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

Report from Latvia

27 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	63 362	1 223	64 585	
2 005	63 371	1 214	64 585	
2 010	63 392	1 193	64 585	
2 015	63 383	1 202	64 585	
2 019	63 383	1 202	64 585	
2 021	63 383	1 202	64 585	
2 022	63 383	1 202	64 585	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Inundation	Grasslands	Wetlands

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	38 635	4 501	18 737	1 237	248	7	1 220	
2001	38 488	4 539	18 824	1 238	267	7	1 223	
2002	38 438	4 544	18 853	1 242	282	7	1 219	
2003	38 322	4 566	18 935	1 246	292	7	1 218	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	38 044	4 645	19 107	1 264	302	7	1 216	
2005	37 972	4 659	19 141	1 267	324	7	1 215	
2006	37 848	4 688	19 222	1 278	330	7	1 212	
2007	37 703	4 731	19 304	1 295	336	7	1 208	
2008	37 540	4 792	19 387	1 314	340	7	1 205	
2009	37 516	4 807	19 393	1 321	342	7	1 200	
2010	37 368	4 864	19 484	1 325	344	7	1 193	
2011	37 170	4 919	19 581	1 367	346	7	1 196	
2012	37 127	4 924	19 605	1 378	348	7	1 196	
2013	37 136	4 919	19 594	1 384	350	7	1 195	
2014	37 336	4 885	19 404	1 400	351	7	1 203	
2015	37 336	4 885	19 403	1 399	352	7	1 203	
2016	37 602	4 842	19 178	1 399	354	7	1 203	
2017	37 609	4 844	19 164	1 402	356	7	1 203	
2018	37 570	4 854	19 178	1 416	357	8	1 202	
2019	37 577	4 865	19 152	1 423	358	8	1 202	
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)	36 803	475	1 128	168	32	0	28	38 634
Grasslands (km²)	70	4 409	22	0	1	0	0	4 502
Croplands (km²)	416	0	18 250	0	67	0	3	18 736
Wetlands (km²)	8	0	0	1 228	1	0	1	1 238
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	248
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Water bodies (km²)	39	1	3	3	3	0	1 170	1 219
Total	37 336	4 885	19 403	1 399	352	7	1 202	

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)
Total	37 576	4 865	19 152	1 423	358	8	1 202	

	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)	37 202	19	83	30	2	0	0	37 336
Grasslands (km²)	72	4 812	0	0	0	0	0	4 884
Croplands (km²)	296	34	19 069	0	4	0	0	19 403
Wetlands (km²)	6	0	0	1 393	0	0	0	1 399
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	352
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 202	1 203
Total	37 576	4 865	19 152	1 423	358	8	1 202	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 880	2 .9
Land area with non-degraded land cover	62 704	97 .1
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	368	0 .6
Land area with stable land cover	64 038	99 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	178	0 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

In Latvia, land and soil degradation is regulated by regulations on the assessment of degraded areas and soil degradation, degradation criteria and their classification (https://likumi.lv/ta/id/324568-noteikumi-par-degradeto-teritoriju-un-augsnes-degradacijas-novertesanu-degradacijas-kriterijiem-un-to-klasifikaciju). In Latvia, degraded areas are included in local government spatial plans. For now, information on degraded areas is incomplete. After the 2021 territorial reform, local governments need to develop new spatial plans by 2025, which will include current information on land degradation

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	2	6 393	971	342	29 090	6
Grasslands	0	290	73	38	4 008	0
Croplands	1	2 071	454	173	15 546	6
Wetlands	1	246	74	25	881	0
Artificial surfaces	3	44	33	13	153	1
Other Lands	0	0	0	1	3	2
Water bodies	0	104	220	105	693	48

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1	538	3 633	13 384	19 152	9
Grasslands	0	103	362	1 539	2 510	1
Croplands	0	714	1 803	5 151	10 731	7
Wetlands	0	46	241	560	406	0
Artificial surfaces	5	17	82	75	145	1
Other Lands	0	0	1	2	2	2
Water bodies	6	72	377	246	427	48

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1 128	0	212	25	6	885
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	475	0	43	6	2	424
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	416	0	22	3	3	388
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	168	0	37	11	5	115

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	741	0	15	60	261	404
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	675	0	12	36	221	407
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	315	0	5	21	106	183
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	167	0	11	33	68	55

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	9 398	14 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	53 952	85 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	14	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	34 139	53 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	27 751	43 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	1 472	2 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	20	0 .0

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	190	178	160	324	230	198	45
2001	191	177	160	323	214	198	44
2002	191	176	159	322	203	198	45
2003	192	176	159	321	196	195	45
2004	193	173	157	317	189	192	45
2005	193	172	157	316	176	192	45
2006	194	171	156	313	173	192	45
2007	195	169	156	309	170	192	45
2008	196	167	155	305	168	189	45
2009	196	167	155	303	167	188	45
2010	197	165	154	302	166	186	45
2011	198	163	153	293	165	186	45
2012	198	163	153	291	164	187	45
2013	198	163	153	289	163	187	45
2014	197	164	155	286	163	187	45
2015	198	164	152	290	155	187	45
2016	196	165	154	290	154	187	45
2017	196	165	154	290	153	185	45
2018	197	165	154	287	153	173	45
2019	197	164	154	285	152	173	45
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	416	175 .1	185 .5	7 284 935	7 715 999	431 064

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	Grasslands	475	157 .0	157 .0	7 455 631	7 455 631	0
Tree-covered areas	Wetlands	168	271 .8	271 .8	4 566 856	4 566 856	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1 128	159 .6	144 .4	17 998 862	16 282 704	-1 716 158

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	296	164 .1	170 .3	4 855 913	5 040 568	184 655
Croplands	Grasslands	34	169 .0	174 .1	574 680	591 966	17 286
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	72	170 .7	170 .7	1 228 849	1 228 849	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	83	183 .4	179 .4	1 522 515	1 489 156	-33 359

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)	622	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded SOC	62 664	98 .9
Land area with no SOC data	77	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	0	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	63 221	99 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	105	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	55	0 .1

General comments

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	10 971	17 .3
Reporting Period	5 526	8 .7
Change in degraded extent	-5445	

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 Latvia, land and soil degradation is regulated by regulations on the assessment of degraded areas and soil degradation, degradation criteria and their classification (https://likumi.lv/ta/id/324568-noteikumi-par-degradeto-teritoriju-un-augsnes-degradacijas-novertesanu-degradacijas-kriterijiem-un-to-klasifikaciju). In Latvia, degraded areas are included in local government territory plans. For now, information on degraded areas is incomplete. After the 2021 territorial reform, local governments need to develop new territory plans by 2025, which will include current information on land degradation

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						

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 hotspot area	0						

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

1. Institutions and governance
2. Science, knowledge and technology
3. Demographic
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
The reconstruction of the Spīķeri block and the Daugava embankment lasted from 2012 to August 2013. In order to organize this area, during the project, three buildings, 43 dilapidated garages were demolished, 6.5 km of electric cables were replaced, 94 lighting poles were installed, a 1.2 km long water pipes was replaced, and a 2.3 km rain drainage system was replaced. During the improvement works, a children's playground is being built, 75 benches and a bench along the 93 m length of the tunnel support wall are installed, and 52 flower pots are installed. Several hundred trees, bushes and flower plants have been planted on the territory of the object. At the stairs and piers on the waterfront, as well as at the pedestrian tunnel, ramps for people with mobility impairments have been built. A bicycle path has been built along the bank of the Daugava.	Maskavas street 6, Riga, Latvia	0 .08	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Total no. of brightpots		3				
Total brightspot area		0 .38				

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

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
Gypsum factory in Ķipsala is one of the most successful examples of how it is possible to effectively transform industrial building and territory, adapting it to a new function.	Ballast dam 72, Riga, Latvia	0 .01	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Regeneration of degraded industrial areas in the territories of Daugavpils city and Ilūkstes region	Daugavpils city	0 .29		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions	
Total no. of brightpots		3				
Total brightspot area		0 .38				

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

1. Economic and financial instruments
2. Integrated landscape planning
3. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
4. Legal and regulatory instruments
5. Social and cultural instruments
6. Protected areas
7. Institutional and policy reform
8. Climate change adaptation planning
9.
10.

General comments

More about brightspots - https://www.esfondi.lv/es-fondu-projektu-mekletajs?form_name=projects-search-form&order_field=&order_dir=&ProjektaNosaukums=&ProjektaNumurs=5.6.2&EsFonds=Visi%20fondi&IesniedzejaNosaukums=&pSamNosaukums=&ProjektaStatuss=Visi%20projekti&IstenosanasVietasAdrese=&IstenosanasVietasRegions=Visa%20Latvija&IntervencesKategorijasNosaukums=&page=1

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
				☐ 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) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon

General comments

https://www.esfondi.lv/es-fondu-projektu-mekletajs?form_name=projects-search-form&order_field=&order_dir=&ProjektaNosaukums=&ProjektaNumurs=5.6.2&EsFonds=Visi%20fondi&IesniedzejaNosaukums=&pSamNosaukums=&ProjektaStatuss=Visi%20projekti&IstenosanasVietasAdrese=&IstenosanasVietasRegions=Visa%20Latvija&IntervencesKategorijasNosaukums=&page=1

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	2.4
2 005	2.3
2 006	1.5
2 007	0.6
2 008	1.2
2 009	1.7
2 010	19.0
2 011	19.2
2 012	19.4
2 013	21.2
2 014	22.5
2 015	21.8
2 016	22.1
2 017	23.3
2 018	22.9
2 019	21.6
2 020	23.4

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	https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__POP__NN__NNR/NNR150/table/tableViewLayout1/

General comments

In 2020, 439 thousand or 23.4% of the population in Latvia were at risk of poverty1 - by 1.8 percentage points more than in 2019, according to the data of the population survey conducted by the Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) in 2021. The disposable income of this population was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. https://data.stat.gov.lv/pxweb/lv/OSP_PUB/START__POP__NN__NNR/NNR150/table/tableViewLayout1/

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			93
2001			93
2002			93
2003			93
2004			93
2005			93
2006			75
2007			69
2008			76
2009			76
2010			65
2011			70
2012			79
2013			81
2014			83
2015			81
2016			85
2017			81
2018			87
2019			87
2020			89

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Since 2010, the proportion of the population whose supplied water corresponds to all has been increasing safety and quality requirements, and in 2021 the mentioned indicator has reached the highest level so far level 90%.

General comments

More about drinking water quality and monitoring - https://www.vi.gov.lv/sites/vi/files/media_file/2021_udens_parskats.pdf page 8.

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	459786	25 .2	250201	25 .1	209585	25 .3
Reporting period	244642	12 .1	133122	12 .0	111520	12 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Drinking water is controlled by several indicators characterizing its quality and safety. They can divided into four groups: microbiological indicators, chemical indicators, control indicators and radioactive substances indicators. Microbiological indicators are the main indicators of the microbiological quality of drinking water indicators – E. coli and enterococci, their presence in water indicates possible fecal contamination getting into drinking water. To guarantee the quality and safety of drinking water, it must not contain this microbiological organism. Chemical indicators are substances with a potential impact on human health in drinking water should not be in a concentration that causes acute health problems. In the group of chemical indicators include compounds of several chemical elements (such as arsenic, nickel, and lead), among others inorganic and organic substances (e.g. cyanides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, nitrates and nitrites). The effect of chemical substances depends on the level of exceeding their permissible concentrations, duration of exposure and the way they affect the human body. Indicator values are based on the assumption that water is taken throughout life and that each person takes in an average of two liters of drinking water per day. Control indicators are indicators that do not pose a direct threat to human health, but can affect the organoleptic properties of water (taste, smell, turbidity or color) and thereby affecting whether the water will be acceptable to the consumer. Control indicators indicate the quality of water at its source, and also characterizes the processes created during water treatment and water supply distribution networks changes. If excesses are observed for this group of indicators, the water supply owner has a situation should be investigated in more detail and corrective measures should be taken. Indicators of radioactive substances - radon, tritium and indicative dose indicate a radioactive element and the level of ionizing radiation they produce in drinking water. When detecting excesses, it must be ensured action to protect the health of the population.

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	38 689	9 971	833	0	15 092
2001	1 260	0	0	0	63 326
2002	26 201	15 021	9 607	11 631	2 126
2003	35 219	6 553	5 554	427	16 832
2004	18 479	2 736	0	0	43 370
2005	40 031	15 363	301	0	8 890
2006	9 544	14 612	14 504	25 924	0
2007	3 636	0	0	0	60 949
2008	13 295	2 356	0	0	48 934
2009	6 068	0	0	0	58 517
2010	0	0	0	0	64 585
2011	29 281	7 034	2 070	0	26 200
2012	3 777	0	0	0	60 808
2013	35 663	14 297	12 976	1 282	369
2014	15 028	3 076	1 268	0	45 214
2015	27 249	33 326	3 011	999	0
2016	6 397	1 652	3 649	4 969	47 918
2017	6 383	307	358	5 247	52 290
2018	2 270	6 843	7 795	47 677	0
2019	6 639	7 811	5 443	41 661	3 032
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	49 493	78 .1
2001	1 260	2 .0
2002	62 459	98 .6
2003	47 753	75 .4
2004	21 215	33 .5
2005	55 695	87 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	62 268	98 .3
2007	3 636	5 .7
2008	15 651	24 .7
2009	6 068	9 .6
2010	0	0 .0
2011	38 385	60 .6
2012	3 777	6 .0
2013	62 026	97 .9
2014	19 371	30 .6
2015	62 026	97 .9
2016	16 667	26 .3
2017	12 296	19 .4
2018	61 806	97 .5
2019	61 554	97 .1
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

https://www4.meteo.lv/klimatariks/files/Zinojums_SPI.pdf

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	144171	11.0	857531	65.3	280767	21.4	30764	2.3	0	0.0	1 169 062	89.0
2001	1316960	97.6	32865	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32 865	2.4
2002	19981	1.4	889077	64.4	278269	20.1	72944	5.3	120735	8.7	1 361 025	98.6
2003	205072	14.4	1060779	74.7	97645	6.9	53330	3.8	4157	0.3	1 215 911	85.6
2004	431518	30.1	965345	67.3	37528	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 002 873	69.9
2005	624161	42.1	741971	50.0	114139	7.7	3067	0.2	0	0.0	859 177	57.9
2006	0	0.0	172272	11.4	247822	16.4	609629	40.5	477138	31.7	1 506 861	100.0
2007	1532599	99.3	10343	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10 343	0.7
2008	661974	42.0	809308	51.3	105453	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	914 761	58.0
2009	972140	60.6	632345	39.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	632 345	39.4
2010	1648225	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	636595	38.0	882492	52.7	43053	2.6	111872	6.7	0	0.0	1 037 417	62.0
2012	1652369	99.0	15899	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15 899	1.0
2013	4062	0.2	1467954	86.4	78166	4.6	109379	6.4	39340	2.3	1 694 839	99.8
2014	1457772	83.2	237312	13.5	45221	2.6	11364	0.6	0	0.0	293 897	16.8
2015	0	0.0	379922	21.5	483737	27.4	182622	10.3	718241	40.7	1 764 522	100.0
2016	1618285	88.7	70903	3.9	58420	3.2	18940	1.0	58762	3.2	207 025	11.3
2017	954140	51.3	833080	44.8	8515	0.5	1622	0.1	63381	3.4	906 598	48.7
2018	0	0.0	6660	0.3	237862	12.5	96775	5.1	1566608	82.1	1 907 905	100.0
2019	10639	0.5	89183	4.6	243350	12.5	60617	3.1	1545101	79.3	1 938 251	99.5
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	78559	11.0	465635	65.3	152378	21.4	16656	2.3	0	0.0	634 669	89.0

	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	715649	97.6	17831	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17 831	2 .4
2002	10962	1 .5	483127	64.3	151841	20.2	39889	5.3	66011	8.8	740 868	98.5
2003	111962	14.5	576551	74.5	53473	6.9	29380	3.8	2271	0.3	661 675	85.5
2004	237249	30.3	524207	67.0	20466	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	544 673	69.7
2005	338319	41.8	405690	50.2	62803	7.8	1716	0.2	0	0.0	470 209	58.2
2006	0	0 .0	93856	11.4	135253	16.5	331047	40.3	261136	31.8	821 292	100.0
2007	834999	99.3	5773	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5 773	0 .7
2008	362907	42.3	438658	51.1	57260	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	495 918	57.7
2009	531911	60.8	342855	39.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	342 855	39.2
2010	901486	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0 .0
2011	349427	38.1	482076	52.6	23928	2.6	61012	6.7	0	0.0	567 016	61.9
2012	904251	99.0	8882	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8 882	1 .0
2013	2241	0 .2	801391	86.3	43579	4.7	60329	6.5	21467	2.3	926 766	99.8
2014	796049	83.2	130299	13.6	24647	2.6	6258	0.7	0	0.0	161 204	16.8
2015	0	0 .0	208541	21.6	266798	27.7	99680	10.3	388858	40.3	963 877	100.0
2016	881672	88.6	39192	3.9	31844	3.2	10603	1.1	32116	3.2	113 755	11.4
2017	524164	51.6	451970	44.5	4701	0.5	906	0.1	34785	3.4	492 362	48.4
2018	0	0 .0	3858	0.4	129901	12.5	53280	5.1	856181	82.1	1 043 220	100.0
2019	6163	0 .6	49354	4.6	133214	12.5	33900	3.2	845885	79.2	1 062 353	99.4
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	65612	10.9	391896	65.3	128389	21.4	14108	2.4	0	0.0	534 393	89.1
2001	601311	97.6	15034	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15 034	2 .4
2002	9019	1 .4	405950	64.5	126428	20.1	33055	5.3	54724	8.7	620 157	98.6
2003	93110	14.4	484228	74.8	44172	6.8	23950	3.7	1886	0.3	554 236	85.6
2004	194269	29.8	441138	67.6	17062	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	458 200	70.2
2005	285842	42.4	336281	49.8	51336	7.6	1351	0.2	0	0.0	388 968	57.6

	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	0	0 .0	78416	11 .4	112569	16 .4	278582	40 .6	216002	31 .5	685 569	100 .0
2007	697600	99 .3	4570	0 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	4 570	0 .7
2008	299067	41 .7	370650	51 .6	48193	6 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	418 843	58 .3
2009	440229	60 .3	289490	39 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	289 490	39 .7
2010	746739	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2011	287168	37 .9	400416	52 .9	19125	2 .5	50860	6 .7	0	0 .0	470 401	62 .1
2012	748118	99 .1	7017	0 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	7 017	0 .9
2013	1821	0 .2	666563	86 .6	34587	4 .5	49050	6 .4	17873	2 .3	768 073	99 .8
2014	661723	83 .3	107013	13 .5	20574	2 .6	5106	0 .6	0	0 .0	132 693	16 .7
2015	0	0 .0	171381	21 .4	216939	27 .1	82942	10 .4	329383	41 .1	800 645	100 .0
2016	736613	88 .8	31711	3 .8	26576	3 .2	8337	1 .0	26646	3 .2	93 270	11 .2
2017	429976	50 .9	381110	45 .1	3814	0 .5	716	0 .1	28596	3 .4	414 236	49 .1
2018	0	0 .0	2802	0 .3	107961	12 .5	43495	5 .0	710427	82 .2	864 685	100 .0
2019	4476	0 .5	39829	4 .5	110136	12 .5	26717	3 .0	699216	79 .4	875 898	99 .5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

https://www4.meteo.lv/klimatariks/files/Zinojums_SPI.pdf

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 .43		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments
SO3-3 (country DVI)	Decreasing	Looking at the annual SPI changes, it can be seen that after 1990, more wet periods are observed than dry years (with some exceptions, such as 2018). Increasing rainfall the amount trend is consistent with overall projections of future precipitation increases (IPCC 2014).

General comments

The STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI) is used in Latvia SPI which is a relatively simple climatic index of extreme dryness and humidity for classification. Its biggest advantage is the adaptability of its calculation to the required needs. The index can be used to classify different droughts, both long-term and short-term, and it also shows extreme rainfall events. Local climatic conditions are taken

into account in SPI calculation conditions, and in contrast to several other indices, the SPI can also be used in geographically different places for comparison of rainfall extremes. The SPI is calculated using only rainfall data.

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 .98913	0 .98904	0 .98948	
2001	0 .98909	0 .989	0 .9893	
2002	0 .98904	0 .98896	0 .98913	
2003	0 .989	0 .98891	0 .98909	
2004	0 .98896	0 .98887	0 .98904	
2005	0 .98891	0 .98883	0 .989	
2006	0 .98887	0 .98878	0 .98896	
2007	0 .98883	0 .98878	0 .98891	
2008	0 .98882	0 .98878	0 .98887	
2009	0 .98882	0 .98878	0 .98884	
2010	0 .98882	0 .98878	0 .98886	
2011	0 .98882	0 .98878	0 .98886	
2012	0 .98882	0 .9887	0 .98886	
2013	0 .98878	0 .98861	0 .98886	
2014	0 .9887	0 .98853	0 .98886	
2015	0 .98861	0 .98853	0 .98878	
2016	0 .98853	0 .98853	0 .9887	
2017	0 .98853	0 .98853	0 .98861	
2018	0 .98853	0 .98853	0 .98853	
2019	0 .98853	0 .98853	0 .98853	
2020	0 .98853	0 .98853	0 .98853	

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	59.39	59 .39	59 .39	
2001	59.39	59 .39	59 .39	
2002	64.13	64 .13	64 .13	
2003	64.18	64 .18	64 .18	
2004	90.97	90 .97	90 .97	
2005	90.97	90 .97	90 .97	
2006	90.97	90 .97	90 .97	
2007	90.97	90 .97	90 .97	
2008	92.16	92 .16	92 .16	
2009	92.48	92 .48	92 .48	
2010	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2011	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2012	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2013	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2014	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2015	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2016	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2017	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2018	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2019	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	
2020	97.24	97 .24	97 .24	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
No Change	

General comments

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 ∾

Regulatory acts in Latvia determines that the municipality has the obligation and the ability to determine a specific territory as degraded using the classification of Latvian Degraded Territories and degradation assessment criteria. It is planned that along with the legal framework, sustainable land use will be promoted, as degraded areas and soil degradation will be identified and their cleaning or revitalization will be promoted at the local and national level.

