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

# Report from Republic of Moldova




21 March 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 | 32 878 | 330 | 33 208 | Real area 33.846 km² |
| 2 005 | 32 879 | 329 | 33 208 | Real area 33.846 km² |
| 2 010 | 32 875 | 333 | 33 208 | Real area 33.846 km² |
| 2 015 | 32 883 | 325 | 33 208 | Real area 33.846 km² |
| 2 019 | 32 894 | 314 | 33 208 | Real area 33.846 km² |

## Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

| Degradation Process | Starting Land Cover | Ending Land Cover |
|---|---|---|
| Urban Expansion | Croplands | Artificial surfaces |

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 | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 2 510 | 124 | 28 897 | 49 | 1 297 | 0 | 331 | |
| 2002 | 2 513 | 124 | 28 641 | 49 | 1 551 | 0 | 330 | |
| 2003 | 2 514 | 124 | 28 388 | 49 | 1 803 | 0 | 330 | |
| 2004 | 2 516 | 123 | 28 115 | 49 | 2 075 | 0 | 330 | |
| 2005 | 2 516 | 123 | 28 115 | 49 | 2 075 | 0 | 330 | |
| 2006 | 2 513 | 123 | 28 111 | 49 | 2 075 | 0 | 336 | |

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | No data (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2007 | 2 515 | 123 | 28 110 | 51 | 2 076 | 0 | 335 | |
| 2008 | 2 524 | 123 | 28 081 | 51 | 2 094 | 0 | 335 | |
| 2009 | 2 524 | 123 | 28 082 | 52 | 2 095 | 0 | 333 | |
| 2010 | 2 527 | 123 | 28 077 | 52 | 2 095 | 0 | 333 | |
| 2011 | 2 529 | 123 | 28 075 | 52 | 2 096 | 0 | 333 | |
| 2012 | 2 530 | 123 | 28 074 | 54 | 2 101 | 0 | 327 | |
| 2013 | 2 530 | 123 | 28 072 | 54 | 2 103 | 0 | 326 | |
| 2014 | 2 535 | 123 | 28 064 | 54 | 2 105 | 0 | 326 | |
| 2015 | 2 535 | 123 | 28 063 | 54 | 2 107 | 0 | 326 | |
| 2016 | 2 548 | 123 | 28 054 | 55 | 2 107 | 0 | 321 | |
| 2017 | 2 559 | 123 | 28 046 | 56 | 2 107 | 0 | 318 | |
| 2018 | 2 564 | 123 | 28 042 | 57 | 2 107 | 0 | 316 | |
| 2019 | 2 568 | 122 | 28 039 | 57 | 2 108 | 0 | 314 | |
| 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) | 2 499 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 510 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 0 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 124 |
| Croplands (km²) | 34 | 0 | 28 055 | 0 | 805 | 0 | 3 | 28 897 |
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 297 | 0 | 0 | 1 297 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies (km²) | 2 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 319 | 331 |
| Total | 2 535 | 123 | 28 064 | 54 | 2 106 | 0 | 326 | |

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

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total land area (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tree-covered areas (km²) | 2 528 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 535 |
| Grasslands (km²) | 1 | 122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 |
| Total | 2 567 | 122 | 28 039 | 57 | 2 108 | 0 | 314 | |

| | Tree-covered areas (km²) | Grasslands (km²) | Croplands (km²) | Wetlands (km²) | Artificial surfaces (km²) | Other Lands (km²) | Water bodies (km²) | Total land area (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croplands (km²) | 33 | 0 | 28 029 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 28 063 |
| Wetlands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 54 |
| Artificial surfaces (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 107 | 0 | 0 | 2 107 |
| Other Lands (km²) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies (km²) | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 314 | 325 |
| Total | 2 567 | 122 | 28 039 | 57 | 2 108 | 0 | 314 | |

## 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 | 813 | 2 .4 |
| Land area with non-degraded land cover | 32 394 | 97 .5 |
| 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 | 34 | 0 .1 |
| Land area with stable land cover | 33 166 | 99 .9 |
| Land area with degraded land cover | 8 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with no land cover data | 0 | 0 .0 |

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used. At this reporting stage, it was decided to use predefined data, due to the insufficiency of national data that would cover all reporting stages. Thus, the land cover/land use is realized only for the years 2000 and 2004 (using different methodologies: CORINE and FAO). At the moment, in the Republic of Moldova, projects are underway regarding the creation of LULC maps for the entire territory for the years 2018 and 2024. We plan, therefore, to use national data at the next stage of reporting.

## 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 | 53 | 288 | 0 | 1 707 | 446 | 5 |
| Grasslands | 4 | 9 | 0 | 85 | 24 | 1 |
| Croplands | 1 688 | 2 314 | 2 | 21 566 | 2 424 | 61 |
| Wetlands | 1 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 16 | 1 |
| Artificial surfaces | 51 | 90 | 1 | 852 | 299 | 4 |
| Other Lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 7 | 4 | 3 | 70 | 51 | 184 |

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 | 6 | 49 | 0 | 2 164 | 303 | 7 |
| Grasslands | 1 | 5 | 0 | 94 | 23 | 1 |
| Croplands | 82 | 723 | 2 | 21 531 | 5 628 | 64 |
| Wetlands | 1 | 7 | 0 | 37 | 6 | 5 |
| Artificial surfaces | 2 | 15 | 3 | 1 700 | 379 | 7 |
| Other Lands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies | 1 | 5 | 3 | 104 | 22 | 179 |

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

| Land Conversion | | Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 805 | 17 | 45 | 0 | 610 | 130 |
| Croplands | Tree-covered areas | 34 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 8 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Water bodies | Wetlands | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

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

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

| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Declining (km²) | Moderate Decline (km²) | Stressed (km²) | Stable (km²) | Increasing (km²) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Croplands | Tree-covered areas | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 8 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 7 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Water bodies | Tree-covered areas | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water bodies | Croplands | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

## 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 | 4 566 | 13 .9 |
| Land area with non-degraded land productivity | 28 231 | 85 .9 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 79 | 0 .2 |

### 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 | 6 347 | 19 .3 |
| Land area with stable land productivity | 25 561 | 77 .7 |
| Land area with degraded land productivity | 890 | 2 .7 |
| Land area with no land productivity data | 83 | 0 .3 |

## General comments

We used predefined data, as national data sets are incomplete. UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

## 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 | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 113 | 95 | 90 | 121 | 101 | 105 | 36 |
| 2002 | 113 | 95 | 91 | 121 | 85 | 105 | 37 |
| 2003 | 113 | 95 | 92 | 121 | 73 | 105 | 37 |
| 2004 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 121 | 63 | 105 | 37 |
| 2005 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 121 | 63 | 105 | 37 |
| 2006 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 121 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2007 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 118 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2008 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 118 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2009 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 115 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2010 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 115 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2011 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 115 | 63 | 105 | 36 |
| 2012 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 111 | 63 | 105 | 37 |
| 2013 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 110 | 63 | 105 | 37 |
| 2014 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 110 | 62 | 105 | 37 |
| 2015 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 112 | 56 | 105 | 36 |
| 2016 | 113 | 95 | 93 | 112 | 56 | 105 | 37 |
| 2017 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 109 | 56 | 105 | 37 |
| 2018 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 108 | 56 | 105 | 37 |
| 2019 | 112 | 95 | 93 | 106 | 56 | 105 | 37 |
| 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 | 34 | 109 .4 | 119 .9 | 372 013 | 407 723 | 35 710 |

| Land Conversion | | Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From | To | Net area change (km²) | Initial SOC stock (t/ha) | Final SOC stock (t/ha) | Initial SOC stock total (t) | Final SOC stock total (t) | SOC stock change (t) |
| Water bodies | Wetlands | 5 | 39 .7 | 39 .7 | 19 829 | 19 829 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 5 | 104 .0 | 93 .9 | 52 021 | 46 928 | -5 093 |
| Croplands | Artificial surfaces | 805 | 87 .7 | 37 .0 | 7 060 121 | 2 982 313 | -4 077 808 |

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 | 33 | 100 .4 | 103 .4 | 331 251 | 341 140 | 9 889 |
| Water bodies | Tree-covered areas | 5 | 13 .6 | 13 .6 | 6 813 | 6 813 | 0 |
| Water bodies | Croplands | 3 | 34 .9 | 34 .9 | 10 478 | 10 478 | 0 |
| Tree-covered areas | Croplands | 7 | 107 .1 | 104 .9 | 74 940 | 73 405 | -1 535 |

## 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) | 870 | 2 .6 |
| Land area with non-degraded SOC | 31 954 | 97 .2 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 52 | 0 .2 |

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

| | Area (km²) | Percent of total land area (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Land area with improved SOC | 0 | 0 .0 |
| Land area with stable SOC | 31 955 | 97 .1 |
| Land area with degraded SOC | 871 | 2 .6 |
| Land area with no SOC data | 56 | 0 .2 |

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

## 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 | 5 366 | 16 .3 |
| Reporting Period | 1 769 | 5 .4 |
| Change in degraded extent | -3597 | |

### 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:

Given the insufficiency of national data and the relatively low resolution of the default data, some changes of small spatial scale were lost from the statistics. Thus, the Republic of Moldova lost a large number of ponds and artificial lakes during the calculation period, which, having small surfaces (few hectares), could not be identified. The same is true of wooded areas. Thus, in the last 15 years, approximately 28,780 ha of land were forested, but the average surface of these plots is only less than 10 ha, so these patches were left out of the calculations.

### 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. Economic
2. Institutions and governance
3. Science, knowledge and technology
4. Demographic
5. Cultural

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| We tried to add brightspots to exemplify improvements made by the reforestation process in progress, but were unable to load those vector layers due to polygon count limitations. We specify that the forested areas were, in part, only 10 ha each, and the total area was approximately 30,000 ha. | Republic of Moldova | 300 | Site-based data | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>◦ Restore tree-covered areas<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent<br>◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations | |
| Total no. of brightpots | | 1 | | | | |
| Total brightspot area | | 300 | | | | |

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

1. Institutional and policy reform
2. Integrated landscape planning
3. Economic and financial instruments
4. Protected areas
5. Legal and regulatory instruments
6. Climate change adaptation planning

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improvement of 880 thousand ha of eroded land and 21.57 thousand ha of land subject to landslides; | 2023 | Any place | 9 010 .57 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Environmental Strategy; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The RM environmental strategy for the years 2014-2023;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| The restoration of about 150 thousand ha of degraded wetlands, with their inclusion in the economic circuit of the country; | 2023 | Any place | 150 000 | ☐ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • Restore/improve wetlands<br>• Restore/improve multiple land uses | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Environmental Strategy; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The RM environmental strategy for the years 2014-2023;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas 220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The application of the conservative "no-till" soil tillage system on the surface of 320 thousand ha/year until 2030, with the prior restoration in a positive direction of the properties of the postable layer, the use of peas over a year as an intermediate crop, used as fertilizer green; | 2030 | Any place | 32 000 | ☒ Avoid<br>☐ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Low Emission Development Strategy; | • Other: The RM environmental strategy for the years 2014-2023;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Stopping active forms of soil degradation on an area of 877 thousand ha of arable land by the end of 2020; | 2020 | Any place | 8 870 | ☒ Avoid<br>☐ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Partially achieved | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Soil Conservation and Fertility Enhancement Program; | • Other: The program to conserve and increase soil fertility until 2020;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Applying measures to conserve and increase soil fertility on an area of 1.7 million ha until 2020; | 2020 | Any place | 17 000 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Partially achieved | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Soil Conservation and Fertility Enhancement Program; | • Other: The program to conserve and increase soil fertility until 2020;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas 220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The expansion by at least 130 thousand ha of the areas covered with forest vegetation by afforestation of degraded lands, affected by landslides, afforestation of riparian strips to protect the waters of rivers and water basins, the creation of green islands of trees and shrubs, interconnection corridors between forested massifs; | 2020 | Any place | 1 300 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent | Partially achieved | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>In the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Sustainable Development Strategy of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: Strategy for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Carrying out regeneration and afforestation works in the forest fund on the total area of 95.1 thousand ha; | 2020 | Any place | 951 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent | Partially achieved | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Sustainable Development Strategy of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: Strategy for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Planting of forest protection belts for the territory of 33 tousand ha; | 2023 | Any place | 330 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the National Strategy in the field of conservation of biological diversity for the years 2001-2020, the Strategy for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2001-2020, as well as the Environmental Strategy for the years 2014- 2023 | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The national strategy in the field of conservation of biological diversity for the years 2001-2020; Strategy for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2001-2020, Environmental Strategy for the years 2014-2023;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Increase the area of of the foret vegetation out of the forest cadastrer, by 55.0 thousand ha, including in the promotion of agroforestry and silvopastoral practices: e.g. by improving the quality of grassland; | 2030 | Any place | 550 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Achieve LDN<br>◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore/improve grasslands<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Low Emission Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afforestation of riparian zones and waster protection areas along the rivers and water basins on an area of 30.4 thousand ha to create sustainable ecological elements in agricultural land and forest ecosystems within the national ecological network; | 2030 | Any place | 304 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☒ Reverse | • Restore/improve wetlands<br>• Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Achieve LDN<br>◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>• Increase tree-covered area extent | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the National Strategy in the field of conservation of biological diversity for the years 2001-2020, the Strategy for the sustainable development of the forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2001-2020, as well as the Low-Emissions Development Strategy of of the Republic of Moldova until 2030; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Improving the productivity of about 800 ha of communal meadows; | 2030 | Any place | 8 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • Restore/improve grasslands<br>• Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Low Emission Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reconstruction and/or restoration of about 1.2 thousand ha of forests and other forest vegetation owned by the local authorities; | 2030 | Any place | 12 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Achieve LDN<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)<br>• Restore/improve tree-covered areas<br>• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Low Emission Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Development of forest management plans for about 3.2 thousand ha of forests and other forest vegetation owned by local authorities; | 2030 | Any place | 32 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Achieve LDN<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) | Ongoing | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Low Emission Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The low-emissions development strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Implementing measures to reduce anthropogenic pressure on vulnerable natural ecosystems through propoer forest management of 5000 ha on the community-owned land; | 2020 | Any place | 50 | ☒ Avoid<br>☒ Reduce<br>☐ Reverse | • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)<br>• Other/general /unspecified<br>◦ Achieve LDN<br>◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)<br>◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) | Partially achieved | ◉ Yes<br>○ No<br>Other process<br>in the process of evaluating the initial state and establishing the objectives and targets for the Biological Diversity Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2015-2020; | • Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets<br>• Other: The strategy regarding the biological diversity of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2015-2020;<br>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions | |
| Total | | | Sum of all targeted areas<br>220 417 .57 | | | | | | |

