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

Report from Lithuania

25 February 2023

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	63 684	1 609	65 293	
2 005	63 689	1 604	65 293	
2 010	63 700	1 593	65 293	
2 015	63 685	1 608	65 293	
2 019	63 685	1 608	65 293	

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 your country?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	21 729	3 022	38 136	312	477	10	1 608	
2001	21 839	3 022	37 995	312	507	10	1 609	
2002	21 893	3 022	37 910	311	537	10	1 609	
2003	21 917	3 017	37 862	311	571	10	1 606	
2004	22 054	3 020	37 689	313	602	10	1 606	
2005	22 070	3 022	37 610	312	665	10	1 605	
2006	22 064	3 022	37 598	313	684	10	1 604	
2007	22 074	3 024	37 568	314	701	10	1 603	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2008	22 117	3 025	37 506	316	716	10	1 603	
2009	22 250	3 026	37 369	315	723	10	1 601	
2010	22 254	3 026	37 364	316	730	10	1 593	
2011	22 258	3 026	37 343	325	736	10	1 595	
2012	22 251	3 027	37 339	328	744	10	1 595	
2013	22 268	3 026	37 317	330	748	10	1 596	
2014	22 571	3 021	36 995	337	751	10	1 609	
2015	22 571	3 021	36 992	337	754	10	1 609	
2016	22 818	3 072	36 679	336	770	10	1 609	
2017	22 843	3 094	36 627	339	772	10	1 609	
2018	22 860	3 109	36 592	341	772	10	1 609	
2019	22 881	3 112	36 559	346	777	10	1 609	
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)	21 464	17	168	32	24	0	23	21 728
Grasslands (km²)	9	3 004	8	0	1	0	0	3 022
Croplands (km²)	1 065	0	36 814	0	251	0	6	38 136
Wetlands (km²)	6	0	0	304	0	0	1	311
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	477	0	0	477
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Water bodies (km²)	26	0	3	0	0	0	1 578	1 607
Total	22 570	3 021	36 993	336	753	10	1 608	

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)	22 522	0	29	14	6	0	0	22 571
Grasslands (km²)	22	2 999	0	0	0	0	0	3 021
Croplands (km²)	333	113	36 530	0	17	0	0	36 993
Total	22 881	3 112	36 559	347	777	10	1 609	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Wetlands (km²)	4	0	0	333	0	0	0	337
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	754	0	0	754
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 609	1 609
Total	22 881	3 112	36 559	347	777	10	1 609	

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	499	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded land cover	64 793	99 .2
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	355	0 .5
Land area with stable land cover	64 755	99 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	182	0 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	464	191	803	20 004	2
Grasslands	0	90	69	147	2 697	0
Croplands	0	3 081	2 500	3 628	27 601	3
Wetlands	0	19	20	39	223	2
Artificial surfaces	0	15	46	108	308	0
Other Lands	0	0	0	2	6	0
Water bodies	0	49	184	150	834	361

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	0	596	842	3 473	16 922	3
Grasslands	0	205	372	767	1 645	1
Croplands	2	6 519	6 723	4 651	18 509	9
Wetlands	0	25	73	49	154	2
Artificial surfaces	0	59	221	138	247	0
Other Lands	0	0	2	2	6	0
Water bodies	3	111	372	175	558	361

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 065	0	28	11	33	993
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	251	0	13	7	34	198
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	168	0	8	9	9	142
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	32	0	1	6	4	20

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	982	0	54	61	132	735
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	146	0	14	13	19	99
Croplands	Grasslands	113	0	7	6	28	72
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	97	0	11	24	25	37

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	3 724	5 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	59 953	94 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	6	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	38 498	60 .5
Land area with stable land productivity	17 663	27 .7
Land area with degraded land productivity	7 507	11 .8
Land area with no land productivity data	15	0 .0

General comments

According national experts there are national data but they are not harmonized with global data in the country during the reporting period, different methodologies were applied at the national level.

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	177	162	134	266	173	215	32
2001	176	162	135	267	163	215	32
2002	176	162	135	267	154	215	32
2003	175	163	135	267	145	215	32
2004	174	162	136	266	137	215	32
2005	174	162	136	266	124	215	32
2006	174	162	136	266	121	215	32
2007	174	162	136	265	118	215	32
2008	174	162	137	263	115	215	32
2009	173	162	137	264	114	215	32
2010	173	162	137	263	113	213	33
2011	173	162	137	255	112	213	33
2012	173	162	137	253	111	213	33
2013	173	162	137	252	110	213	32
2014	170	162	138	247	110	209	32
2015	173	167	137	252	104	210	32
2016	171	164	138	253	102	210	32
2017	171	163	138	250	102	209	32
2018	171	162	138	249	102	209	32
2019	171	162	138	245	101	209	32
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 065	156 .8	171 .9	16 698 273	18 305 509	1 607 236

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)
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	32	232 .5	232 .5	744 133	744 133	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	168	150 .3	137 .3	2 524 308	2 305 858	-218 450
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	251	130 .6	66 .9	3 278 882	1 678 669	-1 600 213

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	333	147 .2	152 .9	4 900 164	5 091 526	191 362
Croplands	Grasslands	113	145 .0	150 .8	1 638 789	1 703 668	64 879
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	22	154 .1	154 .1	339 124	339 124	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	29	148 .1	145 .2	429 407	421 039	-8 368

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)	331	0 .5
Land area with non-degraded SOC	63 251	99 .3
Land area with no SOC data	102	0 .2

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	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	63 314	99 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	293	0 .5
Land area with no SOC data	76	0 .1

General comments

According national experts there are national data but they are not harmonized with global data for reporting period. In the country during the reporting period, different methodologies were applied at the national level.

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	4 202	6 .6
Reporting Period	9 106	14 .3
Change in degraded extent	4904	

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:

In Lithuania there is framework for land degradation identification and evaluation but according national experts national data are not harmonized with global data for reporting period.

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

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
Overly intensive land reclamation has destroyed many natural plant areas and farm plantations, accelerated soil erosion and caused serious damage to the Lithuanian landscape and biological diversity. Main targets: minimize the negative effect of agricultural activities on the landscape and biological diversity, reduce the negative impact of organic and mineral fertilizers and the impact of pesticides on the environment.	2020	Lithuania state		☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse			○ Yes ○ No		
				☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse			○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Overly intensive land reclamation has destroyed many natural plant areas and farm plantations, accelerated soil erosion and caused serious damage to the Lithuanian landscape and biological diversity. Main targets: minimize the negative effect of agricultural activities on the landscape and biological diversity, reduce the negative impact of organic and mineral fertilizers and the impact of pesticides on the environment.: 0.00	

General comments

https://am.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys-1/es-ir-tarptautinis-bendradarbiavimas/darnus-vystymasis/darnus-vystymasis-ir-lietuva/nacionaline-darnaus-vystymosi-politika https://am.lrv.lt/uploads/am/documents/files/ES_ir_tarptautinis_bendradarbiavimas/Darnaus%20vystymosi%20tikslai/NDVS/NDVS.pdf

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	2.7
2 005	1.8
2 006	1.5
2 007	1.3
2 008	1.4
2 009	2.2
2 010	1.5
2 011	0.7
2 012	0.9
2 013	0.7
2 014	1.3
2 015	0.7
2 016	1.3
2 017	1.0
2 018	0.9
2 019	
2 020	

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: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	92		67
2001	93		68
2002	93		68
2003	94		68
2004	94		70
2005	95		72
2006	95		74
2007	96		76
2008	96		79
2009	96		81
2010	97		83
2011	97		85
2012	98		87
2013	98		89
2014	99		91
2015	99		94
2016	99		94
2017	99		94
2018	99		95
2019	99		95
2020	99		95

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

compatible with national data

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	242338	9 .4	131476	9 .4	110862	9 .4
Reporting period	361784	14 .9	198055	14 .9	163729	14 .9

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	30 208	9 301	4 444	0	21 340
2001	4 125	0	0	0	61 169
2002	50 138	6 070	923	2 196	5 967
2003	37 703	18 980	1 151	0	7 459
2004	7 901	0	0	0	57 393
2005	17 067	10 234	6 221	3 937	27 834
2006	34 735	18 126	10 233	11	2 188
2007	3 649	0	0	0	61 644
2008	33 550	2 697	0	0	29 047
2009	16 733	0	0	0	48 561
2010	271	0	0	0	65 023
2011	32 477	3 890	171	0	28 756
2012	0	0	0	0	65 294
2013	48 138	853	0	0	16 302
2014	49 615	2 384	2 092	0	11 202
2015	25 070	31 488	8 736	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	65 294
2017	0	0	0	0	65 294
2018	7 841	16 379	30 141	10 933	0
2019	21 284	13 790	17 003	6 494	6 721
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	43 953	69 .0
2001	4 125	6 .5
2002	59 327	93 .2
2003	57 835	90 .8
2004	7 901	12 .4
2005	37 459	58 .8

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	63 105	99 .1
2007	3 649	5 .7
2008	36 247	56 .9
2009	16 733	26 .3
2010	271	0 .4
2011	36 538	57 .4
2012	0	0 .0
2013	48 991	76 .9
2014	54 092	84 .9
2015	63 685	100 .0
2016	0	0 .0
2017	0	0 .0
2018	63 685	100 .0
2019	58 572	92 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

according national experts: When evaluating droughts based on SPI12 time step values in December, the amount of annual precipitation is evaluated, but its distribution over the year is not evaluated. Short droughts in the warm period of the year cause the most damage to Lithuania (especially to the agricultural sector). For this reason, SPI1 and SPI2 time steps are used to identify meteorological droughts in Lithuania. The TPI index is used to identify and evaluate agricultural droughts

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	1305028	42.2	1204219	38.9	245396	7.9	338933	11.0	0	0.0	1 788 548	57.8
2001	2429749	79.9	611301	20.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	611 301	20.1
2002	161667	5.4	2547535	84.7	233272	7.8	8441	0.3	55697	1.9	2 844 945	94.6
2003	127543	4.3	2158930	73.2	613000	20.8	50638	1.7	0	0.0	2 822 568	95.7
2004	2509718	86.4	394121	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	394 121	13.6
2005	1769136	61.3	542470	18.8	202327	7.0	185109	6.4	185718	6.4	1 115 624	38.7
2006	28191	1.0	1902324	67.3	466390	16.5	428882	15.2	0	0.0	2 797 596	99.0
2007	2740603	97.7	64549	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64 549	2.3
2008	1508063	54.3	1209932	43.6	58247	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 268 179	45.7
2009	2067106	75.7	665239	24.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	665 239	24.3
2010	2705966	99.8	5372	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 372	0.2
2011	1293565	48.5	1204469	45.2	165086	6.2	2111	0.1	0	0.0	1 371 666	51.5
2012	2620641	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	767269	29.6	1813148	70.0	9687	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 822 835	70.4
2014	186036	7.3	2123521	83.5	194622	7.6	40057	1.6	0	0.0	2 358 200	92.7
2015	0	0.0	1176798	46.2	1142687	44.9	225005	8.8	0	0.0	2 544 490	100.0
2016	2489276	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	2487911	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	657827	26.9	517048	21.2	1101265	45.1	165636	6.8	2 441 776	100.0
2019	266976	11.2	536717	22.4	213875	8.9	1252333	52.4	120889	5.1	2 123 814	88.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	697687	42.1	647581	39.0	132337	8.0	180872	10.9	0	0.0	960 790	57.9

	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	1327816	80.0	331444	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	331 444	20.0
2002	87120	5.4	1367095	84.7	125192	7.8	4638	0.3	30409	1.9	1 527 334	94.6
2003	69963	4.4	1159561	73.0	330885	20.8	27197	1.7	0	0.0	1 517 643	95.6
2004	1353726	86.4	212509	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	212 509	13.6
2005	951385	61.2	294409	18.9	110211	7.1	99750	6.4	99674	6.4	604 044	38.8
2006	15415	1.0	1024211	67.2	253241	16.6	232201	15.2	0	0.0	1 509 653	99.0
2007	1479261	97.7	34993	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	34 993	2.3
2008	814750	54.2	655637	43.7	31624	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	687 261	45.8
2009	1118028	75.6	360454	24.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	360 454	24.4
2010	1468466	99.8	2996	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 996	0.2
2011	703012	48.6	654260	45.2	89537	6.2	1173	0.1	0	0.0	744 970	51.4
2012	1428432	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2013	417228	29.6	988093	70.0	5383	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	993 476	70.4
2014	102790	7.4	1156635	83.4	105637	7.6	22082	1.6	0	0.0	1 284 354	92.6
2015	0	0.0	639224	46.2	621429	44.9	122958	8.9	0	0.0	1 383 611	100.0
2016	1356631	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2017	1355893	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2018	0	0.0	357757	26.8	282913	21.2	602109	45.1	91621	6.9	1 334 400	100.0
2019	146589	11.2	295952	22.6	118602	9.0	682651	52.1	66939	5.1	1 164 144	88.8
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	607341	42.3	556638	38.8	113059	7.9	158061	11.0	0	0.0	827 758	57.7
2001	1101933	79.7	279857	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	279 857	20.3
2002	74547	5.4	1180440	84.8	108080	7.8	3803	0.3	25288	1.8	1 317 611	94.6
2003	57580	4.2	999369	73.3	282115	20.7	23441	1.7	0	0.0	1 304 925	95.8
2004	1155992	86.4	181612	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	181 612	13.6
2005	817751	61.5	248061	18.7	92116	6.9	85359	6.4	86044	6.5	511 580	38.5

	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	12776	1 .0	878113	67 .5	213149	16 .4	196681	15 .1	0	0 .0	1 287 943	99 .0
2007	1261342	97 .7	29556	2 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	29 556	2 .3
2008	693313	54 .4	554295	43 .5	26623	2 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	580 918	45 .6
2009	949078	75 .7	304785	24 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	304 785	24 .3
2010	1237500	99 .8	2376	0 .2	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 376	0 .2
2011	590553	48 .5	550209	45 .2	75549	6 .2	938	0 .1	0	0 .0	626 696	51 .5
2012	1192209	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2013	350041	29 .7	825055	70 .0	4304	0 .4	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	829 359	70 .3
2014	83246	7 .2	966886	83 .6	88985	7 .7	17975	1 .6	0	0 .0	1 073 846	92 .8
2015	0	0 .0	537574	46 .3	521258	44 .9	102047	8 .8	0	0 .0	1 160 879	100 .0
2016	1132645	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2017	1132018	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2018	0	0 .0	300070	27 .1	234135	21 .1	499156	45 .1	74015	6 .7	1 107 376	100 .0
2019	120387	11 .1	240765	22 .3	95273	8 .8	569682	52 .7	53950	5 .0	959 670	88 .9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .42		
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

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .98885	0 .98877	0 .98938	
2001	0 .98881	0 .98873	0 .98912	
2002	0 .98877	0 .98868	0 .98885	
2003	0 .98873	0 .98868	0 .98881	
2004	0 .98868	0 .98867	0 .98877	
2005	0 .98868	0 .98866	0 .98873	
2006	0 .98867	0 .98866	0 .98868	
2007	0 .98867	0 .98866	0 .98872	
2008	0 .98867	0 .98866	0 .98877	
2009	0 .98872	0 .98866	0 .98883	
2010	0 .98877	0 .98866	0 .98889	
2011	0 .98883	0 .98872	0 .98889	
2012	0 .98886	0 .98877	0 .98889	
2013	0 .98886	0 .98883	0 .98889	
2014	0 .98886	0 .98884	0 .98889	
2015	0 .98885	0 .98884	0 .98887	
2016	0 .98884	0 .98883	0 .98886	
2017	0 .98884	0 .98883	0 .98885	
2018	0 .98884	0 .98882	0 .98884	
2019	0 .98884	0 .98882	0 .98884	
2020	0 .98884	0 .98882	0 .98884	

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: National estimates of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas (%)

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	38.02	34 .87	41 .31	
2001	38.02	34 .87	41 .31	
2002	38.89	35 .87	42 .05	
2003	38.89	35 .87	42 .05	
2004	70.17	66 .73	73 .77	
2005	87.51	84 .34	88 .86	
2006	87.61	84 .34	88 .86	
2007	87.61	84 .34	88 .86	
2008	87.61	84 .34	88 .86	
2009	90.51	87 .82	90 .94	
2010	90.58	87 .82	90 .94	
2011	90.95	89 .15	90 .95	
2012	90.95	89 .15	90 .95	
2013	90.95	89 .15	90 .95	
2014	90.95	89 .72	90 .95	
2015	90.95	89 .89	90 .95	
2016	90.95	89 .89	90 .95	
2017	90.95	89 .89	90 .95	
2018	90.95	90 .95	90 .95	
2019	90.95	90 .95	90 .95	
2020	90.95	90 .95	90 .95	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

compatible with national data https://www.cbd.int/pa/doc/dossiers/lithuania-abt11-country-dossier2021.pdf

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 6 178 .26	Disbursed 6 178 .26
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		6 178 .26	6 178 .26
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

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

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

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

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

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

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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:

https://am.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys-1/es-ir-tarptautinis-bendradarbiavimas/darnus-vystymasis/darnus-vystymasis-ir-lietuva/nacionaline-darnaus-vystymosi-politika https://am.lrv.lt/uploads/am/documents/files/ES_ir_tarptautinis_bendradarbiavimas/Darnaus%20vystymosi%20tikslai/NDVS/NDVS.pdf

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)

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.

Currently, up to 50 percent of Lithuanian state budget funds are reimbursed to farmers meeting the status of SMEs who have insured their crops and/or plants against such natural phenomena as: drought, hail, rain, storm, frost. insurance premiums. Lithuanian legal acts make it possible to receive compensation of insurance premiums after being insured in any private insurance company. Due to climate change, the natural drought that occurred in 2006, and the winters of 2010 and 2011, when a significant part of the crops froze, the crop and plant insurance business in Lithuania became risky. In 2011, 270 thousand were insured. ha (or about 16 percent of the area of plants covered by insurance companies), in 2014 - 211 thousand. ha (or about 13 percent of the area of plants covered by insurance companies).

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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.

https://zum.lrv.lt/lt/veiklos-sritys/kaimo-pletra/lietuvos-kaimo-pletros-2014-2020-m-programa/programa-2

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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.

http://www.meteo.lt/en/weather-forecast

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?