Municipalities are already currently carrying out the determination of degraded areas. This is done to address various issues, such as setting increased real estate tax rates, setting incentives for renting real estate or land, investing European Union funds for recultivation of degraded areas and business promotion. The draft regulations introduce uniform evaluation criteria for brownfield sites and soil degradation. Taking into account the above, the draft Regulations introduce a unified procedure in the country for the classification of degraded areas and soil degradation, without imposing additional obligations on local governments.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 3 968	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 3 968	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 3 968	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 3 968	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:		15 872	0
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

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

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	No additional funds were used for reporting

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

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:

Latvia has very actively used the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of November 10, 2015 No. 645 "Revitalization of territories by regenerating degraded areas in accordance with the integrated development programs of municipalities" of specific support objective 5.6.2 of the action program "Growth and employment" and 13.1.3.3 of specific support objective 13.1.3 "Recovery measures in the field of environment and regional development". implementation rules of the measure "Revitalization of Territories for Promotion of Entrepreneurship in Local Governments". https://likumi.lv/ta/id/278254, the proposed funding for the rehabilitation of degraded areas.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Establishing uniform criteria for degraded areas is a prerequisite to be able to assess the potential of various degradation possibilities and determine the requirements or restrictions necessary for their use, to create favorable conditions for business development and attracting investments, including European Union funds, to these sites. This would make it possible to develop conditions for ensuring environmental quality, preventing environmental risks, preserving natural and cultural heritage, landscape and biological diversity, as well as increasing the quality of the cultural landscape and settlements.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

The purpose of the implementation of unified criteria for degraded areas and soil degradation and their classification, as well as the procedure for determining and evaluating it, is to provide unified and systematized information on degraded territories at both the state and local government levels. Currently, there is no complete information in the country on the extent of degraded territories, as well as on the area of such territories at the municipal level in full. In certain municipalities, for example, in the city of Riga, such information is collected, but since not all information is collected in the country according to uniform criteria for the classification of degraded areas and their assessment, this information is not comparable, for example, with other municipalities and the country as a whole.

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

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

Currently, spatial planning in Latvia is implemented at the national, regional and local municipal levels. Spatial planning is an important means of territorial management, which links the use of land in a specific territory with the development priorities. The task of spatial planning is to ensure efficient use of the territory, which promotes both the economic development of the planned territory and the creation of a quality living environment for each individual and society as a whole. The development planning process also includes the identification of the current situation, including the identification of the situation of degraded areas.

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

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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)

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Synergies:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

◉ Yes
○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

○ Yes
◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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.

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

Please elaborate

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

How do you define “affected areas”?

soil degradation - changes which have occurred or are taking place under the impact of natural processes or human activities and due to which the possibility of using soil in implementation of economic, environmental protection, and cultural functions is decreasing; degraded territory - a territory with a destroyed or damaged upper layer of ground or an abandoned territory of construction, extraction of mineral resources, economic or military activities; land degradation - reduction or disappearance of land and of economic or ecological value of the resources related thereto as a result of action or failure to act of a human being or as a result of natural processes. In Latvia, land and soil degradation is regulated by regulations on the assessment of degraded areas and soil degradation, degradation criteria and their classification (https://likumi.lv/ta/id/324568-noteikumi-par-degradeto-teritoriju-un-augsnes-degradacijas-novertesanu-degradacijas-kriterijiem-un-to-klasifikaciju). Criteria of degraded areas: Degraded building area; Abandoned mineral mining site; Disposing of waste in places not intended for it; Spread of invasive plants; Degraded wasteland.

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

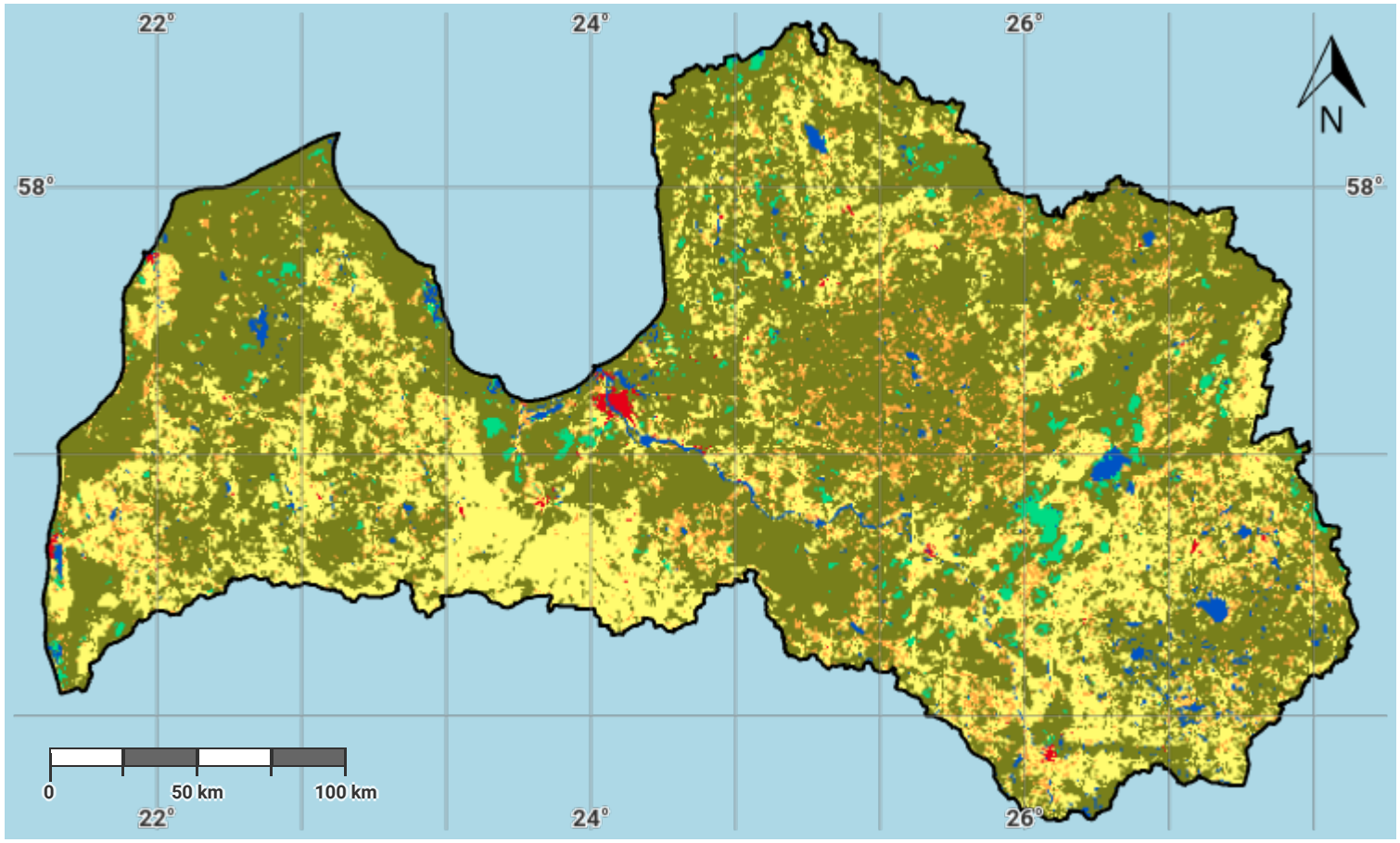
SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

Latvia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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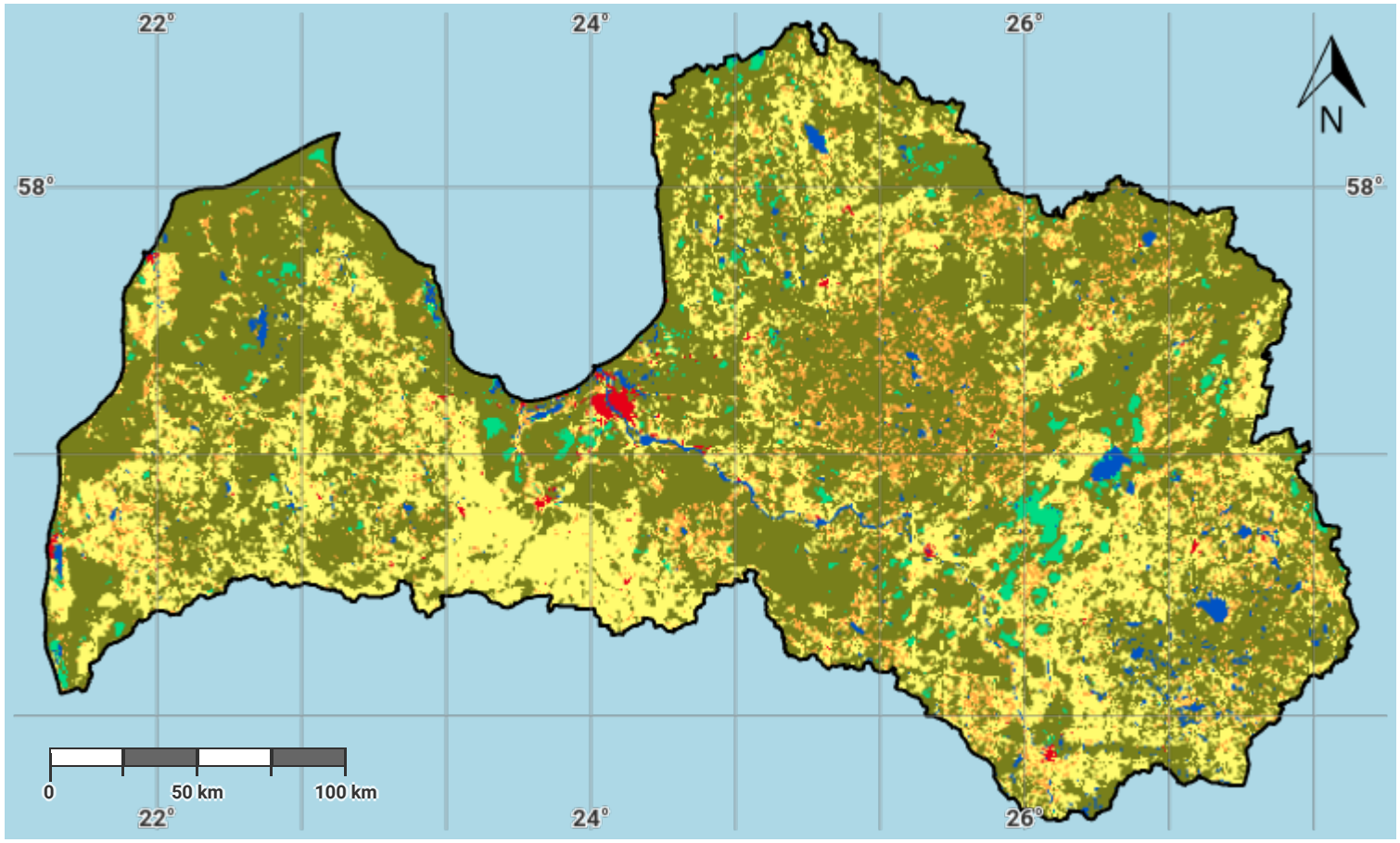
Latvia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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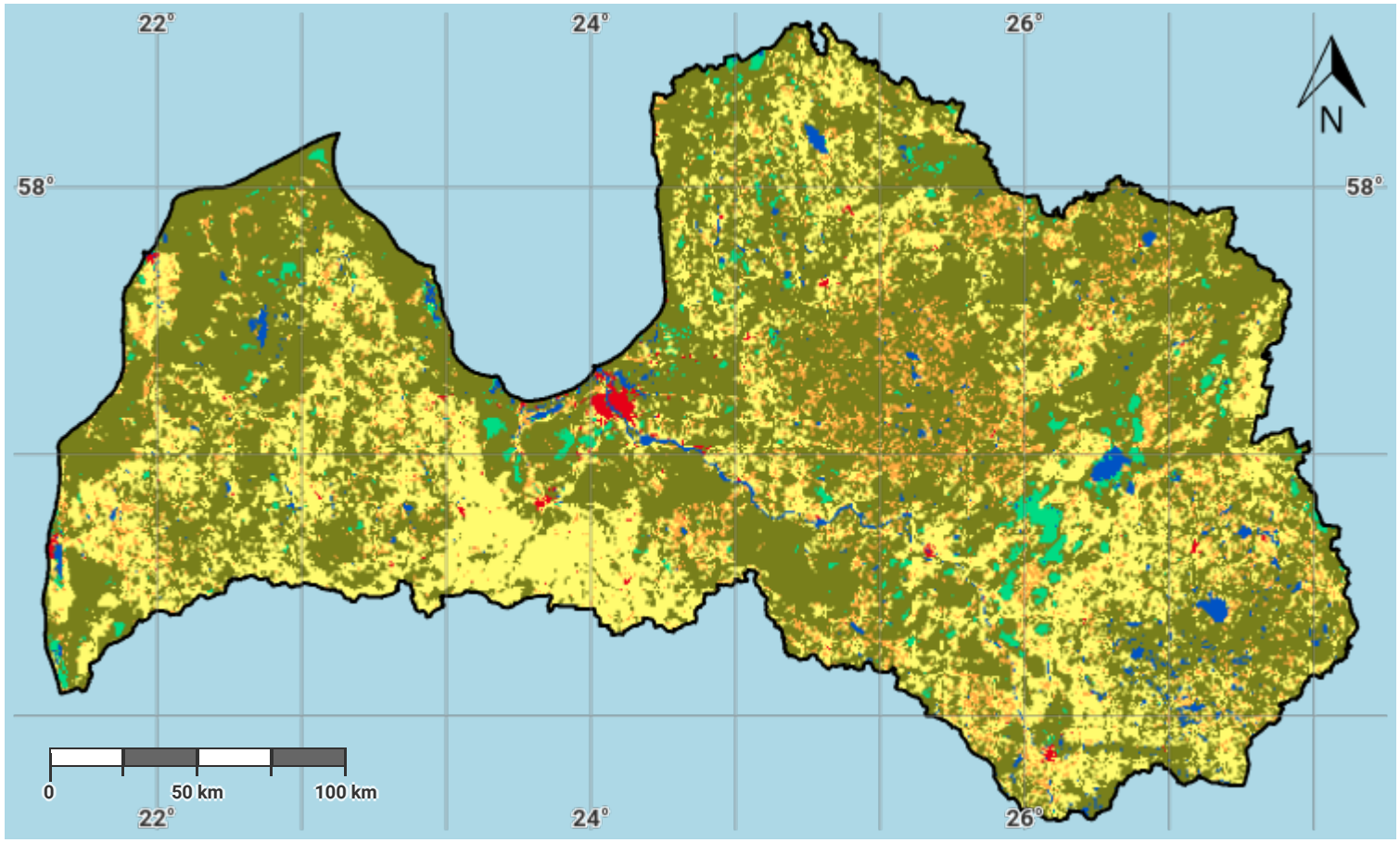
Latvia – SO1-1.M3

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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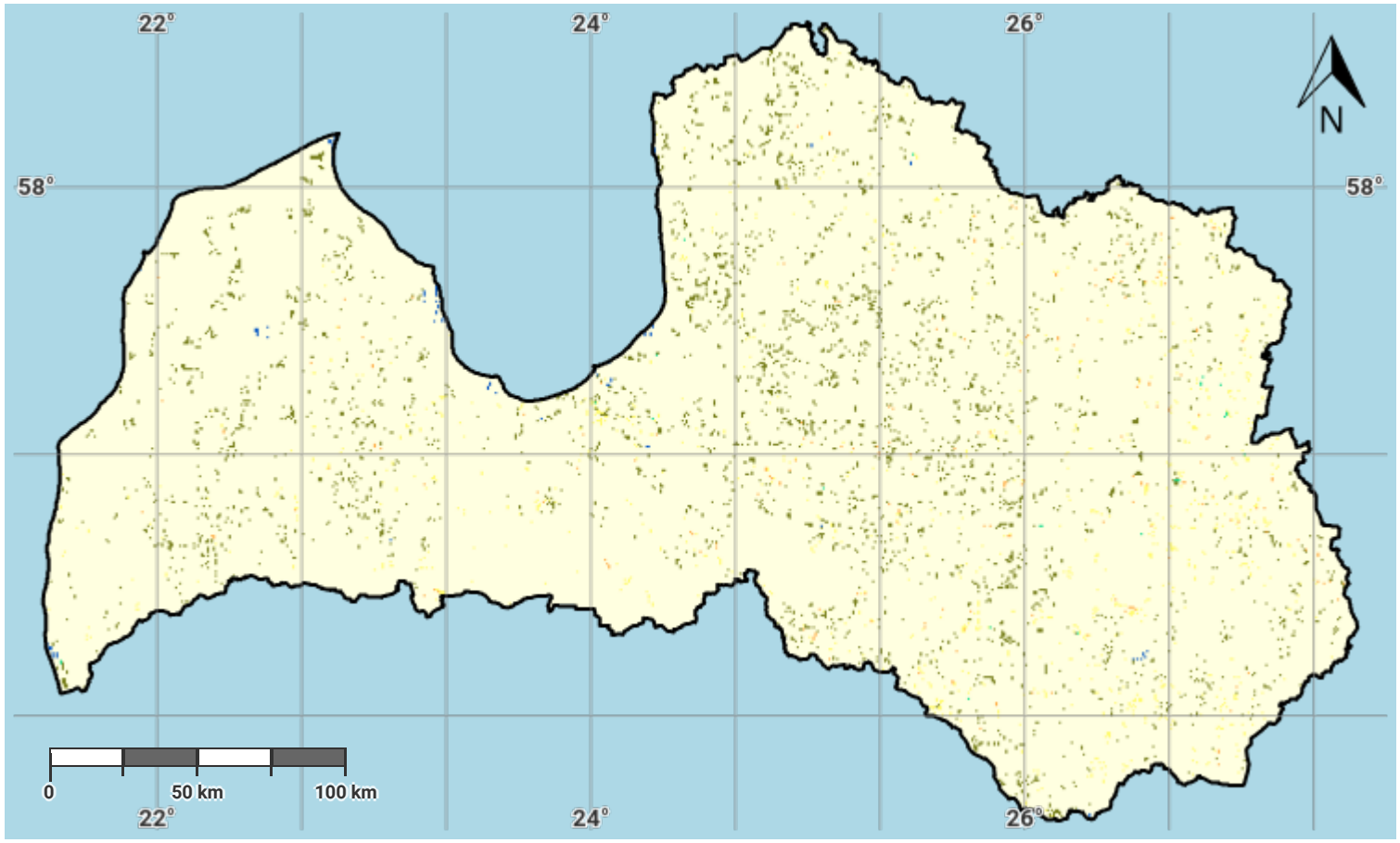
Latvia – SO1-1.M4

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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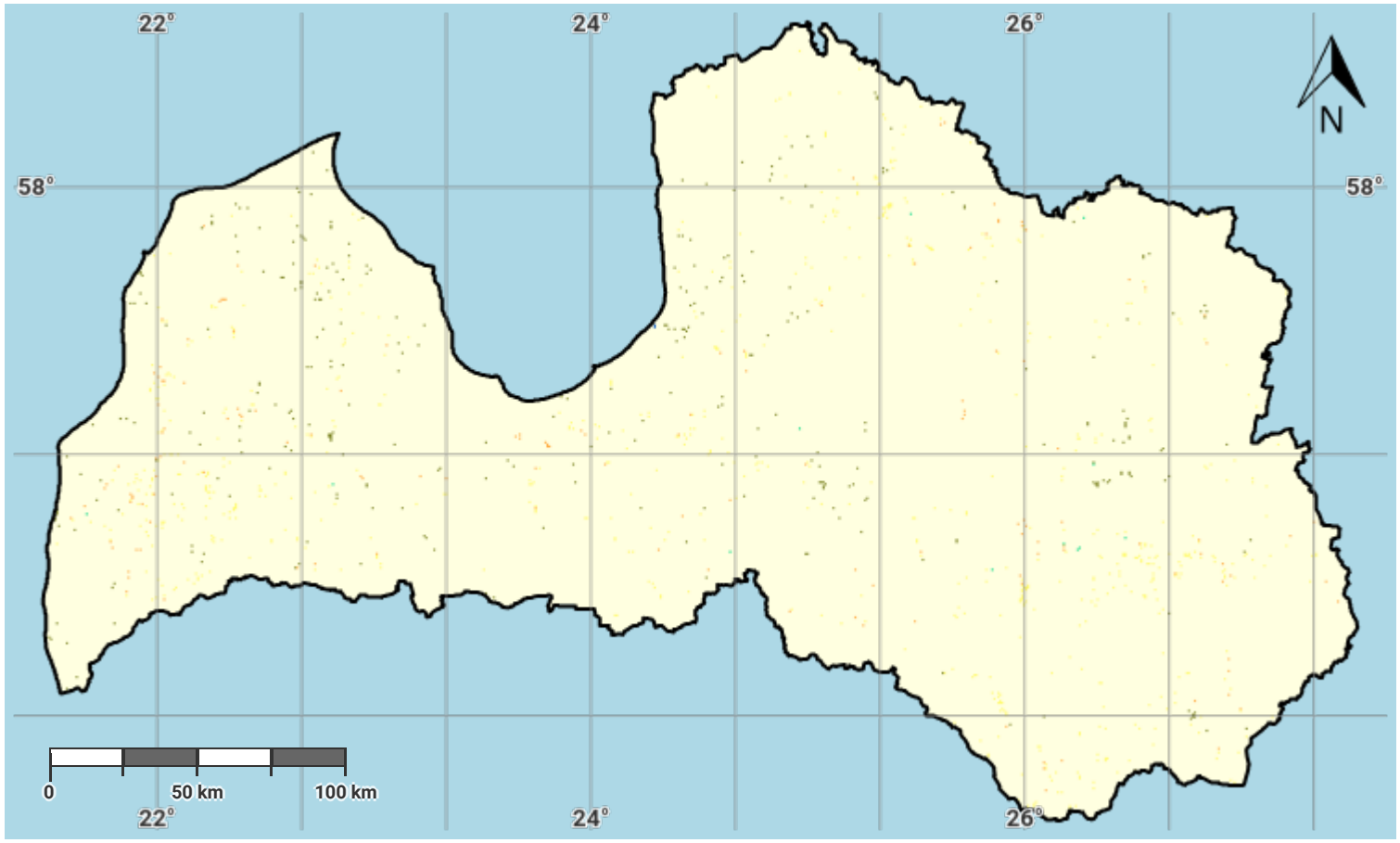
Latvia – SO1-1.M5

