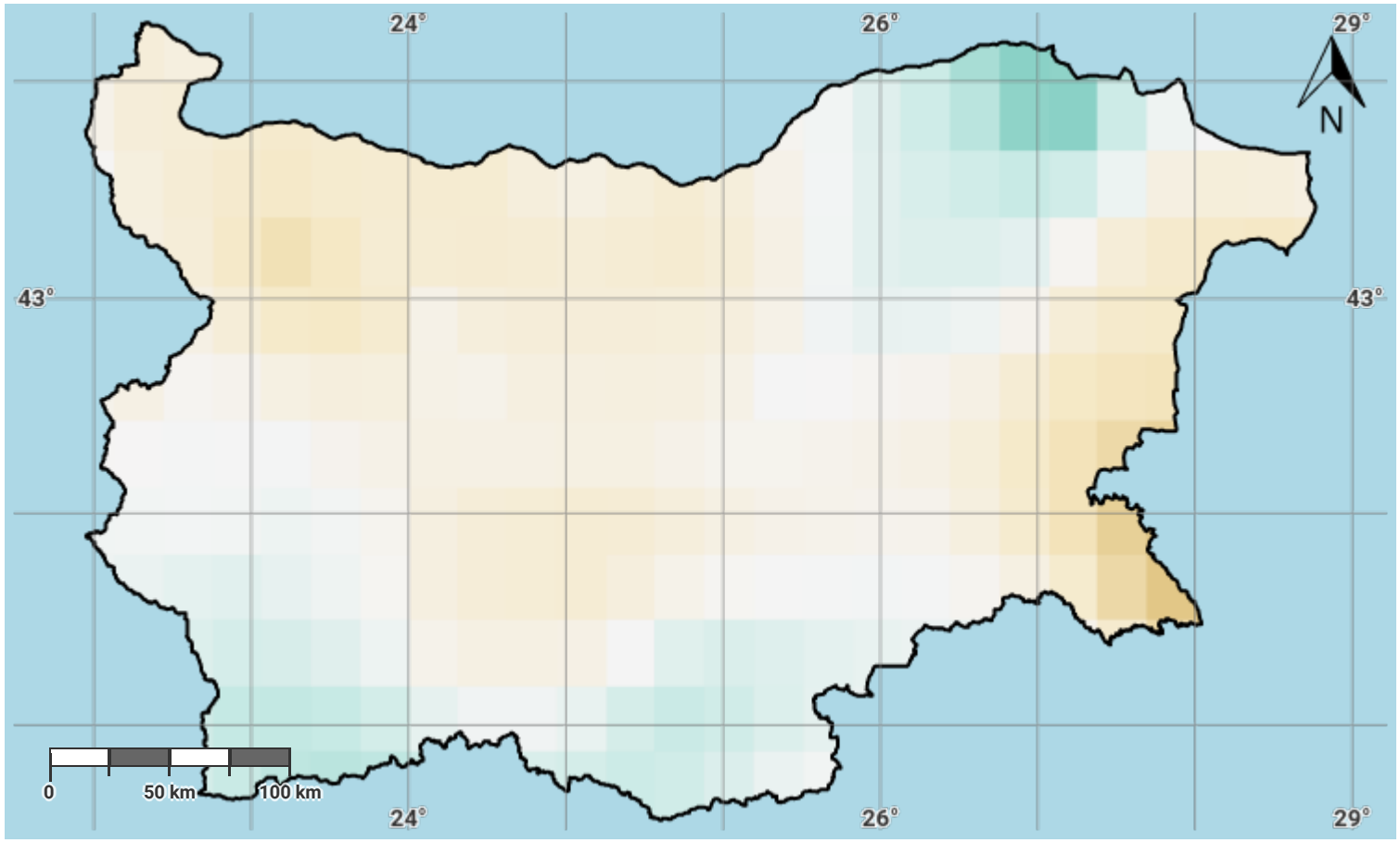
Bulgaria – SO3-1.M4

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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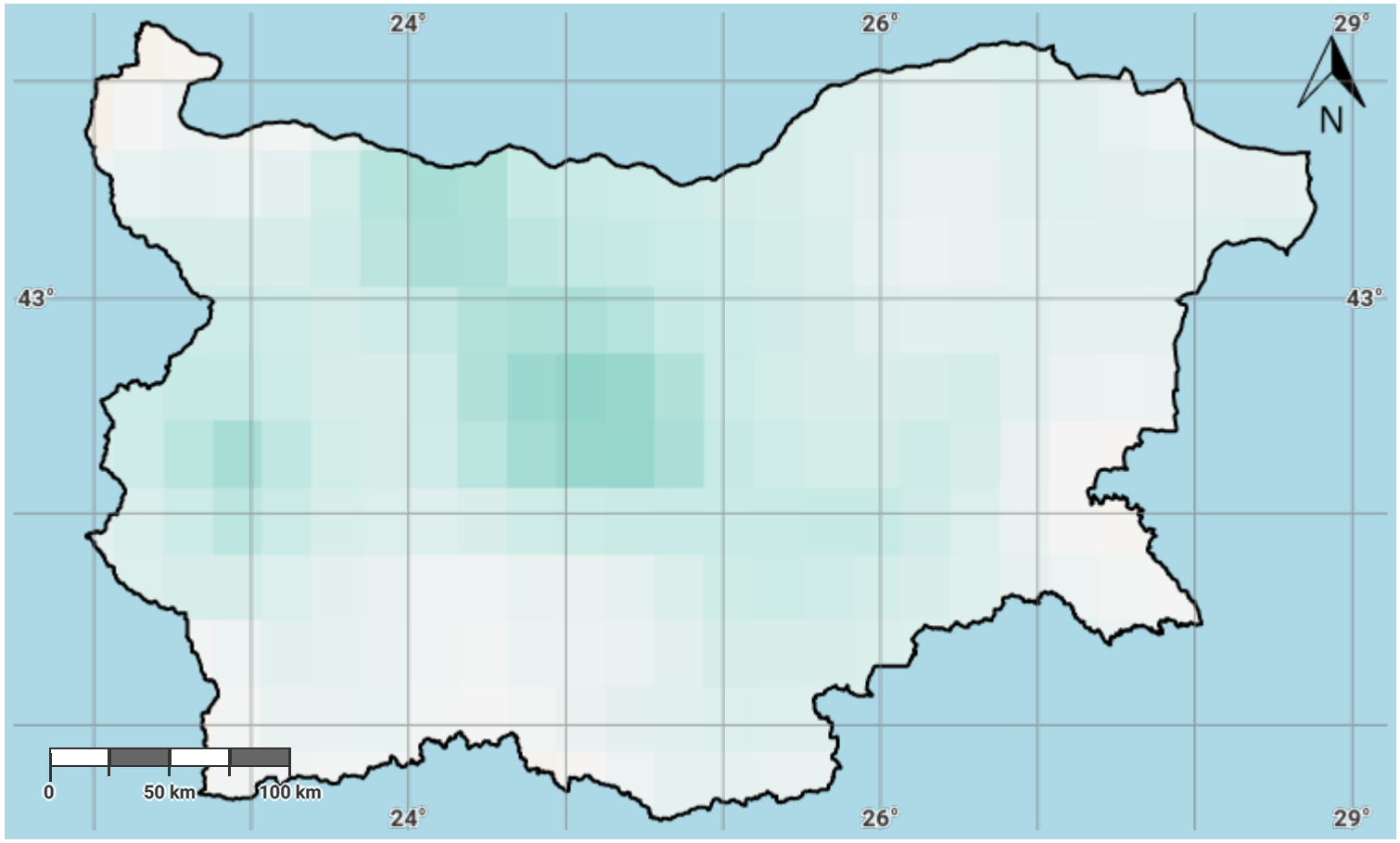
Bulgaria – SO3-1.M5

