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

Report from Iraq

8 March 2023

Contents

I. Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period
J. Land productivity degradation in the baseline period
K. Land productivity degradation in the reporting period
L. Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period
M. Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year
N. Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year
O. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period
P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2001	431 450	5 530	436 980	
2005	431 758	5 222	436 980	
2010	432 141	4 839	436 980	
2015	432 111	4 869	436 980	
2019	432 111	4 869	436 980	تم اعتماد مساحة الاراضي لسنة 2019 مساوية لسنة 2015 لضمان ان تكون مجموعع تقديرات المناطق المتضرِّرة من تدهور إنتاجية الأراضي في فترة الإبلاغ اقل او مساوية لبيانات سنة 2019

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	272 .12	19 085 .64	86 831	128	888 .64	330 257 .27	5 631	
2001	269	10 054	93 727	224	1 010	326 166	5 530	
2002	269	9 704	93 736	232	1 074	326 589	5 378	
2003	271	9 384	93 706	241	1 122	326 957	5 299	
2004	284	9 079	93 981	252	1 159	326 996	5 229	
2005	285	8 773	94 019	252	1 255	327 174	5 222	
2006	285	8 552	94 121	278	1 326	327 287	5 131	
2007	284	8 261	94 263	284	1 396	327 443	5 049	
2008	285	7 903	94 260	297	1 468	327 777	4 991	
2009	276	7 861	94 290	312	1 547	327 809	4 886	
2010	275	7 859	94 267	321	1 628	327 791	4 840	
2011	276	7 864	94 235	323	1 705	327 739	4 838	
2012	276	7 818	94 329	333	1 828	327 569	4 828	
2013	280	7 817	94 214	334	2 063	327 430	4 844	
2014	283	7 797	94 286	334	2 287	327 123	4 870	
2015	287 .47	14 636	87 405	128	2 382 .55	332 624 .34	4 870	
2016	301	7 932	94 148	334	2 379	326 961	4 926	
2017	306	7 943	94 079	334	2 469	326 920	4 930	
2018	307	8 272	94 051	334	2 519	326 575	4 923	
2019	309	8 508	94 507	334	2 781	325 468	5 074	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	253	6	9	0	0	1	1	270
Grasslands (km²)	13	7 529	1 002	0	15	3 599	48	12 206
Croplands (km²)	9	75	92 640	0	593	362	40	93 719
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	211	0	0	10	221
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	887	0	0	887
Other Lands (km²)	6	92	512	0	881	322 462	96	324 049
Water bodies (km²)	3	95	78	123	4	654	4 674	5 631
Total	284	7 797	94 241	334	2 380	327 078	4 869	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	281	1	1	0	0	0	0	283
Grasslands (km²)	10	7 726	33	0	4	0	23	7 796
Croplands (km²)	13	52	93 835	0	193	61	86	94 240
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	333	0	0	1	334
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	2 379	0	0	2 379
Other Lands (km²)	4	716	621	0	205	325 407	126	327 079
Water bodies (km²)	0	13	17	1	0	0	4 839	4 870
Total	308	8 508	94 507	334	2 781	325 468	5 075	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	5 539	1 .3
Land area with non-degraded land cover	431 441	98 .7
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	1 397	0 .3
Land area with stable land cover	435 067	99 .6
Land area with degraded land cover	516	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

تبلغ مساحة العراق الكلية 438317 كم2 وليس 436980 كم مذكور في البيانات افتراضية. 2- تتغير مساحة المسطحات المائية بالاعتماد على كمية الاطلاقات المائية من دول المنبع و /او وجود-1 سنة مطيرة 3- تم اعتماد ببيانات وطنية لسنتي 2000 و 2015 للجدول تقديرات المناطق المتضرّرة من الغطاء الأرضي (كم2) في فترتيّ خط الأساس و الإبلاغ وقية البانات افتراضية , المصدر : وزارة الزراعة / دائرة الغابات و مكافحة التصحر

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	3	23	47	179	0
Grasslands	83	67	639	1 969	3 145	1 626
Croplands	1 513	2 833	8 672	20 529	58 983	108
Wetlands	1	0	19	39	25	127
Artificial surfaces	93	12	541	159	50	32
Other Lands	11 386	5 049	51 180	142 082	36 009	76 758
Water bodies	76	38	341	424	529	3 268

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	11	15	38	39	165	0
Grasslands	203	318	1 045	1 401	2 979	1 644
Croplands	4 105	3 057	2 491	18 189	65 011	104
Wetlands	6	4	42	9	25	160
Artificial surfaces	319	23	486	299	95	33
Other Lands	1 817	13 469	2 847	44 468	183 670	78 154
Water bodies	72	129	353	301	613	3 294

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Other Lands	3 599	247	96	867	830	333
Grasslands	Croplands	1 002	8	13	95	381	505
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	881	97	9	549	154	34
Water bodies	Other Lands	654	4	0	1	31	48

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

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

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Croplands	1 003	19	19	16	409	537
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	790	151	30	231	255	80
Other Lands	Grasslands	772	3	50	15	120	561
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	715	182	44	231	118	140

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	21 770	5 .0
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	329 582	76 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	79 997	18 .5

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	253 995	58 .8
Land area with stable land productivity	73 487	17 .0
Land area with degraded land productivity	24 009	5 .6
Land area with no land productivity data	80 619	18 .7

General comments

قامت وزارة الزراعة / دائرة الغابات ومكافحة التصحر بالتعاون مع دائرة البحوث الزراعية بوضع خطة زراعية لتنفيذ برنامج وطني لإكثار بذور الرتب العليا لمحصول الحنطة بالمواقع التابعة للدائرة الخاصة بالأراضي المتدهورة والتي تعاني من قلة الإنتاجية وتم الحصول على نتائج جيدة جدا وتحويل هذه الأراضي المتدهورة إلى أراضي منتجه تساهم بتحقيق الأمن الغذائي للبلد حيث تم زراعة (1065) دونم بهذه المواقع (1030 دونم نواة لإنتاج بذور الأساس و35 دونم نوية لإنتاج بذور نواة) في محافظات واسط وميسان وكربلاء المقدسة وديالى ولعدة مواسم زراعية.

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	94 .45	64	47 .62	67 .92	30 .12	11 .46	9
2001	103	52	50	70	67	11	9
2002	103	54	50	68	63	11	9
2003	102	56	50	65	61	11	9
2004	98	58	50	62	59	11	9
2005	97	60	50	62	54	11	9
2006	97	61	50	56	51	11	10
2007	98	63	50	55	49	11	10
2008	97	66	50	53	46	11	10
2009	101	67	50	50	44	11	10
2010	94 .48	63 .43	47 .58	67 .92	30 .12	11 .47	10
2011	100	67	50	48	40	11	10
2012	100	67	50	47	37	11	10
2013	99	67	50	47	33	11	10
2014	98	67	50	47	30	11	10
2015	94 .51	62 .97	47 .52	67 .93	29 .86	11 .48	12
2016	102	67	50	47	32	11	12
2017	101	67	50	47	31	11	12
2018	100	64	50	47	30	11	12
2019	100	62	50	47	27	11	12
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	881	27 .6	27 .6	2 432 151	2 433 177	1 026

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Water bodies	Other Lands	654	10 .6	10 .6	694 431	694 431	0
Grasslands	Croplands	1 002	44 .2	39 .0	4 428 455	3 903 659	-524 796
Grasslands	Other Lands	3 599	15 .1	6 .2	5 437 270	2 218 919	-3 218 351

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Croplands	621	24 .8	25 .8	1 541 588	1 604 668	63 080
Other Lands	Grasslands	716	8 .6	8 .9	615 674	640 151	24 477
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	205	26 .7	26 .4	547 735	541 609	-6 126
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	193	38 .7	34 .9	747 272	673 471	-73 801

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	5 003	1 .2
Land area with non-degraded SOC	425 958	98 .6
Land area with no SOC data	387	0 .1

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	899	0 .2
Land area with stable SOC	425 472	98 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	4 664	1 .1
Land area with no SOC data	1 074	0 .2

General comments

1- تم ادخال نفس بيانات التقرير الوطني لمكافحة التصحر المستمدة عن Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme في جدول 2000,2010,2015 للسنوات مخزون الكربون العضوي في التربة السطحية (طن/هكتار) وبقية السنوات تمثل قيم افتراضية

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	25 914	6 .0
Reporting Period	28 939	6 .7
Change in degraded extent	3025	

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:

كون اغلب ابيانات المدخلة هي ببيانات افتراضية

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

ان ظاهرة التصحر انعكست بصورة سلبية على الواقع البيئي في العراق وأثرت بصورة مباشرة على حياة الفرد العراقي و جميع نواحي الحياة الطبيعية والبيئية نتيجة للإستغلال غير المرشد للموارد الطبيعية والذي أدى الى تدهور الغطاء النباتي وتغدق وتملح مساحات كبيرة من الأراضي الزراعية مما أثر تأثيراً سلبياً على اقتصاد البلد وصحة المواطن العراقي .

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
تحسين الإنتاجية ومخزون الكربون العضوي في التربة في 80000 هكتار من المحاصيل السنوية والأراضي الزراعية بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.	2035		800	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ○ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock		◉ Yes ○ No		
زيادة المستويات الحالية لتخزين التربة للكربون العضوي بحلول عام 2035: للشجيرات والأراضي العشبية ؛ أرض المحاصيل.	2035			☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands • Restore/improve grasslands • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock		◉ Yes ○ No		
تحويل الأراضي الجرداء إلى أراضي رعوية بمساحة 100،000 هكتار بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.	2035		1 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock		◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 3 400						

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
تقليل نسبة التملح عن طريق تحسين الإنتاجية ومخزون الكربون في التربة في الأراضي الزراعية 10000 هكتار. بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.	2035		100	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock		◉ Yes ○ No		
تحويل أراضي الكثبان الرملية إلى أراضٍ عشبية في 150000 هكتار بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.	2035		1 500	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse			◉ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 3 400						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon
					تحسين الإنتاجية ومخزون الكربون العضوي في التربة في 80000 هكتار من المحاصيل السنوية والأراضي الزراعية بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.: 0.00	
					زيادة المستويات الحالية لتخزين التربة للكربون العضوي بحلول عام 2035.: للشجيرات والأراضي العشبية ؛ أرض المحاصيل: 0.00	
					تحويل الأراضي الجرداء إلى أراضي رعوية بمساحة 100،000 هكتار بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.: 0.00	
					تقليل نسبة التملح عن طريق تحسين الإنتاجية ومخزون الكربون في التربة في الأراضي الزراعية 10000 هكتار. بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.: 0.00	
					تحويل أراضي الكثبان الرملية إلى أراضٍ عشبية في 150000 هكتار بحلول عام 2035 مقارنة بعام 2017.: 0.00	

General comments

المصدر للاهداف الطوعية: Iraq - LDN TSP Country Report

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

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

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	
2 001	
2 002	
2 003	
2 004	
2 005	
2 006	1.5
2 007	
2 008	
2 009	
2 010	
2 011	
2 012	1.7
2 013	
2 014	2.3
2 015	
2 016	
2 017	
2 018	
2 019	
2 020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Increase	

General comments

نسبة السكان الذين يعيشون دون خط الفقر الوطني، حسب الجنس والعمر. القيمة : 20.05 سنة المؤشر |:2017-2018 وحدة القياس : % منهجية قياس المؤشر :عدد الفقراء / عدد السكان

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	61	28	50
2001	61	29	51
2002	61	30	51
2003	61	31	52
2004	61	32	52
2005	62	33	53
2006	62	34	53
2007	62	35	54
2008	62	36	54
2009	62	37	54
2010	63	38	55
2011	63	39	55
2012	63	40	56
2013	63	41	56
2014	63	42	57
2015	91.4	75	86.8
2016	89.4	69.9	83.6
2017	90.3	68.9	83.4
2018	91.7	63.3	82.6
2019	91.9	64.2	83
2020	91.7	65.6	83.4

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	

General comments

للسنوات 2015 -2020 هو نسبة السكان المخدومين بشبكات توزيع المياه الصالحة للشرب. المصدر ضمن المجموعة الاحصائية للجهاز المركزي للاحصاء / SO2-2.T1 مصدر بيانات جدول
وزارة التخطيط البينات لا تشمل اقليم كوردستان

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	6342372	16 .9	3139791	16 .9	3202581	16 .9
Reporting period	6822842	16 .0	3379797	16 .0	3443045	16 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	

General comments

البيانات افتراضية من المنصة

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
انشاء وتطوير الواحات الصحراوية	2030	National	Ongoing	
انشاء وتطوير محطات المراعي	2030	National	Ongoing	
مشروع تقنات حصاد المياه	2030	National	Ongoing	
انتاج المحاصيل الاستراتيجية في المناطق الديمية والصحراوية باستخدام تقانة الزراعة الحافظة	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	
اعادة وتأهيل الغطاء النباتي في المناطق الصحراوية	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	
الاستراتيجية الوطنية لحماية وتحسين البيئة في جمهورية العراق	2030	National	Ongoing	

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	249 127	19 517	17 610	0	150 727
2001	218 700	28 892	12 488	0	176 901
2002	146 205	20 758	3 969	0	266 049
2003	160 772	26 019	12 122	2 088	235 980
2004	171 916	0	0	0	265 065
2005	221 314	70 833	46 601	3 870	94 362
2006	43 660	0	0	0	393 321
2007	329 605	39 653	33 088	26 170	8 466
2008	73 664	135 253	136 080	91 984	0
2009	169 888	130 800	105 598	746	29 949
2010	122 372	96 610	103 572	25 556	88 870
2011	257 342	88 075	23 367	7 684	60 513
2012	199 807	36 143	62 403	16 879	121 750
2013	69 731	1 264	0	0	365 986
2014	131 051	21 921	0	0	284 009
2015	132 539	42 645	7 249	20 699	233 850
2016	247 828	65 389	16 093	0	107 671
2017	72 981	121 330	137 212	105 457	0
2018	0	0	0	0	436 981
2019	107 140	0	0	0	329 841
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	286 254	66 .3
2001	260 080	60 .3
2002	170 932	39 .6
2003	201 001	46 .6
2004	171 916	39 .8
2005	342 619	79 .4

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	43 660	10 .1
2007	428 515	99 .2
2008	407 032	94 .2
2009	407 032	94 .2
2010	348 111	80 .6
2011	376 468	87 .1
2012	315 231	72 .9
2013	70 995	16 .4
2014	152 972	35 .4
2015	203 131	47 .0
2016	329 310	76 .2
2017	329 310	76 .2
2018	0	0 .0
2019	107 140	24 .8
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

وهذا يمنحها صفة وضوح جودتها اضافة الى توافقها مع المعايير المطلوبة الاخرى وتلبي الجودة المطلوبة لتنبىء (SPI) تعتمد البيانات على توقعات جودتها ومعيار تحديدها وهو مؤشر المعيار للهطول بخطر الجفاف من حيث النوعية والكمية لدعم الاستخدام الافضل في درجات الجفاف . تتباين نسبة الاراضي المعرضة للجفاف من سنة الى اخرى بسبب تفاوت معدل هطول الامطار والاطلاقات المائية من دول المنبع. - البيانات افتراضية من المنصة.

General comments

هي ببيانات افتراضية للمنصة - يتطلب بناء القدرات - نقترح تطبيق برامج نظم المعلومات الجغرافية في استنباط العلاقة بين البيانات الخاصة بالامطار والحرارة SO3-1.T2 جميع البيانات للجدول- في تحديد مؤشر الجفاف. - نقترح اعتماد مؤشرات الجفاف الزراعي والجفاف الهيدرولوجي من خلال المؤشرات الطيفية بالاعتماد عل البيانات الفضائية لتقدير مساحة اراضي المتعرضة للجفاف ووفق الفئات المحددةلالها لغرض اعتمادها في تزويد بيانات الهدف الاستراتيجي الثالث.

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	5129295	22.0	15336229	65.8	1312173	5.6	1546873	6.6	0	0.0	18 195 275	78.0
2001	3052455	12.7	18279072	76.2	2183177	9.1	458731	1.9	0	0.0	20 920 980	87.3
2002	20219135	81.7	3441135	13.9	642479	2.6	450279	1.8	0	0.0	4 533 893	18.3
2003	13121335	51.6	8099645	31.9	4205419	16.5	15	0.0	0	0.0	12 305 079	48.4
2004	20943489	79.9	5262691	20.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 262 691	20.1
2005	10218652	37.7	16466068	60.7	248516	0.9	183494	0.7	7349	0.0	16 905 427	62.3
2006	23670600	84.8	4252332	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4 252 332	15.2
2007	329551	1.1	26941359	93.6	1493188	5.2	9533	0.0	0	0.0	28 444 080	98.9
2008	0	0.0	9268224	31.2	11704071	39.5	7489808	25.3	1199993	4.0	29 662 096	100.0
2009	3397059	11.1	10509103	34.4	6553560	21.5	10092888	33.0	0	0.0	27 155 551	88.9
2010	10323065	32.7	13472112	42.7	3095761	9.8	3350939	10.6	1294677	4.1	21 213 489	67.3
2011	8363335	25.7	15102154	46.3	8814112	27.0	321275	1.0	0	0.0	24 237 541	74.3
2012	12049391	35.9	21497680	64.0	46577	0.1	3267	0.0	0	0.0	21 547 524	64.1
2013	27269894	78.5	7480214	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7 480 214	21.5
2014	11759309	32.8	14254112	39.8	9830358	27.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	24 084 470	67.2
2015	5312453	14.3	24078149	65.0	6838364	18.5	479890	1.3	331775	0.9	31 728 178	85.7
2016	11098983	29.0	13178014	34.4	12907428	33.7	1086520	2.8	0	0.0	27 171 962	71.0
2017	0	0.0	6408873	16.2	18126036	45.9	10932371	27.7	4048098	10.2	39 515 378	100.0
2018	40797607	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	21468151	51.0	20656309	49.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20 656 309	49.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2563865	22.0	7656633	65.7	653134	5.6	773314	6.6	0	0.0	9 083 081	78.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	1534701	12.8	9119035	76.2	1091295	9.1	229717	1.9	0	0.0	10 440 047	87.2
2002	10092613	81.6	1724146	13.9	323362	2.6	225849	1.8	0	0.0	2 273 357	18.4
2003	6537468	51.5	4060213	32.0	2105595	16.6	1	0.0	0	0.0	6 165 809	48.5
2004	10473381	80.0	2621030	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 621 030	20.0
2005	5057485	37.5	8214083	60.9	122573	0.9	89435	0.7	3533	0.0	8 429 624	62.5
2006	11709443	84.7	2114007	15.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 114 007	15.3
2007	161435	1.1	13338164	93.6	738356	5.2	4836	0.0	0	0.0	14 081 356	98.9
2008	0	0.0	4602111	31.4	5784250	39.4	3697622	25.2	594540	4.1	14 678 523	100.0
2009	1699942	11.2	5227131	34.6	3220677	21.3	4970581	32.9	0	0.0	13 418 389	88.8
2010	5079808	32.5	6709588	43.0	1542192	9.9	1649119	10.6	635357	4.1	10 536 256	67.5
2011	4149492	25.7	7466499	46.2	4371497	27.1	160083	1.0	0	0.0	11 998 079	74.3
2012	5963053	35.9	10642414	64.0	23258	0.1	1612	0.0	0	0.0	10 667 284	64.1
2013	13499323	78.5	3704350	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 704 350	21.5
2014	5824596	32.8	7067421	39.8	4857077	27.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	11 924 498	67.2
2015	2626853	14.3	11926776	65.0	3392507	18.5	237305	1.3	163089	0.9	15 719 677	85.7
2016	5504412	29.0	6522917	34.4	6389649	33.7	541505	2.9	0	0.0	13 454 071	71.0
2017	0	0.0	3156670	16.1	8969539	45.8	5432636	27.7	2020936	10.3	19 579 781	100.0
2018	20218588	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	10647540	51.0	10233334	49.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 233 334	49.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	2565430	22.0	7679596	65.8	659039	5.6	773559	6.6	0	0.0	9 112 194	78.0
2001	1517754	12.6	9160037	76.3	1091882	9.1	229014	1.9	0	0.0	10 480 933	87.4
2002	10126522	81.8	1716989	13.9	319117	2.6	224430	1.8	0	0.0	2 260 536	18.2
2003	6583867	51.7	4039432	31.7	2099824	16.5	14	0.0	0	0.0	6 139 270	48.3
2004	10470108	79.9	2641661	20.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 641 661	20.1
2005	5161167	37.8	8251985	60.5	125943	0.9	94059	0.7	3816	0.0	8 475 803	62.2

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	11961157	84.8	2138325	15.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 138 325	15.2
2007	168116	1.2	13603195	93.6	754832	5.2	4697	0.0	0	0.0	14 362 724	98.8
2008	0	0.0	4666113	31.1	5919821	39.5	3792186	25.3	605453	4.0	14 983 573	100.0
2009	1697117	11.0	5281972	34.2	3332883	21.6	5122307	33.2	0	0.0	13 737 162	89.0
2010	5243257	32.9	6762524	42.5	1553569	9.8	1701820	10.7	659320	4.1	10 677 233	67.1
2011	4213843	25.6	7635655	46.4	4442615	27.0	161192	1.0	0	0.0	12 239 462	74.4
2012	6086338	35.9	10855266	64.0	23319	0.1	1655	0.0	0	0.0	10 880 240	64.1
2013	13770571	78.5	3775864	21.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 775 864	21.5
2014	5934713	32.8	7186691	39.7	4973281	27.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12 159 972	67.2
2015	2685600	14.4	12151373	65.0	3445857	18.4	242585	1.3	168686	0.9	16 008 501	85.6
2016	5594571	29.0	6655097	34.5	6517779	33.7	545015	2.8	0	0.0	13 717 891	71.0
2017	0	0.0	3252203	16.3	9156497	45.9	5499735	27.6	2027162	10.2	19 935 597	100.0
2018	20579019	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2019	10820611	50.9	10422975	49.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 422 975	49.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

البيانات افتراضية من المنصة لعدم توفر بيانات وطنية.

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 .61		
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

لا تتوفر بيانات وطنية - دعم العراق في اعداد دراسة عن الجفاف الاقتصادي الاجتماعي .

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
زراعة الاشجار والشجيرات المقاومة للجفاف والملوحة	2030	National	Ongoing	للفترة 2023-2030
استخدام تقنيات حصاد المياه (سداد وحفريات)	2030	Subnational	Ongoing	للفترة 2023-2030 , محافظة الانبار

General comments

فكرة مشروع لنثر بذور النباتات المقاومة للجفاف في المناطق الواعدة .