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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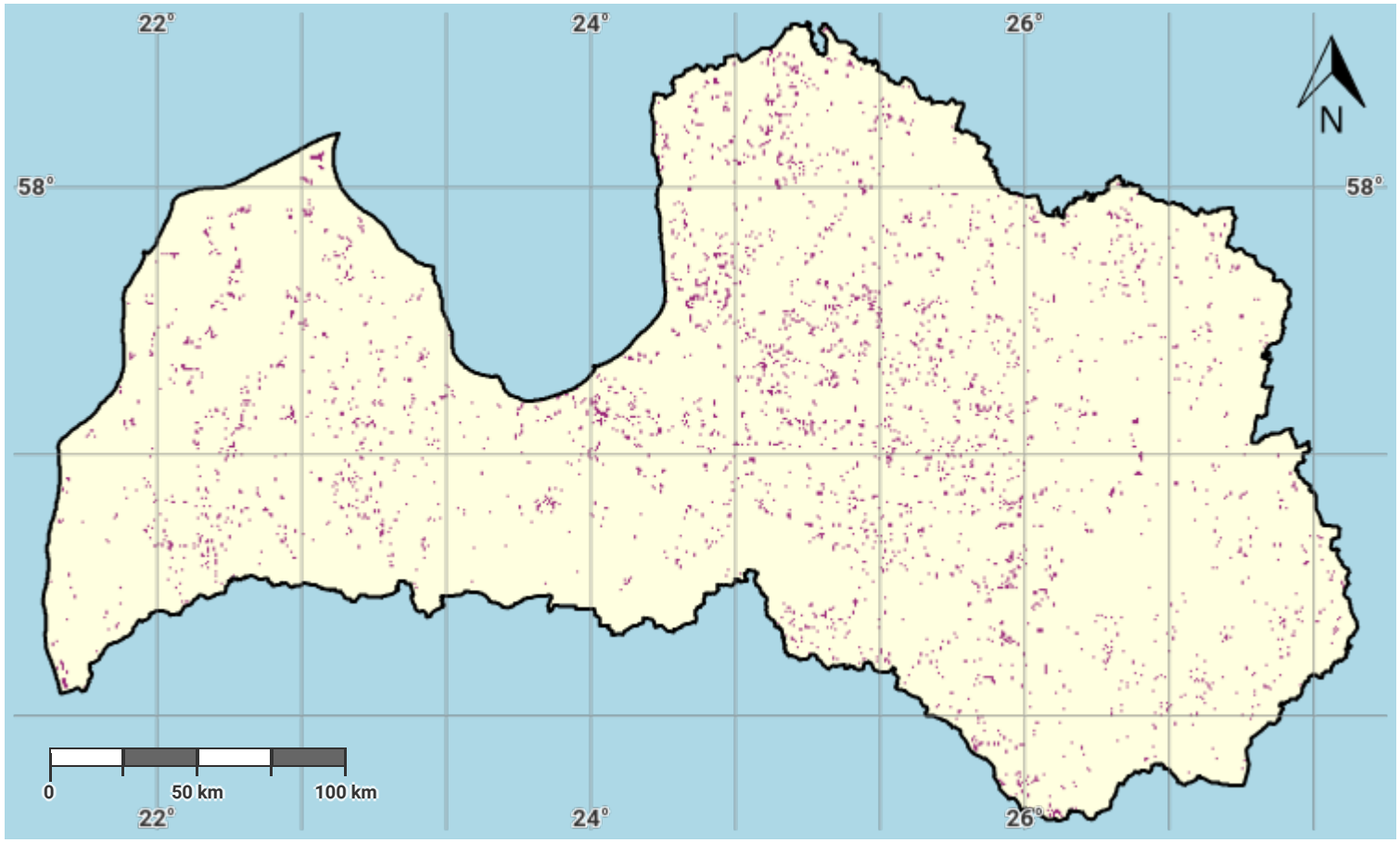
Latvia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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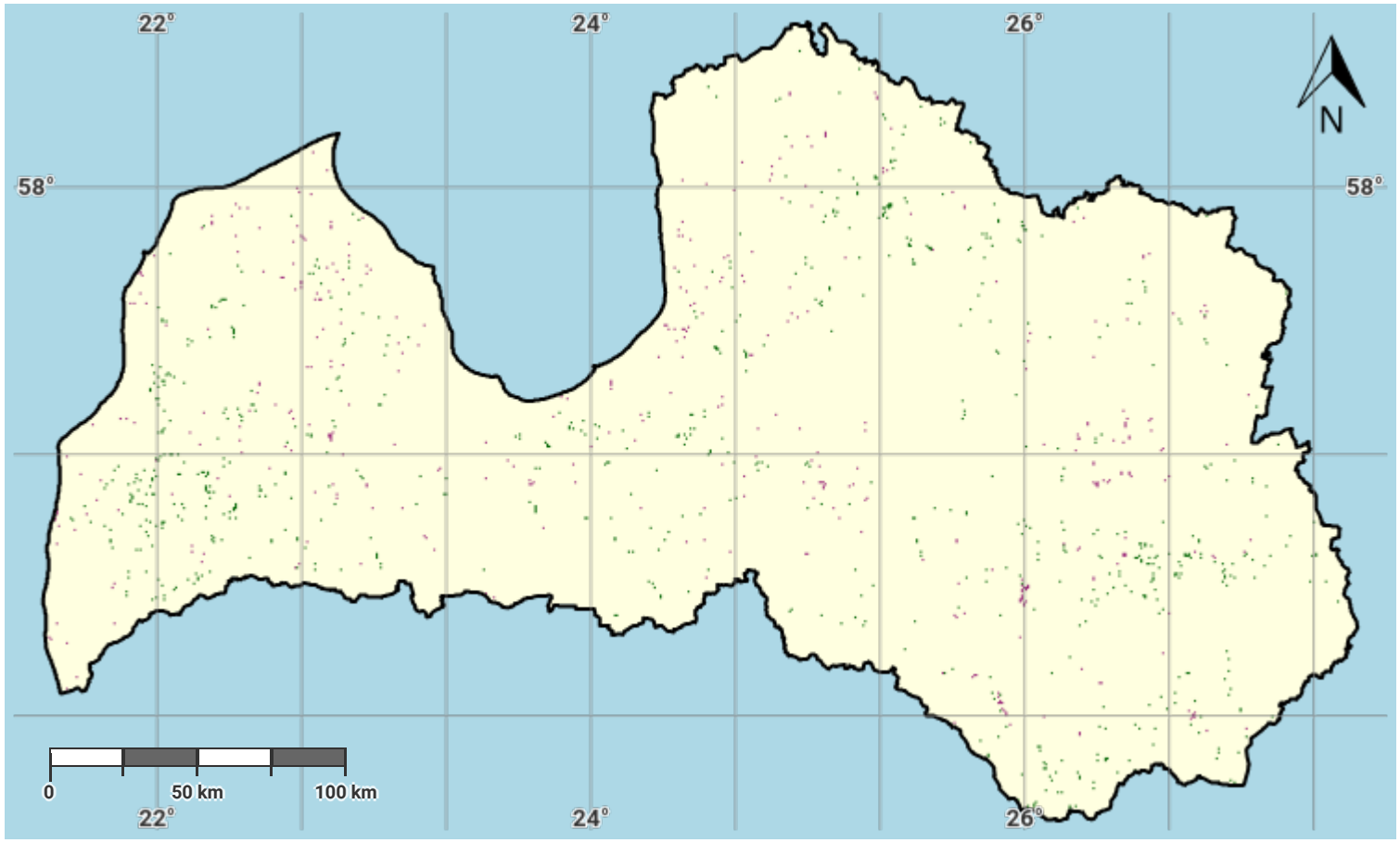
Latvia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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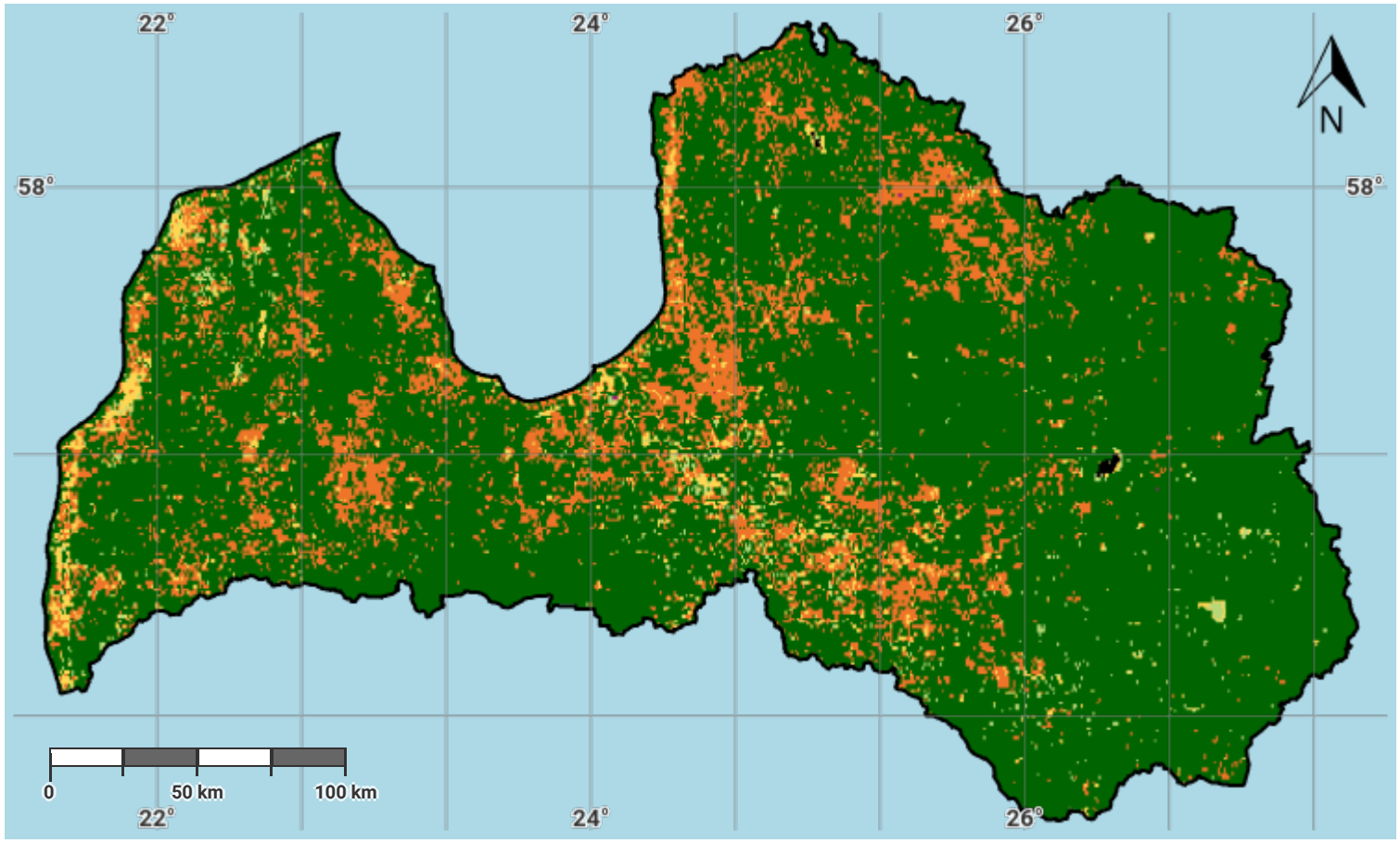
Latvia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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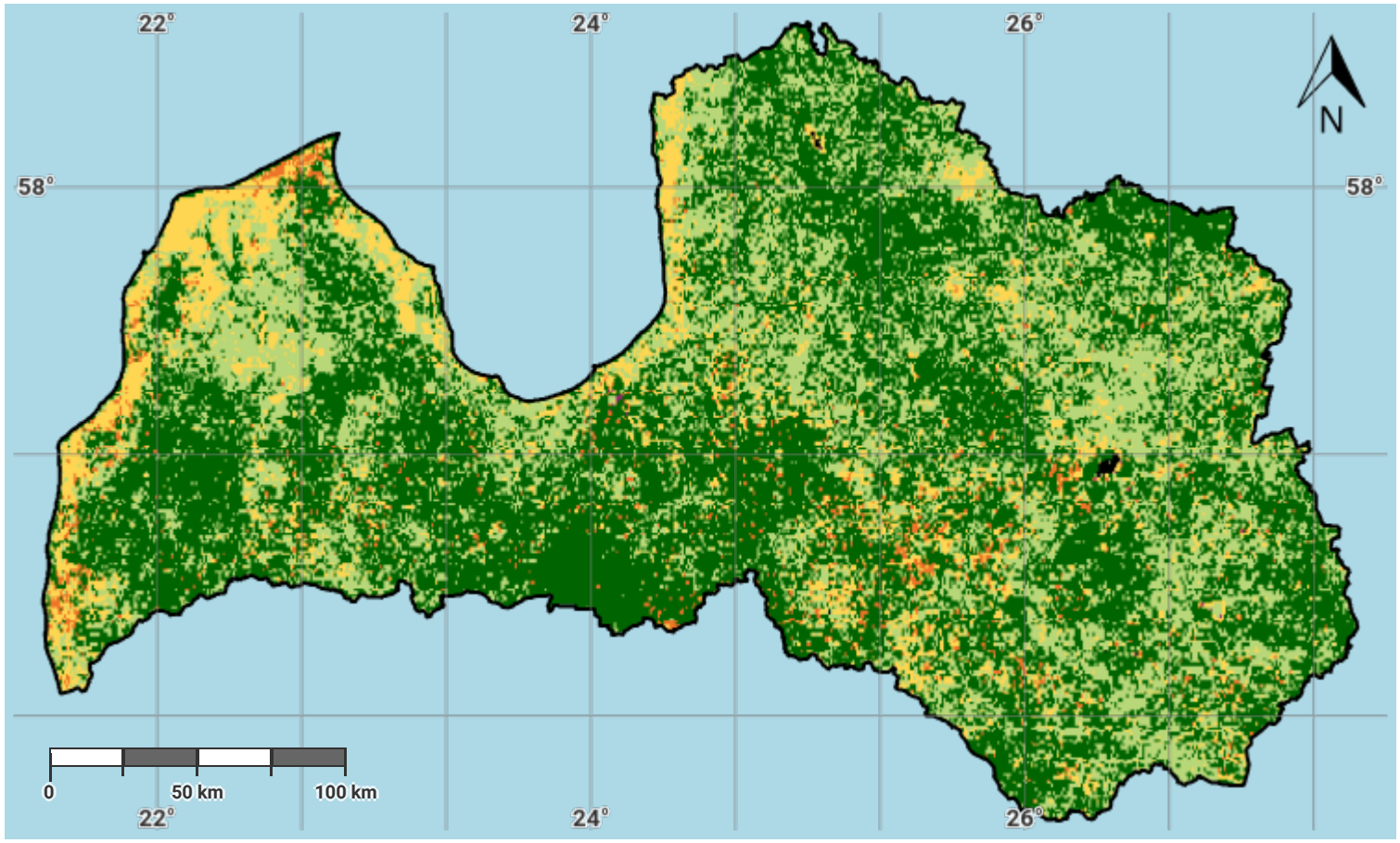
Latvia – SO1-2.M2

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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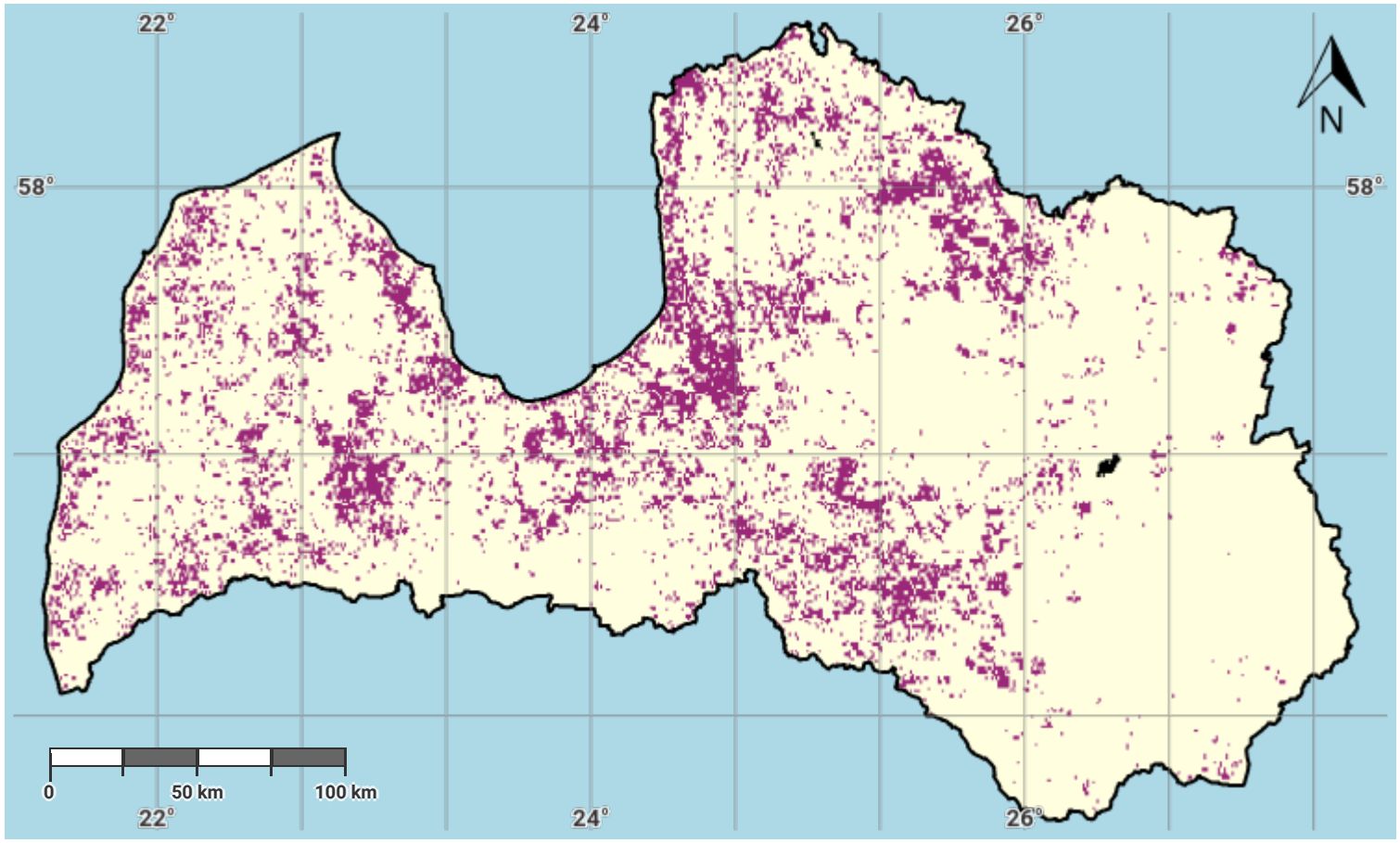
Latvia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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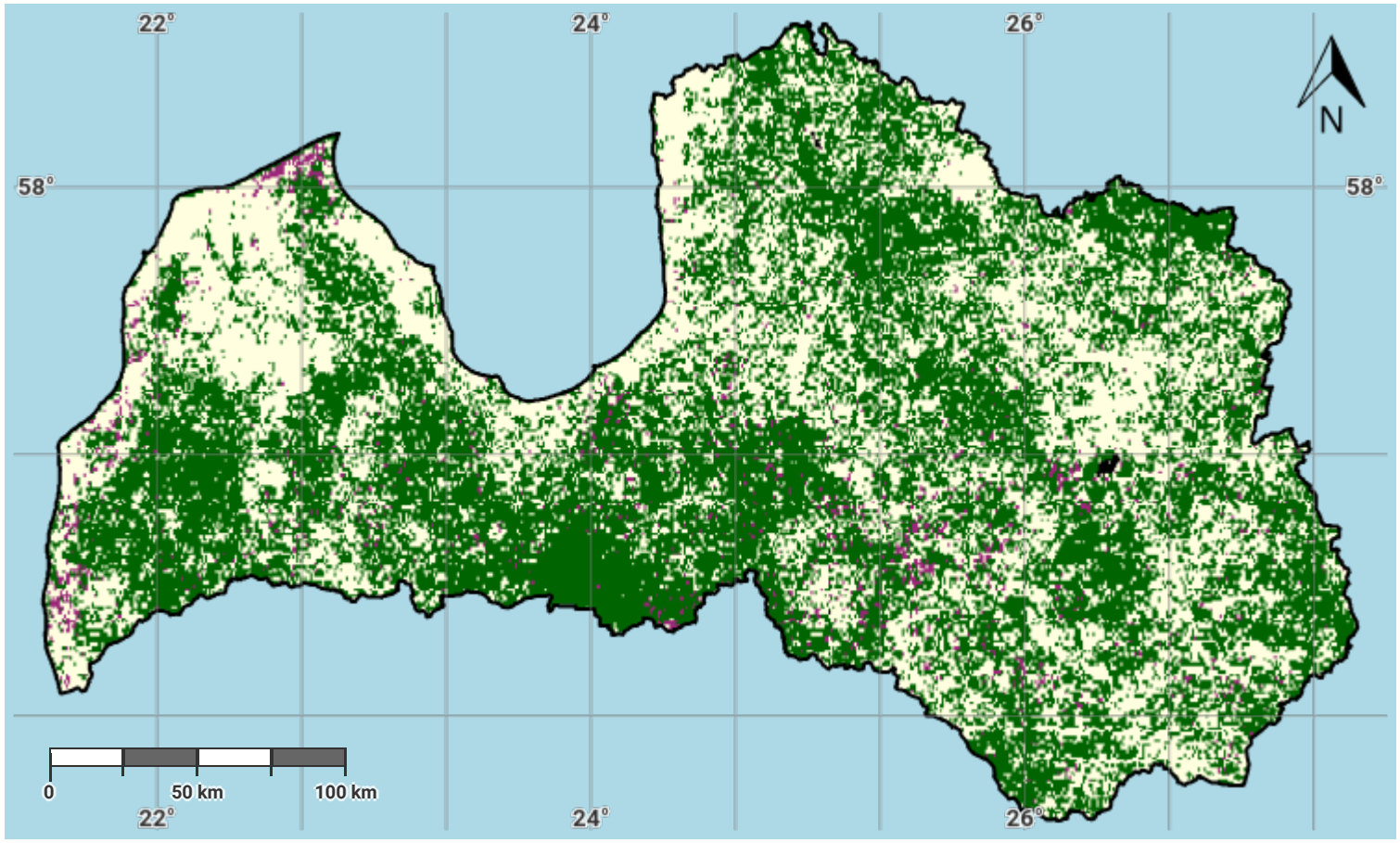
Latvia – SO1-2.M4