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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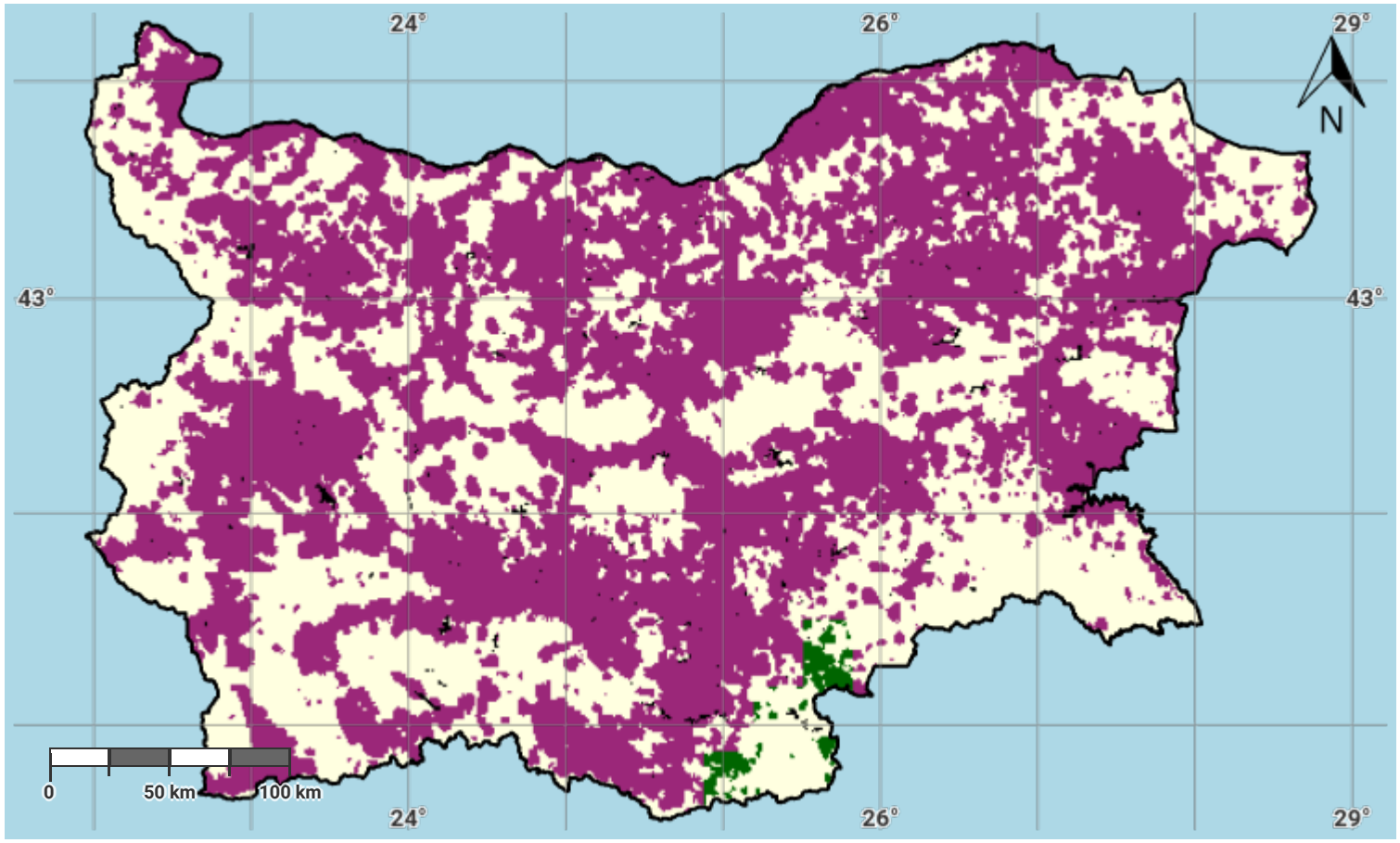
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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