

Report from Georgia



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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S0-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

S01-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2 001	69 312	368	69 680	
2 005	69 312	368	69 680	
2 010	69 312	368	69 680	
2 015	69 310	370	69 680	
2 019	69 310	370	69 680	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Vegetation Loss	Croplands	Artificial surfaces

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

- Yes
 No

S01-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

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

Land cover

S01-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km²) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000	33 325	8 862	24 843	94	662	1 524	369	

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	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2001	33 325	8 887	24 803	95	677	1 524	369	
2002	33 305	8 904	24 790	97	695	1 521	369	
2003	33 313	8 917	24 756	97	710	1 519	369	
2004	33 227	8 965	24 779	97	725	1 518	369	
2005	33 230	8 974	24 735	97	759	1 515	369	
2006	33 282	8 973	24 659	98	788	1 513	368	
2007	33 413	8 969	24 500	97	822	1 511	368	
2008	33 506	8 981	24 370	97	847	1 510	368	
2009	33 490	8 996	24 349	97	869	1 510	369	
2010	33 426	9 000	24 388	97	892	1 509	368	
2011	33 349	9 005	24 439	98	913	1 508	368	
2012	33 338	9 000	24 437	98	935	1 504	368	
2013	33 335	9 002	24 411	98	964	1 503	368	
2014	33 193	8 983	24 532	98	1 000	1 503	370	
2015	33 191	8 983	24 511	98	1 025	1 502	370	
2016	33 481	8 952	24 251	98	1 025	1 502	370	
2017	33 533	8 945	24 199	98	1 034	1 501	370	
2018	33 563	8 942	24 166	98	1 044	1 498	370	
2019	33 556	8 940	24 173	98	1 044	1 498	370	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	32 555	119	607	5	27	9	2	33 324
Grasslands (km ²)	55	8 788	15	0	4	0	0	8 862
Croplands (km ²)	577	73	23 886	0	306	0	0	24 842
Wetlands (km ²)	1	0	0	93	0	0	0	94
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	662	0	0	662
Other Lands (km ²)	1	3	2	0	25	1 493	0	1 524
Water bodies (km ²)	1	0	0	0	1	0	367	369
Total	33 190	8 983	24 510	98	1 025	1 502	369	

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

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	33 068	31	87	0	1	4	0	33 191
Grasslands (km ²)	69	8 906	6	0	1	0	0	8 982
Croplands (km ²)	415	3	24 080	0	12	1	0	24 511
Wetlands (km ²)	0	0	0	98	0	0	0	98
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	1 025	0	0	1 025
Other Lands (km ²)	4	0	0	0	5	1 493	0	1 502
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	370
Total	33 556	8 940	24 173	98	1 044	1 498	370	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 175	1.7
Land area with non-degraded land cover	68 504	98.3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0.0

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	495	0.7
Land area with stable land cover	69 040	99.1
Land area with degraded land cover	144	0.2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0.0

General comments

During reporting period (2015-2019) land cover change observed mainly from cropland to tree-covered areas, this happened due to that farmers stopped to cultivate some agricultural land and also new Forest Code (regulation on forest management) has contributed to this process. Also during reporting period there has been some negative changing from tree-covered areas to cropland and grassland. Due to expansion of urban areas and some big infrastructural projects cropland areas have been changed to artificial surface areas.

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	5	324	1 205	4 479	26 537	6
Grasslands	18	50	412	3 831	4 441	36
Croplands	6	1 684	1 526	2 460	18 208	2
Wetlands	0	0	2	47	44	0
Artificial surfaces	0	17	108	98	439	0
Other Lands	7	5	39	782	178	482
Water bodies	0	5	126	87	104	46

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	14	630	1 067	2 205	28 715	5
Grasslands	79	98	812	2 464	5 340	37
Croplands	8	896	5 994	2 591	14 169	1
Wetlands	0	2	1	22	70	0
Artificial surfaces	1	58	253	49	399	0
Other Lands	23	12	65	728	177	482
Water bodies	4	28	174	17	99	45

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	607	0	5	28	41	533
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	577	0	2	17	71	487
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	306	0	11	20	27	249
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	119	1	1	5	34	78

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

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	792	0	22	65	82	622
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	492	0	11	21	12	447
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	246	0	15	69	29	132
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	120	1	2	16	22	79

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	2 140	3 .1
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	66 643	96 .2
Land area with no land productivity data	526	0 .8

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	50 286	72 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	16 614	24 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	1 883	2 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	526	0 .8

General comments

During reporting period improving of land productivity has been observed, this can be derived from that agricultural activity has been increased and turned into more intensive form.

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	162	183	99	195	121	136	27
2001	162	182	99	193	118	136	27
2002	162	182	99	191	115	137	27
2003	162	181	100	190	113	137	27
2004	162	181	99	190	110	137	27
2005	162	180	100	189	105	137	27
2006	162	180	100	189	101	137	28
2007	161	180	101	189	97	137	28
2008	161	180	101	189	94	138	28
2009	161	180	101	189	92	138	27
2010	161	180	101	189	90	138	28
2011	162	180	101	188	87	138	28
2012	162	180	101	188	85	138	28
2013	162	180	101	188	83	138	28
2014	162	180	100	187	80	138	27
2015	164	180	99	187	74	138	27
2016	162	180	100	187	74	138	27
2017	162	180	101	187	73	138	27
2018	162	180	101	187	73	138	27
2019	162	180	101	187	73	138	27
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	577	143.8	161.2	8 299 914	9 303 586	1 003 672

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	119	189 .5	189 .5	2 254 888	2 254 888	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	607	121 .8	112 .3	7 395 329	6 818 059	-577 270
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	306	83 .1	55 .3	2 542 181	1 692 749	-849 432

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	415	102 .0	105 .4	4 232 066	4 373 009	140 943
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	31	208 .7	208 .8	646 957	647 403	446
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	69	166 .7	166 .7	1 150 247	1 150 292	45
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	87	156 .2	153 .7	1 359 153	1 337 185	-21 968

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	494	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded SOC	68 287	98 .5
Land area with no SOC data	527	0 .8

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	8	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	68 421	98 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	354	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	525	0 .8

General comments

During the reporting period the Soil Organic Carbon stays stable through the country territory.

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	3 296	4 .8
Reporting Period	4 595	6 .6
Change in degraded extent	1299	

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:

As assessment is based on default data not nationally produced data, level of confidence is medium. Also the scale of data provided is not sufficient for such a small country's territory.

False positives/ False negatives

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

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
Imereti region. Chiatura town	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	10 .4		Confirmed Locally	Polygon

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Pastureland	Kvemo Kartli region, Marneuli municipality	14 .7	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve grasslands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands 	Polygon
Non irrigated agricultural land	Kakheti region, Dedoplistskaro municipality	151	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production 	Polygon
Pastureland	Kvemo Kartli region, Marneuli municipality	138 .2	Site-based data	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve grasslands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands 	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	3						
Total hotspot area	303 .9						

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

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

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

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km ²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Agricultural Land	Shida Kartli Region, Kareli municipality	0.7	Site-based data	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore tree-covered areas 	Polygon
Increase protected areas	Kazbegi municipality	686.1	Site-based data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Increase protected area extent 	Polygon
Total no. of brightspots		2				
Total brightspot area		686.8				

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

1. Economic and financial instruments
2. Legal and regulatory instruments
3. Institutional and policy reform
4. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

General comments

During previous reporting process (2000-2015) total area of degraded land (km²) for Georgia, based on default data provided by UNCCD, was 4117 km², it was 5,9% of country's territory, Mentioned data was used in all subsequent reports. In the present report it is mentioned that the total area of degraded land for baseline period (2000–2015) is 3296 km² (4.8 %), which is 10% less than previous data. According to the default data land degradation in the country is 1.8 % of country's territory (according to the previous reporting it would be 0.7%).

S01 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
Degraded land will be rehabilitated	2030			<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore/improve croplands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 90						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
About 1500 ha of degraded forests will be afforested and about 7500 ha will be reforested and 60% of forests will be managed sustainably;	2030		90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore/improve tree-covered areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) Restore tree-covered areas Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management Increase tree-covered area extent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonn Challenge 	
Protected areas coverage should reach 12 %	2030			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase protected area extent Restore/improve protected areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore protected areas Improve management of protected areas 	Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets 	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 90						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Degraded land will be rehabilitated: 6.52	
					About 1500 ha of degraded forests will be afforested and about 7500 ha will be reforested and 60% of forests will be managed sustainably;:	0.00
					Protected areas coverage should reach 12 %:	694.80

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
Degraded land will be rehabilitated	Same As Targeted Actions	Dedoplistskaro Municipality	2018-03-01	6.52	6.52	
Protected areas coverage should reach 12 %	Other Protected area territory was expanded	Kazbegi Municipality	2019-01-01	694.8	694.80	Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Degraded land will be rehabilitated: 6.52	
					About 1500 ha of degraded forests will be afforested and about 7500 ha will be reforested and 60% of forests will be managed sustainably;:	0.00
					Protected areas coverage should reach 12 %:	694.80

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)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	40 .5
2001	39 .6
2002	37 .2
2003	36 .7
2004	36 .2
2005	37 .4
2006	36 .9
2007	38 .1
2008	38 .5
2009	38 .2
2010	39 .5
2011	39 .6
2012	39
2013	38 .6
2014	37 .6
2015	36 .5
2016	36 .6
2017	37 .9
2018	36 .4
2019	35 .9
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Gini index has decreased due to economic situation in the country has become more stable.

General comments

In reporting period population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas (Gini Index) has decreased, because economic situation overall in the country became more stabile.

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	84	38	62
2001	84	39	62
2002	84	39	62
2003	84	39	63
2004	84	39	63
2005	84	39	63
2006	84	39	63
2007	84	39	63
2008	84	39	64
2009	84	39	64
2010	84	39	64
2011	84	39	64
2012	84	40	65
2013	84	40	65
2014	84	40	65
2015	84	40	65
2016	84	40	65
2017	84	40	66
2018	84	40	66
2019	84	40	66
2020	84	40	66

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Increase of proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is derived from improvement of water supply infrastructures

General comments

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services has increased due to overall economic situation in the country became stable, therefore water supply infrastructures have been improved.

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	482873	12 .9	253558	12 .9	229315	12 .9
Reporting period	520422	14 .5	274701	14 .6	245721	14 .4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	During reporting period proportion of population exposed to land degradation has increased due to that agricultural activity in the country has been risen.

General comments

During reporting period proportion of population, as well as proportion of female, exposed to land degradation has increased due to that agricultural activity in the country has been risen, as a result of overall economic situation in the country became stabile.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Degraded land will be rehabilitated	2030	National	Ongoing	Rehabilitation of degraded land will directly affect on population living on the area
Irrigation and drainage system will be improved	2030	National	Ongoing	Improvement of irrigation and drainage system will affect on living conditions of population.

General comments

Country's voluntary targets 4 and 5 degraded land will be rehabilitated and irrigation and drainage system will be improved will directly affect on the population and their agricultural activity, living in the affected territories.

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	8 009	16 061	27 156	18 201	254
2001	35 198	4 982	2 323	0	27 178
2002	322	0	0	0	69 358
2003	25 000	2 940	0	0	41 740
2004	26 370	5 490	2 355	880	34 585
2005	3 256	1 375	0	0	65 049
2006	35 133	0	0	0	34 547
2007	22 196	1 721	0	0	45 763
2008	45 052	10 671	5 782	3 473	4 702
2009	17 463	0	0	0	52 218
2010	25 762	3 831	1 647	0	38 441
2011	18 820	1 414	1 614	1 241	46 591
2012	35 386	15 791	2 011	725	15 767
2013	26 309	12 518	6 138	1 840	22 876
2014	32 662	9 801	579	0	26 638
2015	21 333	22 608	5 091	4 720	15 928
2016	12 634	2 833	1 351	3 367	49 496
2017	38 380	8 515	2 660	0	20 124
2018	31 740	10 420	7 106	4 532	15 884
2019	9 629	22 537	12 958	20 246	4 309
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	69 427	100 .2
2001	42 503	61 .3
2002	322	0 .5
2003	27 940	40 .3
2004	35 095	50 .6
2005	4 632	6 .7

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	35 133	50 .7
2007	23 917	34 .5
2008	64 979	93 .7
2009	17 463	25 .2
2010	31 239	45 .1
2011	23 089	33 .3
2012	53 913	77 .8
2013	46 805	67 .5
2014	43 042	62 .1
2015	53 752	77 .6
2016	20 185	29 .1
2017	49 556	71 .5
2018	53 797	77 .6
2019	65 371	94 .3
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

Proportion of land under drought over reporting period on an annual basis has increased, due to changing precipitation pattern and regime. During analyzing of amount of precipitation on an annual basis it was found that distribution of precipitation has been changed, it has been decreased in the east part of country, but has slightly risen in the west part. Overall, data shows that annual sum of precipitation has decreased and as a result, proportion of land under drought has been increased. Climate change can be considered as a main driver.

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.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	4097	0.1	1682424	37.5	855527	19.1	1323170	29.5	621561	13.9	4 482 682	99.9
2001	1096408	24.8	2974129	67.3	270937	6.1	80725	1.8	0	0.0	3 325 791	75.2
2002	4356593	99.9	5682	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 682	0.1
2003	2909071	67.6	1314016	30.5	78559	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 392 575	32.4
2004	1763135	41.5	992863	23.4	265748	6.3	194063	4.6	1030881	24.3	2 483 555	58.5
2005	4025845	96.2	149361	3.6	9207	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	158 568	3.8
2006	2210576	53.5	1920819	46.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 920 819	46.5
2007	3678400	90.2	387317	9.5	10919	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	398 236	9.8
2008	308401	7.7	3117119	77.3	303671	7.5	210600	5.2	90821	2.3	3 722 211	92.3
2009	3091308	77.7	885727	22.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	885 727	22.3
2010	2307367	58.8	1266075	32.2	350319	8.9	2493	0.1	0	0.0	1 618 887	41.2
2011	3559548	91.5	305002	7.8	859	0.0	21626	0.6	1357	0.0	328 844	8.5
2012	2082472	54.1	1264578	32.9	489030	12.7	11394	0.3	732	0.0	1 765 734	45.9
2013	1185590	31.2	769926	20.3	1715875	45.1	87664	2.3	42996	1.1	2 616 461	68.8
2014	1030932	27.4	2265776	60.3	459144	12.2	672	0.0	0	0.0	2 725 592	72.6
2015	1814154	48.8	745394	20.0	747545	20.1	206624	5.6	207174	5.6	1 906 737	51.2
2016	1880246	51.2	1464055	39.8	155727	4.2	42463	1.2	133139	3.6	1 795 384	48.8
2017	1034077	28.5	2319201	63.8	225876	6.2	54029	1.5	0	0.0	2 599 106	71.5
2018	418625	11.6	1901408	52.9	450178	12.5	451543	12.6	372872	10.4	3 176 001	88.4
2019	2267	0.1	342967	9.6	2074488	58.2	489549	13.7	654884	18.4	3 561 888	99.9
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2072	0.1	877711	38.1	436681	19.0	671253	29.1	316532	13.7	2 302 177	99.9

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	558393	24.6	1536275	67.6	138826	6.1	40606	1.8	0	0.0	1 715 707	75.4
2002	2243476	99.9	2875	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 875	0.1
2003	1507790	68.0	669576	30.2	39985	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	709 561	32.0
2004	900111	41.1	506810	23.1	136651	6.2	97869	4.5	550491	25.1	1 291 821	58.9
2005	2081391	96.3	76130	3.5	4711	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	80 841	3.7
2006	1154431	54.0	984011	46.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	984 011	46.0
2007	1909145	90.3	199295	9.4	5372	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	204 667	9.7
2008	158257	7.6	1624121	77.6	154408	7.4	109886	5.3	46261	2.2	1 934 676	92.4
2009	1612913	78.0	455337	22.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	455 337	22.0
2010	1211174	59.2	651906	31.9	179979	8.8	1333	0.1	0	0.0	833 218	40.8
2011	1857180	91.7	156797	7.7	469	0.0	11173	0.6	709	0.0	169 148	8.3
2012	1098943	54.7	651479	32.4	251685	12.5	5883	0.3	382	0.0	909 429	45.3
2013	611733	30.8	395984	19.9	911900	45.9	44733	2.3	21906	1.1	1 374 523	69.2
2014	531700	27.1	1195423	60.9	237020	12.1	344	0.0	0	0.0	1 432 787	72.9
2015	961168	49.4	386334	19.8	386514	19.8	107496	5.5	105771	5.4	986 115	50.6
2016	972225	50.5	783755	40.7	79572	4.1	21737	1.1	68213	3.5	953 277	49.5
2017	535605	28.1	1225501	64.3	116061	6.1	27682	1.5	0	0.0	1 369 244	71.9
2018	214557	11.4	1010927	53.6	231888	12.3	234434	12.4	194082	10.3	1 671 331	88.6
2019	1142	0.1	176070	9.4	1101255	58.9	252336	13.5	339773	18.2	1 869 434	99.9
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2025	0.1	804713	36.9	418846	19.2	651917	29.9	305029	14.0	2 180 505	99.9
2001	538015	25.0	1437854	66.9	132111	6.2	40119	1.9	0	0.0	1 610 084	75.0
2002	2113117	99.9	2807	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 807	0.1
2003	1401281	67.2	644440	30.9	38574	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	683 014	32.8
2004	863024	42.0	486053	23.7	129097	6.3	96194	4.7	480390	23.4	1 191 734	58.0
2005	1944454	96.2	73231	3.6	4496	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	77 727	3.8

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	1056145	53.0	936808	47.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	936 808	47.0
2007	1769255	90.1	188022	9.6	5547	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	193 569	9.9
2008	150144	7.7	1492998	77.1	149263	7.7	100714	5.2	44560	2.3	1 787 535	92.3
2009	1478395	77.5	430390	22.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	430 390	22.5
2010	1096193	58.3	614169	32.6	170340	9.1	1160	0.1	0	0.0	785 669	41.7
2011	1702368	91.4	148205	8.0	390	0.0	10453	0.6	648	0.0	159 696	8.6
2012	983529	53.5	613099	33.3	237345	12.9	5511	0.3	350	0.0	856 305	46.5
2013	573857	31.6	373942	20.6	803975	44.3	42931	2.4	21090	1.2	1 241 938	68.4
2014	499232	27.9	1070353	59.7	222124	12.4	328	0.0	0	0.0	1 292 805	72.1
2015	852986	48.1	359060	20.2	361031	20.4	99128	5.6	101403	5.7	920 622	51.9
2016	908021	51.9	680300	38.9	76155	4.4	20726	1.2	64926	3.7	842 107	48.1
2017	498472	28.8	1093700	63.3	109815	6.4	26347	1.5	0	0.0	1 229 862	71.2
2018	204068	11.9	890481	52.1	218290	12.8	217109	12.7	178790	10.5	1 504 670	88.1
2019	1125	0.1	166897	9.9	973233	57.5	237213	14.0	315111	18.6	1 692 454	99.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Proportion of female and male population that is exposed to drought has been increased during reporting period due to that proportion of land under drought has been increased. Also due to that agricultural activity in the country has been risen and more people moved to the agricultural lands, therefore to the territories exposed by drought.

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	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

As the DVI is not calculated at the national level and only default data is provided for 2018 year, there is no possibility to observe any changes of this indicator.

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

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Irrigation and drainage system will be improved	2030	National	Ongoing	Improvement of irrigation and drainage systems will lead to decreasing of land area under drought.

General comments

S04-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Trends in carbon stock above and below ground is a multi-purpose indicator used to measure progress towards both strategic objectives 1 and 4. Quantitative data and a qualitative assessment of trends in this indicator are reported under strategic objective 1, progress indicator S01-3.

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0.90386	0.9029	0.90447	
2001	0.90365	0.90257	0.90424	
2002	0.90345	0.90225	0.90409	
2003	0.90313	0.89915	0.90389	
2004	0.90215	0.89558	0.90362	
2005	0.89949	0.89197	0.90336	
2006	0.89573	0.88835	0.90317	
2007	0.8919	0.88789	0.89961	
2008	0.8891	0.88749	0.89608	
2009	0.8889	0.88712	0.89251	
2010	0.88867	0.8869	0.88914	
2011	0.8886	0.88675	0.88914	
2012	0.88852	0.88662	0.88916	
2013	0.88846	0.88651	0.88914	
2014	0.88832	0.8864	0.88916	
2015	0.88827	0.88616	0.88914	
2016	0.8882	0.88617	0.88917	
2017	0.88813	0.88592	0.88918	
2018	0.88806	0.8858	0.88917	
2019	0.88799	0.88558	0.88922	
2020	0.88795	0.88547	0.88921	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Drivers: Direct (Choose one or more items)	Drivers: Indirect (Choose one or more items)	Which levers are being used to reverse negative trends and enable transformative change?	Responses that led to positive RLI trends	Comments
Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land-use change 2. Pollution 3. Climate change 4. 5. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technological Innovations 2. Local to Global Governance 3. 4. 5. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Environmental Law and Implementation 3. 4. 5. 		As country has no national data on the Red List Index of species survival, pre-filled data from the SDG database was used to assess trends of change.

General comments

The country has no national data on Red List Index. Data on national estimates of the Red List Index of species survival has been updated

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

according to SDG database data.

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	21.25	21 .25	21 .25	
2001	21.25	21 .25	21 .25	
2002	21.25	21 .25	21 .25	
2003	27.22	27 .22	27 .22	
2004	27.22	27 .22	27 .22	
2005	27.22	27 .22	27 .22	
2006	29.19	29 .19	29 .19	
2007	34.39	34 .39	34 .39	
2008	34.39	34 .39	34 .39	
2009	34.39	34 .39	34 .39	
2010	34.39	34 .39	34 .39	
2011	37.83	37 .83	37 .83	
2012	38.59	38 .59	38 .59	
2013	38.59	38 .59	38 .59	
2014	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2015	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2016	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2017	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2018	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2019	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	
2020	40.32	40 .32	40 .32	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	During reporting period proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas has increased due to protected areas increased

General comments

During reporting period proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas has increased due to coverage of protected areas has been increased, from 598,364 ha (8.58%) (2015) to 666,107 ha (9.56%) (2019). Data on National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas corresponds to updated SDG database data.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Protected areas coverage should reach 12 %	2030	National	Achieved	Coverage of Protected areas during reporting period has increased from 598,364 ha (8.58%) (2015) to 666,107 ha (9.56%) (2019).

Complementary information

Country's voluntary target - Protected areas coverage should reach 12 % is almost fulfilled,

S05-1 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 ↻

During reporting period financial resources granted by the international organizations mainly EU institutions have been increased. Also Financial resources provided by GEF (Global Environmental Facility) were increased. Increasing of financial resources is due to that land degradation issues is one of the challenges of the Georgia and this topic is reflected in the National Environmental Action Program and Second National Action Program to Combat Desertification, Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan and climate change related documents. Also rising of funds is due to that previously allocated funds were spent effectively and efficiently.

With the support of international resources provided to the Georgia, several environmental and agricultural projects were conducted. These projects were implemented by national NGOs and directly or indirectly related to the rehabilitation, improvement and protection of land resources.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 85 871 147 .11	Received 14 798 423 .20
Received	2017	Committed 2 245 688 .44	Received 8 687 831 .12
Received	2018	Committed 99 609 .70	Received 13 682 384 .28
Received	2019	Committed 2 019 180 .31	Received 23 269 937 .92
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		90 235 625 .56	60 438 576 .52

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	

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

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

S05-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

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

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Government expenditures on rehabilitation and building of new amelioration systems was stable in 2016 - 2019 years (53000000 Georgian Lari). Budget funds were allocated in the improvement of amelioration systems. Improvement of irrigation and drainage system is one of the LDN voluntary targets of the country.

Government of Georgia is allocating budget funds in LTD Georgian Amelioration under the Ministry of Environmental Protection Agriculture of Georgia for rehabilitation of amelioration systems.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2016	53 000 000	Amount is given in Georgian national currency (GEL)
Directly related to combat DLDD		53 000 000	Amount is given in Georgian national currency (GEL)
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Government expenditures	2017	44 700 000	Amount is given in Georgian national currency (GEL)
Government expenditures	2018	49 500 000	Amount is given in Georgian national currency (GEL)
Government expenditures	2019	53 000 000	Amount is given in Georgian national currency (GEL)
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	Information was provided by LTD Georgian Amelioration
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	

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

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

Yes

No

Government of Georgia is allocating budget funds for expending of protected territories, improving forest management and amelioration systems,

[General comments](#)

S05-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

During reporting period private resources directed for improvement of land resources management have risen. With the assistance of international donor organizations and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, several private owners (farmers) of the land started to build windbreaks to protect their land plots from wind erosion.

Under the projects sponsored by the international organizations, private owners (farmers) contributed to protect their land resources. Amount of contribution was 50%.

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
2019	The agriculture modernization, market access and resilience project	95 000	<input type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) Domestic mobilization - Private contribution	Other (specify) Private Sector (farmers)	Other (please specify) Georgia <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization Private owner (farmer)	
Total		95 000				
Total per year 2019:		95 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Information was provided by The agriculture modernization, market access and resilience project funded by GEF (Global Environmental Facility) implemented by IFAD (International Food and Agriculture Development).

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?

Environmental Information and Education Center under the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia is conducting several activities for raising awareness in the field of sustainable management of land resources. Also in each project conducted by the Ministry there is the component for sharing the information and best practices on new technologies and experience in the land resources management.

[General comments](#)

S05-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ↻

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ↻

Resources received for the transfer of new technologies and best practices for sustainable land management have been risen. Under the project Improving Rural Development in Georgia conducted with EU Institutions support, new technologies of soil cultivation were introduced. No-tilling methodology was used to harvest wheat.

The project Improving Rural Development in Georgia funded by EU Institutions conducted several activities on private lands using new technologies.