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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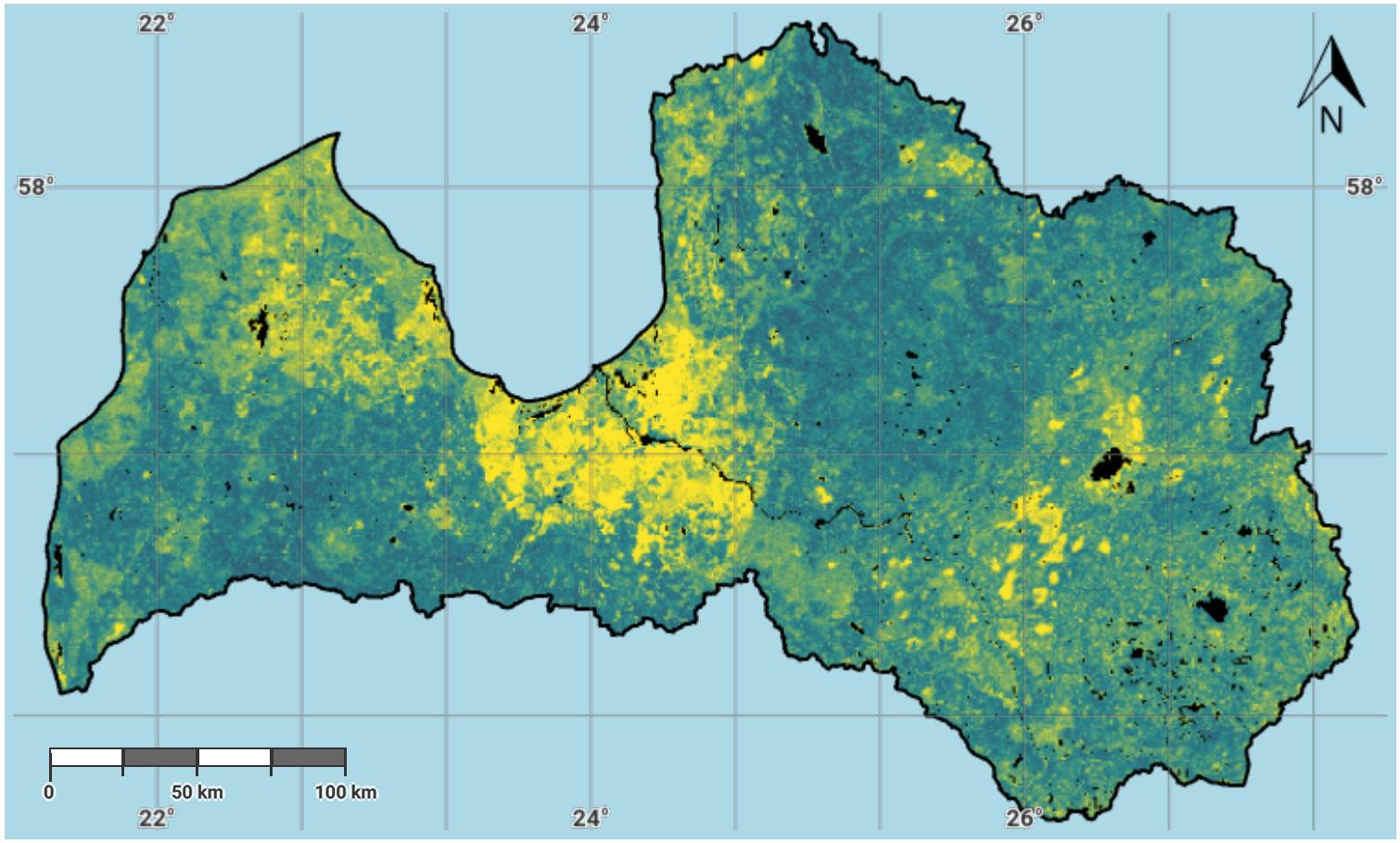
Latvia – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 156.0 t/ha
- 156.0 - 312.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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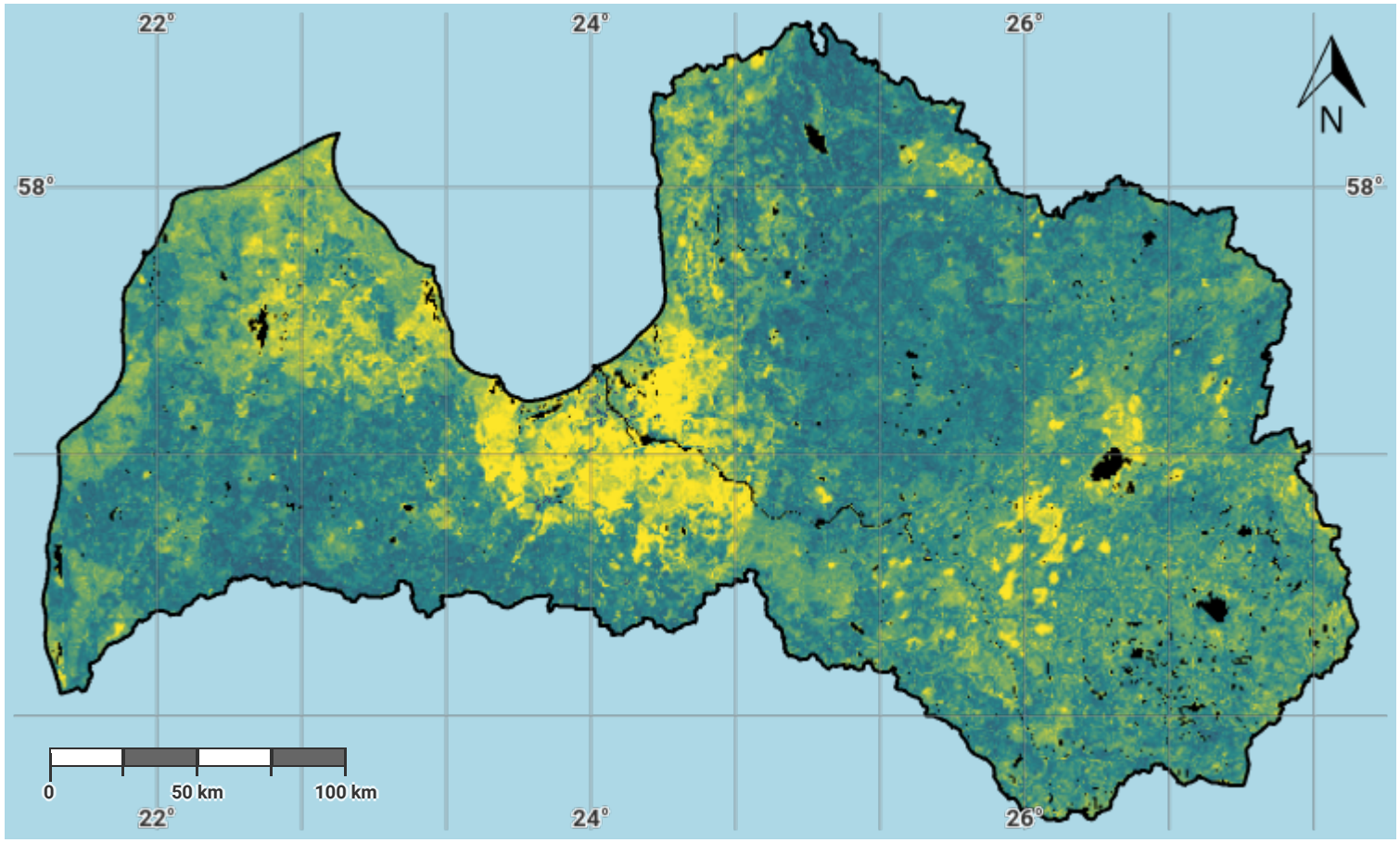
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 156.0 t/ha
- 156.0 - 312.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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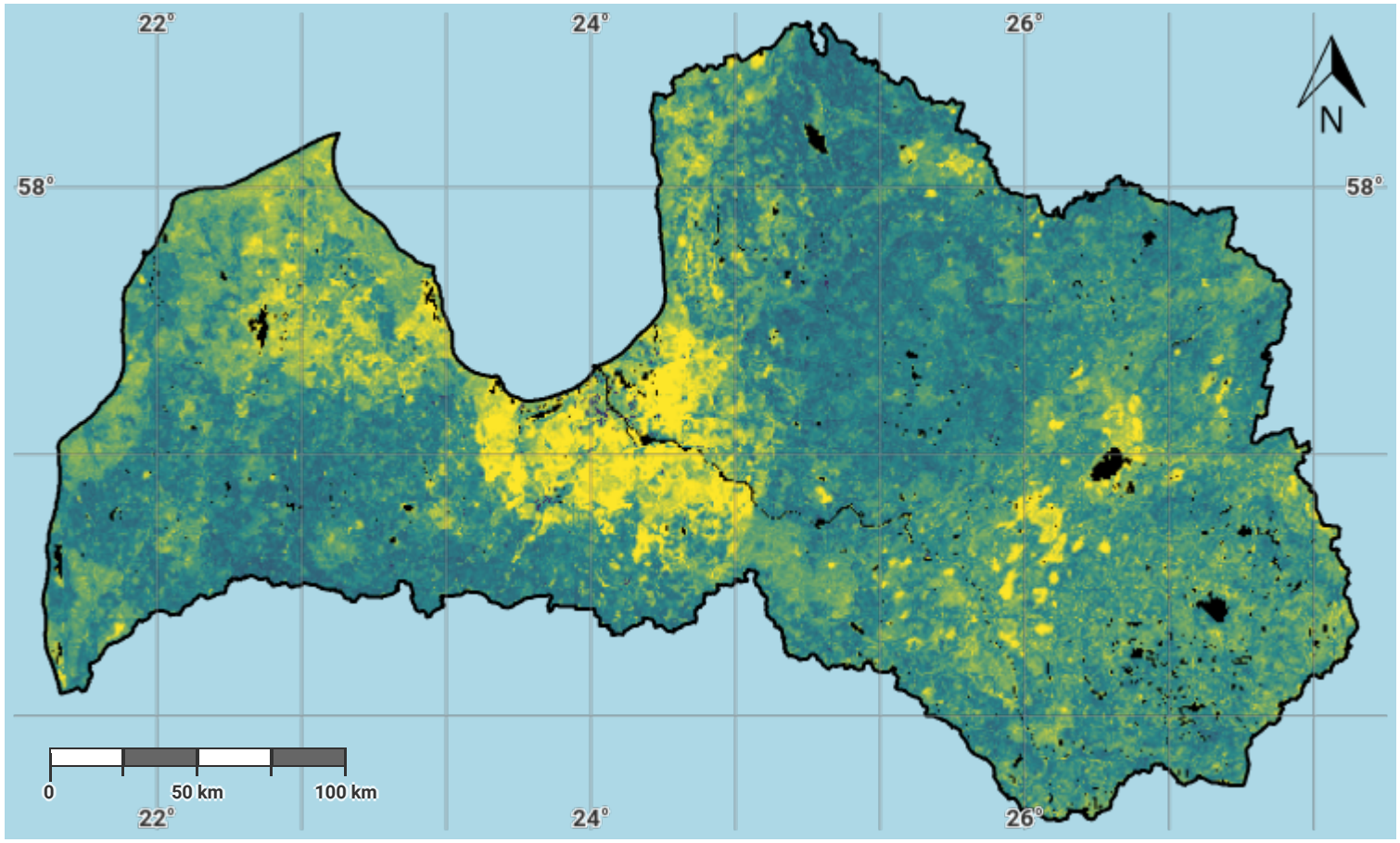
Latvia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 156.0 t/ha
- 156.0 - 312.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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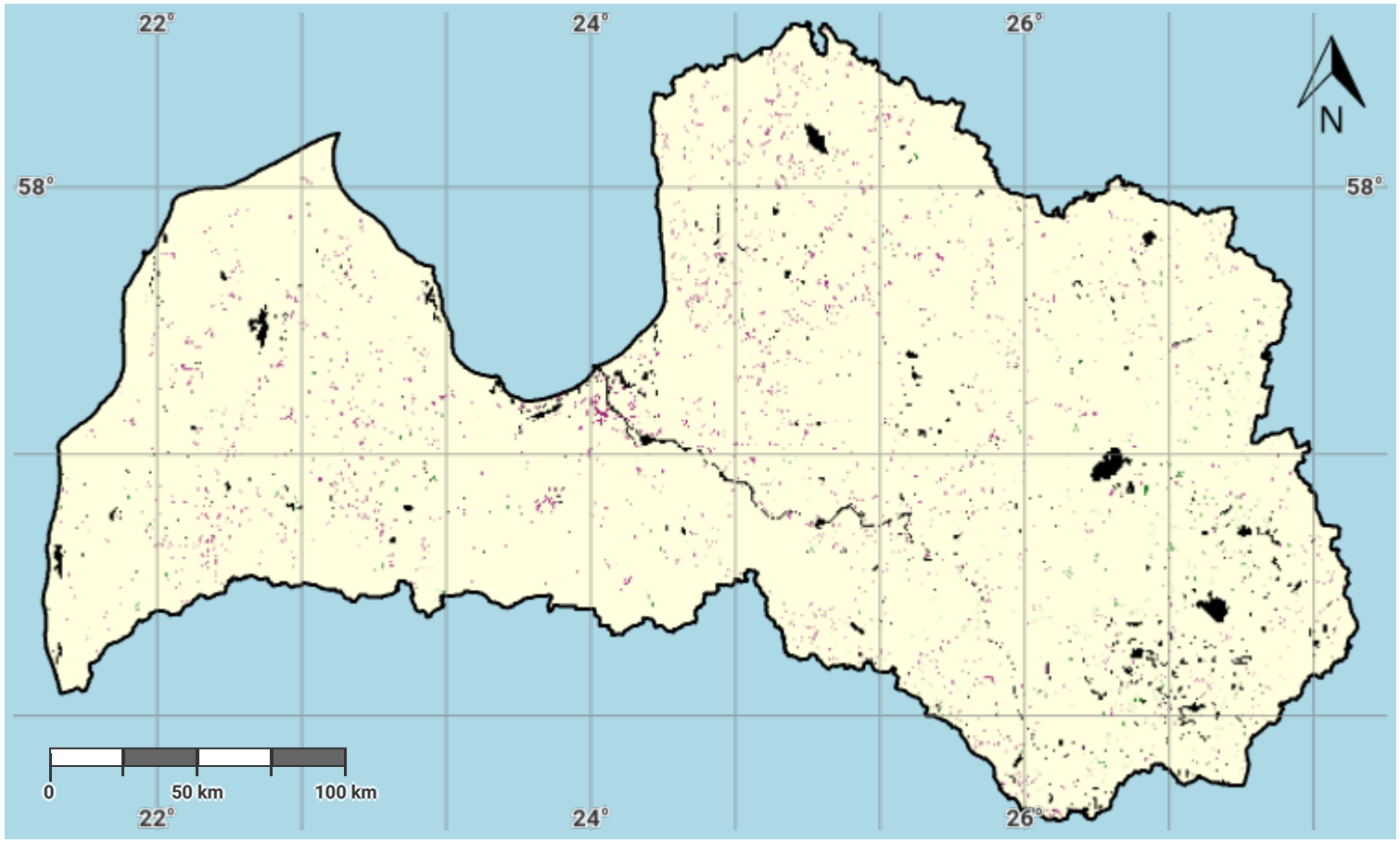
Latvia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -16.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 16.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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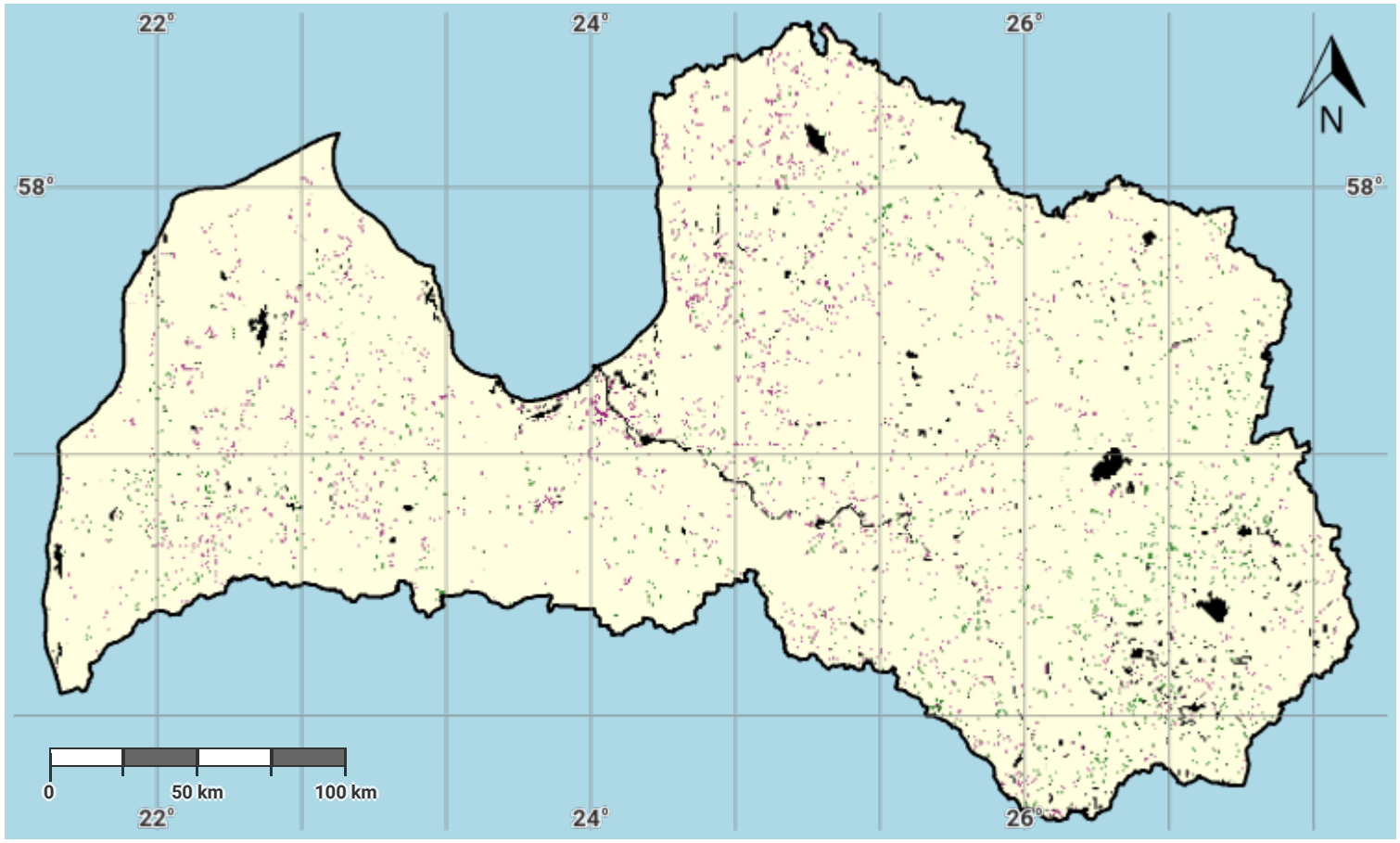
Latvia – SO1-3.M5

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)