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .85419	0 .8419	0 .86252	
2001	0 .84937	0 .83436	0 .85753	
2002	0 .84518	0 .83032	0 .85491	
2003	0 .84182	0 .82376	0 .85119	
2004	0 .83834	0 .81916	0 .84716	
2005	0 .83568	0 .81347	0 .84473	
2006	0 .83328	0 .81005	0 .8412	
2007	0 .83068	0 .80491	0 .84069	
2008	0 .82827	0 .80054	0 .83825	
2009	0 .82632	0 .79737	0 .83707	
2010	0 .82418	0 .7913	0 .83473	
2011	0 .82067	0 .78886	0 .83354	
2012	0 .82018	0 .78242	0 .83259	
2013	0 .81666	0 .77643	0 .83251	
2014	0 .81465	0 .77274	0 .83198	
2015	0 .81217	0 .76786	0 .83193	
2016	0 .81022	0 .7642	0 .83087	
2017	0 .80706	0 .75709	0 .83137	
2018	0 .80492	0 .75461	0 .83026	
2019	0 .80252	0 .74567	0 .83016	
2020	0 .80082	0 .741	0 .82986	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

1- نسبة المواقع الهامة للتنوع البايولوجي في المناطق المحمية اليابسة 15.7%. 2- نسبة المواقع الهامة للتنوع البايولوجي في المناطق المحمية المائية 47%. 3- لا توجد بيانات حول وفرة الانواع المختارة ضمن مؤشر القائمة الحمراء موثقة لحد الان. 4- لاتتوفر بيانات لدى وزارة البيئة لمؤشر القائمة الحمراء وعدم توفر اي بيانات كمية حول الموضوع. 5- يتطلب توفير دعم دولي لغرضاجراء مسوحات ميدانية لاعداد مؤشر القائمة الحمراء.

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	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2001	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2002	0.0	0 .0	0 .0	
2003	1.54	1 .54	1 .54	
2004	1.54	1 .54	1 .54	
2005	1.54	1 .54	1 .54	
2006	1.54	1 .54	1 .54	
2007	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2008	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2009	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2010	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2011	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2012	2.82	2 .82	2 .82	
2013	3.93	3 .93	3 .93	
2014	5.46	5 .46	5 .46	
2015	5.46	5 .46	5 .46	
2016	5.58	5 .58	5 .58	
2017	5.58	5 .58	5 .58	
2018	5.58	5 .58	5 .58	
2019	5.58	5 .58	5 .58	
2020	5.58	5 .58	5 .58	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	بعد عام 2016 تم اعلان اولى المواقع المحمية (اهوار جنوب العراق) مناطق للتراث العالمي

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
برنامج تحييد اثر تدهور الاراضي	2030	National	Ongoing	
البرنامج الوطني لمكافحة التصحر	2020	National	Ongoing	تحديث البرنامج
البرنامج الوطني لمكافحة لعواصف الرملية والغبارية	2020	National	Ongoing	تحديث البرنامج
وثيقة المساهمات المحددة وطنياً	2025	National	Ongoing	
الاطار العام لحماية التنوع البايولوجي 2023-2025	2025	National	Ongoing	

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 2 903 000	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 11 260 568 .60	Received 10 065 358 .60
Received	2017	Committed 124 403 532 .45	Received 123 357 620 .15
Received	2018	Committed 12 924 944 .00	Received 9 628 216 .80
Received	2019	Committed 92 173 944 .65	Received 8 614 033 .65
Total resources provided:		2 903 000	0
Total resources received:		240 762 989 .7	151 665 229 .2

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2018 2022
Recipient / Provider	- UNEP - UNEP
Title of project, programme, activity or other	- لتقرير الوطني للتصحر - تعزيز قابليات المستوى الوطني للدول الاعضاء في اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة التصحر والجفاف للمراقبة واعداد التقارير
Total Amount USD	- 63000 $ الف دولار امريكي $ 91,324 - الف دولار امريكي
Sector	- التصحر - التصحر
Capacity Building	

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

General comments

مبلغ - UNEP مبلغ اعداد التقرير الوطني لمكافحة التصحر لعام 2018 هو ($63,000) تم استلام مبلغ ($40000) فقط مازال متبقي مبلغ ($23000) لم يتم ارسالها من قبل الجهة الداعمة - مصدر البيانات :قسم علاقات البيئة الدولية / وزارة البيئة - المبالغ الموجود ضمن الجداول للهدف 5 افتراضية (UNEP) المشروع الثاني 2022 هو ($91,324) لم يتم ارسالها لحد الان من قبل .

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

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

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

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

- - مشاريع تثبيت الكثبان الرملية - مشاريع تنمية الغطاء النباتي - استخدام تقنيات حصاد المياه - خطة زراعية لتنفيذ برنامج وطني لاكثار بذور الرتب العليا لمحصول الحنطة للاراضي المتدهورة مشروع انشاء الواحة الصحراوية ومحطات المراعي والغابات - مشروع حفر الابار - استصلاح الاراضي التي تواجه مشكلة التملح والتغدق - مشروع بناء مرونة القطاع الزراعي اتجاه تغير المناخ في جنوب العراق - مقترح مشروع زيادة مرونة المجتمعات المحلية وزيادة قدرتها على التكيف في جنوب العراق

جاري العمل حالياً على اعداد خارطة طريق تنفيذ المساهمات الوطنية وخطة التكيف الوطنية مع تغير المناخ حيث تتضمن هذه الوثيقتين قائمة واضحة بأهم البرامج والمشاريع الخاصة بالقطاع الزراعي لزيادة مرونة هذا القطاع والتقليل من هشاشته اتجاه تغير المناخ مع تقدير مالي واضح لطلب التمويل من صناديق وآليات التمويل الخاصة بأتفاقية الامم المتحدة لتغير المناخ

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

1- دعم المزراعين اصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة لرفع مستوياتهم المعيشية . 2- انشاء محطات المراعي والغابات والواحات الصحراوية . 3 تثبيت الكثبان الرملية 4 حصاد المياه وانشاء السدود الصغيرة.

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

- - مشاريع تثبيت الكثبان الرملية - مشاريع تنمية الغطاء النباتي - استخدام تقنيات حصاد المياه - خطة زراعية لتنفيذ برنامج وطني لاكثار بذور الرتب العليا لمحصول الحنطة للاراضي المتدهورة مشروع انشاء الواحة الصحراوية ومحطات المراعي والغابات - مشروع حفر الابار - استصلاح الاراضي التي تواجه مشكلة التملح والتغدق ملاحظة :- عدم توفر مصادر تمويل مبتكرة في الوقت الحاضر

لم يتبنى القطاع الخاص مشاريع مكافحة التصحر بسبب الظروف البيئية التي يتعرض لها العراق - فيما يتعلق بأتفاقية الامم المتحدة الاطارية لتغير المناخ طللب العراق تمويل لكافة القطاعات المتأثرة بتغير المناخ ومنها القطاع الزراعي حيث من الملاحظ ان التمويل الممنوح للبلد في تزايد لكن يبقى دون المستوى المتوقع مقارنة مع حجم التحديات الحالية

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

- اعتماد تقنيات الري الحديث والزراعة الحافظ والذكية -منظومة انذار مبكر للتصحر والجفاف - توفير محطات جيومناخية لغرض رصد عناصر المناخ وتتبع مسار العواصف الغبارية - بناء القدرات للعمل على المواقع والصور لفضائية - لتحديد الجفاف والتغير المناخي

اختيار مشاريع تنموية ذات مردود واثر واضح ملموس وفق لعوامل نقل التكنولوجيا - فيما يخص اتفاقية الامم المتحدة الاطارية لتغير المناخ قدم العراق وثيقة تقييم الاحتياجات التكنلوجيه من خلال شبكة ومركز تكنلوجيا المناخ حيث قيم العراق احتياجاته التكنلوجيا لاربع قطاعات اساسية هي (الزراعة ، الموارد المائية ، الطاقة ، الصناعة)

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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:

- مشروع الادارة المستدامة للاراضي لتحسين سبل العيش في المناطق المتدهورة في العراق. يهدف المشروع الى اعادة احياء الاراضي المتدهورة ورفع انتاجية التربة وتحسين المستوى المعاشي وتنمية الغطاء النباتي. - مشروع الحزام الاخضر في محافظتي النجف ، كربلاء بتمويل (تنمية الاقاليم في المحافظتين ، العتبة الحسينية والعتبة العلوية - مشاريع استصلاح الاراضي ورفع كفاءة استخدام المياه (تبطين قنوات الري لاستخدام الري المغلق لنشر تقانات الري الحديث) - زراعة الاراضي المتدهورة من خلال تبني التقانات الحديثة في الري والزراعة

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- قلة التخصيصات المالية المتعلقة بمعالجة الاثار السلبية لتغير المناخ على القطاع الزراعي - يأمل البلد بزيادة تعبئة الاموال المخصصة له من صناديق وآليات التمويل الدولي لتغير المناخ مثل (صندوق المناخ الاخضر وصندوق التكيف وصندوق الخسائر والاضرار) . - زيادة التخصيصات المالية من المنظمات الدولية المعنية بمكافحة التصحر لغرض نقل التجربة الى مواقع اخرى. -قلة التخصيصات المالية والشحة المائية - تاخر وصول الدفعات المالية للمشاريع الممولة دولياً

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

- - الرغبة الشديدة للاهالي ضمن المراقع المتدهورة والمقصودة بالمشروع بالاستجابة والتعاون لتنجاح المشروع وتحسين مستواهم المعاشي والحد من الهجرة وترك الاراضي . - توفير فرص عمل - مكافحة التصحر بزيادة المساحات الخضراء لحماية التربة من الانجراف - تحيد تدهور الاراضي - رفع كفاءة الاستخدام المستدام للموارد الطبيعية (تربة ، مياه) - دعم المجتمعات ذات الطبقة الهشة - زيادة مساحة الغطاء الاخضر

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

- تم تخصيص نسبة 30% من الدعم الدولي المقدم لمعالجة الاثار السلبية لتغير المناخ على القطاع الزراعي للفئات الاكثر هشاشة مثل النساء التي ترأس اسرها (الارامل والمطلقات وعديمات الدخل) في المشاريع الدولية الممولة تحت مظلة تغير المناخ. - تم شمول النساء بنسبة اكثر من 30% من المزارعين والمستفدين من الاهالي ضمن مشروع الاستدامة في المناطق المتدهورة. - تشغيل النساء كأيدي عاملة بالنسبة للمشاريع التابعة لوزارة الزراعة

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

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:

- تحييد تدهو ر الاراضي له مردودات بيئية ناجحة من خلال استعادة الاراضي المتدهورة والحد من تمدد التصحر للاراض الزراعية وتنمية الغطاء النباتي والحد من العواصف الترابية. - تصنيف الاراضي الى سبع اصناف رئيسية (غابات شجيرات واراضي محاصيل ، مناطق سكنية ، والاراضي الجرداء والمسطحات المائية وكانت النتائج تشير الى ارتفاع مؤشر الاراضي المتروكة (البور) مقارنة ببقية الاصناف

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- التدهور المستمر في نوعية المياه - انخفاض ايرادات المياه من دول المنبع - قلة التخصيصات المالية

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

- تحديد المناطق الساخنة او البؤر الساخنة كتحديد وقياس ورصد الانواع السائدة من مؤشر تدهور الاراضي في المحافظات (واسط ، ذي قار ، صلاح الدين) - تتوفر خارطة للبؤر الساخنة وتم نشرها سابقا بـ LDNتحييد تدهور الاراضي

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:

يسعى البلد حاليا الى تعزيز وزيادة عدد الاتفاقيات الثنائية مع بلدان الجوار واستحصال منح الابتكار الخاصة بصندوق التكيف

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- تاخر وصول التخصيصات المالية - توفير الدعم لبناء القدرات لغرض اعداد التقارير الفنية الوطنية.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
☒ Protecting women's land rights
☒ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
☒ Other (please specify)
التقليل من الاثار السلبية لتغير المناخ على القطاع الزراعي بكافة مرافقه

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.

الاستراتيجية الوطنية لحماية بيئة العراق

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?

نعم - الزام كافة الجهات الوطنية لتنفيذها - هناك حاجة لدعم العراق من قبل المنظمات الدولية من الناحية الماليةوالفنية

What were the challenges faced, if any?

عدم توفر بعض البيانات الوطنية والحاجة الى تبني موديلات وتقنيات حديثة لتحديد مؤشرات الجفاف ومخزون الكربون العضوي في التربة.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

تحقيق بيئة صحية متوازنه للفرد والمجتمع - الحفاظ على مختلف الموارد الطبيعية من التلوث - نشر ثقافة وتطبيق اهداف التنمية المستدامة لدى الاجيال القادمة -

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)
التقليل من آثار تغير المناخ على القطاع الزراعي وزيادة مرونته وقدرته على التكيف مع تغير المناخ

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

- المضي في عملية استصلاح الاراضي والتي ترفع من انتاجية الارض الزراعية وتزيد غلة وحدة المساحة وتعود بالنفع الاقتصادي وتعد مشاريع الاستصلاح ورفع كفاءة الارض جزء من خطة الدولة المنبثقة عن الدراسة الاستراتيجية للمياه والاراضي في العراق - استخدام الارض هو جزء من استدامة المناطق الريفية والحد من تحولها الى مناطق منخفضة القيمة البيئية اذ ان الاستدامة تتطلب ايجاد سبل لتأمين خيارات تناسب التعرض لفترات الجفاف وانحسار الواردات المائية للابقاء على الاراضي في حالة استخدام دائم ومن تلك السبل هي الادارة المناسبة للسيطرة على توزيع المياه في الخزانات وشبكة التوزيع على امتداد رقعة البلد - الاستمرار في مشروع تثبيت الكثبان الرملية في المحافظات المتأثرة. - الاستمرار في مشاريع الواحات الصحراوية ومحطات المراعي.

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

- نعم - استخدام الارض هو جزء من استدامة المناطق الريفية والحد من تدهورها - عملية استصلاح الاراضي ترفع من انتاجية الارض الزراعية . - تهيئة بيئة مستقرة للرعاة والسكان المحليين. - نشر التوعية للمجتمعات المحلية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني للتصدي لظاهرة التصحر. - تقليل اثر العواصف الترابية وانعدام الرؤية في المنطقة المستهدفة

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- قلة الايرادات المائية من دول المنبع. - تزايد حدة ظاهرة الجفاف وتزايد تكرارية الجفاف . - التغيرات المناخية. -الحاجة لدعم العراق من قبل المنظمات الدولية (نقل تكنولوجيا , تبادل خبرات وغيرها)

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

- الحد من تدهور الاراضي - رفع انتاجية الارض الزراعية . - تهيئة بيئة مستقرة لاستيطان السكان المحليين. - نشر التوعية . - تقليل اثر العواصف الترابية -تنفيذ التزامات العراق الدولية تجاه اتفاقية الامم المتحدة لمكافحة التصحر .

Drought-related policies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- خطة ادارة المياه والاراضي في الدراسة الاستراتيجية لموارد المياه والاراضي في العراق للفترة 2015 - 2035 - مشروع الانذار المبكر للجفاف الجهة المنفذة UNDP والنظام الاقليمي للانذار المبكر المتعدد الاخطار

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

- للتوصل للادارة الكفؤة في الادارة المستدامة للاراضي والمياه . - بناء ستة محطات للاستشعار والانذار المبكر للجفاف (اثنان في اقليم كردستان و اربعة محطات في محافظات (كركوك ، نينوى ، صلاح الدين ، ديالى) علماً ان هناك حاجة لتغطية كامل مساحة البلد.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

بناء محطات للاستشعار والانذار المبكر للجفاف

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)

تحسين كفاءة الري والتقليل من هدر المياه عن طريق تبطين القنوات الاروائية واستخدام شبكات الري المغلق

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

مشروع الادارة المستدامة للأراضي من اجل تحسين سبل العيش في المناطق المتدهورة في العراق في محافظتي (ذي قار ، المثنى)

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

نعم تدريب المرشدين الزراعيين الذين بدورهم يقومون بتدريب المزارعين والمستفيدين عن الزراعة الحافظة والزراعة الذكية لضمان تحقيق الامن الغذائي والمحافظة على الموارد الطبيعية

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- قلة التخصيص المالي . - عدم امكانية التوسع بالمشروع لعدم توفر فائض من الحصص المائية

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

- استخدام تقنيات الري الحديثة في ادارة العمليات الزراعية والري للمحافظة على الطبقة السطحية للتربة - الرغبة الشديدة لملاك الاراضي في تقبلهم اعتماد النهج المتطور في زراعة اراضيهم

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

% تم شمول النساء والشباب في التدريب واكتساب الخبرة العلمية في مجال الحد من تدهور الترب وبنسبة لاتقل عن 30

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:

- الاهتمام بالغابات الصناعية واعادة تاهيلها - استغلال الاراضي المتدهورة واستعادة خصوبتها - تفعيل التشريعات القانونية المتعلقة بتنظيم الرعي بالمناطق العشبية

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

نعم رغبة الاهالي بالعمل والمشاركة بتنفيذ الممارسات

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- قلة الايرادات المائية . - قلة التخصيصات المالية

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

الاصرار على تنفيذ كافة الممارسات والعمليات بالرغم من التحديات

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

تم شمول النساء والشباب في التدريب واكتساب الخبرة العلمية في مجال الحد من تدهور الترب وبنسبة لاتقل عن 30 %

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

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

- ☒ A drought risk management plan
- ☒ Monitoring and early warning systems
- ☐ Safety net programmes

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

- مشروع الانذار المبكر للجفاف الجهة المنفذة UNDP الدراسة الاستراتيجية لموارد المياه والاراضي في العراق للفترة 2015 - 2035 والنظام الاقليمي للانذار المبكر المتعدد الاخطار

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

- للتوصل للادارة الكفؤة في الادارة المستدامة للاراضي والمياه . - بناء ستة محطات للاستشعار والانذار المبكر للجفاف (اثنان في اقليم كردستان و اربعة محطات في محافظات (كركوك ، نينوى ، صلاح الدين ، ديالى) علماً ان هناك حاجة لتغطية كامل مساحة البلد.

If you have or are developing a drought risk management plan as part of the Drought Initiative, please share here your experience on activities undertaken?

جاري العمل حاليا على اعداد مقترح مشروع يخص الانذار المبكر لعدد من المهددات الناتجة بسبب تغير المناخ ومنها مؤشر الجفاف تم اعداد وحدة النمذجة المناخية مع برنامج الامم المتحدة للبيئة ضمن مشروع خطة التكيف الوطنية سيتضمن هذه الوحدة موديل تنبؤي مناخي لمؤشر الجفاف حتى عام 2100

What were the challenges faced, if any?

نقص البيانات المناخية على المستوى الوطني

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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.

- استخدمت نساء الاهوار بعض الموارد الطبيعية من النباتات الموجودة في الاهوار لصناعة العطور و الادوية - دعم المزارعين اصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة

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

يقوم سكان الاهوار باغلب الصناعات الحرفية المشهورة في المنطقة والمعتمدة على التنوع الاحيائي الموجود فيها لتوفير مردود مالي يساعد في تحسين سبل المعيشة للنساء والرجال

What were the challenges faced, if any?

- قلة الايرادات المائية - قلة التخصيصات المالية

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

تفعيل مفهوم النوع الاجتماعي ضمن ممتلك اهوار جنوب العراق

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ◉ Yes

- [ ] No

Please use this space to share/list the established systems available in your country for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- [x] Yes
- [ ] No

Please elaborate

من خلال اعداد وثيقة تقييم الاحتياجات التكنلوجيه لتغير المناخ

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

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

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

SO1-3.T1: Affected area 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							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
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: Affected area estimates of the change in soil organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover class in the baseline period

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

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

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	NaN	

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:

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

1.

2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

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)

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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: Affected area 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						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: Affected area 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 affected area population exposed to drought regardless of intensity.