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
<input type="radio"/> Provided <input checked="" type="radio"/> Received	2019	Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia	54 000	Other (please specify) Georgia	Sustainable agricultural practice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	No-tilling methodology	Public and/or private sector	Completed	2019-2023	Increasing of soil fertility	
Total provided:			0	Total received:			54 000					
Total per year 2019 provided:			0	Total per year 2019 received:			54 000					

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.

Information was provided by the project Improving Rural Development in Georgia.

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.

As Georgia is facing challenges regarding degraded pastures, it would be useful to receive support for sharing of best practices and new technologies on sustainable rangeland management and also new technologies on sustainable agriculture practice.

General comments

S05-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

S05-5.1: 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 S05-2, as well as information on projected levels of public financial resources, target sectors and planned domestic policies.

Government of Georgia is allocating budget funds for expending of protected territories, improving forest management and amelioration systems, These topics are LDN voluntary targets of the country. For protecting and maintenance rangelands Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia started to work on pastures management policy and later law on pastures will be developed.

S05-5.2: 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.

As overgrazing and degraded rangelands are one of the significant problems of the country, under GEF SGP Seventh Operational Phase it is planned to improve management policy of rangelands and restore degraded pasturelands.

S05-5.3: 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.

As Georgia has no national data on the indicators to assess of land degradation. It would be helpful to receive financial resources to support creation of national data.

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

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- Financial Resources
 Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- International
 Domestic
 Public
 Private
 Local communities
 Non-traditional funding sources
 Climate Finance
 Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

During the implementation GEF project: "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas" (2016-2020) were mobilized additional international financial resources such as GEF/UNEP funded WRI/ GFW; IFAD/AMMAR under GEF funded component; Spatial Planning project (Funded by Government of Georgia and BMZ/GIZ); CARITAS CZECH REPUBLIC IN GEORGIA (CCRG)

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you ensure that women benefited from/got access to this funding?

During implementations of the project several women beneficiaries (farmers) were selected.

Use this space to provide any further complementary information you deem relevant:

In order to be ensure for sustainability of the project more resources are needed for awareness rising of local communities.

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- 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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Georgia has no investments on the LDN concept yet.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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:

Due to that fact that previously allocated funds from GEF, were spent effectively and efficiently, following financial contribution from GEF was risen.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Efficient and rational use of financial resources contributes to a further increase in financial support.

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

- Yes
 No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- Yes
 No

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

Georgia has developed II National Action Program to Combat desertification (2015 - 2022). Country has no financial resources for revision and regularly monitoring of the program.

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

This action plan is a guidebook for planning urgent activities in field of land resources management. Also this program support negotiation process with donor organization for fundraising.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

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

Under the GEF financed project "Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia", policy document on windbreaks was developed and Law on windbreaks management was adopted.

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?

The Law on Windbreaks sets the rules for prevention, cultivation and recovery of windbreaks. Windbreaks play significant role in protecting and maintenance of soil fertility.

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

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.

National Environmental Action Program, Second National Action Program to Combat Desertification, Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan and climate change related policies includes DLDD issues.

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

As sustainable use of land resources is a very complex issue, multisectoral approach leads to more effective solutions.

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.

National Environmental Action Program, Second National Action Program to Combat Desertification, Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan and climate change related policies, Agriculture Development Strategy and Action Plan includes DLDD issues.

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

As sustainable use of land resources is a very complex issue, multisectoral approach leads to more effective solutions.

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

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:

Under the projects: "Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia", "Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality Targets of Georgia through Restoration and Sustainable Management of Degraded Pasturelands", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "The agriculture modernization, market access and resilience project" several pilot activities were undertaken where and SLM practices were introduced.

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

Implemented practices were very successful. A key success factor was that new technologies were introduced and the best practices were shared during the pilot activities. The activities showed us that SLM practices help to save time and resources, and the result is that soil fertility increases. As a result of the activities, there was an increase in the awareness of local farmers and an rising in their yields and incomes.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Due to lack of financial resources pilot activities were undertaken on small territories. Also from the beginning it was difficult to persuade local farmers, due to of low knowledge on SLM practice.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Visible results gives opportunity to disseminate the best practices.

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

During pilot activities several women and youth beneficiaries (farmers) were selected.

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:

Under the projects: "Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia", "Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality Targets of Georgia through Restoration and Sustainable Management of Degraded Pasturelands", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "The agriculture modernization, market access and resilience project" several restoration and rehabilitation practices were undertaken.

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

Implemented practices were very successful. Main factors of success was that after restoration and rehabilitation activities soil fertility and harvest on pilot areas were increased.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Due to lack of financial resources pilot activities were undertaken on small territories.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Visible results gives opportunity to disseminate the best practices.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

During pilot activities several women and youth beneficiaries (farmers) were selected.

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

Yes

No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

Yes

No

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

- Crop diversification
- Agroforestry practices
- Rotational grazing
- Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- Small vegetable gardens
- Production of artisanal goods
- Renewable energy generation

- Eco-tourism
- Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
- Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
- Other (please specify)

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

Under the projects: "Generating Economic and Environmental Benefits from Sustainable Land Management for Vulnerable Rural Communities of Georgia", "Achieving Land Degradation Neutrality Targets of Georgia through Restoration and Sustainable Management of Degraded Pasturelands", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "Applying Landscape and Sustainable Land Management (L-SLM) for mitigating land degradation and contributing to poverty reduction in rural areas", "The agriculture modernization, market access and resilience project" several restoration and rehabilitation practices were undertaken.

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

Implemented practices were very successful. Introducing of crop rotation practices and new crop species, helped to increase income for beneficiaries. Introducing of rotational grazing helped to increase green cover and as a result milk and meat production. Profit of local farmers were increased.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Due to lack of financial resources pilot activities were undertaken on small territories.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Visible results gives opportunity to disseminate the best practices.

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?

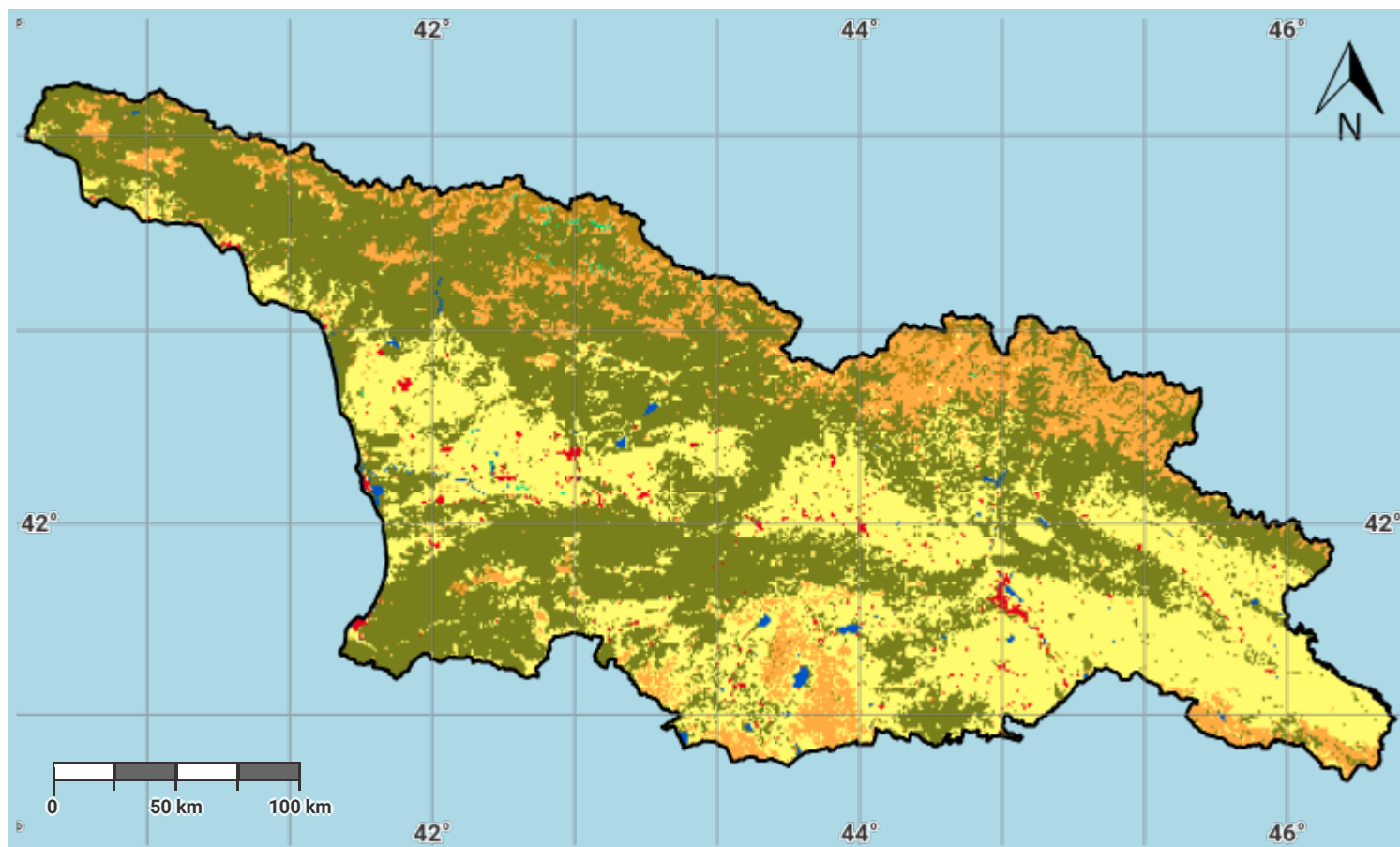
- Yes
- No

Other files for Reporting

Georgia - S05-1 recipient	Download	28.3 KB
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Georgia – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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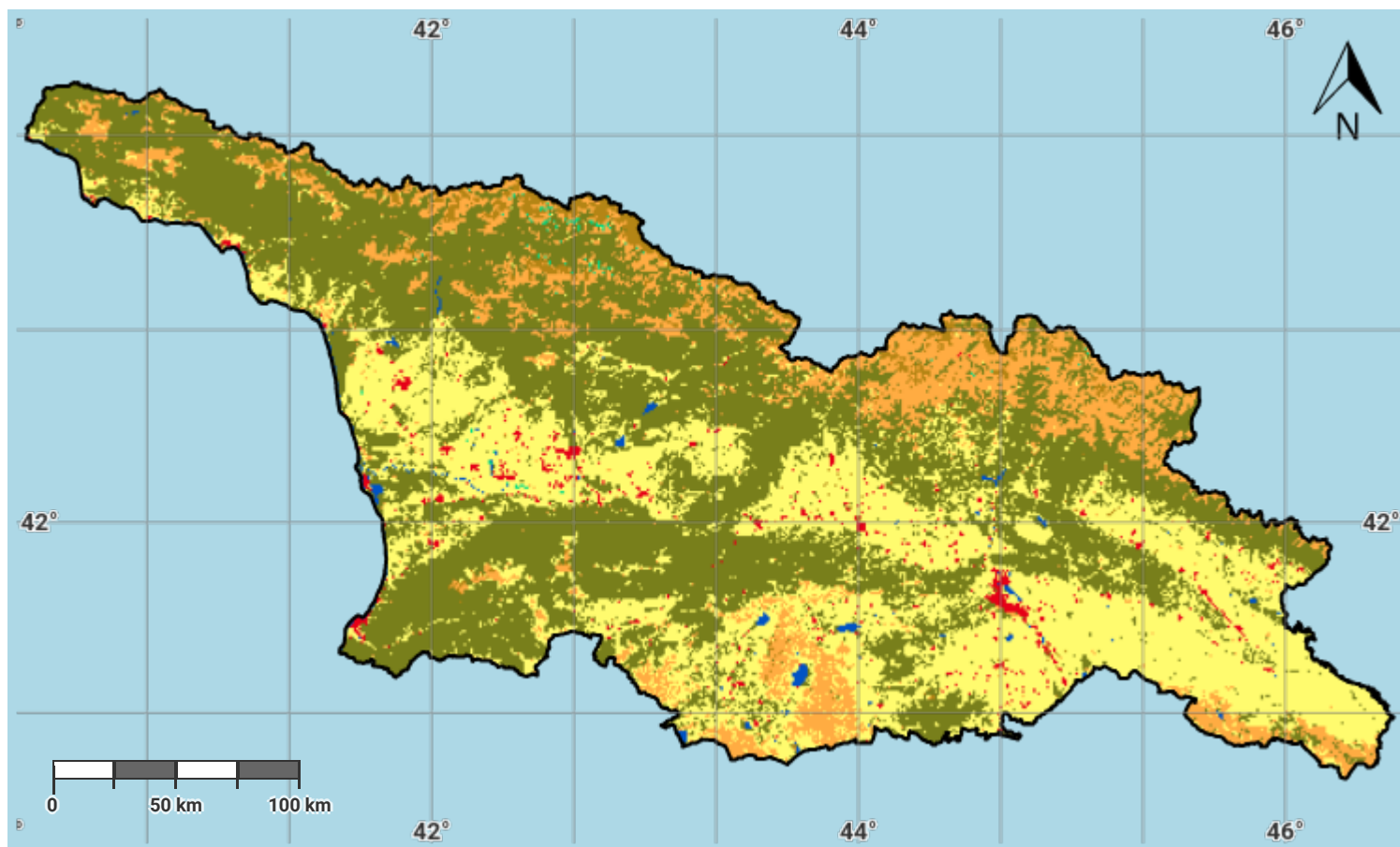
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Georgia – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

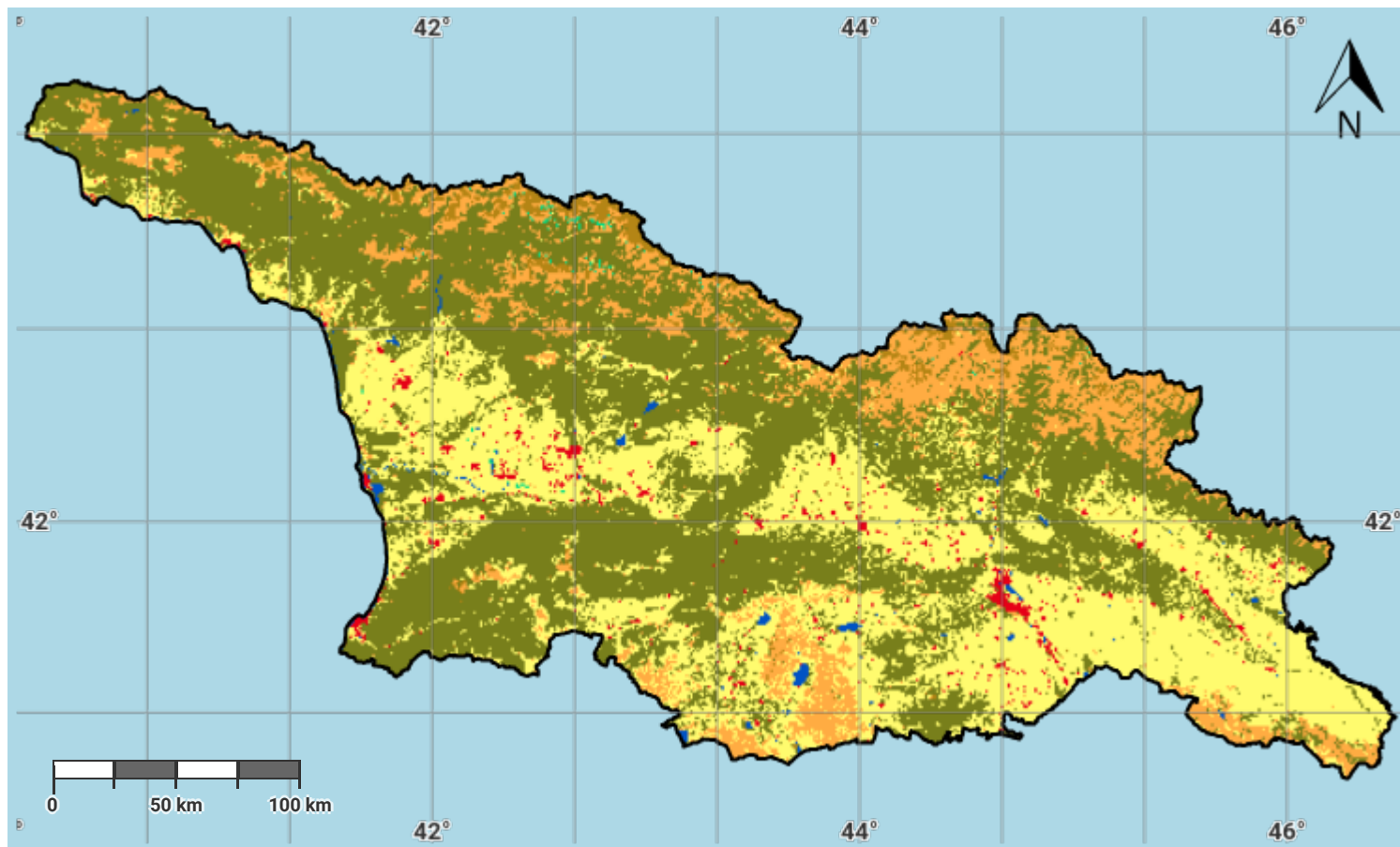
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Georgia – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

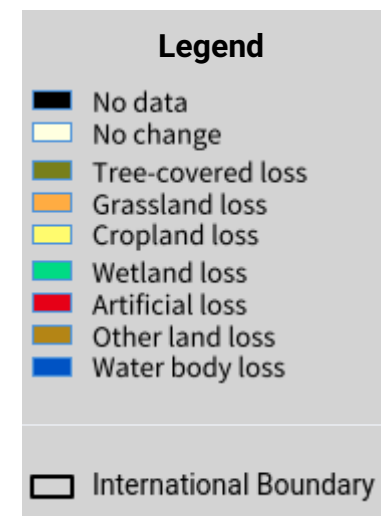
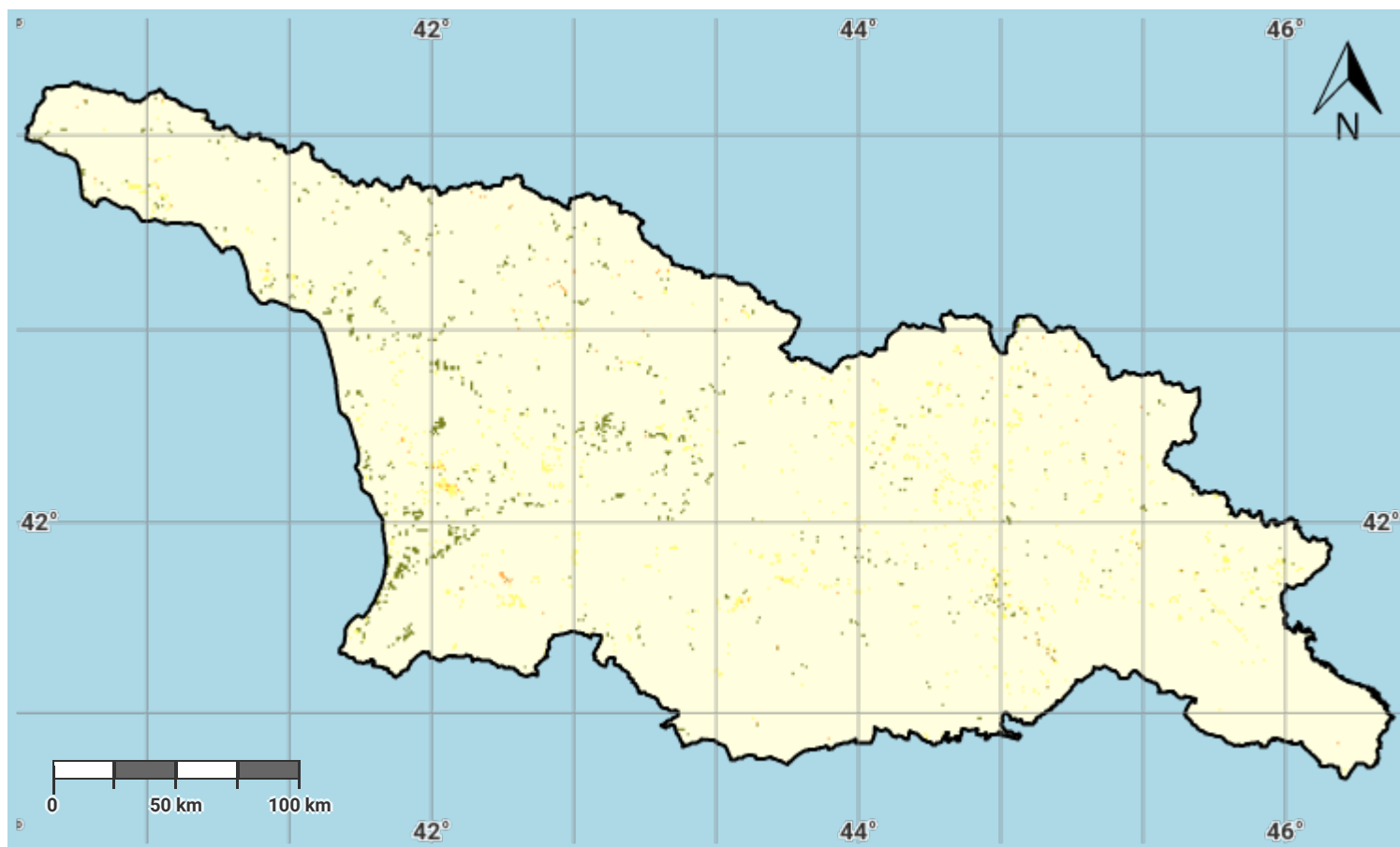
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- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Georgia – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

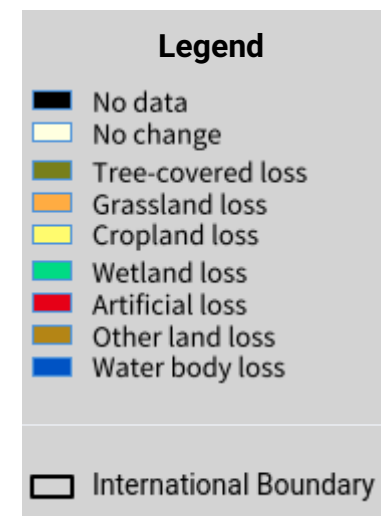
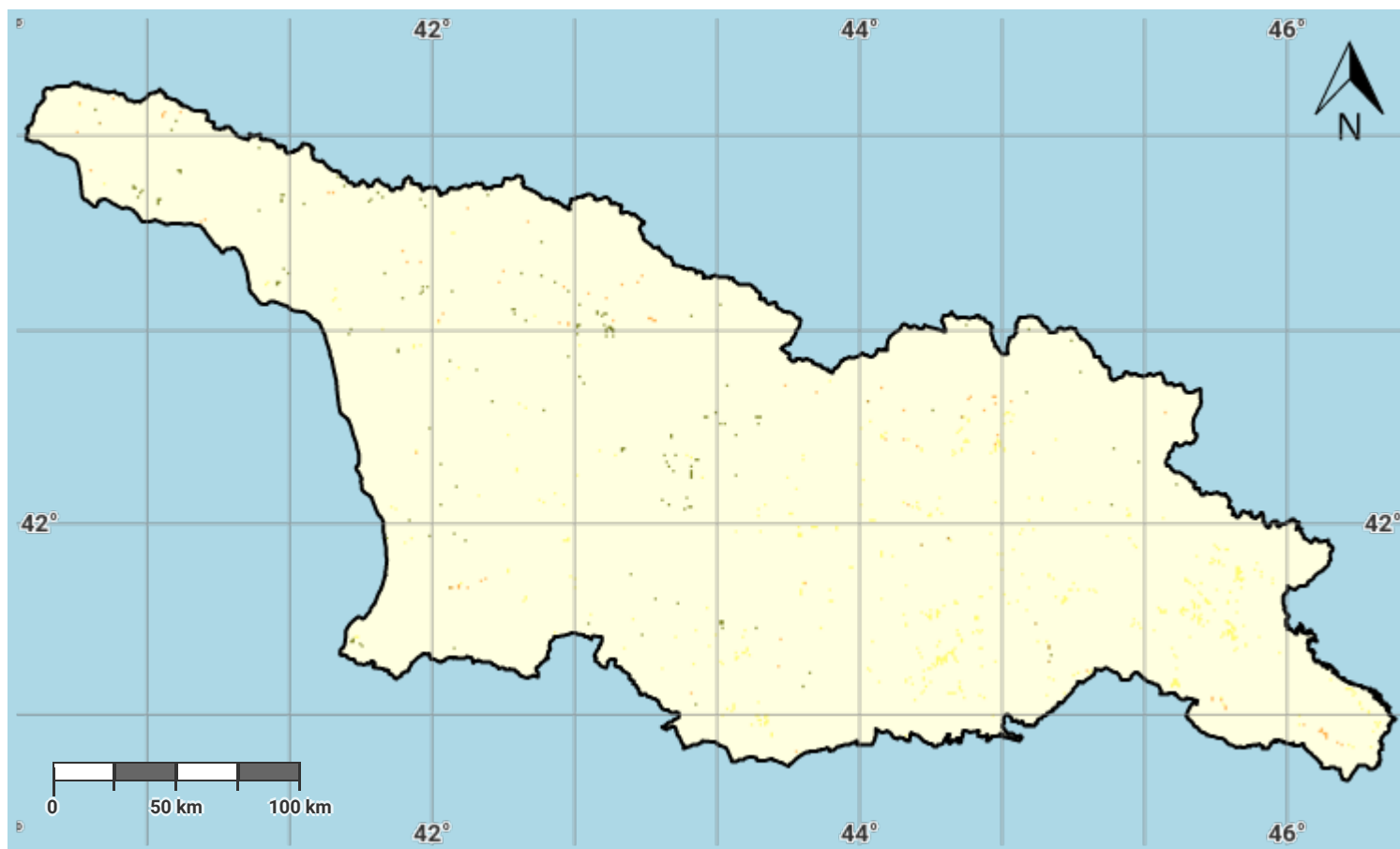
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- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>