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

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 0 | |

| Relevant Target | Implemented Action | Location (placename) | Action start date | Extent of action | Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) | Edit Polygon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target | |
| | | | | | Improvement of 880 thousand ha of eroded land and 21.57 thousand ha of land subject to landslides;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | The restoration of about 150 thousand ha of degraded wetlands, with their inclusion in the economic circuit of the country;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | The application of the conservative "no-till" soil tillage system on the surface of 320 thousand ha/year until 2030, with the prior restoration in a positive direction of the properties of the postable layer, the use of peas over a year as an intermediate crop, used as fertilizer green;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Stopping active forms of soil degradation on an area of 877 thousand ha of arable land by the end of 2020;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Applying measures to conserve and increase soil fertility on an area of 1.7 million ha until 2020;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | The expansion by at least 130 thousand ha of the areas covered with forest vegetation by afforestation of degraded lands, affected by landslides, afforestation of riparian strips to protect the waters of rivers and water basins, the creation of green islands of trees and shrubs, interconnection corridors between forested massifs;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Carrying out regeneration and afforestation works in the forest fund on the total area of 95.1 thousand ha;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Planting of forest protection belts for the territory of 33 tousand ha;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Increase the area of of the foret vegetation out of the forest cadastrer, by 55.0 thousand ha, including in the promotion of agroforestry and silvopastoral practices: e.g. by improving the quality of grassland;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Afforestation of riparian zones and waster protection areas along the rivers and water basins on an area of 30.4 thousand ha to create sustainable ecological elements in agricultural land and forest ecosystems within the national ecological network;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Improving the productivity of about 800 ha of communal meadows;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Reconstruction and/or restoration of about 1.2 thousand ha of forests and other forest vegetation owned by the local authorities;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Development of forest management plans for about 3.2 thousand ha of forests and other forest vegetation owned by local authorities;: 0.00 | |
| | | | | | Implementing measures to reduce anthropogenic pressure on vulnerable natural ecosystems through propoer forest management of 5000 ha on the community-owned land;: 0.00 | |

## General comments

Most of the voluntary targets are set to be reached by 2030 and they are in the process of implementation now. Other targets are partially achieved, but they will be implemented in the future.

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

### Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

| Year | Income inequality (Gini Index) |
|---|---|
| 2000 | 36 .4 |
| 2001 | 38 |
| 2002 | 35 .8 |
| 2003 | 34 .9 |
| 2004 | 35 |
| 2005 | 36 .3 |
| 2006 | 35 .4 |
| 2007 | 34 .4 |
| 2008 | 34 .7 |
| 2009 | 32 .9 |
| 2010 | 32 .1 |
| 2011 | 30 .6 |
| 2012 | 29 .2 |
| 2013 | 28 .5 |
| 2014 | 32 .6 |
| 2015 | 32 .4 |
| 2016 | 33 .1 |
| 2017 | 31 .7 |
| 2018 | 30 .5 |
| 2019 | 31 .5 |
| 2020 | 32 .3 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

| Indicator metric | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|
| Income inequality (Gini Index) | No change | |

### General comments

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

## 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 | 77 | 1.5 | 31.8 |
| 2001 | 77 | 2.2 | 32.3 |
| 2002 | 74.7 | 2.1 | 31.1 |
| 2003 | 75.7 | 2.7 | 31.6 |
| 2004 | 76.6 | 3.7 | 32.7 |
| 2005 | 79.5 | 4.6 | 34.4 |
| 2006 | 83.4 | 12 | 42.7 |
| 2007 | 82.2 | 13 | 43 |
| 2008 | 82.2 | 6.1 | 39.6 |
| 2009 | 82.5 | 9.3 | 41.6 |
| 2010 | 87.6 | 26.1 | 53.4 |
| 2011 | 90.4 | 35 | 59.5 |
| 2012 | 89.9 | 36.8 | 60.5 |
| 2013 | 89.4 | 35.7 | 60.1 |
| 2014 | 89.8 | 37.6 | 60.5 |
| 2015 | 90.7 | 42.8 | 63.5 |
| 2016 | 90.2 | 43.6 | 64 |
| 2017 | 91.8 | 50 | 67.9 |
| 2018 | 93.2 | 51.7 | 69.2 |
| 2019 | 93.2 | 52.5 | 68.8 |
| 2020 | 95.9 | 54.4 | 7.12 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|
| Increase | During the reference period, drinking water distribution networks were set up, especially in rural areas, thus limiting the share of water from wells. |

### General comments

The number of the population with usual residence was used as the basis for the estimation of the indicators. The usual residence is defined as the place where the person lived mainly in the last 12 months regardless of temporary absences (for the purpose of recreation, vacation, visits to relatives and friends, business, medical treatment, religious pilgrimages, etc.) The information is presented without the data of the districts on the left side of the Dniester and the municipality of Bender

## 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 | 704780 | 18 .7 | 364929 | 18 .6 | 339851 | 18 .7 |
| Reporting period | 345828 | 9 .3 | 181139 | 9 .3 | 164689 | 9 .3 |

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|
| Decrease | The total number of people exposed to land degradation decreased, proportionally for the sexes, with the reduction of the share of the rural population and with the reduction of degraded surfaces. |

### General comments

## SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The gradual assurance of access to safe water and adequate sanitation for the population of the Republic of Moldova, thus contributing to the improvement of health, dignity and quality of life and to the economic development of the country, through the decentralization of water supply and sanitation services, the expansion of water supply systems and sanitation and increasing the degree of access of the population to these services, | 2023 | National | Achieved | |
| The development of the infrastructure of regional and local importance, based on regional sectoral programs in the field of water supply and sewage services; | 2022 | National | Extended or postponed | |
| Development of principles of regionalization of public services in the fields of water supply and sewerage | 2022 | National | Extended or postponed | |

### 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 | 15 056 | 10 029 | 7 786 | 0 | 338 |
| 2001 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 198 |
| 2002 | 4 779 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 430 |
| 2003 | 27 030 | 1 724 | 2 663 | 0 | 1 792 |
| 2004 | 9 754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 455 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 209 |
| 2006 | 10 581 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 22 590 |
| 2007 | 20 287 | 4 163 | 0 | 0 | 8 759 |
| 2008 | 11 362 | 242 | 0 | 0 | 21 604 |
| 2009 | 23 358 | 9 609 | 0 | 0 | 242 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 209 |
| 2011 | 10 491 | 7 986 | 5 164 | 9 567 | 0 |
| 2012 | 20 417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 791 |
| 2013 | 3 539 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 670 |
| 2014 | 2 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 056 |
| 2015 | 11 295 | 7 928 | 2 951 | 7 080 | 3 954 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 209 |
| 2017 | 8 053 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 156 |
| 2018 | 5 221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 988 |
| 2019 | 18 819 | 1 803 | 48 | 0 | 12 539 |
| 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 | 32 871 | 100 .0 |
| 2001 | 10 | 0 .0 |
| 2002 | 4 779 | 14 .5 |
| 2003 | 31 417 | 95 .6 |
| 2004 | 9 754 | 29 .7 |
| 2005 | 0 | 0 .0 |

| | Total area under drought (km²) | Proportion of land under drought (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 2006 | 10 619 | 32 .3 |
| 2007 | 24 450 | 74 .4 |
| 2008 | 11 605 | 35 .3 |
| 2009 | 32 875 | 100 .0 |
| 2010 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2011 | 32 875 | 100 .0 |
| 2012 | 20 417 | 62 .1 |
| 2013 | 3 539 | 10 .8 |
| 2014 | 2 152 | 6 .5 |
| 2015 | 29 255 | 89 .0 |
| 2016 | 0 | 0 .0 |
| 2017 | 8 053 | 24 .5 |
| 2018 | 5 221 | 15 .9 |
| 2019 | 20 670 | 62 .8 |
| 2020 | | - |
| 2021 | | - |

## Qualitative assessment:

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

## 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 | 30858 | 0.8 | 1677434 | 42.4 | 1504586 | 38.0 | 747560 | 18.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 929 580 | 99.2 |
| 2001 | 4028313 | 99.9 | 2240 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 240 | 0.1 |
| 2002 | 3556572 | 89.4 | 423391 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 423 391 | 10.6 |
| 2003 | 123953 | 3.1 | 3497270 | 88.3 | 132507 | 3.3 | 207016 | 5.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 836 793 | 96.9 |
| 2004 | 3000993 | 76.4 | 924666 | 23.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 924 666 | 23.6 |
| 2005 | 3915698 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 2821230 | 72.1 | 1088392 | 27.8 | 1661 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 090 053 | 27.9 |
| 2007 | 690575 | 17.7 | 2845345 | 72.9 | 368782 | 9.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 214 127 | 82.3 |
| 2008 | 2032831 | 52.1 | 1842382 | 47.2 | 25114 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 867 496 | 47.9 |
| 2009 | 23332 | 0.6 | 2542402 | 65.8 | 1299724 | 33.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 842 126 | 99.4 |
| 2010 | 3862816 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0.0 | 1060182 | 27.6 | 1440206 | 37.5 | 441698 | 11.5 | 902299 | 23.5 | 3 844 385 | 100.0 |
| 2012 | 1480573 | 38.8 | 2338916 | 61.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 338 916 | 61.2 |
| 2013 | 3227627 | 85.1 | 566047 | 14.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 566 047 | 14.9 |
| 2014 | 3383310 | 89.4 | 402400 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 402 400 | 10.6 |
| 2015 | 320108 | 8.5 | 1374594 | 36.4 | 1175511 | 31.2 | 250665 | 6.6 | 650451 | 17.2 | 3 451 221 | 91.5 |
| 2016 | 3762952 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2017 | 3016318 | 80.7 | 720014 | 19.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 720 014 | 19.3 |
| 2018 | 3303378 | 88.6 | 424198 | 11.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 424 198 | 11.4 |
| 2019 | 1151128 | 31.0 | 2137224 | 57.6 | 417061 | 11.2 | 5672 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 559 957 | 69.0 |
| 2020 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |
| 2021 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |

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

| | Non-exposed | | Mild drought | | Moderate drought | | Severe drought | | Extreme drought | | Exposed female population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % | Population count | % |
| 2000 | 15556 | 0.8 | 859149 | 42.3 | 772838 | 38.1 | 382972 | 18.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 014 959 | 99.2 |

| | 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 | 2067915 | 99.9 | 1178 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 178 | 0.1 |
| 2002 | 1825310 | 89.4 | 215946 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 215 946 | 10.6 |
| 2003 | 64652 | 3.2 | 1789438 | 88.0 | 69455 | 3.4 | 108935 | 5.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 967 828 | 96.8 |
| 2004 | 1542185 | 76.5 | 472626 | 23.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 472 626 | 23.5 |
| 2005 | 2010259 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 1445595 | 71.9 | 563808 | 28.0 | 866 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 564 674 | 28.1 |
| 2007 | 363020 | 18.1 | 1457932 | 72.5 | 189708 | 9.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 647 640 | 81.9 |
| 2008 | 1047724 | 52.1 | 951151 | 47.3 | 13186 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 964 337 | 47.9 |
| 2009 | 12241 | 0.6 | 1310583 | 65.8 | 667968 | 33.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 978 551 | 99.4 |
| 2010 | 1995401 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0.0 | 554156 | 27.9 | 742311 | 37.3 | 228711 | 11.5 | 462868 | 23.3 | 1 988 046 | 100.0 |
| 2012 | 771736 | 39.1 | 1203084 | 60.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 203 084 | 60.9 |
| 2013 | 1669780 | 85.1 | 292455 | 14.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 292 455 | 14.9 |
| 2014 | 1752371 | 89.4 | 208298 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 208 298 | 10.6 |
| 2015 | 169899 | 8.7 | 715948 | 36.6 | 606716 | 31.0 | 129636 | 6.6 | 335186 | 17.1 | 1 787 486 | 91.3 |
| 2016 | 1956833 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2017 | 1571340 | 80.9 | 371724 | 19.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 371 724 | 19.1 |
| 2018 | 1723938 | 88.5 | 224011 | 11.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 224 011 | 11.5 |
| 2019 | 599578 | 30.9 | 1124076 | 57.8 | 216434 | 11.1 | 3021 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 343 531 | 69.1 |
| 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 | 15302 | 0.8 | 818285 | 42.4 | 731748 | 37.9 | 364588 | 18.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 914 621 | 99.2 |
| 2001 | 1960398 | 99.9 | 1062 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 062 | 0.1 |
| 2002 | 1731262 | 89.3 | 207445 | 10.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 207 445 | 10.7 |
| 2003 | 59301 | 3.1 | 1707832 | 88.6 | 63052 | 3.3 | 98081 | 5.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 868 965 | 96.9 |
| 2004 | 1458808 | 76.3 | 452040 | 23.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 452 040 | 23.7 |
| 2005 | 1905439 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | 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 | 1375635 | 72.4 | 524584 | 27.6 | 795 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 525 379 | 27.6 |
| 2007 | 327555 | 17.3 | 1387413 | 73.3 | 179074 | 9.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 566 487 | 82.7 |
| 2008 | 985107 | 52.2 | 891231 | 47.2 | 11928 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 903 159 | 47.8 |
| 2009 | 11091 | 0.6 | 1231819 | 65.7 | 631756 | 33.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 863 575 | 99.4 |
| 2010 | 1867415 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0 | 0.0 | 506026 | 27.3 | 697895 | 37.6 | 212987 | 11.5 | 439431 | 23.7 | 1 856 339 | 100.0 |
| 2012 | 708837 | 38.4 | 1135832 | 61.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 135 832 | 61.6 |
| 2013 | 1557847 | 85.1 | 273592 | 14.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 273 592 | 14.9 |
| 2014 | 1630939 | 89.4 | 194102 | 10.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 194 102 | 10.6 |
| 2015 | 150209 | 8.3 | 658646 | 36.3 | 568795 | 31.4 | 121029 | 6.7 | 315265 | 17.4 | 1 663 735 | 91.7 |
| 2016 | 1806119 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2017 | 1444978 | 80.6 | 348290 | 19.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 348 290 | 19.4 |
| 2018 | 1579440 | 88.8 | 200187 | 11.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 200 187 | 11.2 |
| 2019 | 551550 | 31.2 | 1013148 | 57.3 | 200627 | 11.3 | 2651 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 216 426 | 68.8 |
| 2020 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |
| 2021 | | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | - | - |

## Qualitative assessment

### Interpretation of the indicator

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

# 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 | 5 .84 | | |
| 2019 | | | |
| 2020 | | | |
| 2021 | | | |

## Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

## Qualitative assessment

### SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| | Change in the indicator | Comments |
|---|---|---|

## General comments

UNCCD Default Data, Treands.Earth Land Porductivity Dinamics were used.