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

SO3-3.T1: Affected area 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			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

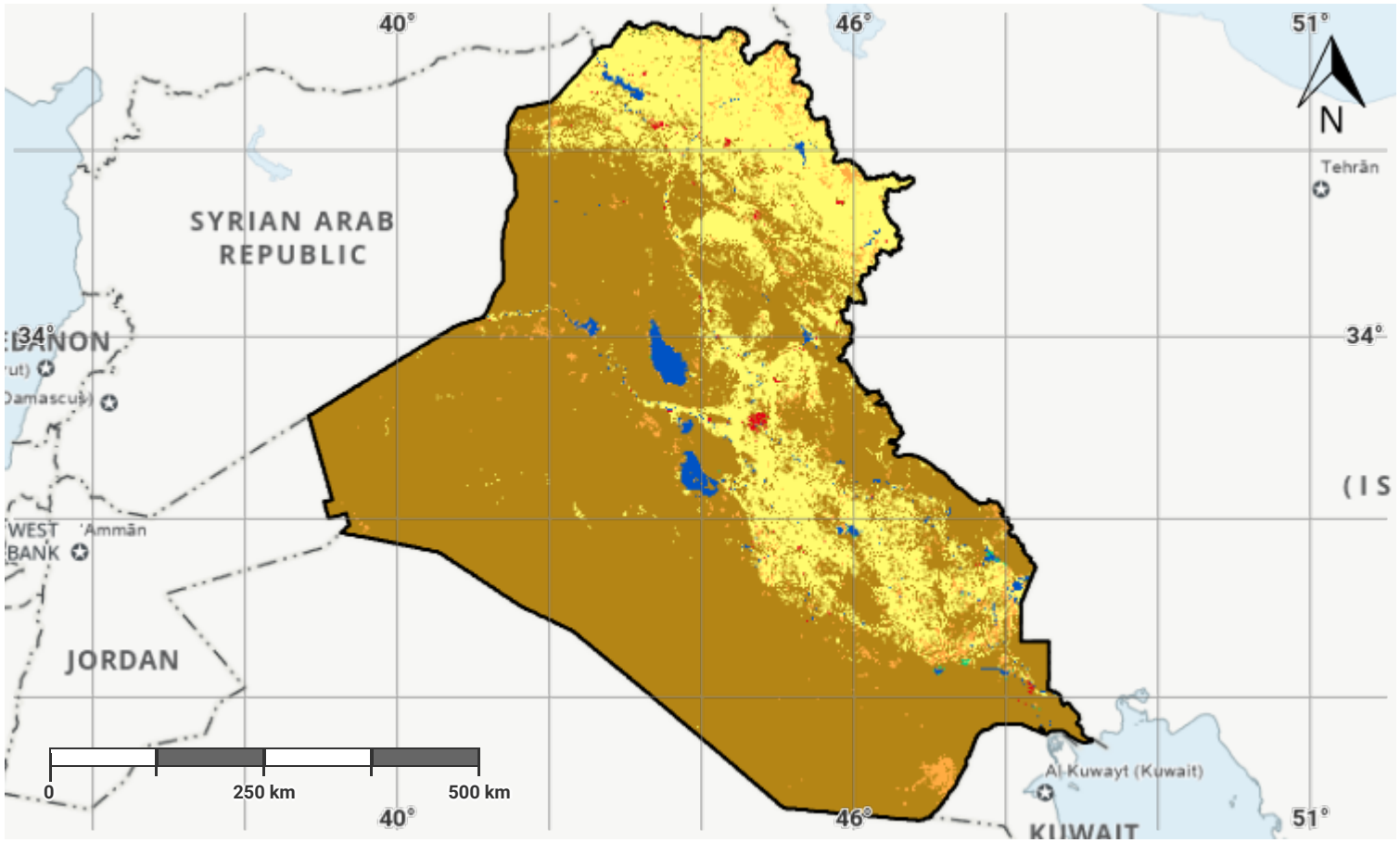
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Iraq - SO5-1 recipient	Download	18.5 KB

Iraq – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

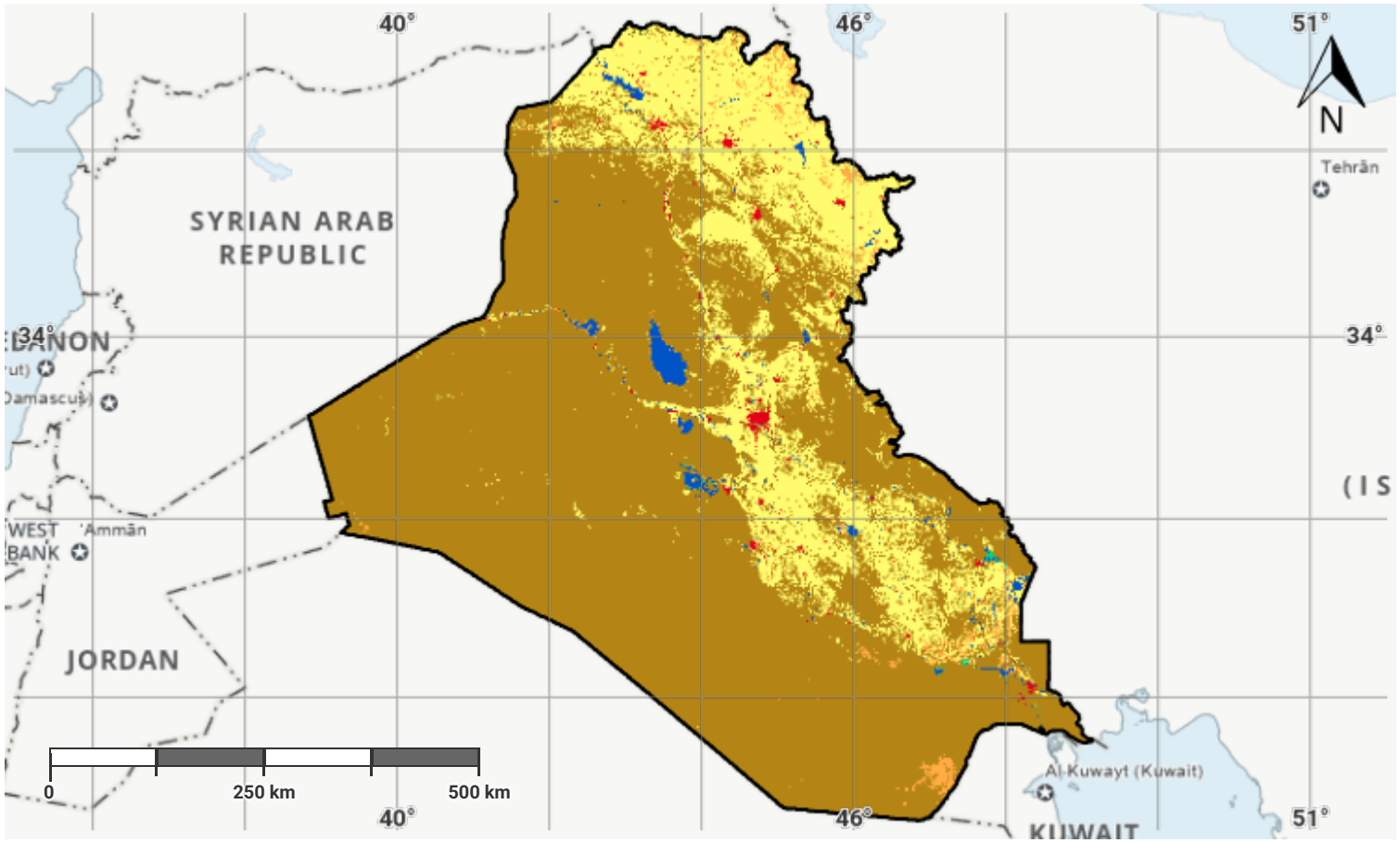
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

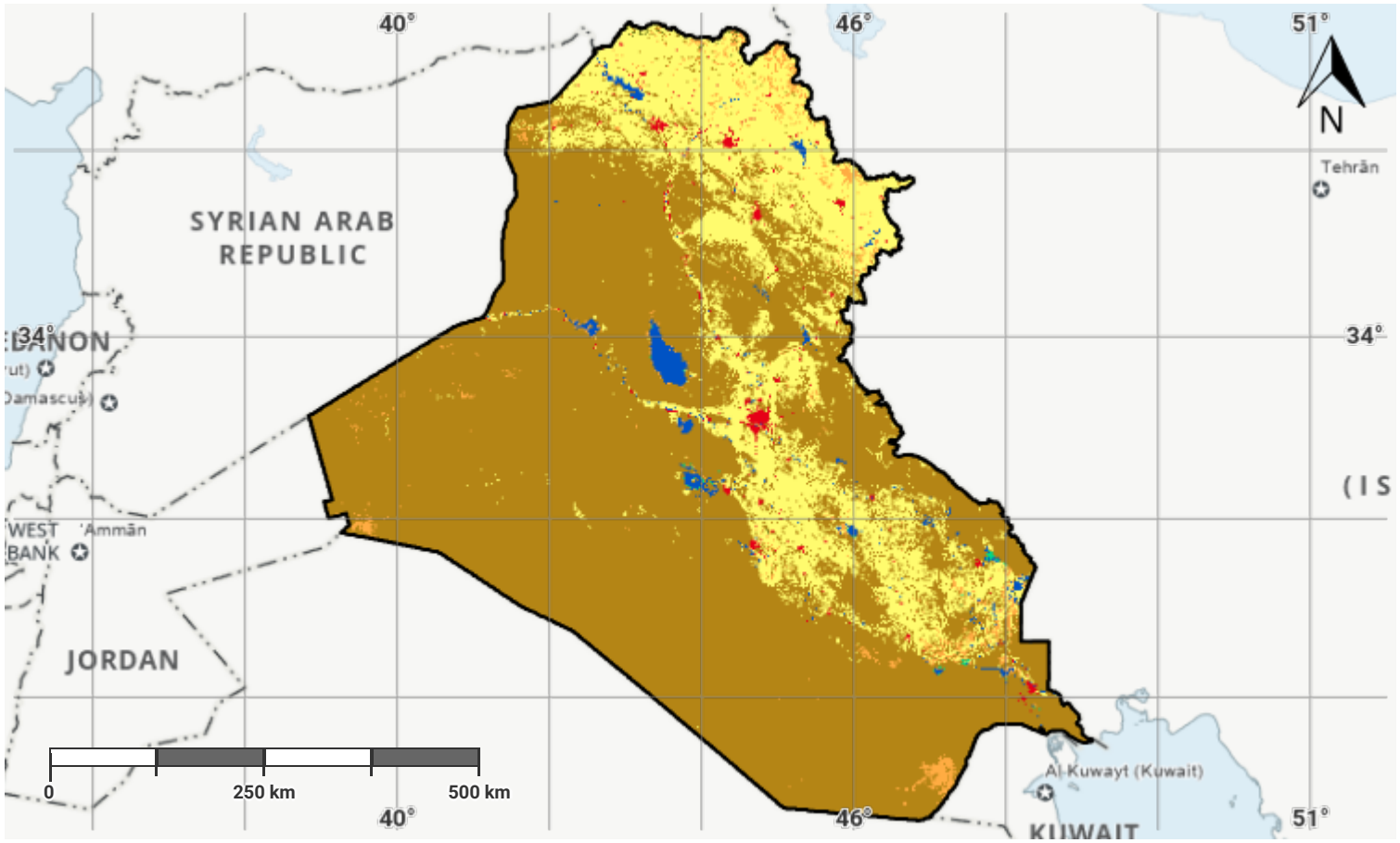
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

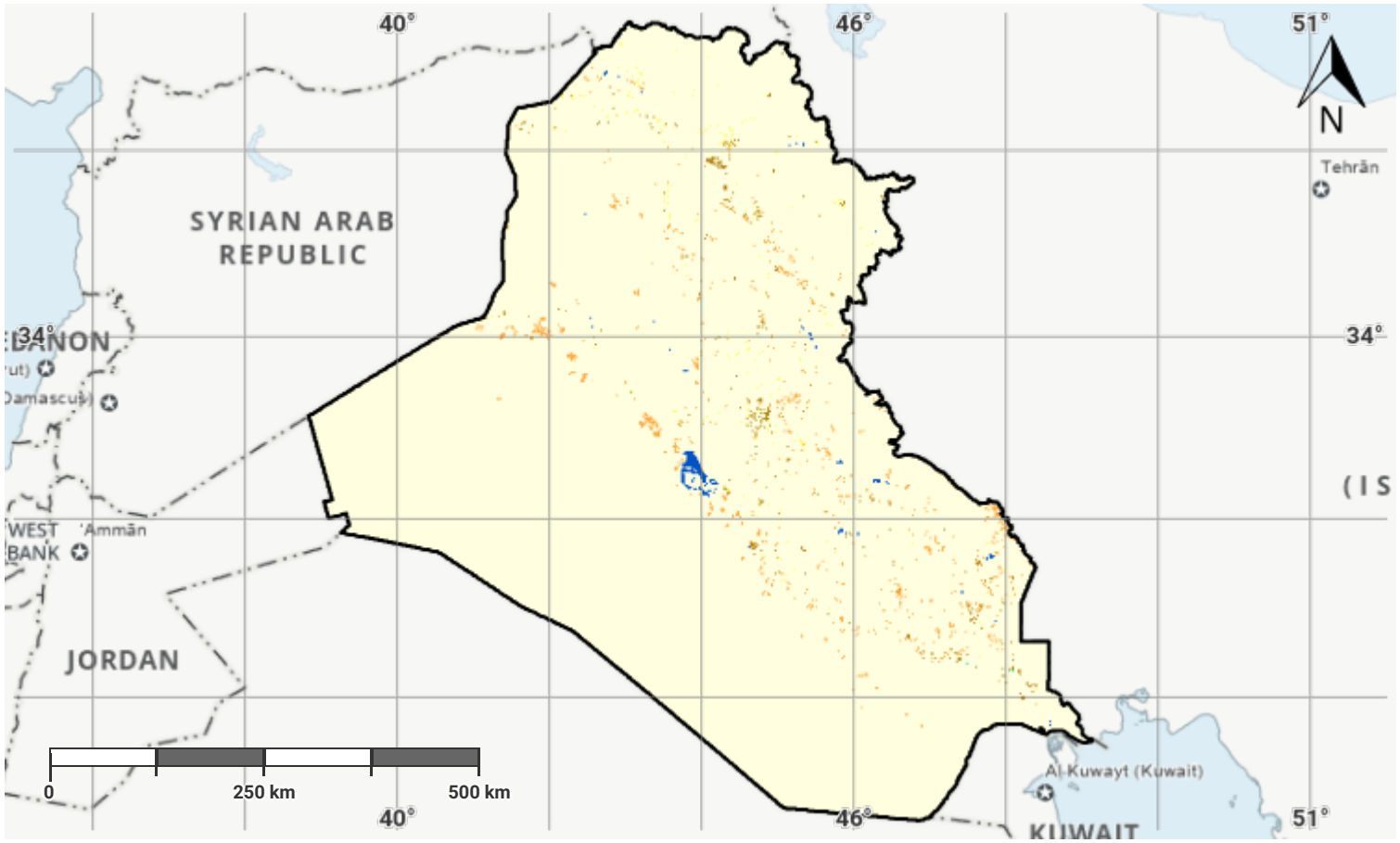
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

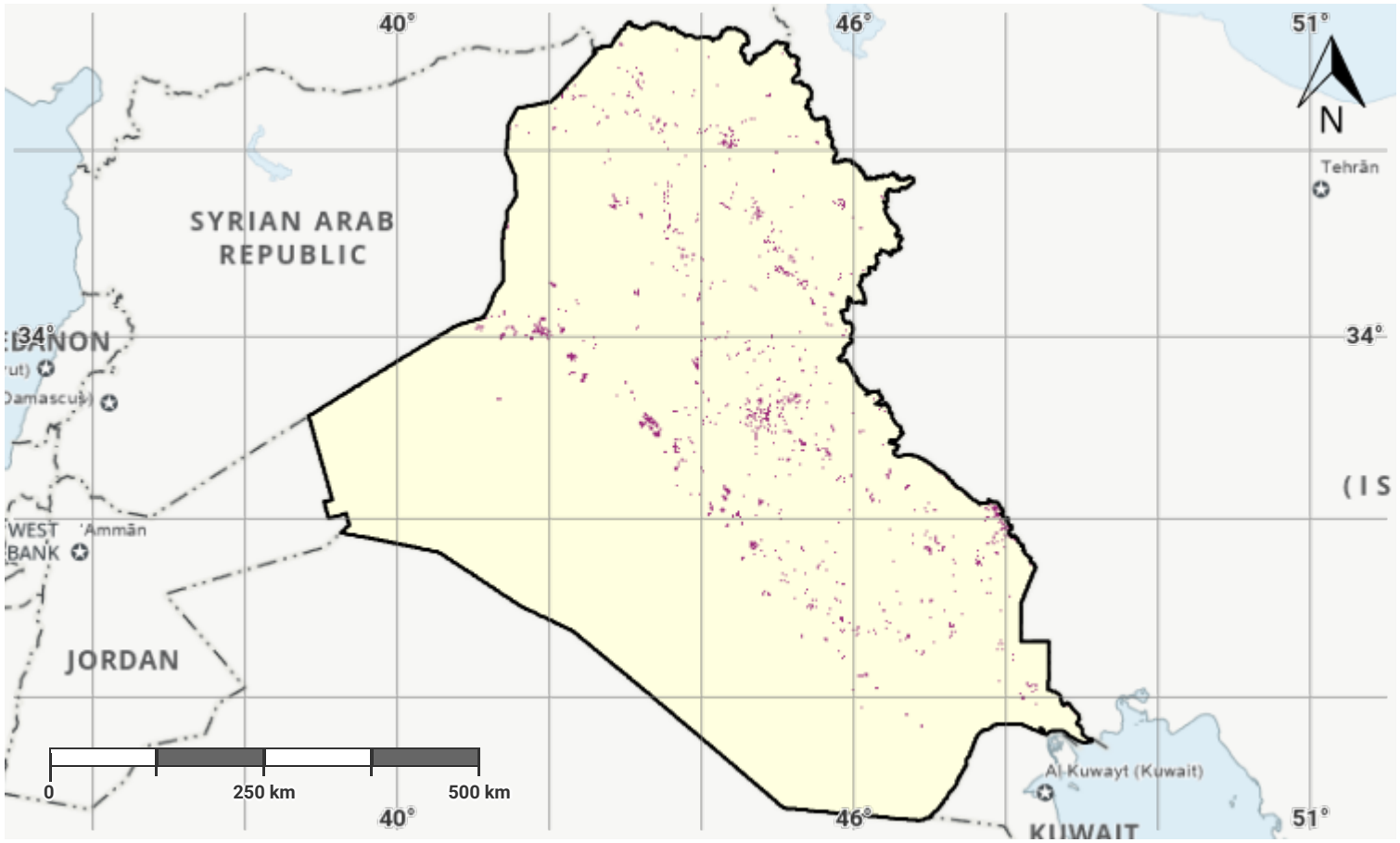
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

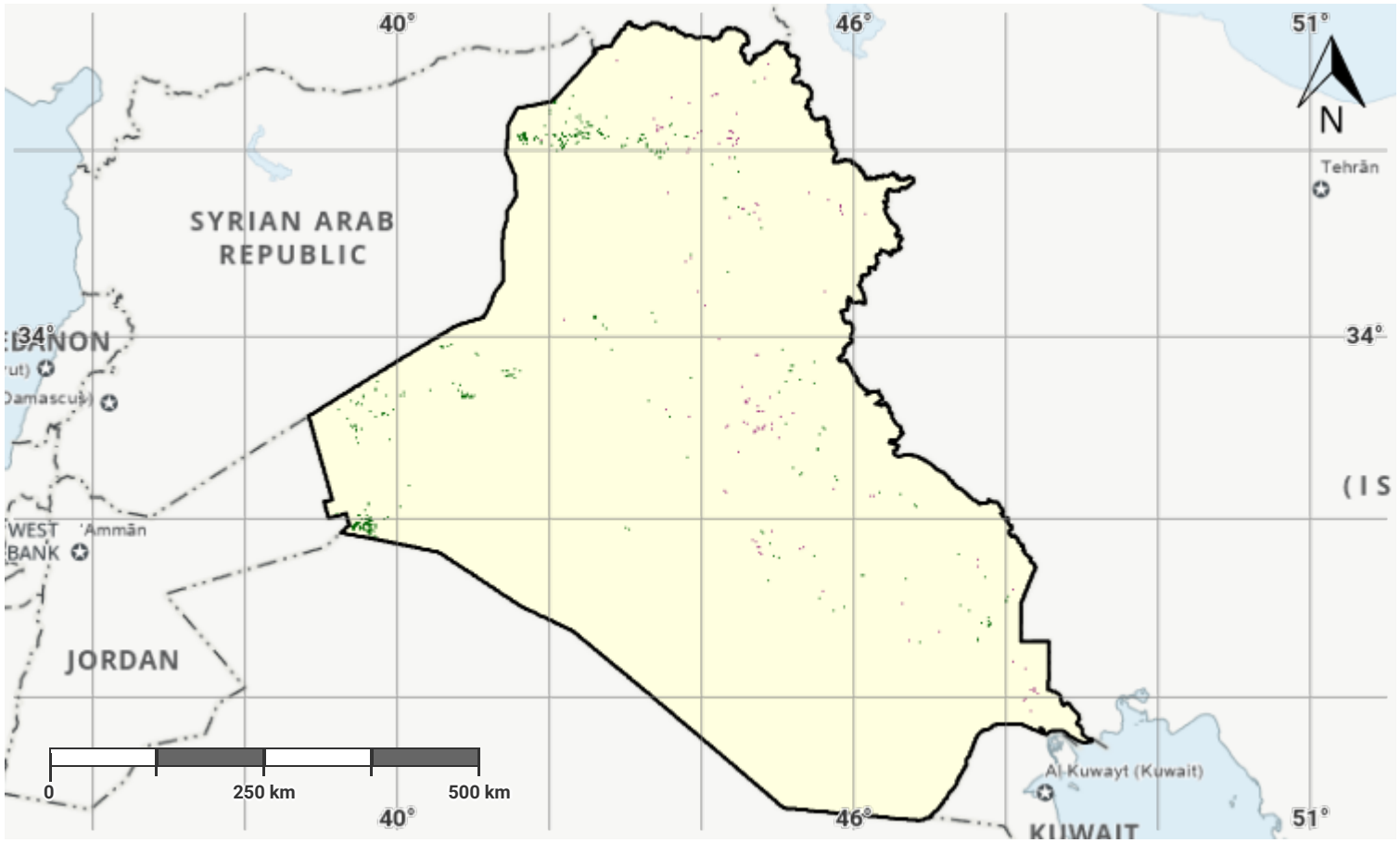
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

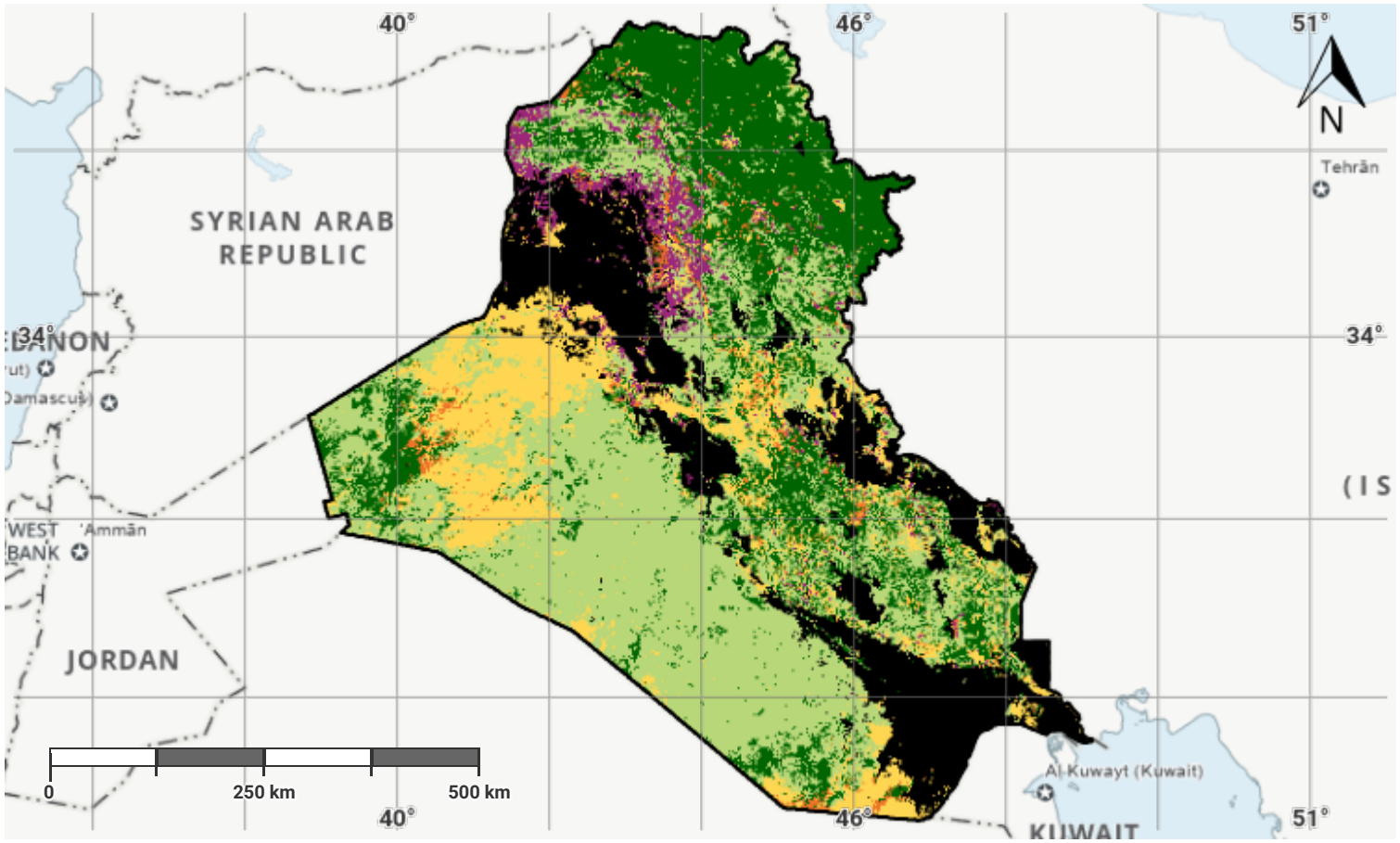
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