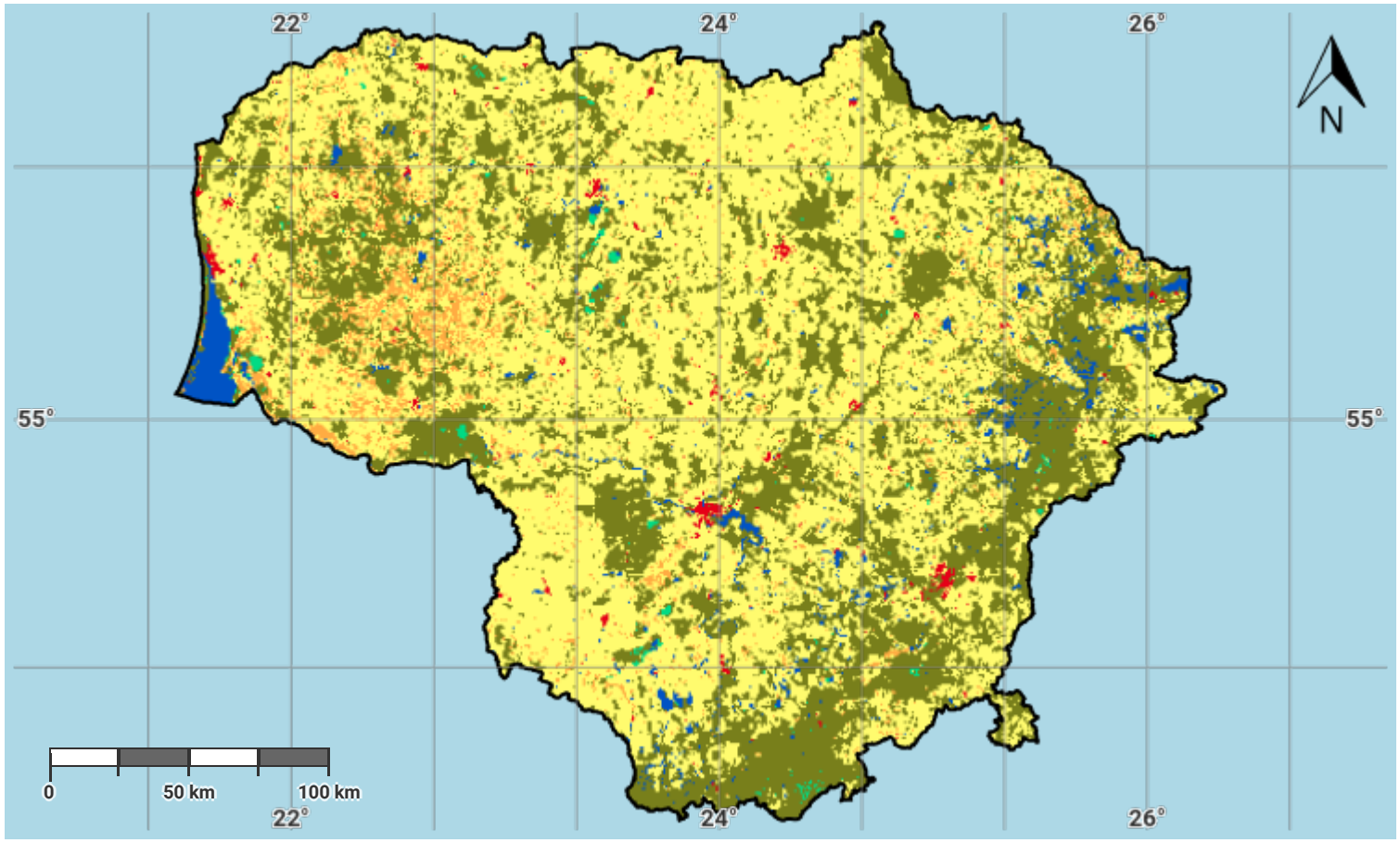
- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Other files for Reporting

Lithuania - SO5-1 provider	Download	13.6 KB

Lithuania – 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)

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Source Data Credits

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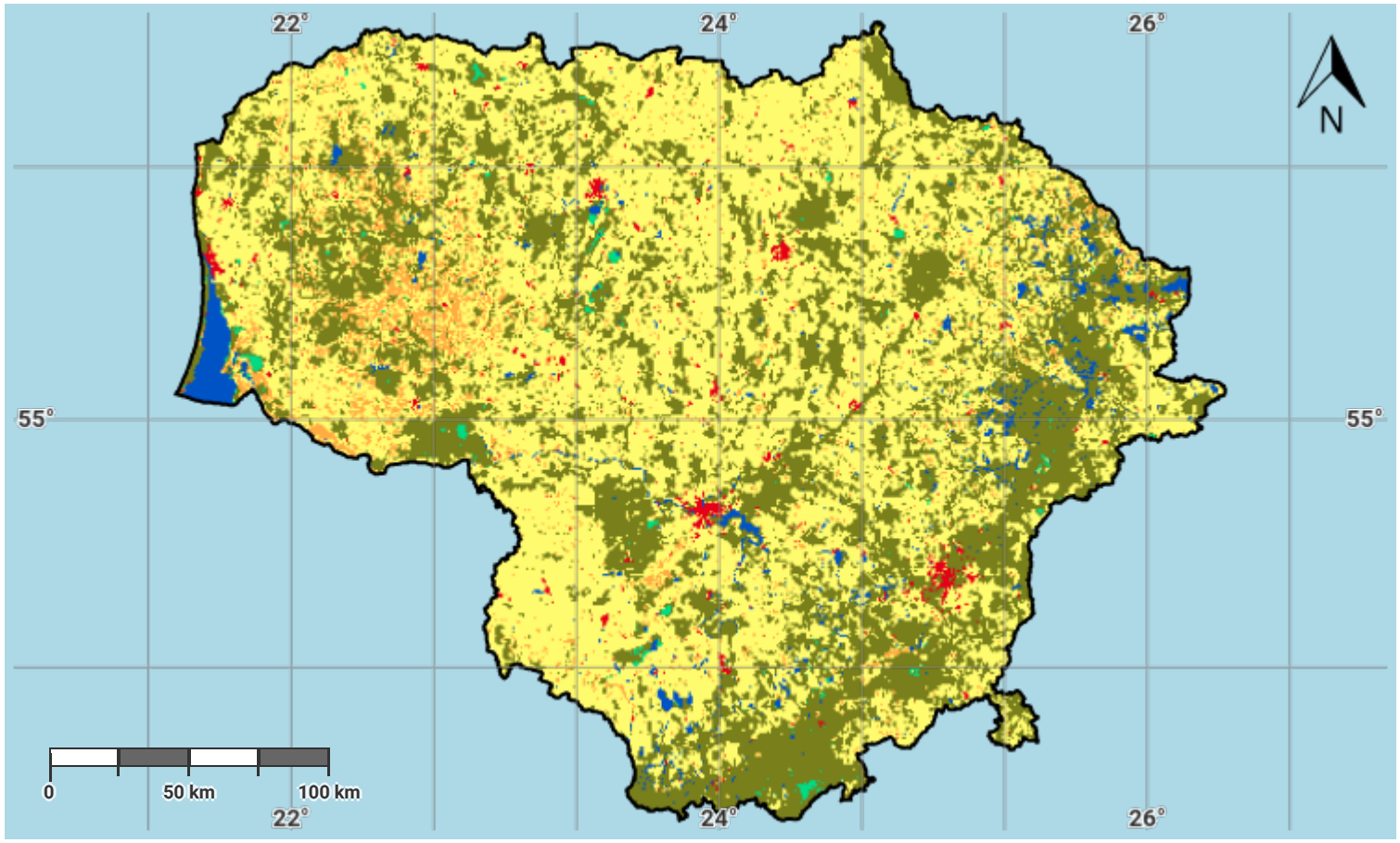
Lithuania – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