## SO3 Voluntary Targets

### SO3-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Increase the areas of irrigated land to 300 thousand hectares, both rehabilitated and newly built - by the end of 2020, to increase the sustainability of agricultural production. | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |
| Implementation of the irrigation system construction plan, through 116 thousand ha of irrigated land surface from the newly built systems and implementation of the irrigation system rehabilitation plan, through 121.6 thousand ha of irrigated land surface from rehabilitated irrigation systems by the 2020s. | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring strategic environmental planning at national, sectoral and local level, by developing policy documents in the field of natural resource protection (soil, subsoil, water) in the field of ecological reconstruction of degraded lands and natural landscapes, adaptation to the phenomenon of climate change, risk management environmental (floods, drought, calamities)." | 2023 | National | Ongoing | |
| Promotion of work systems that ensure the maintenance of plant remains on the surface of the land for the accumulation and conservation of water in the soil, the reduction of erosion by water and wind, as well as the saving of fuels; Accumulation and conservation of water in the soil, improving the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil, avoiding the development of pathogens, pests and weeds. | 2022 | National | Partially achieved | The actual percentage is not established. Lack of financial resources |
| Ensuring the development of climate resilience by reducing risks in the water resources sector, undertaking measures to combat drought/water deficit and creating monitoring and warning services, reducing leaks from water networks, carrying out mapping works, establishing drought thresholds and creating water storage capacities. | 2020 | National | Partially achieved | The actual percentage is not established. Lack of financial resources Social-political instability |
| Supporting agricultural land and water management practices through the use of innovative agricultural land and water management practices and support for land consolidation and the use of modern farming practices through crop rotation and agricultural product diversification. Investment in irrigation services is also of great importance, along with better access to modern irrigation infrastructure and equipment. | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |
| Implementation of the "no-till" conservative tillage system, with the incorporation of green fertilizers into the soil in the 5-till rotation once every 5 years. | 2030 | National | Ongoing | The superficial soil layer gradually becomes biogenic, well structured, loosened, a favorable aerohydric and food regime for plants is formed, their resistance to drought increases. CO2 emissions will be reduced annually by 3.8 t/ha/year. |
| The application of the conservative "mini-till" tillage system on the surface of 320 thousand ha/year until 2030, with the use of mineral fertilizers and secondary agricultural production as fertilizer; | 2030 | National | Ongoing | |

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

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The organization and anti-erosion and hydrological arrangement of the agricultural lands, through a system of dispersers, wave-channels, grassed outlets for the directed evacuation of the surplus rainwater from the slopes - 1200 ha | 2022 | National | Partially achieved | |
| Carrying out works to rehabilitate damaged wetlands and restore riparian strips to protect water bodies and create the "Nistrul de Jos" National Park. | 2022 | National | Achieved | Cycle I of the Management Program of the Dniester River Basin District, GD. no. 814/2017 is completed. Cycle II is currently being developed. |
| Natural water retention measures: restoration of floodplains and wetlands Ramasar „Lacurile Prutului de Jos", „Nistrul Inferior" și Unguri-Holoşniţa" | 2026 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring the protection and improvement of surface and underground water resources, sustainable management of water resources in the Dniester area. | 2022 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring the implementation of measures to prevent, mitigate and reduce the consequences of drought, by developing once every 6 years Drought Management Plans for each district of the river basin or sub-basin | 2023 | National | Achieved | The regulation is to be modified, updated, harmonized to the rigors and specifics of the Republic of Moldova and the recommendations of the EU Water Framework Directive. |

## 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 .94138 | 0 .92841 | 0 .94232 | |
| 2001 | 0 .94137 | 0 .92889 | 0 .94231 | |
| 2002 | 0 .9414 | 0 .92867 | 0 .94231 | |
| 2003 | 0 .94141 | 0 .92842 | 0 .94232 | |
| 2004 | 0 .94162 | 0 .92843 | 0 .94232 | |
| 2005 | 0 .94164 | 0 .92906 | 0 .94234 | |
| 2006 | 0 .94187 | 0 .92916 | 0 .94258 | |
| 2007 | 0 .94211 | 0 .92889 | 0 .94294 | |
| 2008 | 0 .94235 | 0 .92863 | 0 .94356 | |
| 2009 | 0 .94259 | 0 .92885 | 0 .94384 | |
| 2010 | 0 .94294 | 0 .92559 | 0 .94517 | |
| 2011 | 0 .9432 | 0 .92669 | 0 .94638 | |
| 2012 | 0 .94341 | 0 .92555 | 0 .94773 | |
| 2013 | 0 .94365 | 0 .92369 | 0 .94853 | |
| 2014 | 0 .94396 | 0 .92294 | 0 .94959 | |
| 2015 | 0 .94416 | 0 .92207 | 0 .95076 | |
| 2016 | 0 .94439 | 0 .92187 | 0 .9517 | |
| 2017 | 0 .94462 | 0 .92214 | 0 .95399 | |
| 2018 | 0 .9449 | 0 .92023 | 0 .95453 | |
| 2019 | 0 .94504 | 0 .92028 | 0 .95658 | |
| 2020 | 0 .9453 | 0 .91763 | 0 .95745 | |

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Positive | | | | 1. Land / Water Management<br>2. Awareness Raising<br>3. Institutional Development | The Red List Index ranges from 1 if all species in the country are classified as Least Concern to 0 if all species in the country are classified as Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) or Critically Endangered (CR). The RLI is also calculated depending on the availability of data at national level. The RLI in Moldova ranges from 0.9 to 1, indicating that most species are LC. The slight upward trend in the value of the index shows an improvement, but insignificant, in the status of species (in my opinion the visibility of data in Moldova has increased in the last 8-10 years). In the period 2000-2020, the RLI has changed very little at an annual rate of about 0.02%. |

## General comments

We used data by default from SDG Data base (Sustainable Development Goal 15, indicator 15.5.1.).

## 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 | 47.18 | 24 .75 | 72 .6 | |
| 2001 | 48.61 | 26 .35 | 73 .37 | |
| 2002 | 50.99 | 27 .69 | 74 .09 | |
| 2003 | 53.85 | 28 .71 | 75 .09 | |
| 2004 | 57.63 | 32 .8 | 78 .62 | |
| 2005 | 59.66 | 34 .46 | 83 .25 | |
| 2006 | 62.25 | 38 .65 | 85 .64 | By Law no. 354/2006 supplementing Law no. 1538/1998 regarding the fund of natural areas protected by the state, the surface of the protected areas was increased by 94,705.5 ha |
| 2007 | 65.05 | 39 .65 | 85 .64 | |
| 2008 | 68.35 | 45 .25 | 85 .64 | |
| 2009 | 70.01 | 52 .61 | 85 .98 | |
| 2010 | 71.76 | 53 .06 | 85 .98 | |
| 2011 | 73.8 | 59 .06 | 85 .98 | The notion of avifaunistic special protection area was introduced into the national legislation in 2011 by Law no. 61/2011 for the amendment and completion of some legislative acts, including Law no. 1538/1998 regarding the fund of natural areas protected by the state. |
| 2012 | 77.08 | 61 .56 | 85 .98 | |
| 2013 | 78.15 | 63 .75 | 85 .98 | Created "Orhei" National Park Area - 33792.09 ha. |
| 2014 | 79.36 | 65 .86 | 85 .98 | |
| 2015 | 83.94 | 69 .89 | 85 .98 | |
| 2016 | 85.98 | 73 .61 | 85 .98 | |
| 2017 | 85.98 | 73 .7 | 85 .98 | |
| 2018 | 85.98 | 76 .5 | 85 .98 | |
| 2019 | 85.98 | 85 .98 | 85 .98 | |
| 2020 | 85.98 | 85 .98 | 85 .98 | |

### Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

| Qualitative Assessment | Comment |
|---|---|
| Increasing | Since 2016, the proportion of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas, according to the type of ecosystem has not changed given the fact that during the given period the surface area of state-protected areas did not increase, as the "Prutul de Jos" Biosphere Reserve has was created within the limits of the "Lower Dniester" Ramsar Zone and the "Lower Dniester" National Park was created within the limits of the "Lower Dniester" Ramsar Zone. |

## General comments

At this stage of the reporting, it was decided to use predefined data due to the lack of accurate information at the national level regarding the area of natural areas protected by the state and areas of special conservation interest. The process of creating the automated information system of the natural areas protected by the state is started. Data fields or attributes in the database will include: Record unique identifier Name of the protected area Designation(s) in national legislation IUCN management category Area (square kilometres) Status (proposed, designated, dedesignated) Year of designation Governance type (national government, local government, private, non-governmental organisation) Ownership (state, individual landowners, for-profit organisations, non-profit organisations, joint ownership, contested) Management authority Management plan (link or reference to the protected area's management plan) Management objectives Supporting information Spatial data (polygon data on the protected area's boundaries and any management zones) The system will be managed by the Public Institution "Administration of State Protected Natural Areas" and the Public Institution "Environmental Monitoring and Information Service".

## SO4 Voluntary Targets

### SO4-VT.T1

| Target | Year | Level of application | Status of target achievement | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The development of 44 sustainable management plans of the natural areas protected by the state and of the core areas of the National Ecological Network | 2023 | National | Ongoing | |
| The development of the National Ecological Network by ensuring the management and protection of the elements of the National Ecological Network outside the system of natural areas protected by the state, updating the list of core areas of the National Ecological Network and the Geographical Information System of the National Ecological Network | 2020 | National | Partially achieved | |
| Creation of the "Domneasca" wetland of international importance (Ramsar) in the Middle Prut basin; | 2024 | Subnational | Ongoing | |
| Creation of the "Prutul de Jos" Biosphere Reserve, of the "Dniester Dniester" National Park and the establishment of the special regime for valuable ecosystems and old natural forests | 2023 | Subnational | Ongoing | |
| Creation of the "Emerald" Network as a component of the Pan-European Ecological Network | 2019 | National | Achieved | |
| Elaboration of the cadastre of natural areas protected by the state | 2023 | National | Ongoing | |
| The expansion of the natural areas protected by the state up to 8% of the country's territory by 2025 and 10% by 2030 | 2030 | National | Ongoing | |
| Creation, by 2018, of an inventory and monitoring system of endangered species and valuable habitats within the national ecological network; | 2018 | National | Ongoing | |
| Identification and mapping of the elements of the national ecological network necessary to ensure its operation (ecological corridors, core areas and buffer zones, etc.); | 2018 | National | Achieved | |
| Extending the natural areas protected by the state up to 8% of the country's territory; | 2023 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring efficient and sustainable management of natural ecosystems; | 2023 | National | Ongoing | |
| The expansion of the areas covered with forest vegetation outside the forest fund by 55.0 thousand ha, including in the context of the promotion to a greater extent of agroforestry and silvopastoral practices: for example, by improving the quality of meadows; | 2030 | National | Ongoing | |
| The afforestation of the riparian zones and strips for the protection of river waters and water basins on an area of 30.4 thousand ha for the creation of stabilizing ecological elements in agricultural lands and forest ecosystems within the national ecological network; | 2030 | National | Ongoing | |
| Promoting scientific research in the field of biodiversity conservation by highlighting biogeographical units, creating botanical gardens, promoting new technologies and studies on species and ecosystems; | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring the educational framework and staff training in the field of biodiversity conservation and biological security by developing the education curriculum, organizing courses and special modules, publishing 3 best practices guides; | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |
| Ensuring public awareness and information activities regarding biodiversity conservation and biological security by organizing annual events on biodiversity, 5 competitions, 10 seminars and 8 round tables; | 2020 | National | Ongoing | |

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

## 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 ∾

The country has received external support for the development of the agricultural sector, introducing the new agricultural practices, as well as for the afforestation activities, water and sanitation. One of the biggest projects realized in the reporting period financed by the Global Environmental Facility the "Competitive Agriculture Project realized by the Consolidated Agricultural Projects' Management Unit that has returned to the investors up 50% from up into 20 000 USD in introducing soil conservation technologies.

The resources that are allocated for the country by the various donors are registered in the official data base http://amp.gov.md/ The requirement for the support projects for granting the tax exemption. Being this obligatory there is the basic information from the system on the project, such as objectives, short description, donors, budget. The ODA assistance classification is provided. Unless in case of the project is supported by two or more donors there is no possibility to distinguish between the financial resources allocated. Regarding the expenditure, commitments and actual disbursements these are not mandatory to be updated currently. On a top of that it is worth mentioning that some required aspects it is not possible to track according to the existing system, such as gender dimension, or inclusion of the capacity building activities. These are only possible to be tracked in case they are mentioned in the project descriptions. Various sector representatives mentioned that it is difficult to judge the financial flows, as there is no comprehensive national level statistics and depends on the level of knowledge of the on-going initiatives.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

| | | Total Amount USD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provided / Received | Year | Committed | Disbursed / Received |
| Provided | 2016 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2017 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2018 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Provided | 2019 | Committed<br>0 | Disbursed<br>0 |
| Received | 2016 | Committed<br>899 805 .63 | Received<br>1 171 555 .63 |
| Received | 2017 | Committed<br>2 751 227 .18 | Received<br>897 252 .66 |
| Received | 2018 | Committed<br>2 131 815 .98 | Received<br>1 440 929 .48 |
| Received | 2019 | Committed<br>5 523 154 .10 | Received<br>564 226 .50 |
| Total resources provided: | | 0 | 0 |
| Total resources received: | | 11 306 002 .89 | 4 073 964 .27 |

### Documentation box

| | Explanation |
|---|---|

| | Explanation |
|---|---|
| Year | The calendar was taken as the basis, which corresponds the fiscal year. Where possible and the date existed, both commitment and disbursement were tracked, when not possible, only commitment (the total project amount). |
| Recipient / Provider | The main provider of the information on the national level is the Aid Management Platform: http://amp.gov.md/ Addtionally, the national level organizations, international organizations and donors have been requested to submit the information on the on-going projects in the country. But the information there does not every time contain the information as requested by the reporting process. |
| Title of project, programme, activity or other | n/a |
| Total Amount USD | From the predefined data the exact USD amount was applied. For the data added from the national level the exchange rate for the correspondent year was used, as the national level system has EUR as main currency for the external support |
| Sector | Following sectors were added from the national level: Agriculture, water and sanitation, forestry, general (environmental protection - selected projects that are related to the Convention |
| Capacity Building | On the national level projects capacity building was mentioned only if being a part of the description of the project |
| Technology Transfer | On the national level projects capacity building was mentioned only if being a part of the description of the project |
| Gender Equality | On the national level projects capacity building was mentioned only if being a part of the description of the project |
| Channel | |
| Type of flow | |
| Financial Instrument | |
| Type of support | |
| Amount mobilised through public interventions | |
| Additional Information | |

## General comments

Tracking of financial resources allocated by different actors is pretty complex in the reality of the Republic of Moldova. There is no single body that collect the information on the projects implemented to achieve the commitments set by the convention. National private financing, or those donor contributions that come without being introduced in the National Aid Management Platform are not being captured at all. The Ministry of Environment has started (in 2023) the initiative to develop the instrument for capturing the information from all actors in the various domains.