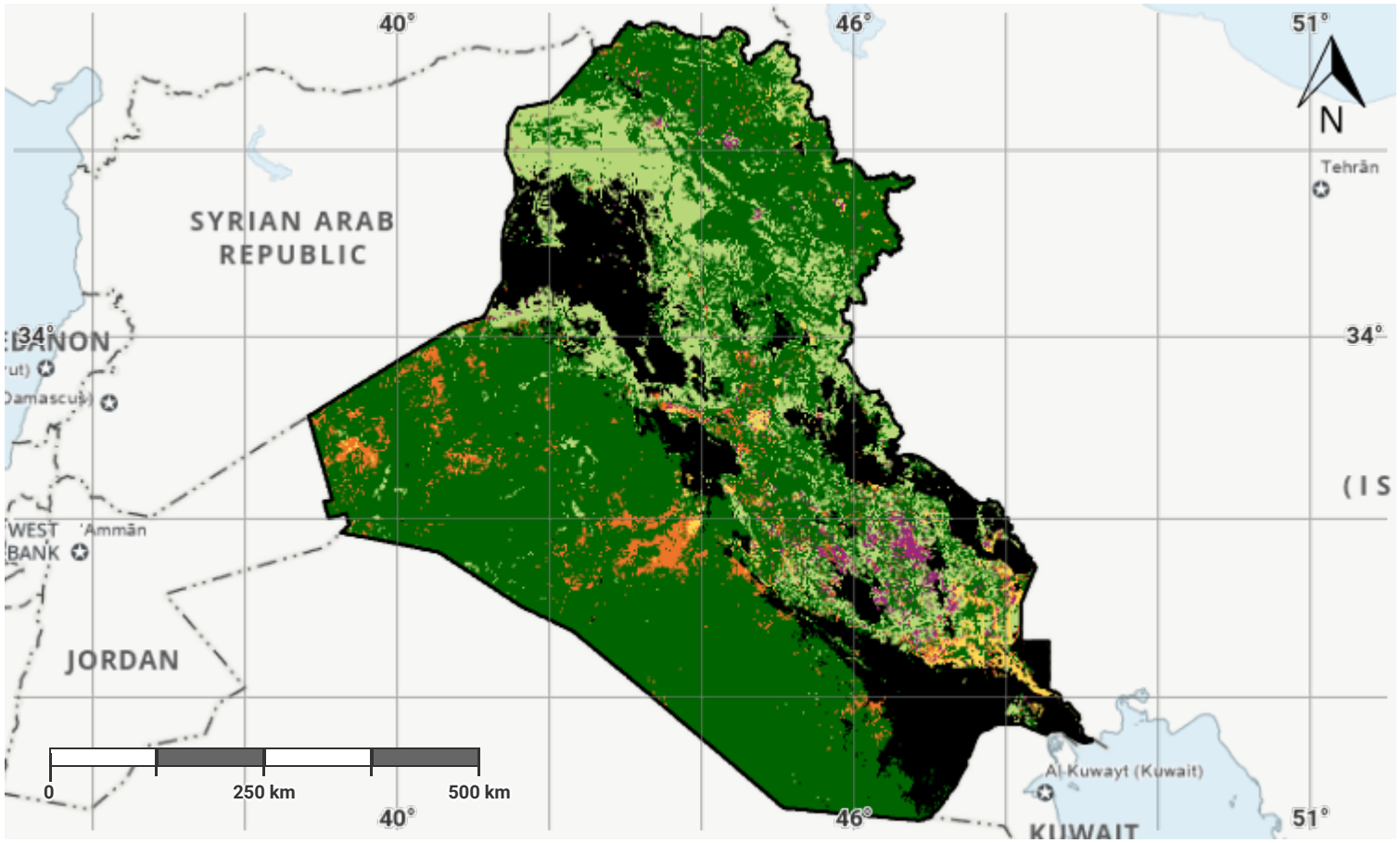
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

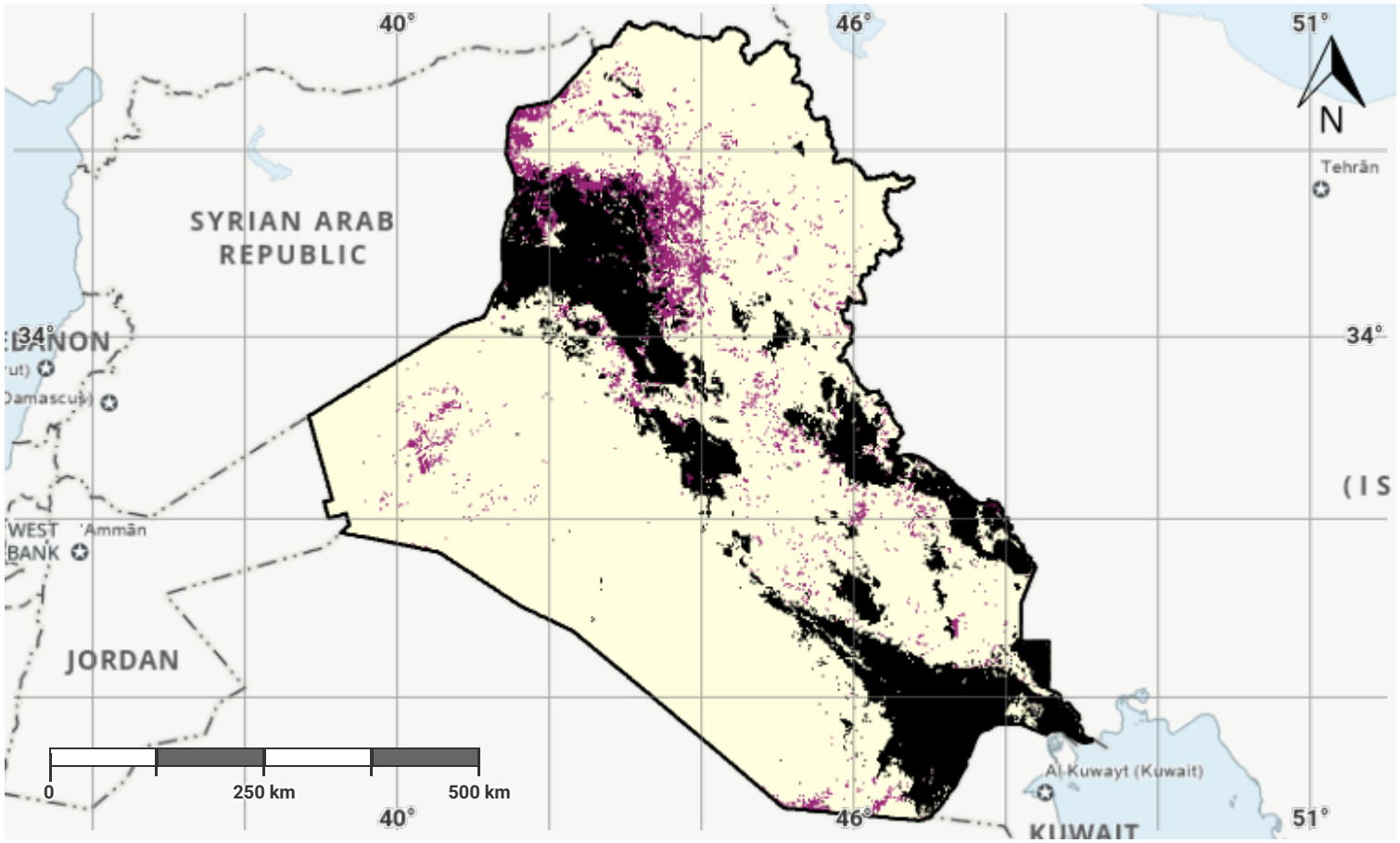
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

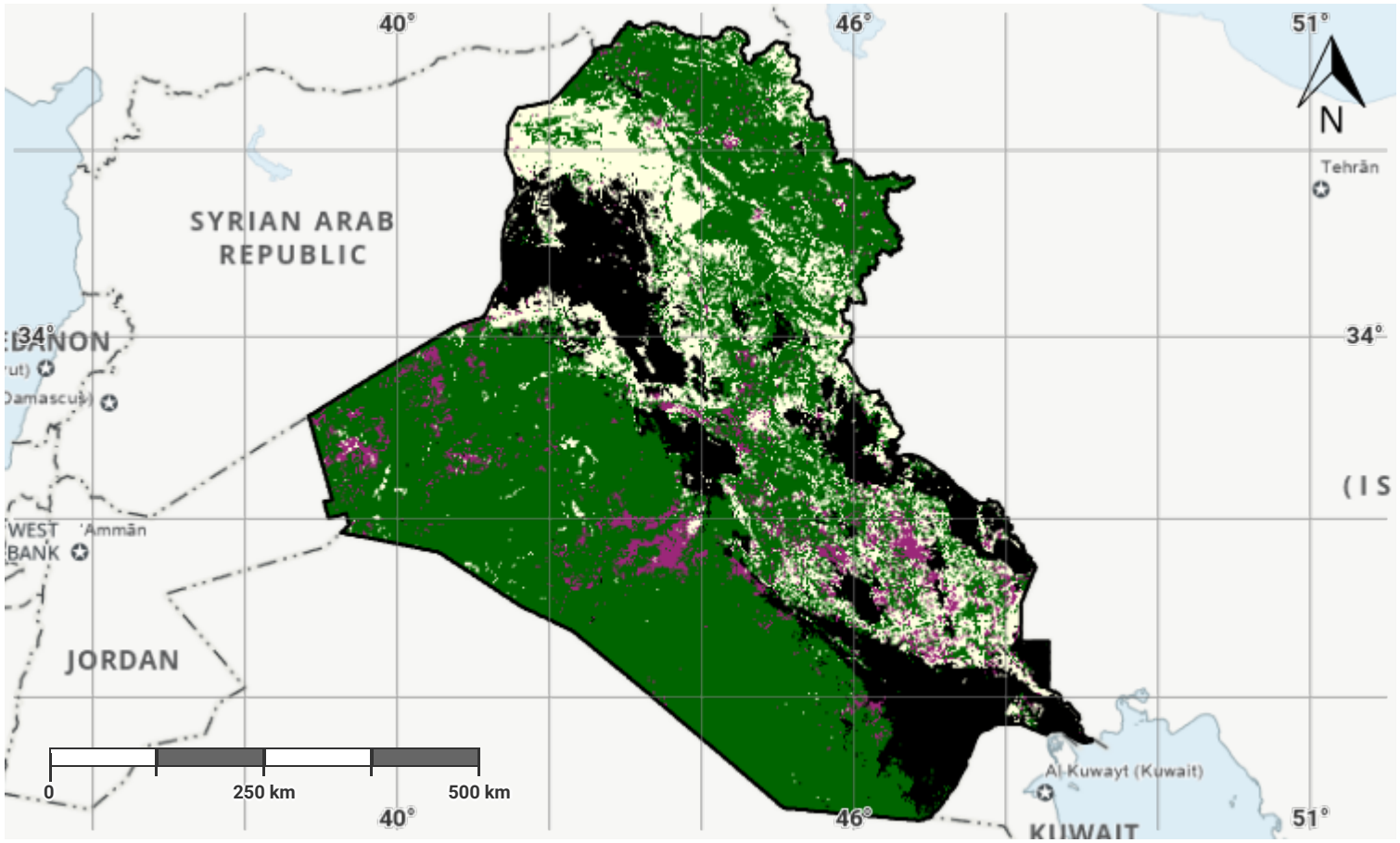
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

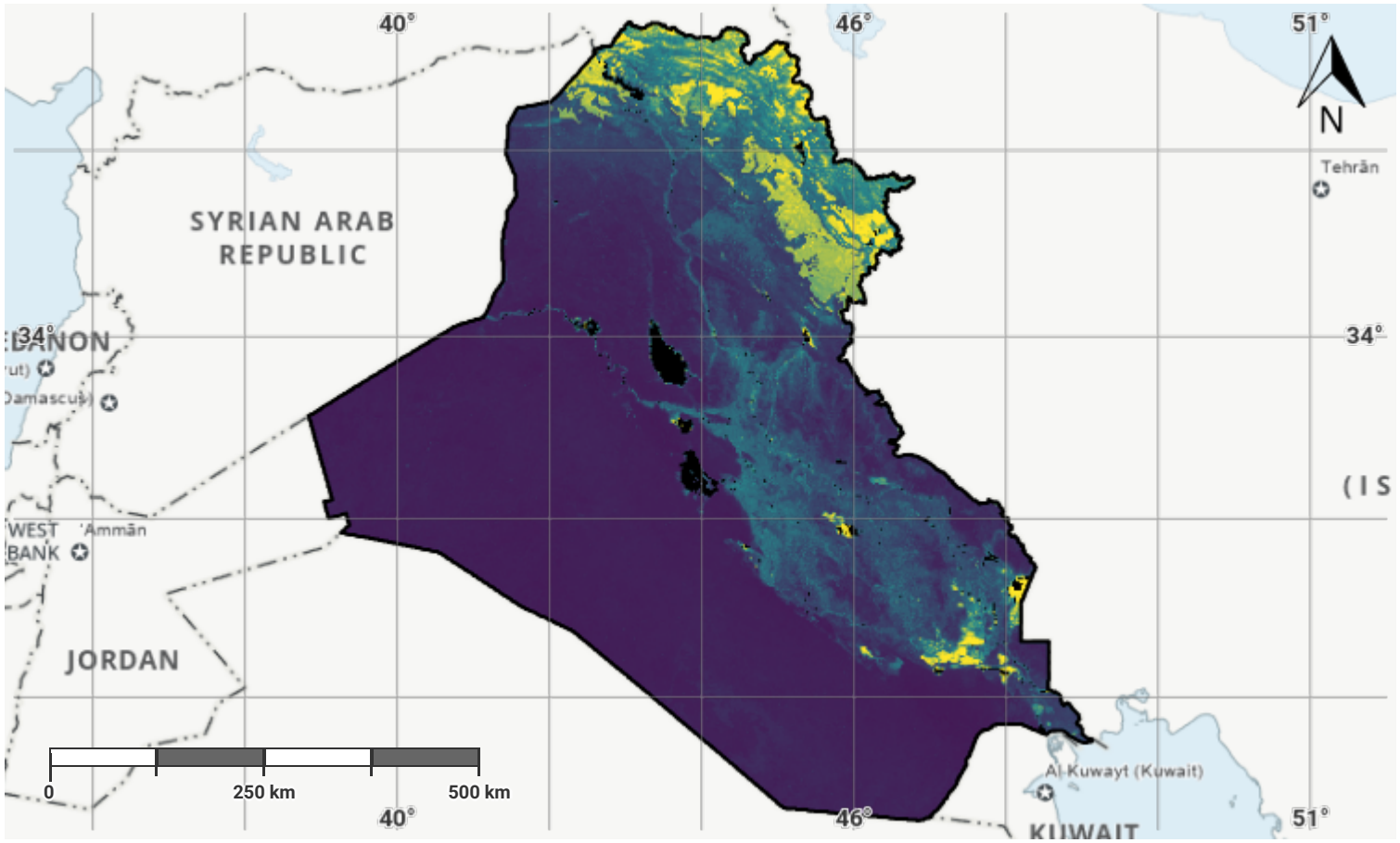
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

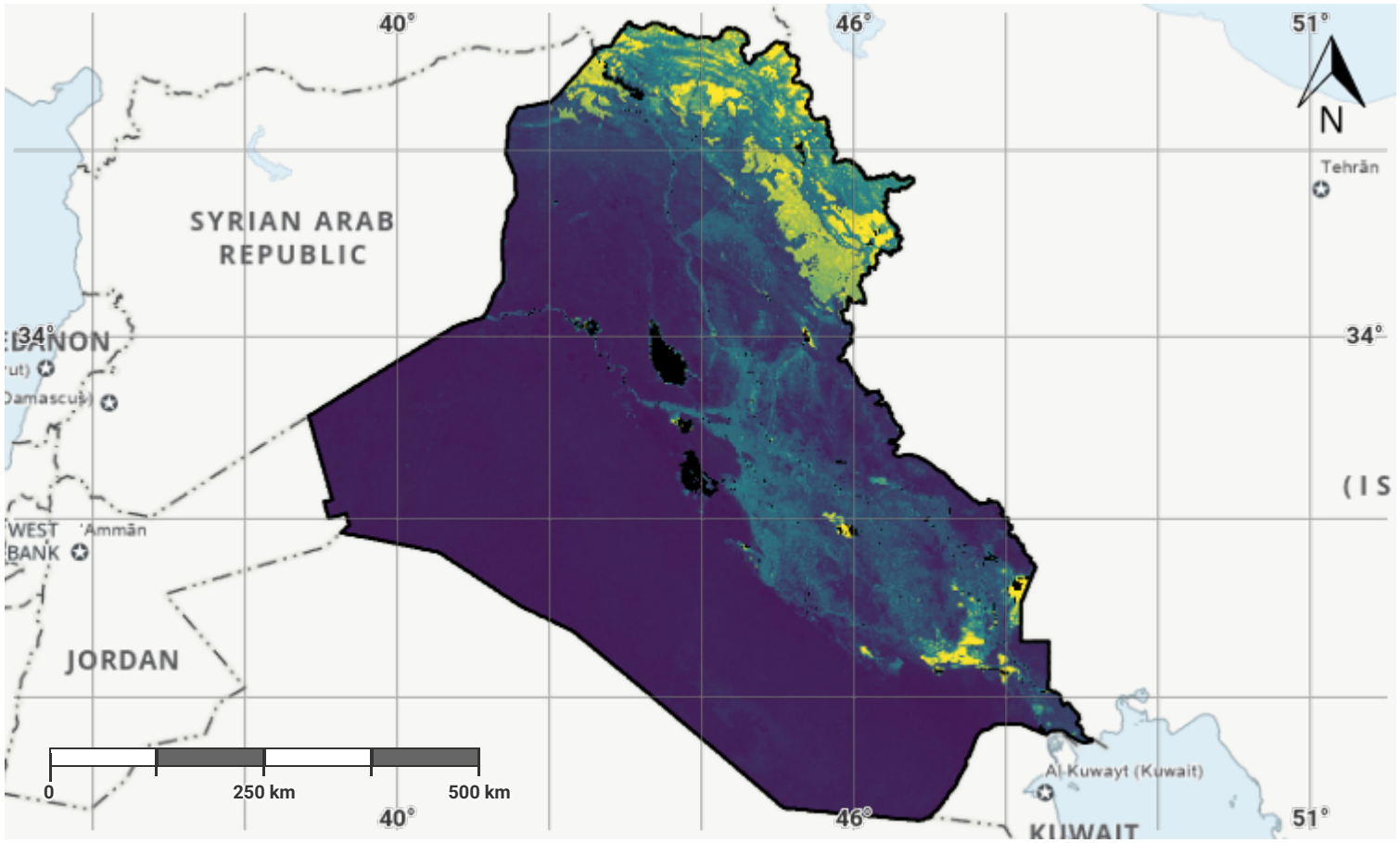
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

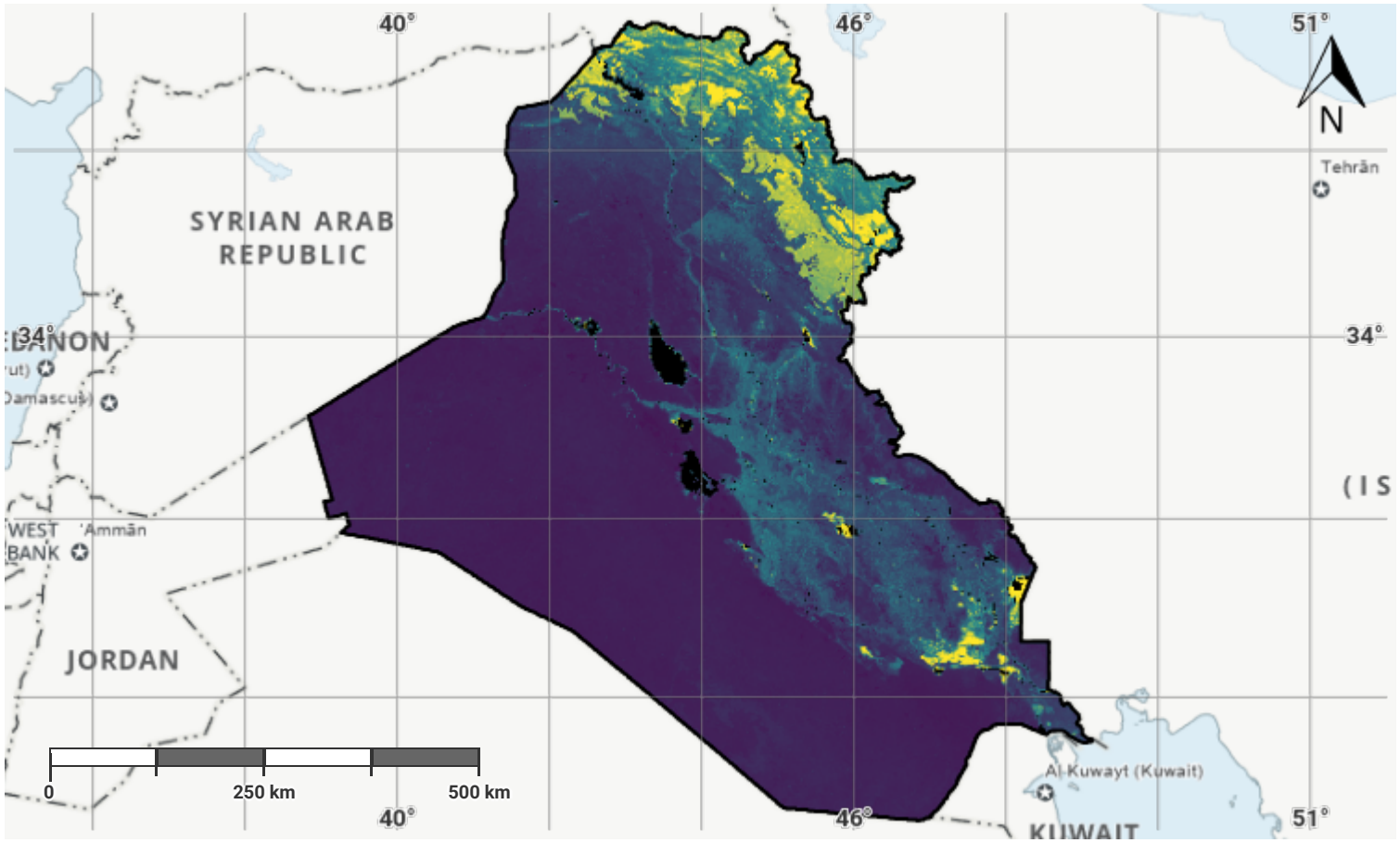
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 58.0 t/ha
- 58.0 - 116.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