Georgia – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

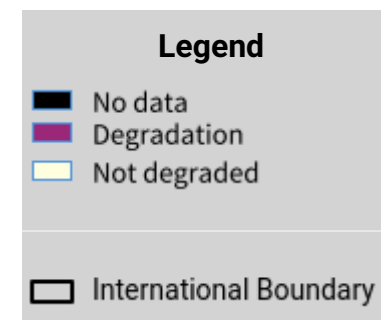
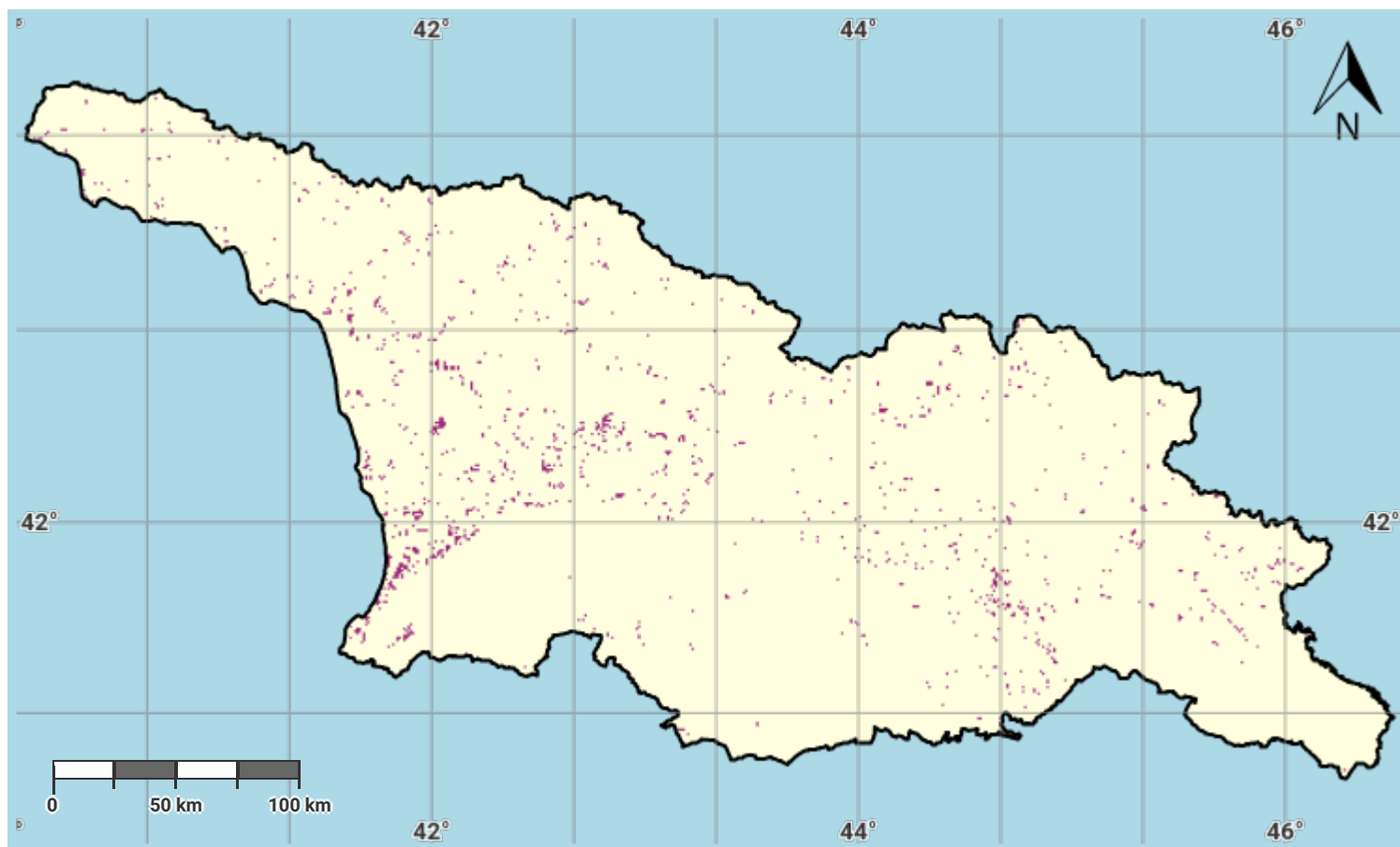
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Source Data Credits

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

Georgia – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

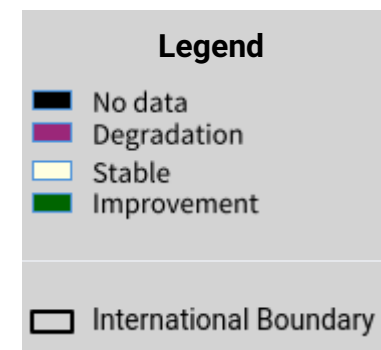
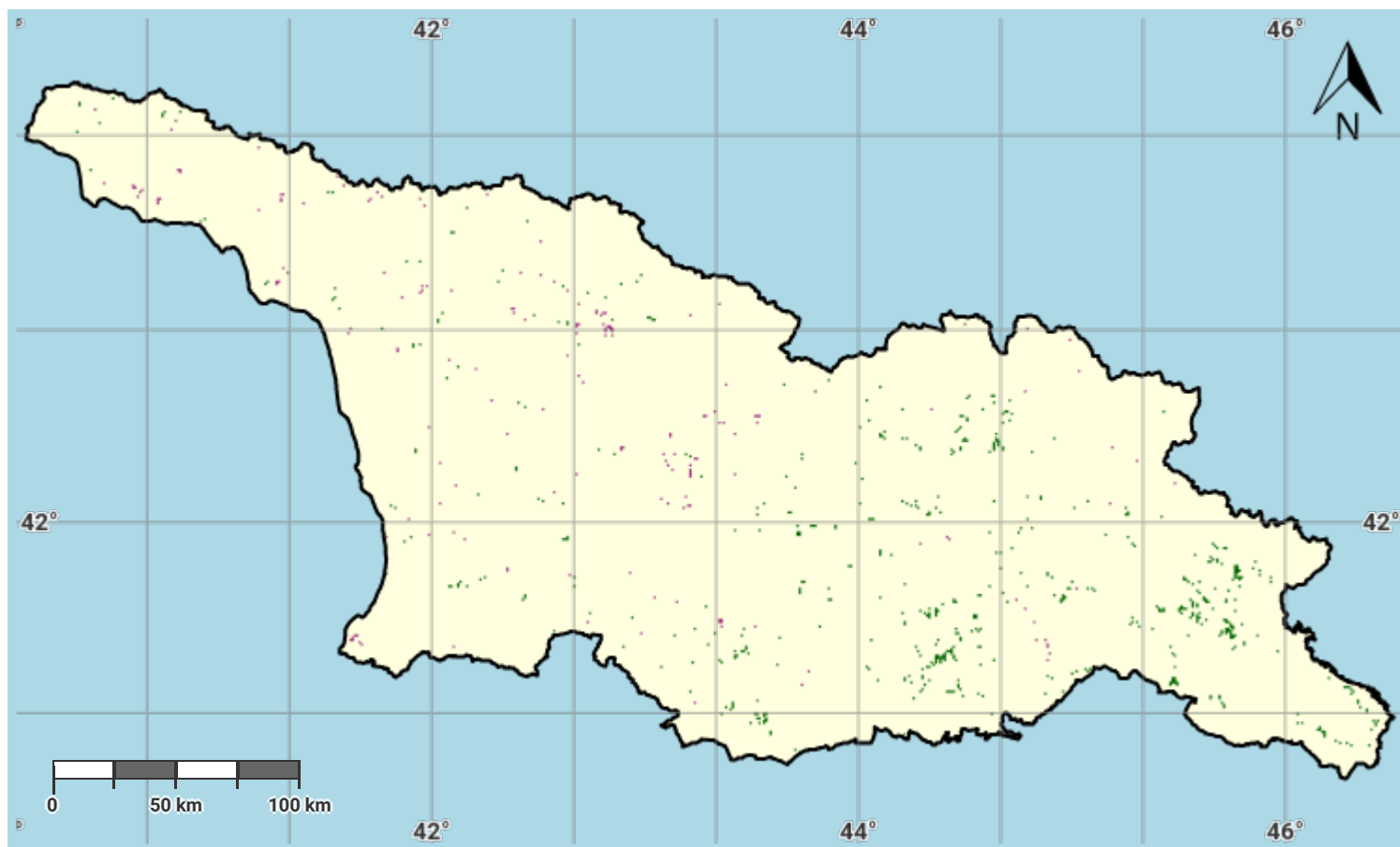
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Georgia – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

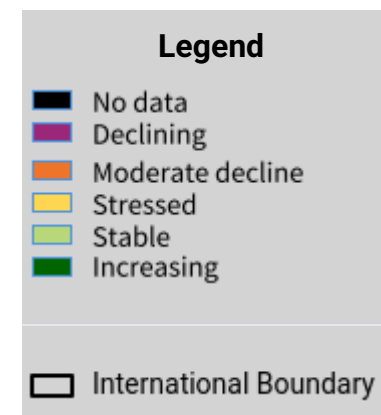
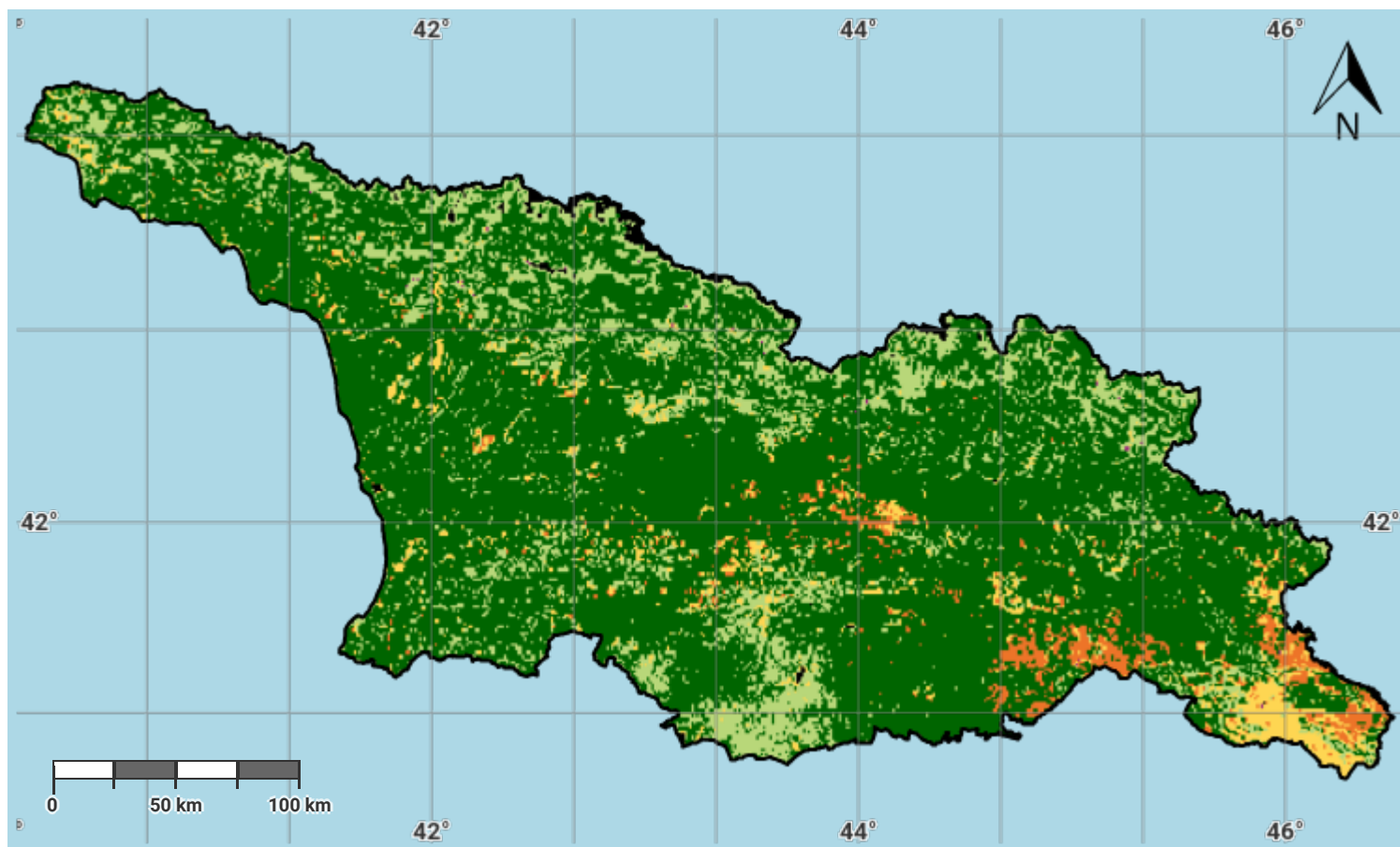
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Georgia – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

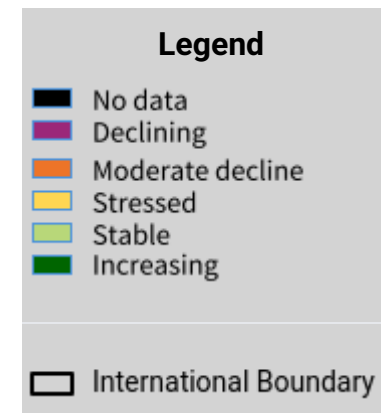
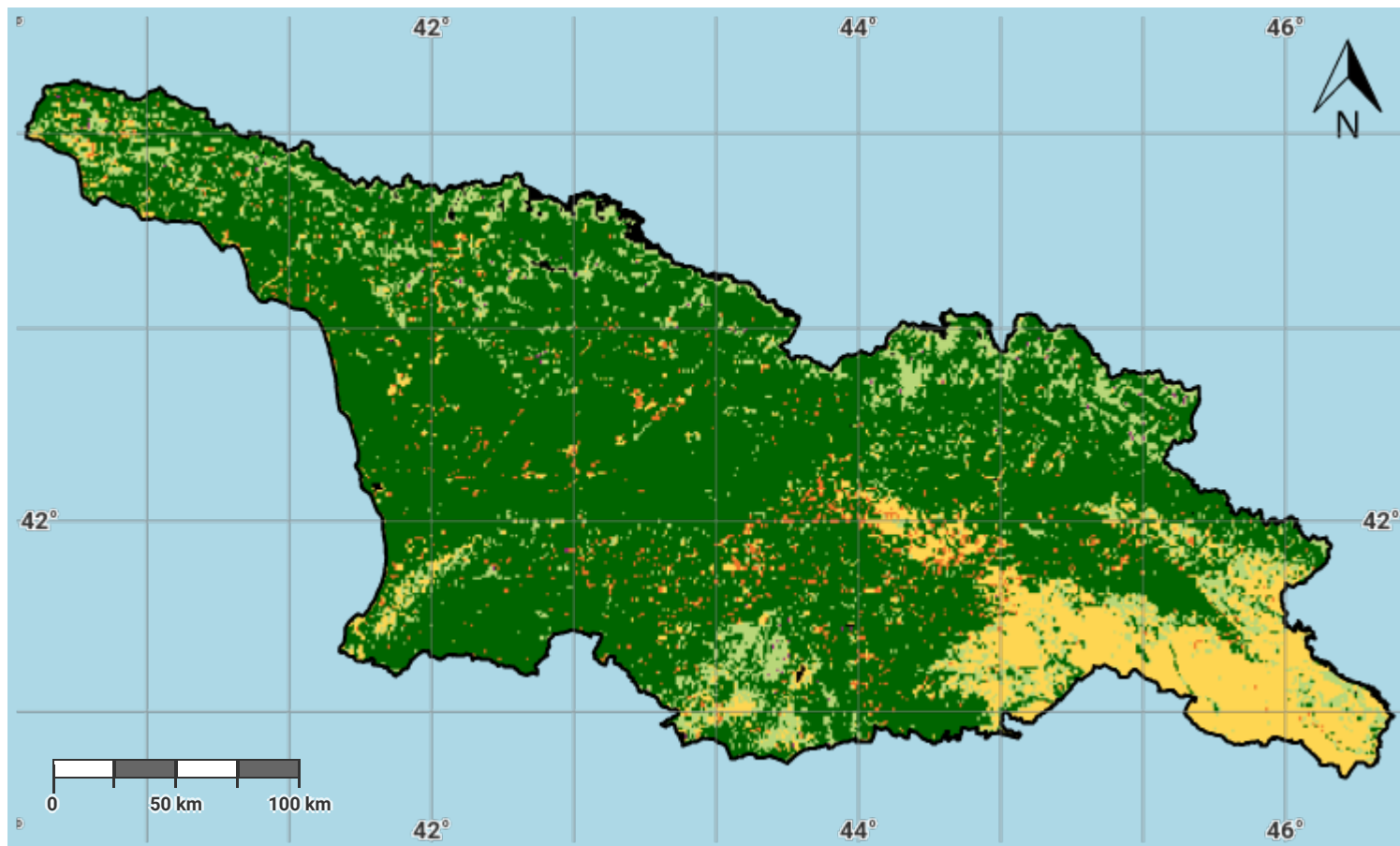
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Georgia – S01-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

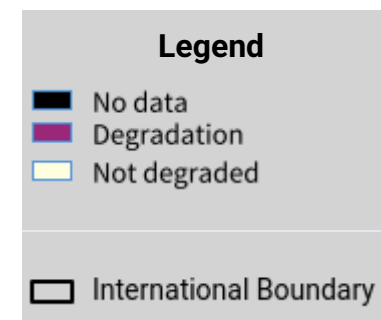
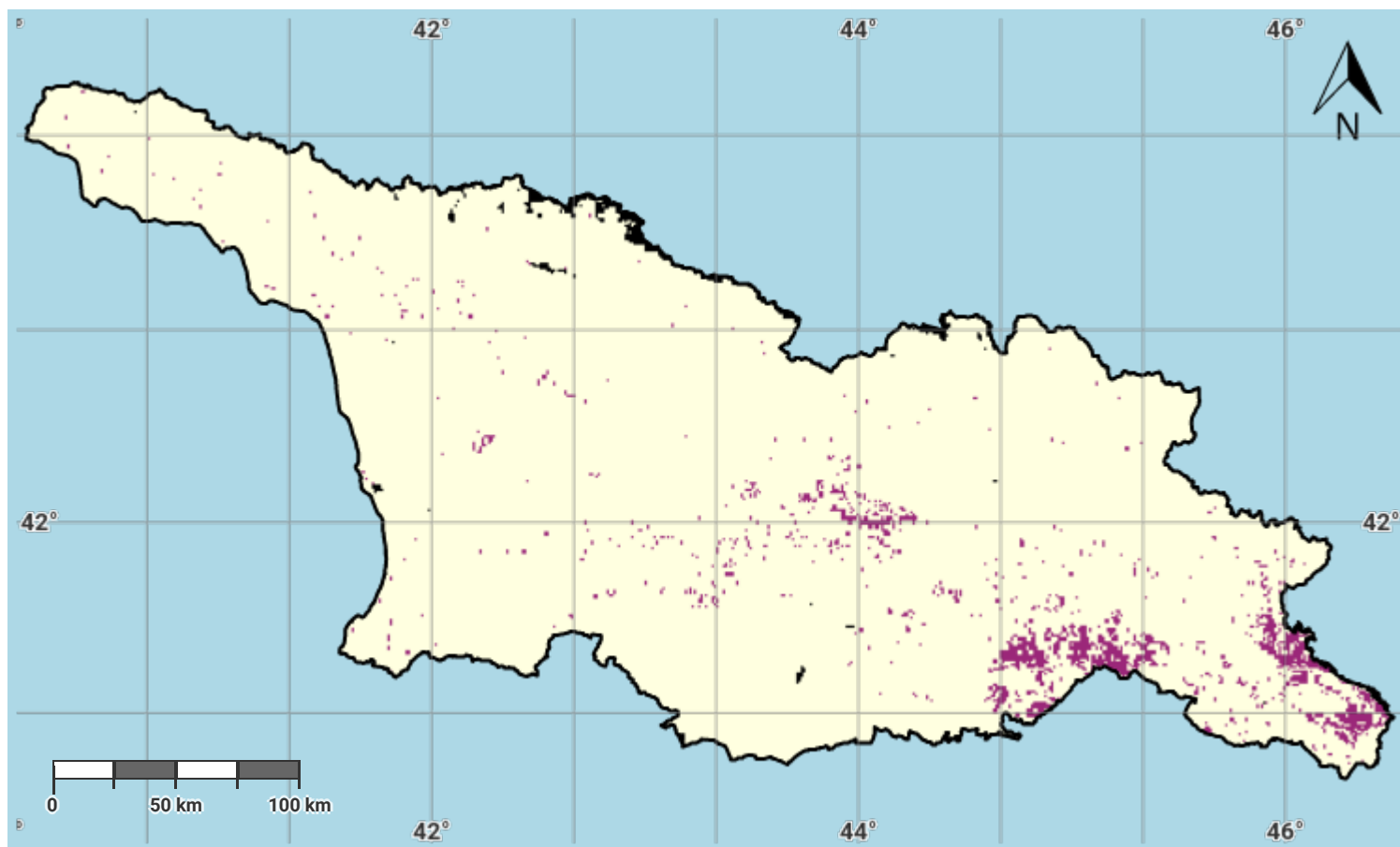
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Georgia – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

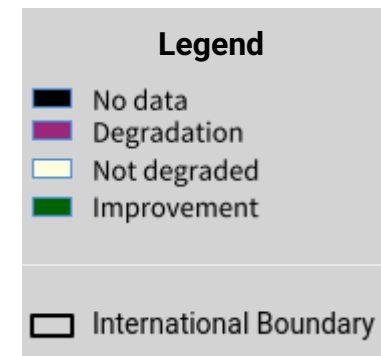
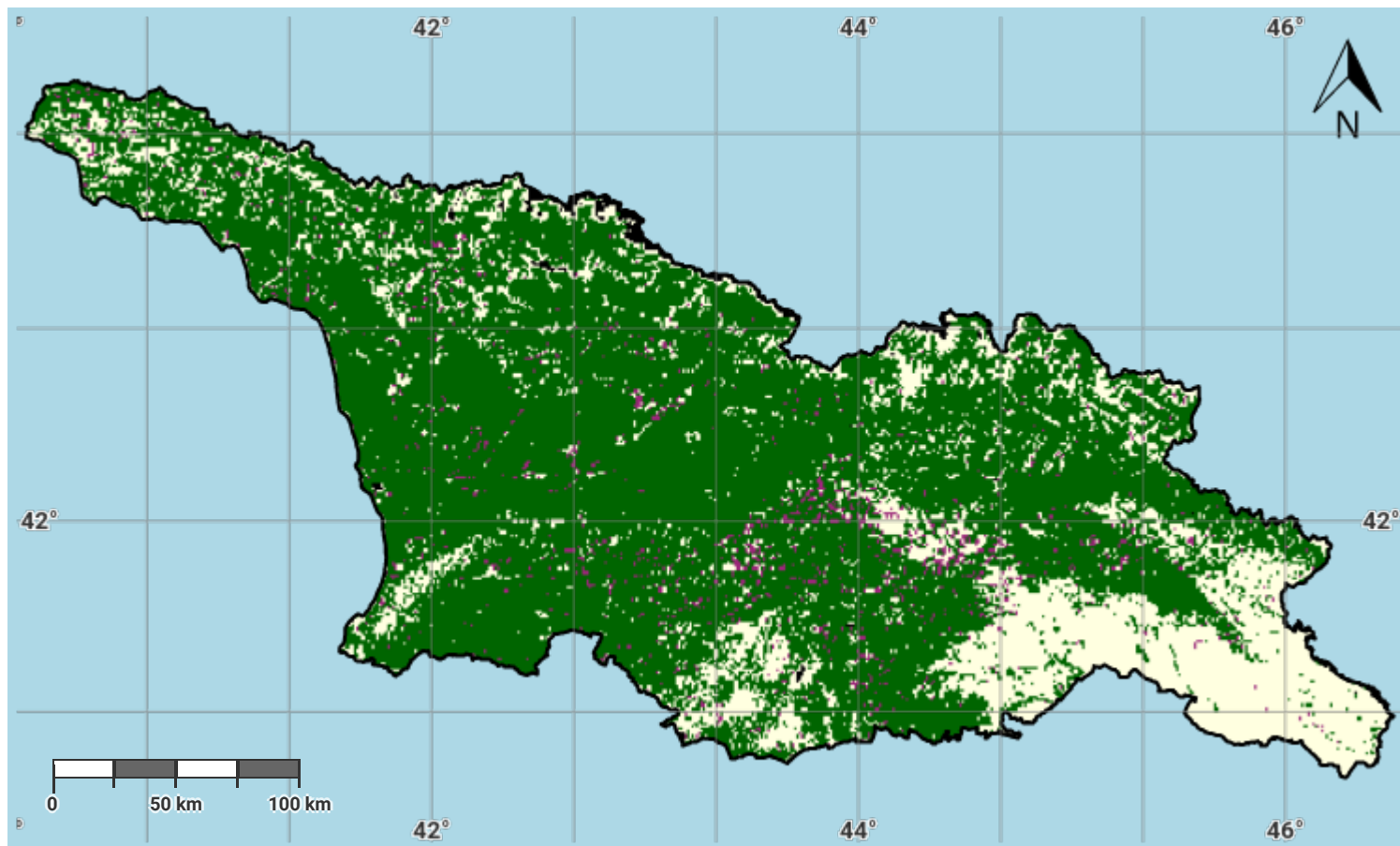
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Georgia – S01-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