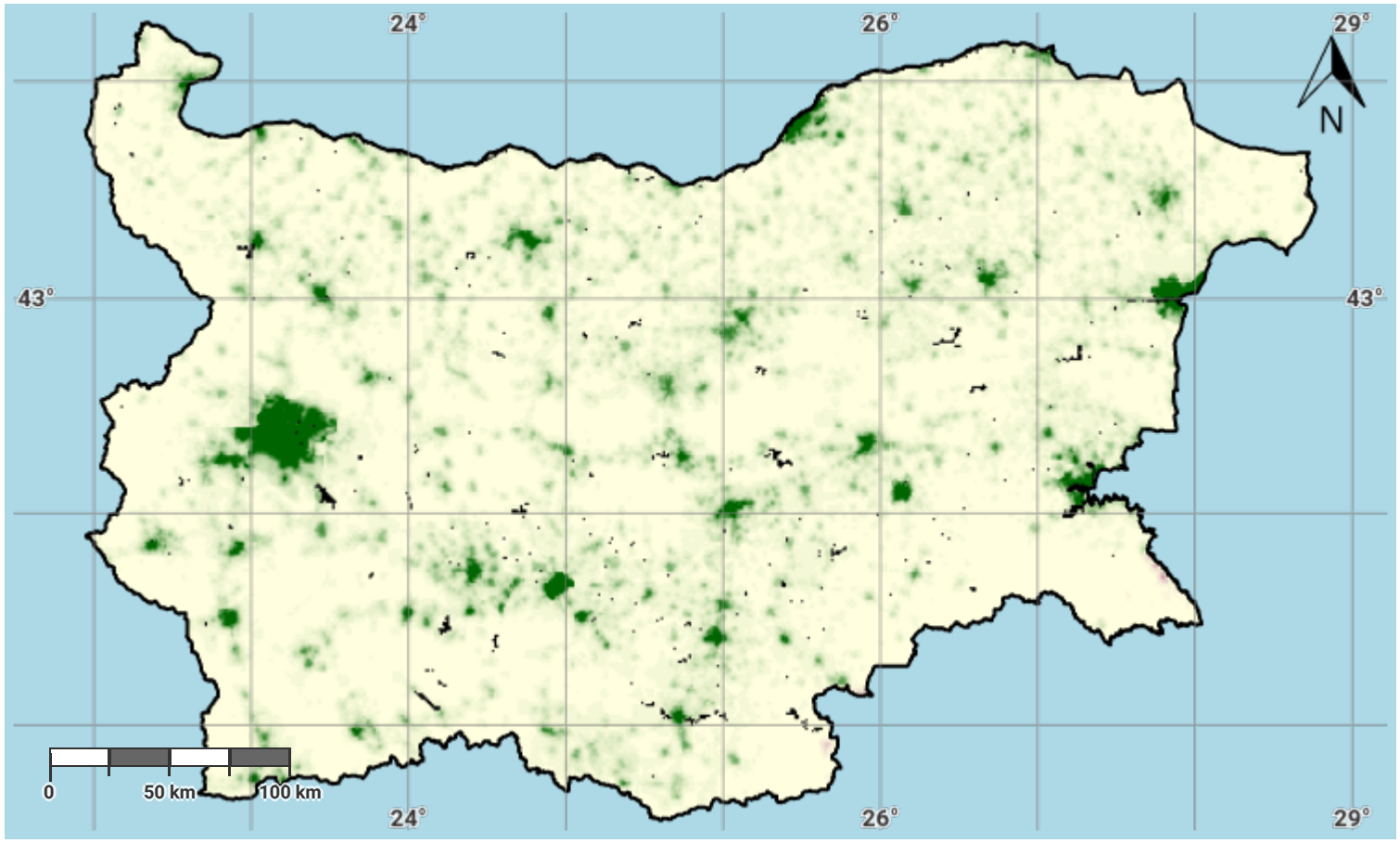
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 470
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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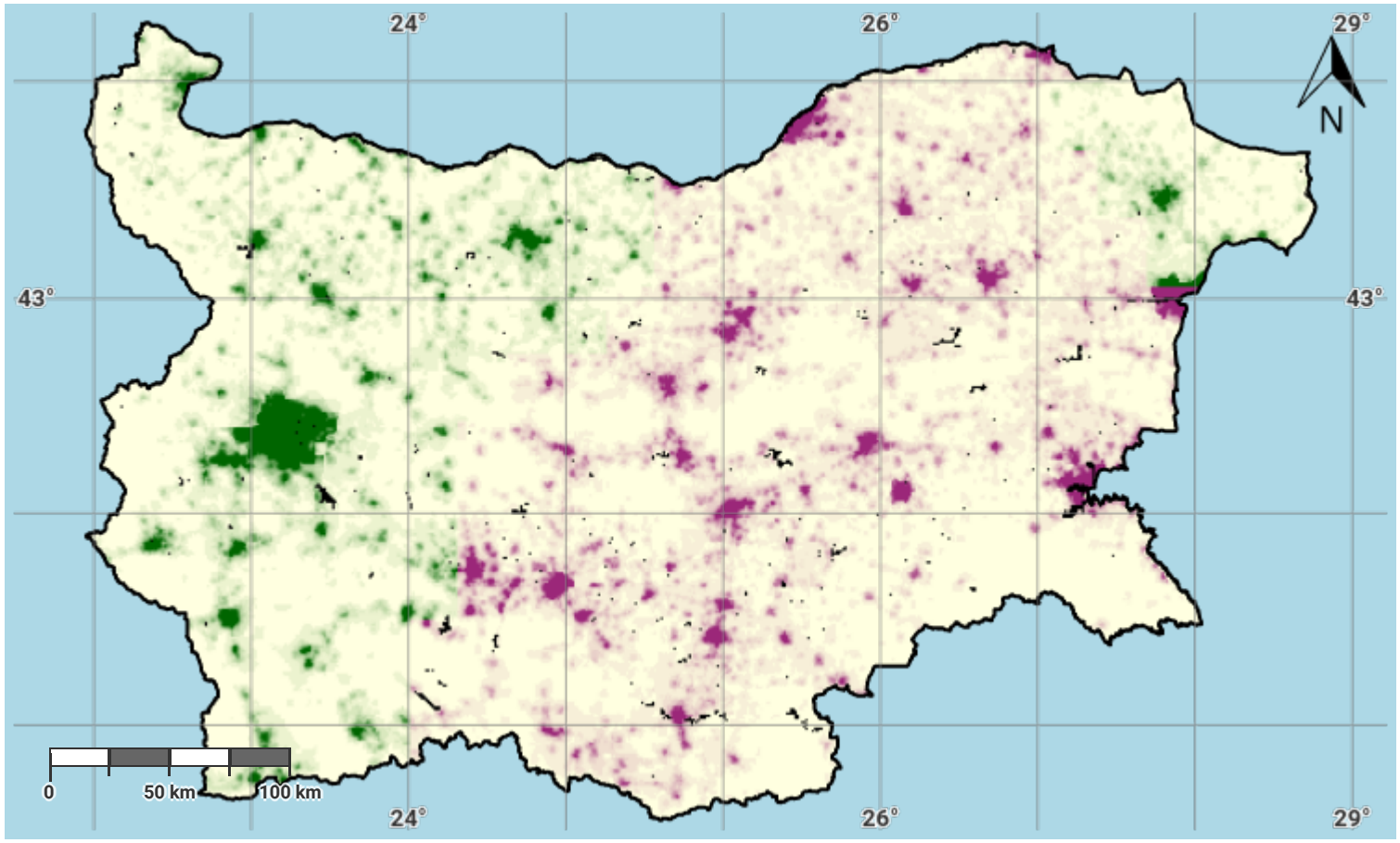