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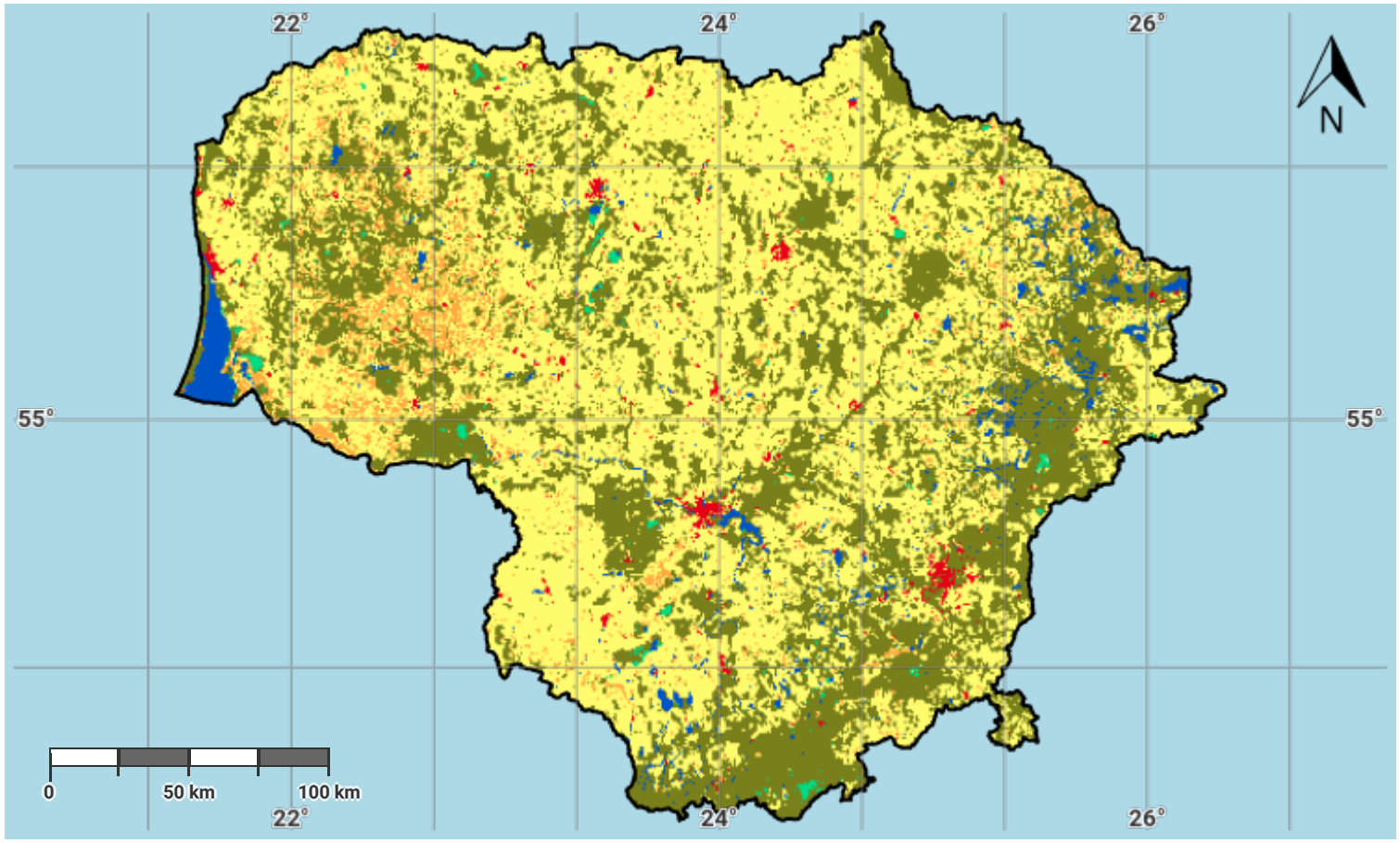
Lithuania – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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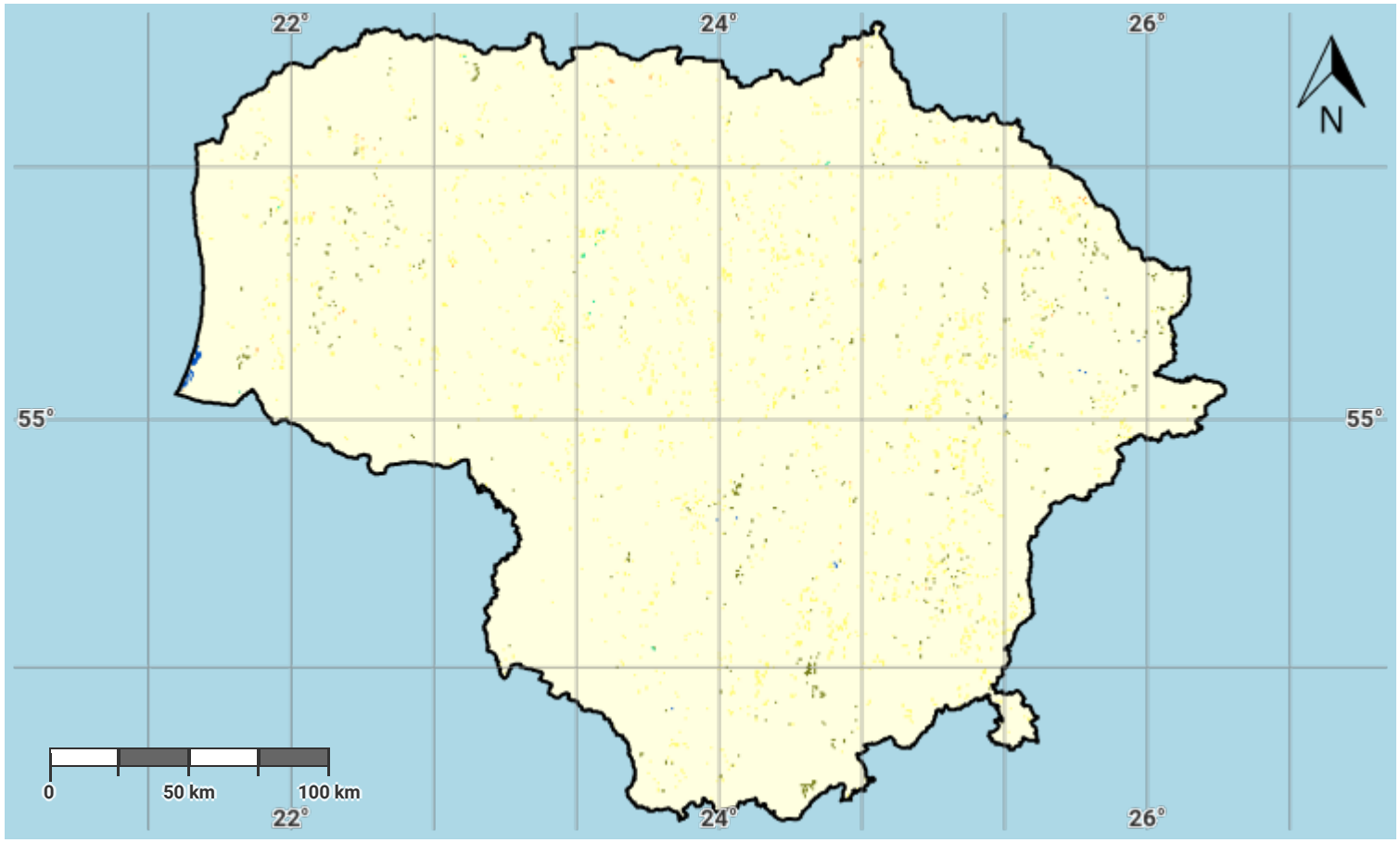
Lithuania – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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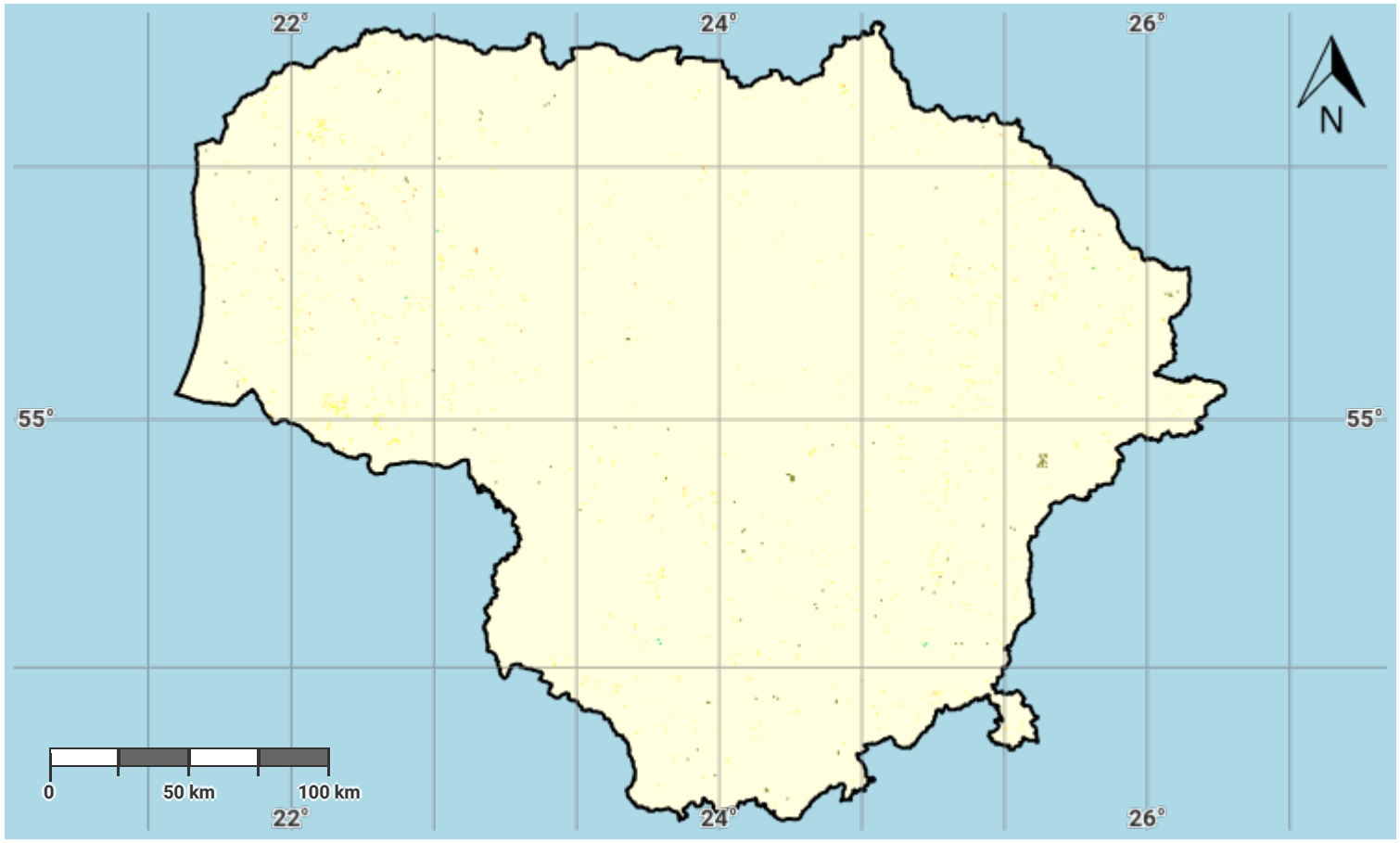
Lithuania – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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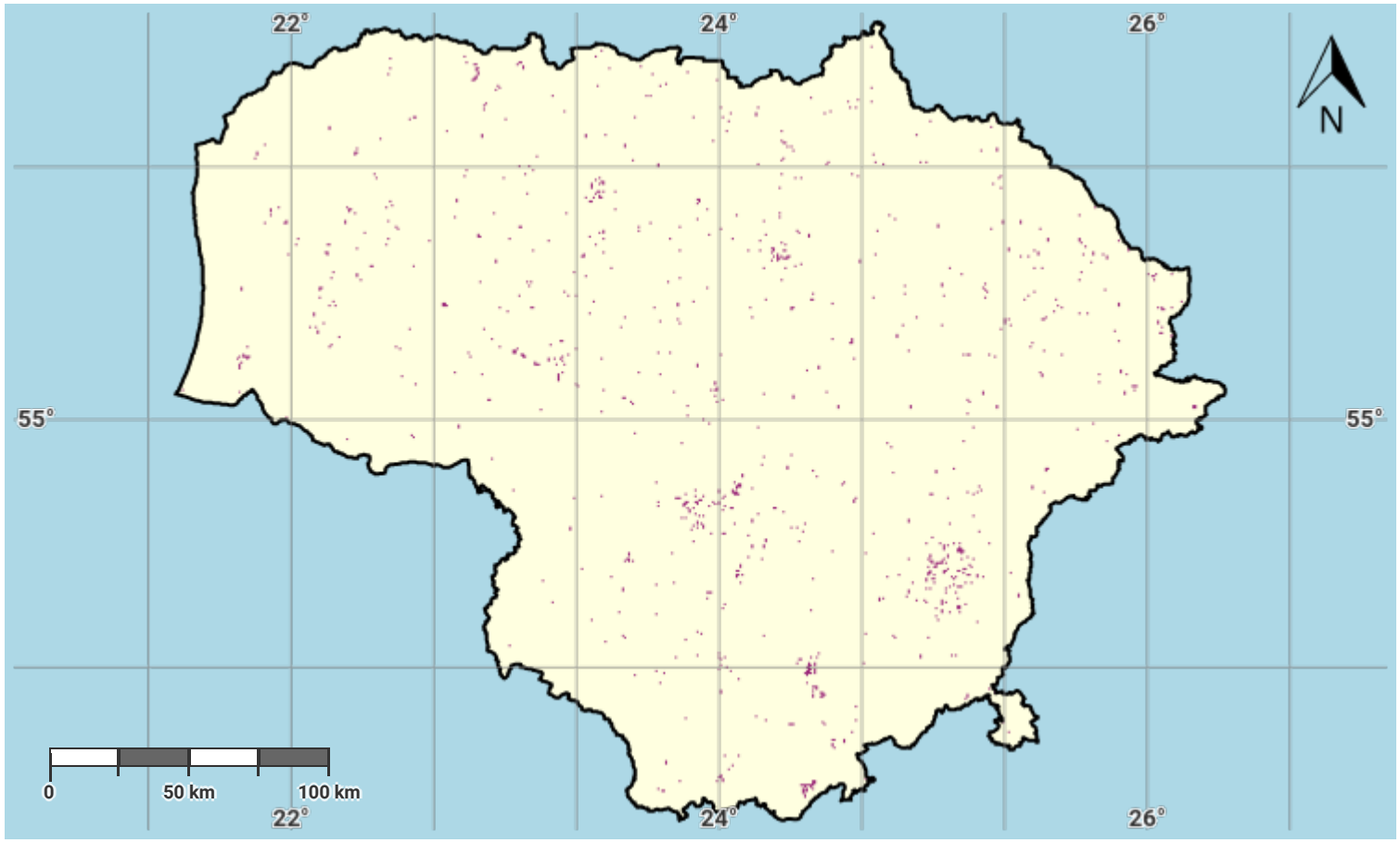
Lithuania – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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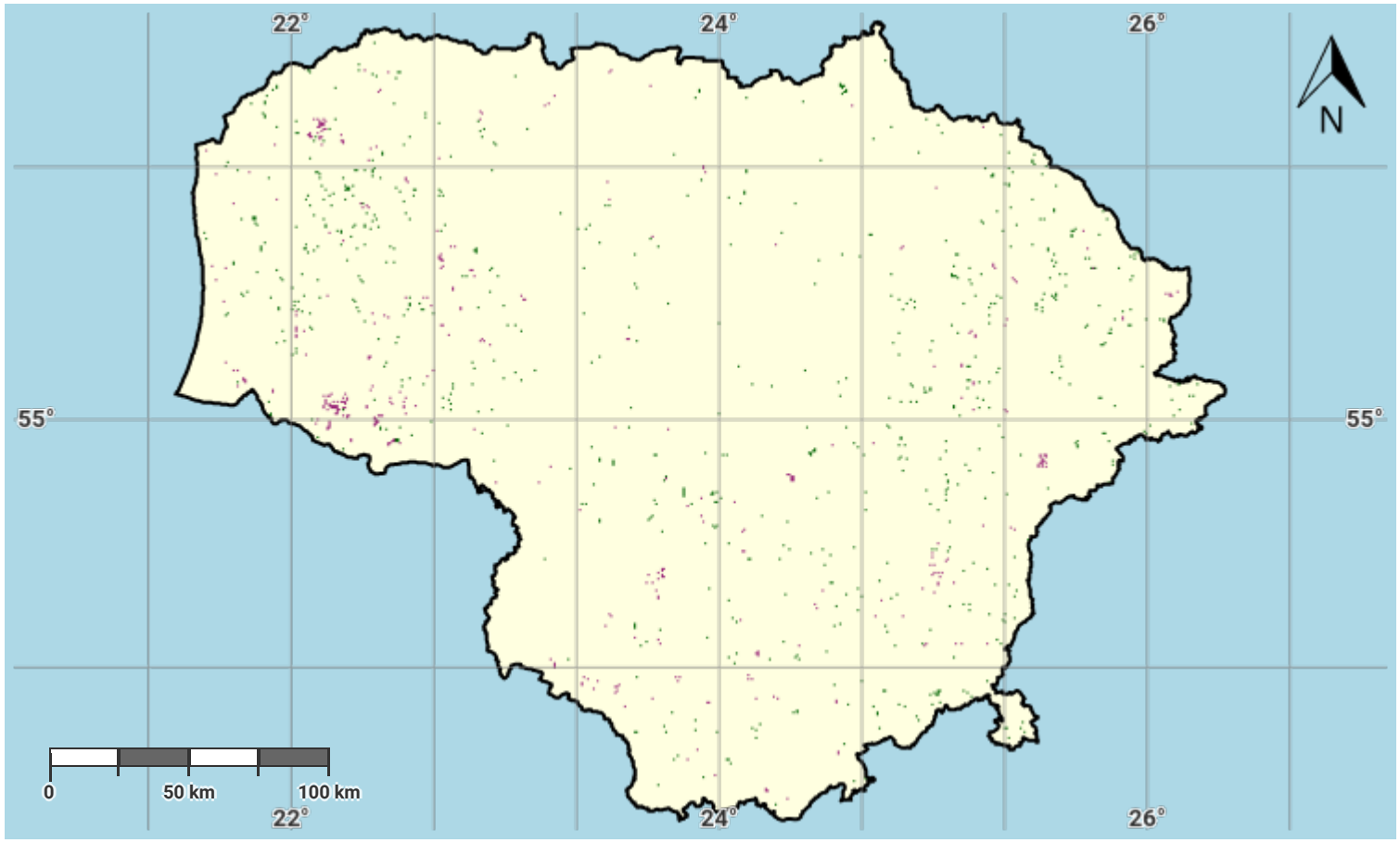
Lithuania – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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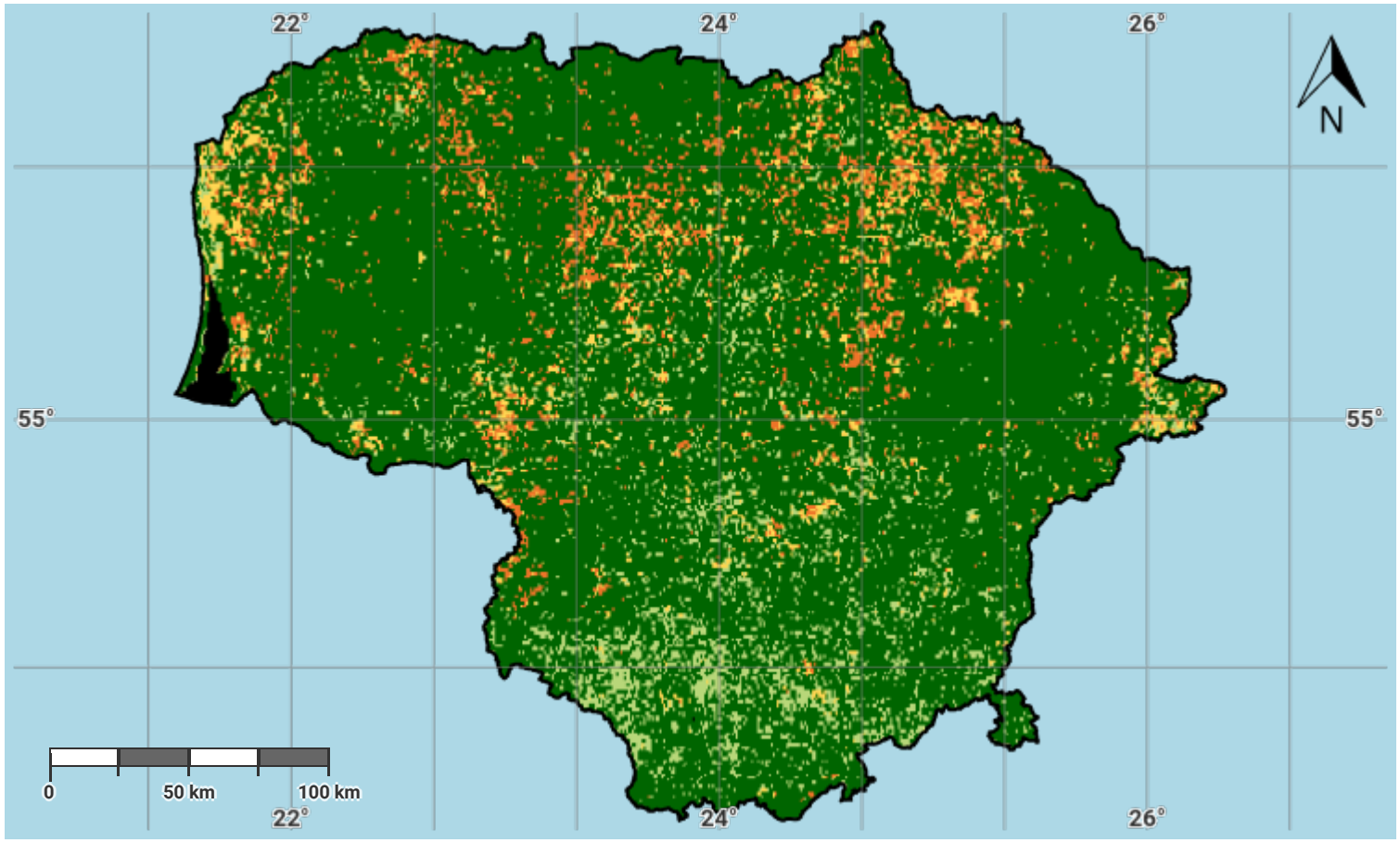