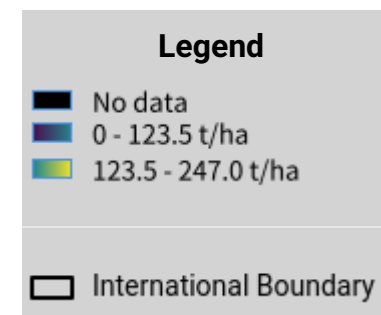
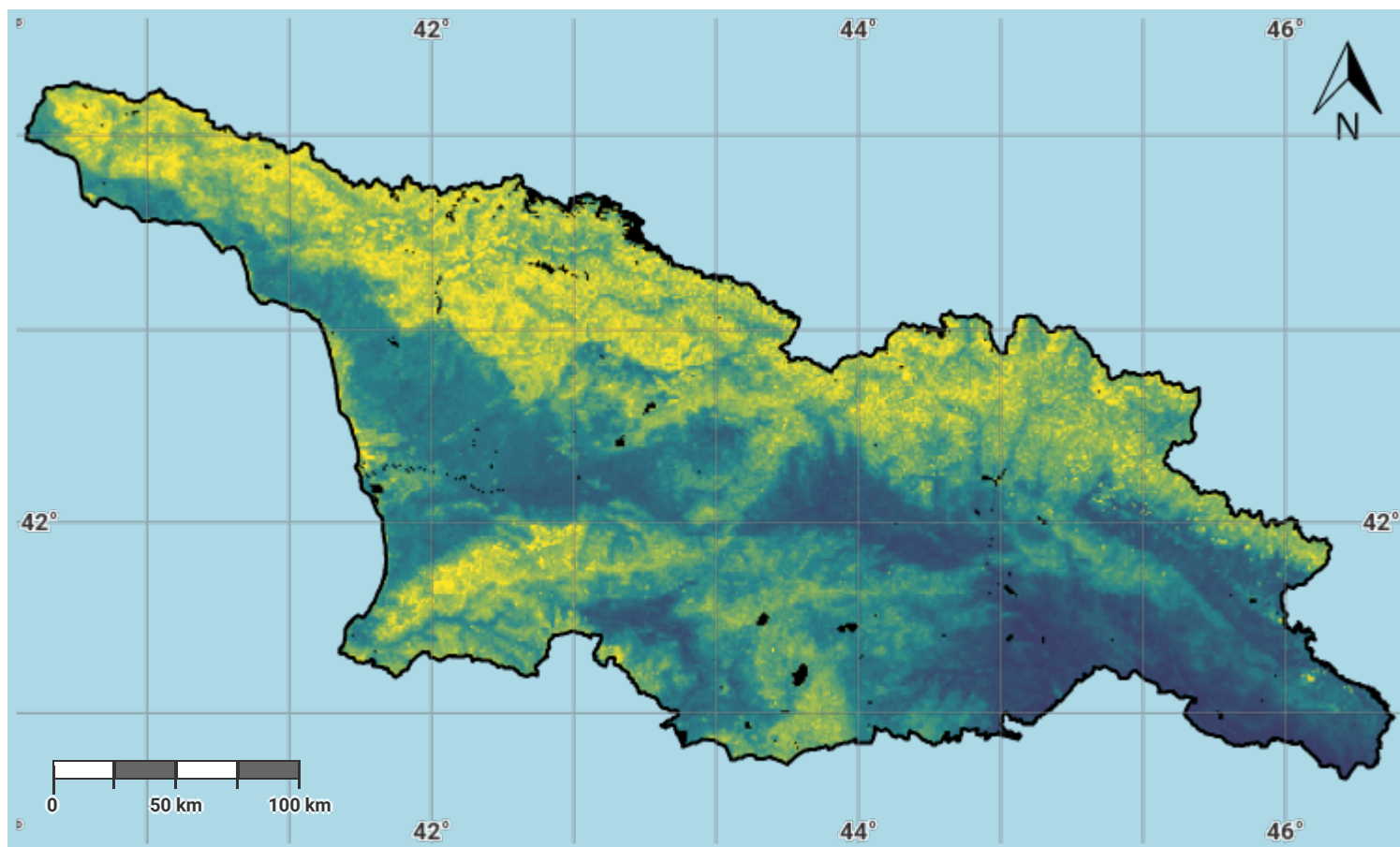
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Georgia – S01-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

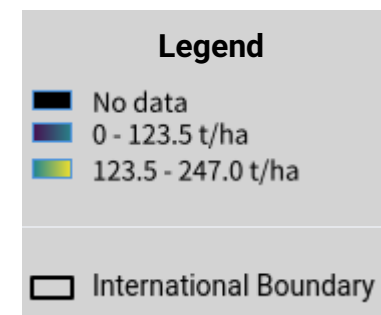
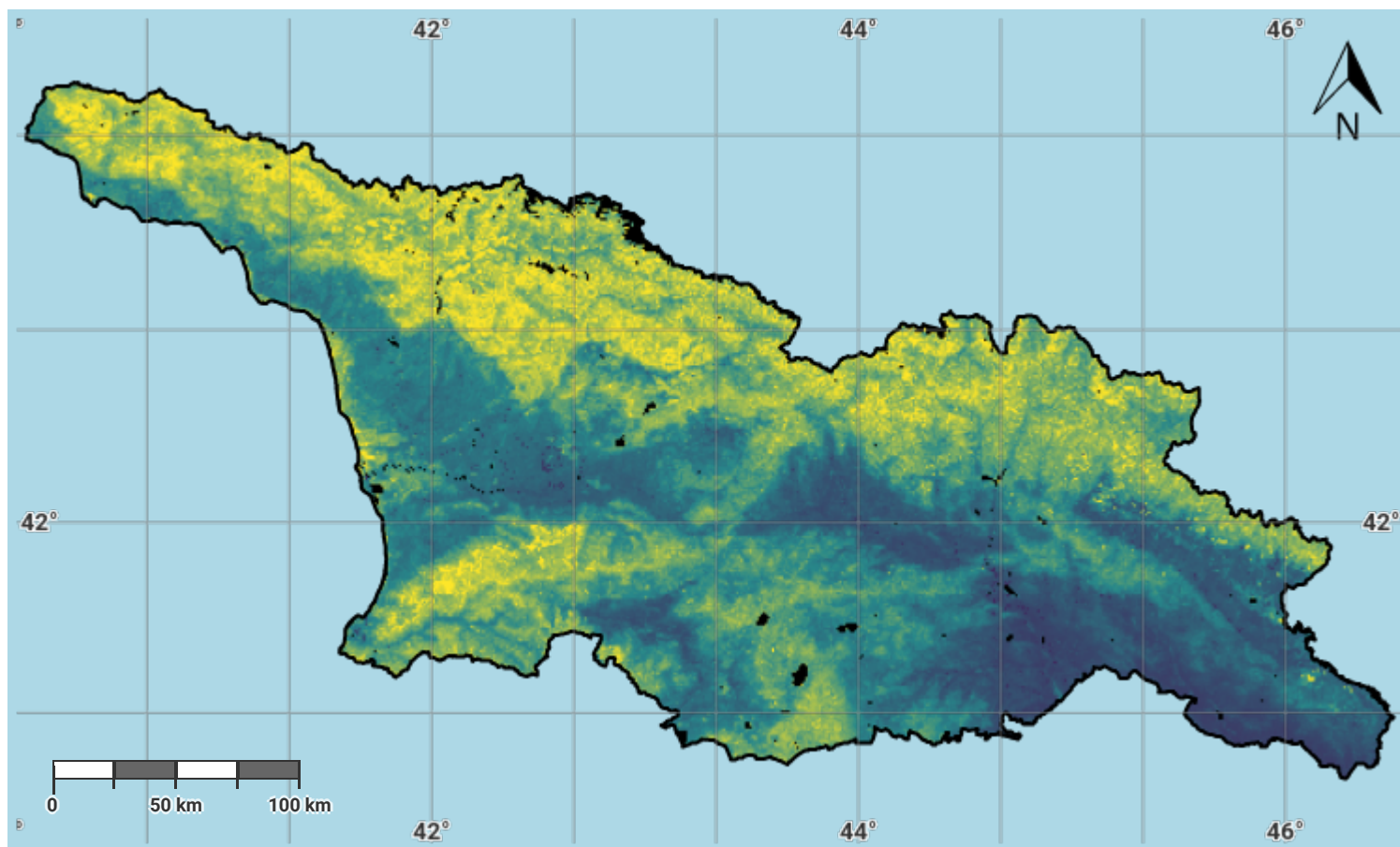
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Source Data Credits

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

Georgia – S01-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

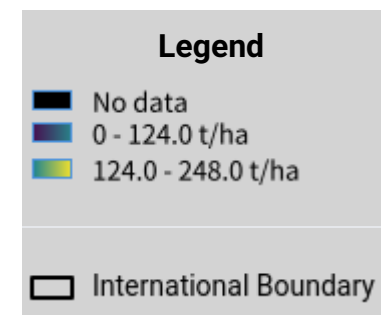
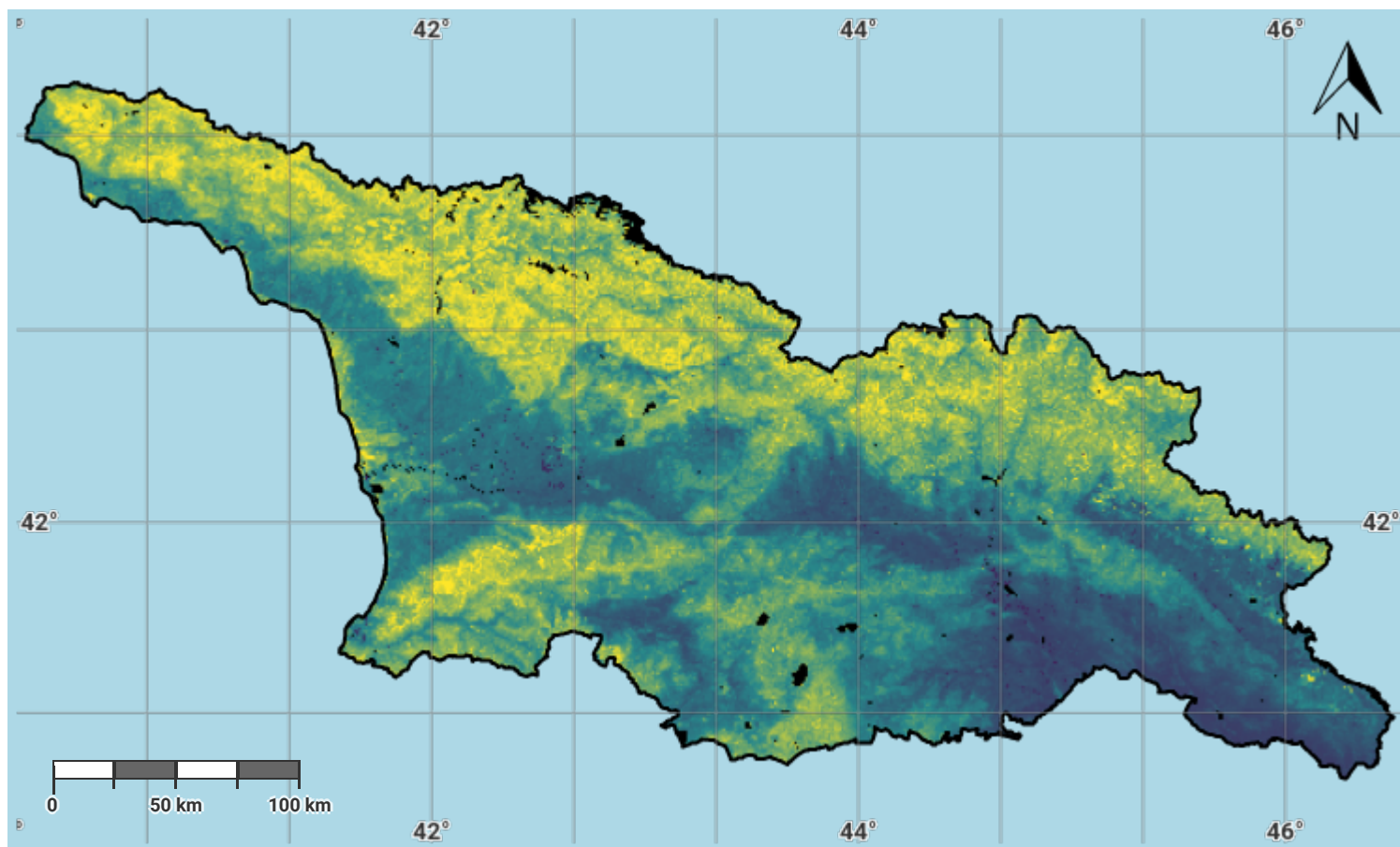
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Georgia – S01-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

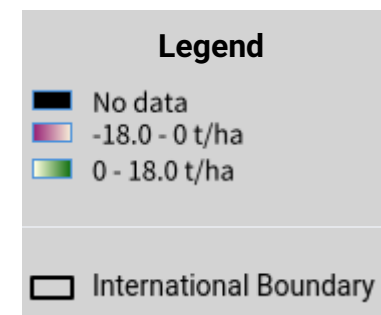
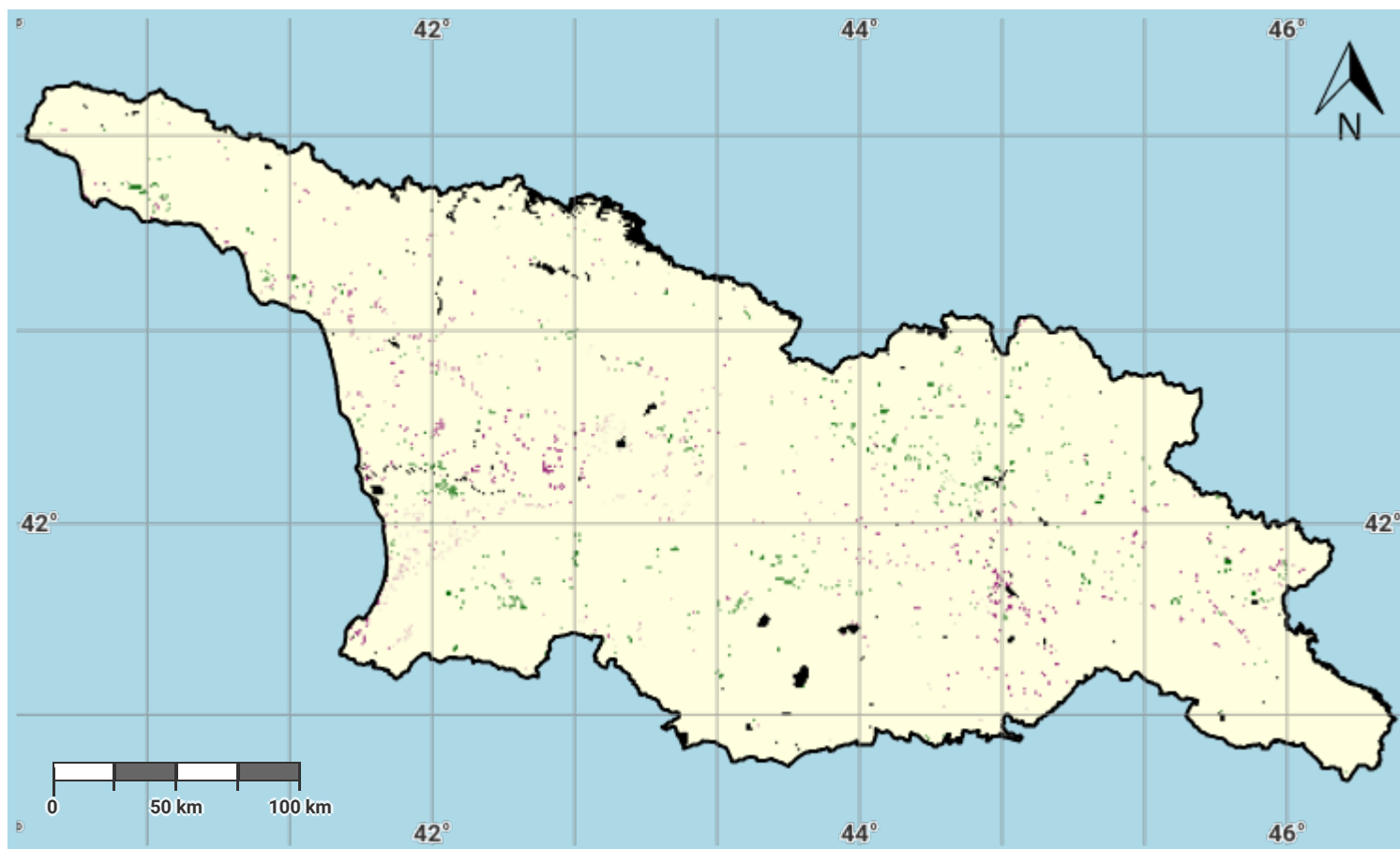
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Georgia – S01-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

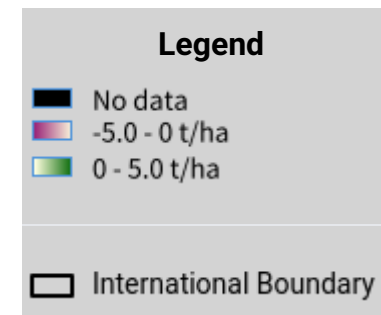
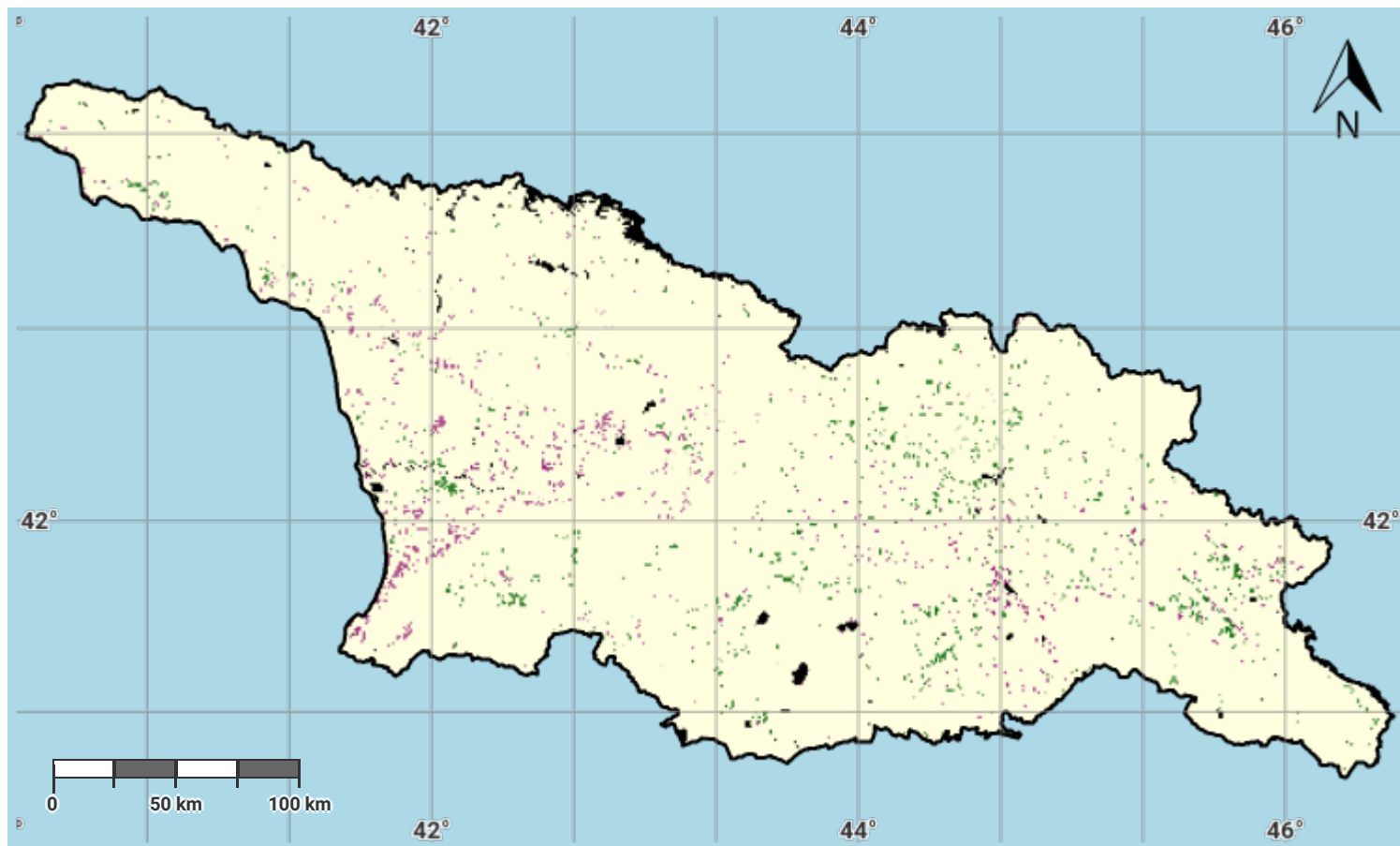
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Georgia – S01-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

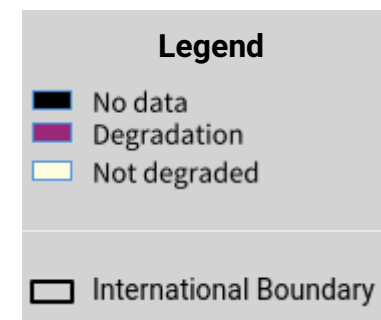
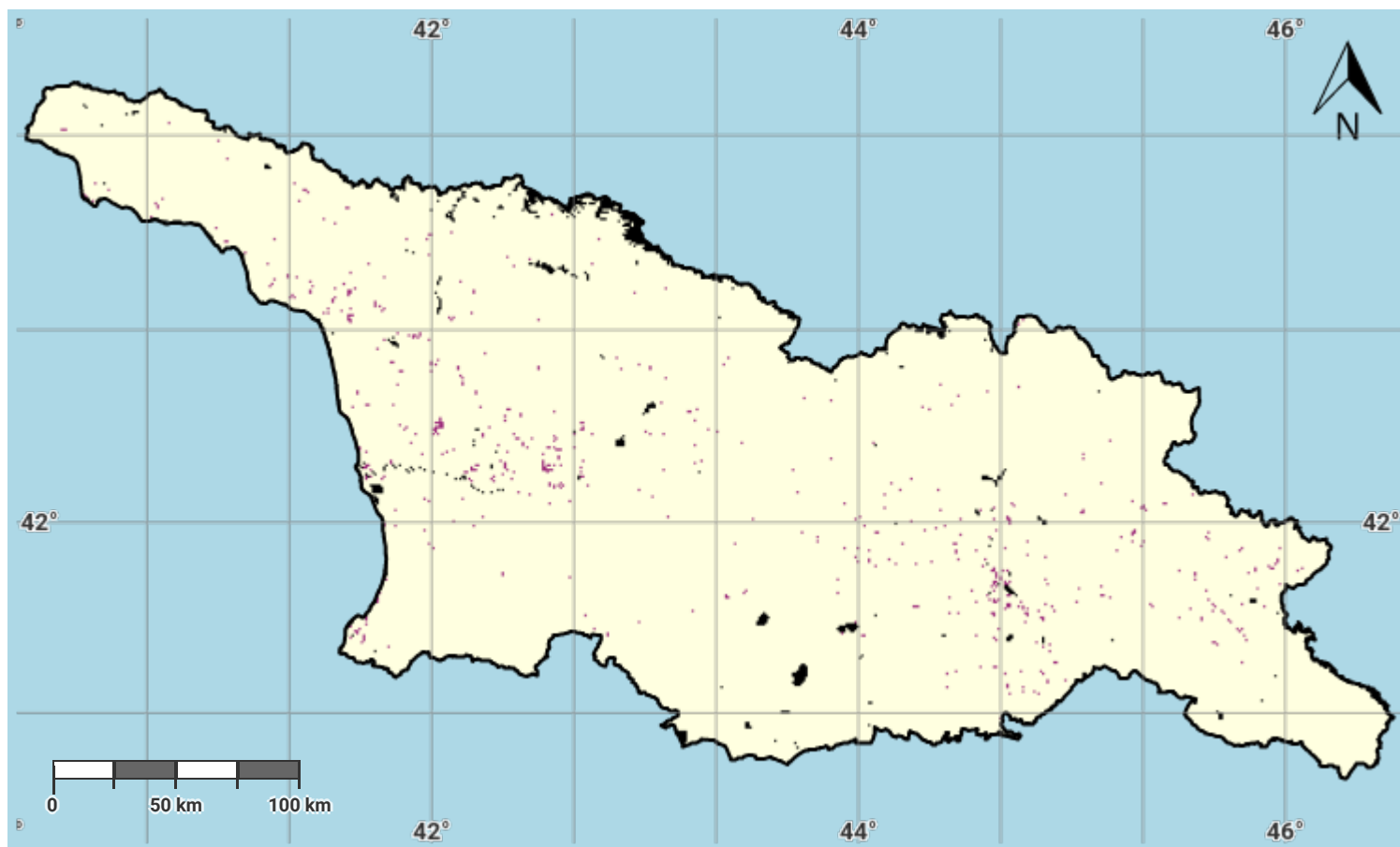
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Georgia – S01-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