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 270
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 270
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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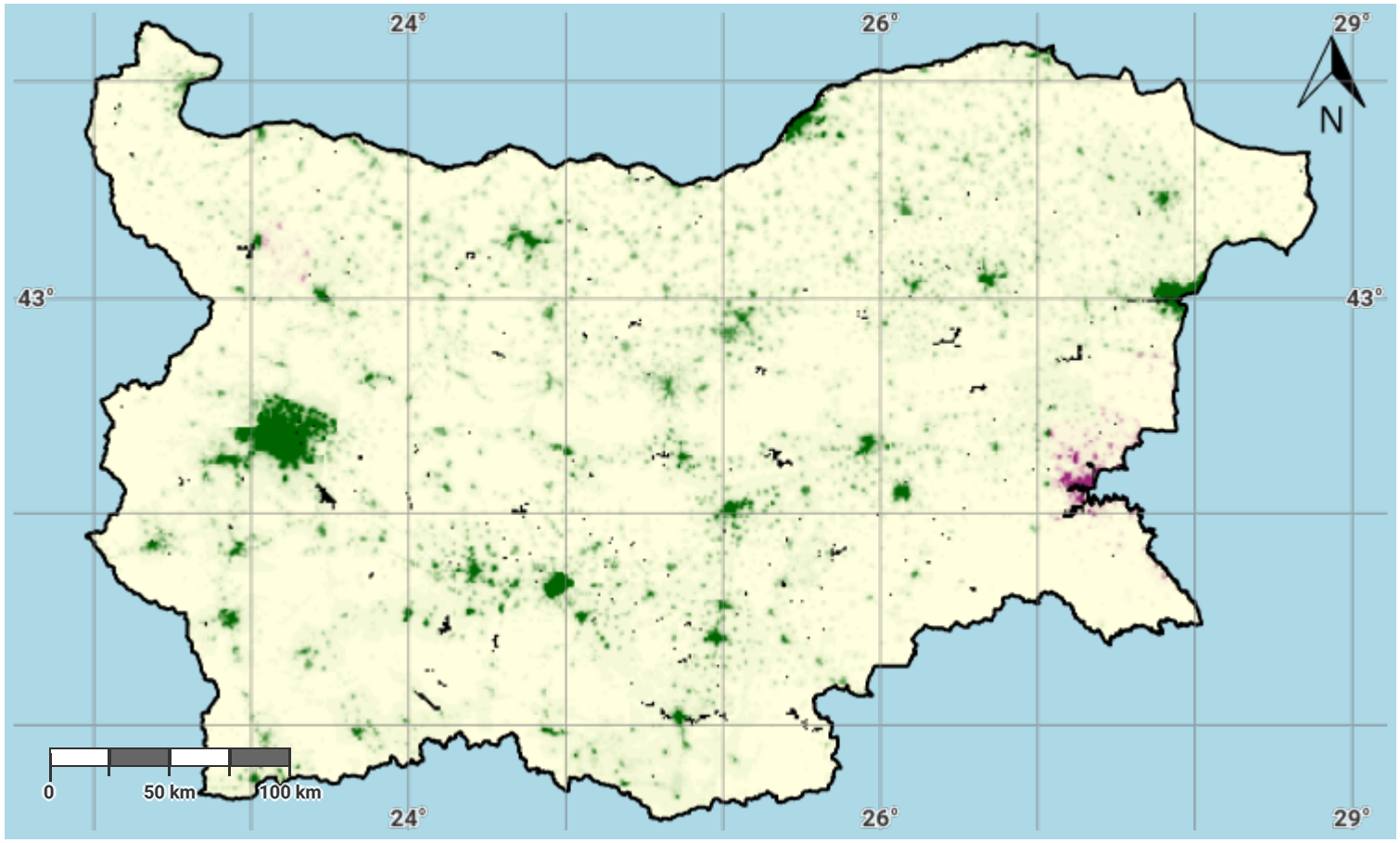
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 540
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 540
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