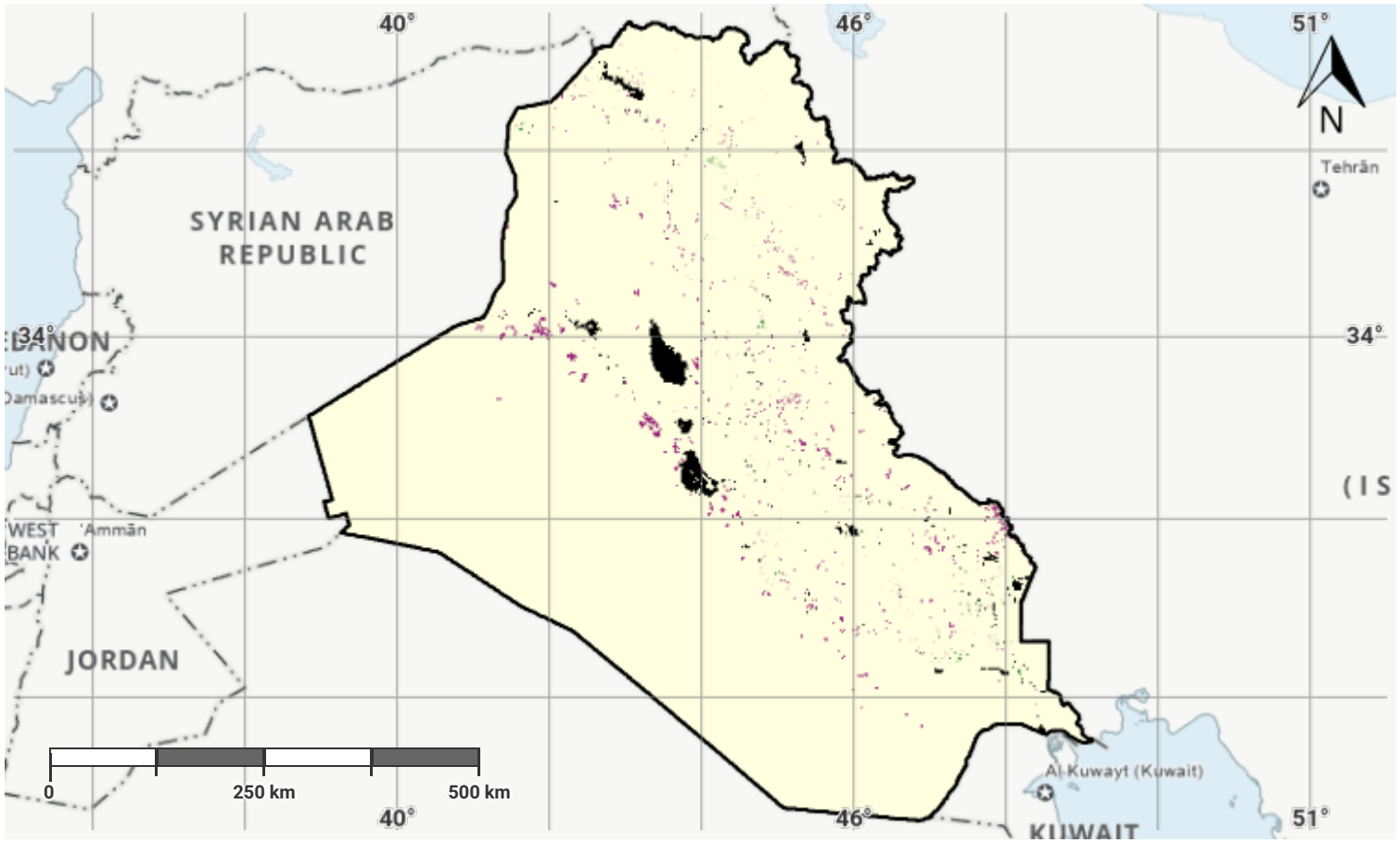
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

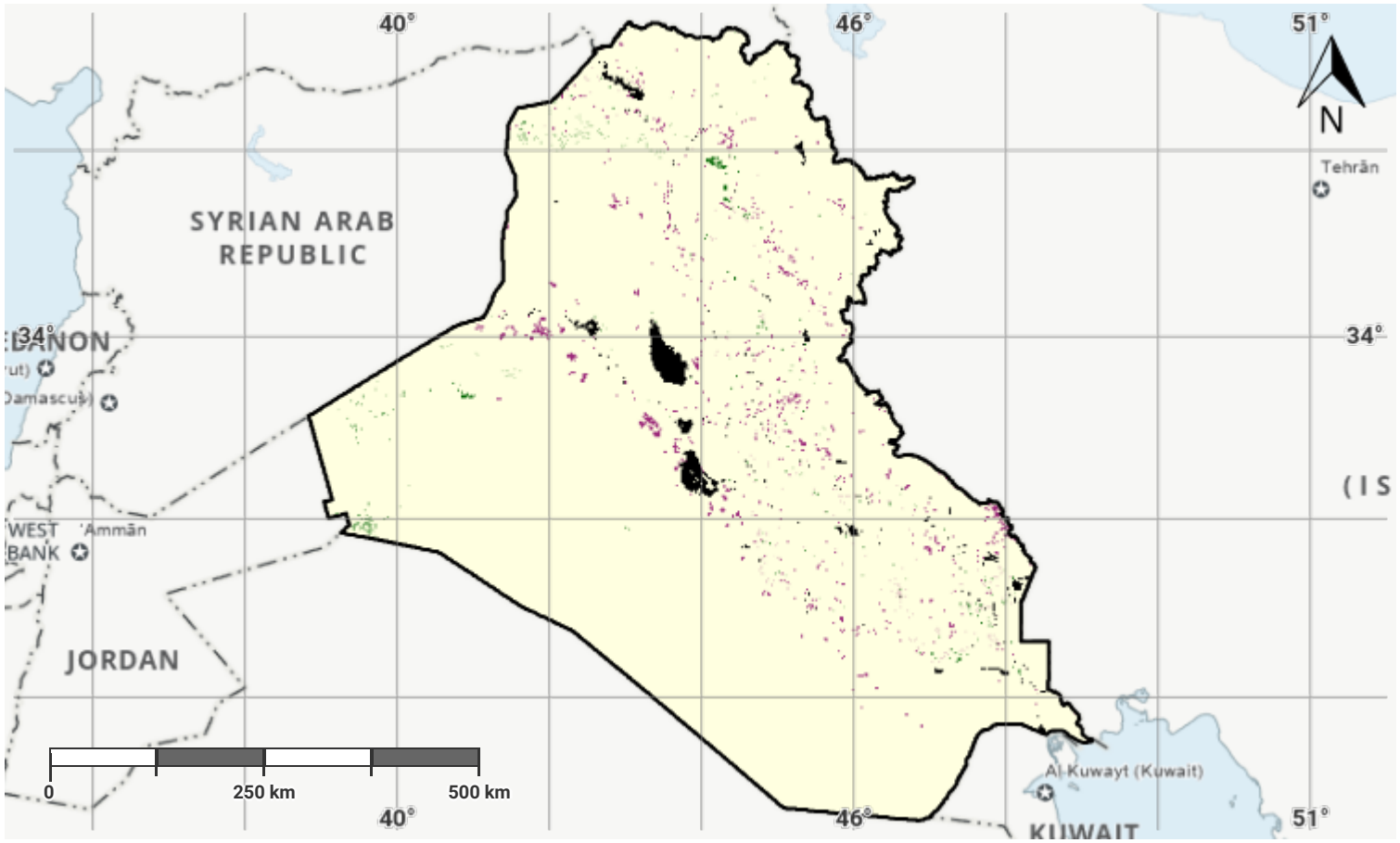
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

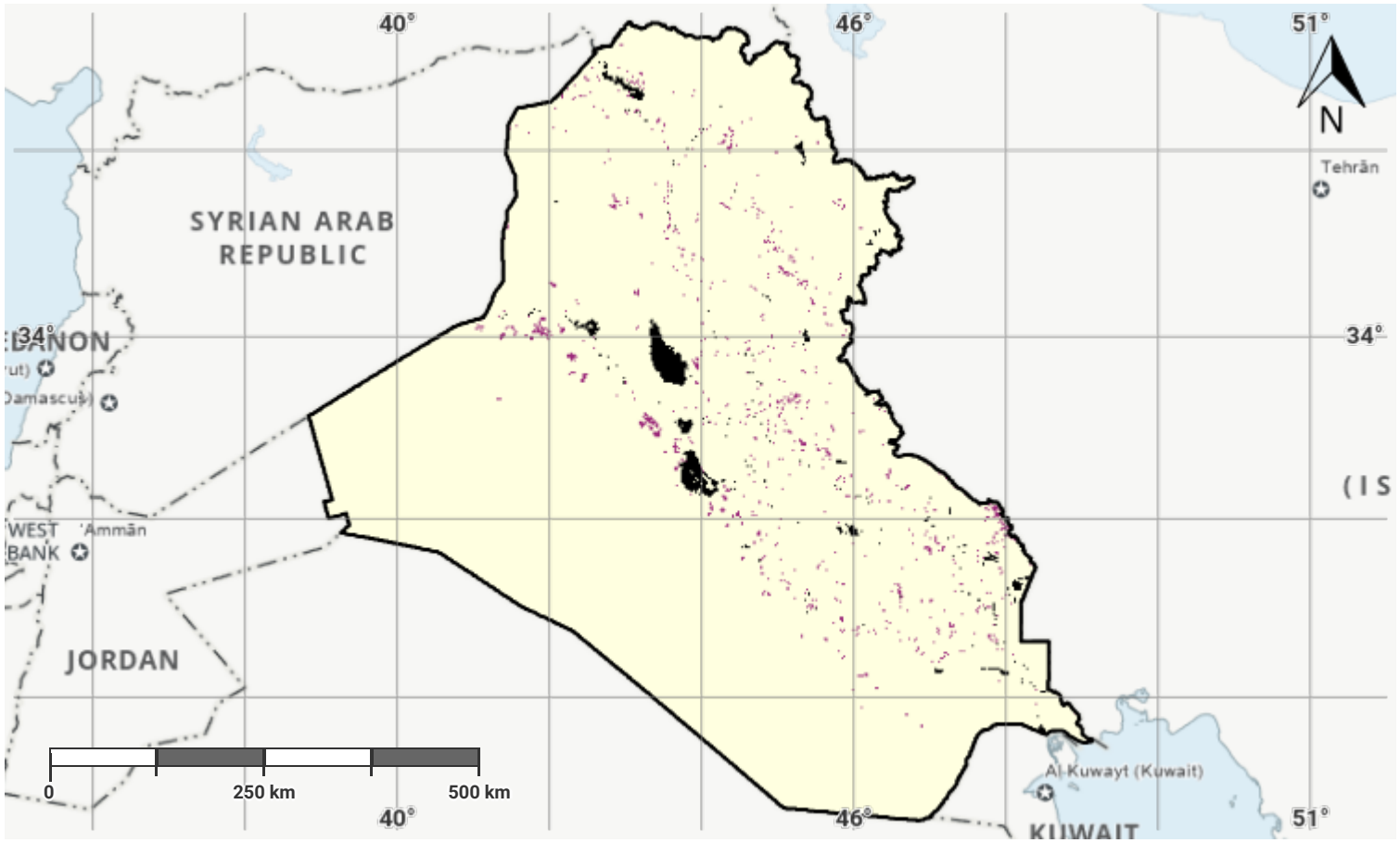
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

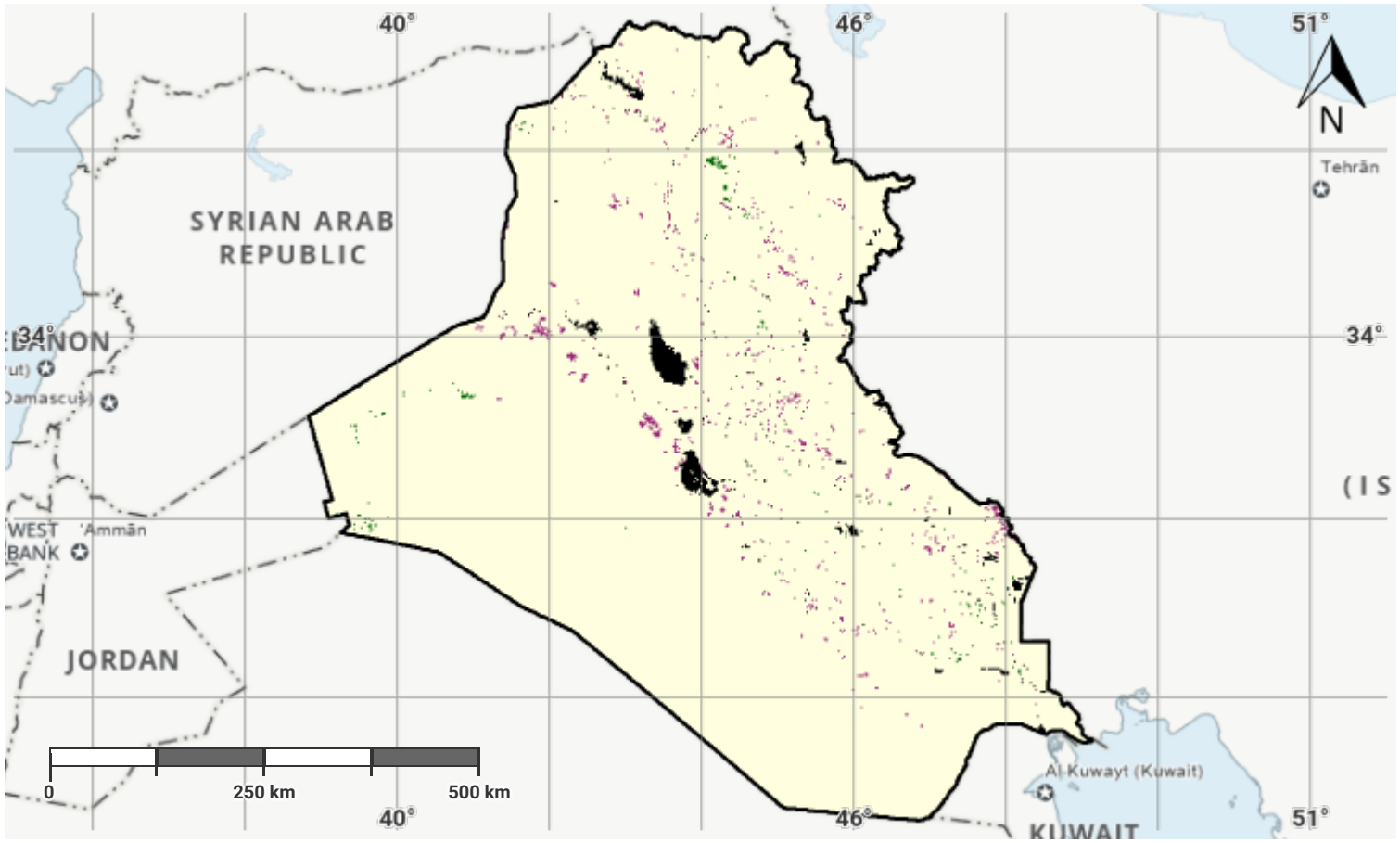
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

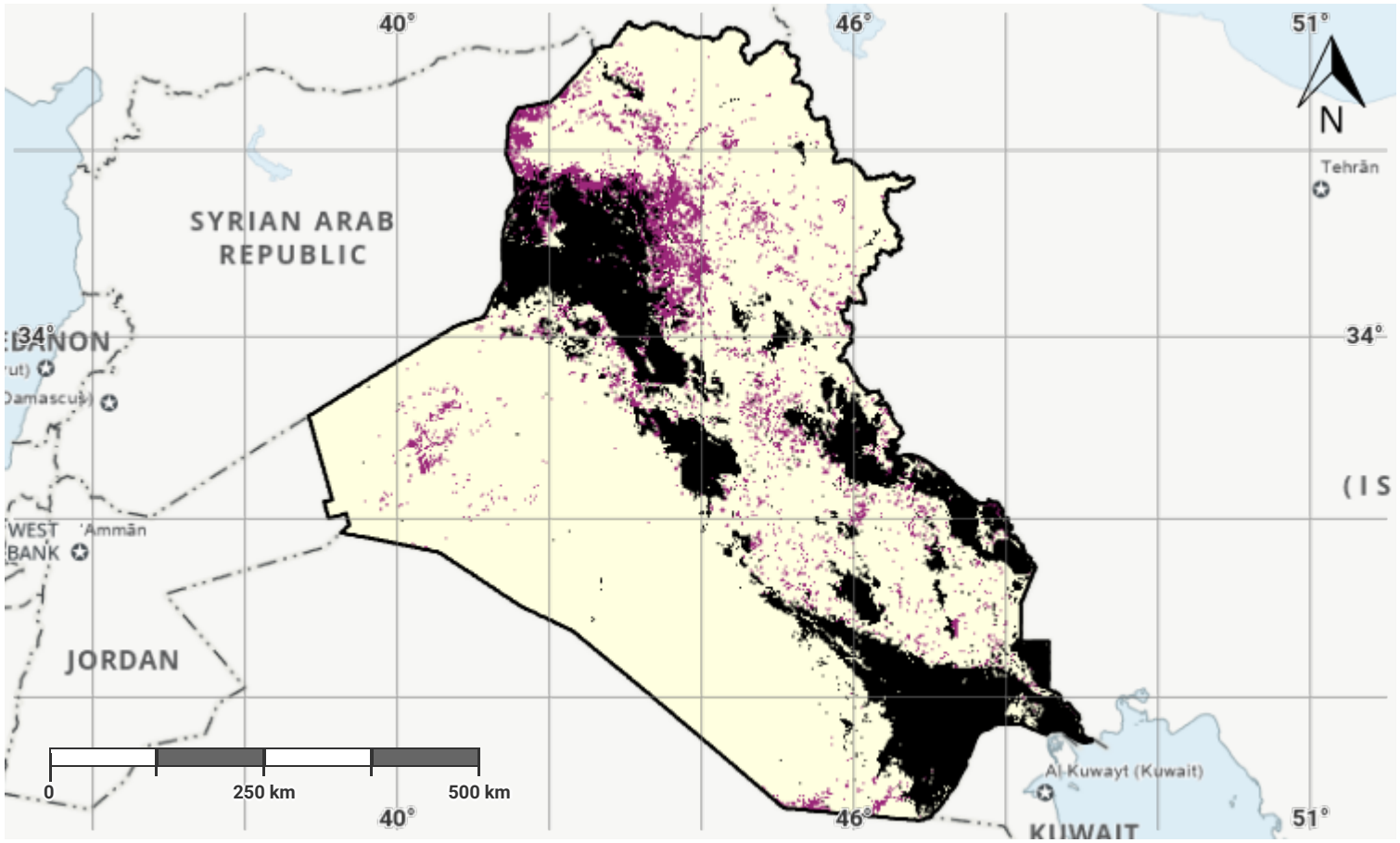
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

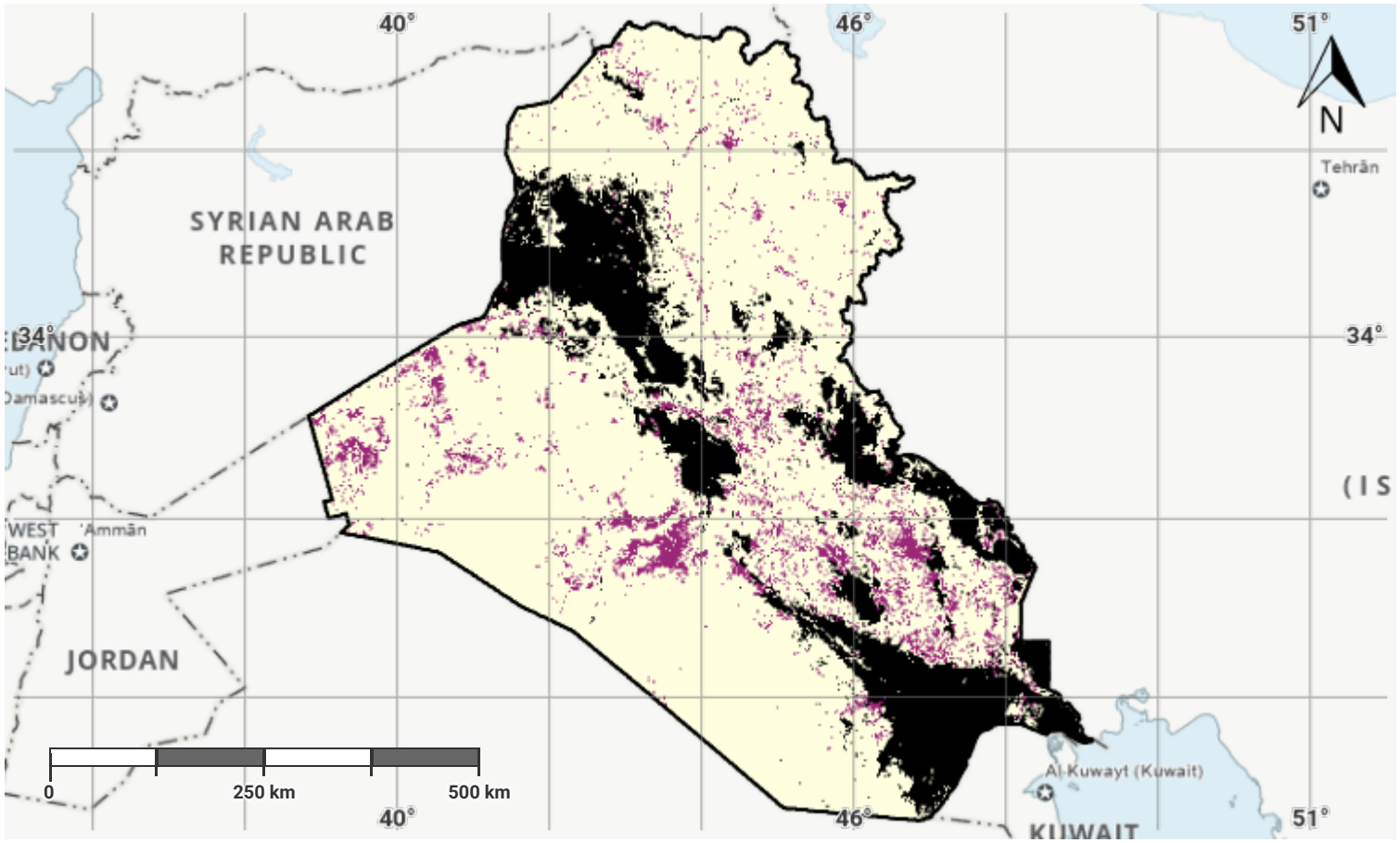
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