Disclaimer

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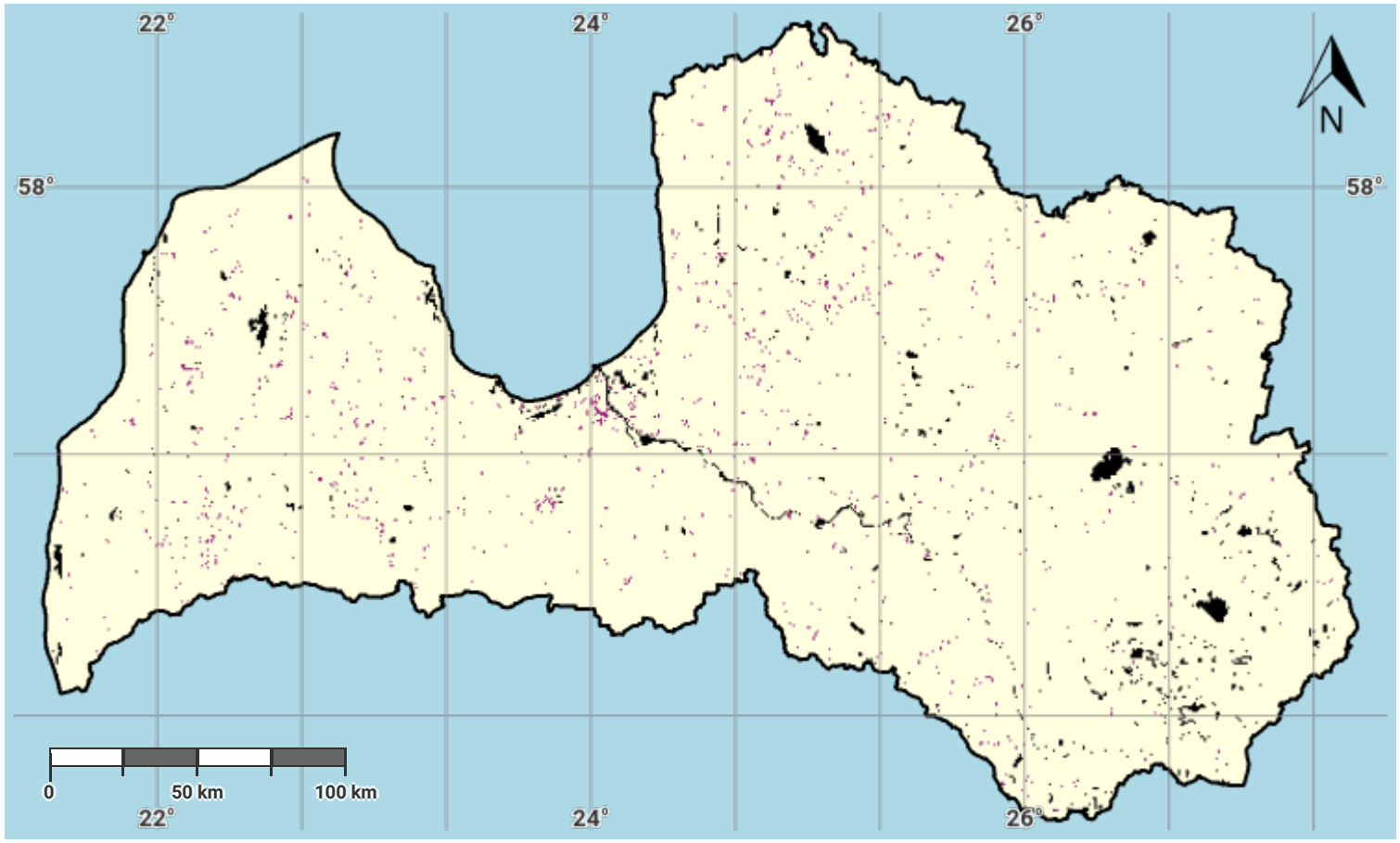
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Latvia – 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

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Source Data Credits

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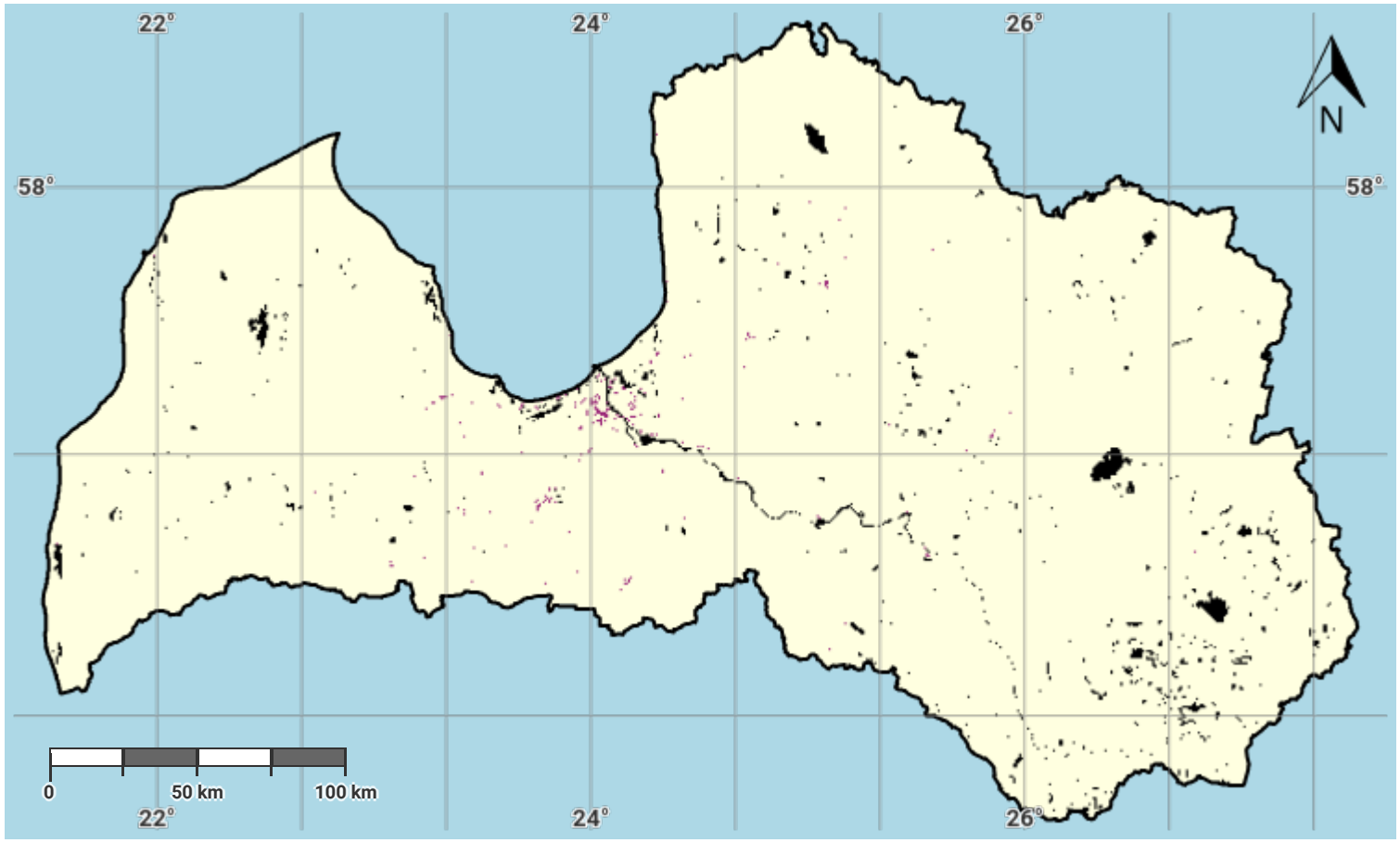
Latvia – SO1-3.M7

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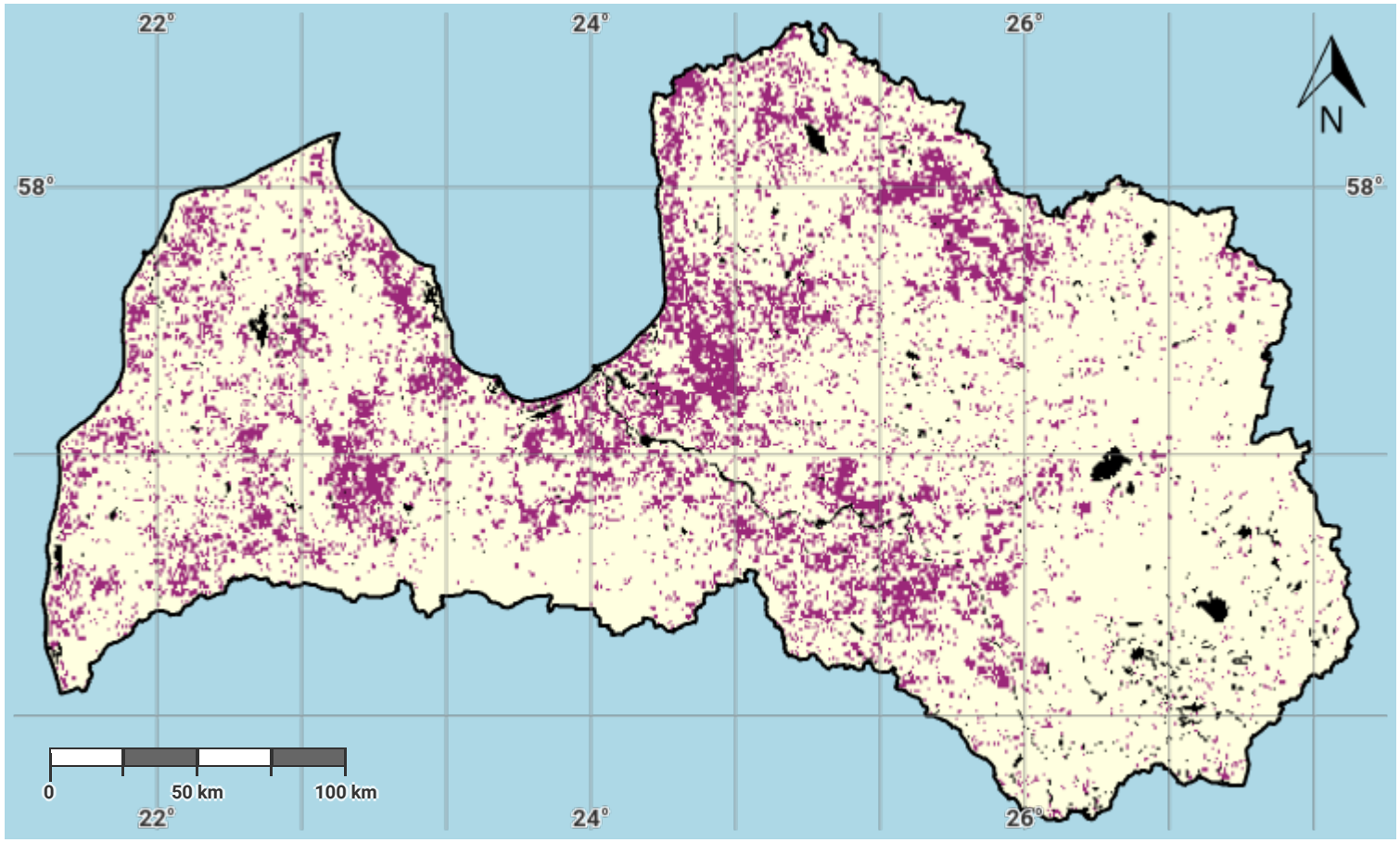
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Latvia – 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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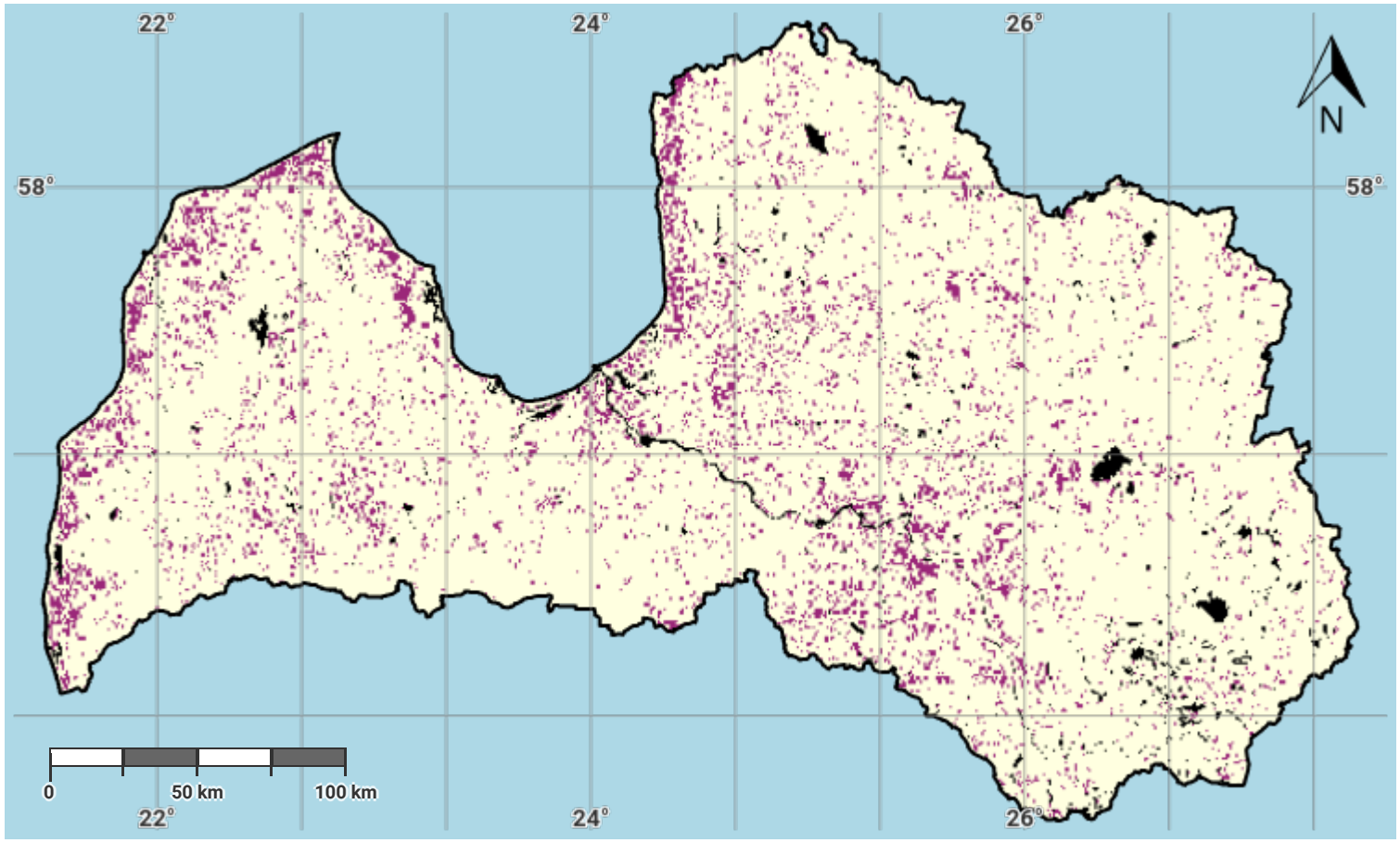
Source Data Credits