Lithuania – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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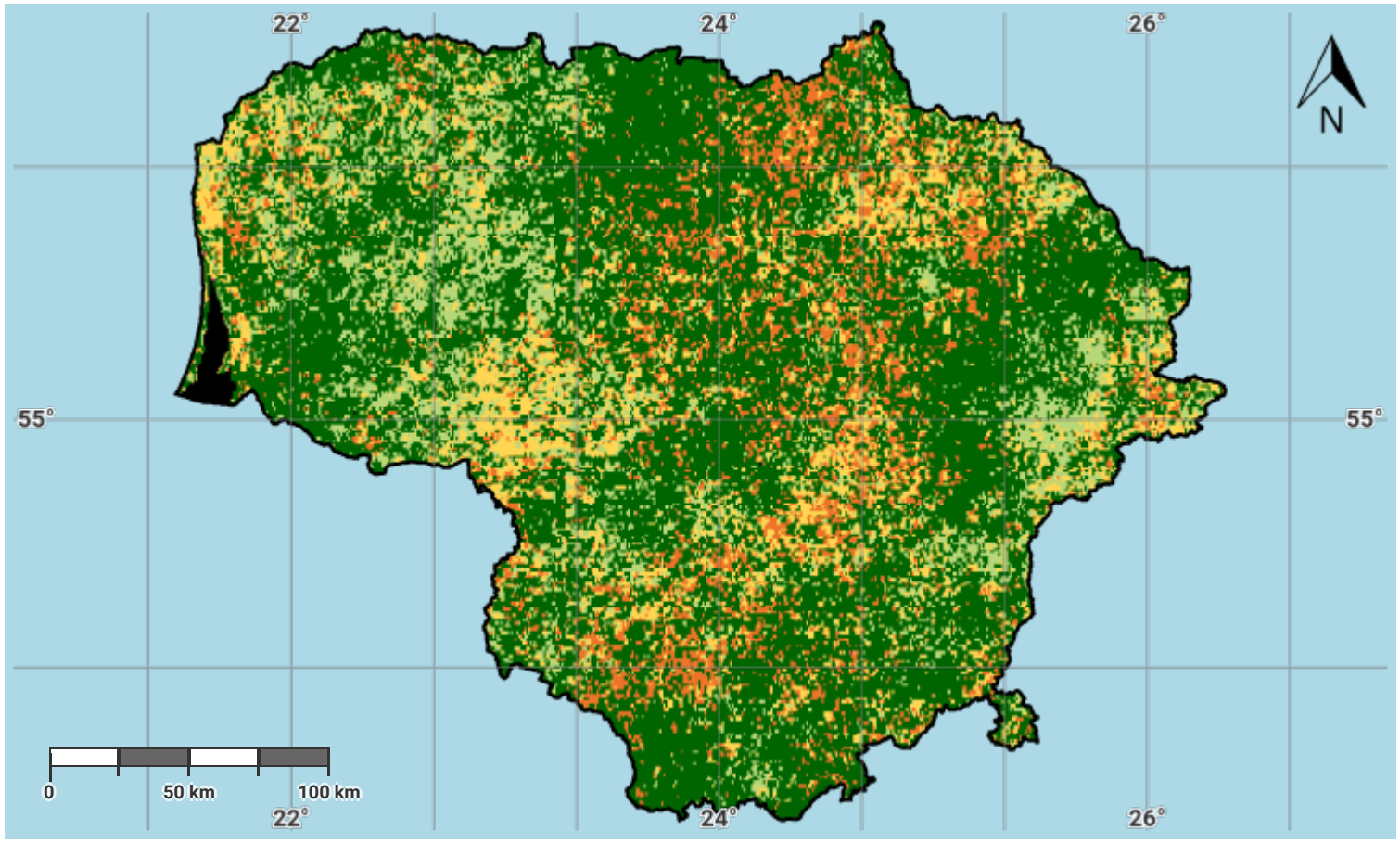
Lithuania – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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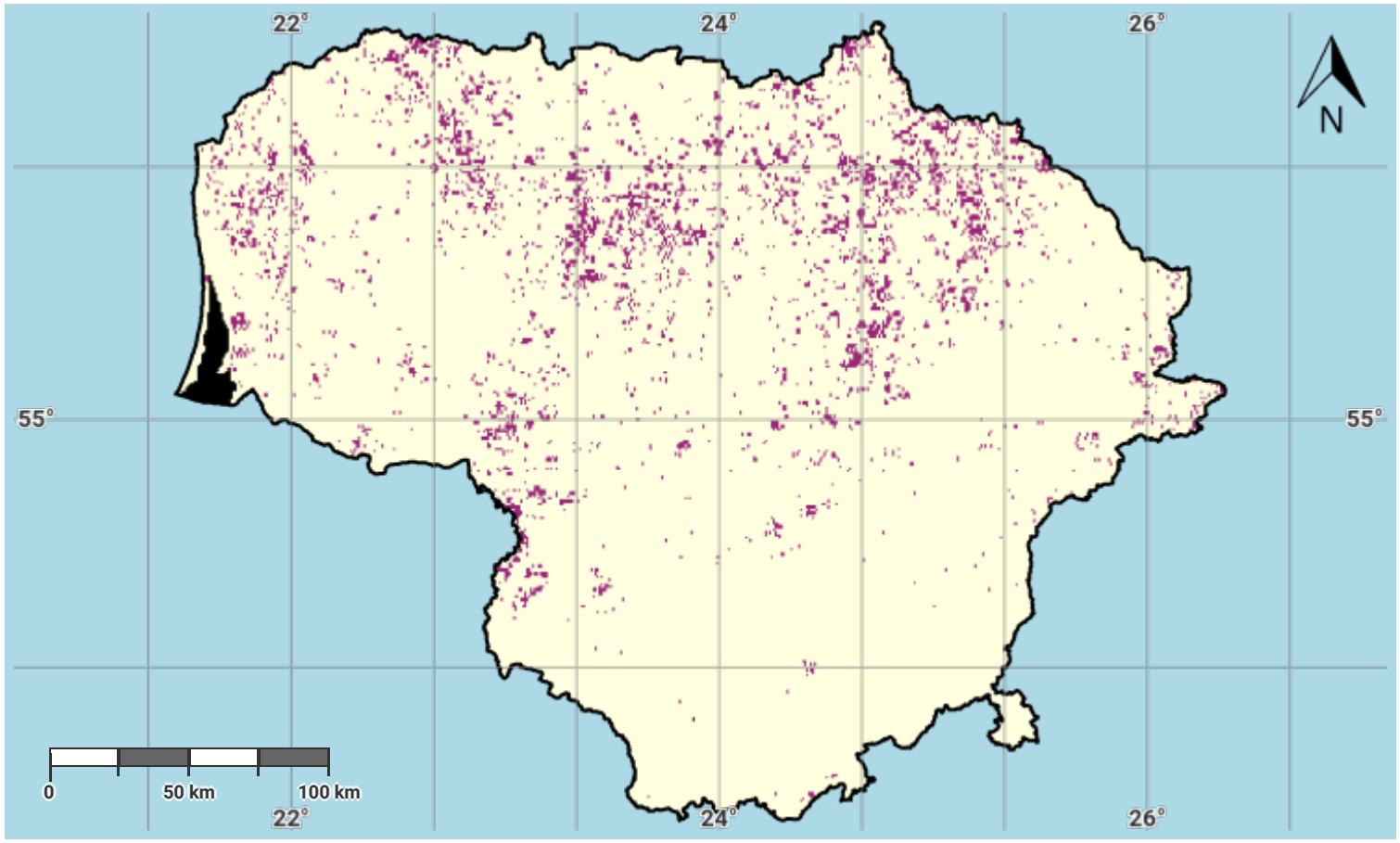
Lithuania – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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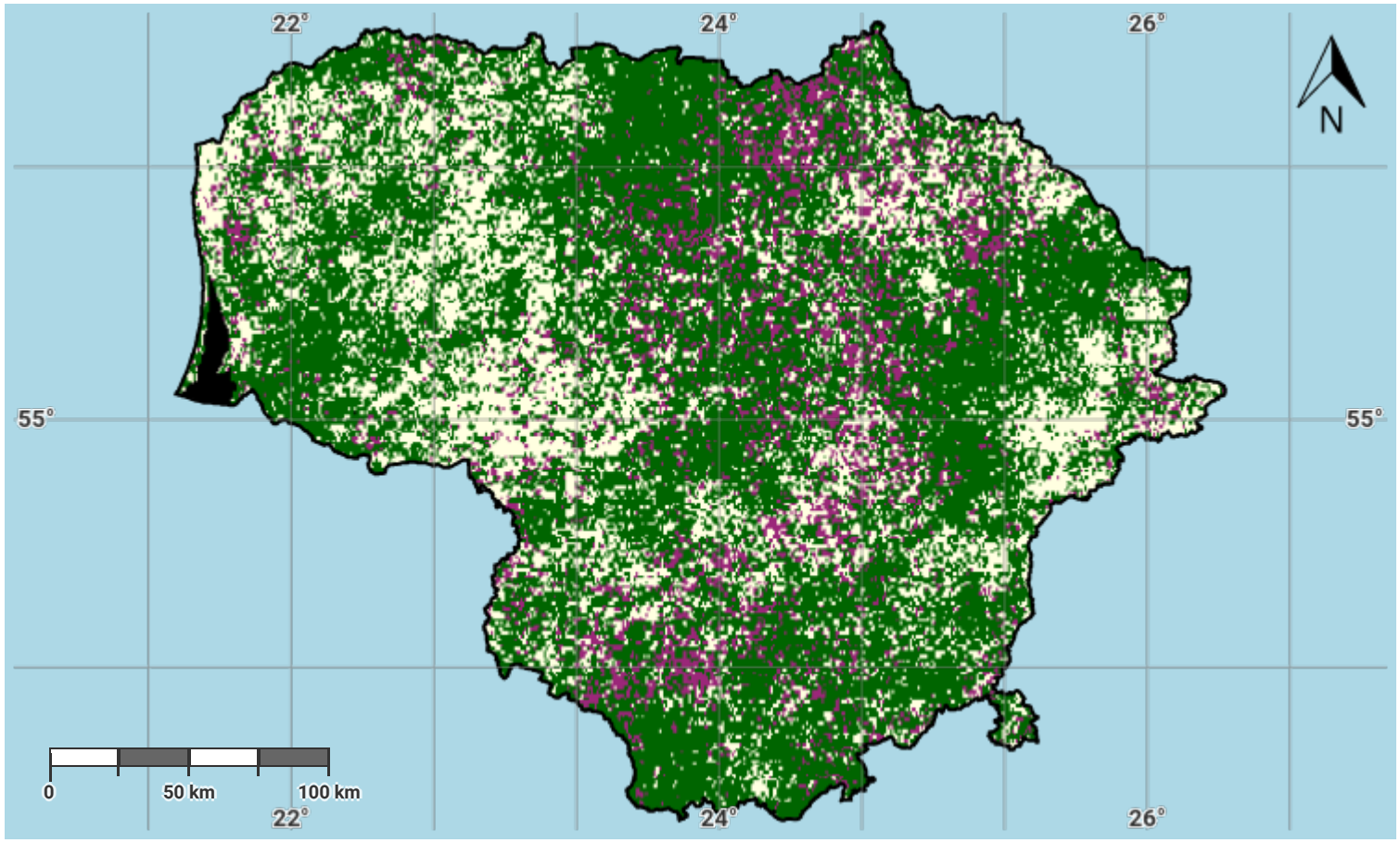
Lithuania – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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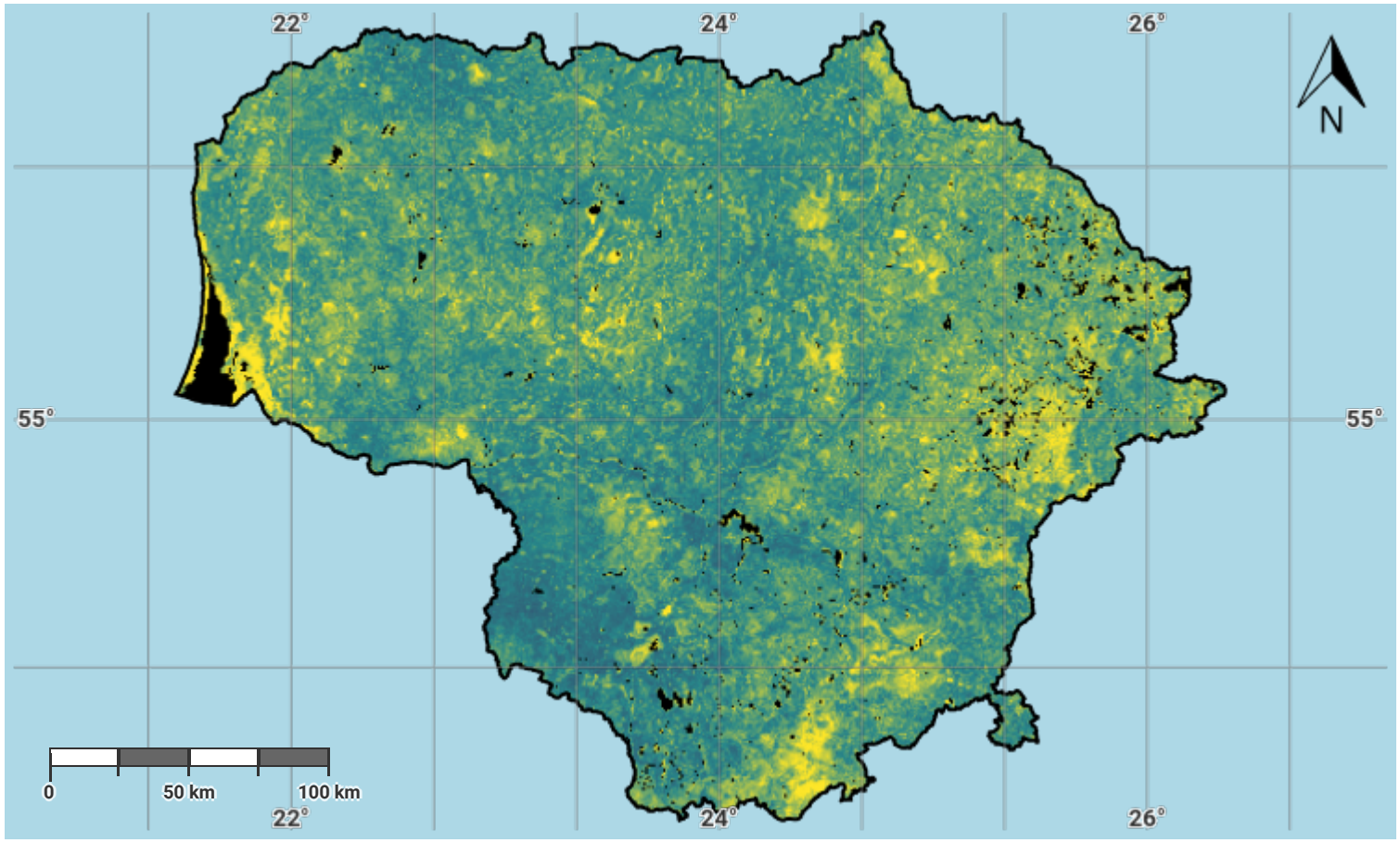
Lithuania – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 124.0 t/ha
- 124.0 - 248.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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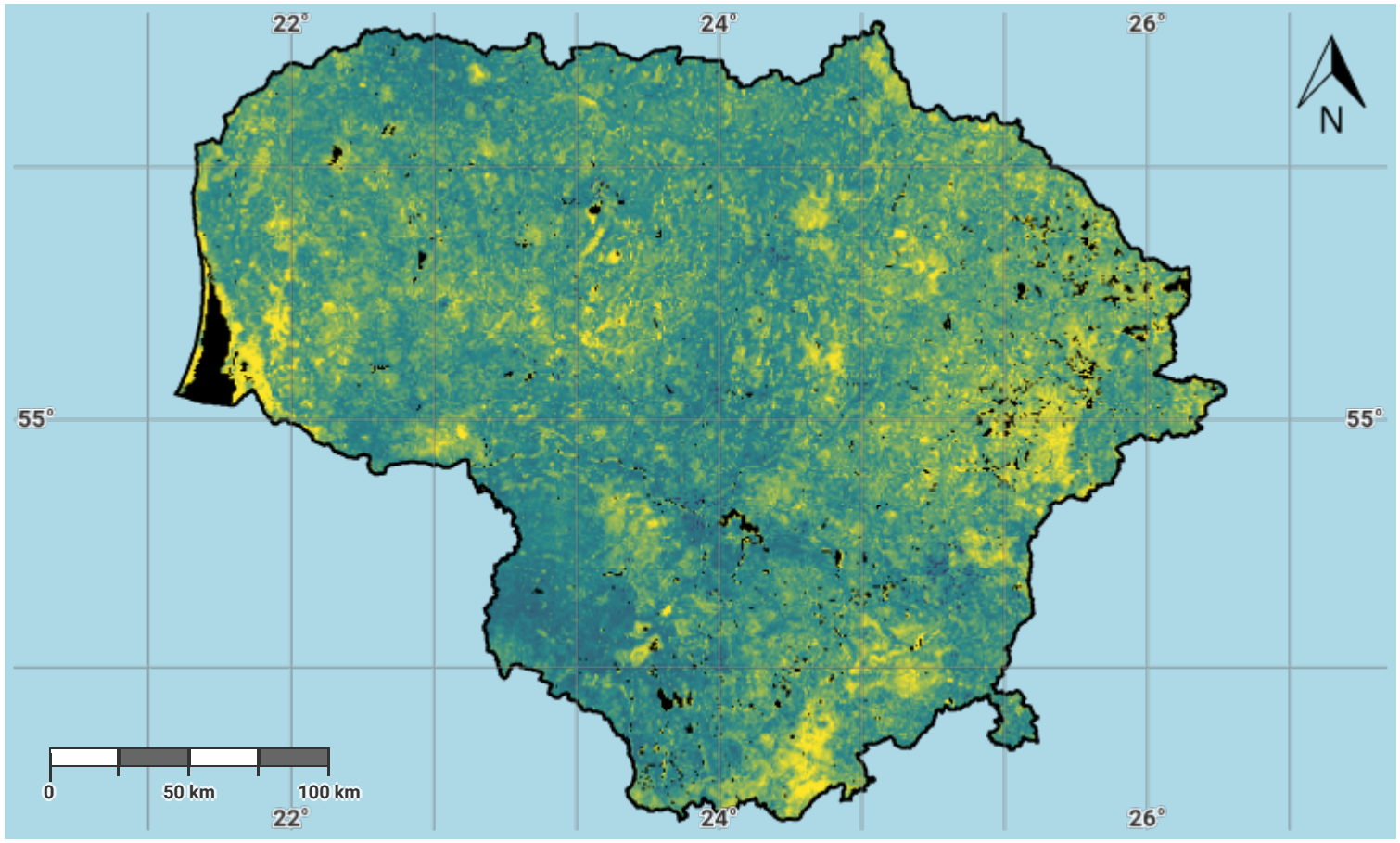
Source Data Credits