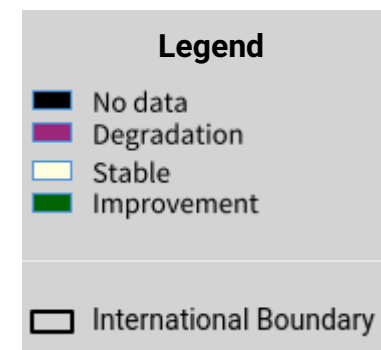
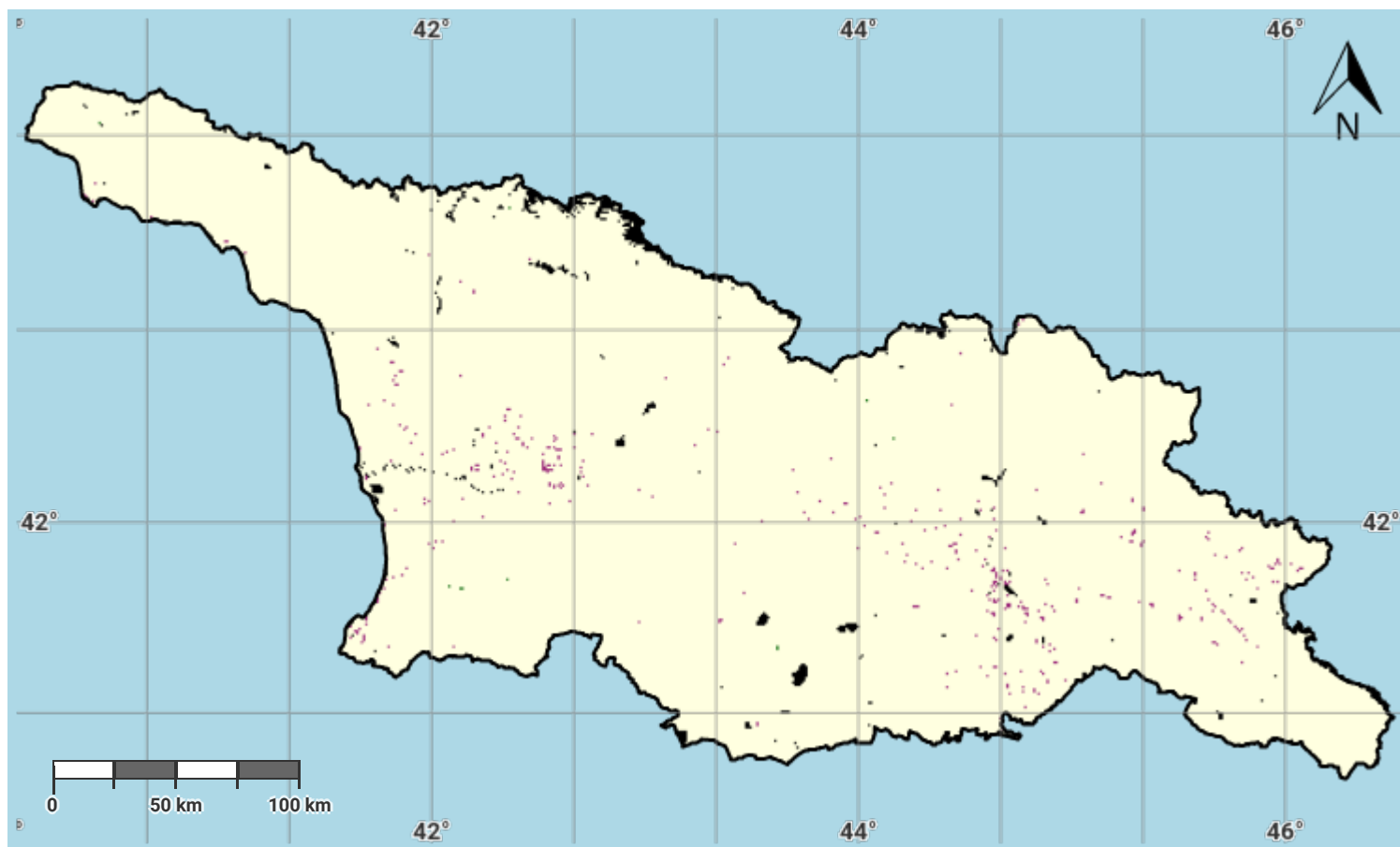
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Georgia – S01-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

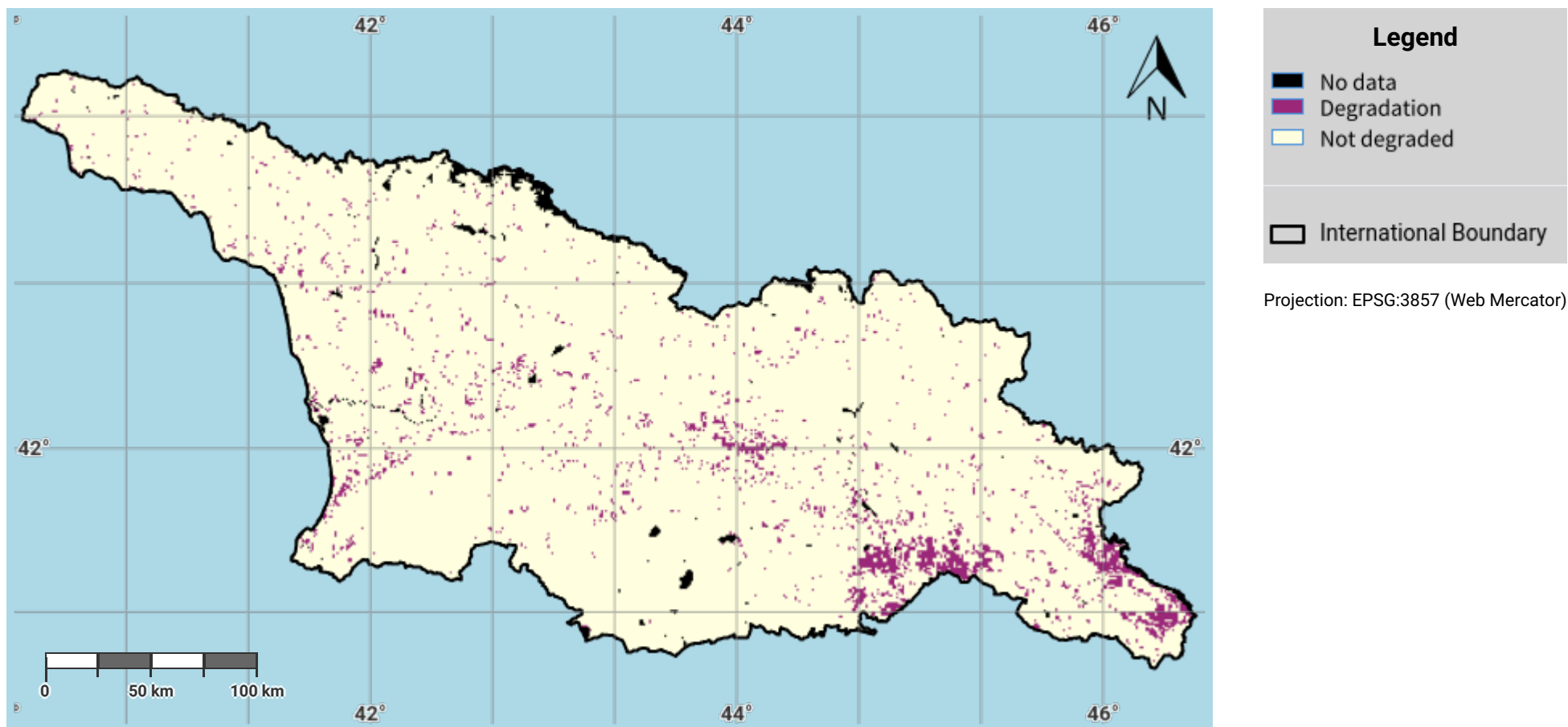
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Georgia – S01-4.M1

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



Disclaimer

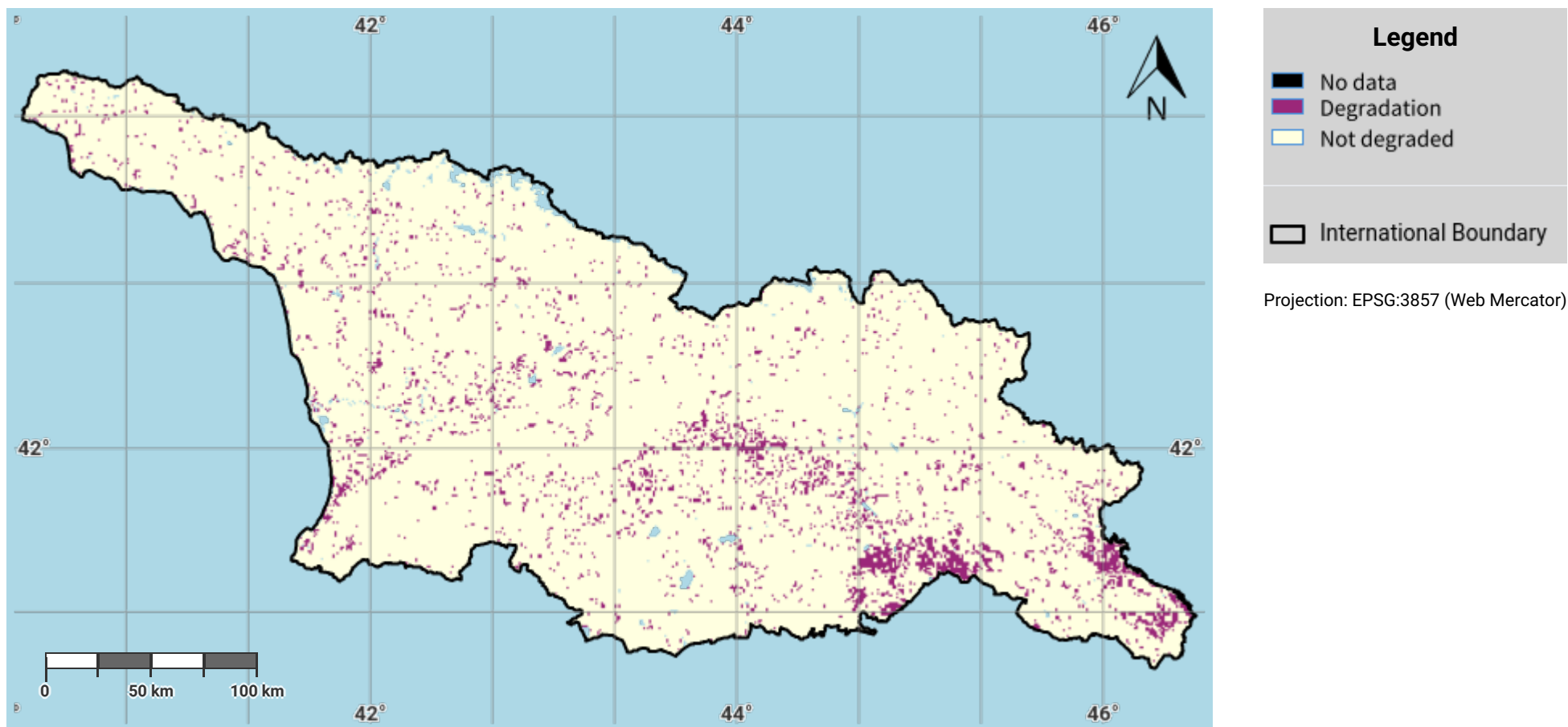
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- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: <https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-l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

Georgia – S01-4.M2

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



Disclaimer

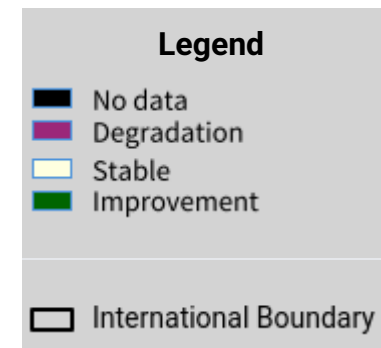
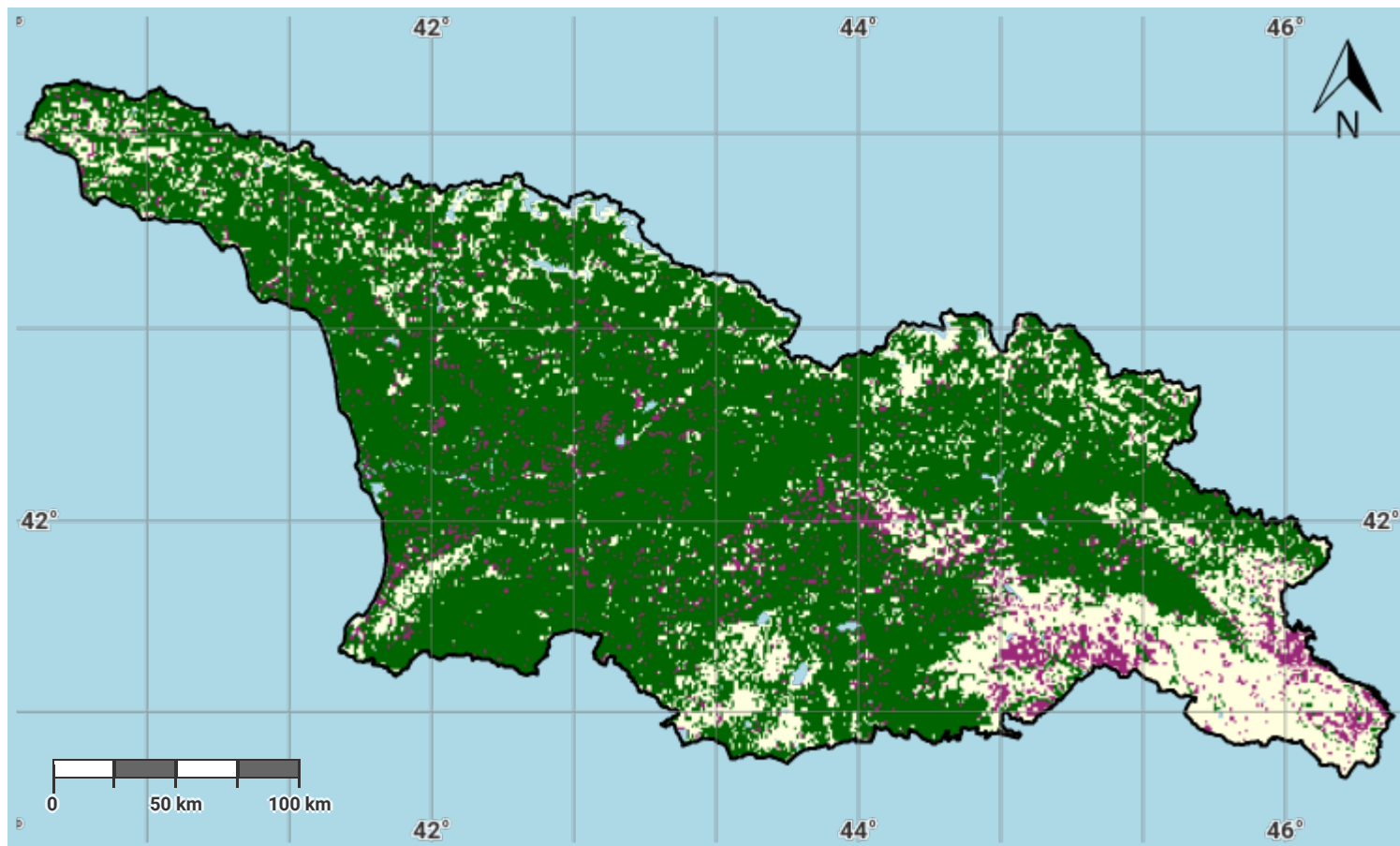
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Georgia – S01-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

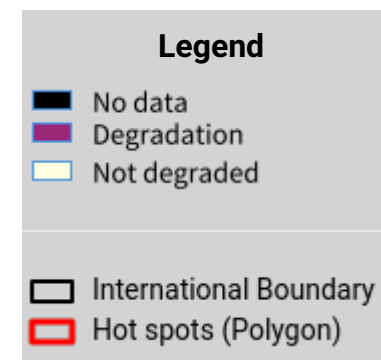
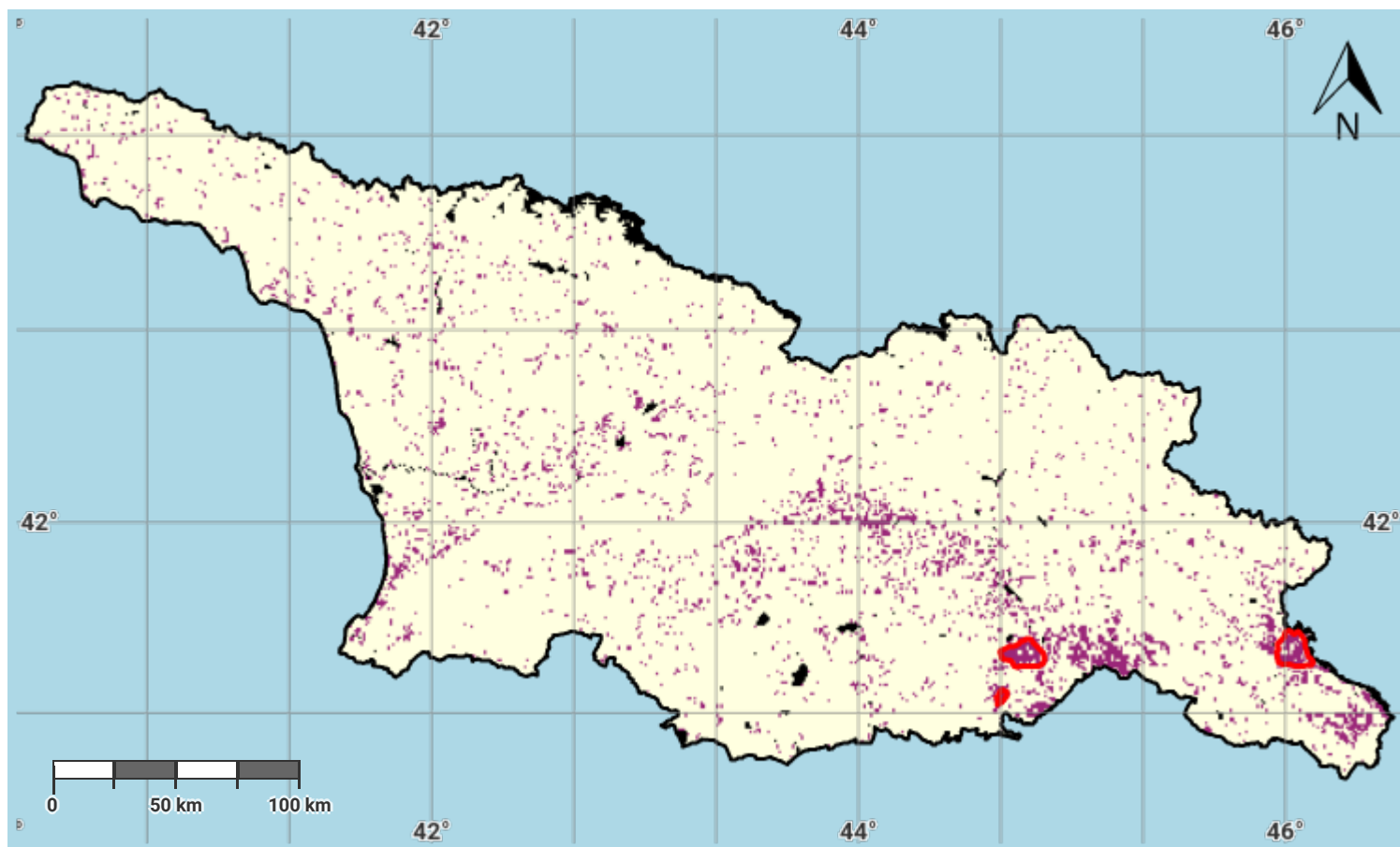
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Georgia – S01-4.M5 Land Degradation Hotspots



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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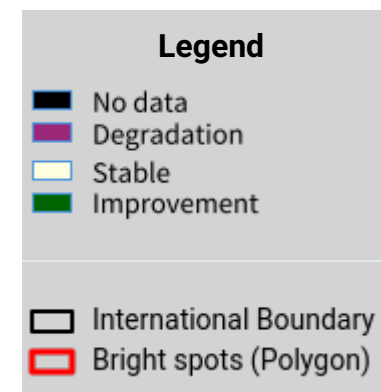
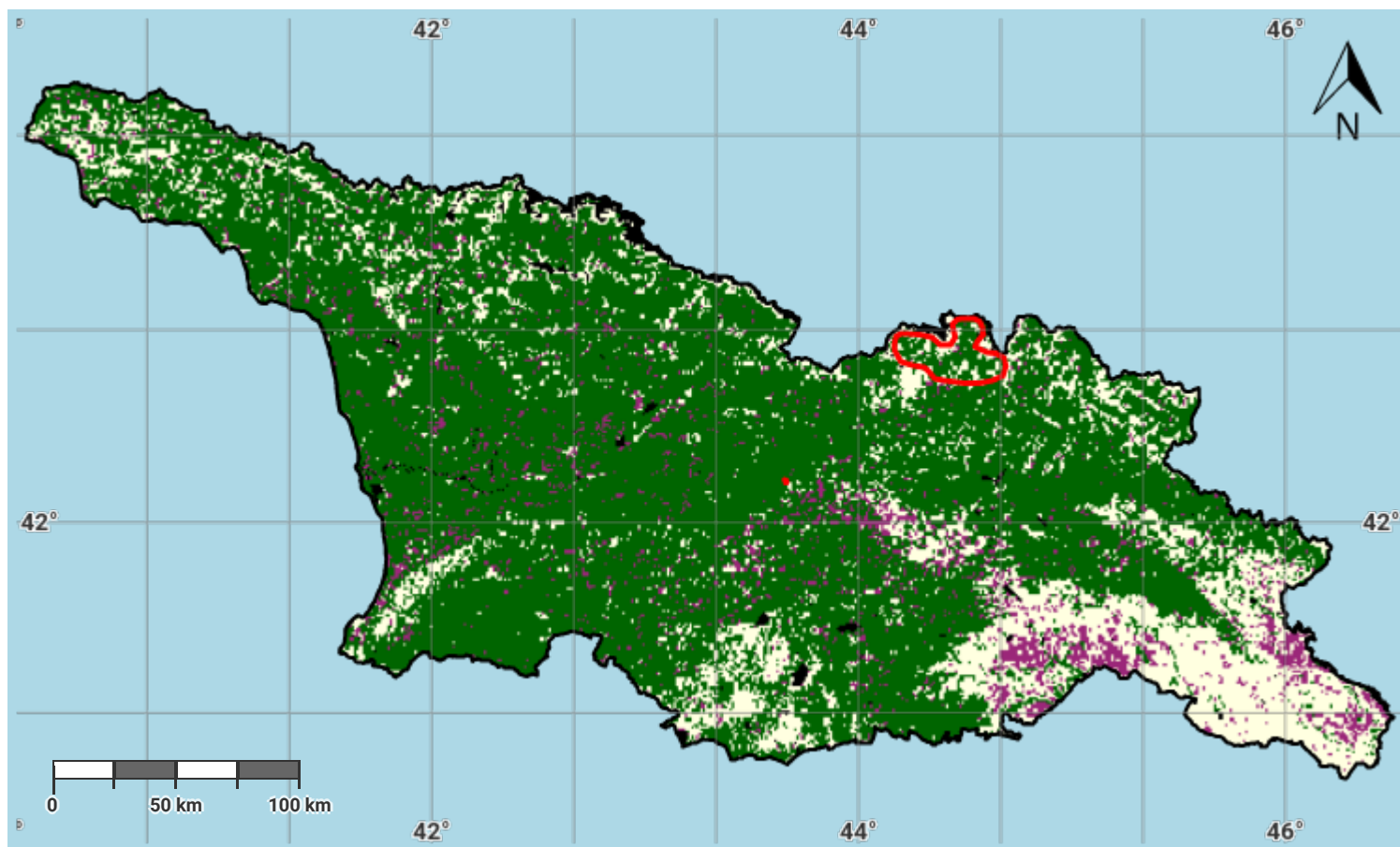
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- Land Degradation data derived based on the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Georgia.

Georgia – S01-4.M6

Land Improvement Brightspots



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

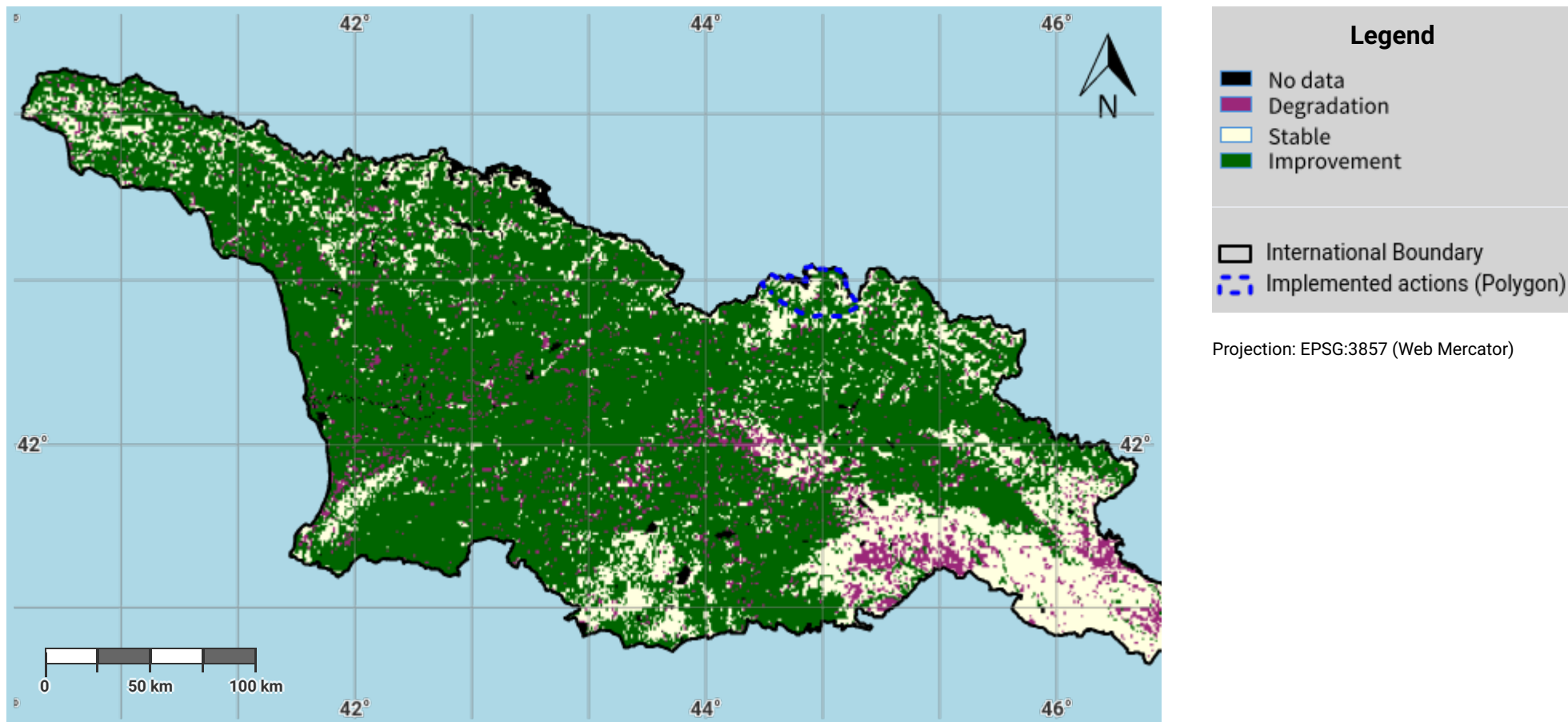
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- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Georgia.