- 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

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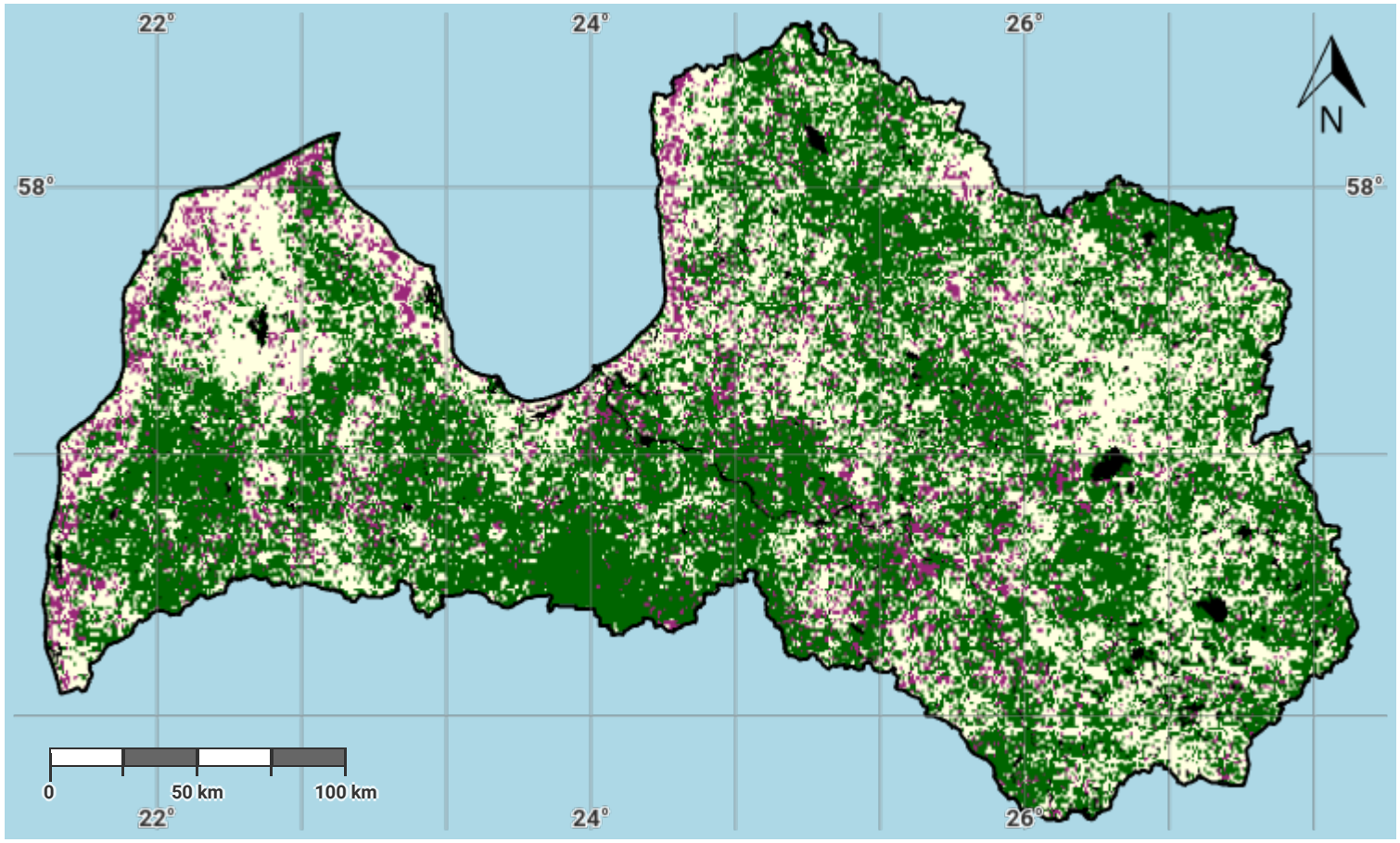
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Latvia – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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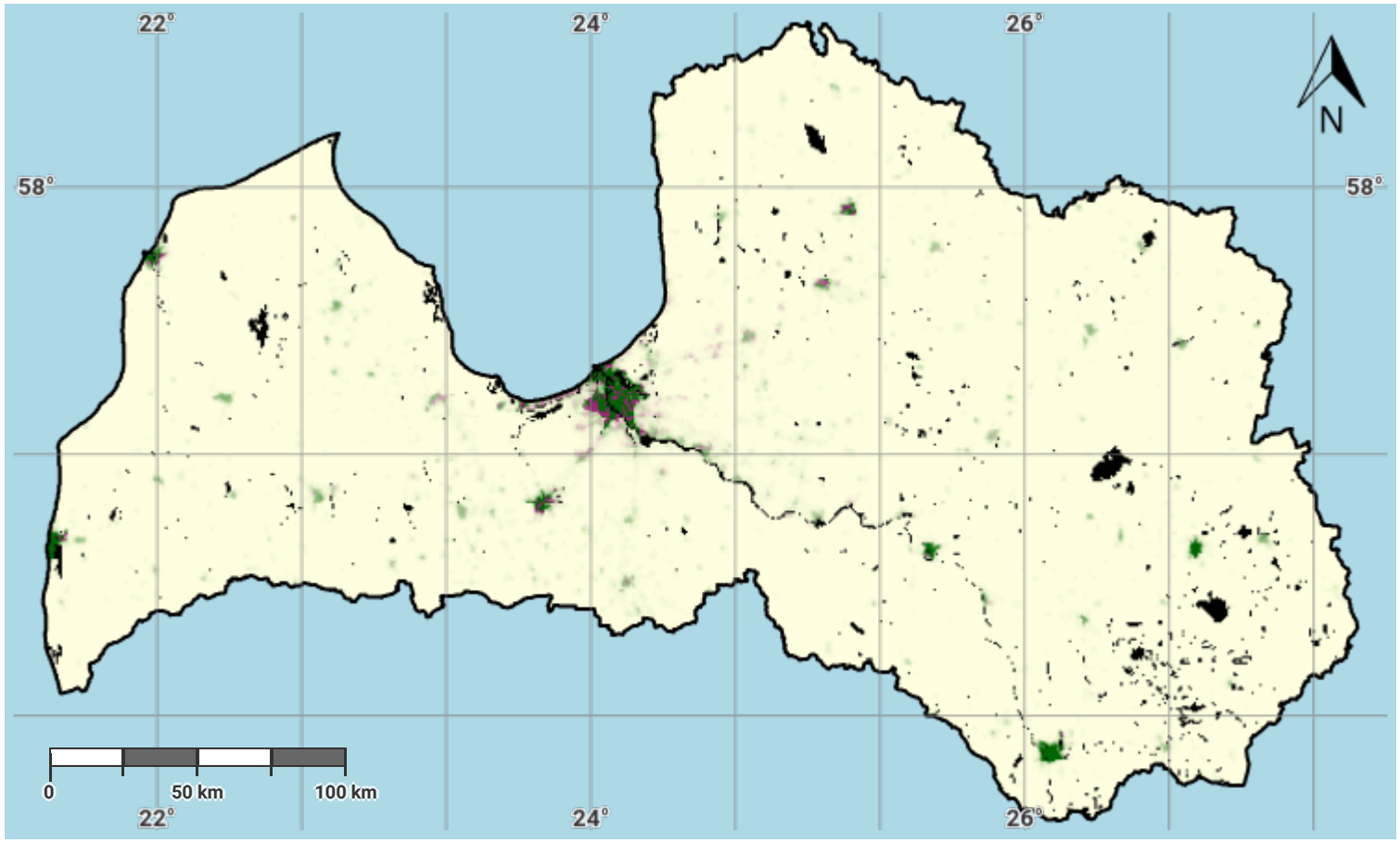
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 630
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 630
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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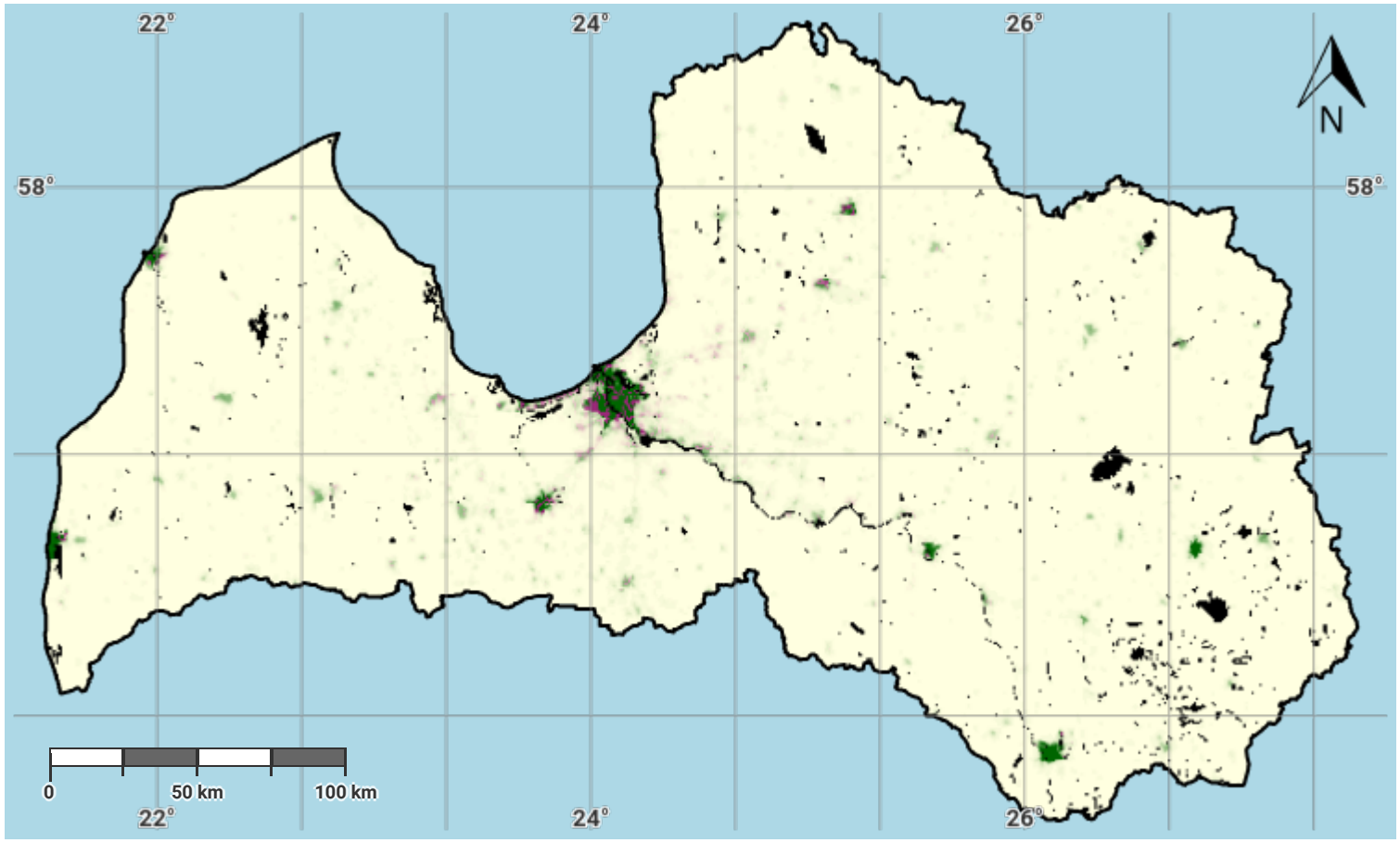
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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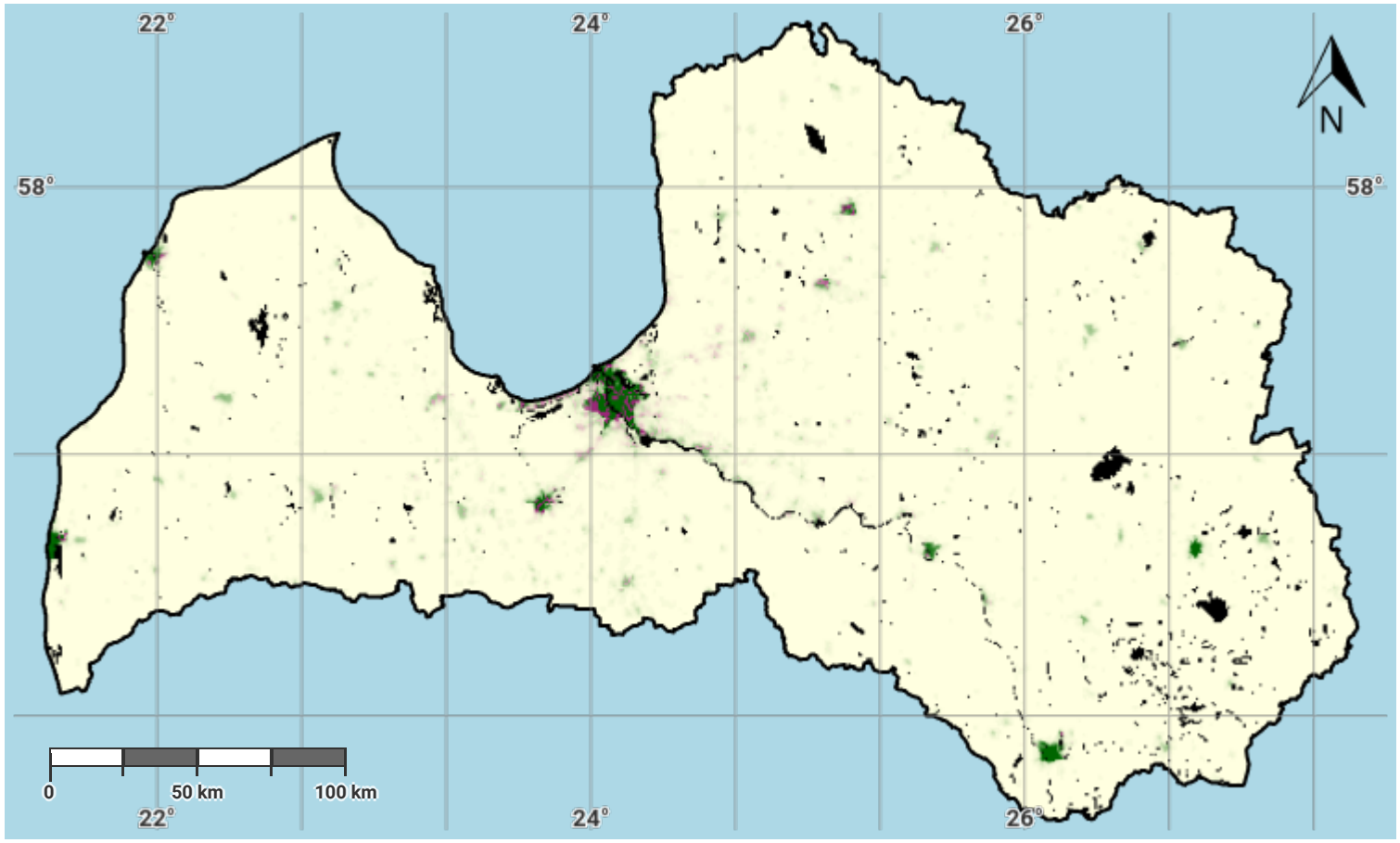
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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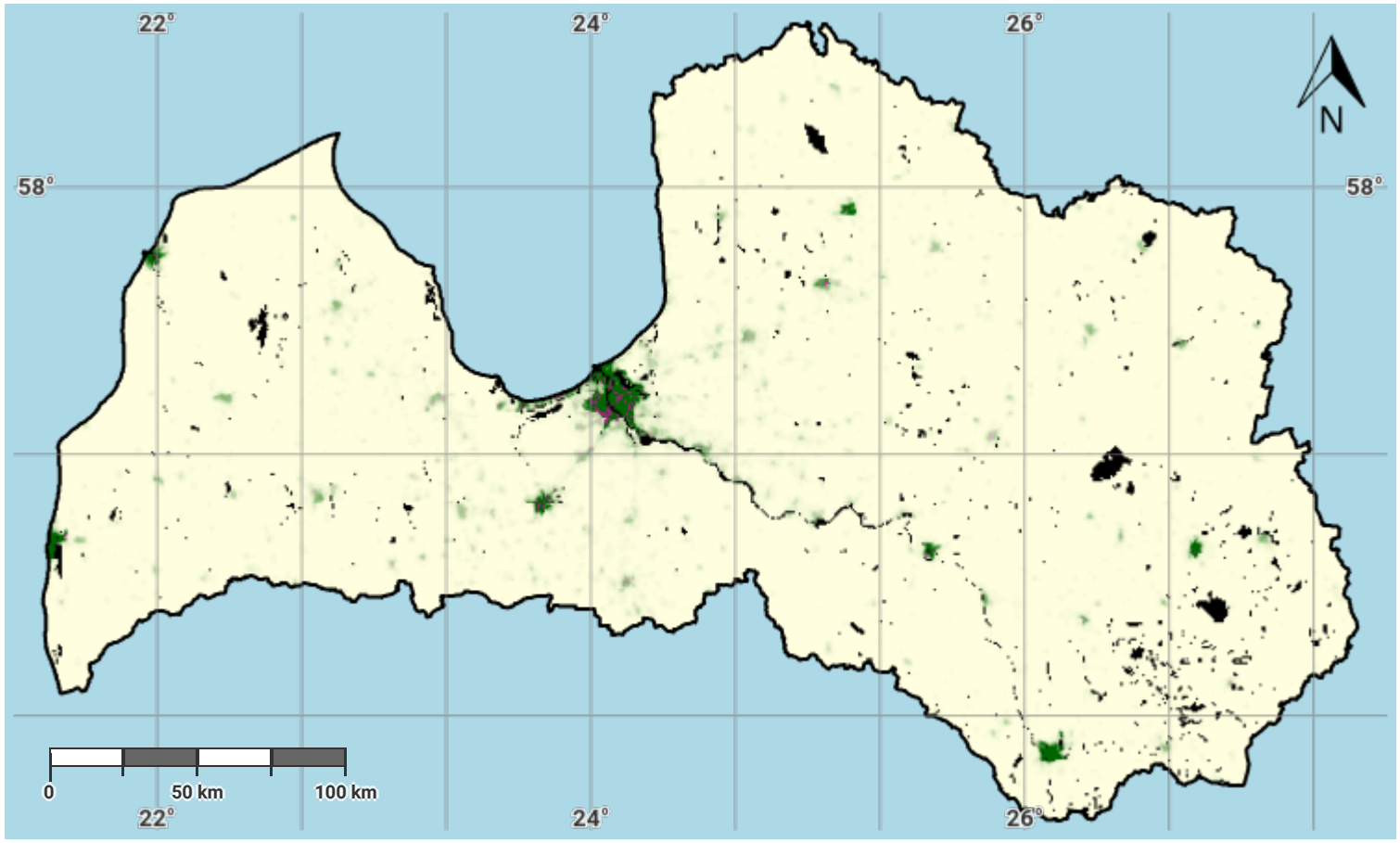
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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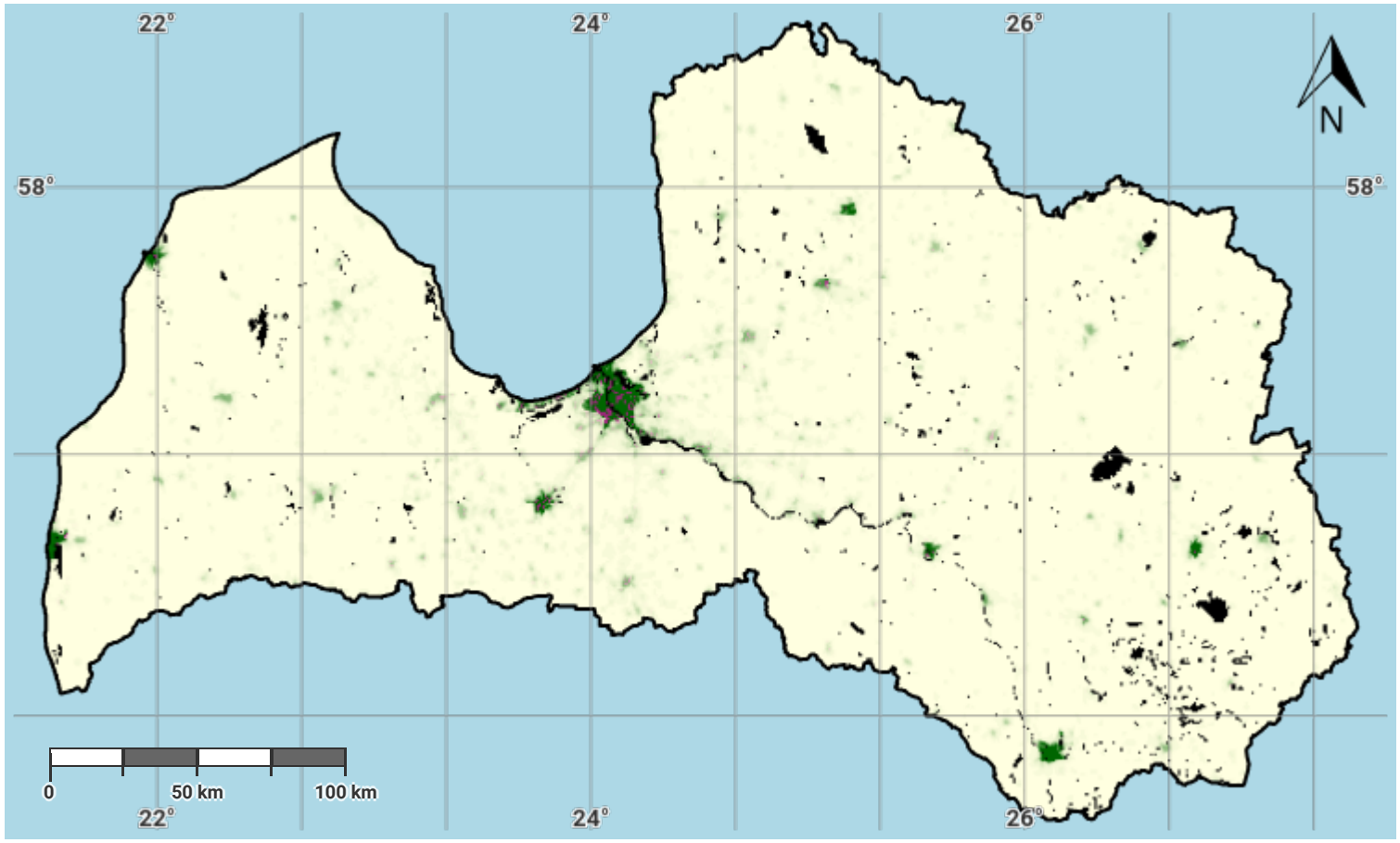
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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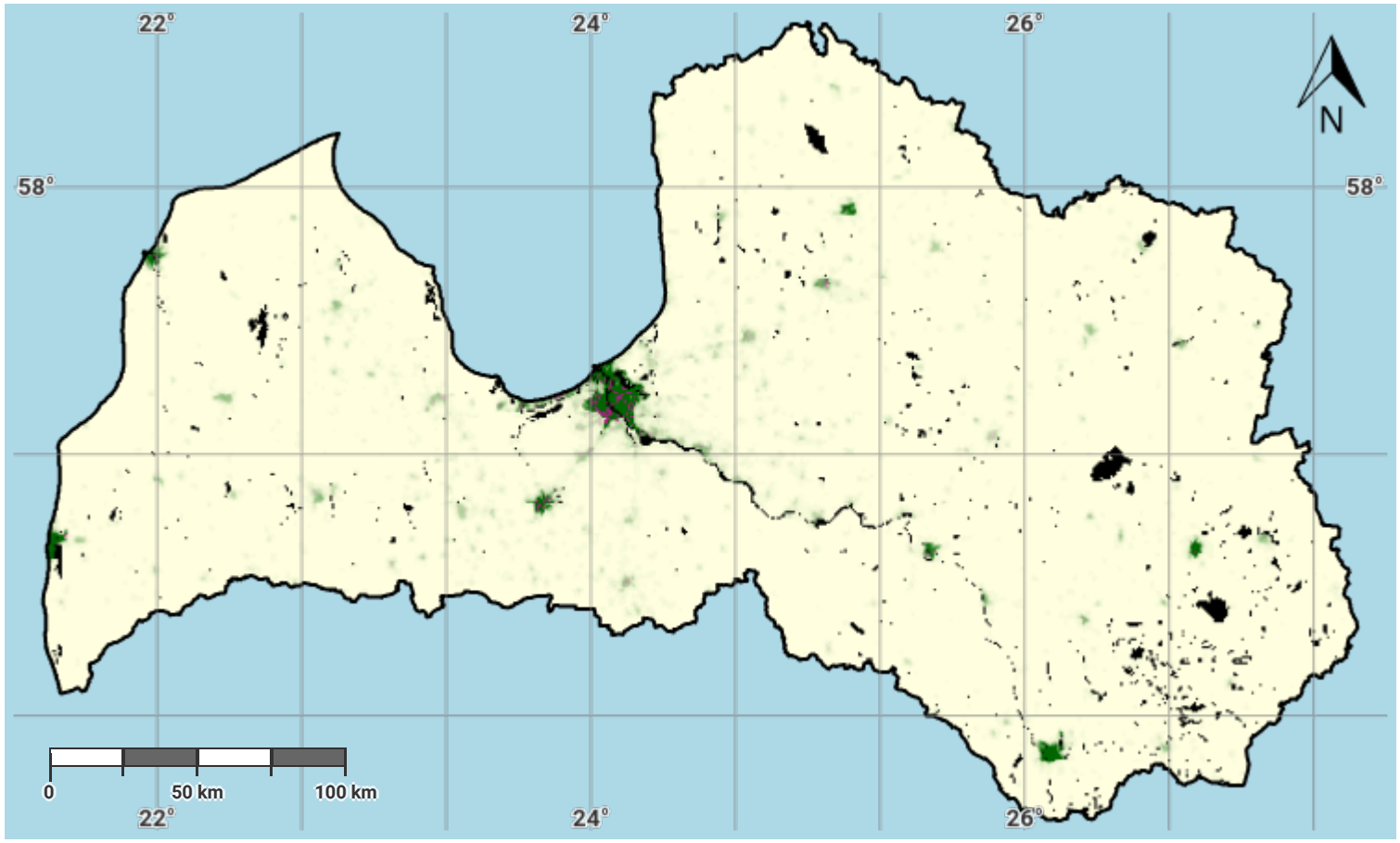
Source Data Credits