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

Lithuania – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 124.5 t/ha
- 124.5 - 249.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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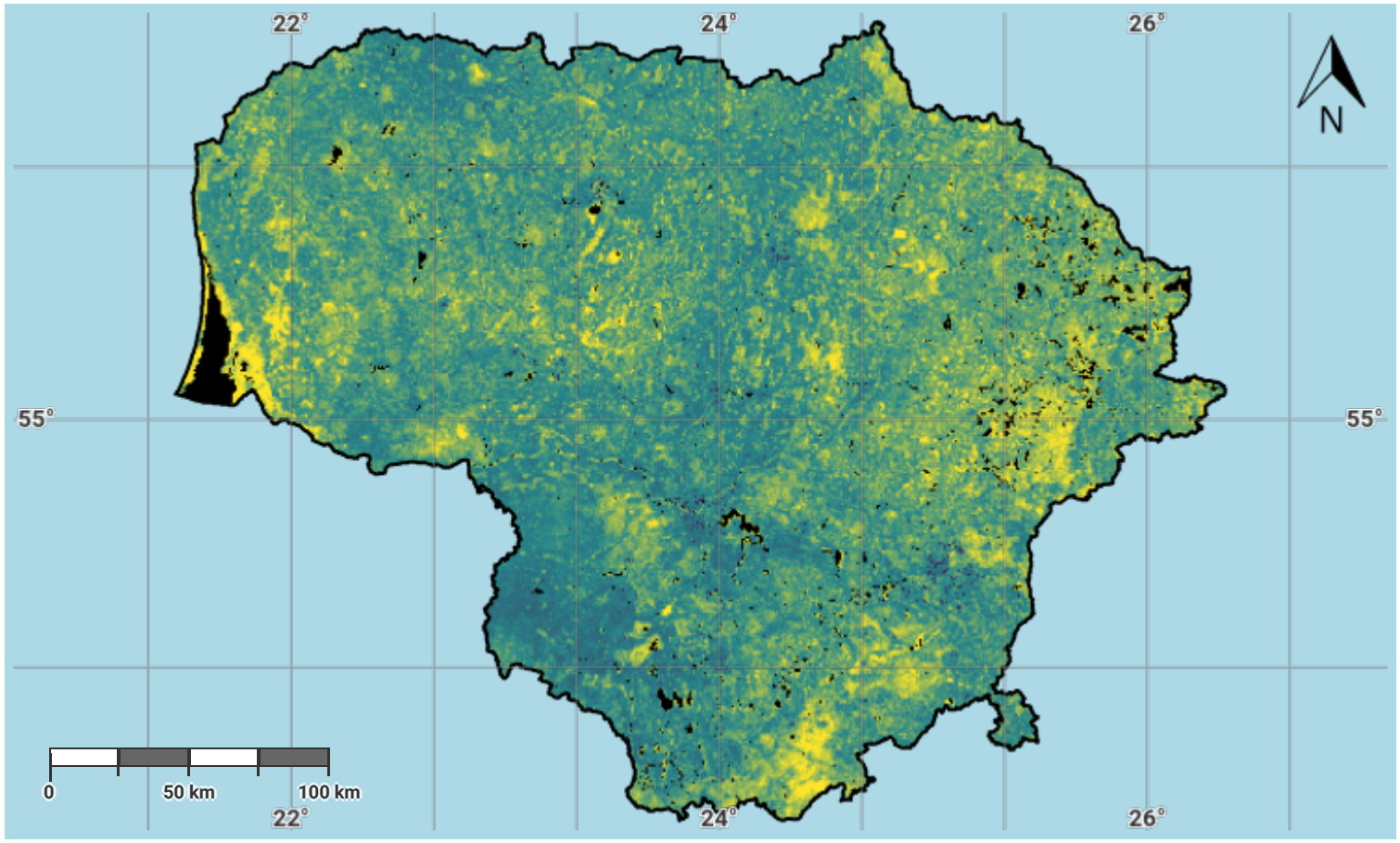
Lithuania – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 124.5 t/ha
- 124.5 - 249.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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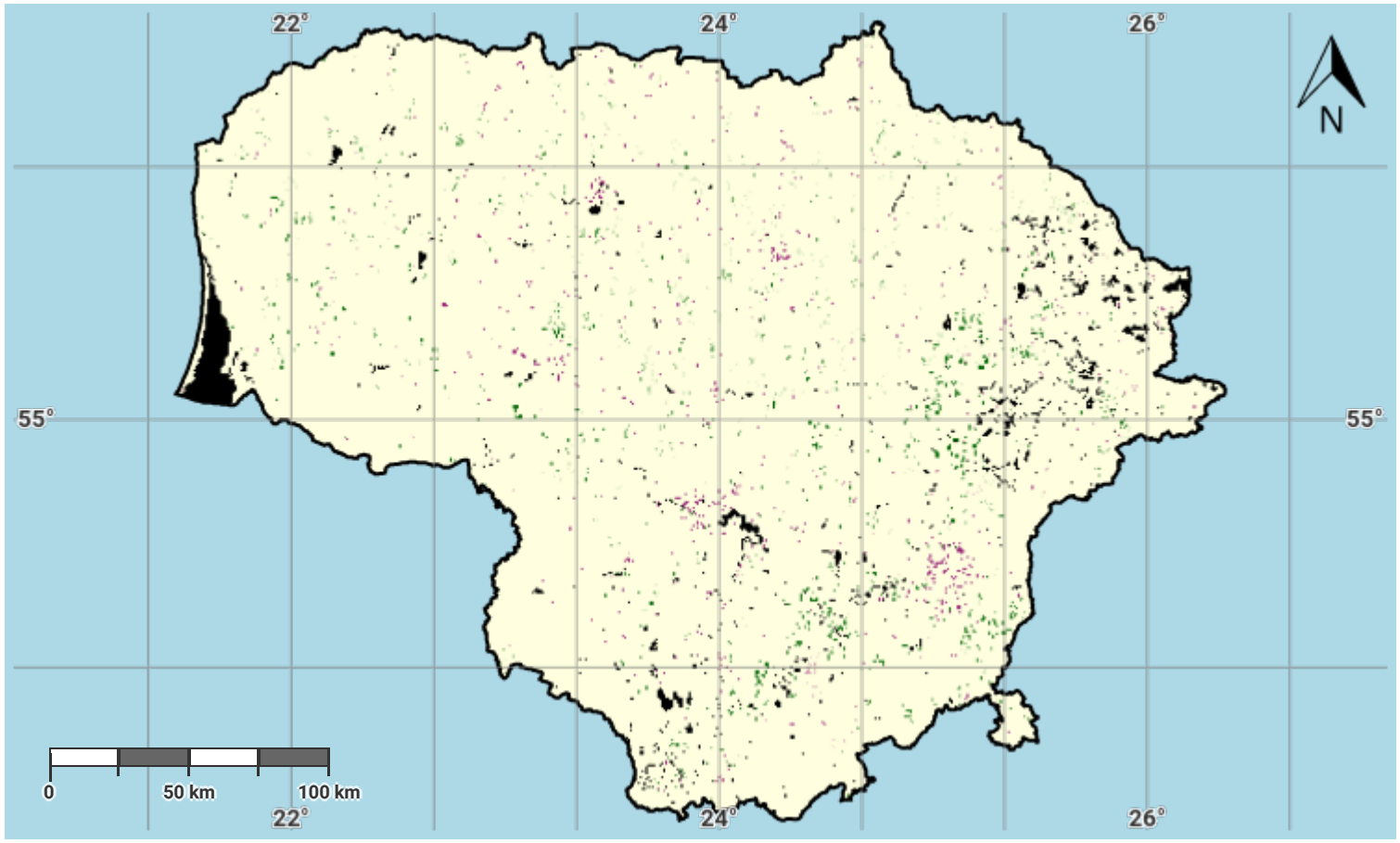
Lithuania – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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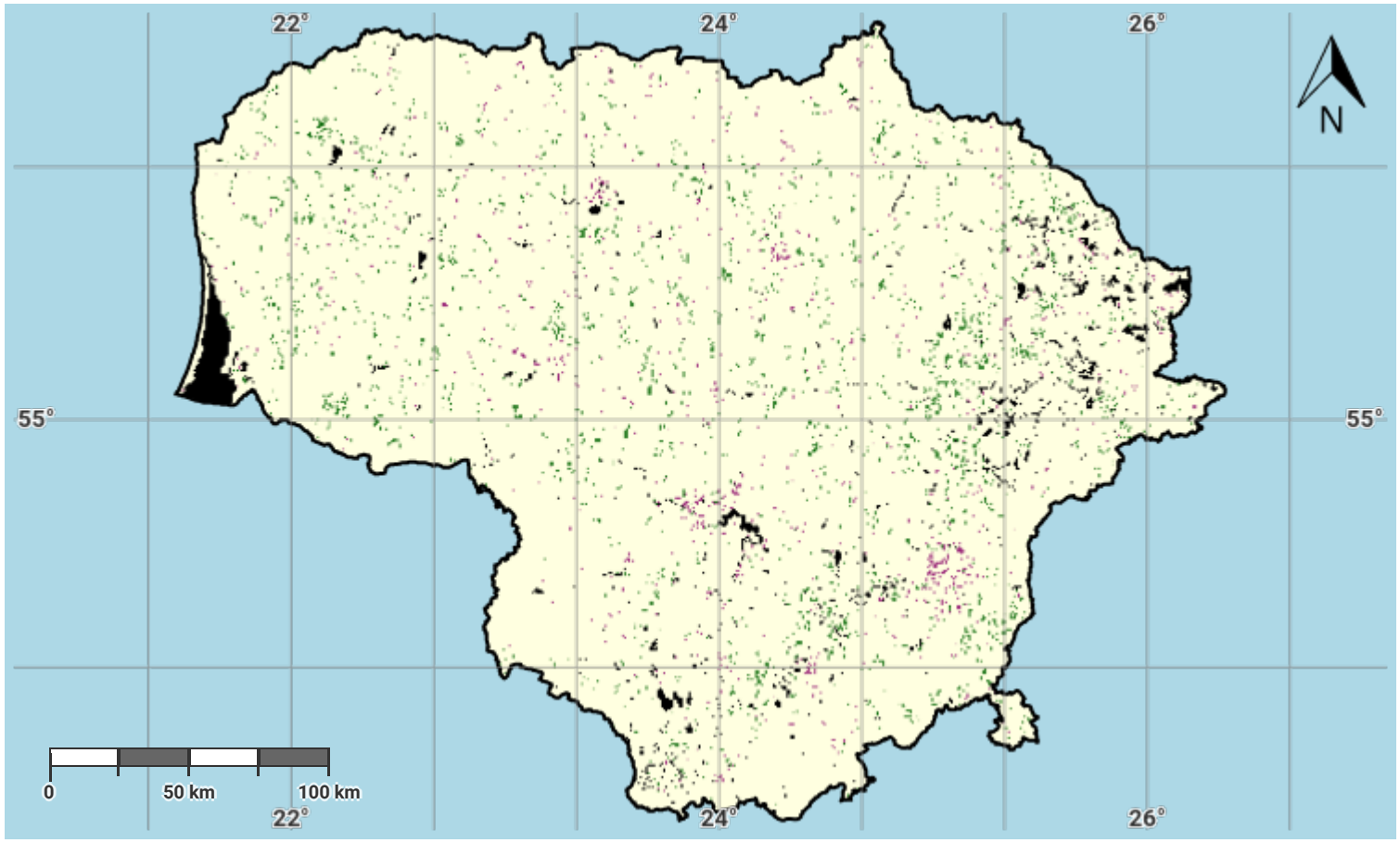
Lithuania – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -5.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 5.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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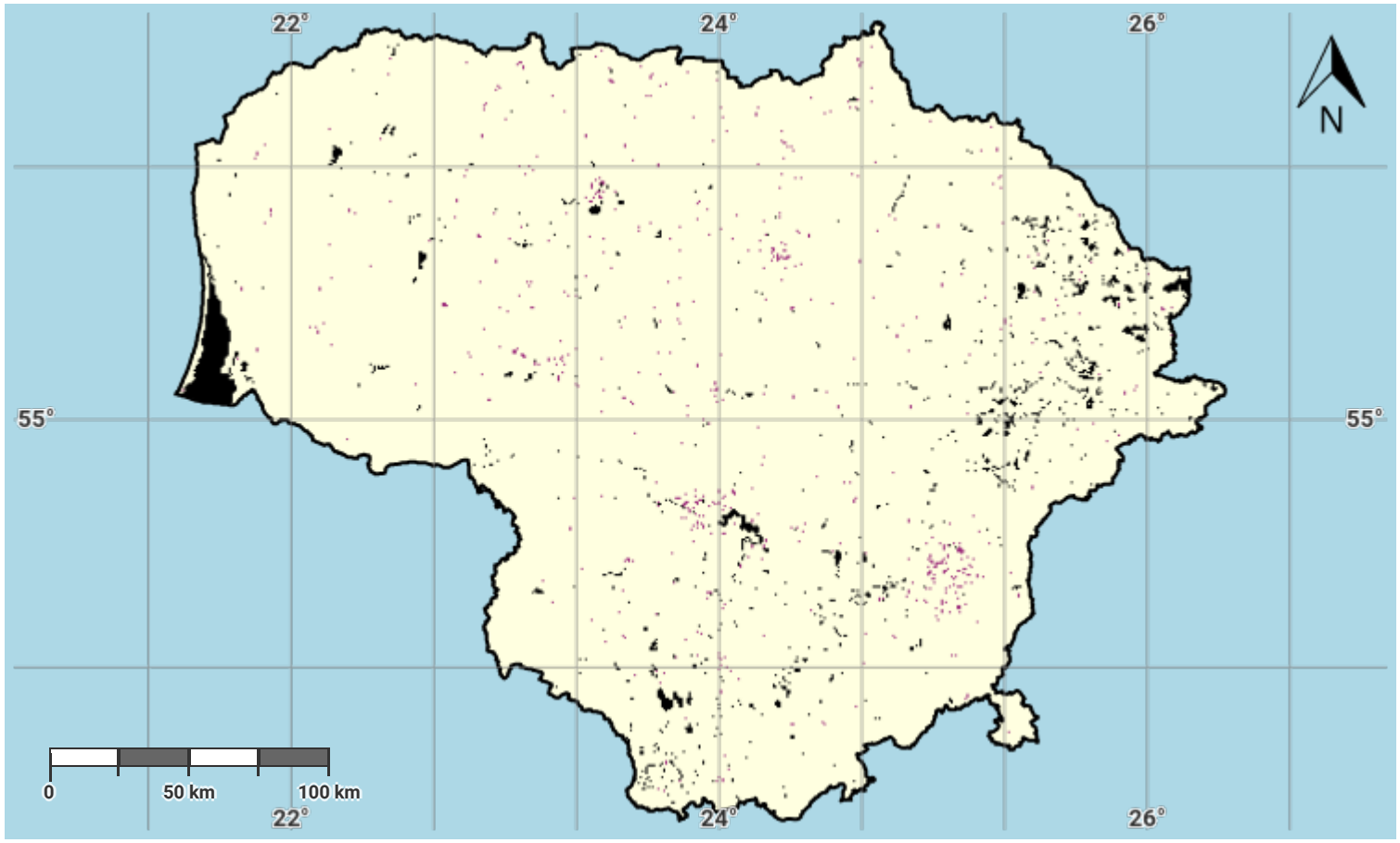
Lithuania – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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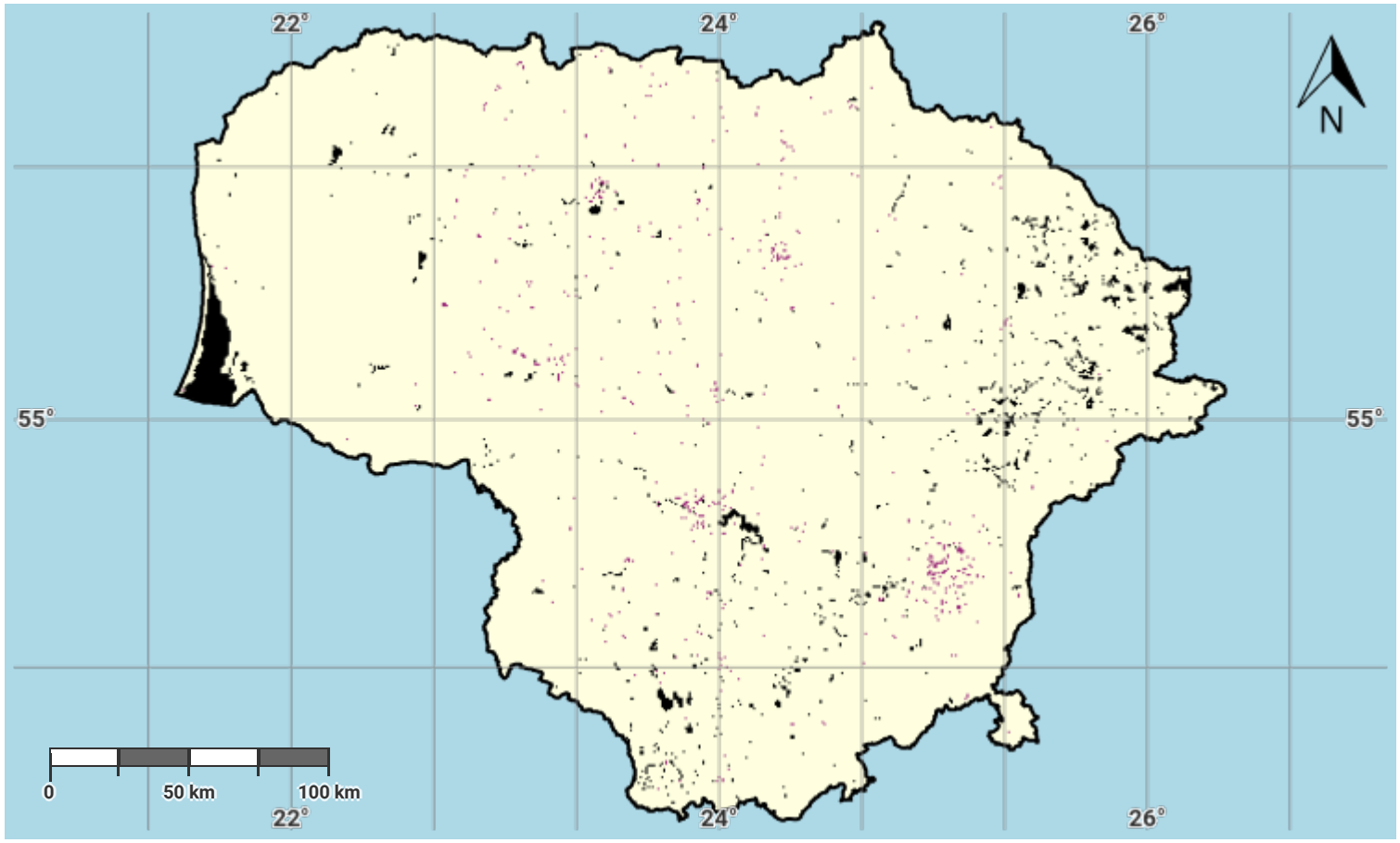
Lithuania – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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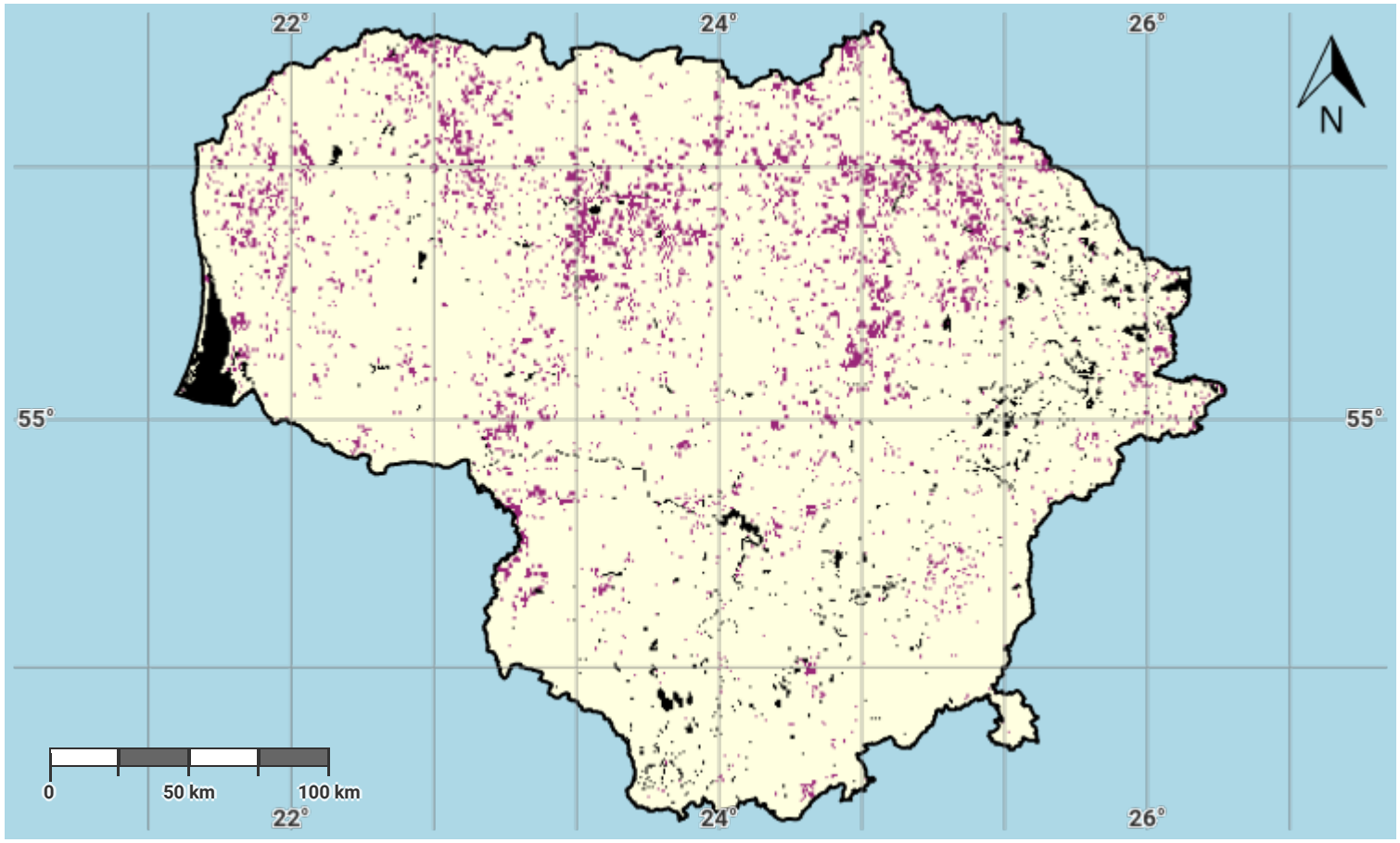
Lithuania – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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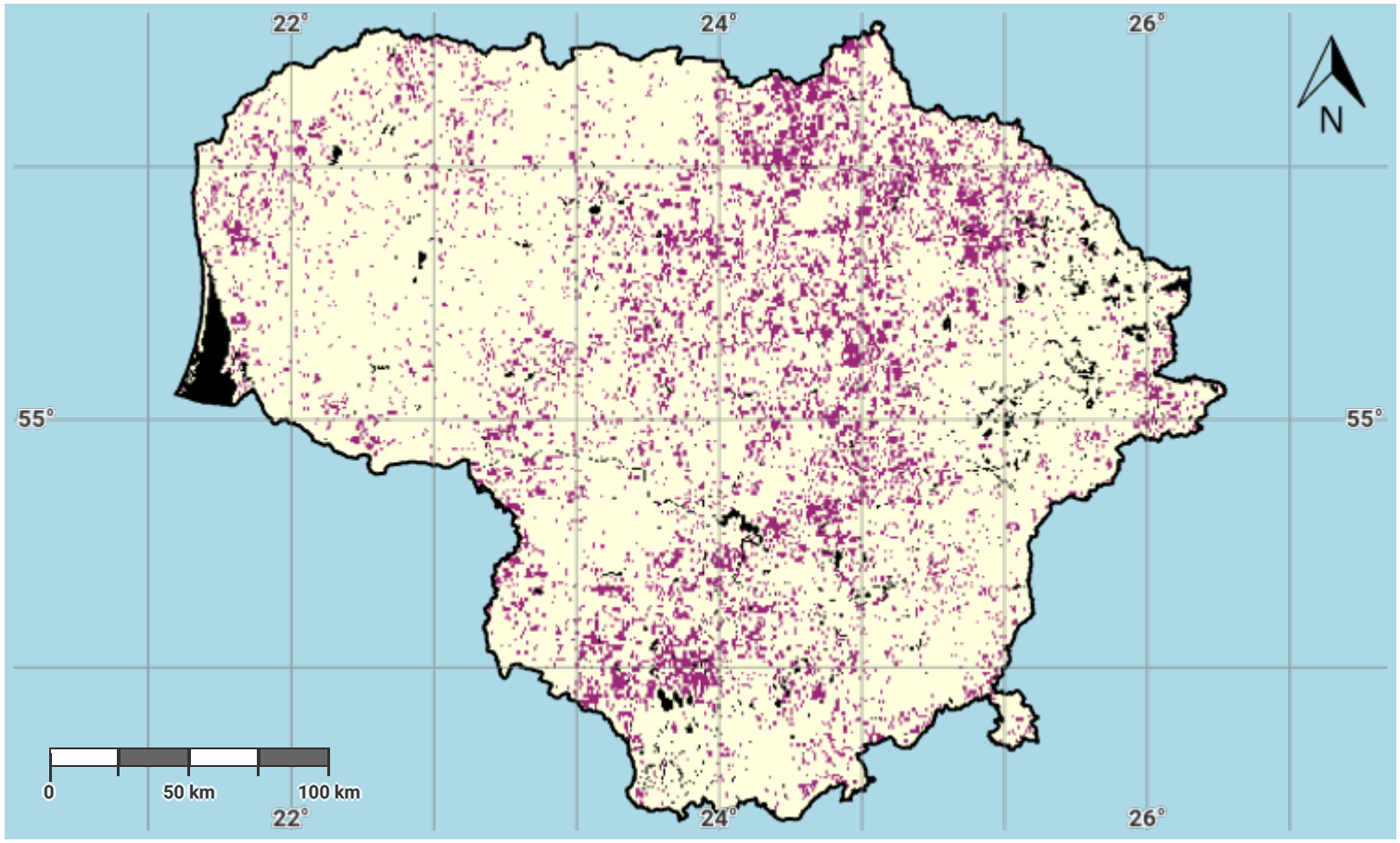
Source Data Credits