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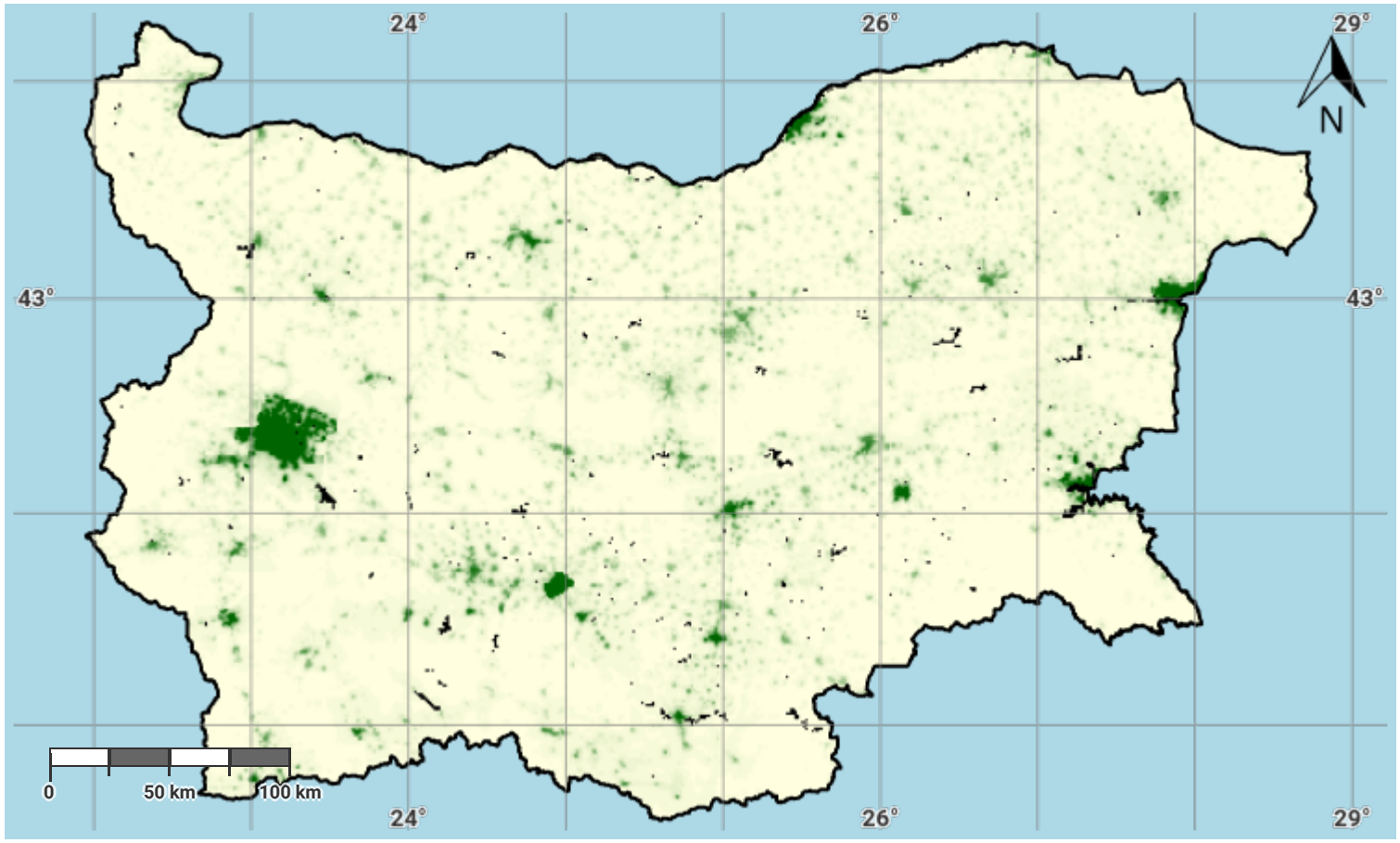
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 660
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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