Georgia – S01.VT.M1

Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions



Disclaimer

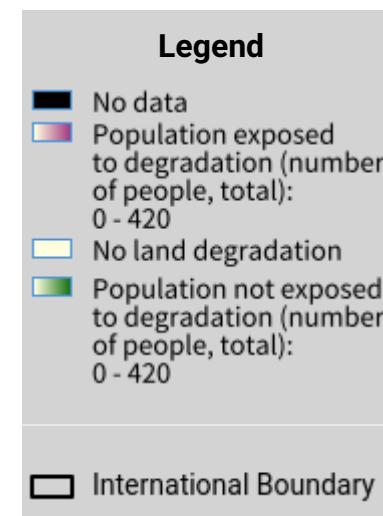
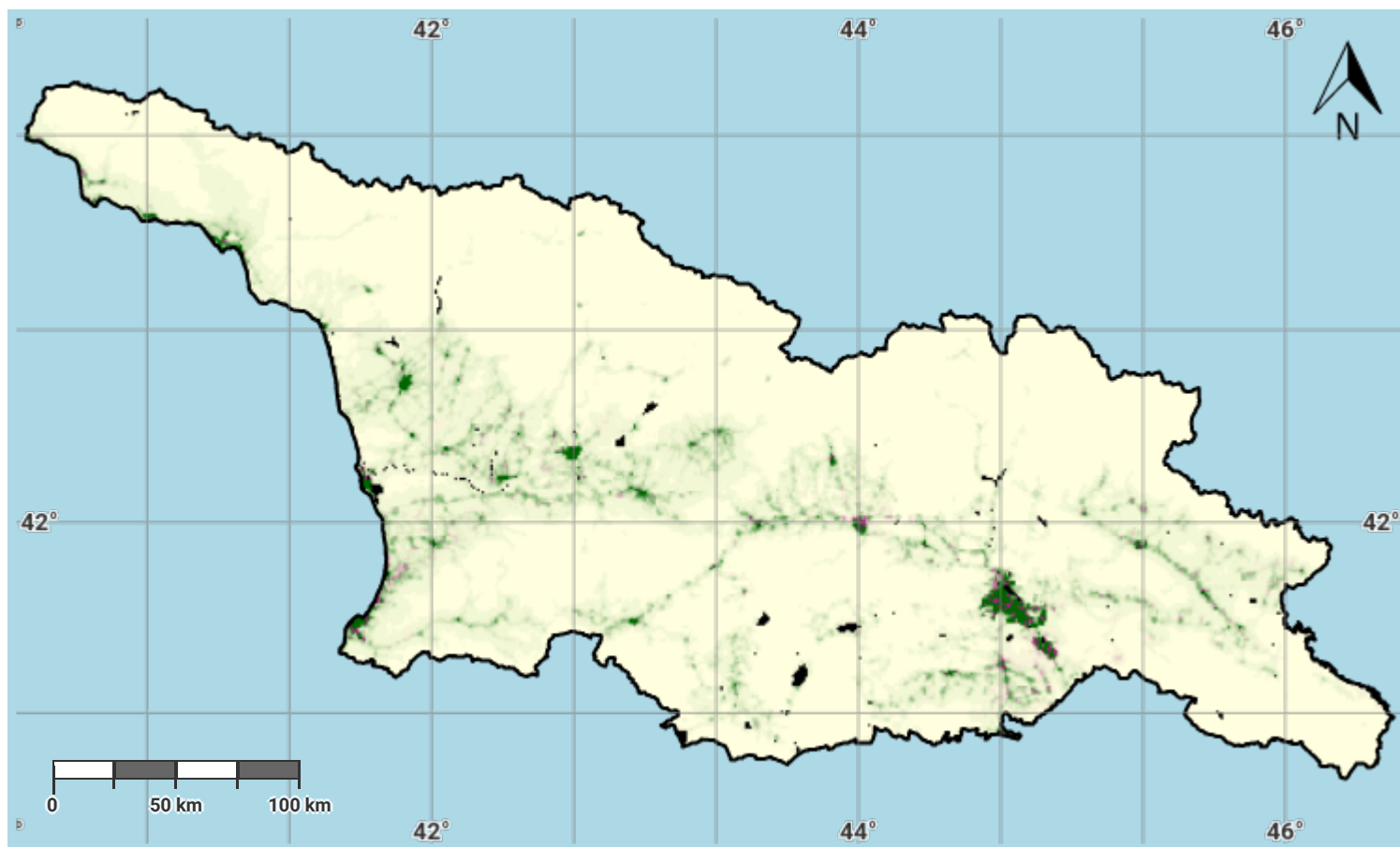
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- The Voluntary targets data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Georgia.
- The Implemented actions data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Georgia.

Georgia – S02-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

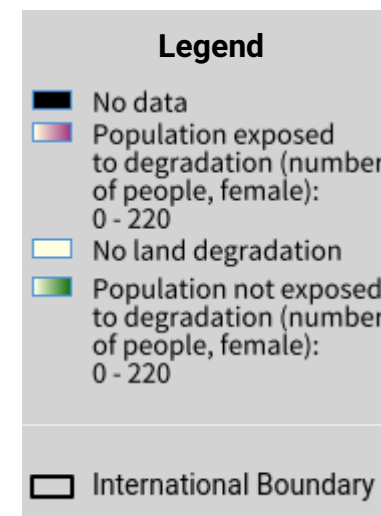
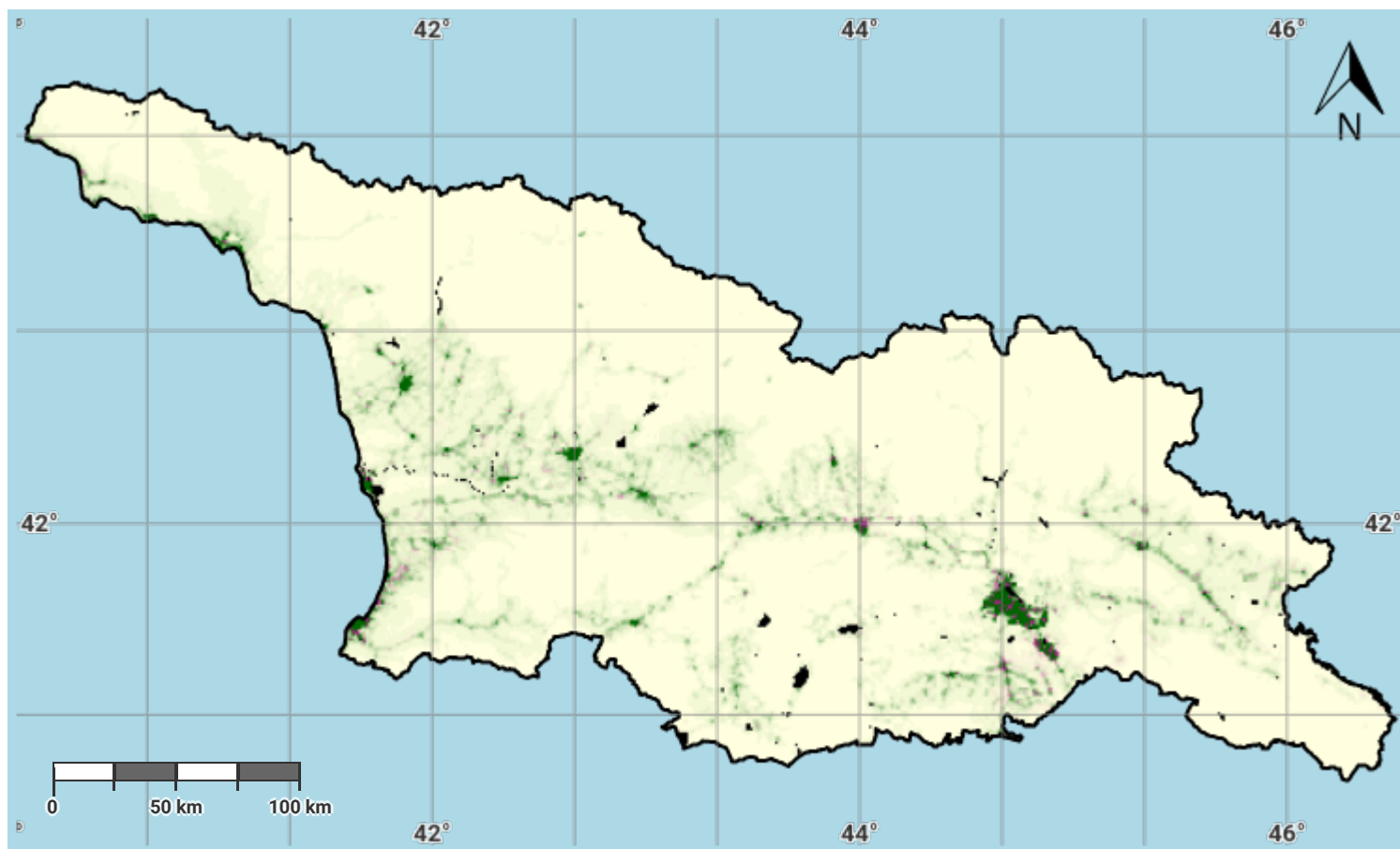
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Source Data Credits

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

Georgia – S02-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

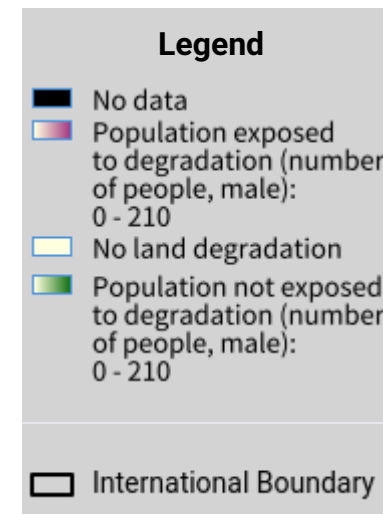
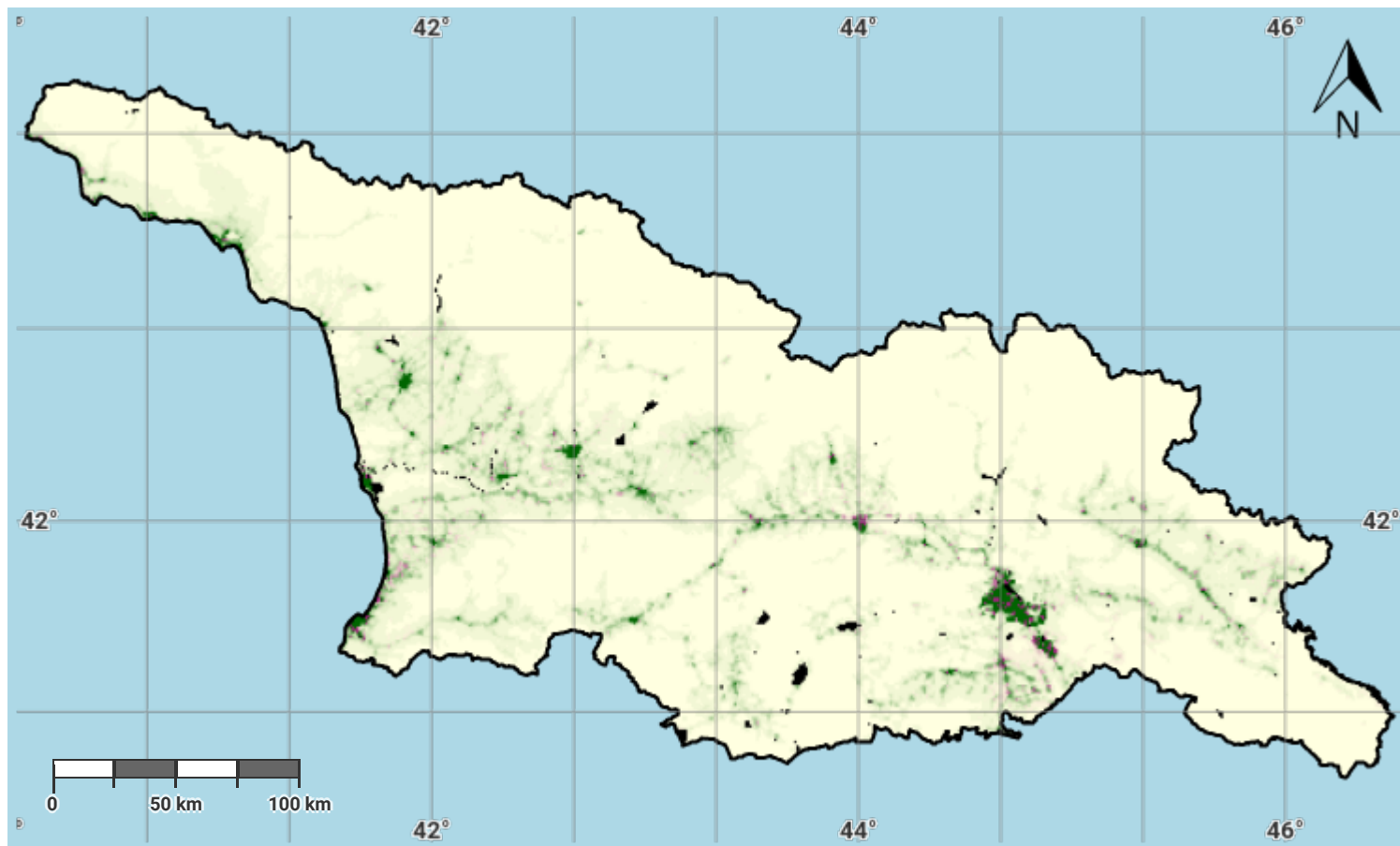
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Source Data Credits

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

Georgia – S02-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

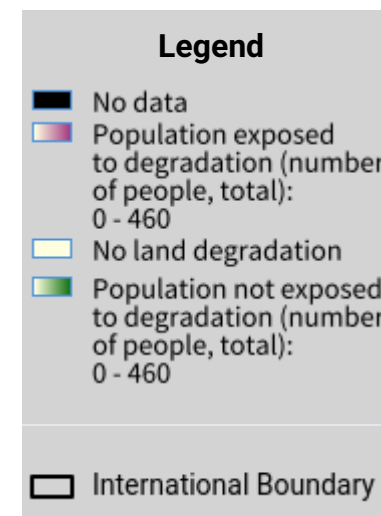
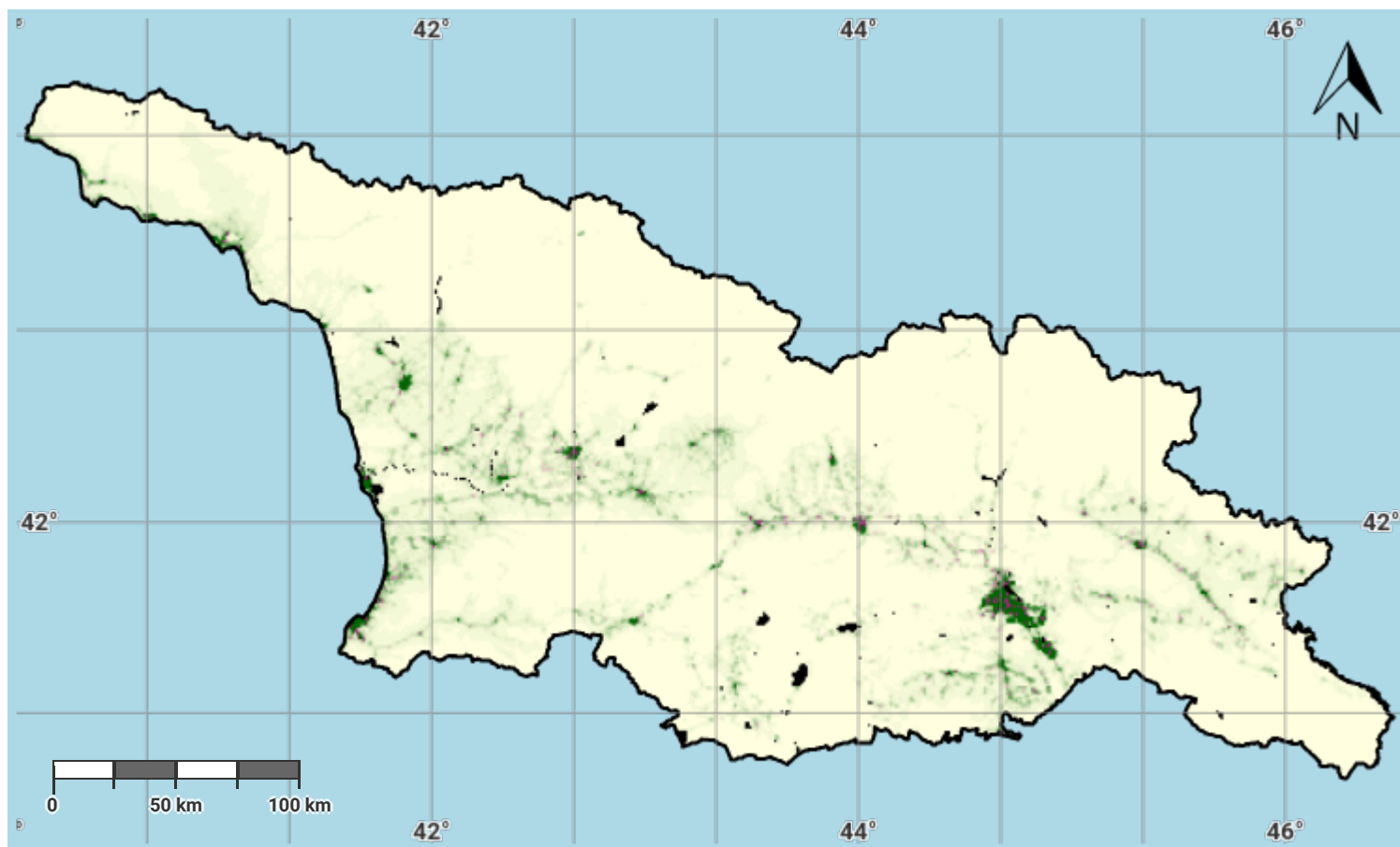
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Georgia – S02-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

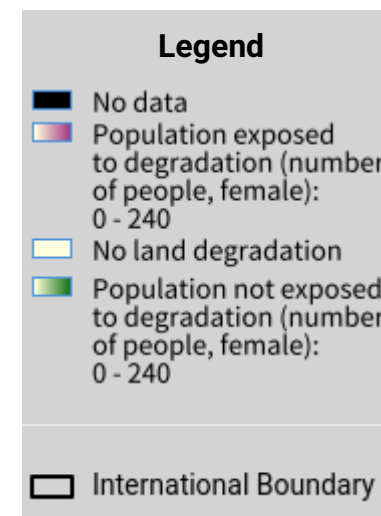
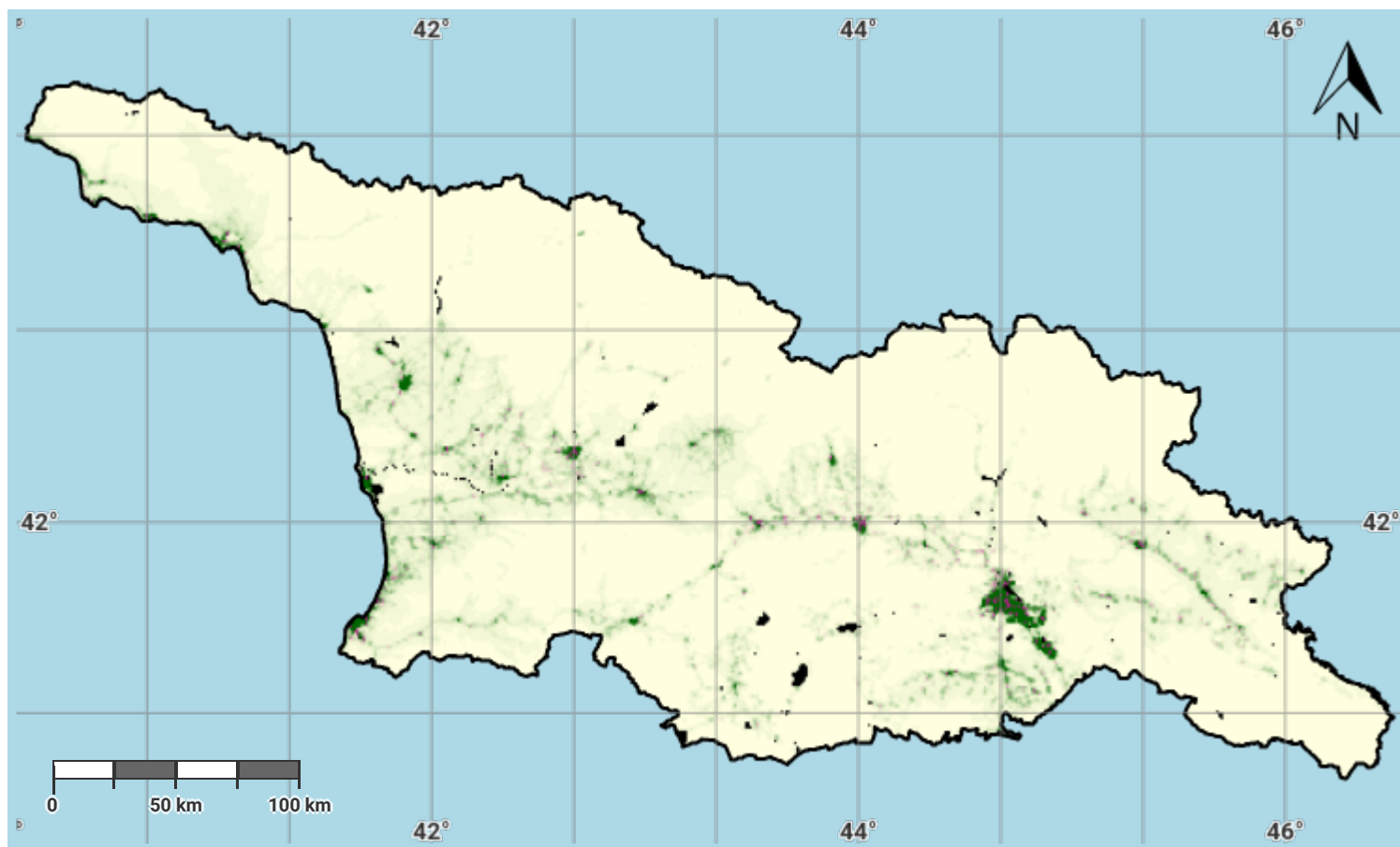
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Georgia – S02-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

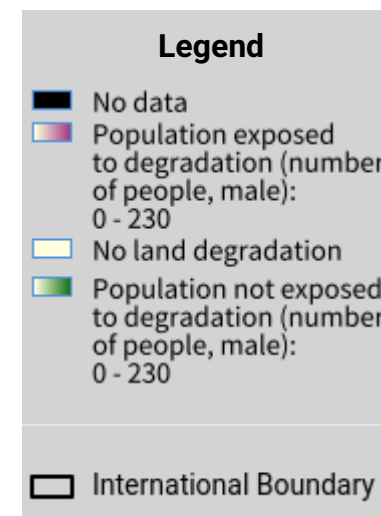
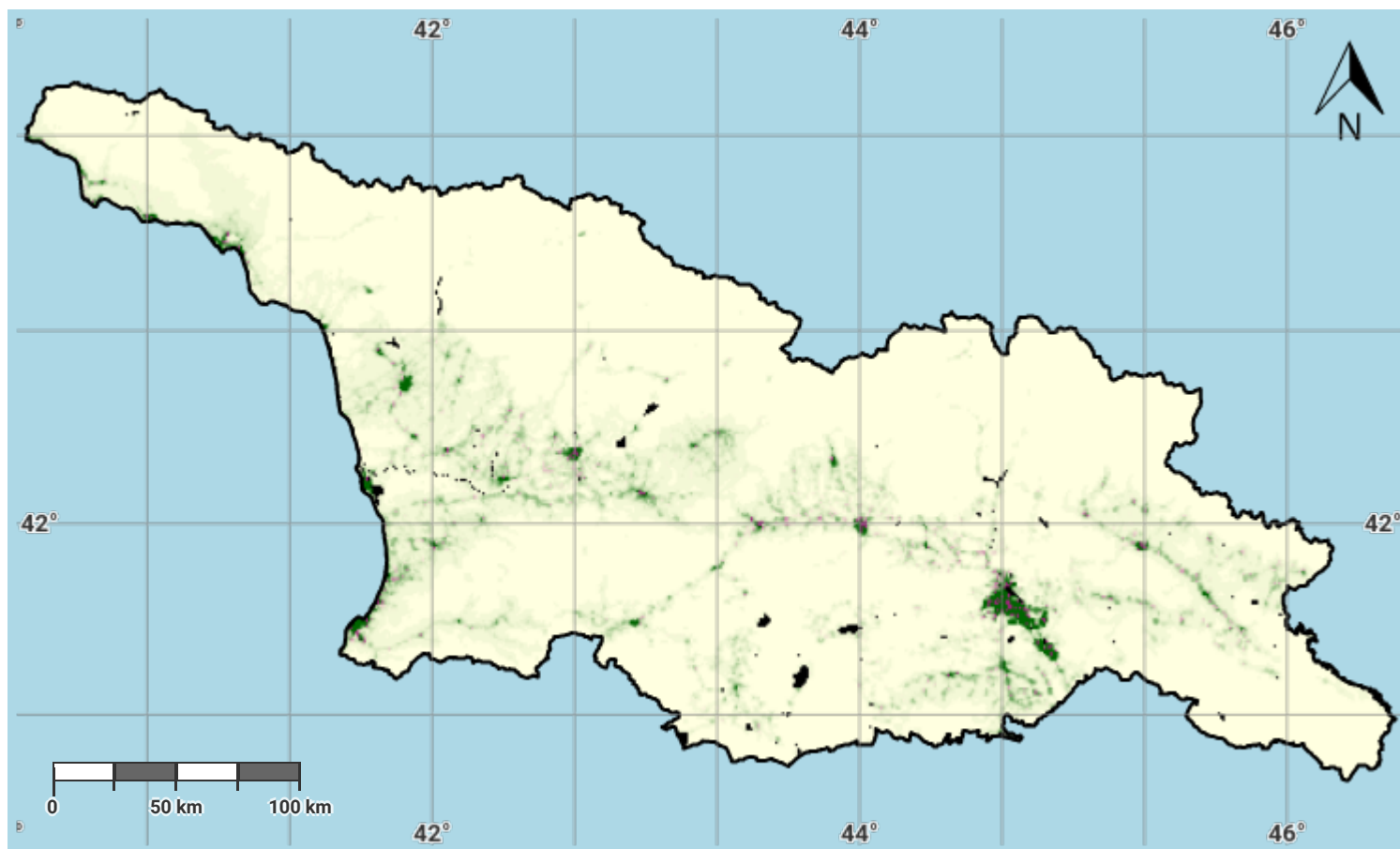
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