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

Lithuania – 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

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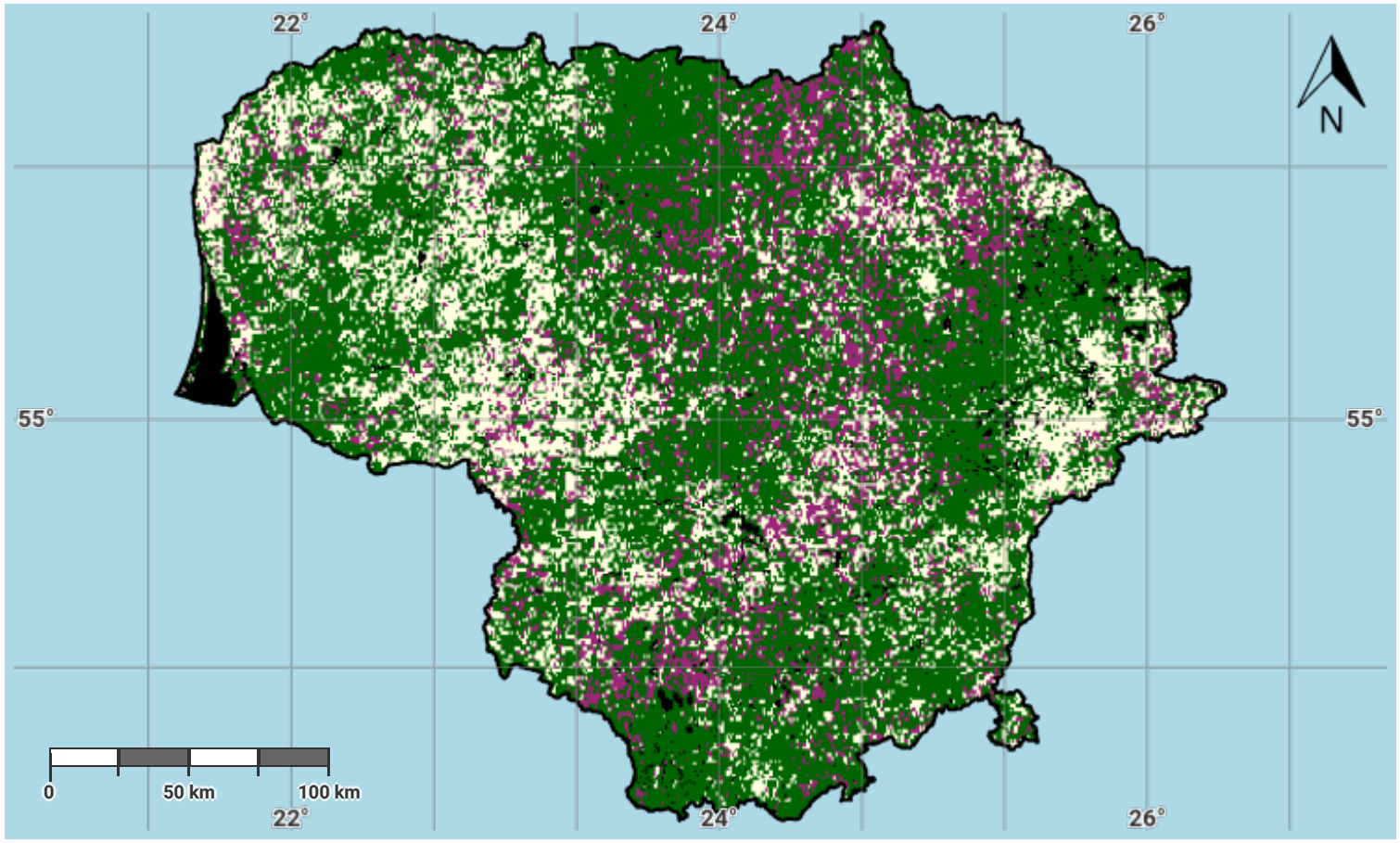
Source Data Credits

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

Lithuania – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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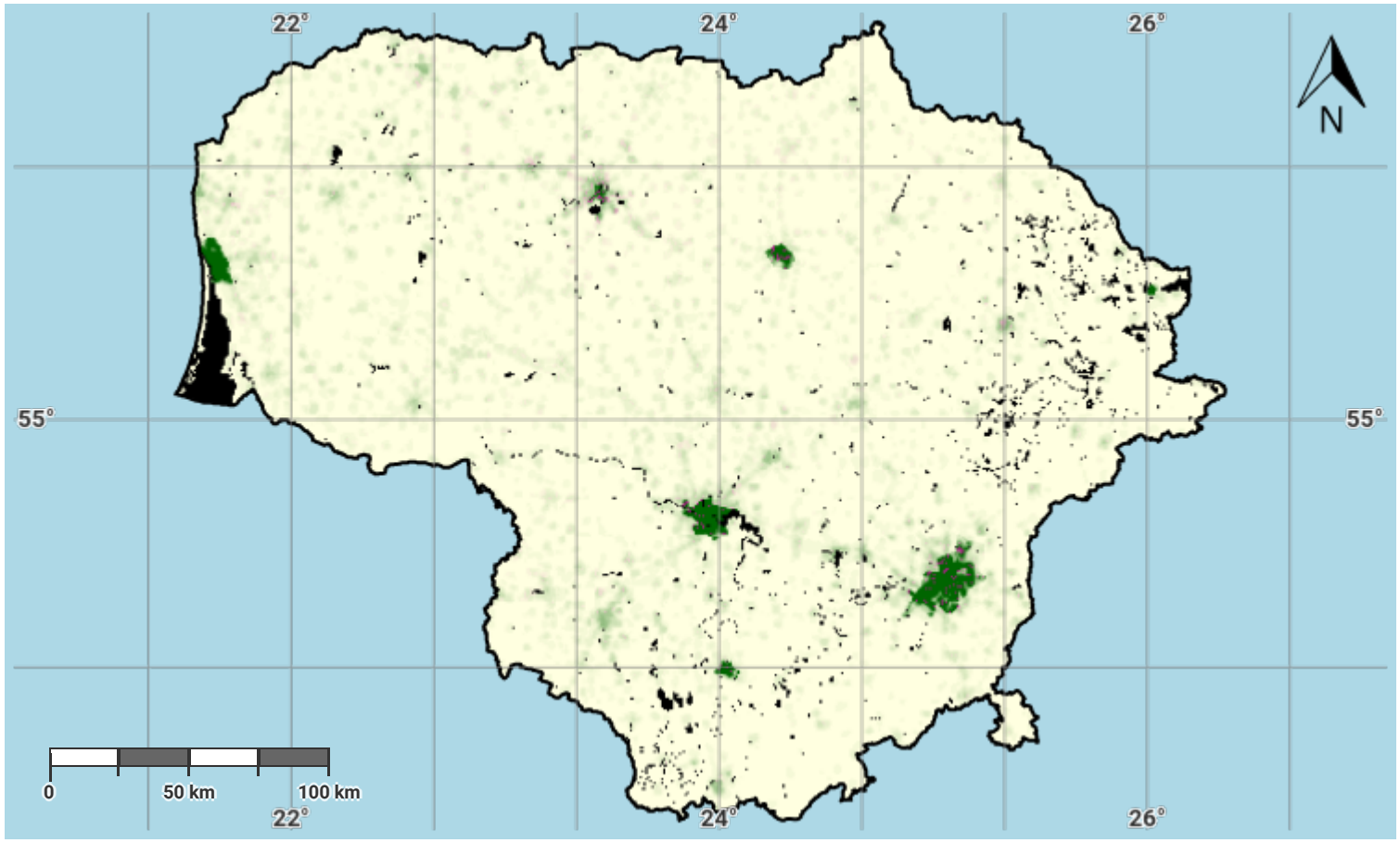
Lithuania – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 520
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 520
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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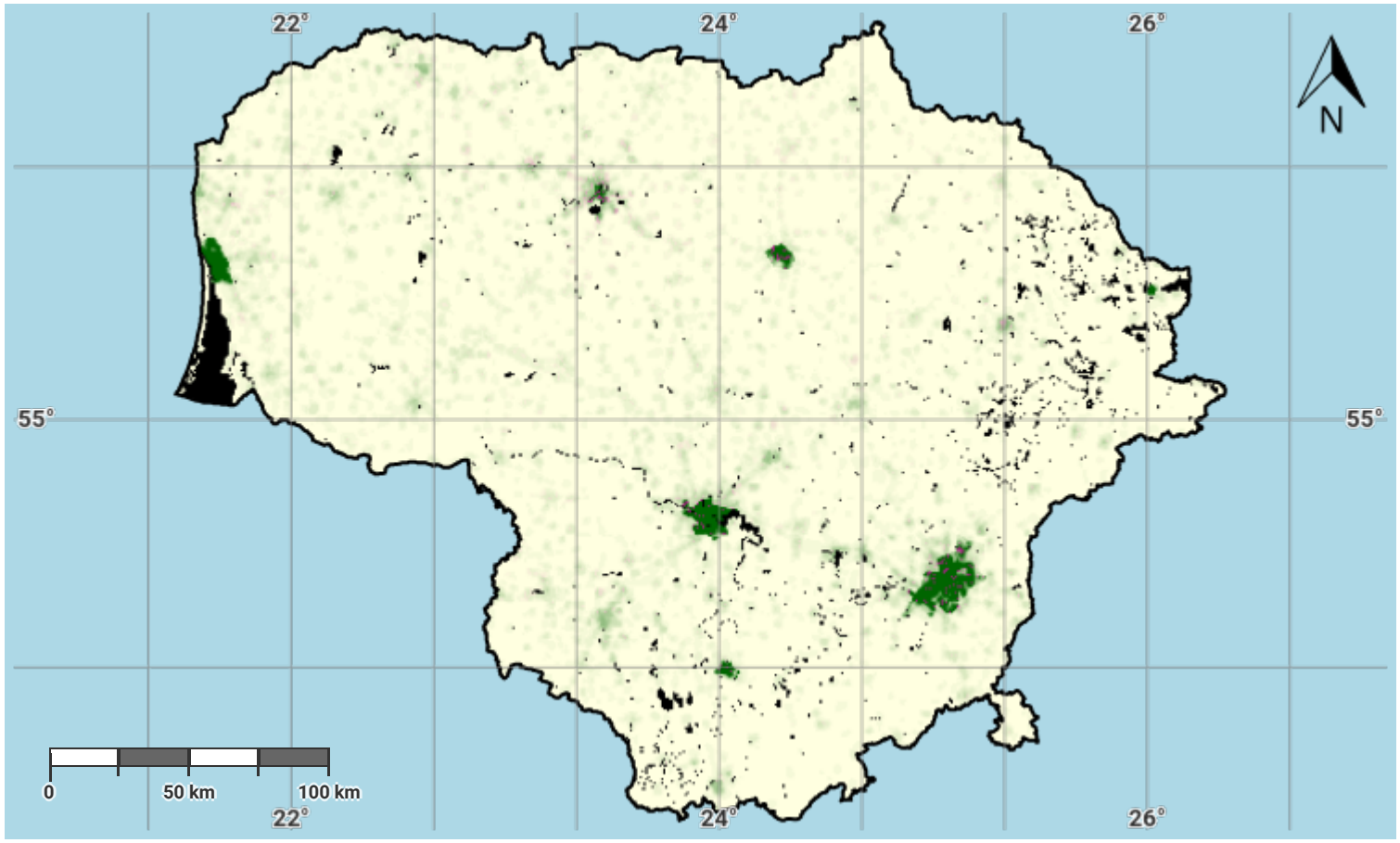
Source Data Credits