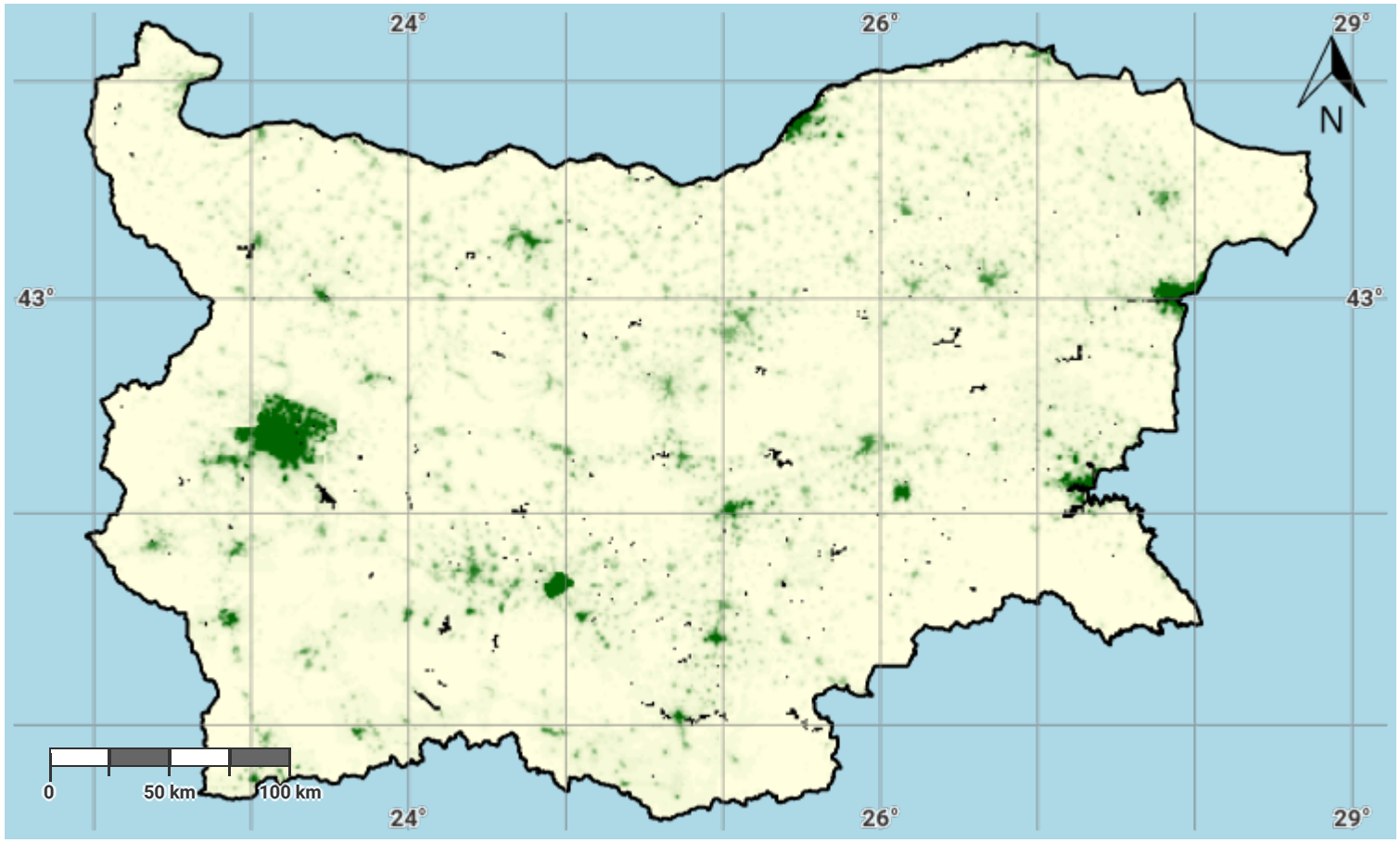
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 340
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 340
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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