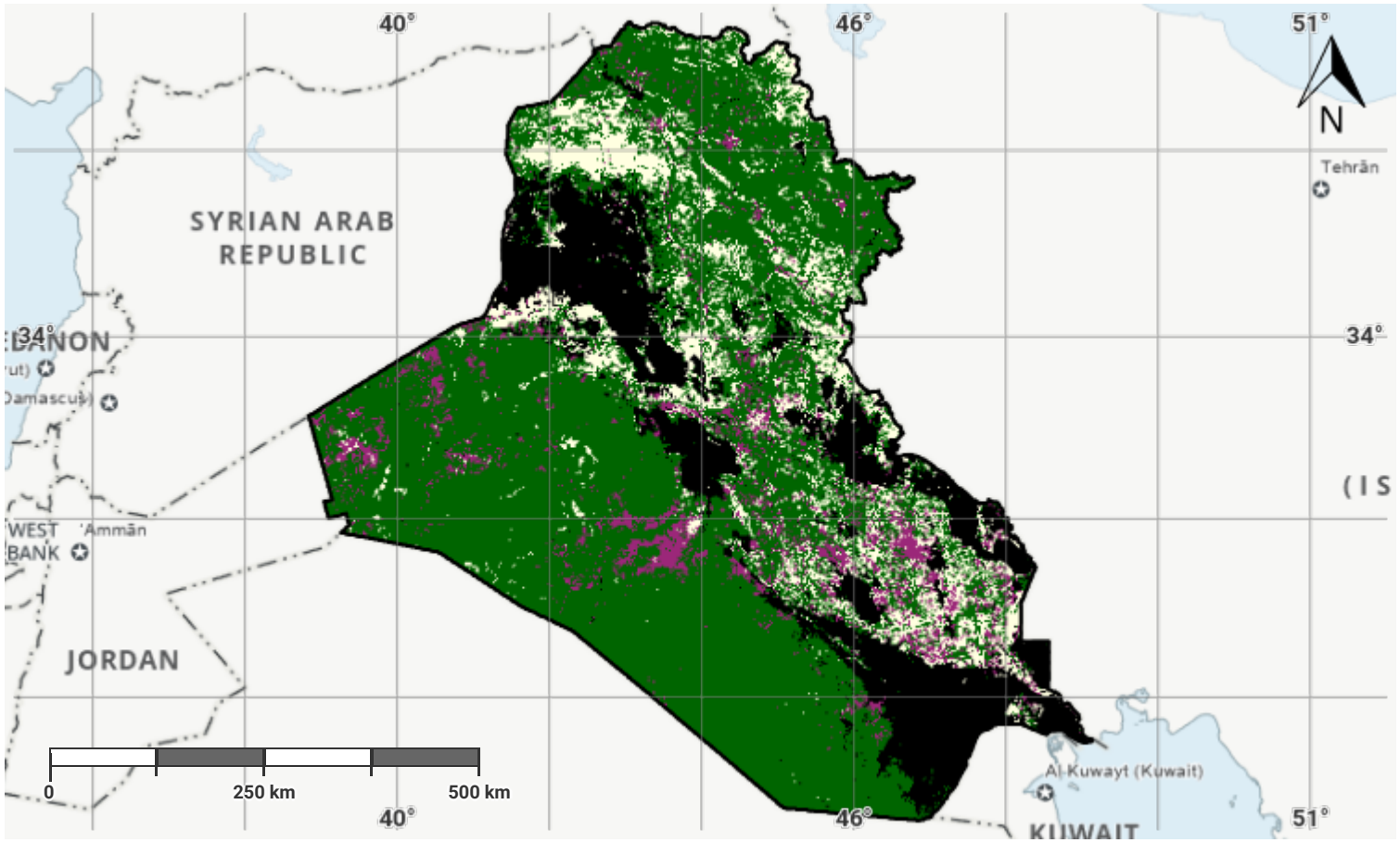
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

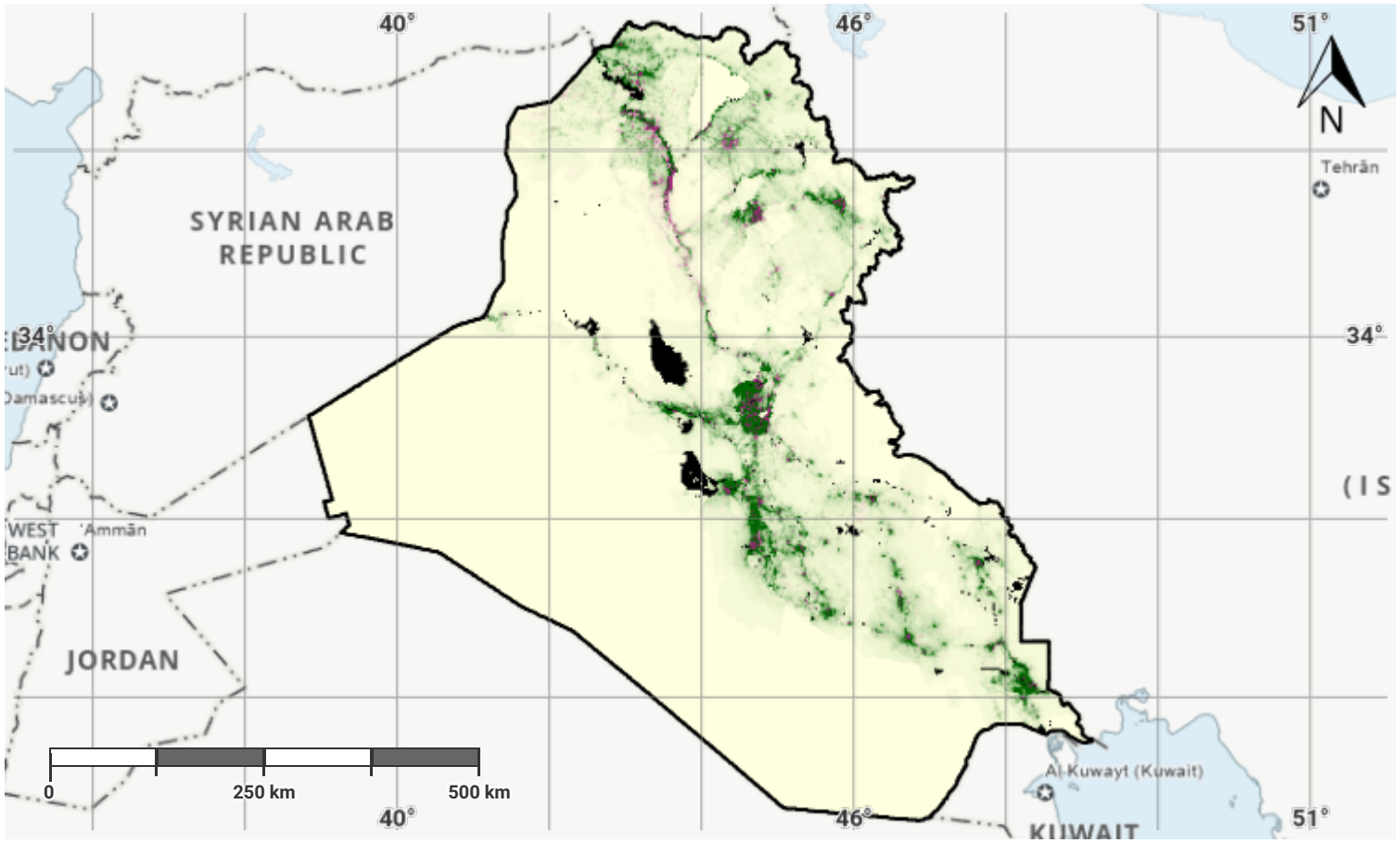
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 590
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 590
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

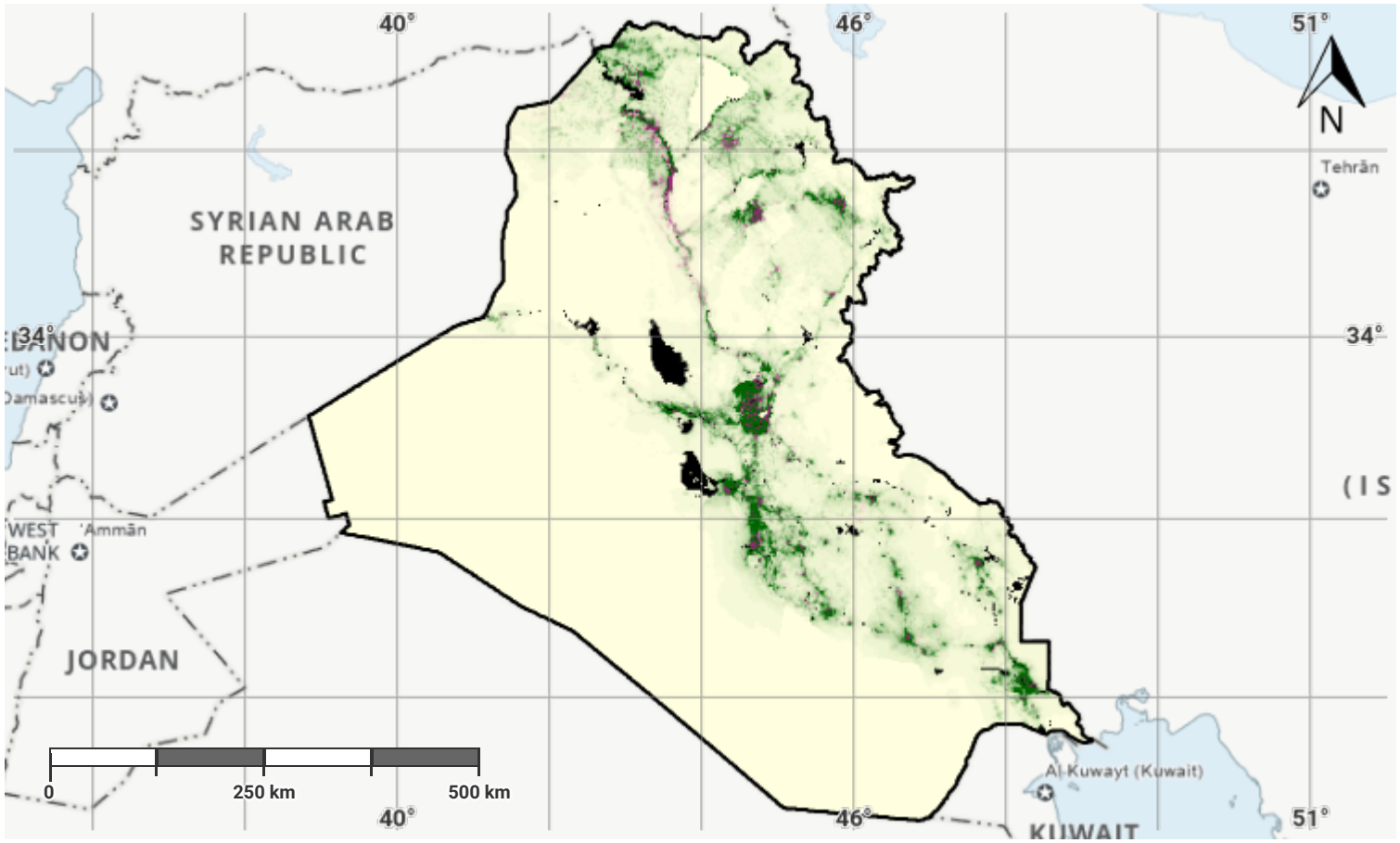
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 290
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 290
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

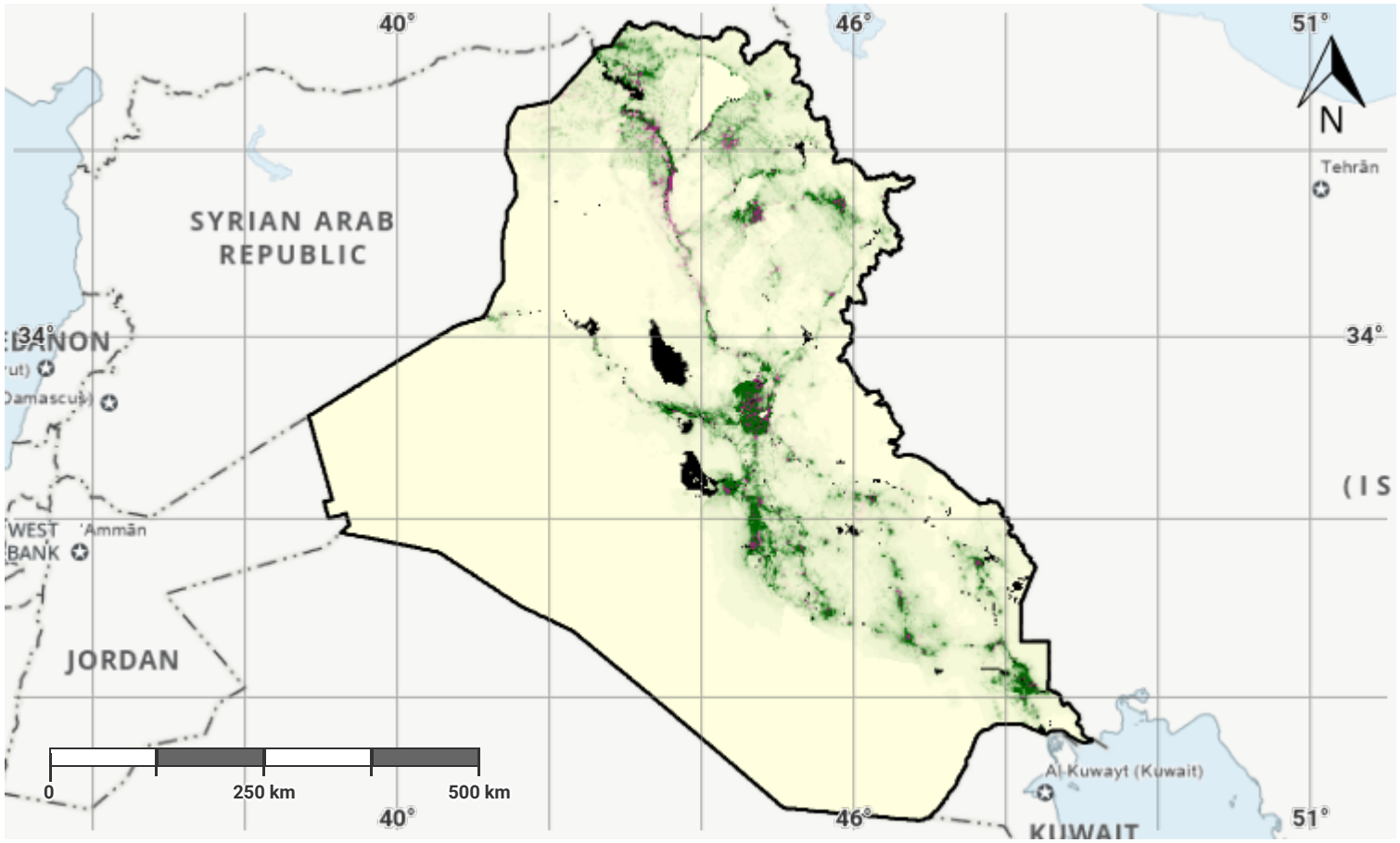
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 300
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 300
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

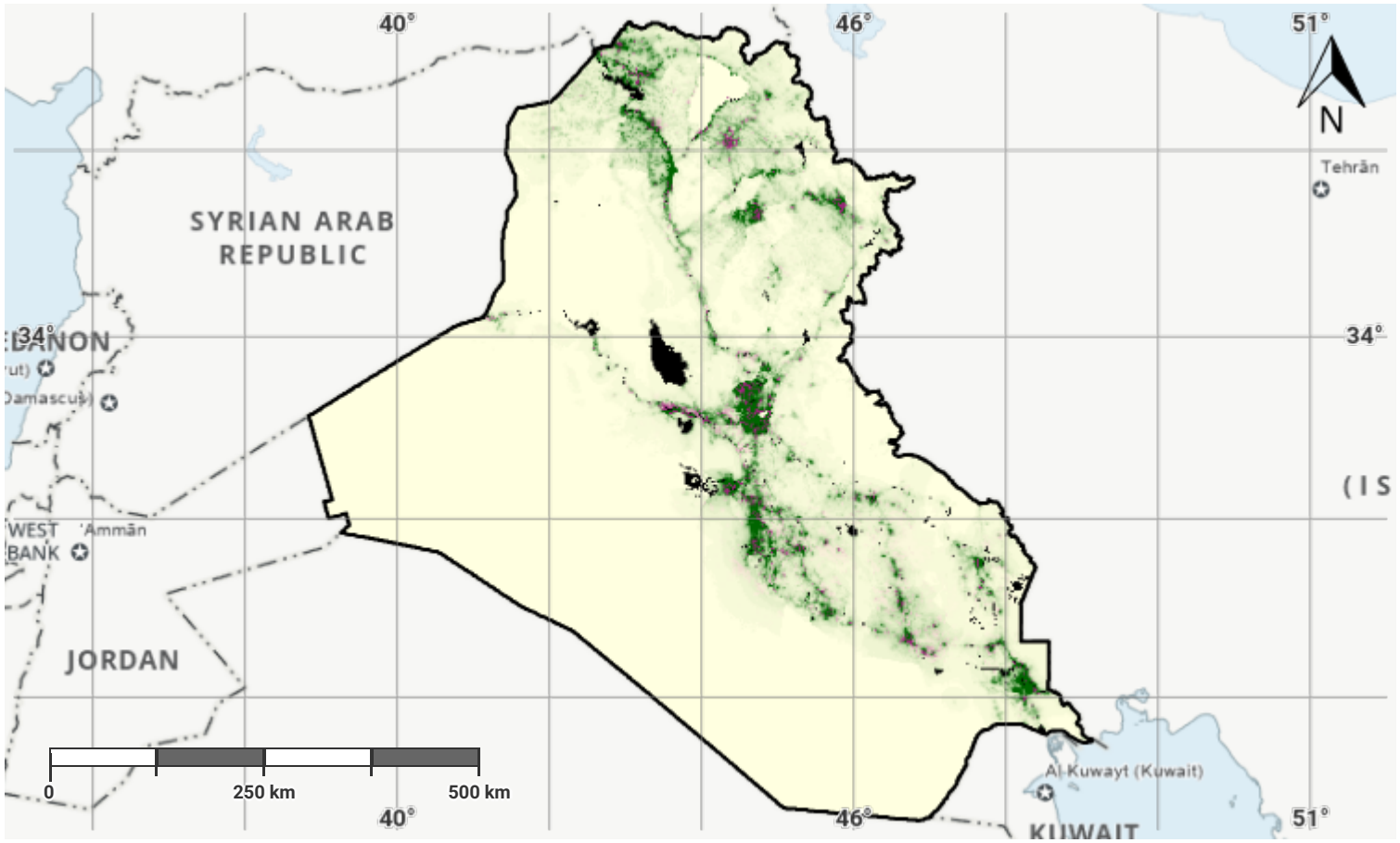
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

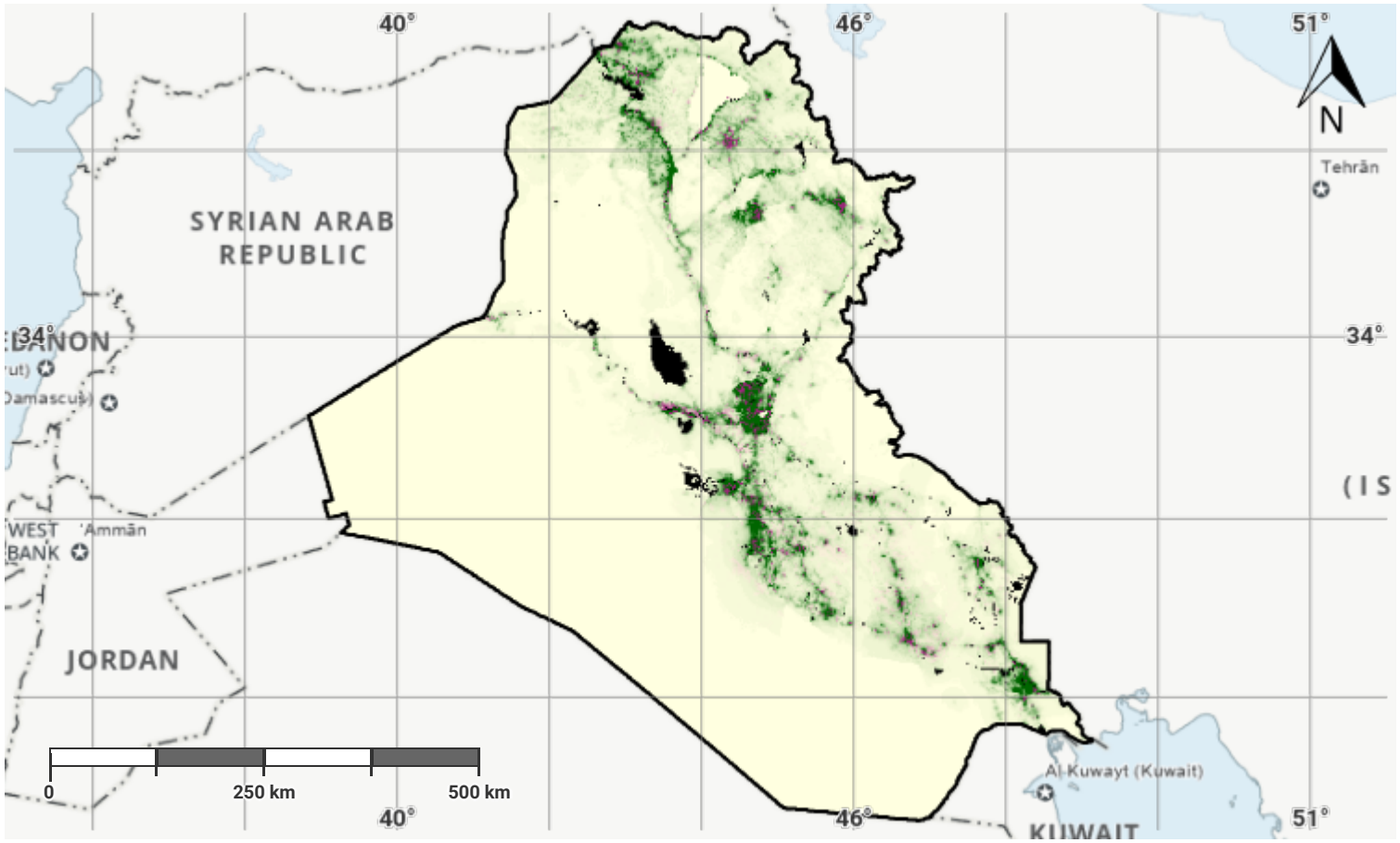
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