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

Lithuania – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 280
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 280
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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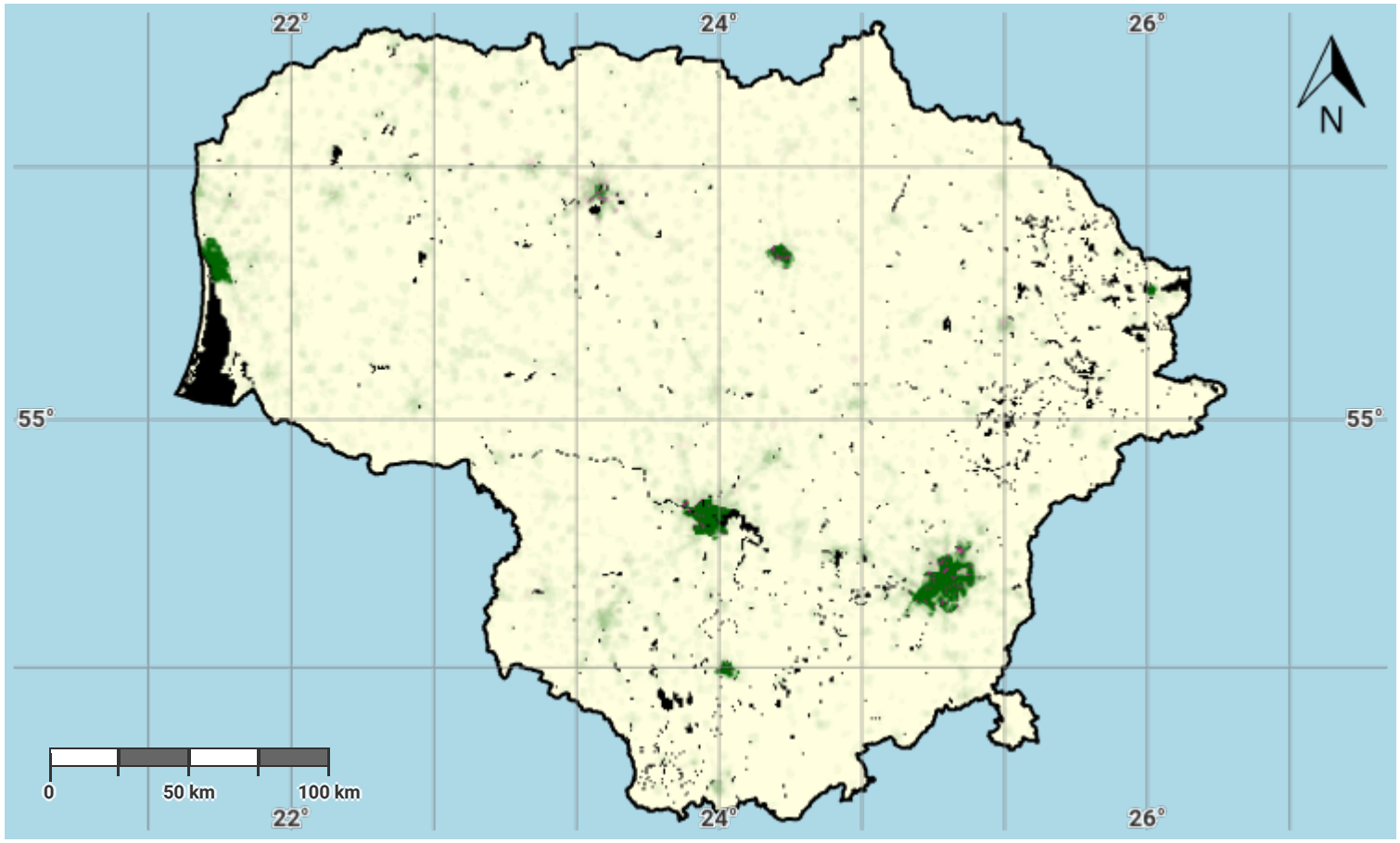
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Lithuania – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 280
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 280
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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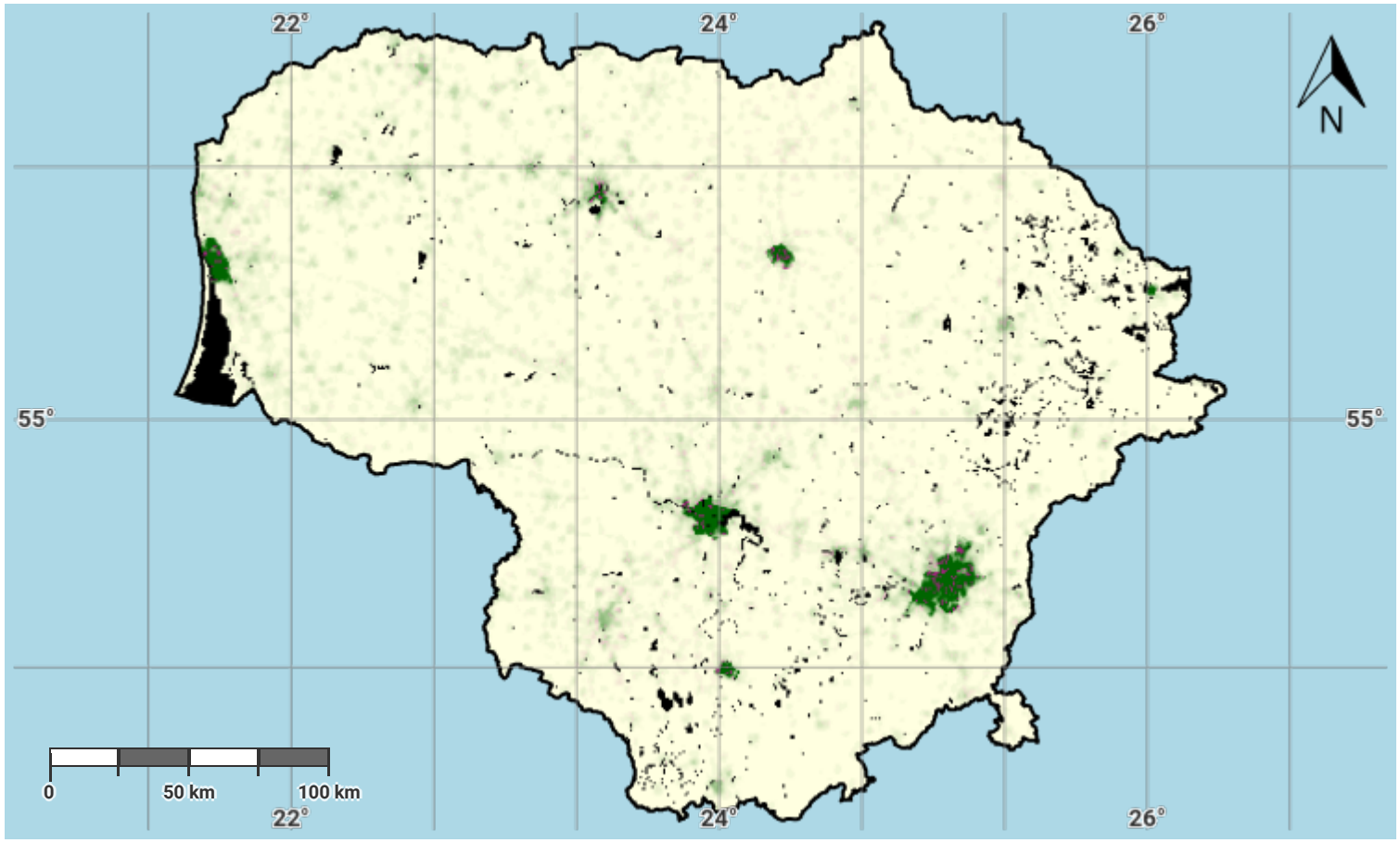
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Lithuania – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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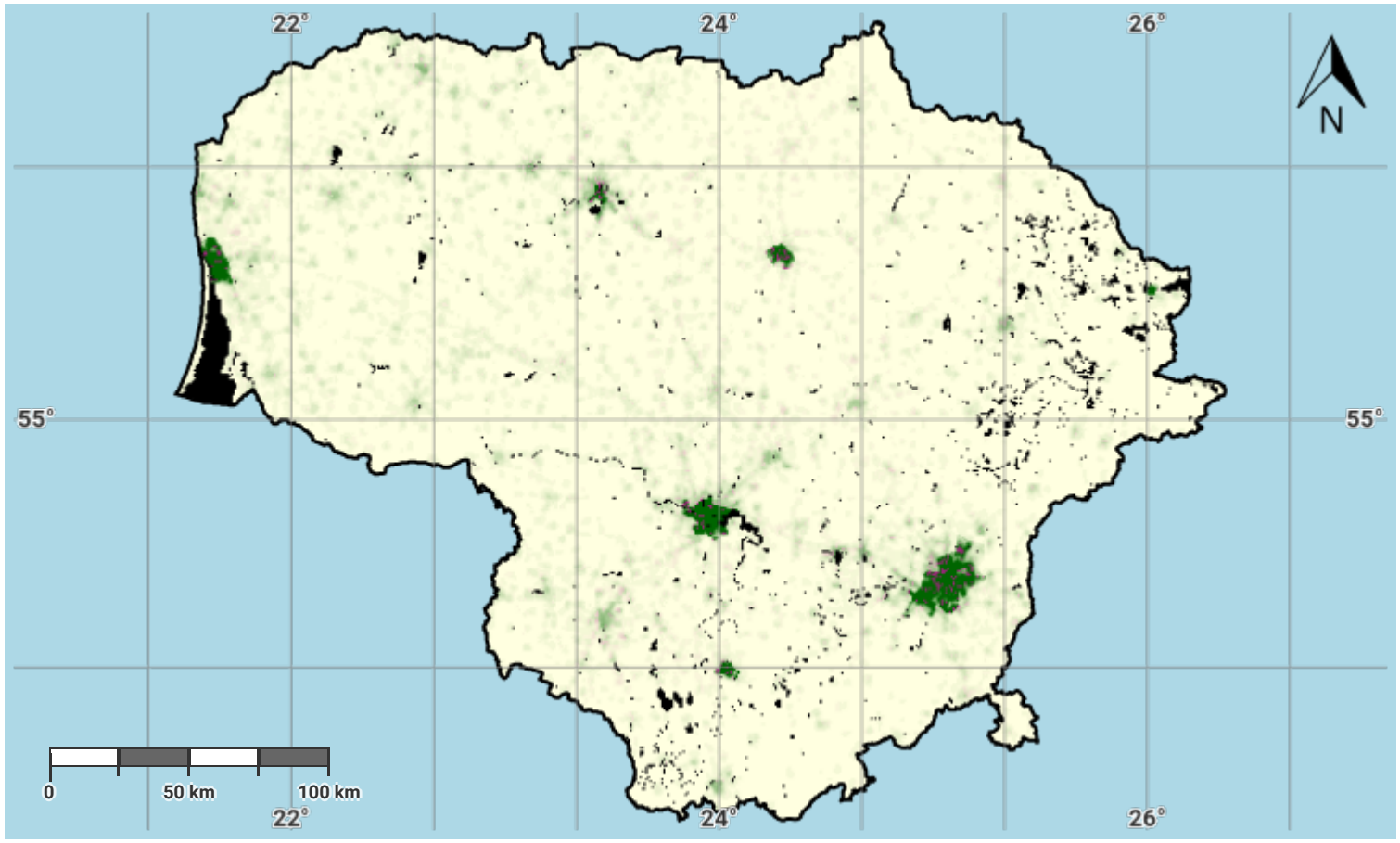
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Lithuania – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 240
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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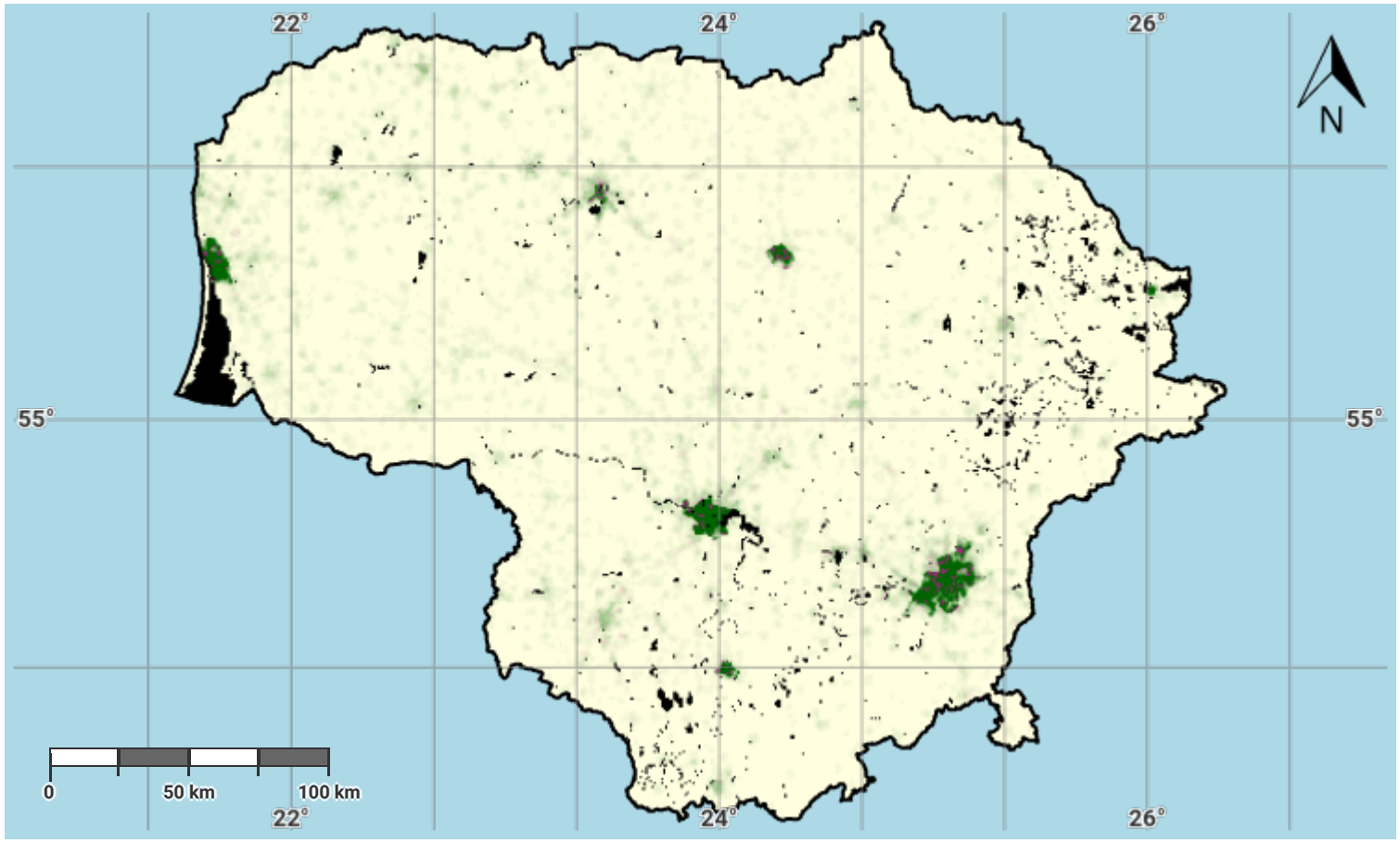
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Lithuania – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 240
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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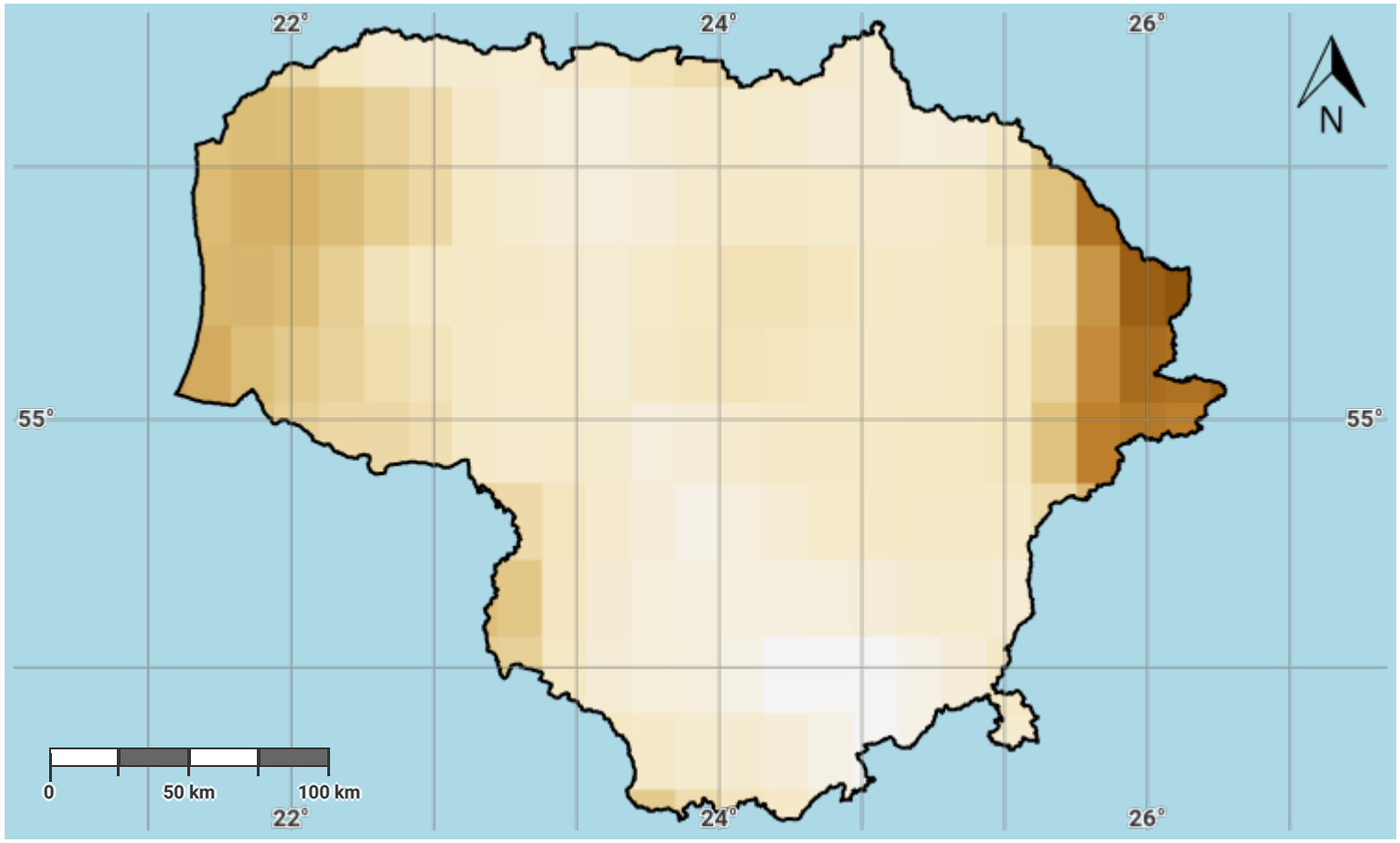
Lithuania – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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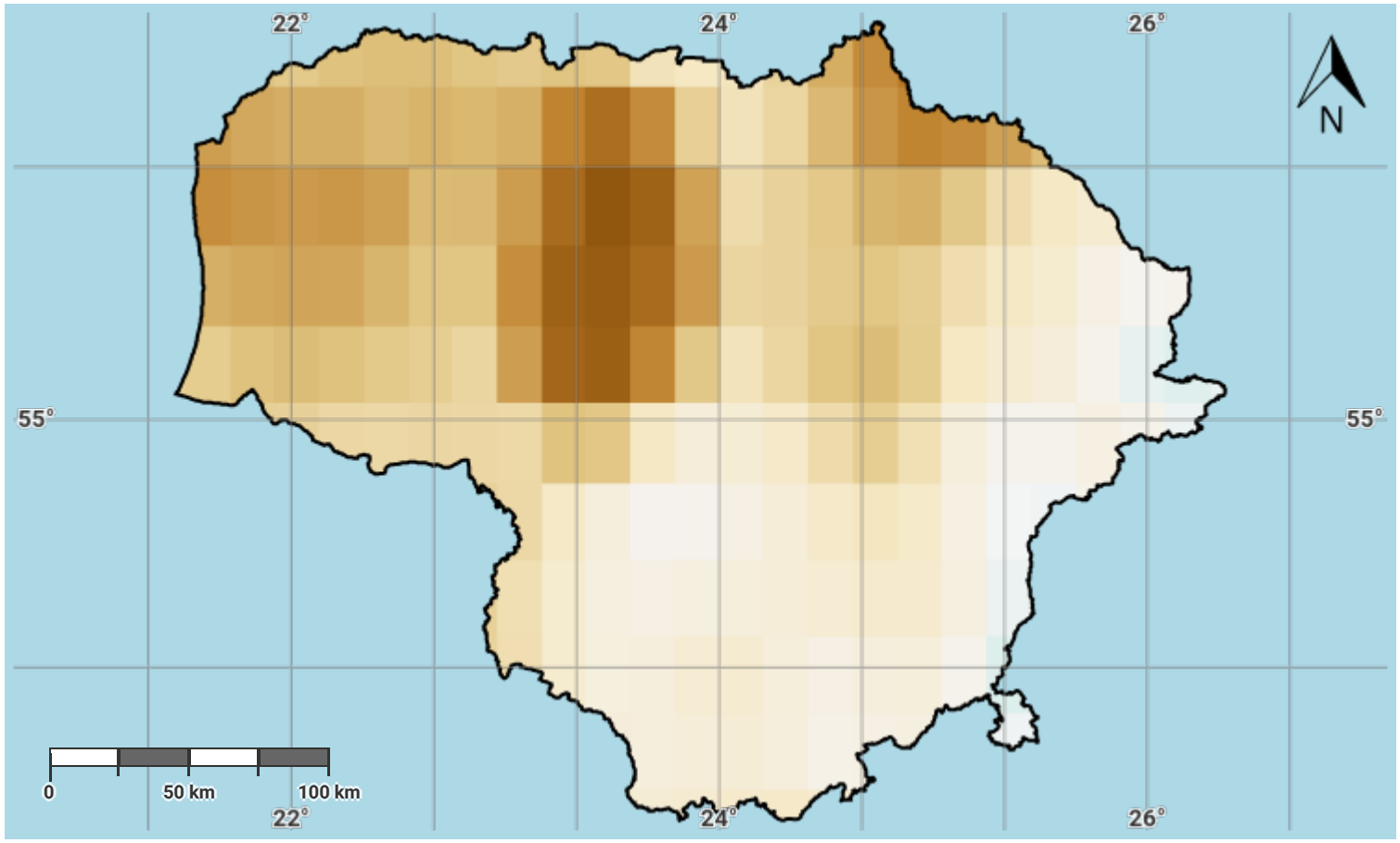
Lithuania – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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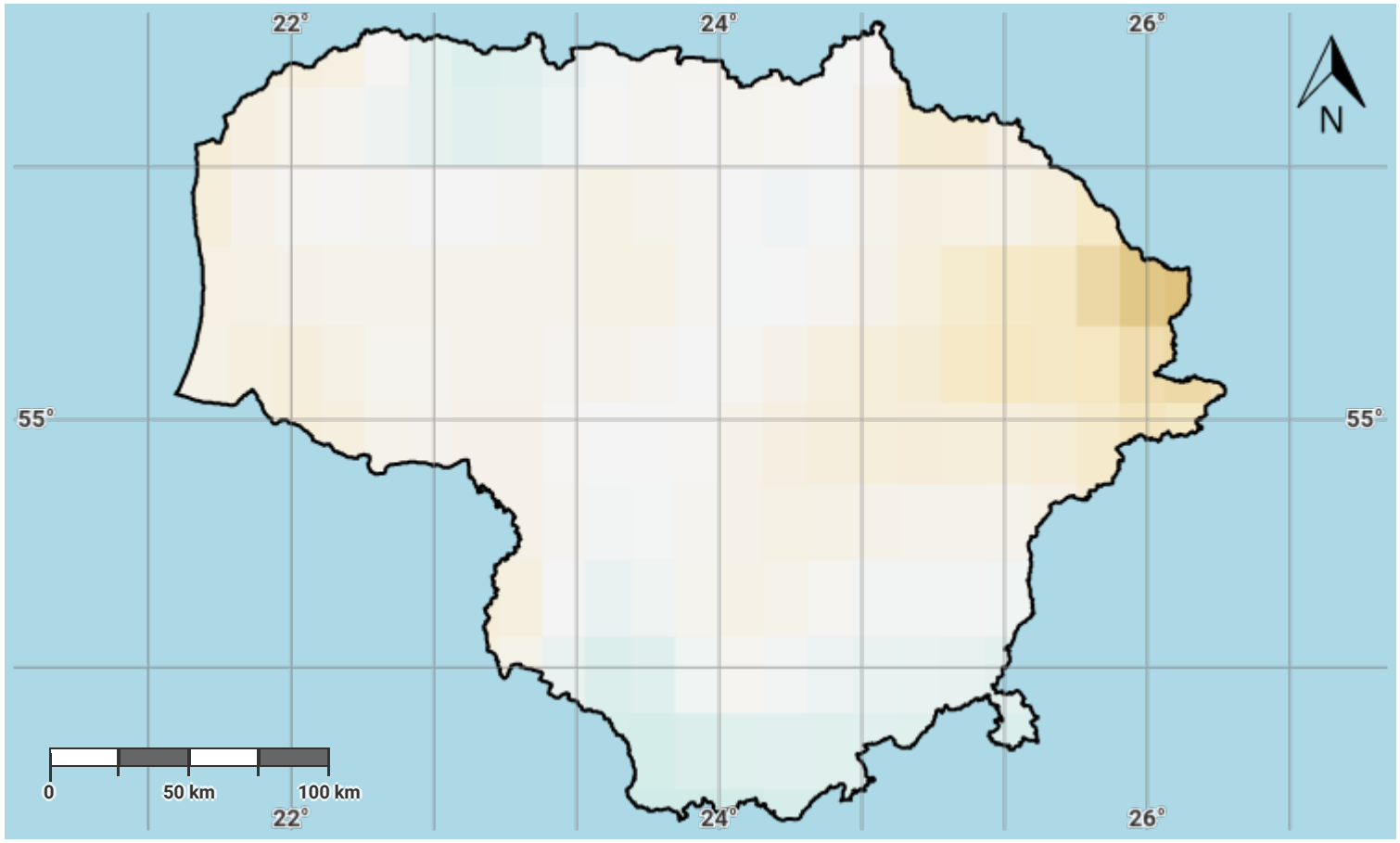
Lithuania – SO3-1.M3