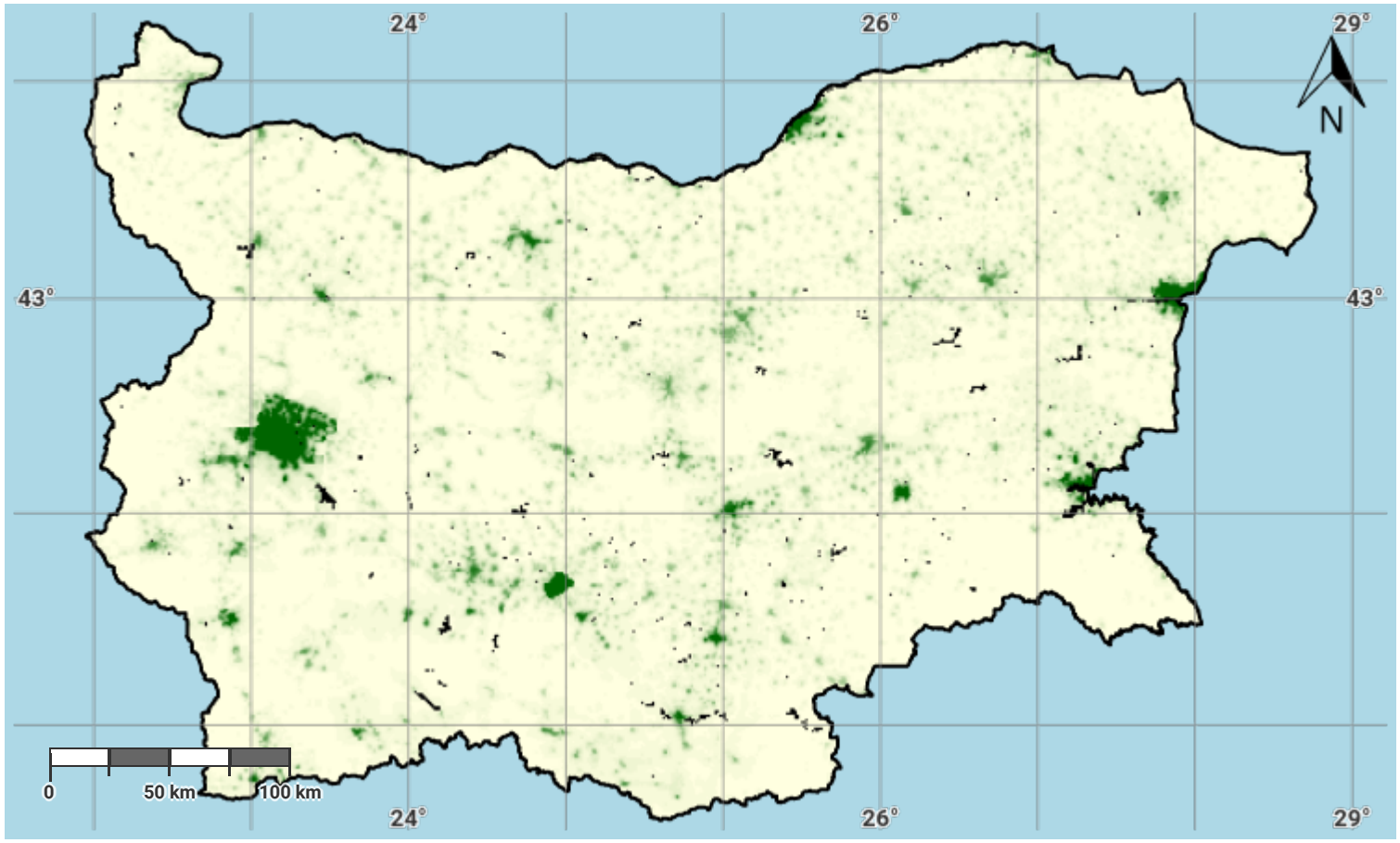
Bulgaria – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 330
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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