## 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 ∾

For example, the allocations for the environmental measures from the national budget are only 0.5% from the total amount, and they have not been more than this figure over the reporting period. There is no clear national level statistics on the measures related with DLDD, so the reference to the trend is being done on the environmental expenditures in total, and these are being in decrease over the year 2016-2017 and then in slight increase over the period 2018-2019, hence have not reached event the level of 2015 (the inflation has not been taking into the account). Some areas have a decrease in financing over the years 2018-2019 (e.g. climate change, biodiversity conservation).

On the national level the implementation of the Convention was not formulated as the commitment in a single document, and various measures are included in sector-policy documents (e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy, The Environmental Strategy for 2014-2023, and the Biodiversity Strategy for the years 2015-2020). Moldova is in the process of changing the budgeting approach toward program-based budgets. For the reporting period it was not possible to financially track the implementation of the programs and strategies, as the reports on the implementation related the results achieved, but not the allocation and expenditures of the resources.

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

| | Year | Amounts | Additional Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government expenditures | 2018 | 73 844 126 | Exchange rate applied for 31.12.18 from National Bank of Moldova. Source: Reports of the Budget execution of the National Budget |
| Directly related to combat DLDD | 2018 | 1 367 789 | Exchange rate applied for 31.12.18 from National Bank of Moldova. Source: Reports of the Budget execution of the National Budget Sub-programs: Climate change and meteo forecasting, biodiversity conservation |
| Indirectly related to combat DLDD | 2018 | 21 647 253 | Exchange rate applied for 31.12.18 from National Bank of Moldova. Source: Reports of the Budget execution of the National Budget Sub-programs: water and sanitation, irrigation and drainage systems and rural development projects |
| Subsidies | 2018 | 50 829 084 | Exchange rate applied for 31.12.18 from National Bank of Moldova. Source: Reports of the Budget execution of the National Budget Subsidies for the agricultural producers, not specified if related to the DLDD |
| Subsidies related to combat DLDD | | | |
| Government expenditures (directly and indirectly) to Combat DLDD | 2019 | 2 183 590 | Exchange rate applied for 31.12.19 from National Bank of Moldova. Source: Reports of the Budget execution of the National Budget |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total expenditures / total per year | | | |

| | Year | Amounts | Additional Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenues | | | |
| Total revenues / total per year | | | |

| | Year | Amounts | Additional Information |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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

There is no official target set for increasing and mobilizing domestic resources, all allocations are currently being done base don the Mid-Term Budgetary Framework that include strategies and plans with the detailed implementation and financial details. This means that once the measures are included into the strategic documents will be reflected in the budget.

## General comments

The data indicated in the table are based on the Reports on the execution of the national budget, unless due due the changes of the budgetary system it is not possible to track the source on income with the expenditure.

## SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

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

Trends in domestic private resources

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

### Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

### General comments

## SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

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

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

### Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

### General comments

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

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

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

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

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

### SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

### General comments

## Financial and Non-Financial Sources

### Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

### Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

### Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

# Policy and Planning

## Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## 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.

The state has joined efforts in this direction and the inter-agency working group was established under the Ministry of the Environment, where the State Hydrometeorological Service is taking the Lead. One of the tasks of the group is to join the efforts to report to the the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). This body will also facilitate integrated spatial planning in all key sectors of sectors of land exploitation (arable, forestry, pasture). This group was created by the Order of the Minister of the Environment no. 12 of January 27, 2022, and the State Hydrometeorological Service was designated responsible for the compliant implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Severely Affected by Drought and/or Desertification (UNCCD), signed on June 17, 1994 in Paris. The accession of the Republic of Moldova to the Convention was ratified by Parliament Decision no. 257/1998. The finding and the recommendations from the reporting process will be presented to the national stakeholders aiming at promotion of sustainable agriculture and agro-forestry practices. Emphasis will be placed on participatory land use planning, involving household heads, but also all household family members active in agriculture. The logistical and substantive needs of all men and women, including those of single-headed households, and vulnerable groups will be taken into account. All types of land (agricultural, pasture, those covered with forest strips) will be assessed to establish NDT objectives and plan interventions.

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?

It is too early to appreciate the impact of these activities. Once a prototype database and monitoring system is built and operational, then it will be clearer. Capacity building in replicating NDT experiences from the Project's pilot area in other parts of Moldova is also envisaged, up to the national level, including planning and monitoring of GDT, agro-forestry and climate-smart agricultural practices.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Lack of experts in the field and the not clear division of responsibilities between the governmental agencies.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Increasing awareness of the population regarding the severity of the problem related to DLDD.

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.

In the Republic of Moldova the DLDD actions are integrated into the other sector strategies, such as Agriculture and Rural development strategy, Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, as well as into the Management Plans of the River Basins.

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

The country should improve the implementation of the existing plans and strategies given the fact that there is the lack of financial resources, and more coherent planning within the all sectors is needed.

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.

Some DLDD measures are included into the sectorial policies, many of them now are under in the development of the next planning phase in relation with the National Development Strategy Moldova 2030. DLDD measures are a part of following policy documents: - Environmental strategy till 2030 - Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy - National Programme for the Rehabilitation and Extension of Forests 2023-2032 - National Climate Change Adaptation Programme and the Action Plan till 2030

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

Additionally to introducing to measures into the national level policies it is important to keep the track of their implementation, ensure that there are sufficient financing for the activities planned and regular monitor the progress.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The assessment of the previous policy document showed that there was not enough financing raised for the implementation of the measures introduced into the policy documents.

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.

There is a separate drought preparedness governance mechanism, but drought being the most frequent disasters that influenced the national economy will be a part of the national risk assessment process that is currently planned to be lead by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with the involvement of all relevant actors for the specific hazards.

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

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

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

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

The national plan is the result of the collaboration between UNCCD, SHS, the Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection "N. Dimo", "Moldsilva" Agency, being designed in accordance with the Drought Initiative with an adjustment to the specifics of the country and included an extensive consultative process at the national level, providing the opportunity to analyze the current state of drought risk assessment and management, resource planning water and prioritizing scientific data, strengthening capacities, raising public opinion. The plan is partially implemented, but more financial and political support is needed to implement it.

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

It should be noted that, at the stage of the elaboration of the Plan, the Focal Point of the Convention was a component part of another Ministry, the priority of promoting the document, under the conditions of national legislation and its application, was placed on the back burner. Following the reorganization of the Government, the powers regarding the coordination of the desertification process were taken over by the MM, which is why the project was resumed on the agenda for its further promotion and application.

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

The National Drought Plan involved several institutions, experts in the field, who identified solutions and measures to combat the drought. The overall objective - creating an enabling environment and developing a consistent framework for integrated actions to reduce drought risk and improve drought preparedness, based on adaptive, resilience perspectives. The plan identifies key responsibilities in the data collection and analysis process to establish a consistent basis for assessing the severity of the drought and its impact, which would help for decision-making.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Drought risk management is a complex issue, that needs involvement the experts from various areas. As inter-institutional collaboration is not working well in the country, it was difficult to have people committed to work over the years working on this direction. The next difficulty was a lack of qualified experts, that could work on the adjustment of the methodology and its further application in practice. The last obstacles were the absence of the centralized database that have all data necessary for performing the analysis and specialized software for drought analysis.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

We need a centralized database and accesses to relevant software programs to be able to perform the work. Implementation of the National Drought Plan, required good coordination between all involved agencies and institutions. We should have on the board decision-makers, to fully support this initiative, so they support the implementation by allocation of the relevant resources.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

## Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ☒ Crop diversification
- ☒ Agroforestry practices
- ☒ Rotational grazing
- ☐ Rain-fed and irrigated agricultural systems
- ☒ Small vegetable gardens
- ☒ Production of artisanal goods
- ☒ Renewable energy generation
- ☒ Eco-tourism
- ☒ Production of medicinal and aromatic plants
- ☐ Aquaculture using recycled wastewater
- ☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

## Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ◉ Yes

- ○ No

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

We have following information available on the national level: Website of the State Hydrometeorological Service: meteo.md Website with the informational the national-level commitments, reporting to UNFCCC: clima.md Information for farmers about the weather condition (the initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry) https://agmeteo.md/ Thematic maps in GIS format (forests, soils, land use: https://geoportal.md/

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

There are some resources that have various information and datasets, they are not taking into consideration that the information should be be easy to access and user friendly, but it is a good start we can further build upon developing these features. One example: The National Environment Center (CNM) through the projects, through the "School garden" program, which aims at the active participation of young residents in disadvantaged rural areas in society and economy, through the development of modern work skills, supporting them to become leaders/entrepreneurs and promote new professional opportunities among them. The main activities of the program consist of the following: setting up and equipping schools/rural centers that have gardens in order to transfer the best practices to become business incubators in the process of practical teaching of agriculture to rural youth, study tours of groups of young people from other rural schools to business incubators to introduce modern ecological agricultural technologies and businesses; establishing a partner network of business incubators with other rural schools, communities, national educational institutions, agricultural institutions, labor market/food actors, including the creation of the "School Garden" internet platform.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Currently the user has to navigate trough various resources on the national level to have all information that is available for this area.

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

The Women in Business Program, approved by GD no. 1064 of 16.09.2016, which aims to provide financial and non-financial support by granting grants for investments and relevant services for business development by women. The program is oriented towards achieving the following objectives: increasing opportunities for women, by reducing barriers to starting/developing a business; facilitating access to investments and assistance for business development for women entrepreneurs; creation of an integrated national support model for the development of female entrepreneurship; strengthening the national support infrastructure, by expanding the services offered in order to reduce the specific obstacles faced by women in business; contributing to the achievement of priority policies regarding gender equality and economic development.

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?

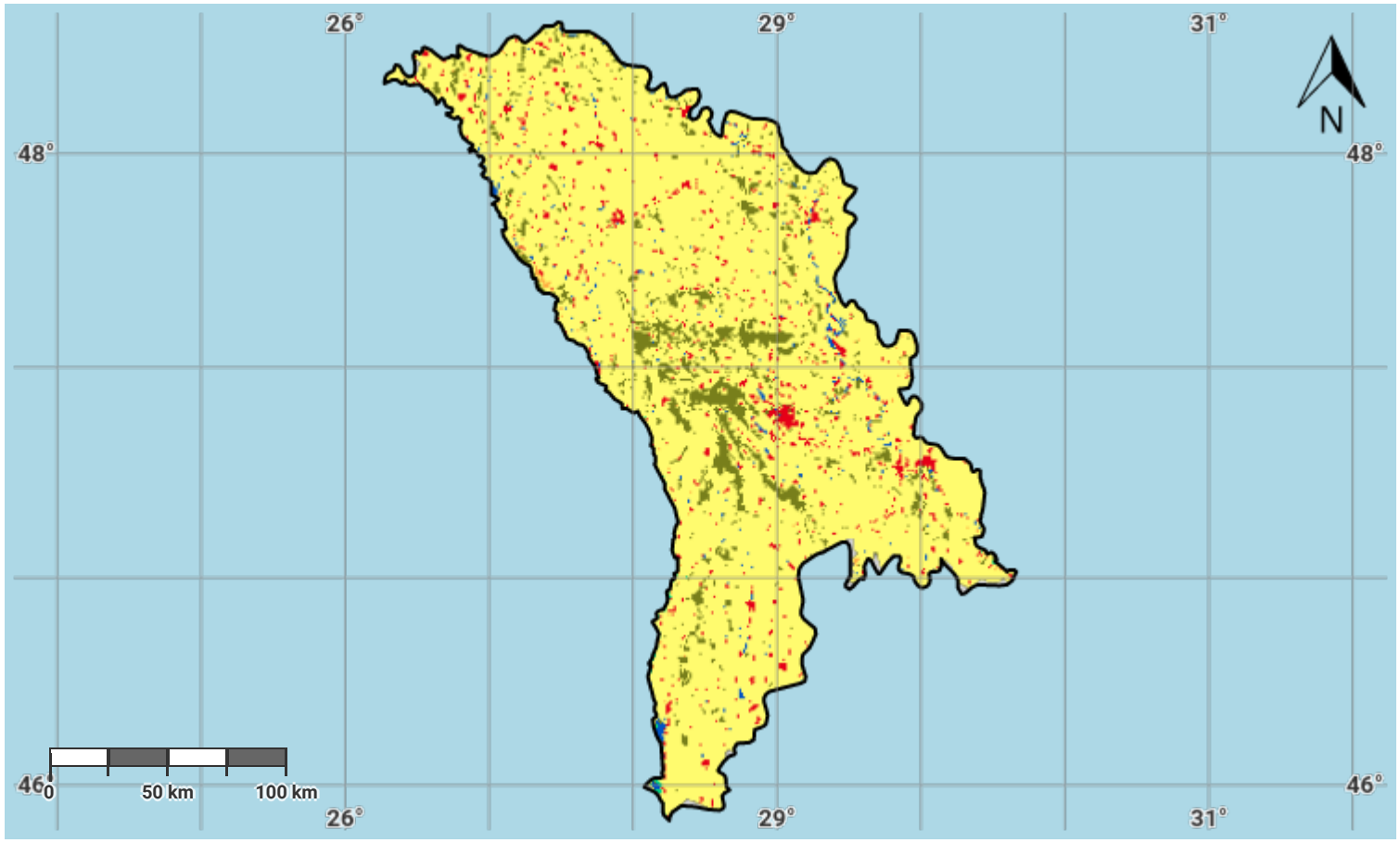
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Republic of Moldova - SO5-1 recipient | Download | 18.5 KB |

# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M1

## Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Republic of Moldova. 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.