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

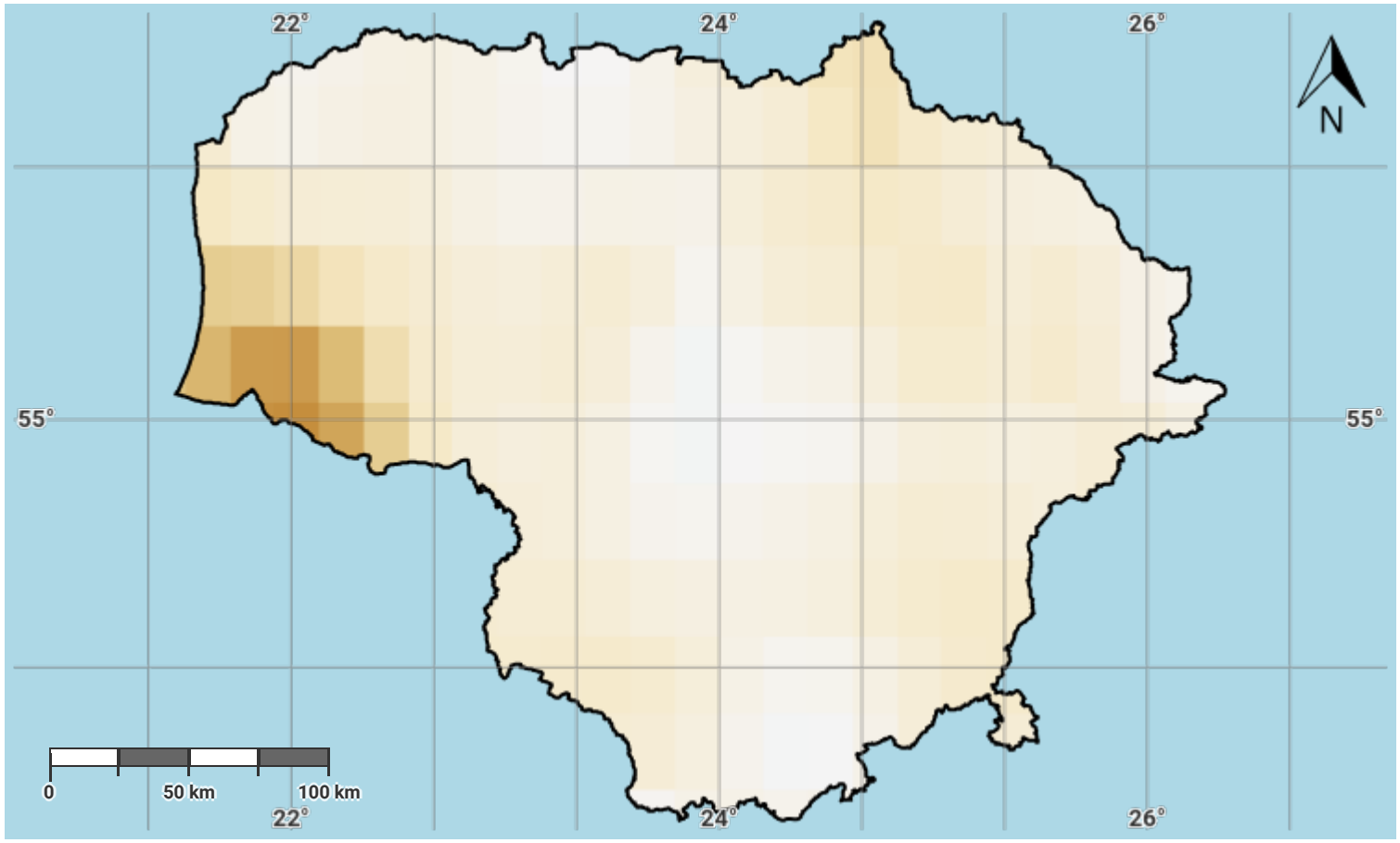
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Lithuania – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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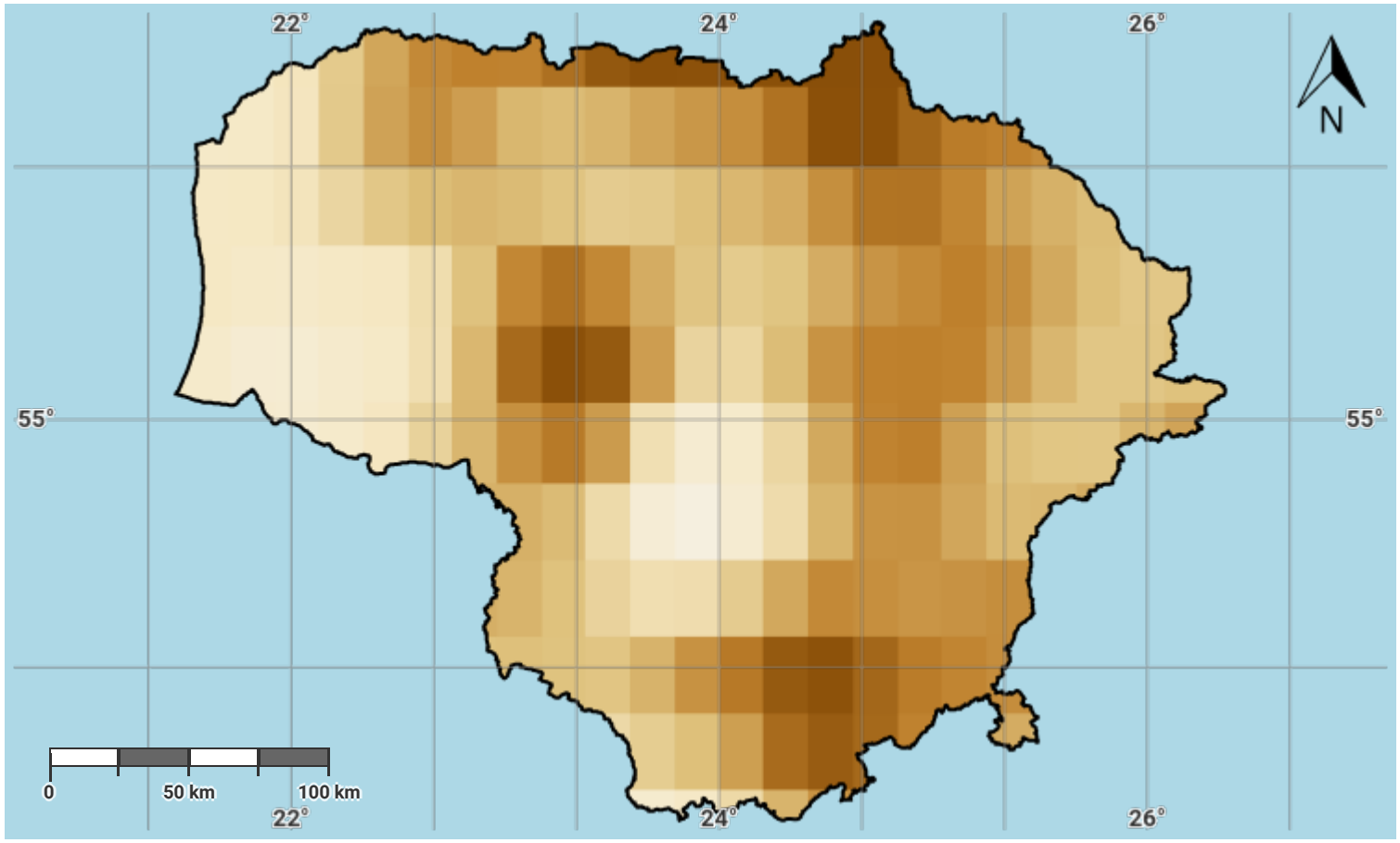
Lithuania – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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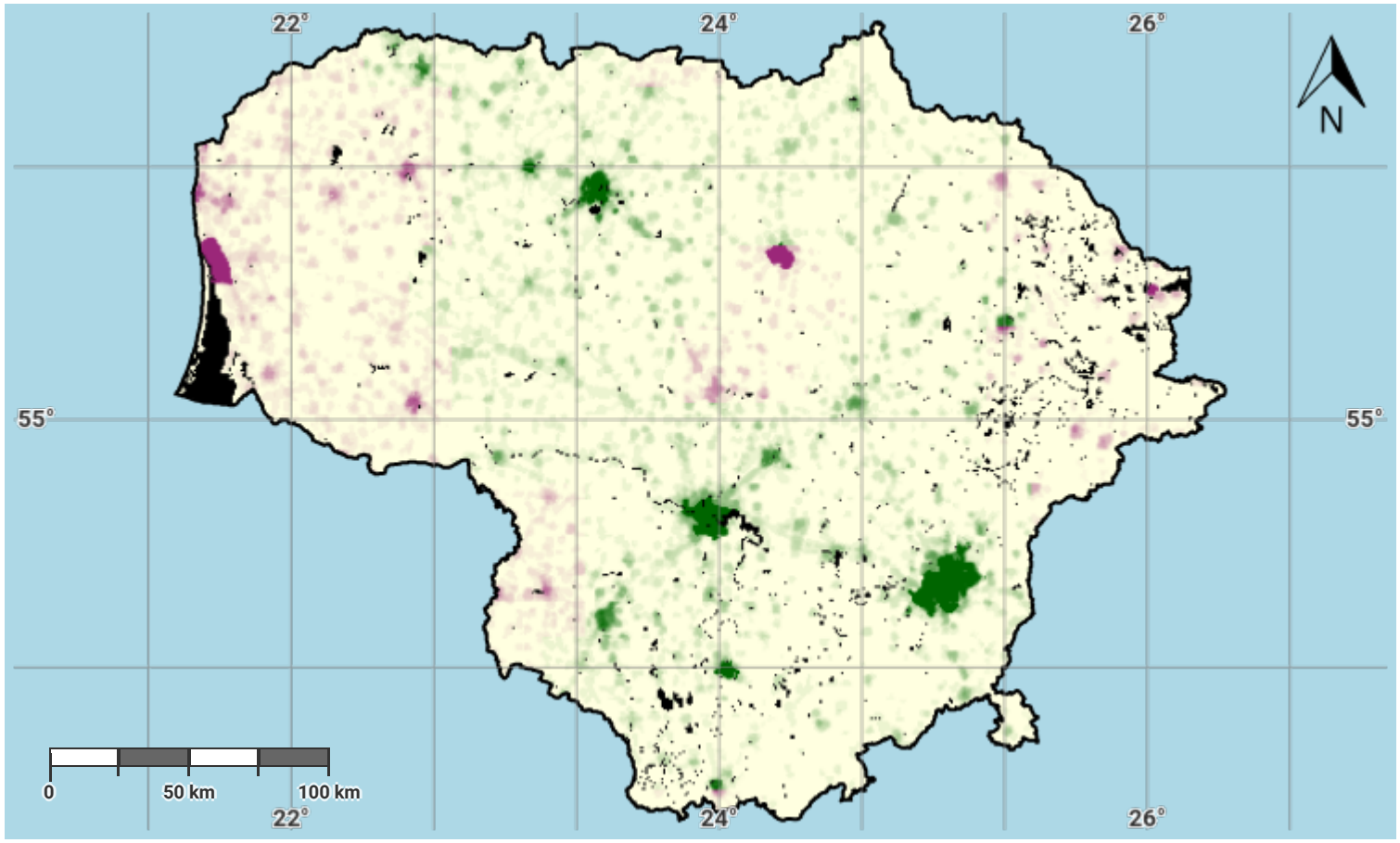
Lithuania – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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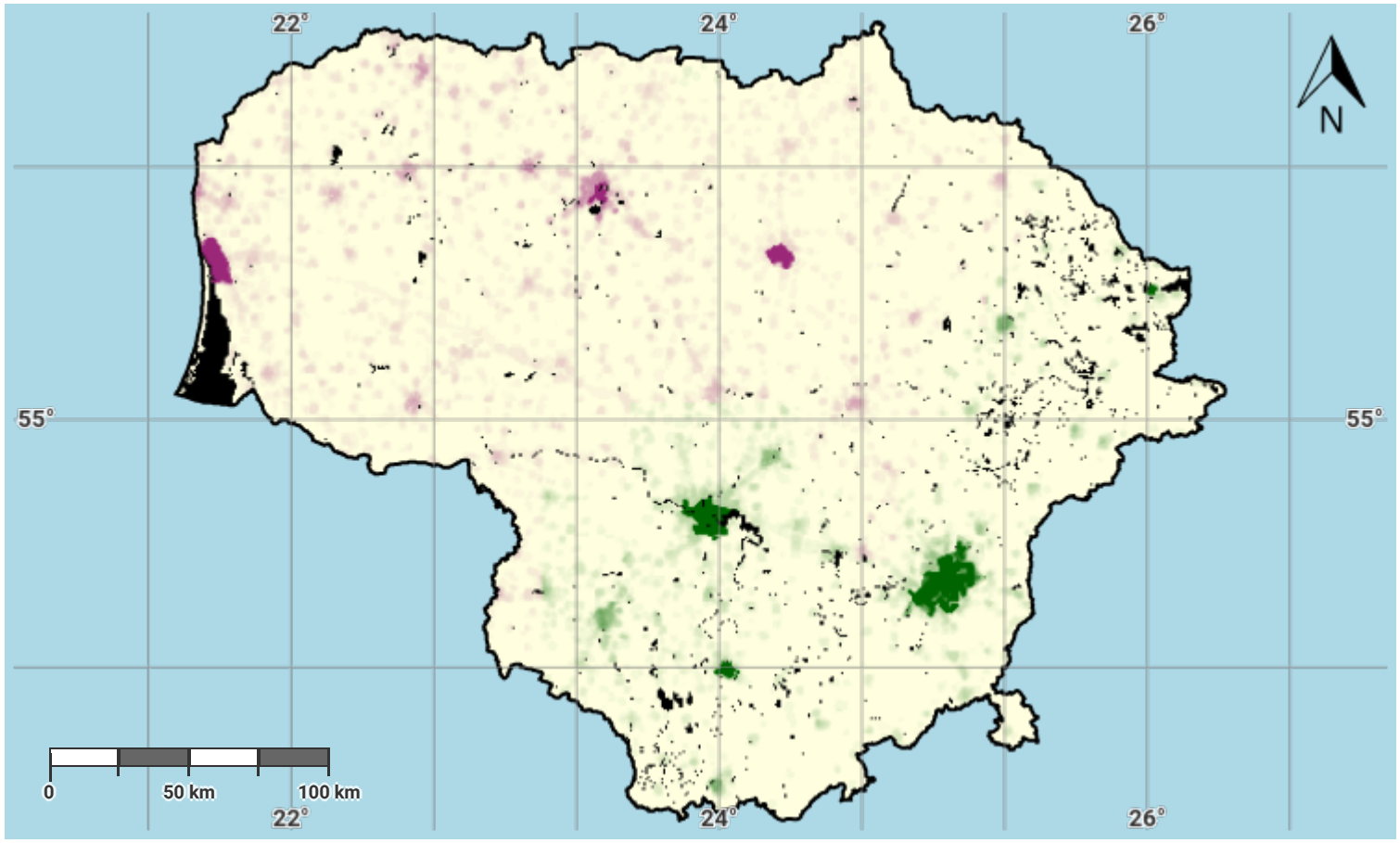
Lithuania – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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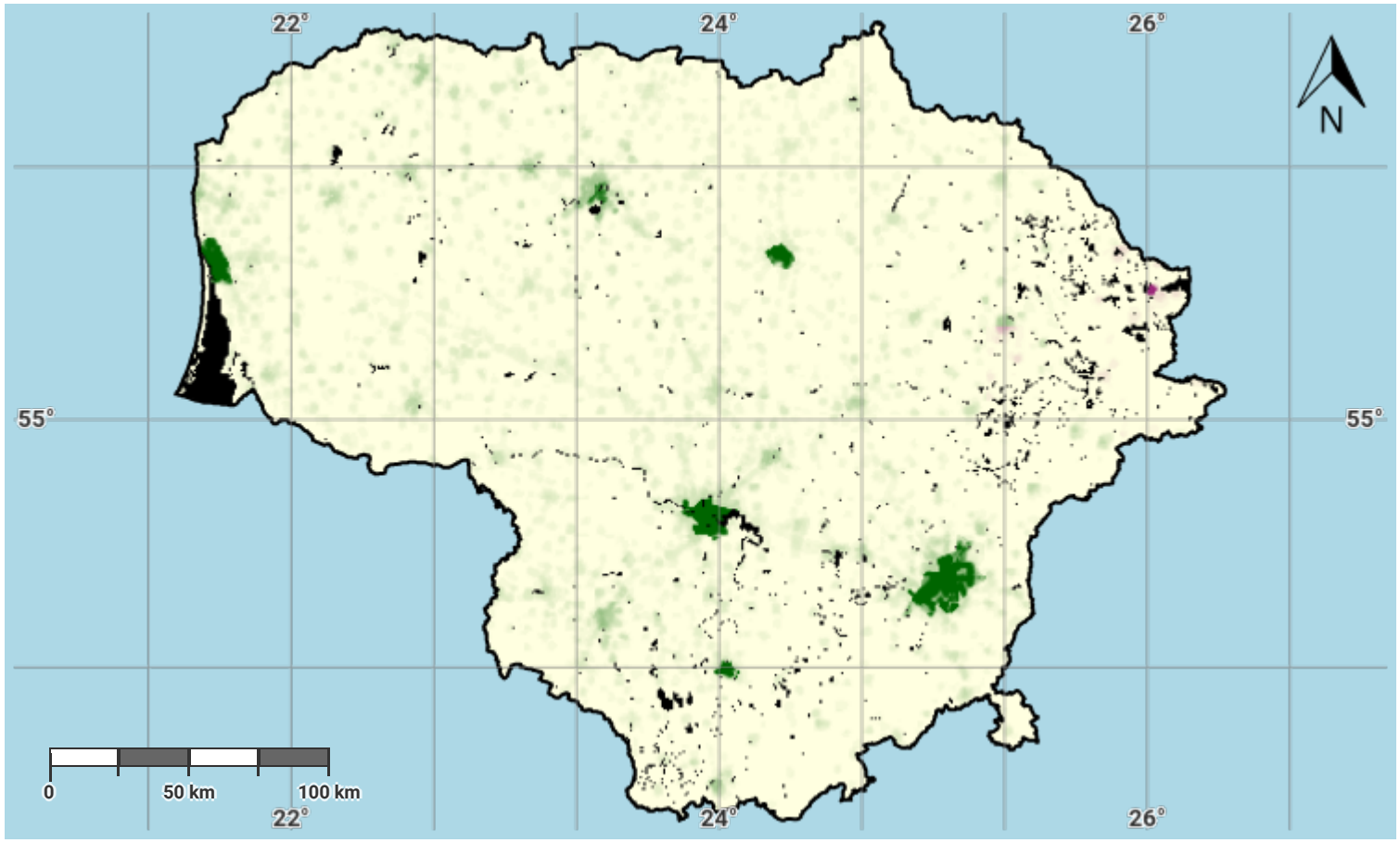
Lithuania – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 600
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 600
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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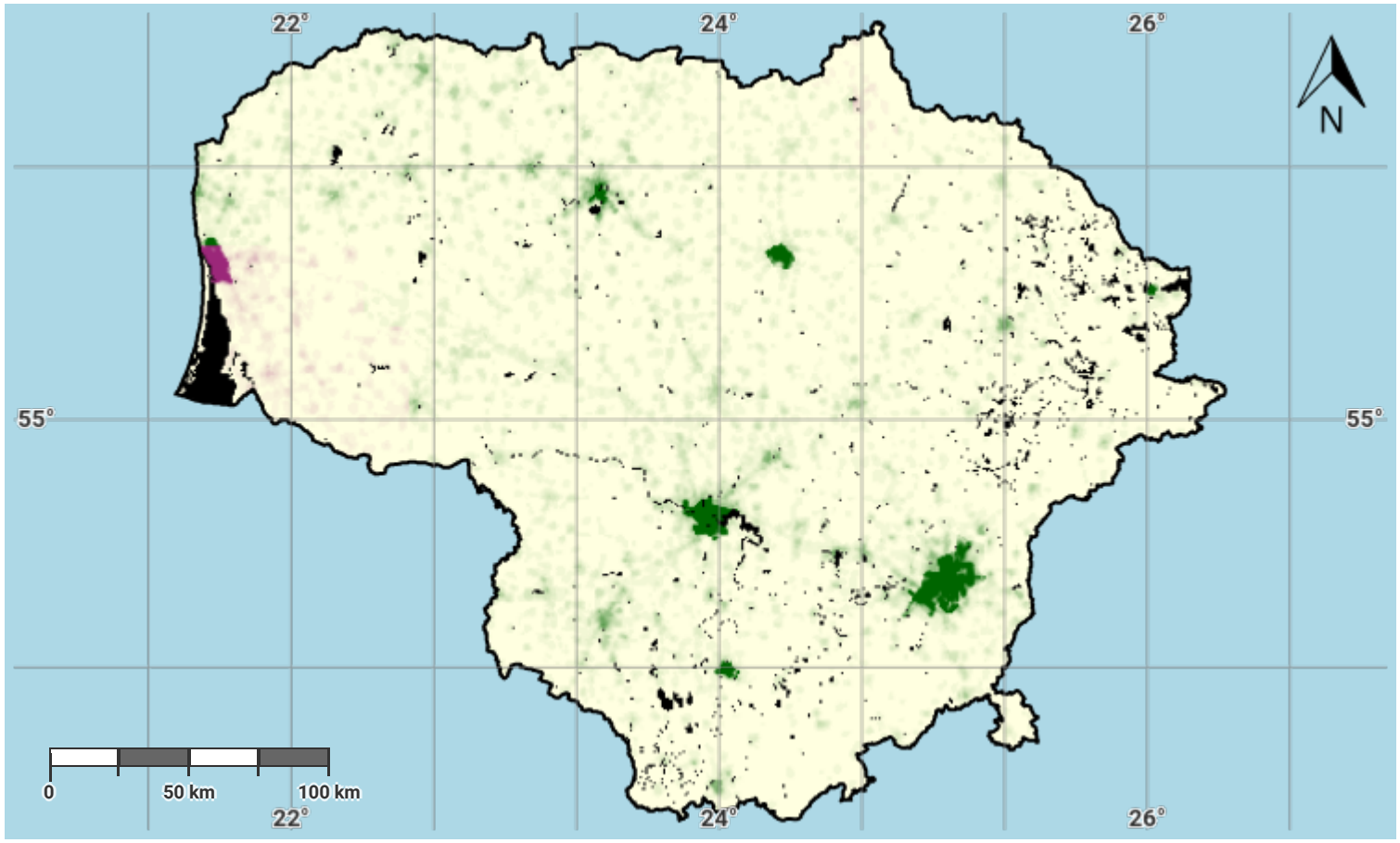
Lithuania – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 420
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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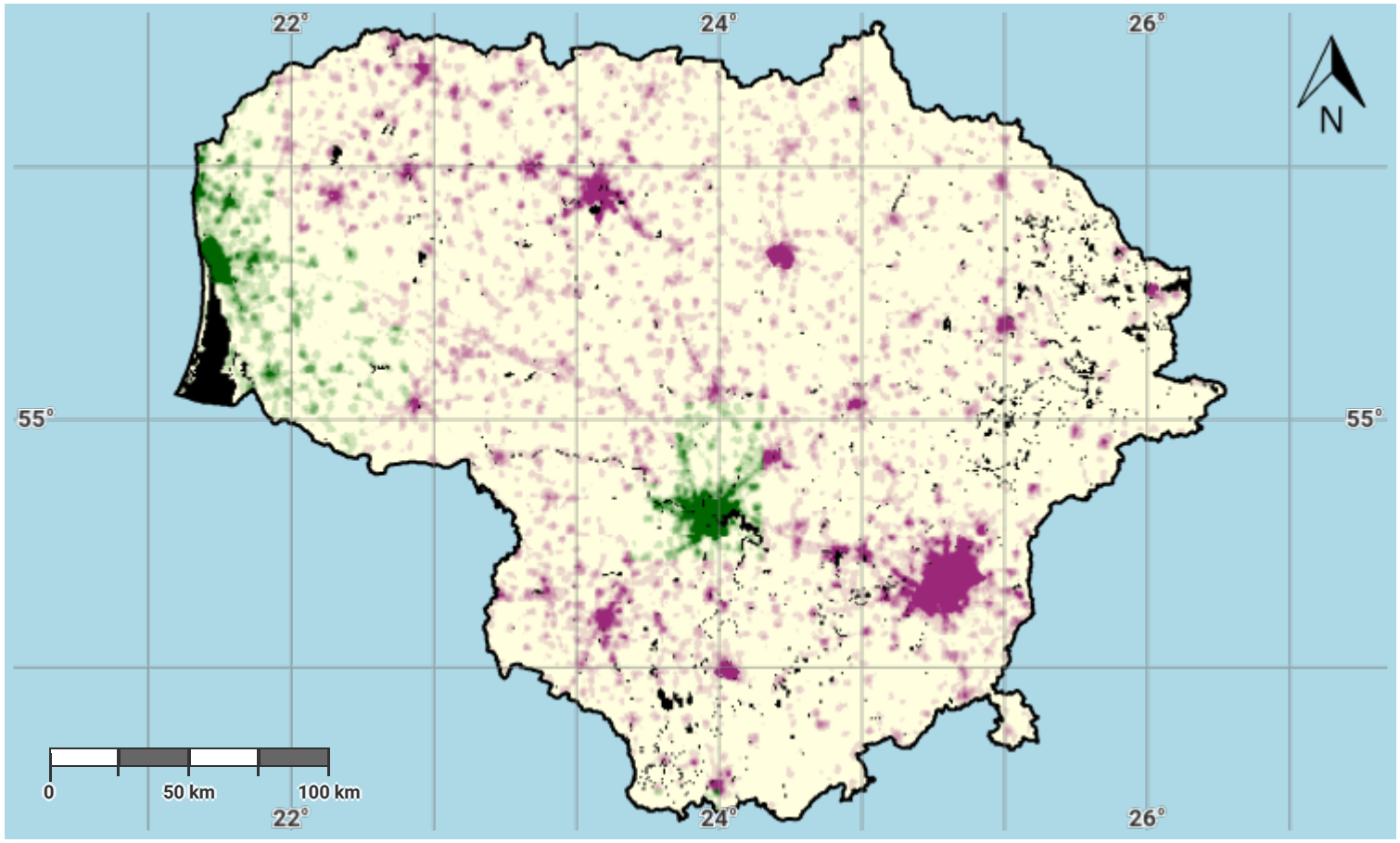
Lithuania – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 110
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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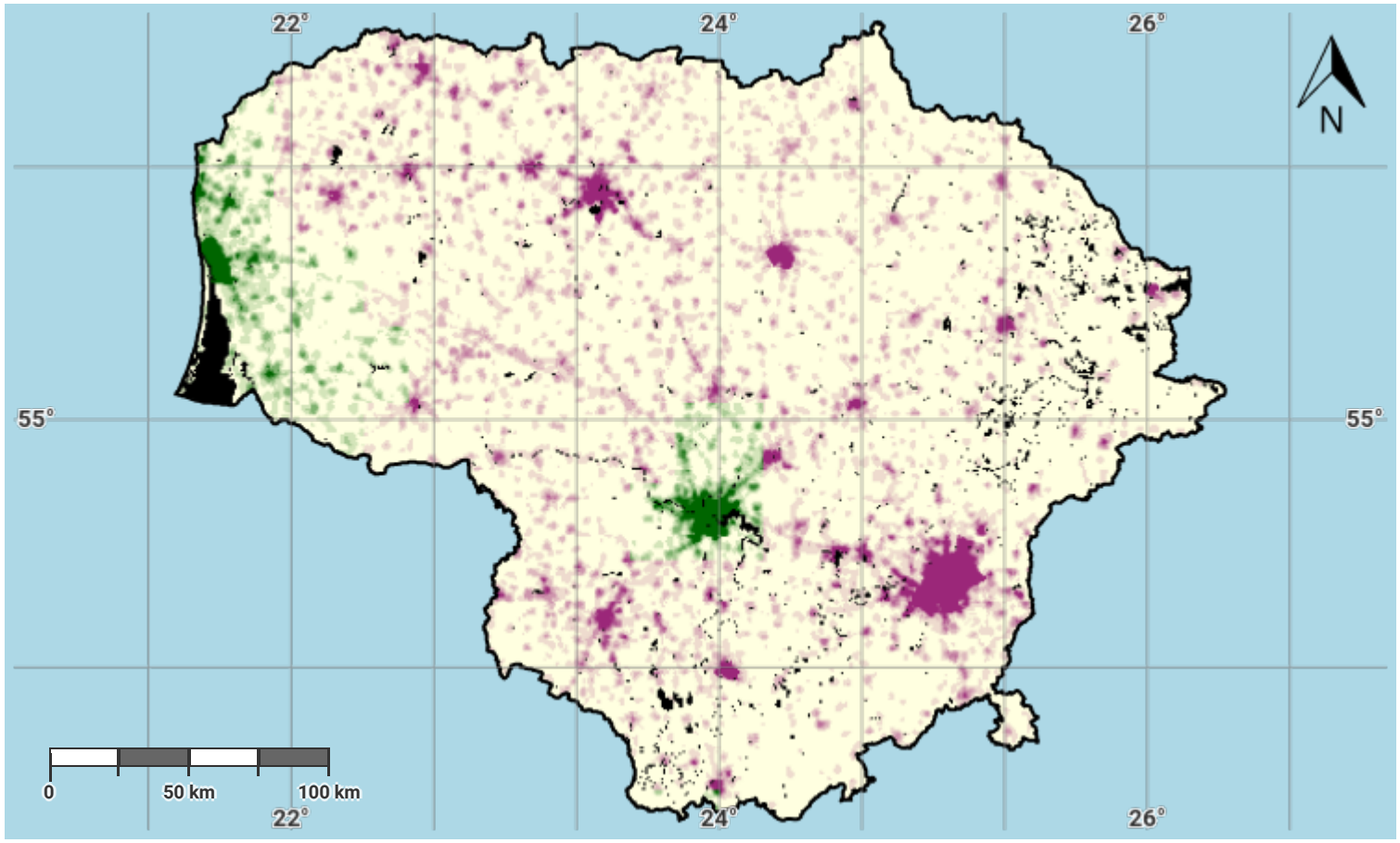
Lithuania – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 60
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 60
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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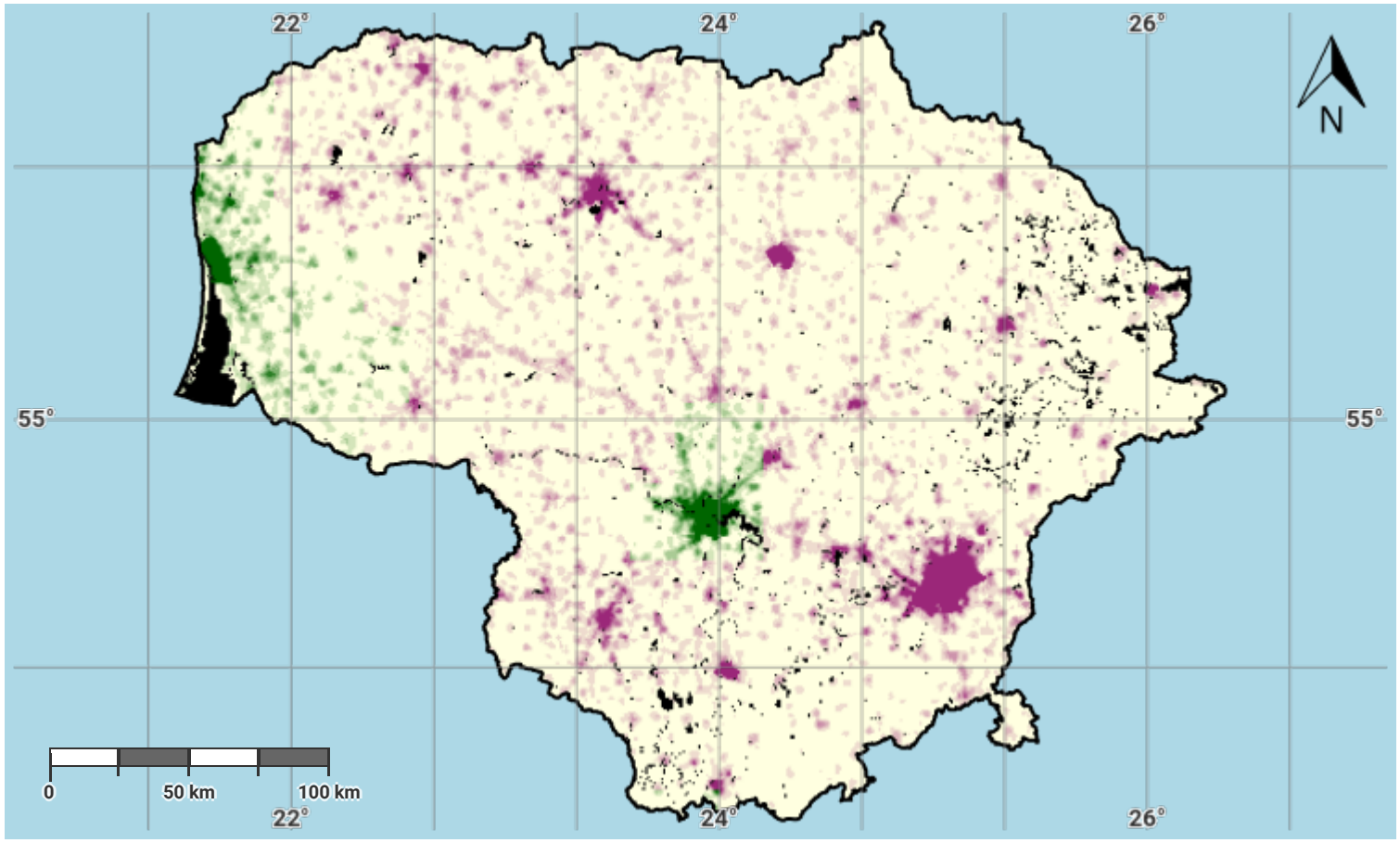
Lithuania – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 60
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 60
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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