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

Latvia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 350
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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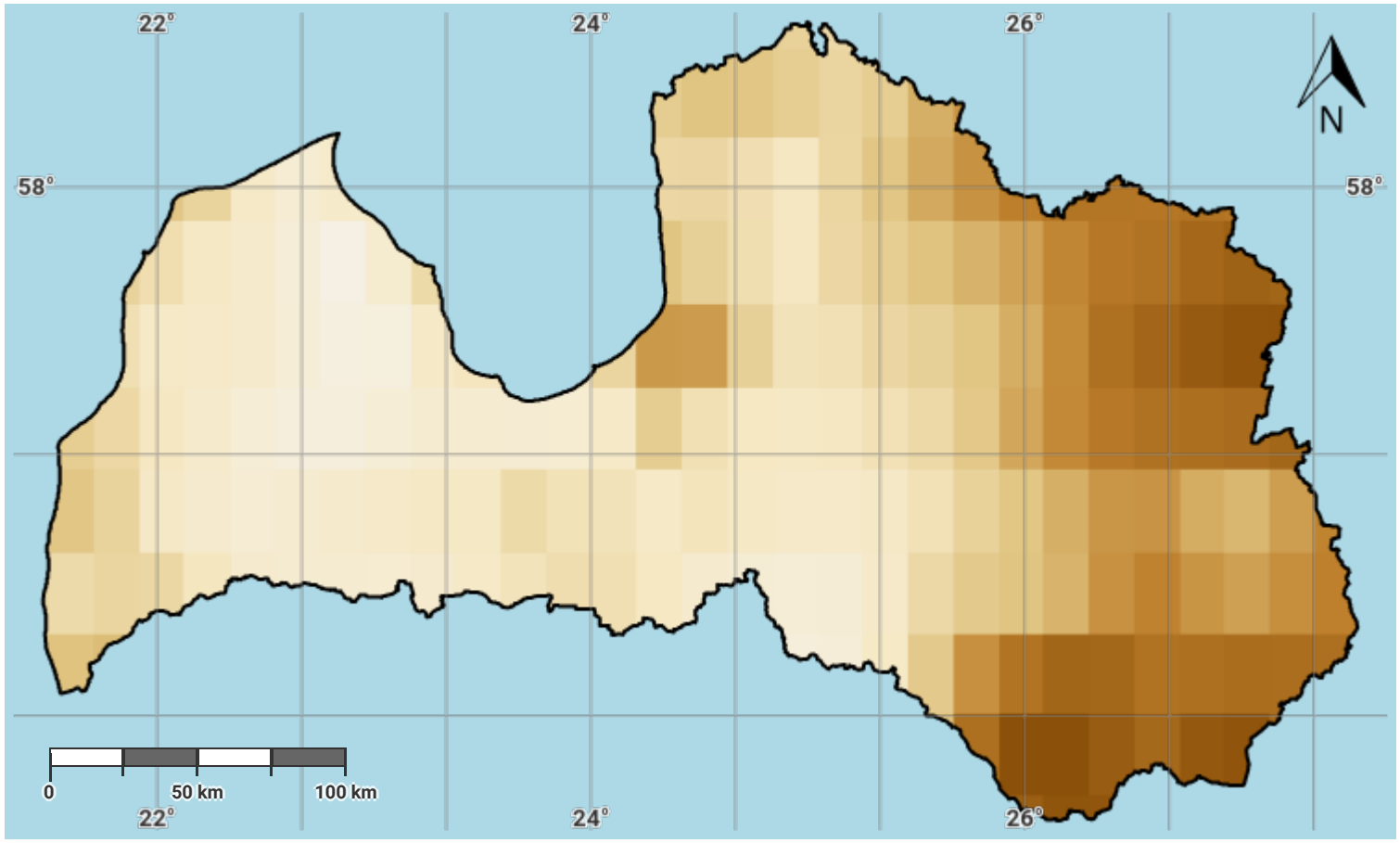
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Latvia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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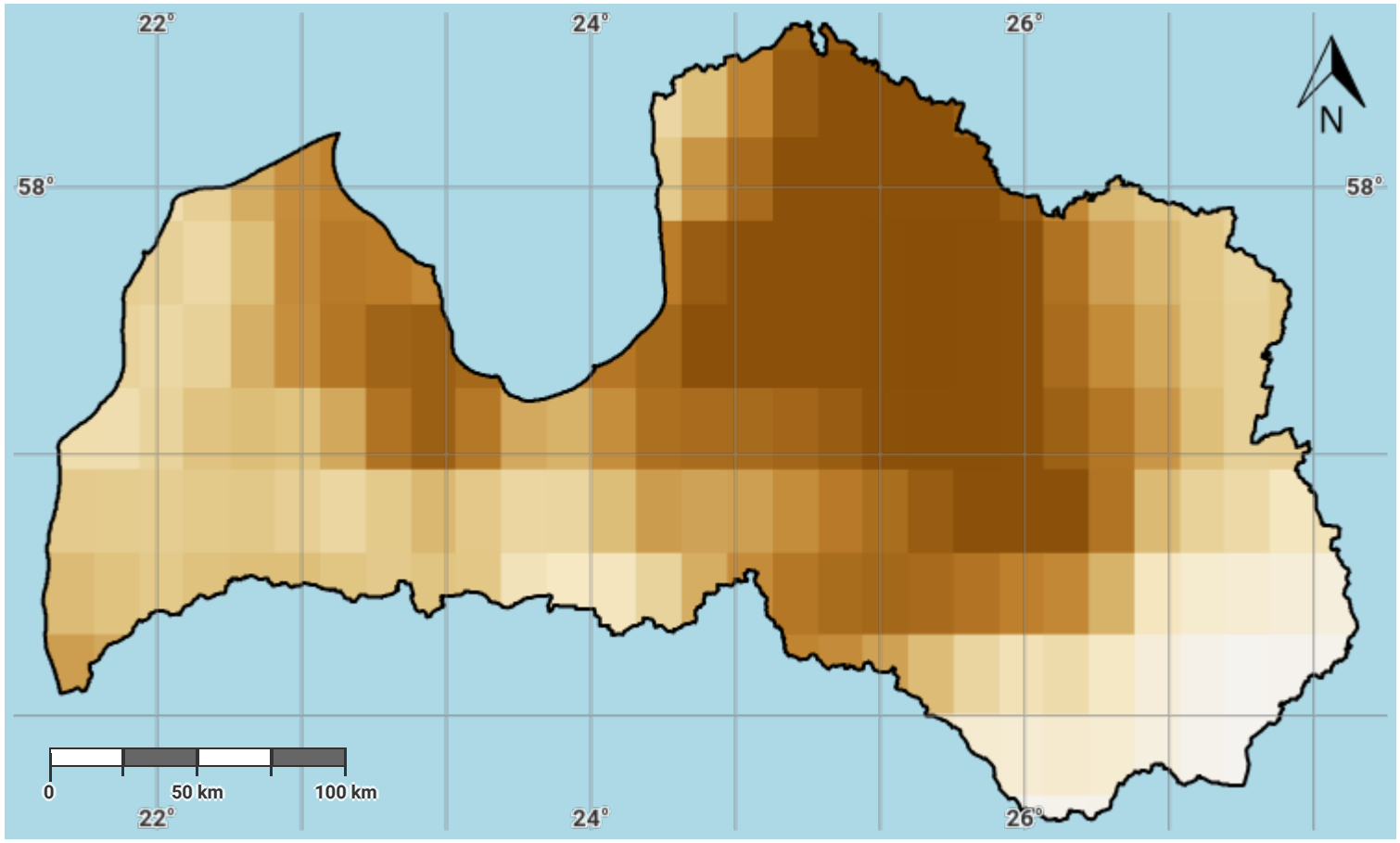
- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Latvia – 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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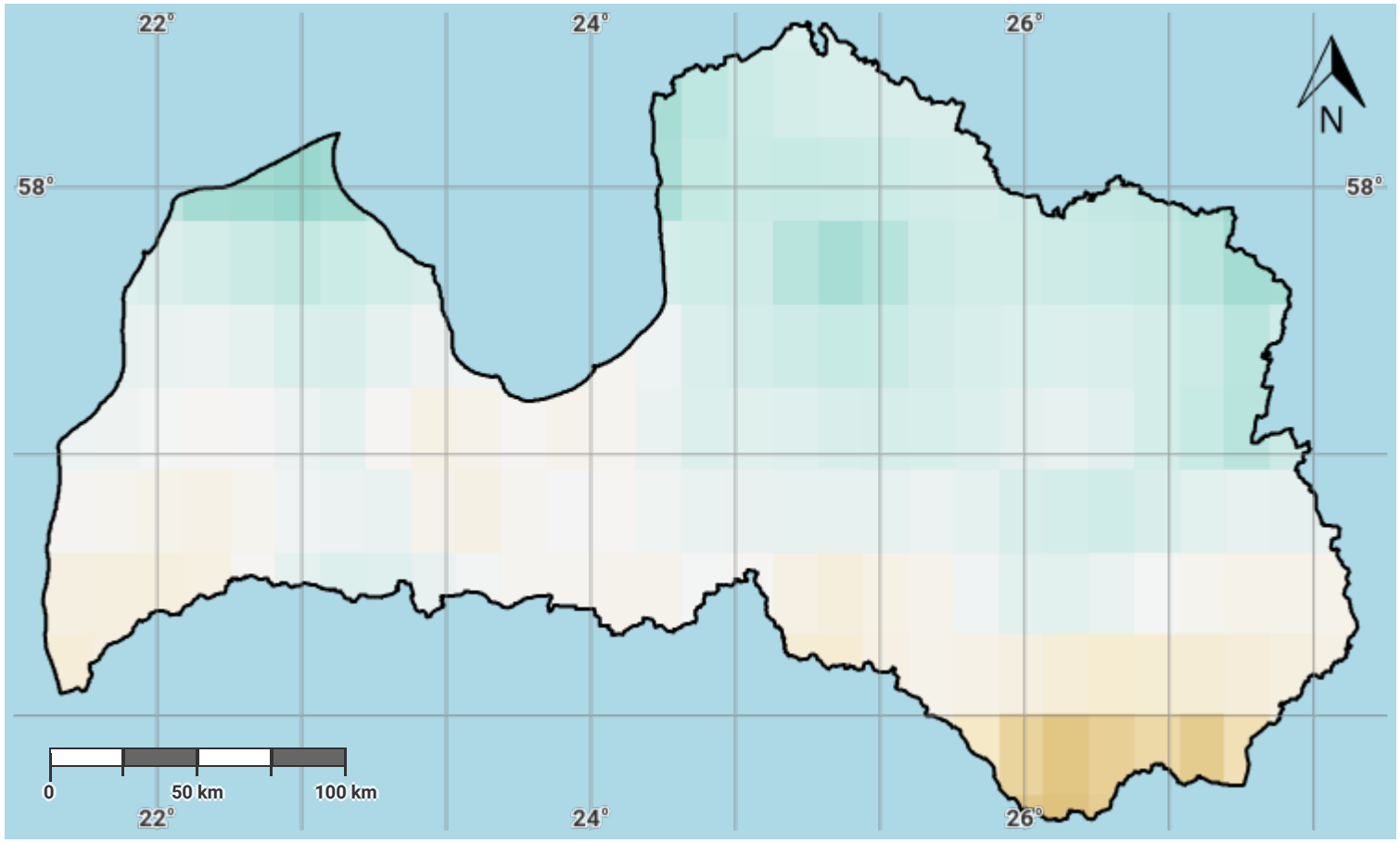
Latvia – SO3-1.M3

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

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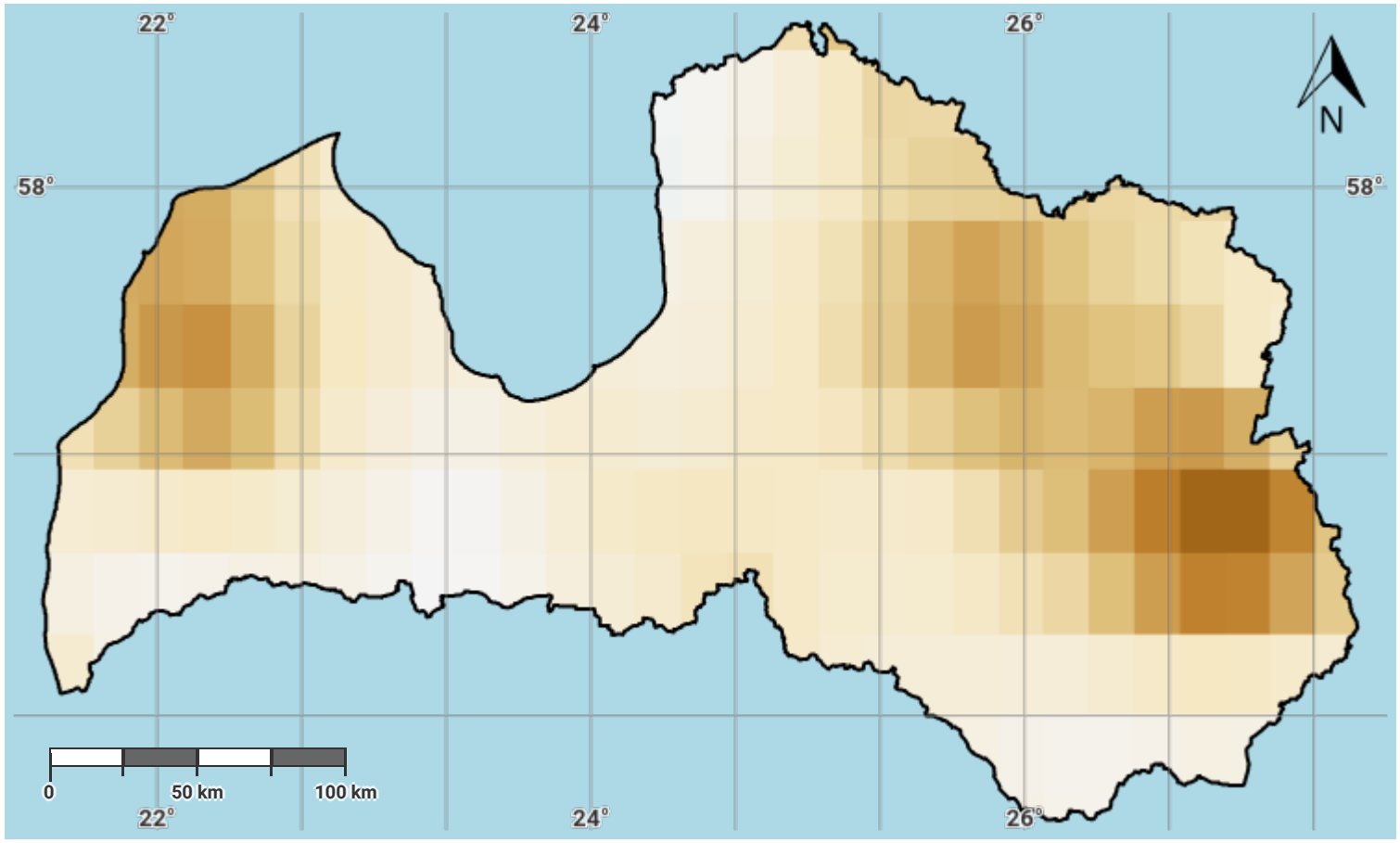
Latvia – SO3-1.M4