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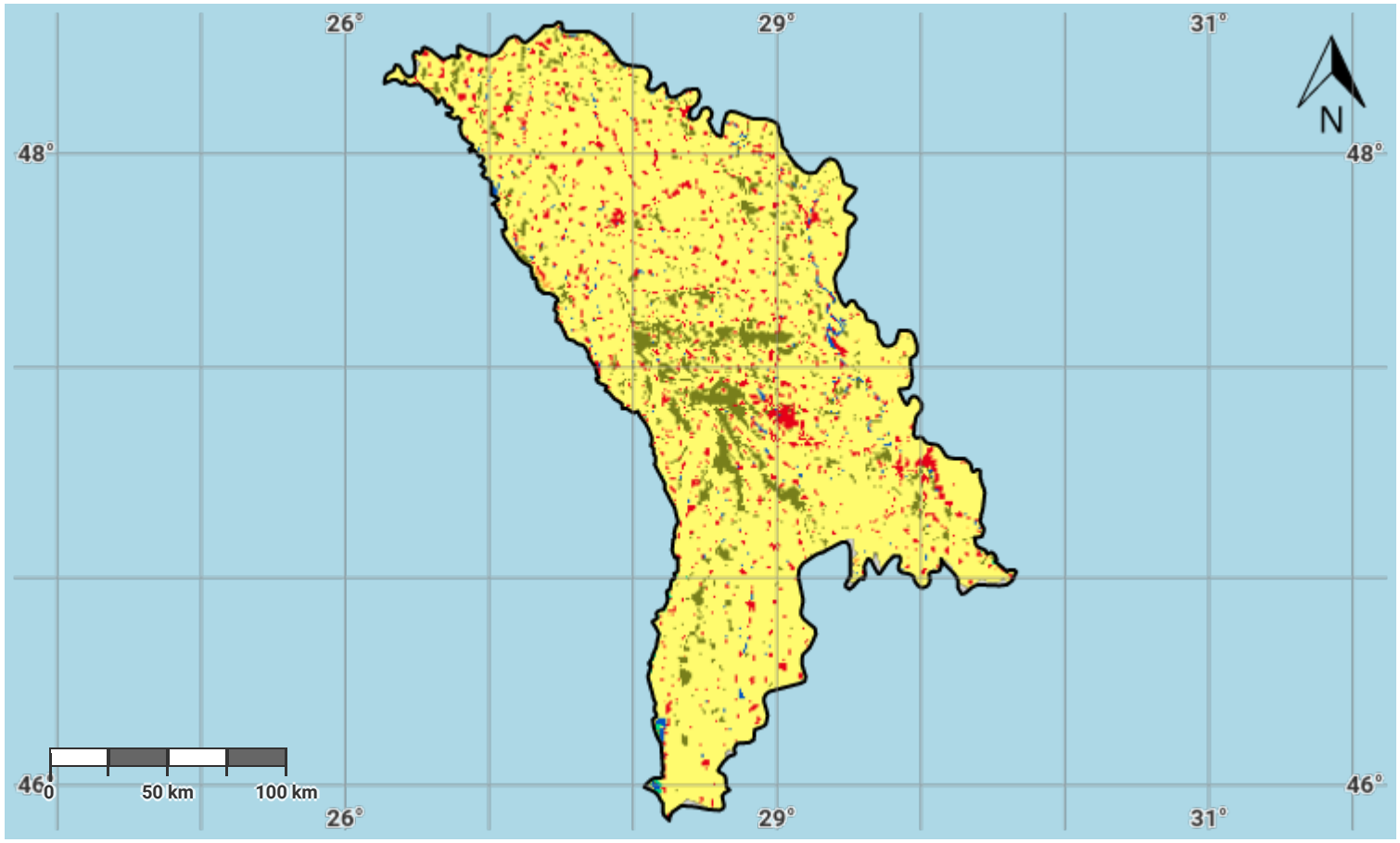
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M2
## Land cover in the baseline year




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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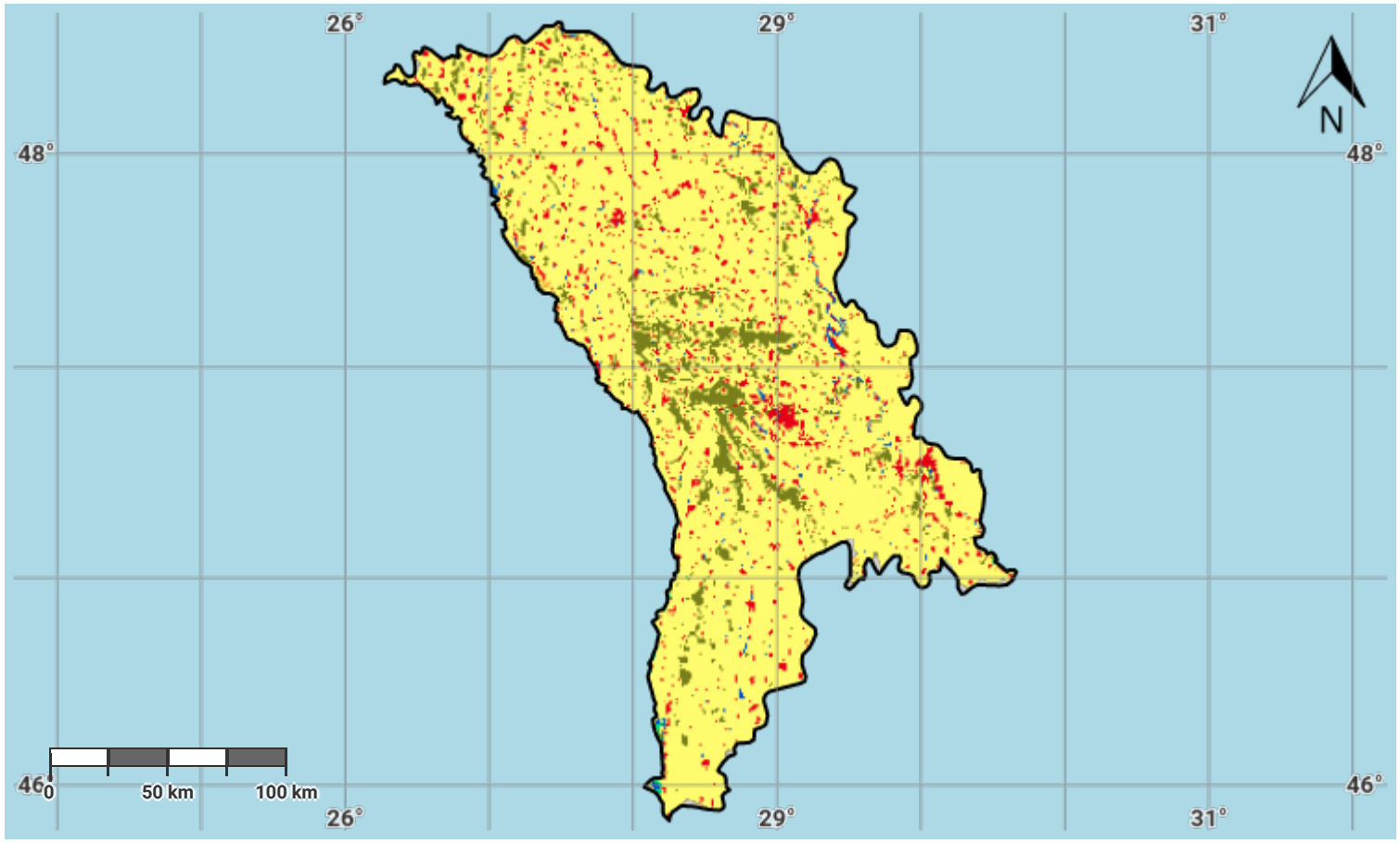
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M3

## 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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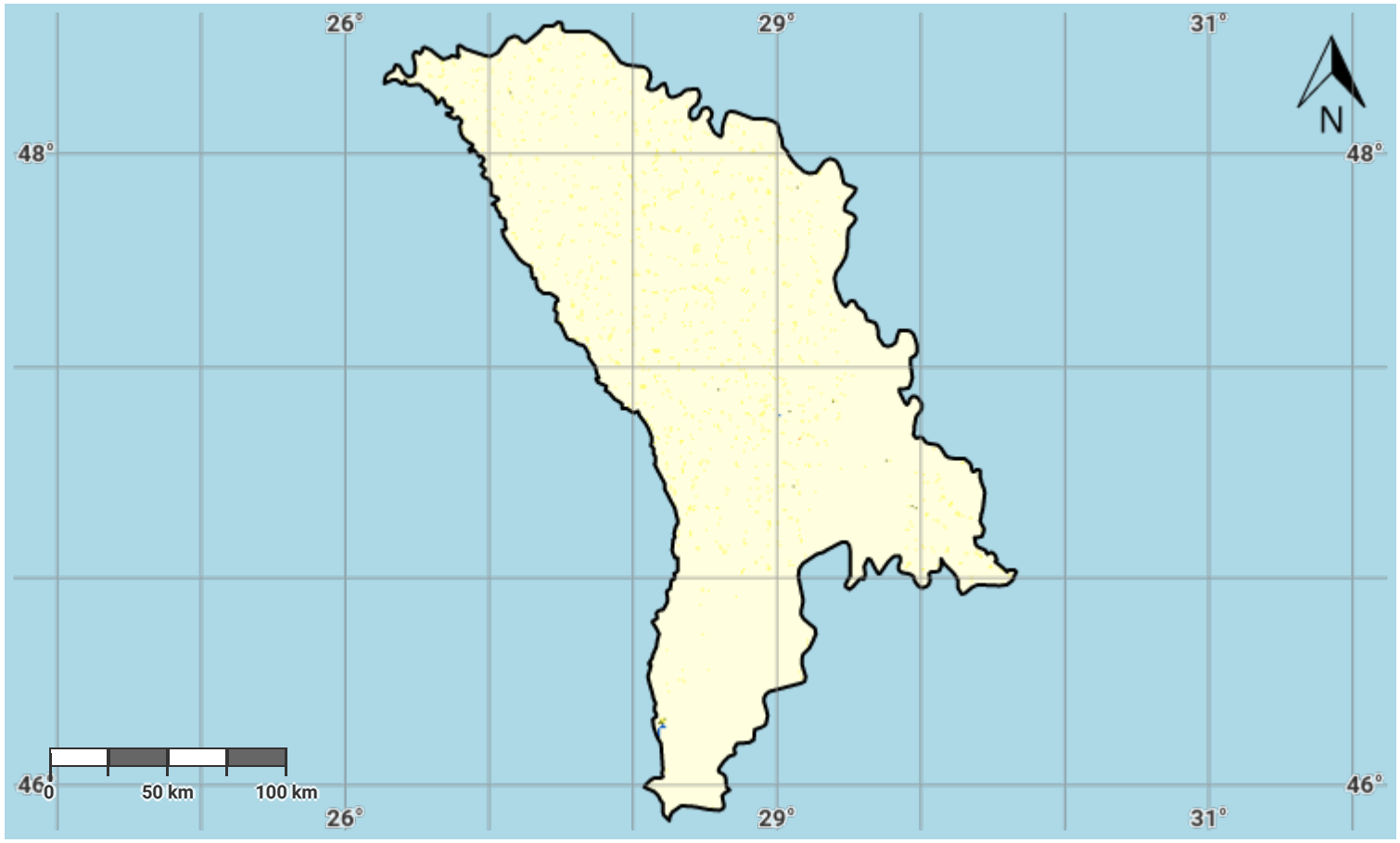
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M4

## 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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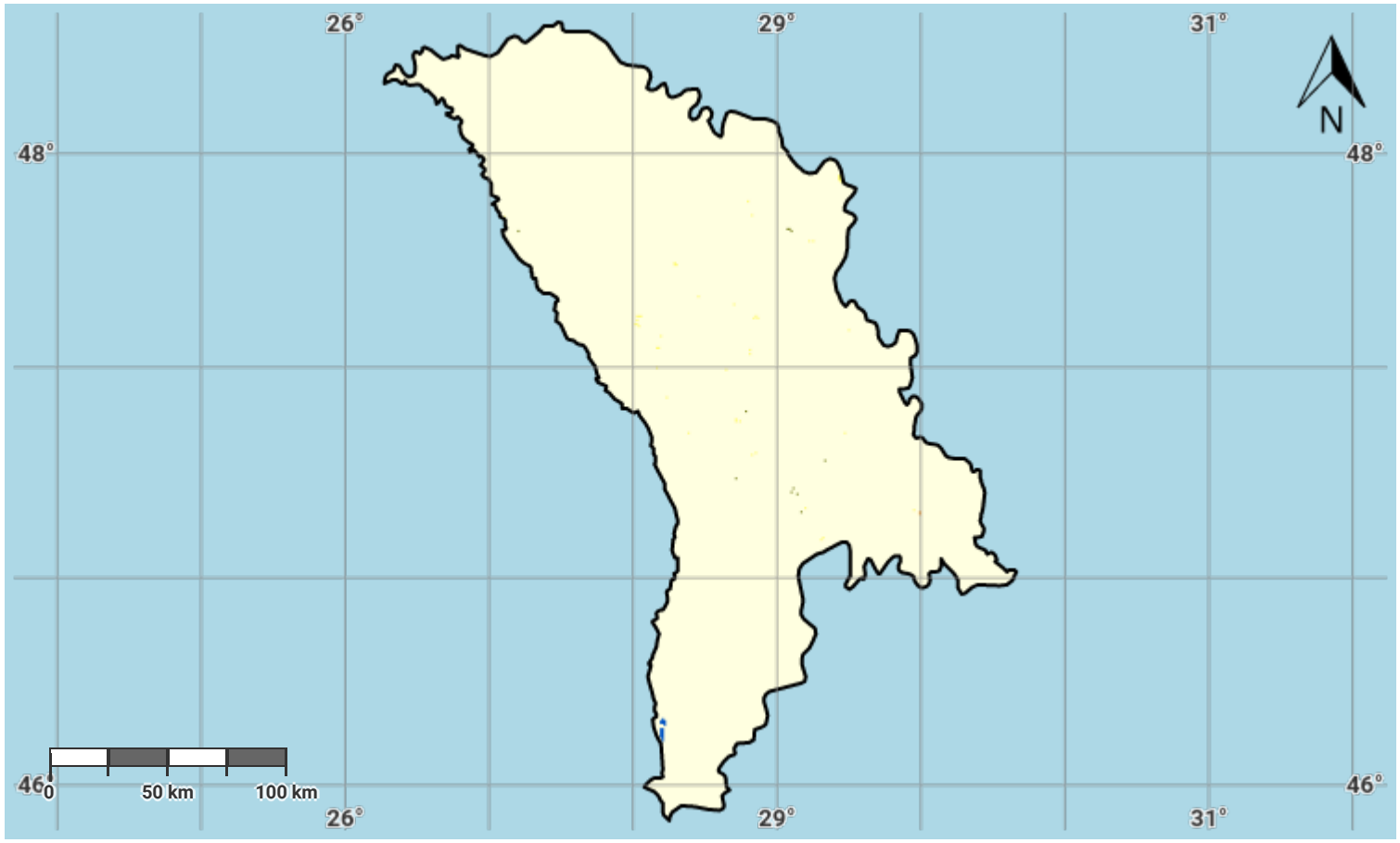
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M5