Georgia – S02-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

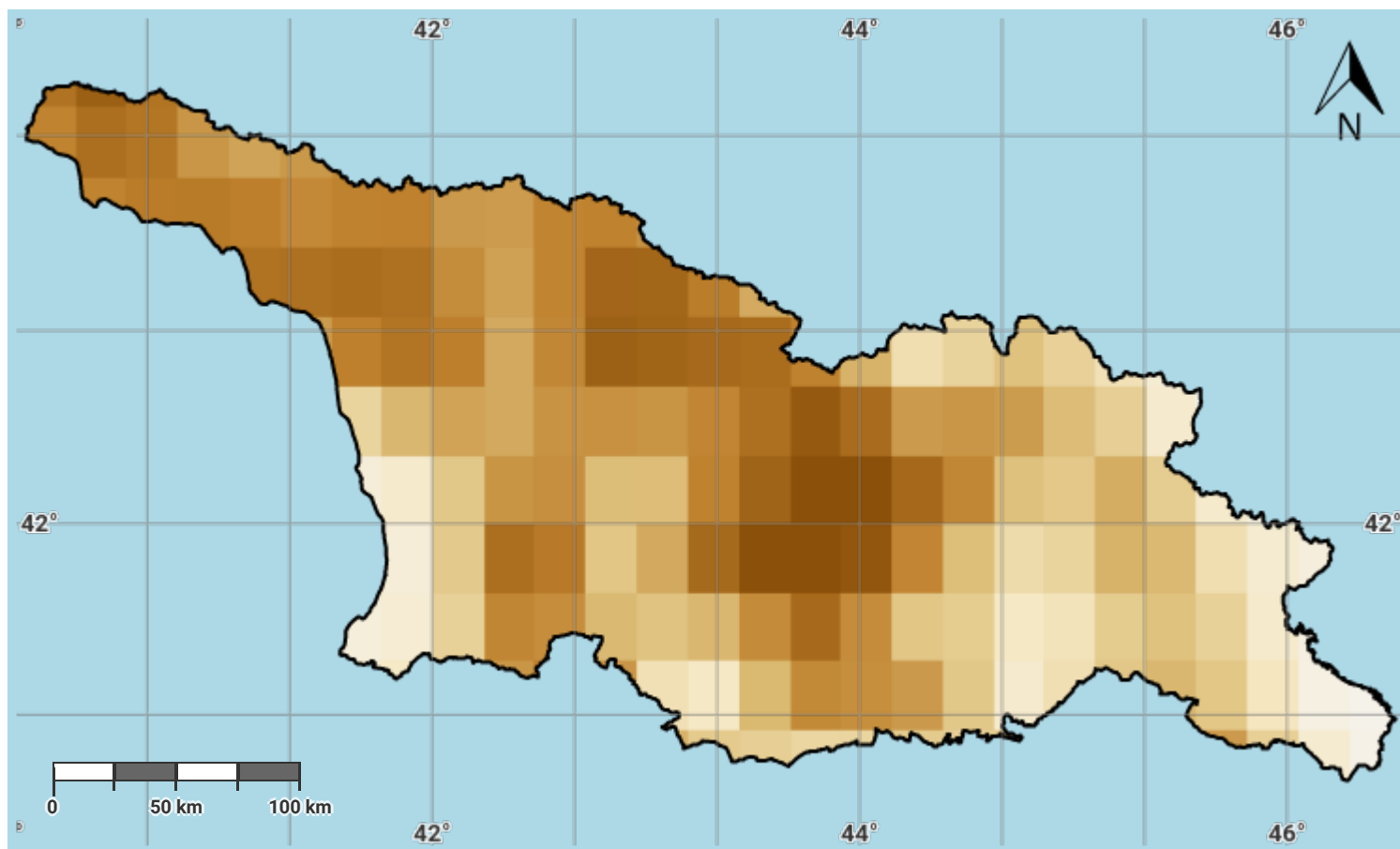
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Georgia – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

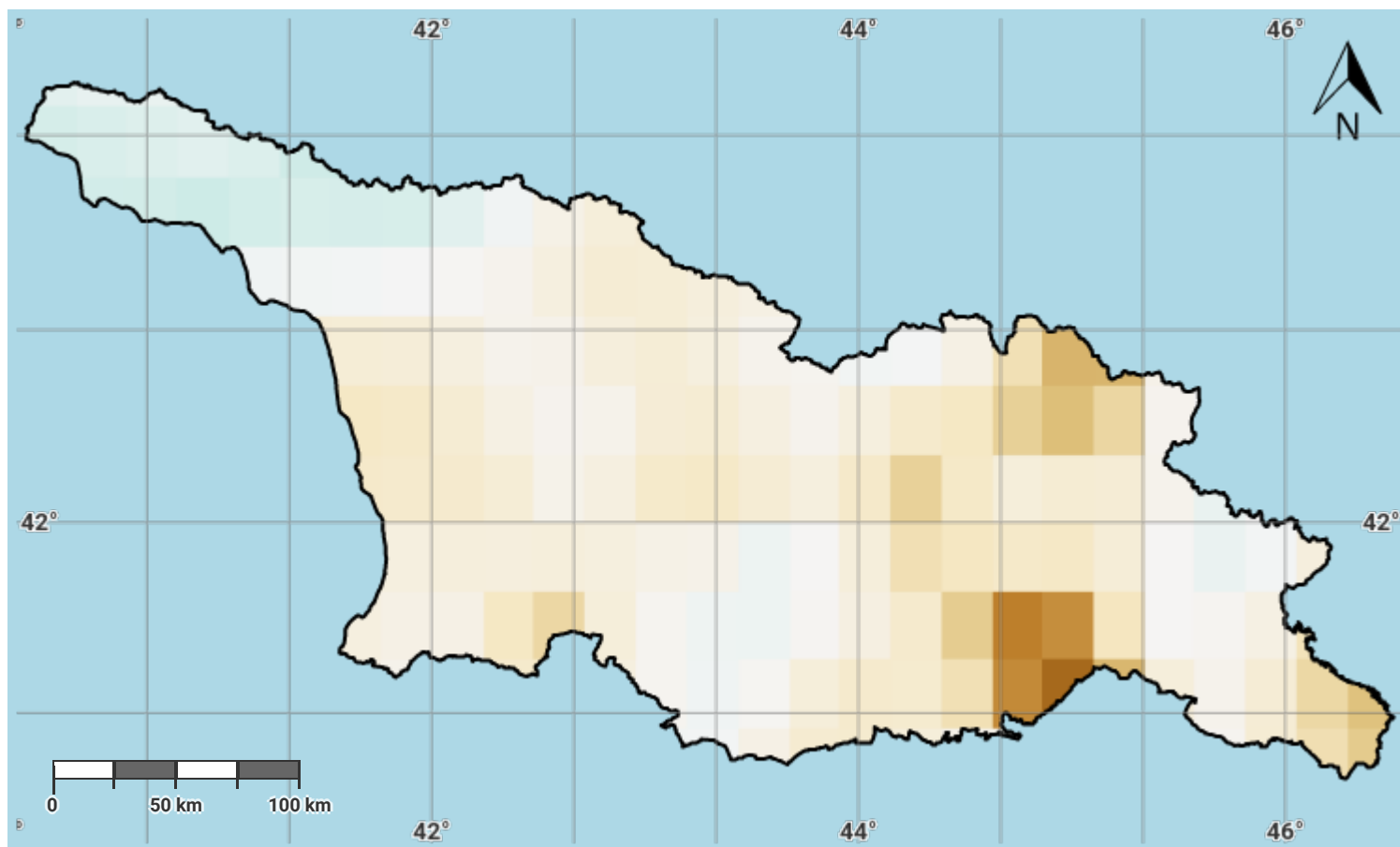
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Georgia – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

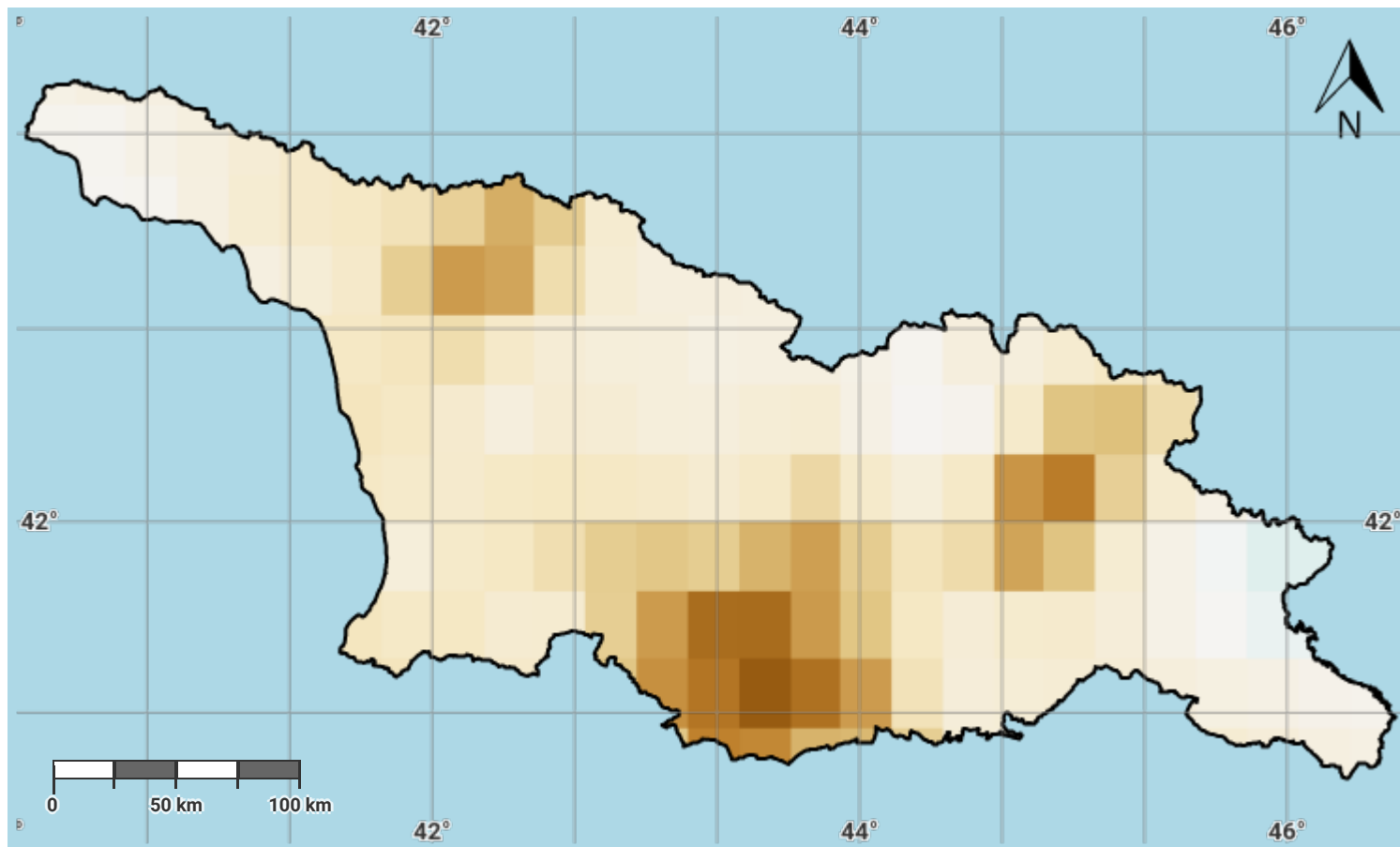
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Georgia – S03-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

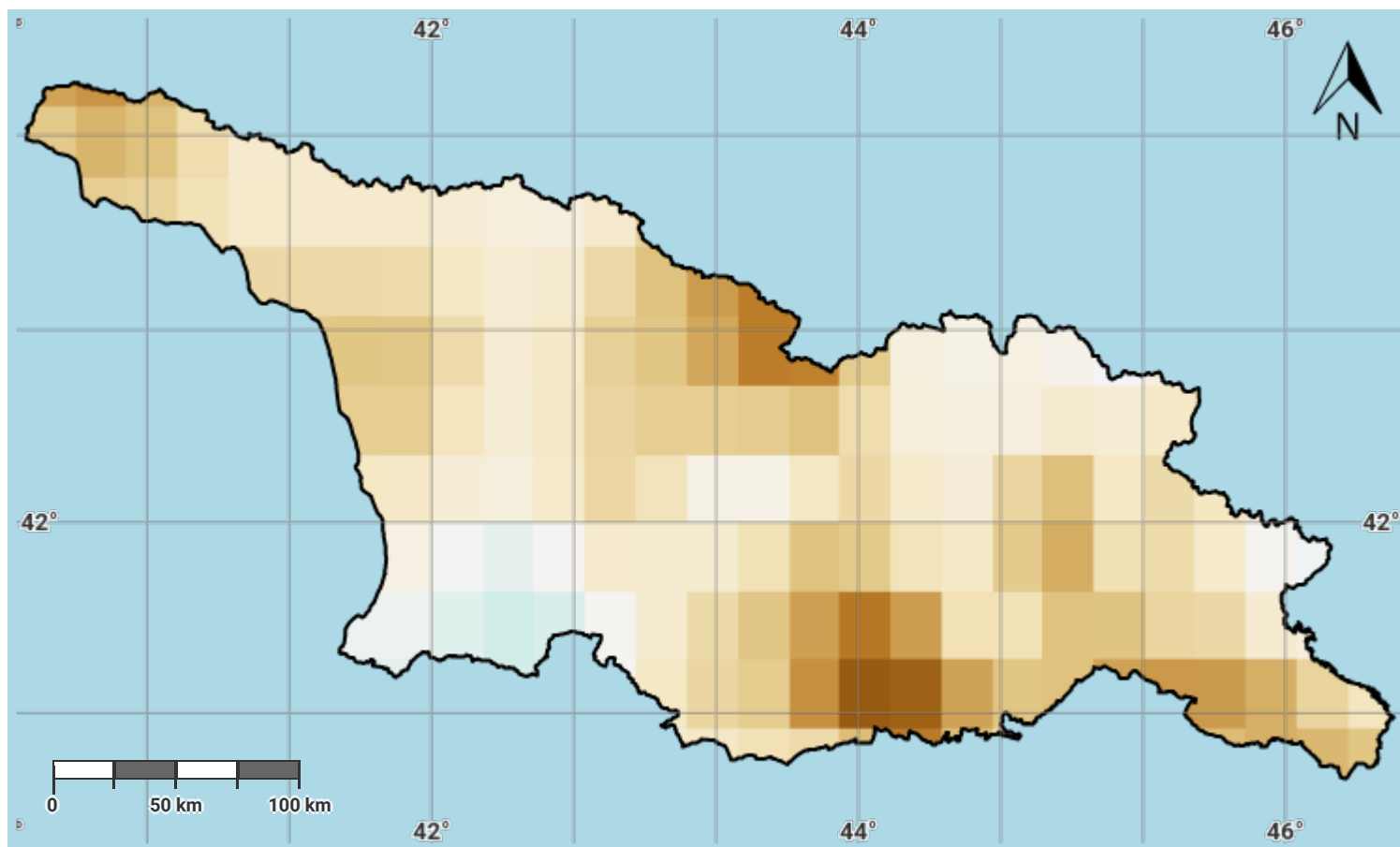
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Georgia – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

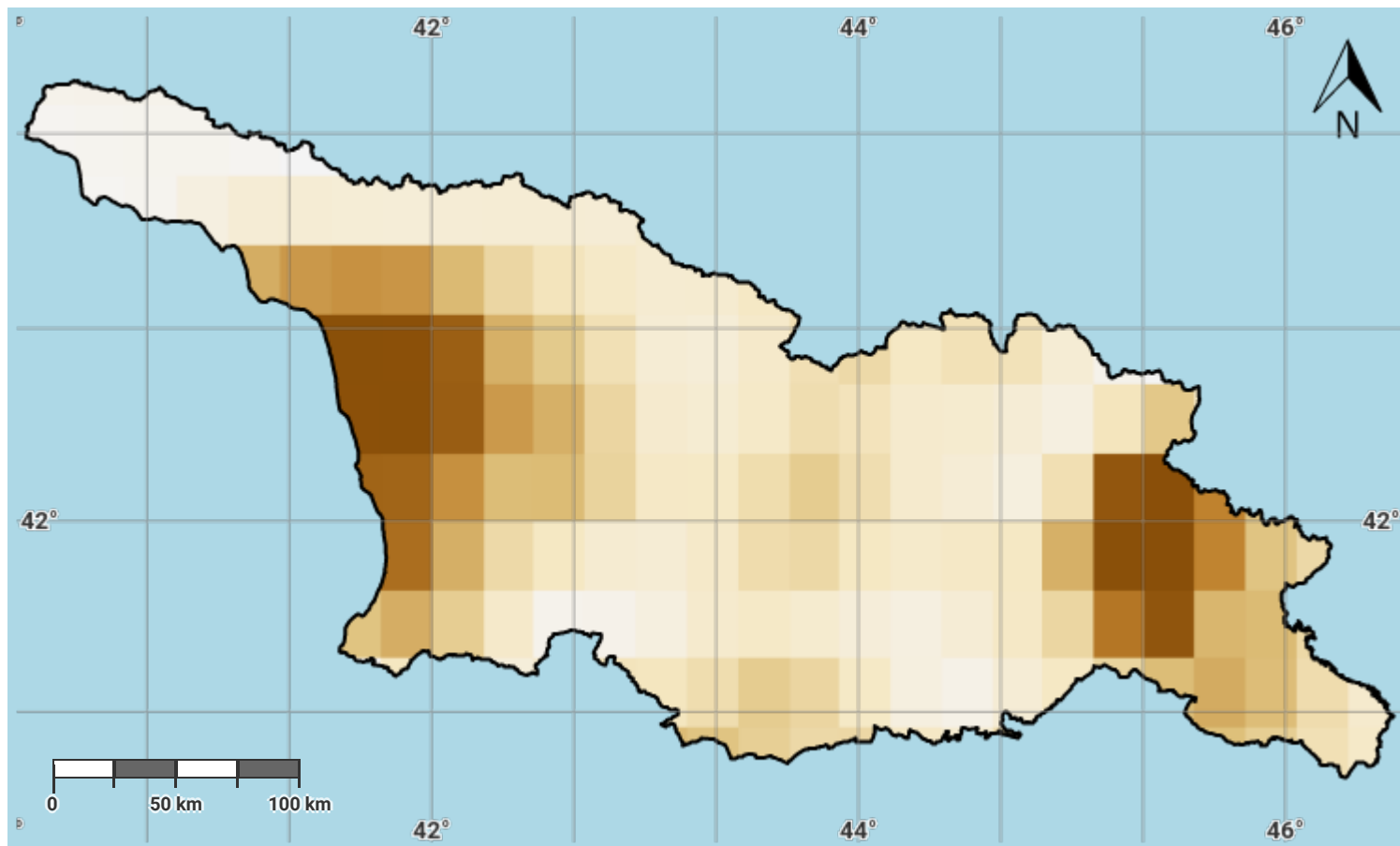
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Georgia – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

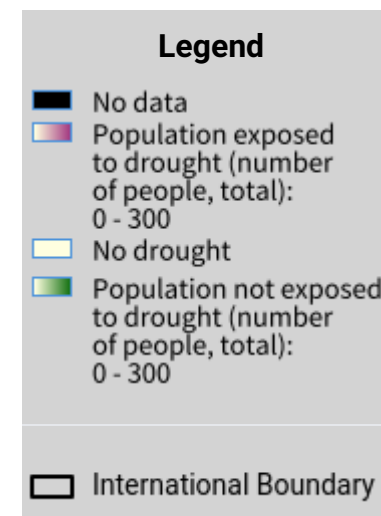
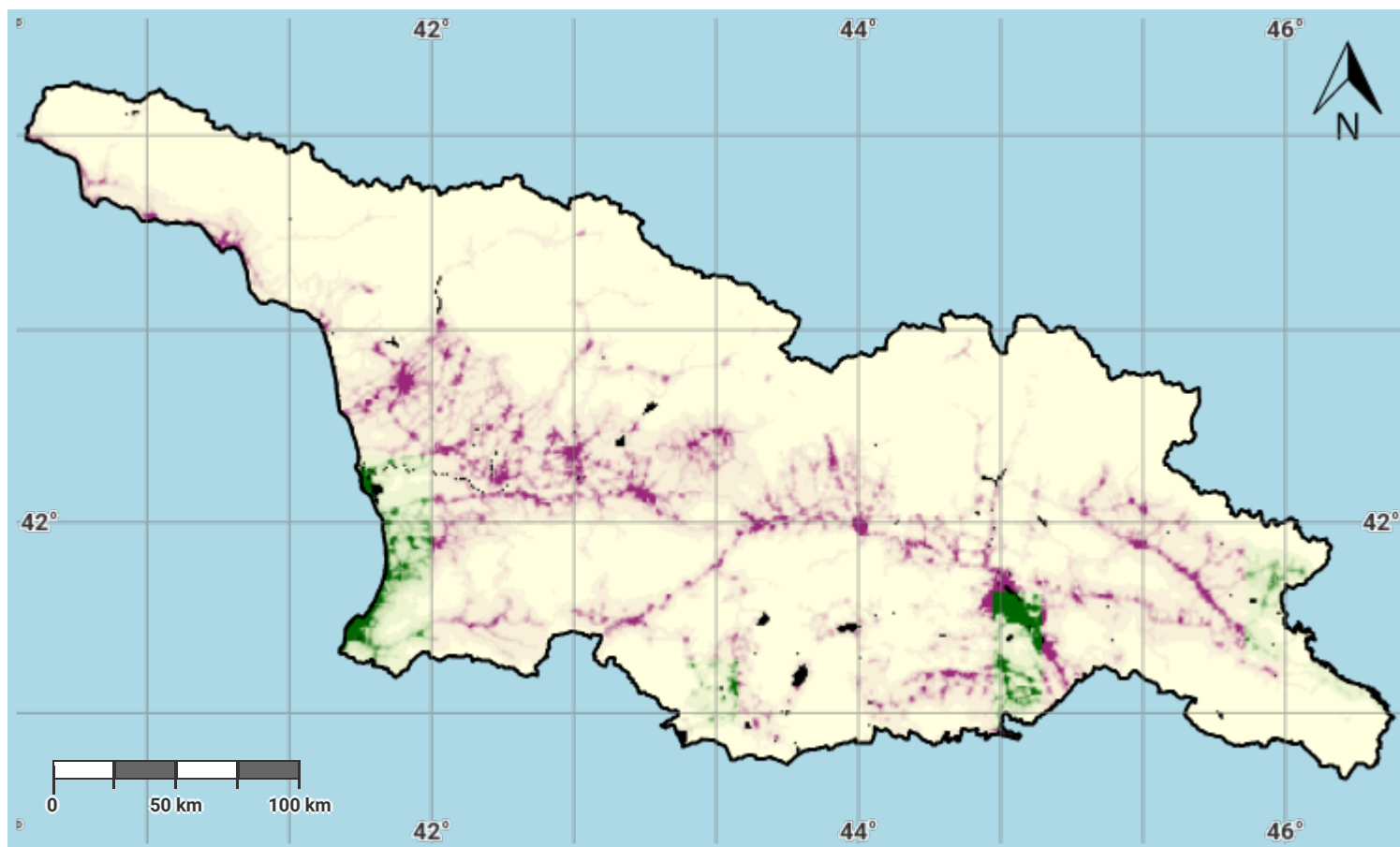
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Georgia – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