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

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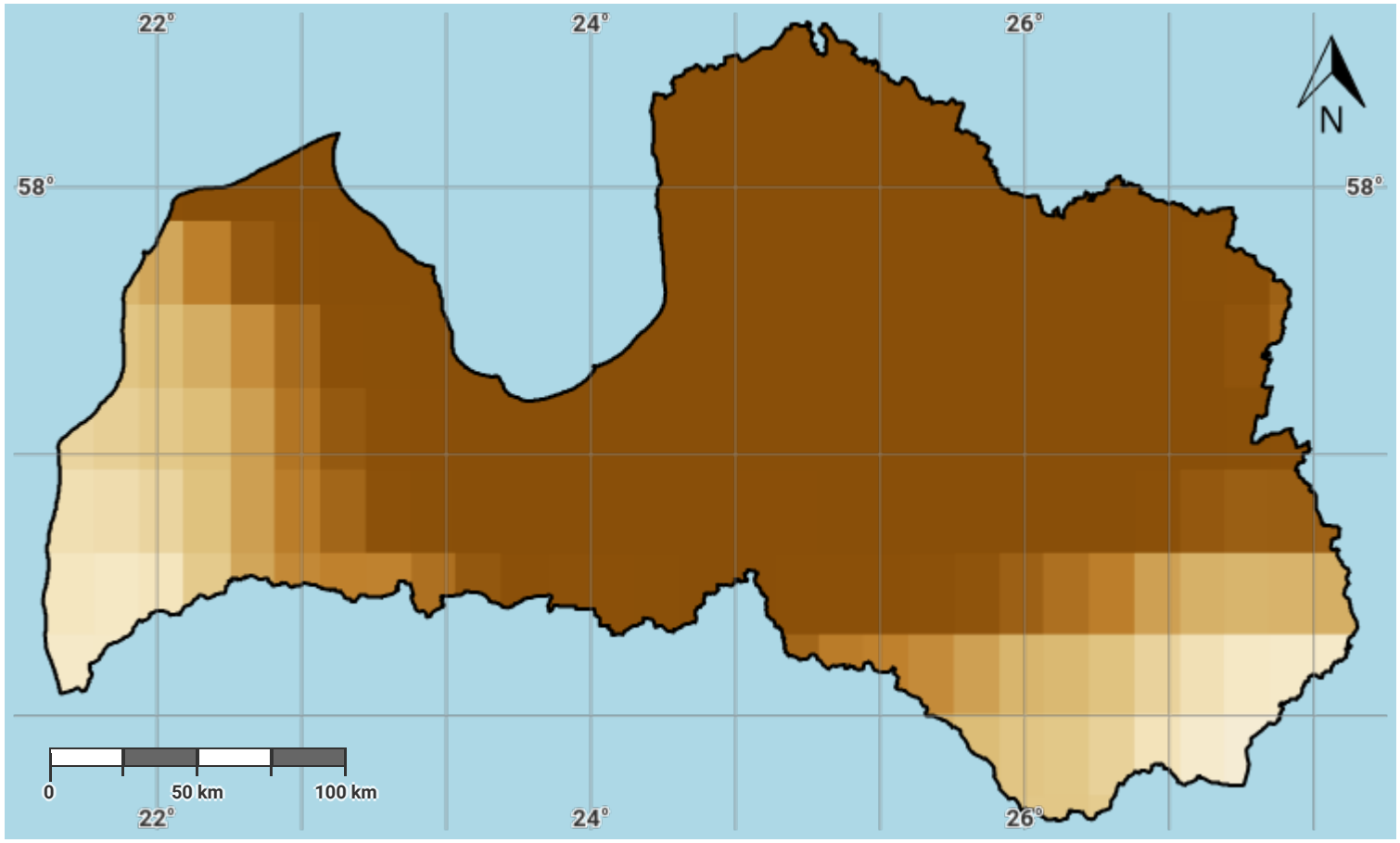
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Latvia – 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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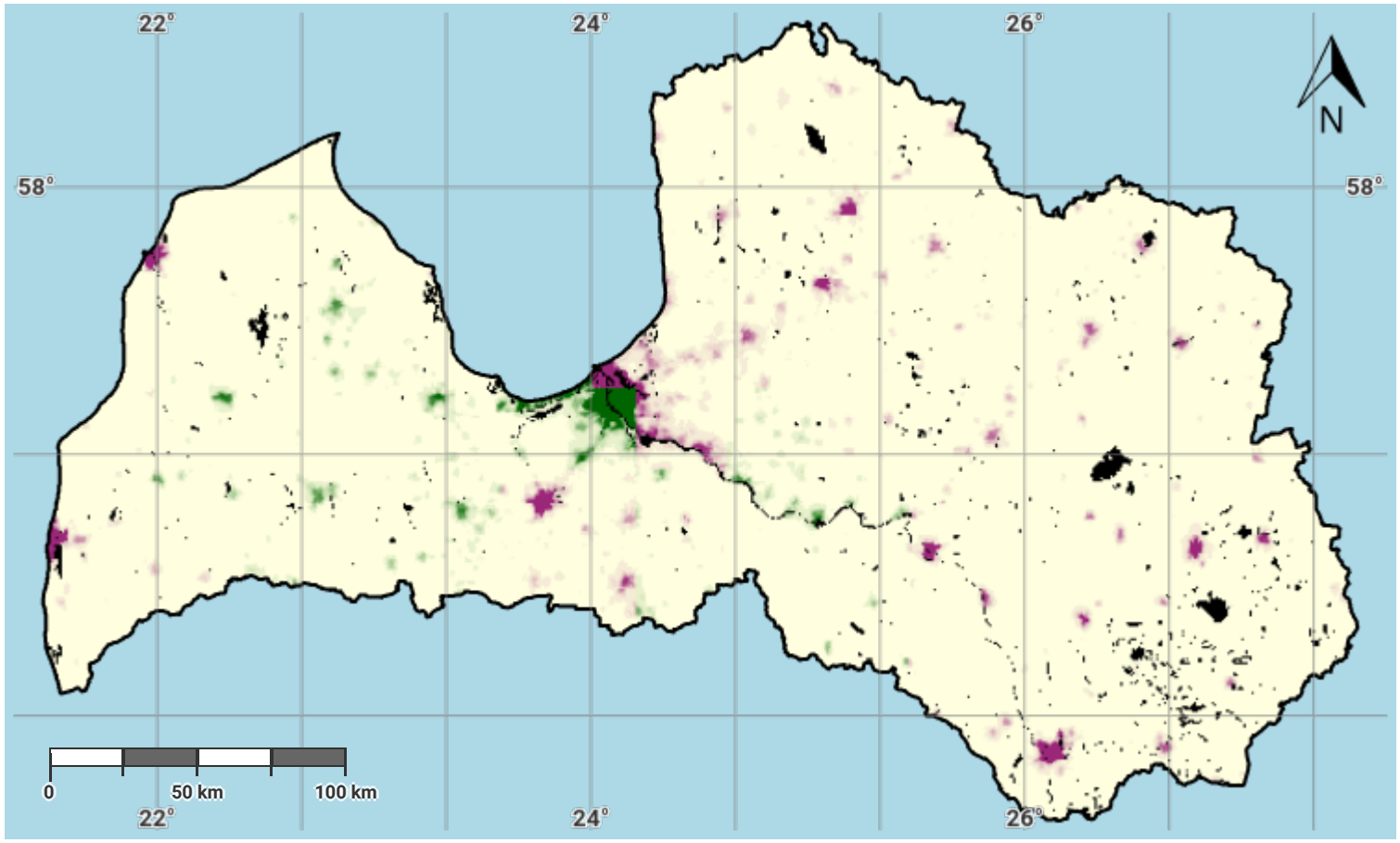
Latvia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 220
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 220
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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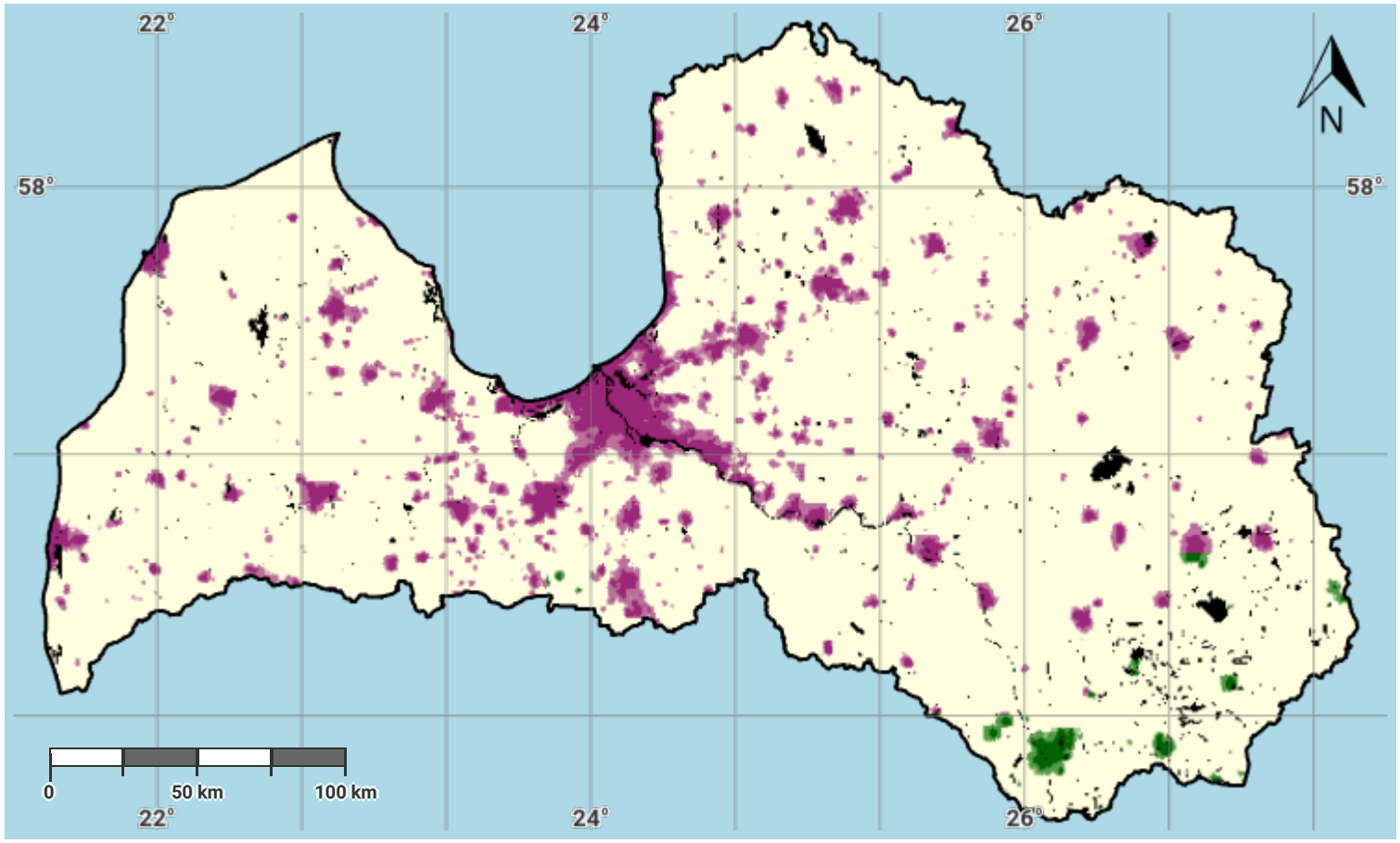
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Latvia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 30
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 30
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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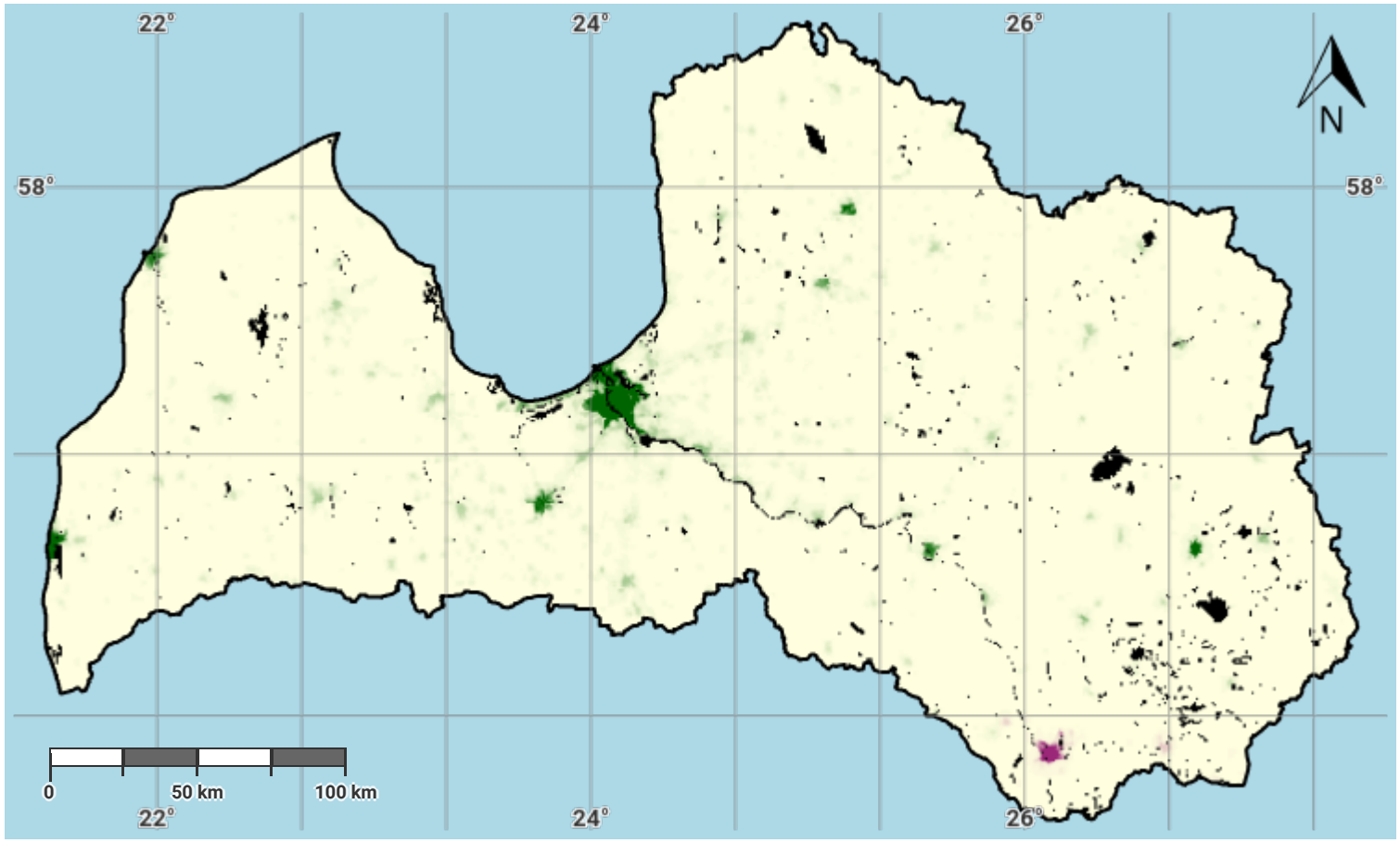
Latvia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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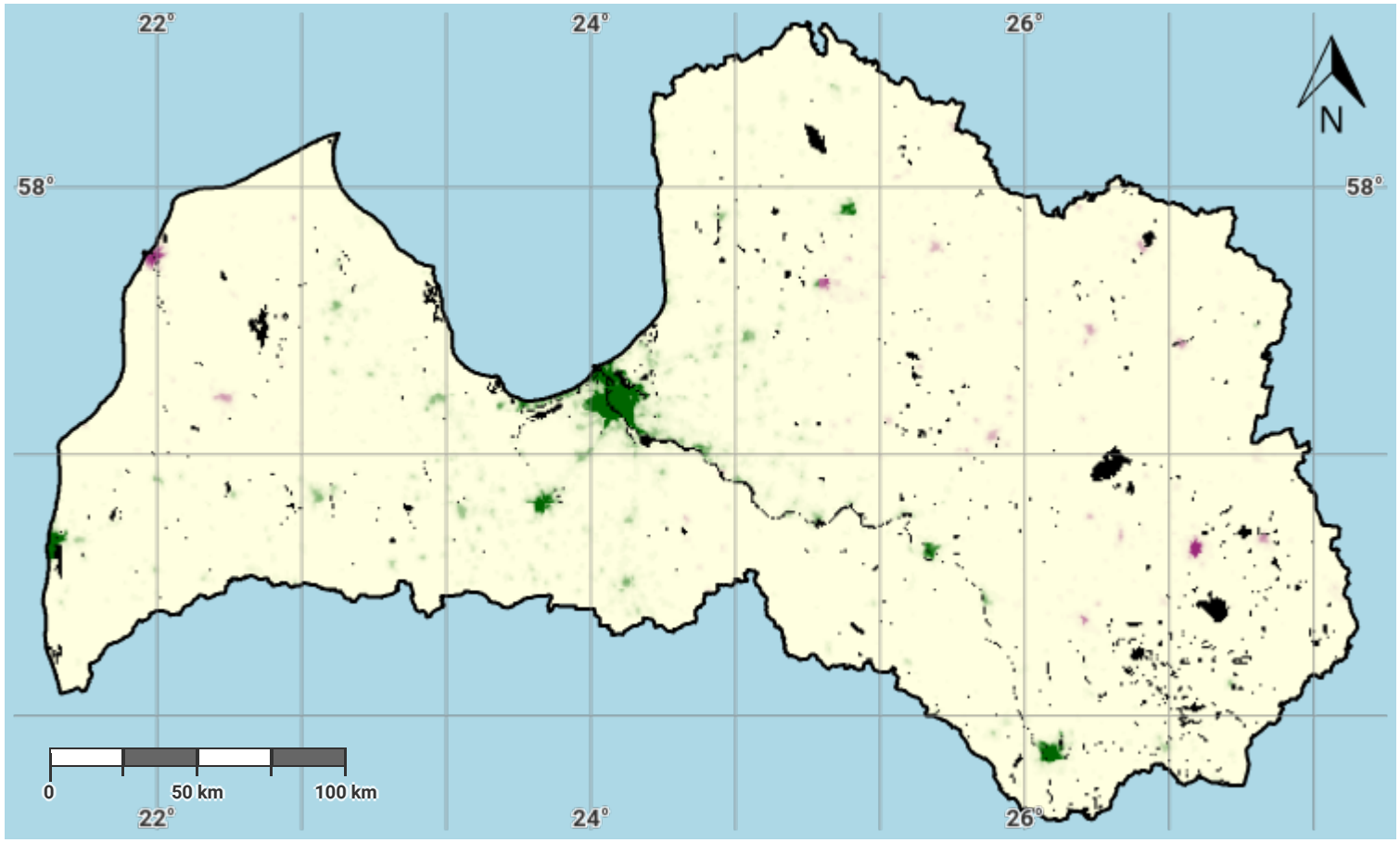
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Latvia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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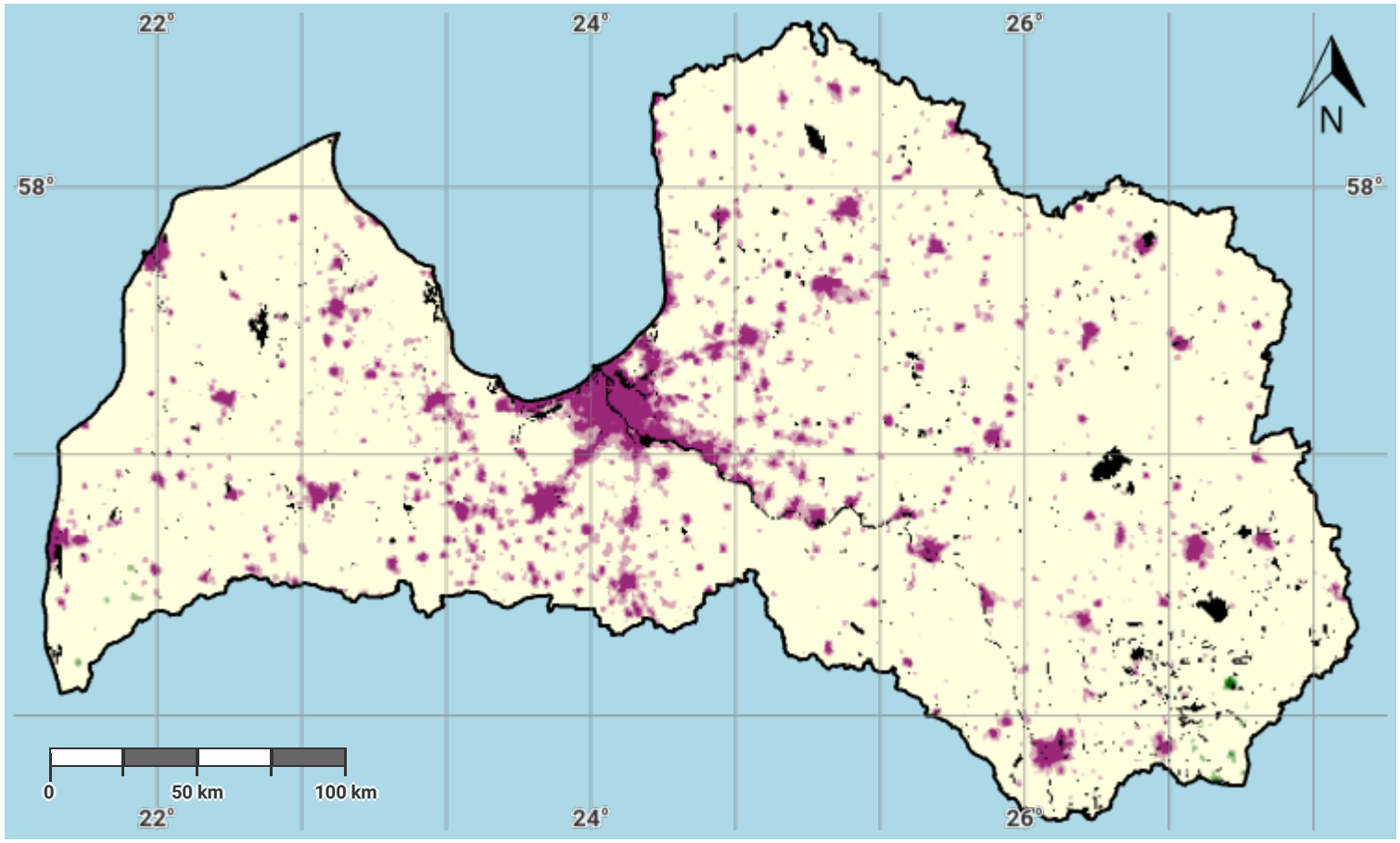
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Latvia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 50
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 50
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

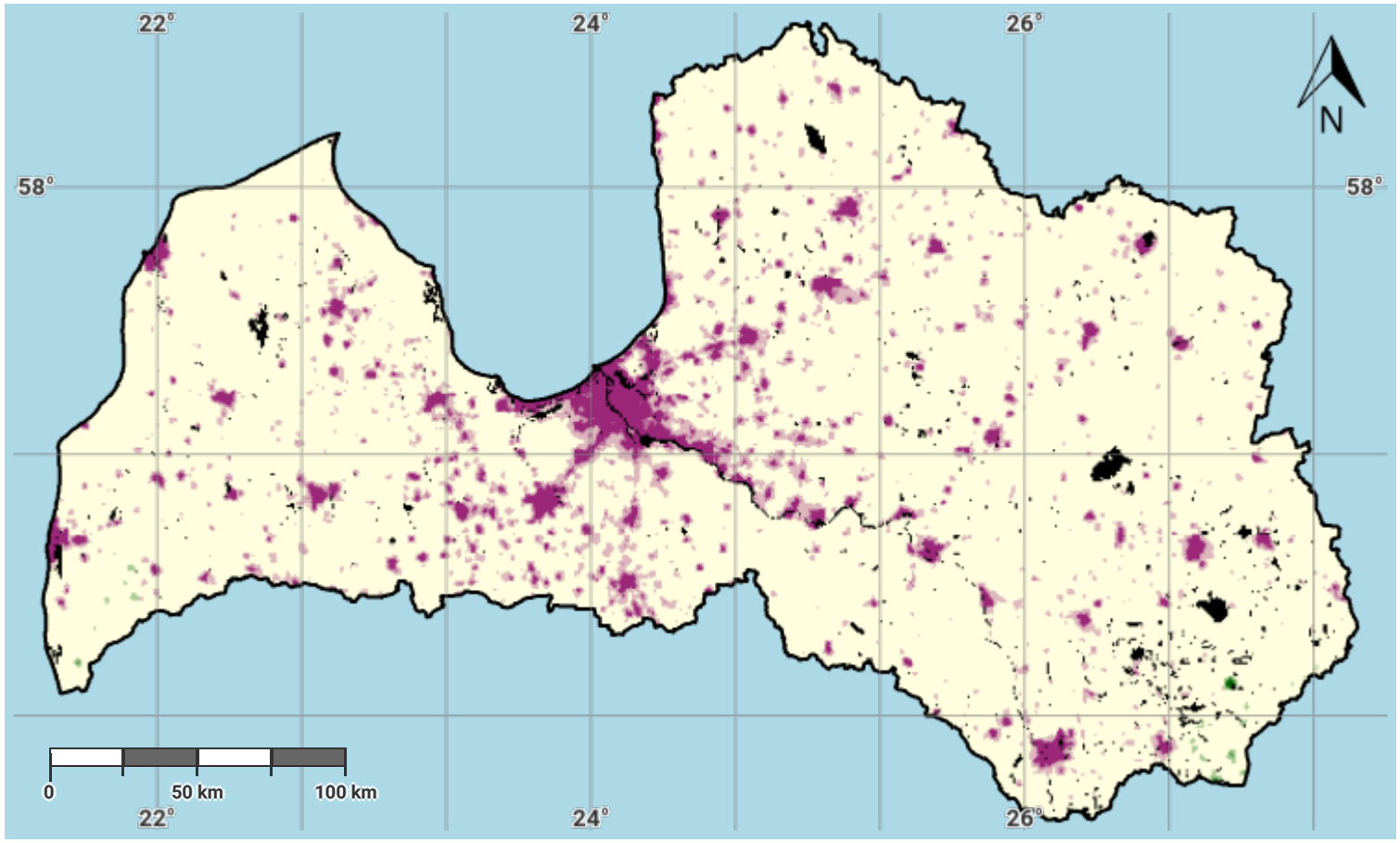
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its 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

Latvia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 30
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 30
- International Boundary

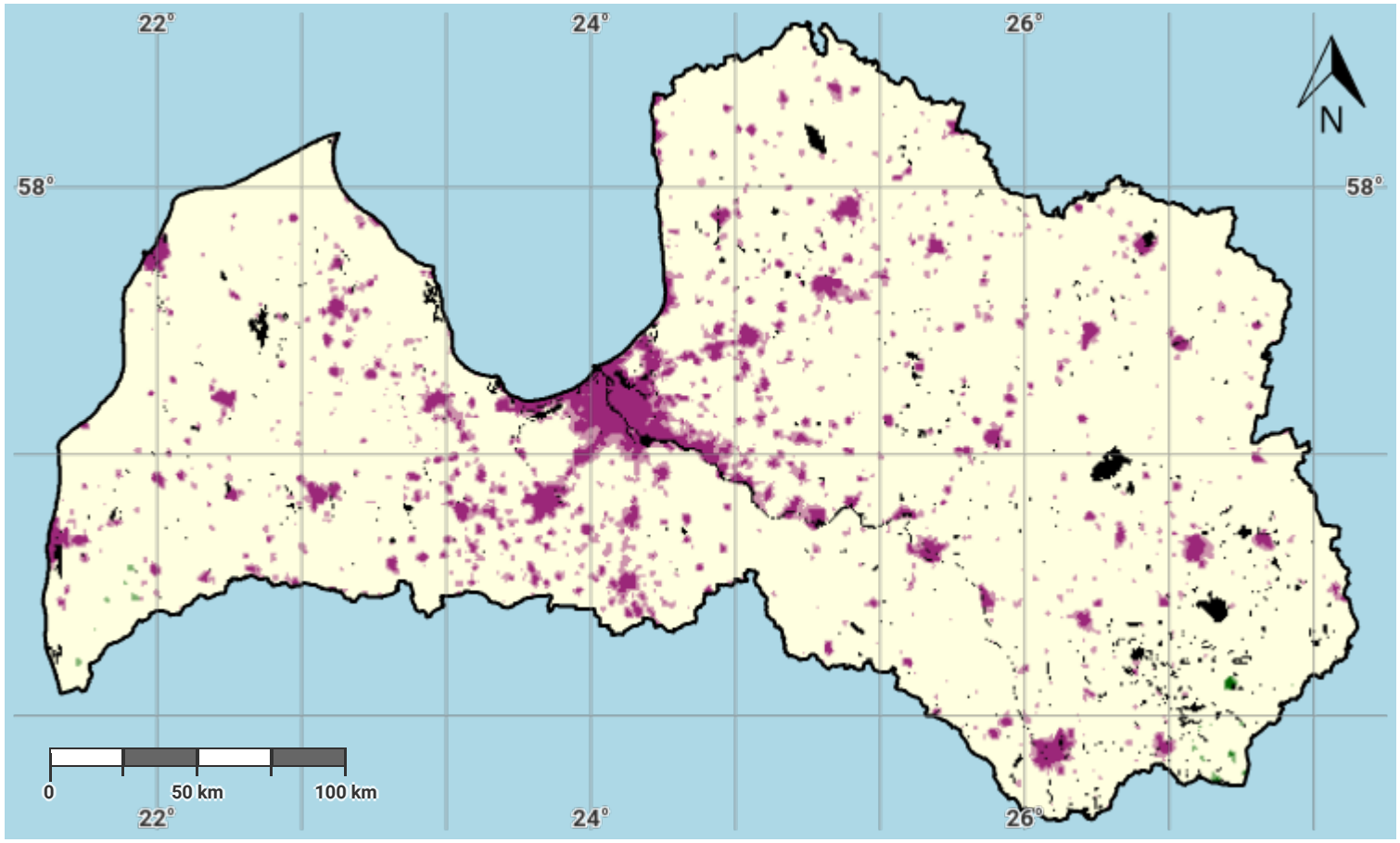
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Latvia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 20
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 20
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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