## Land cover change in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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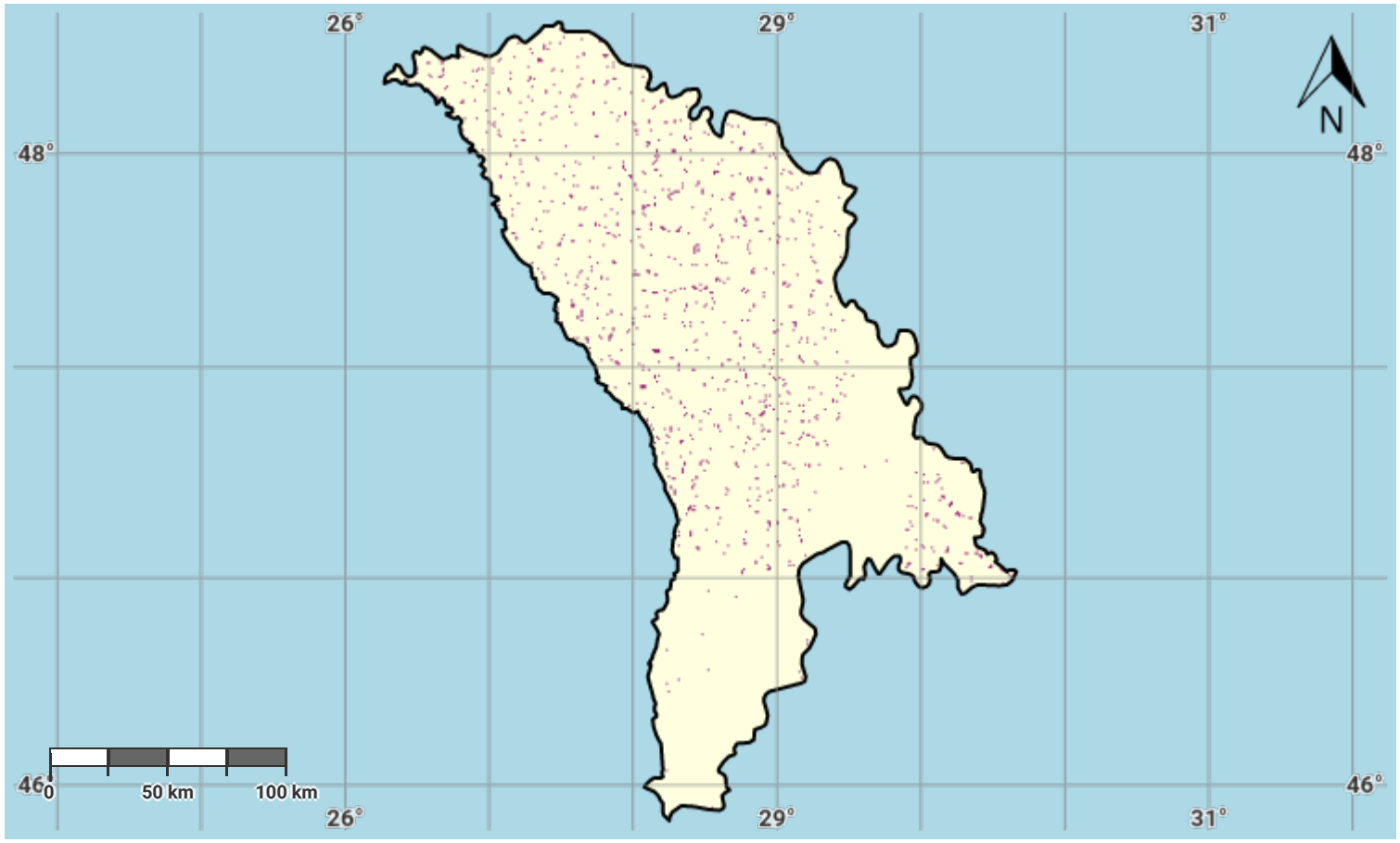
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M6

## Land cover 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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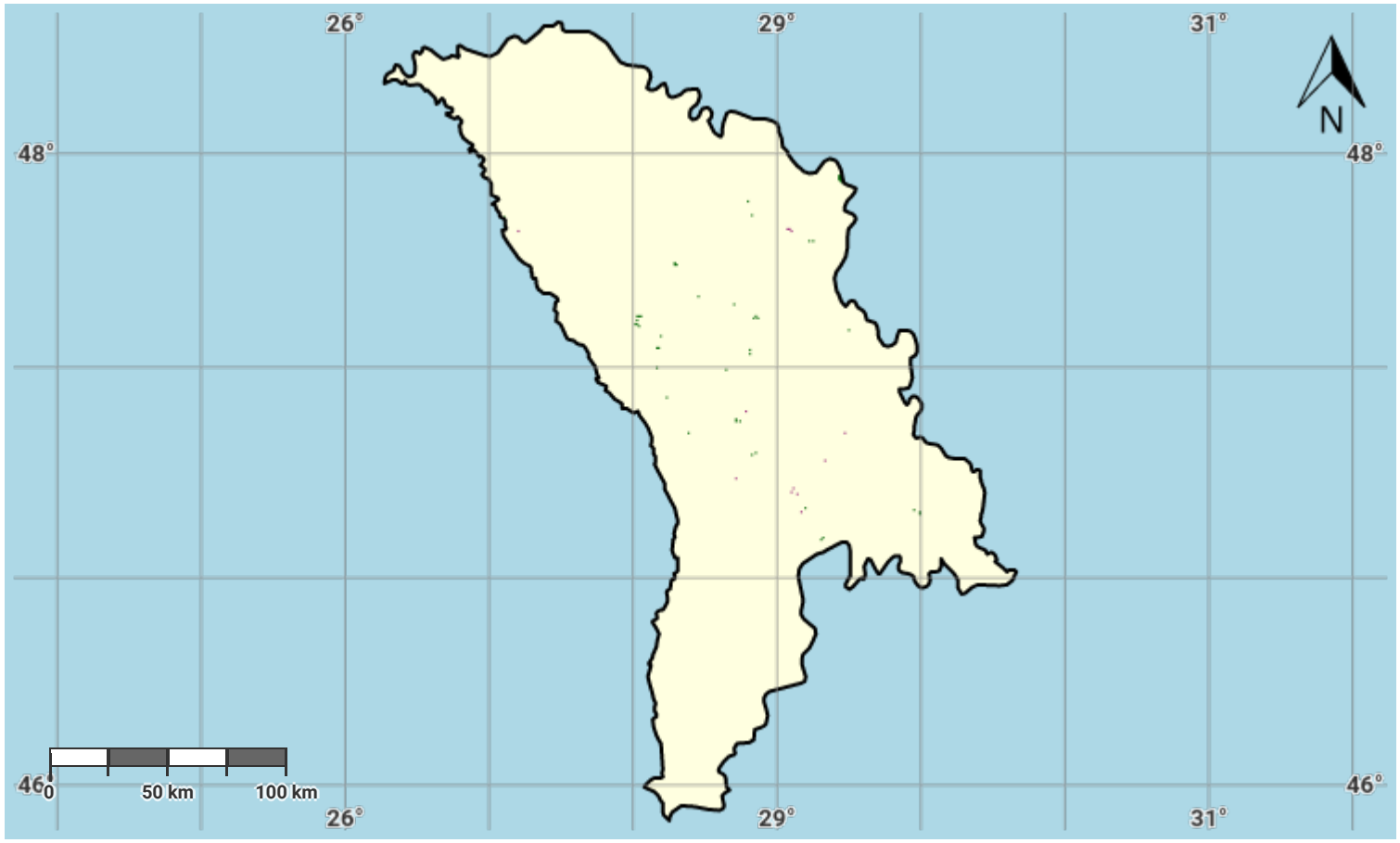
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-1.M7

## 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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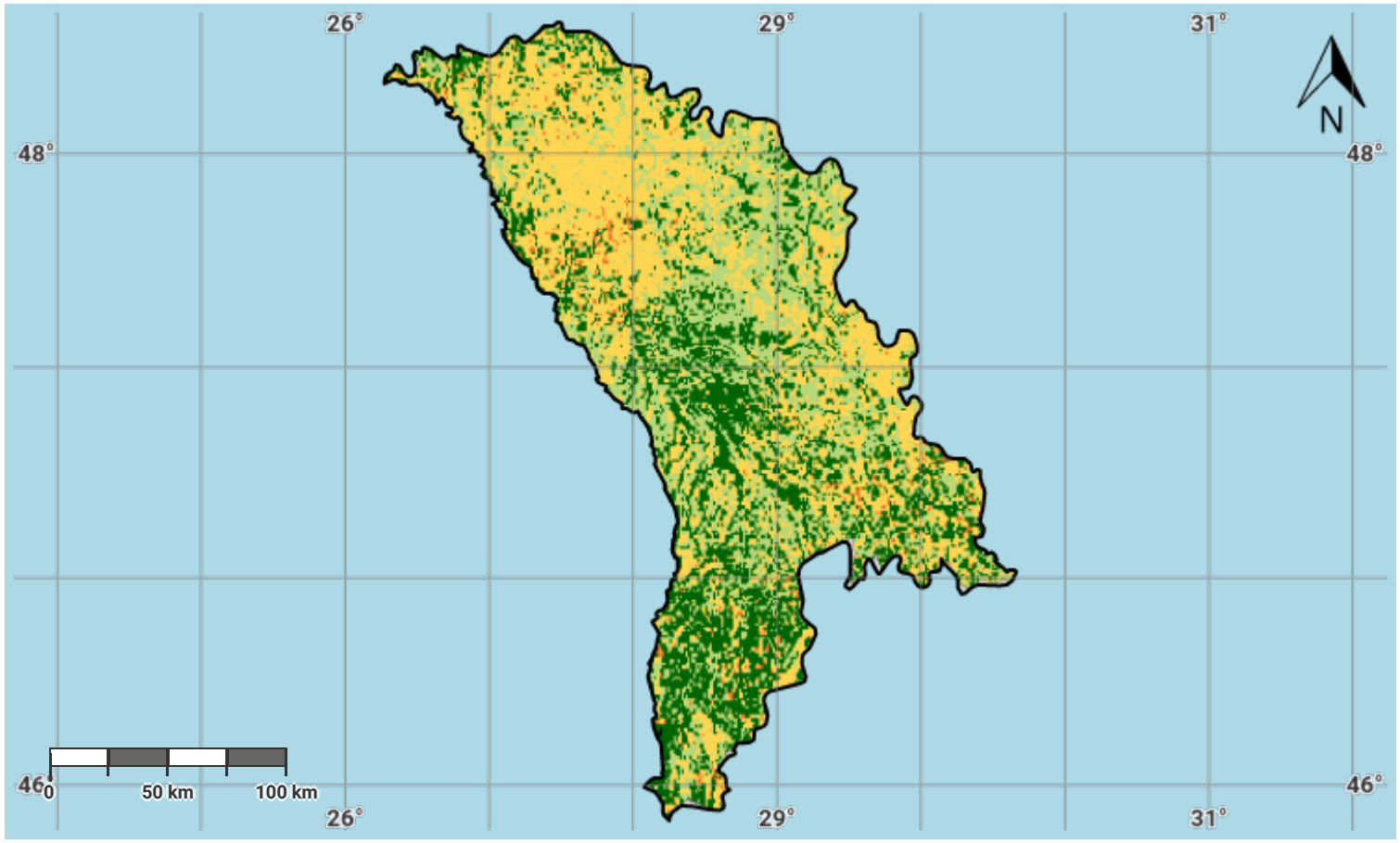
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-2.M1

## 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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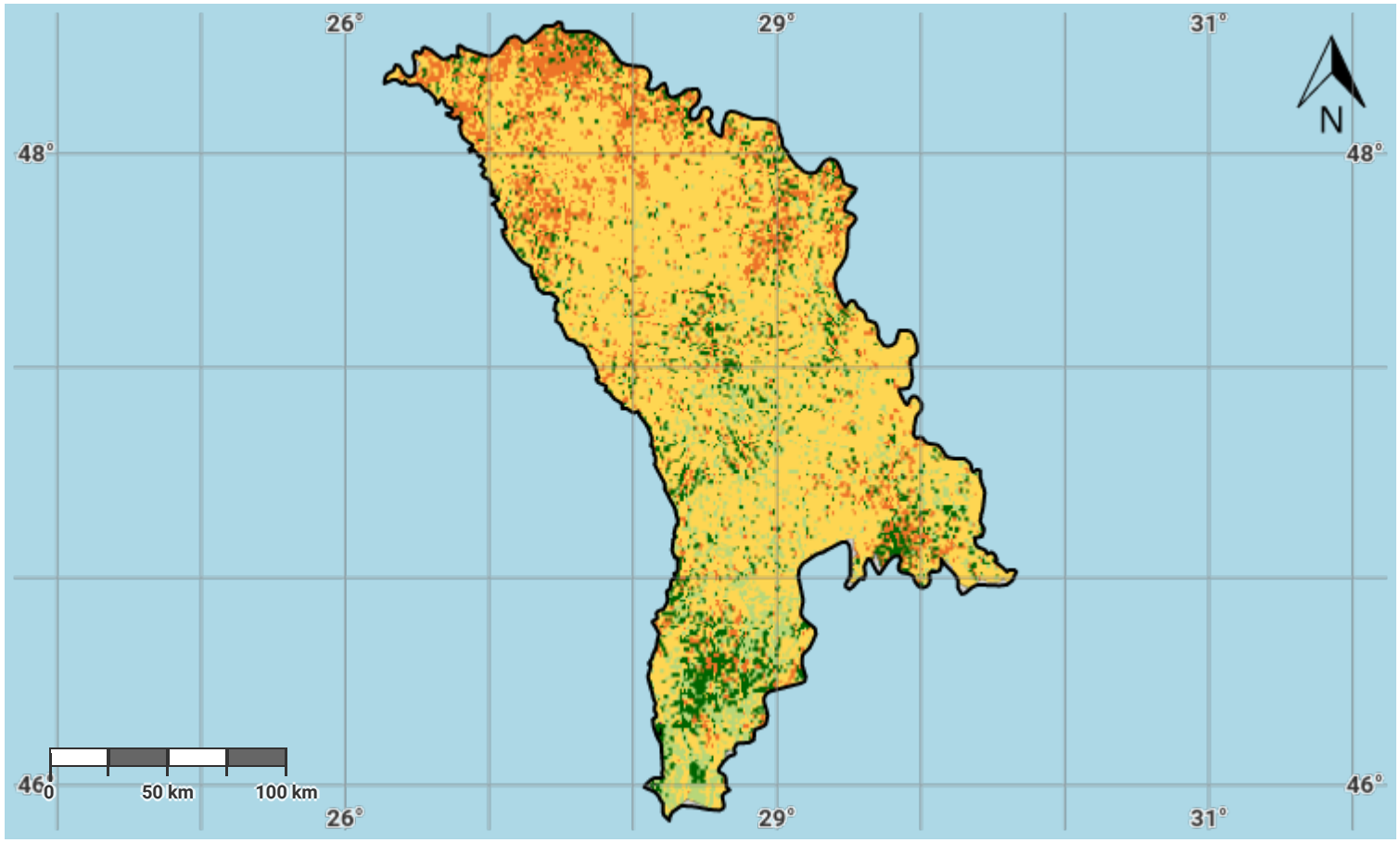
### Source Data Credits