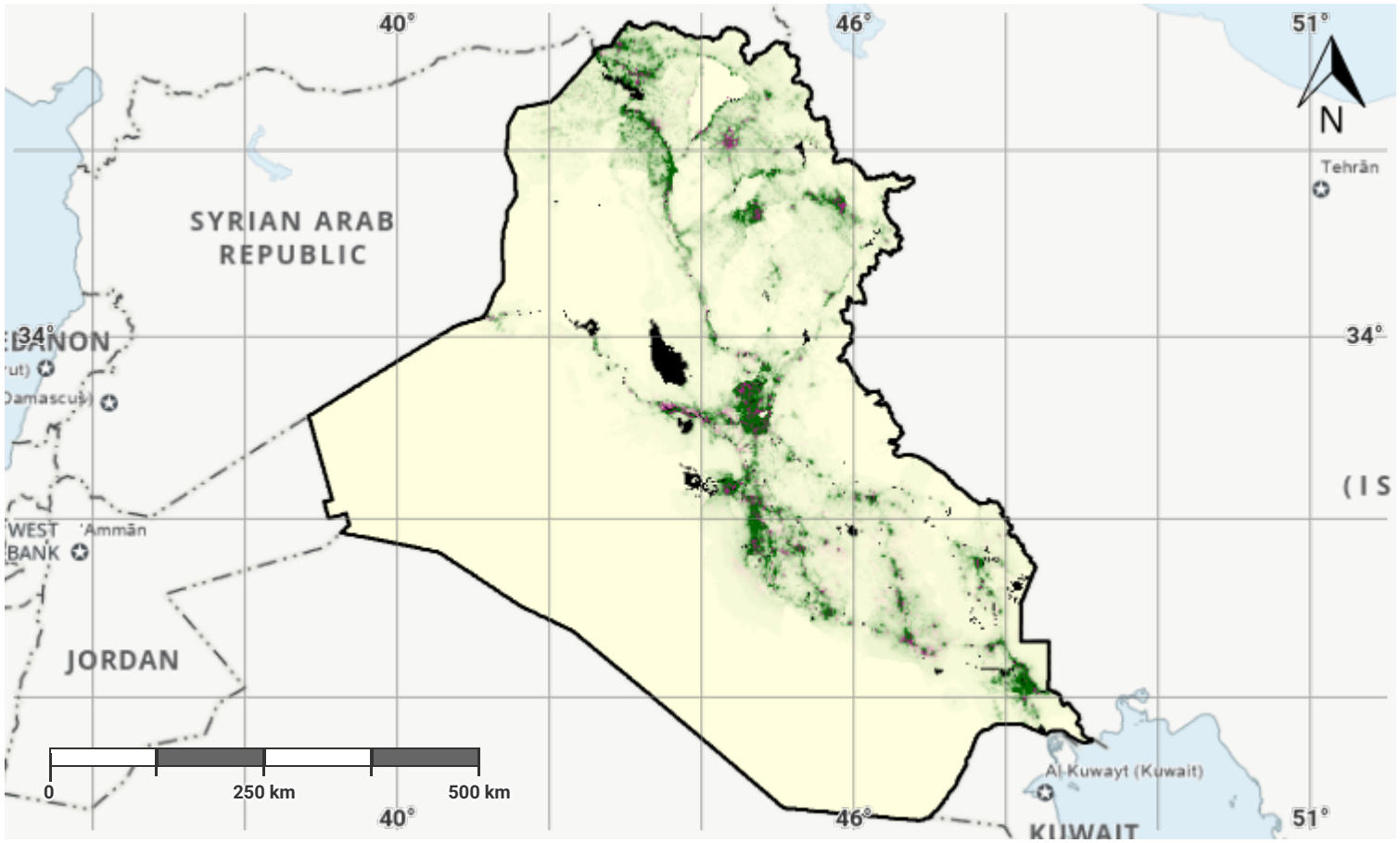
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 320
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

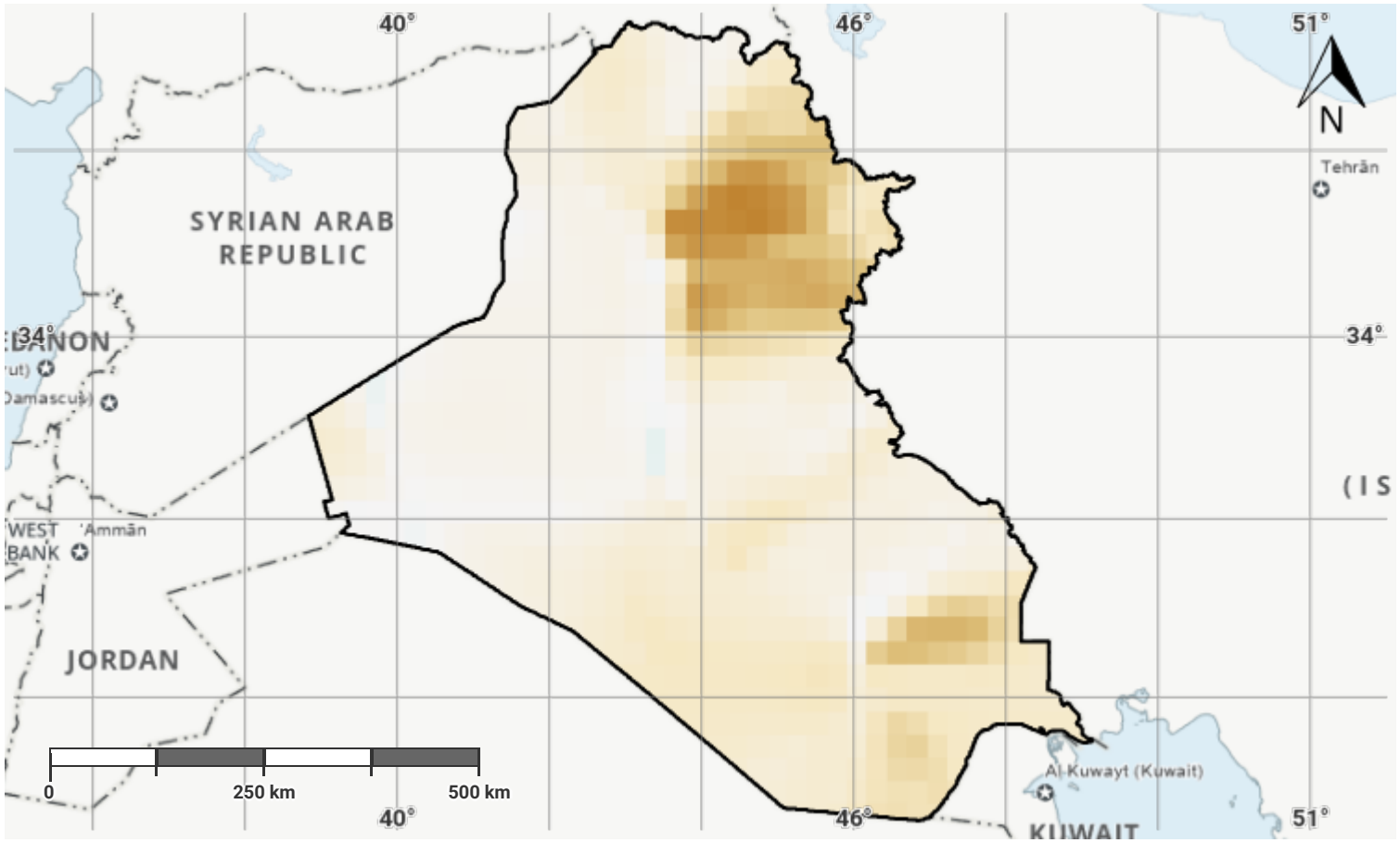
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

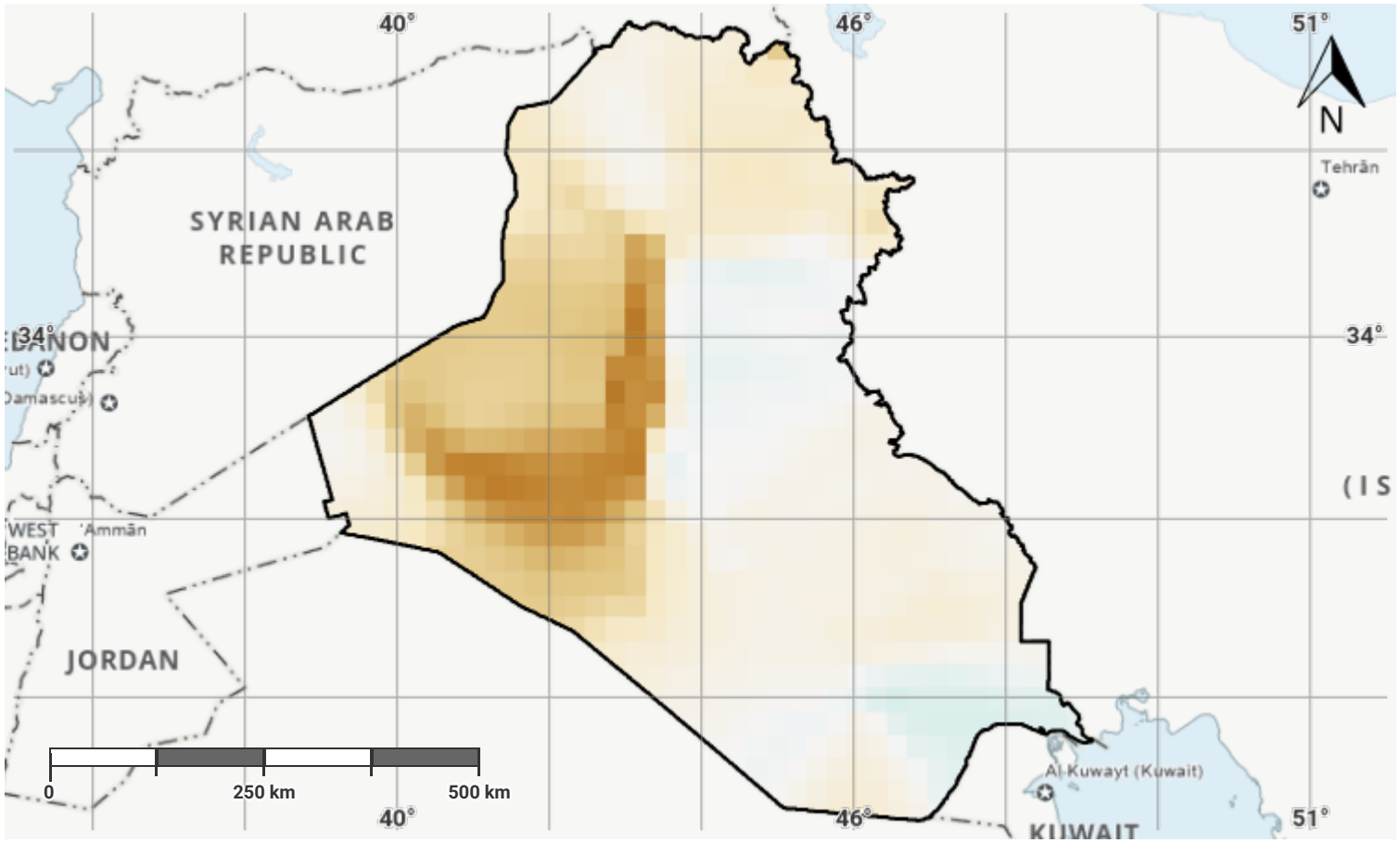
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

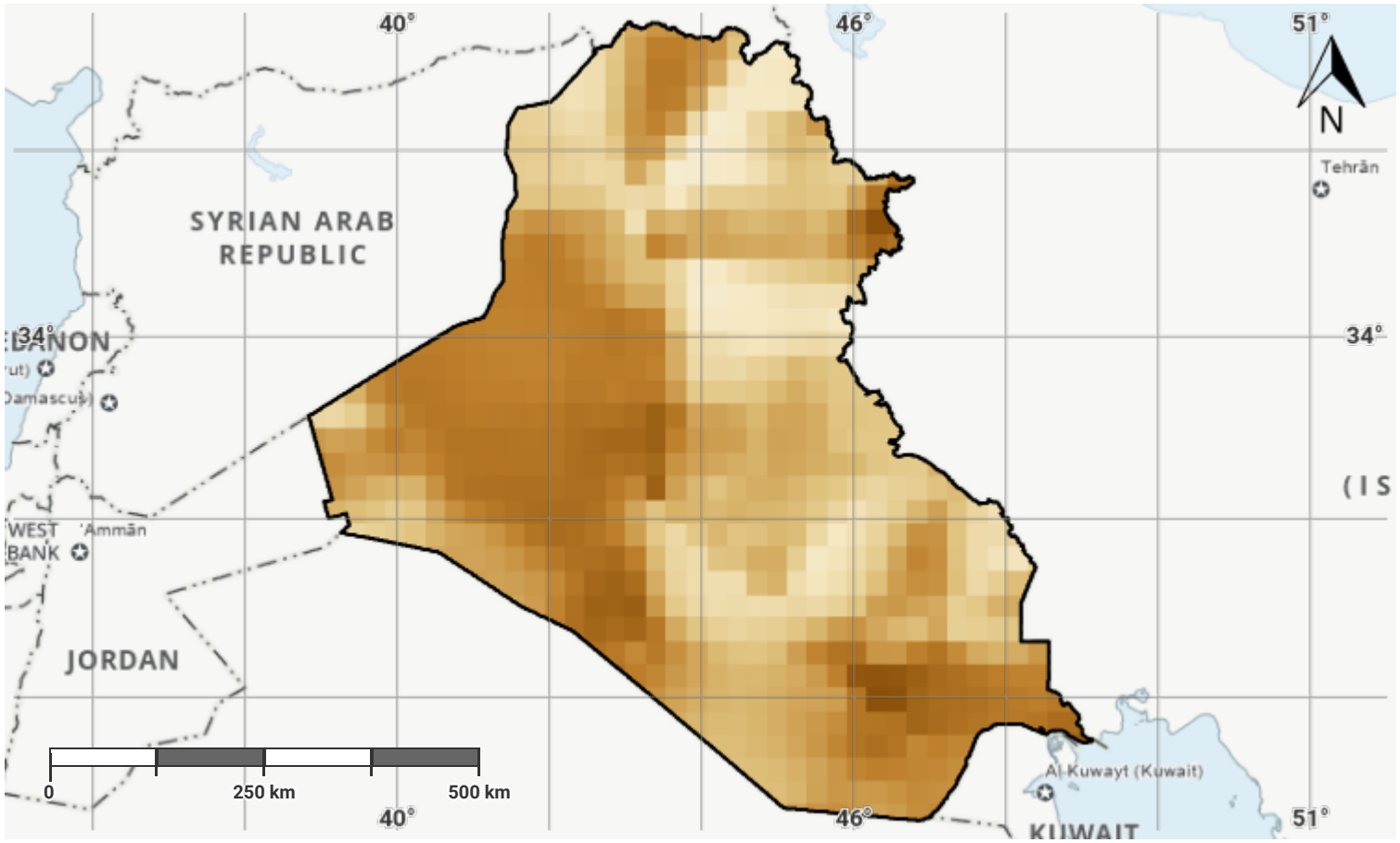
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

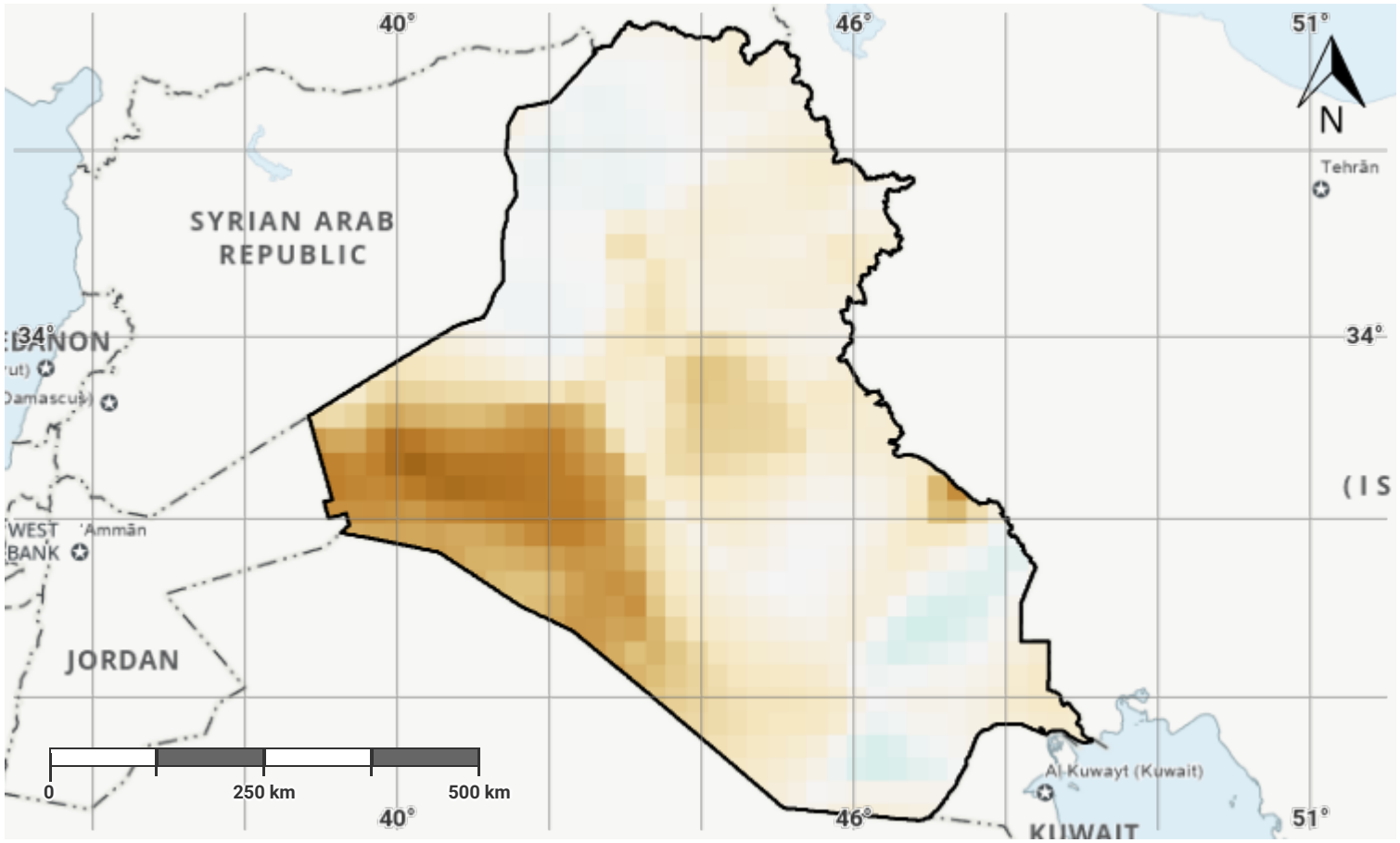
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

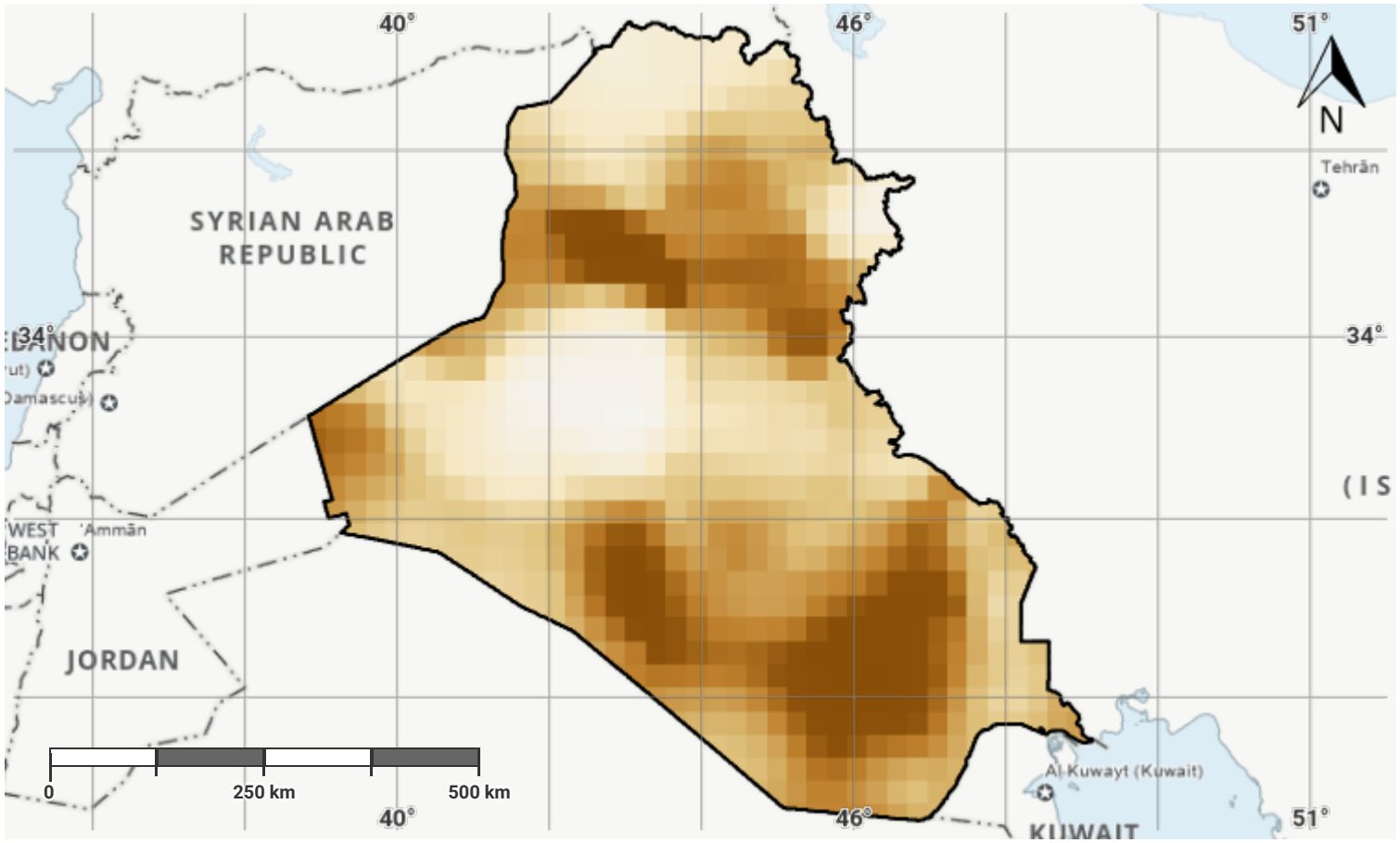
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