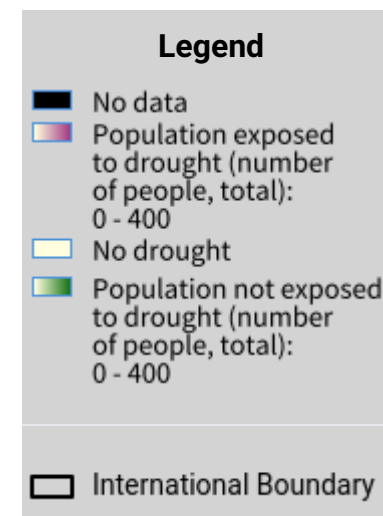
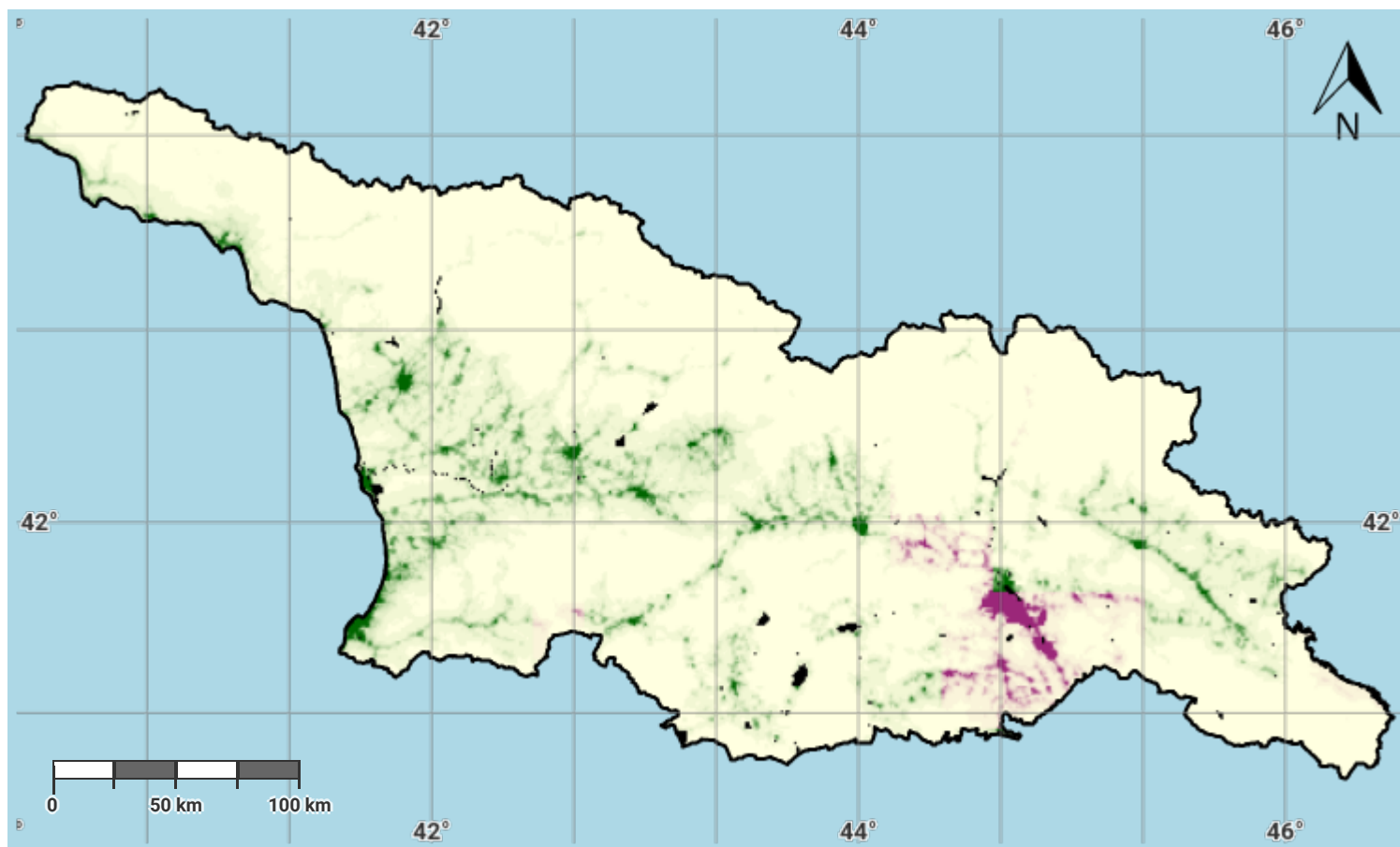
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Georgia – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

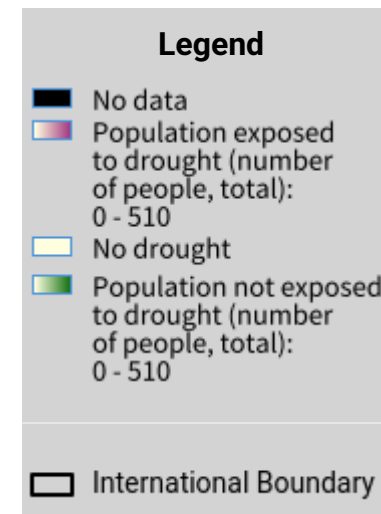
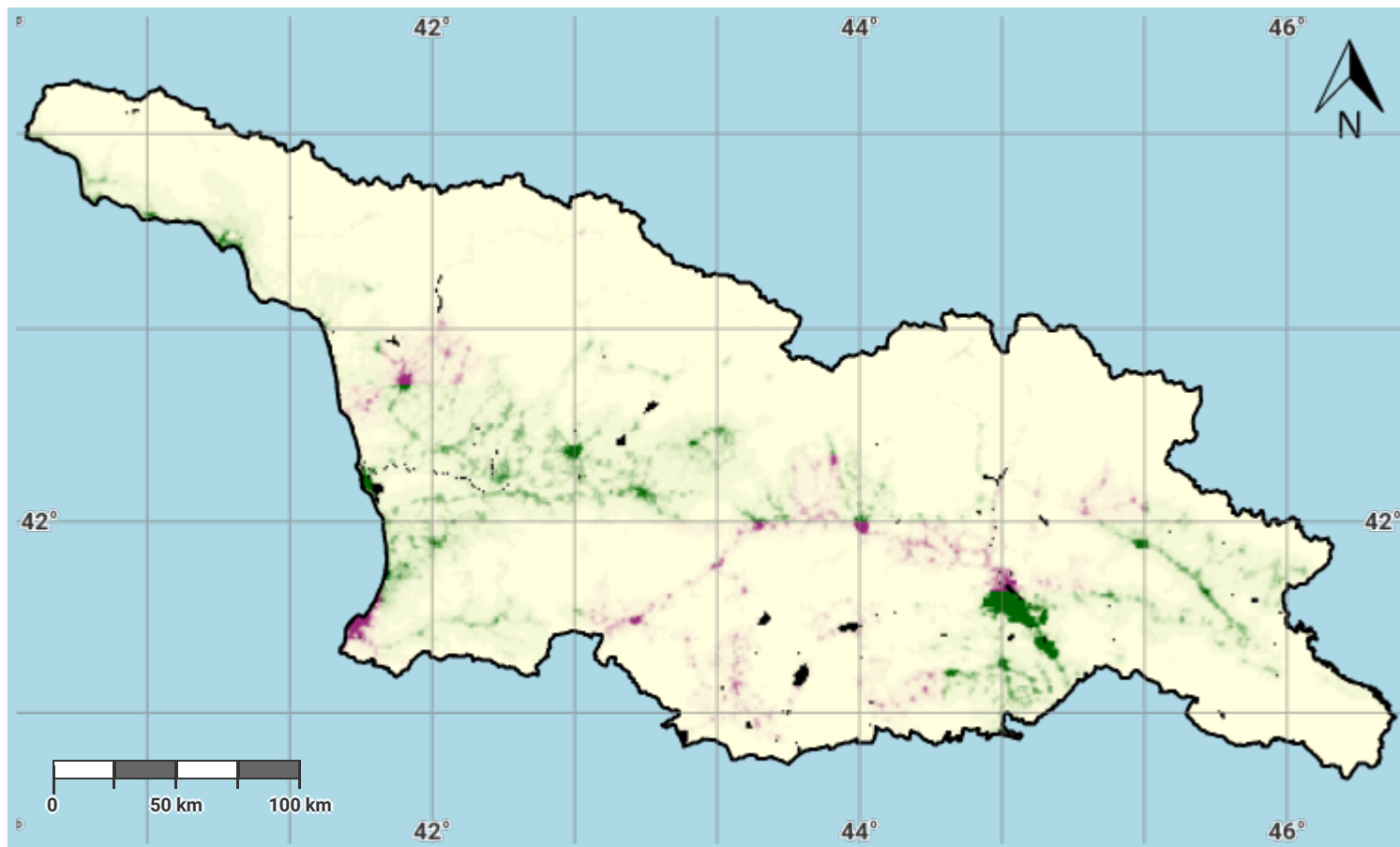
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Georgia – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

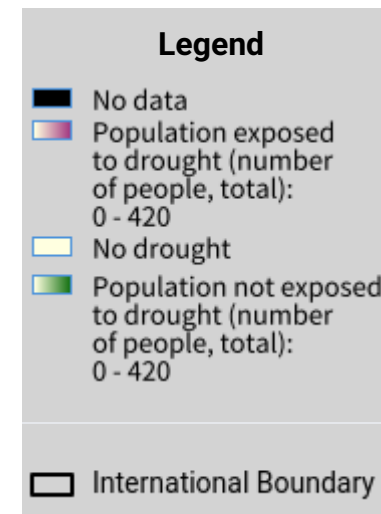
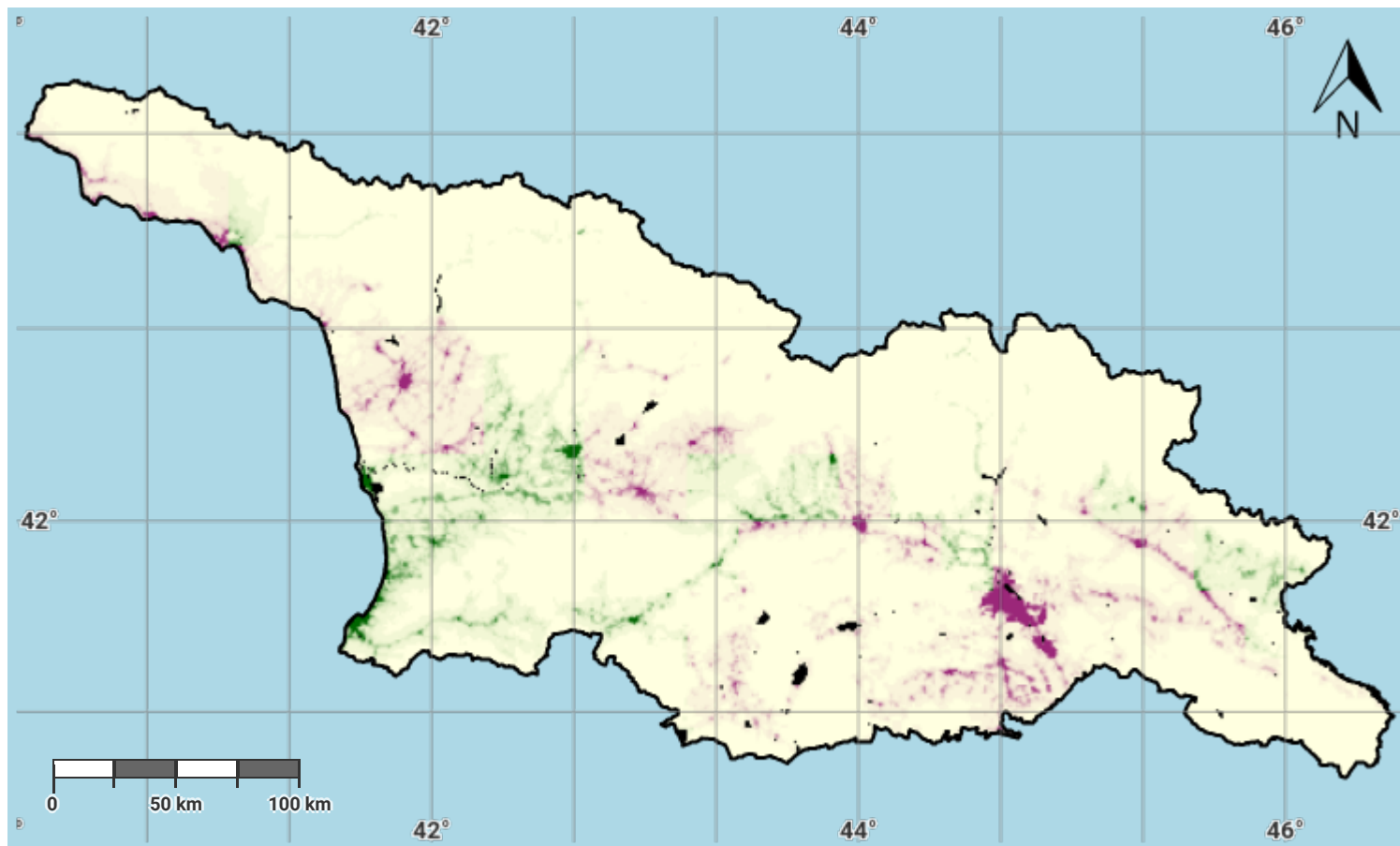
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Georgia – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

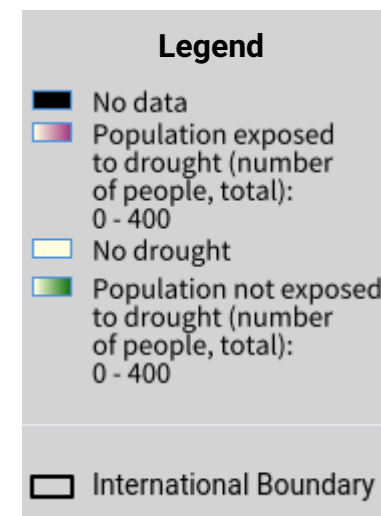
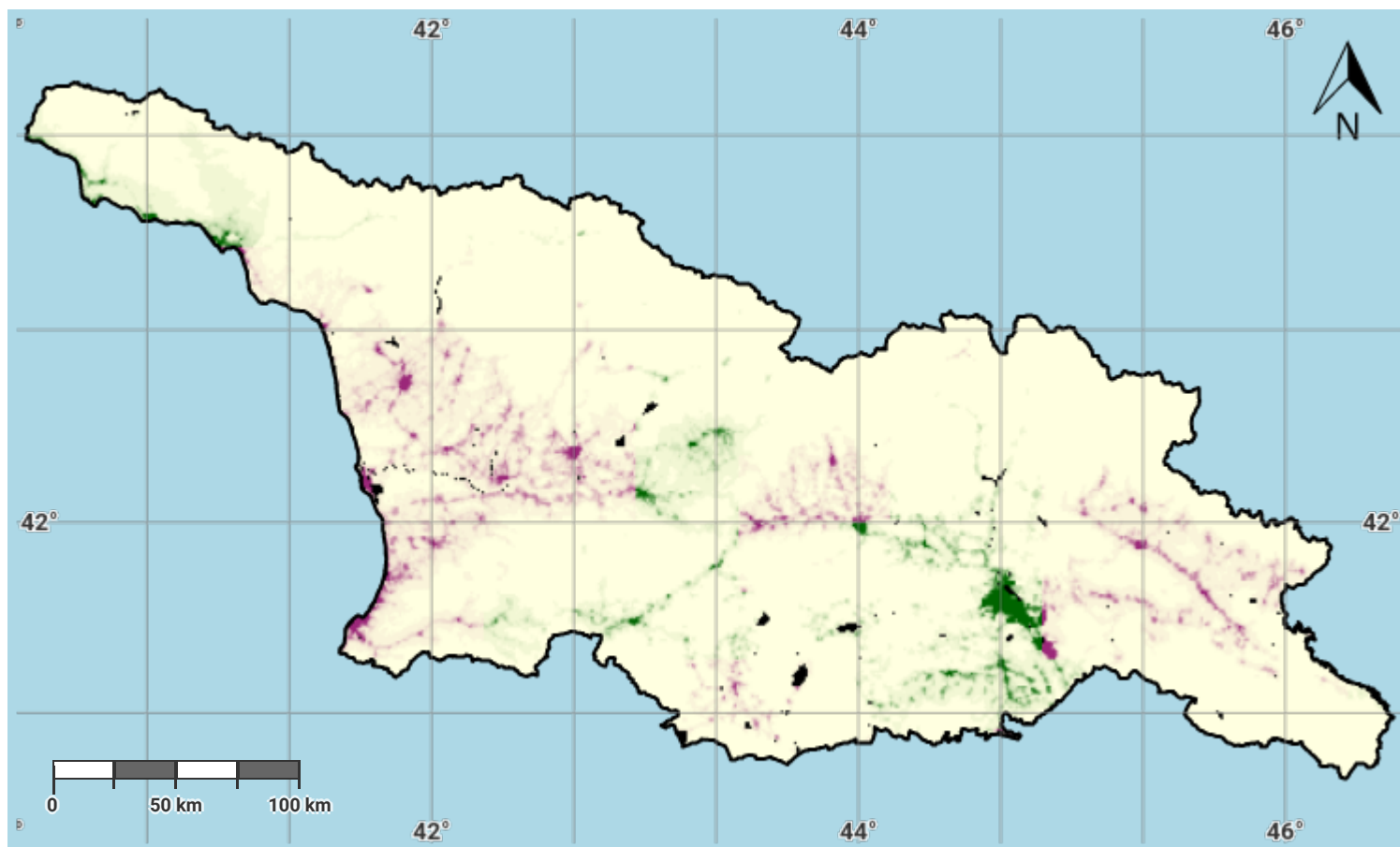
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Georgia – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

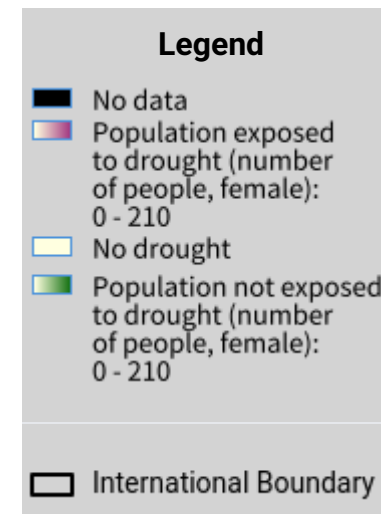
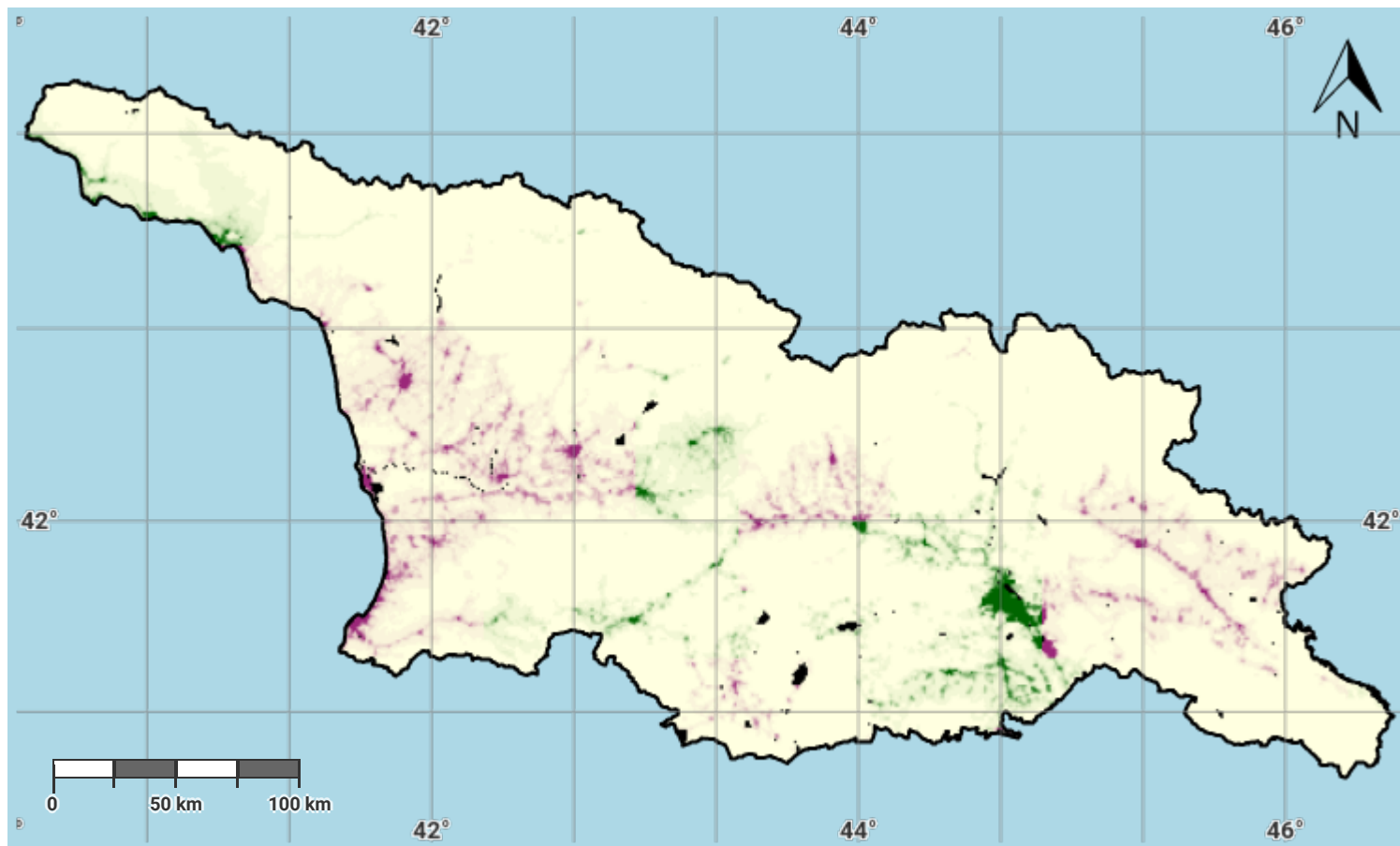
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Georgia – S03-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

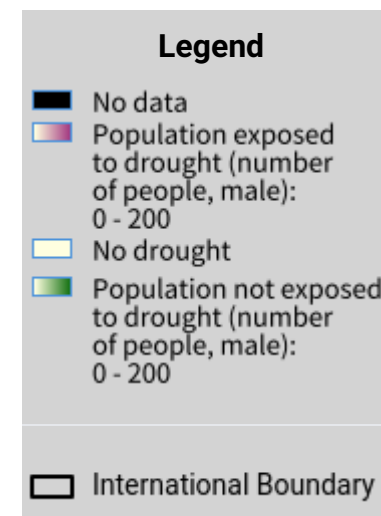
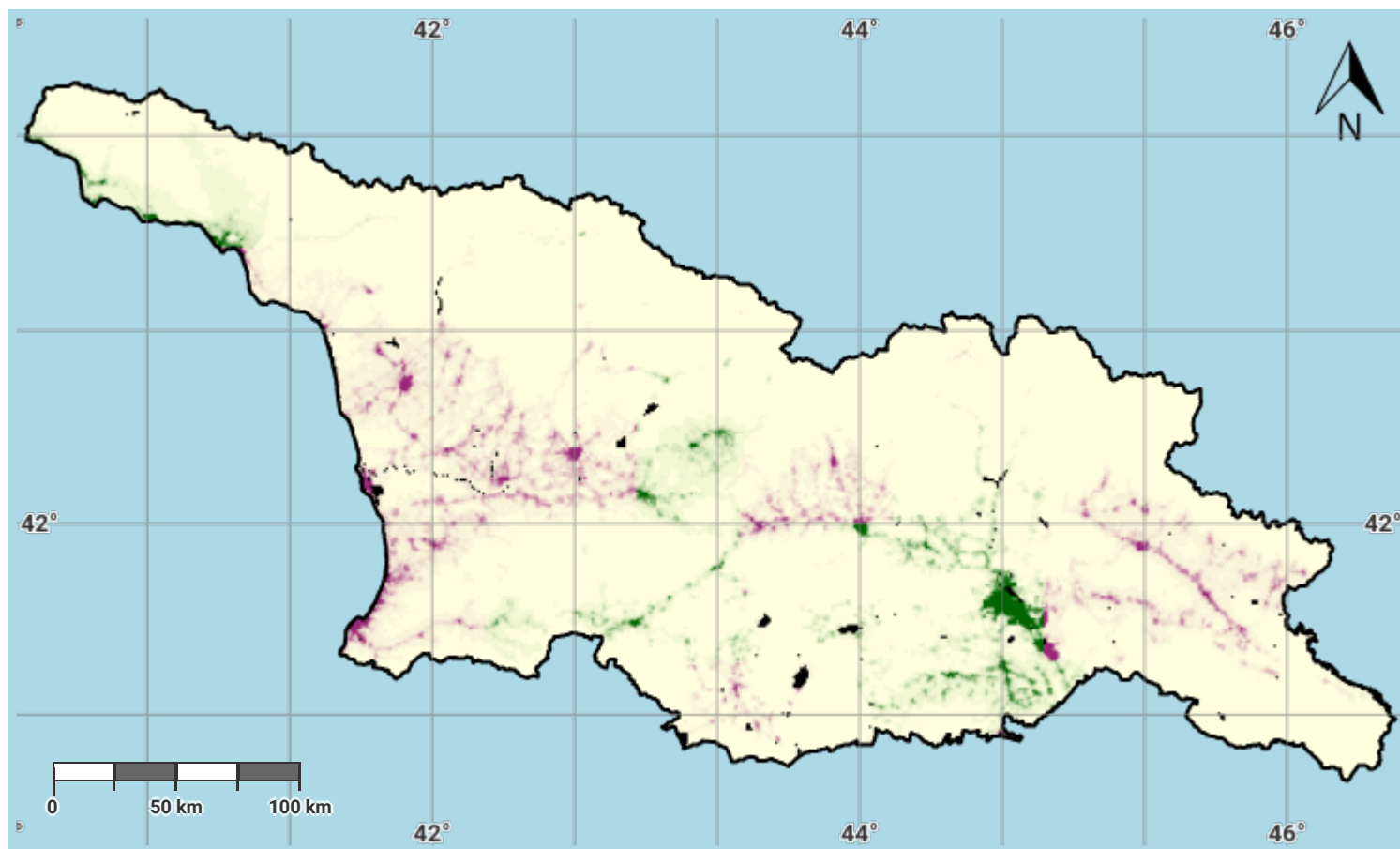
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Georgia – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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