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

# Republic of Moldova – SO1-2.M2

## Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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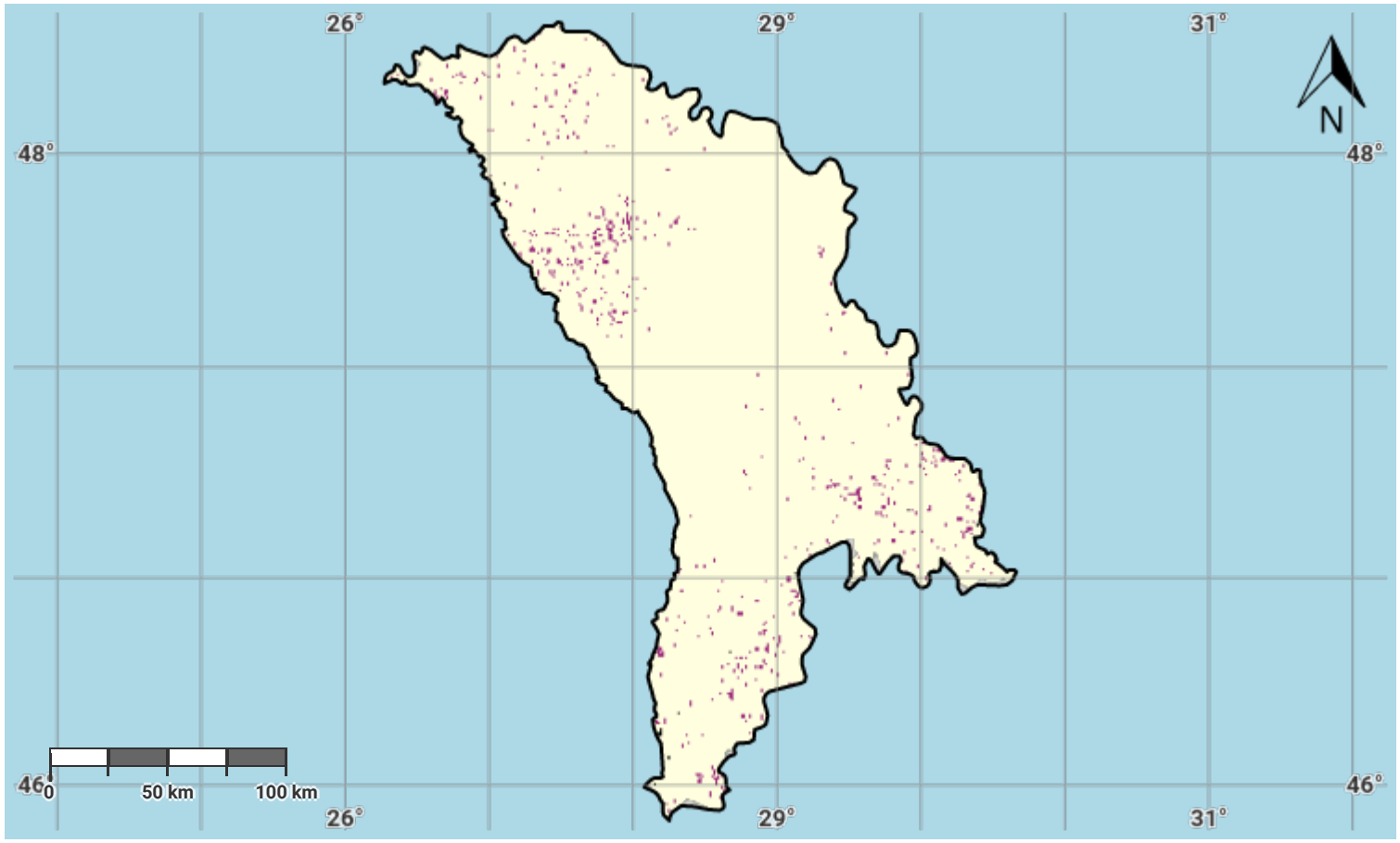
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-2.M3

## Land productivity degradation in the baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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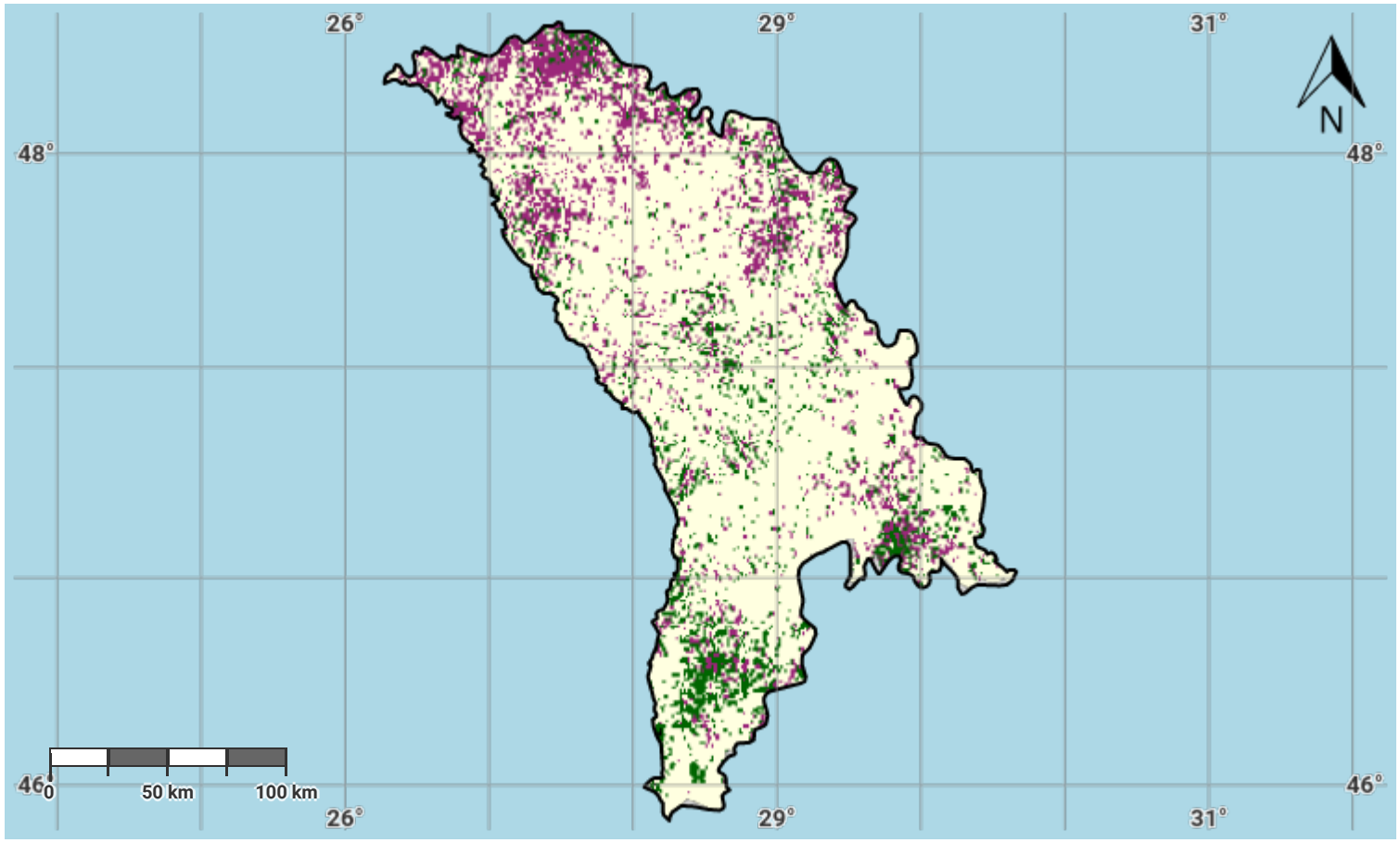
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-2.M4

## Land productivity degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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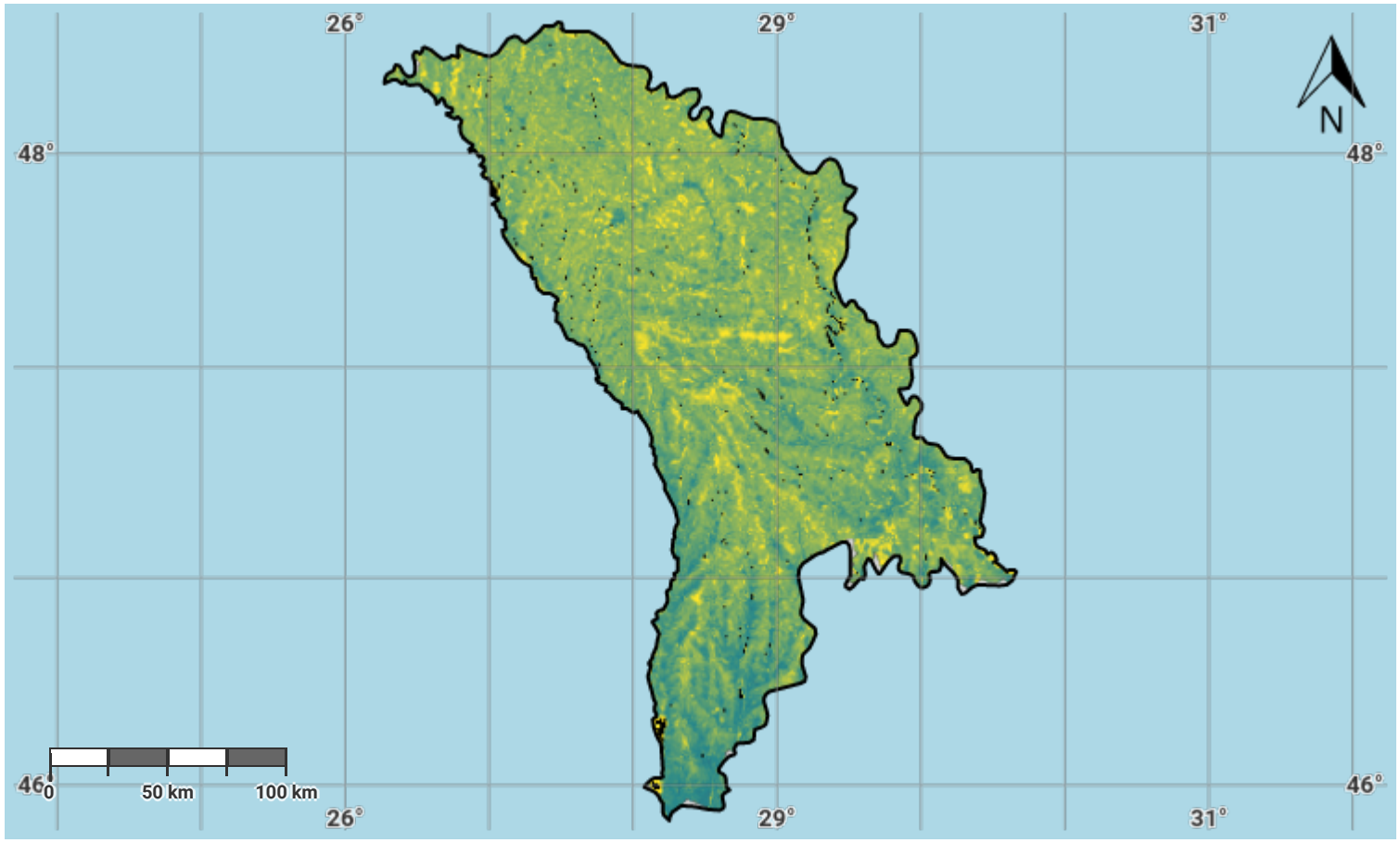
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 66.0 t/ha
- 66.0 - 132.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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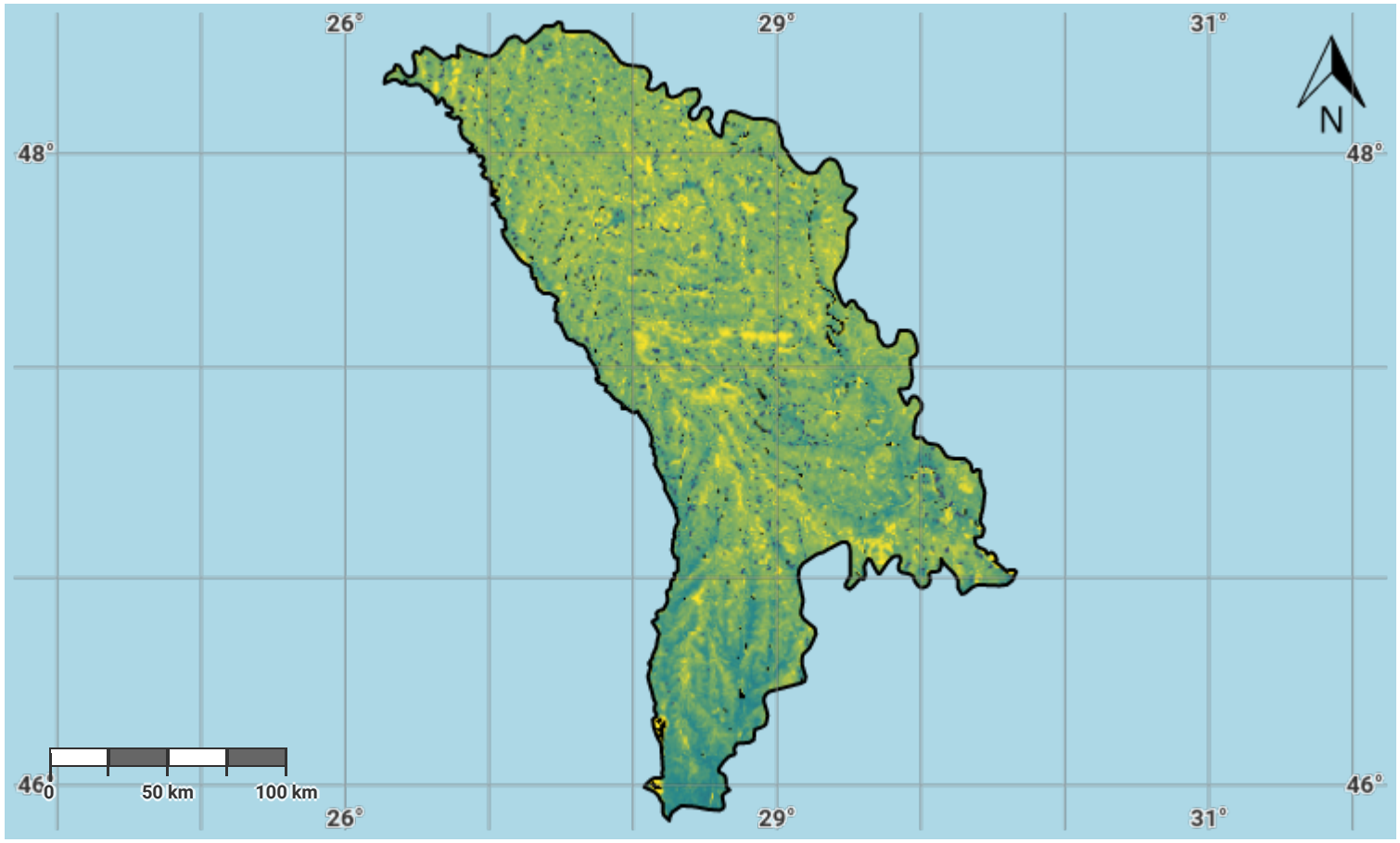
### Source Data Credits