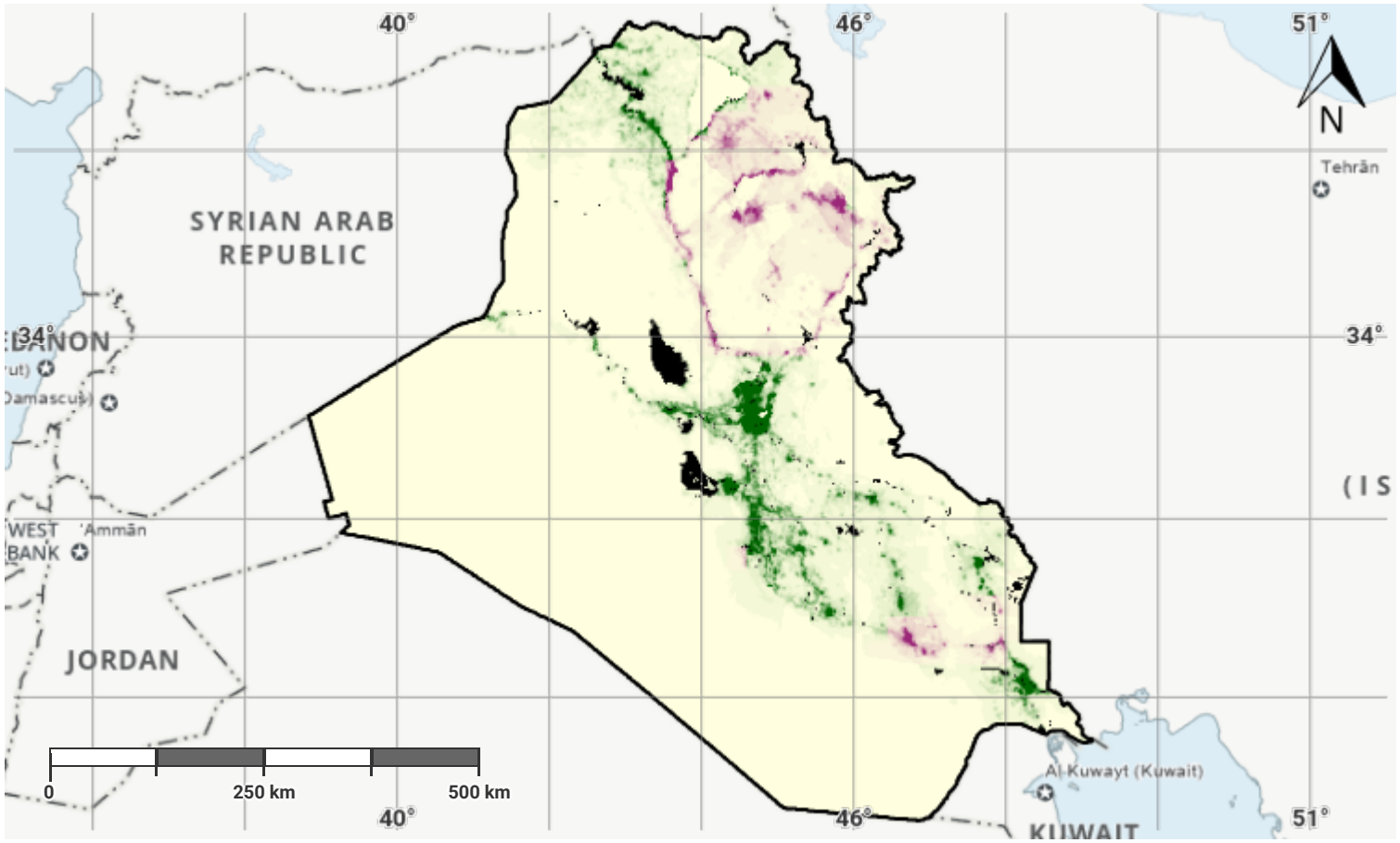
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 480
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 480
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 670
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 670
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

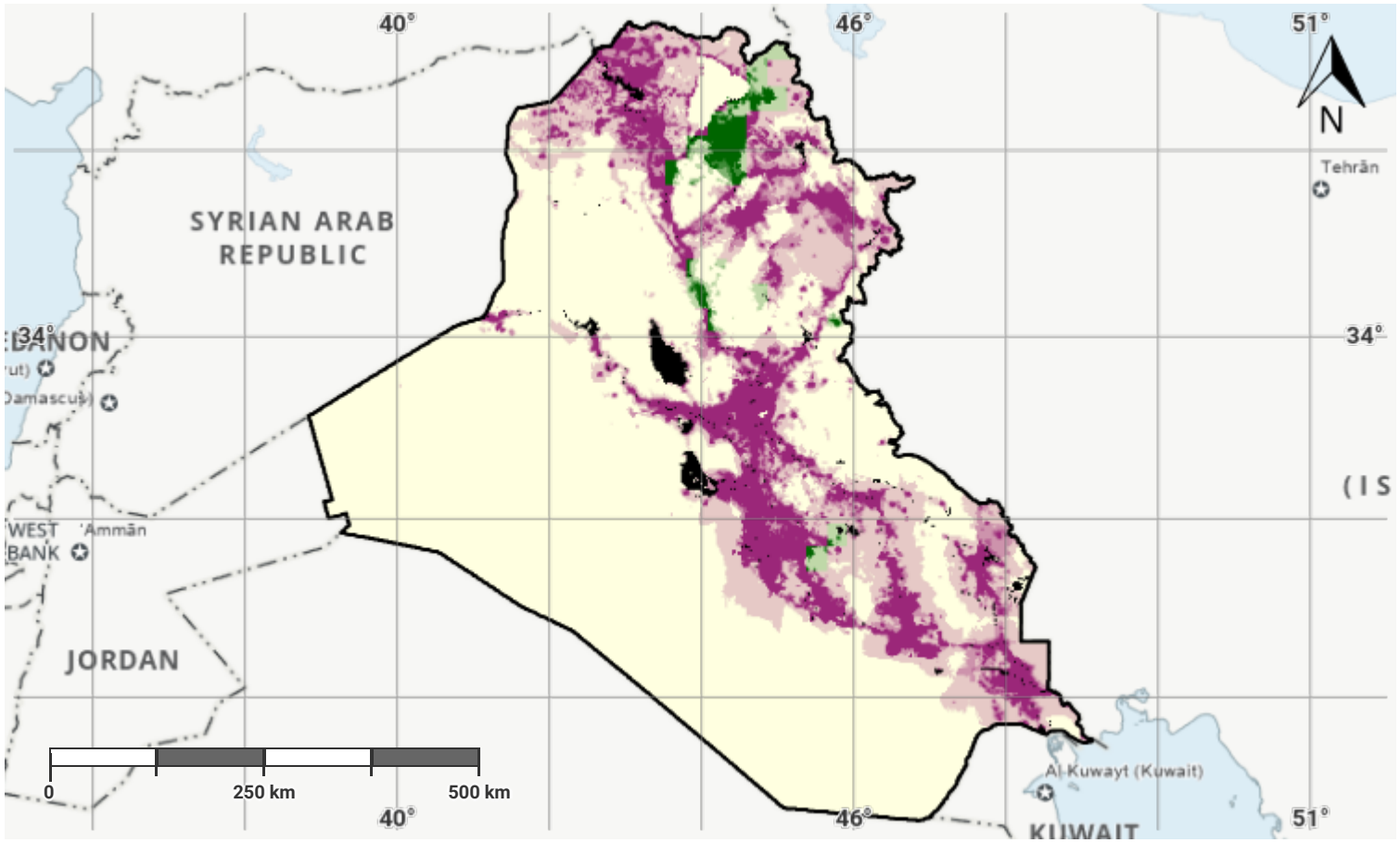
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 80
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 80
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

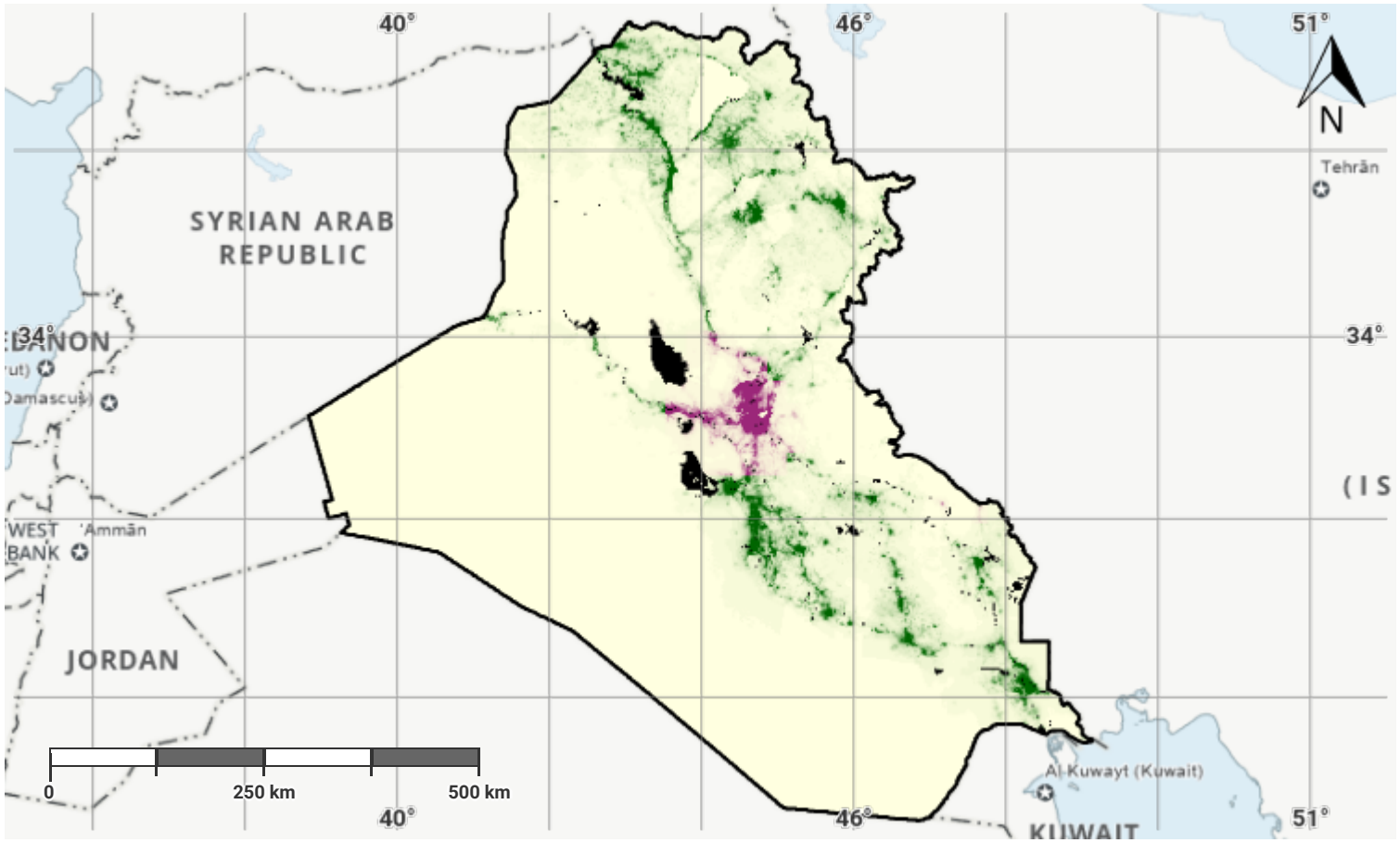
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 640
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

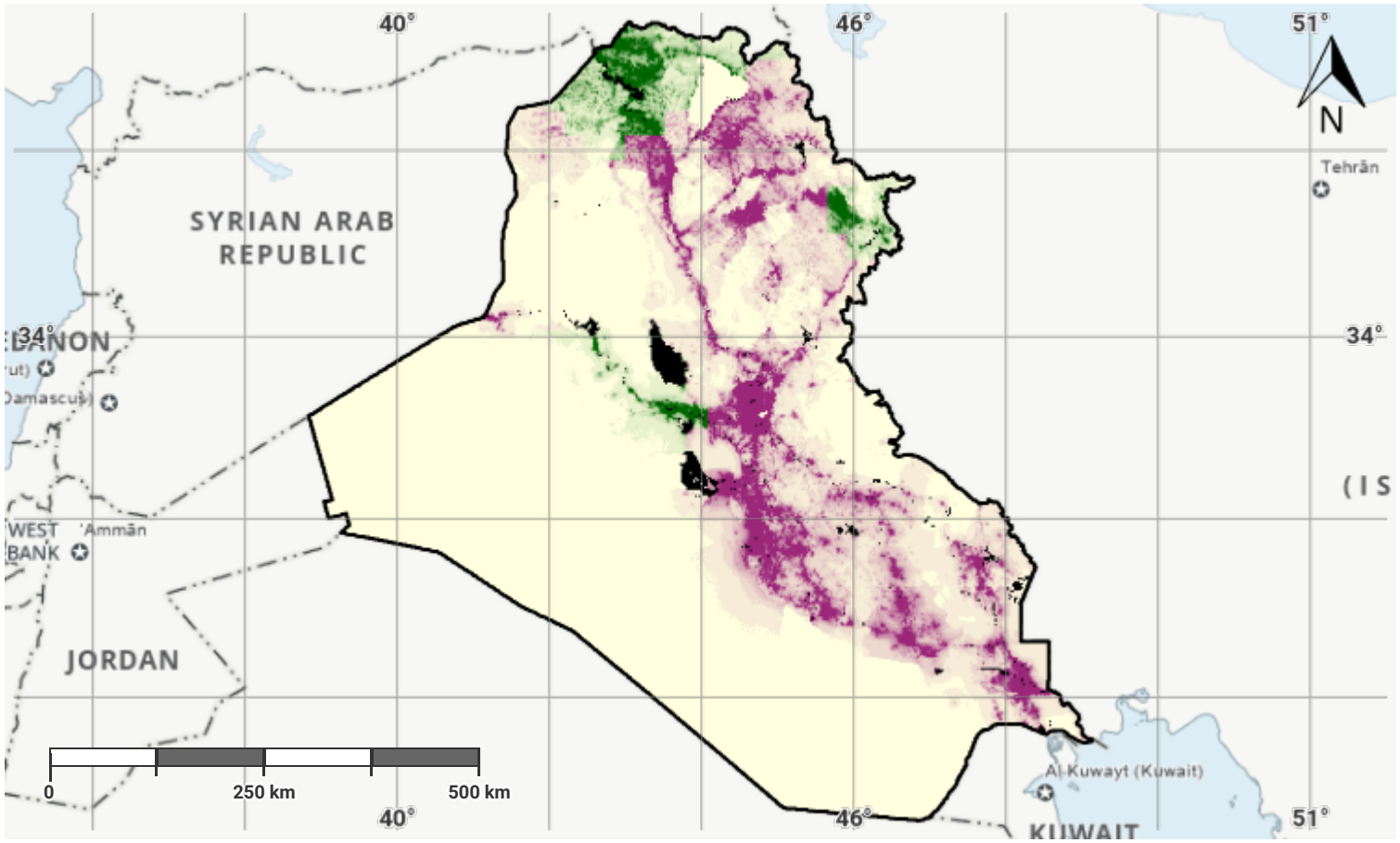
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 230
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

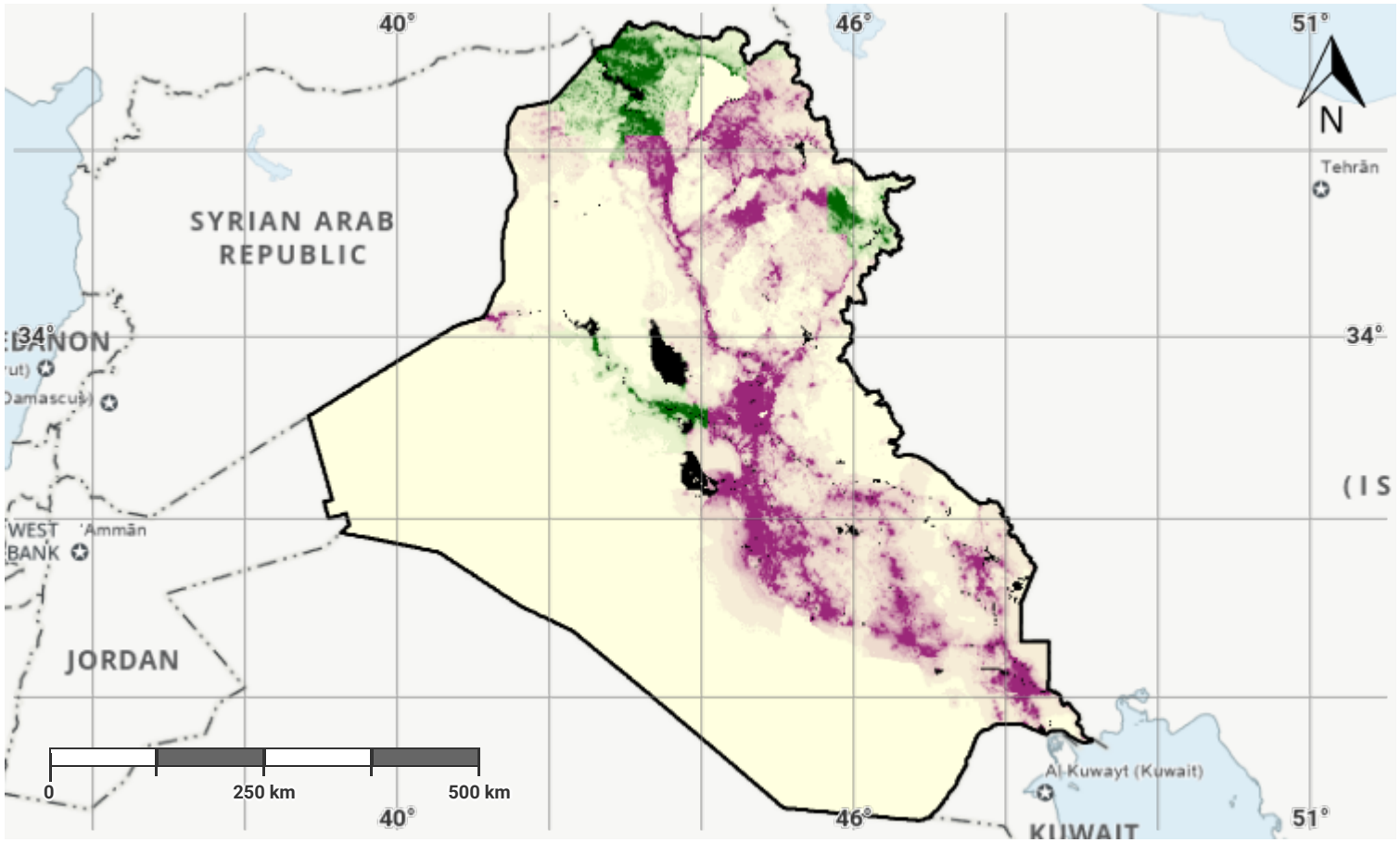
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

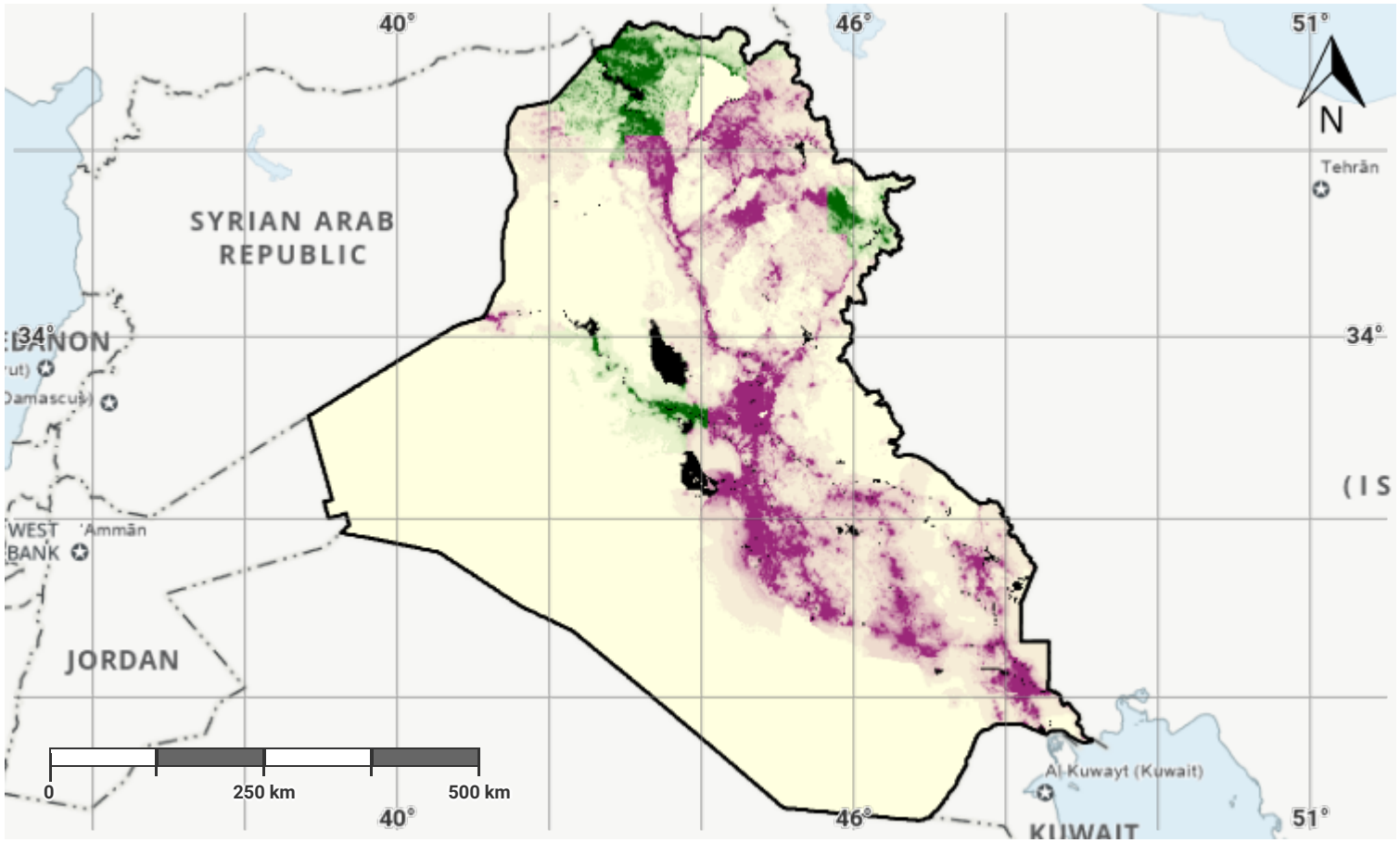
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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

Iraq – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 120
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All maps represent the terrestrial area of the country; offshore islands, overseas departments and territories may not be displayed due to cartographic limitations.

Source Data Credits

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