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M2

## Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 66.0 t/ha
- 66.0 - 132.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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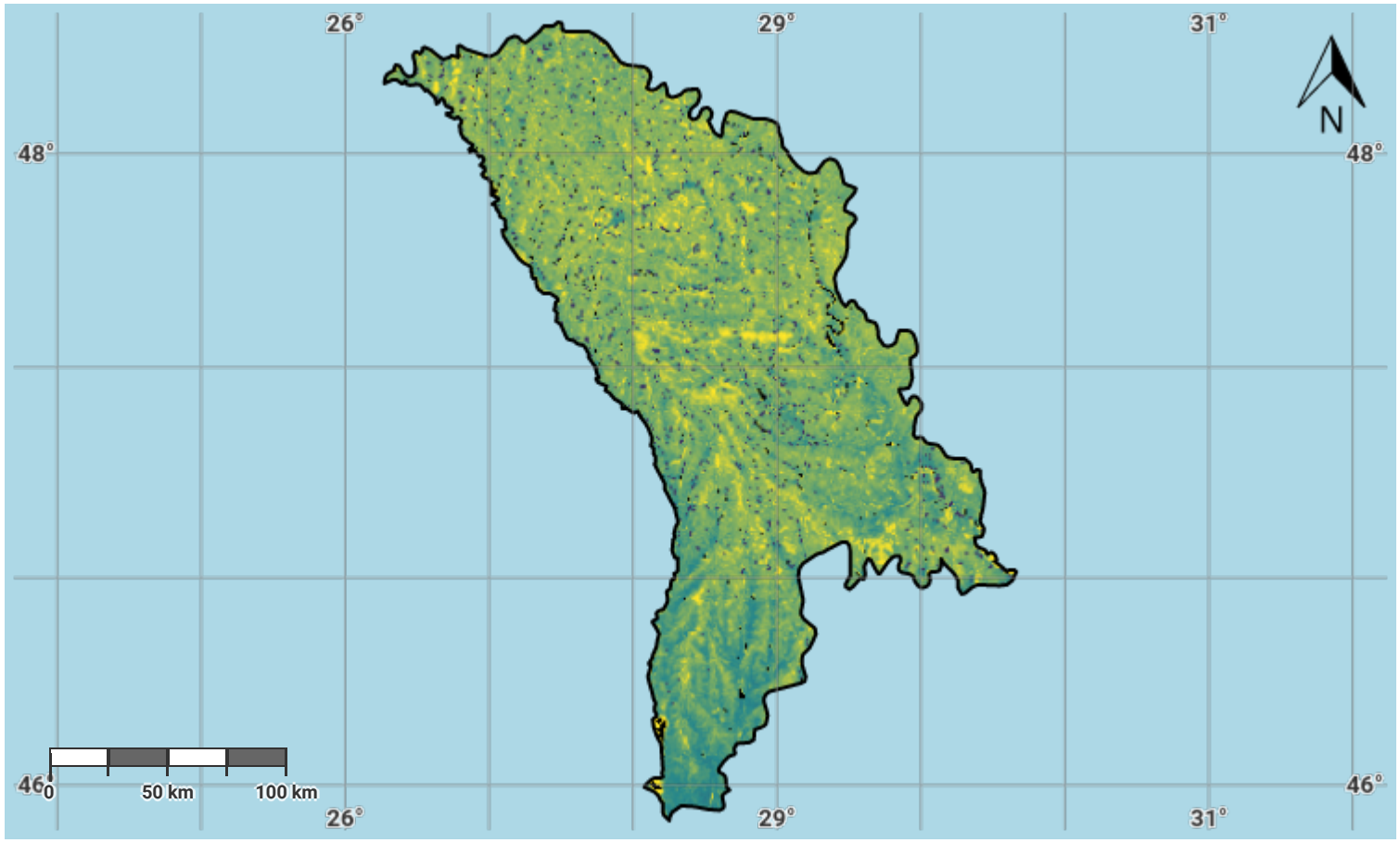
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M3

## Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year




**Legend**

- No data
- 0 - 66.5 t/ha
- 66.5 - 133.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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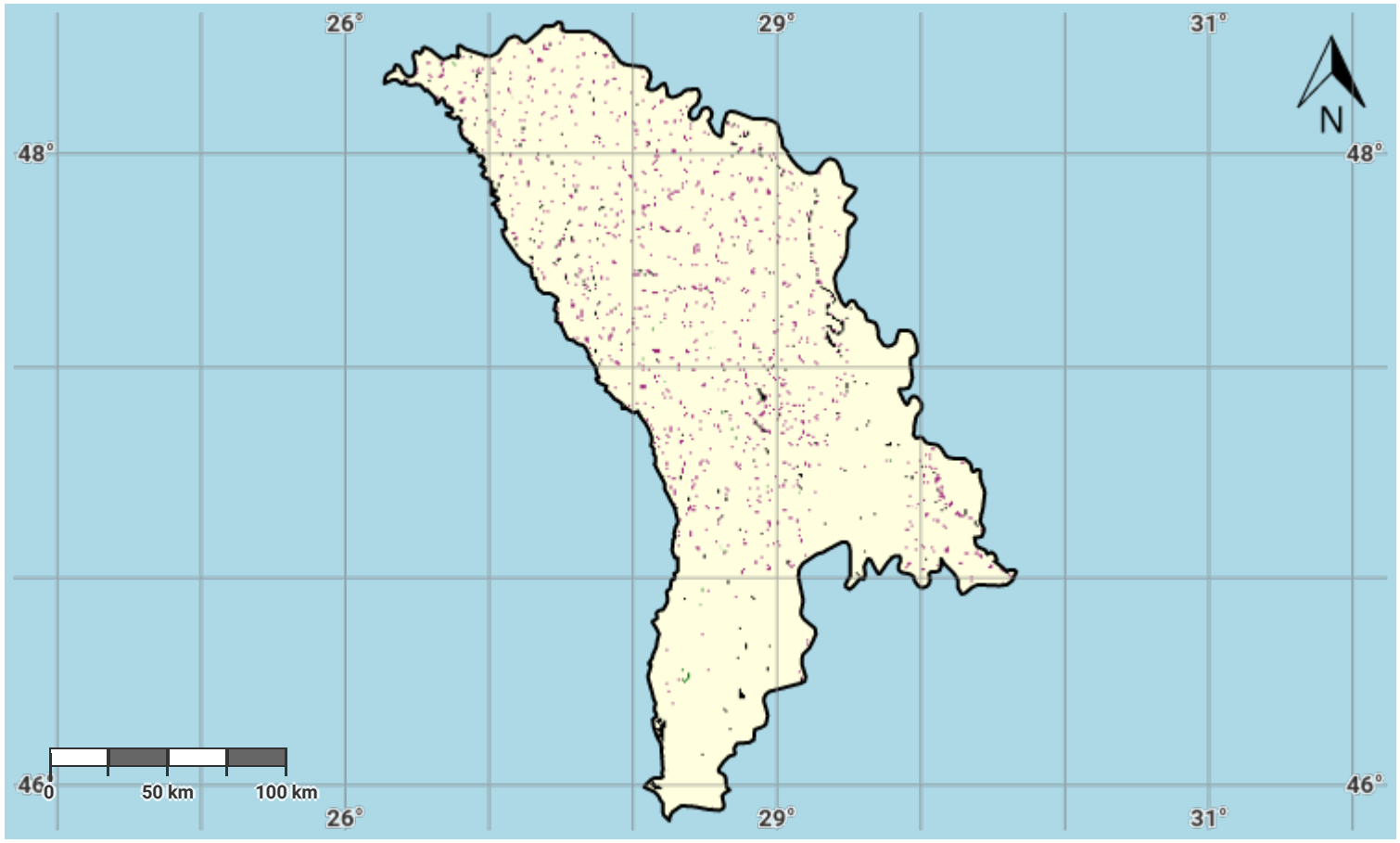
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M4

## 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)

### Disclaimer

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### Source Data Credits

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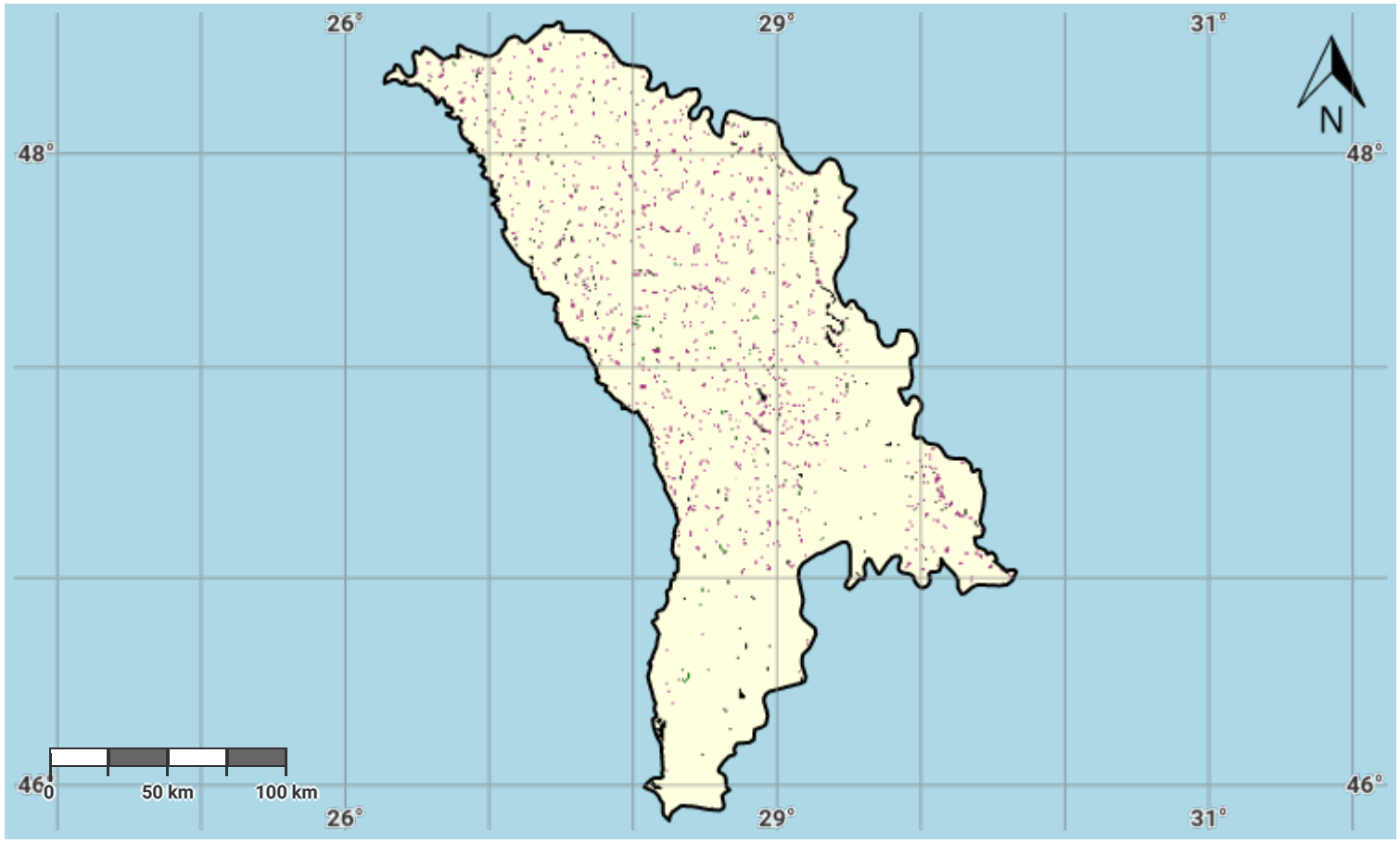
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M5

## Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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### Source Data Credits

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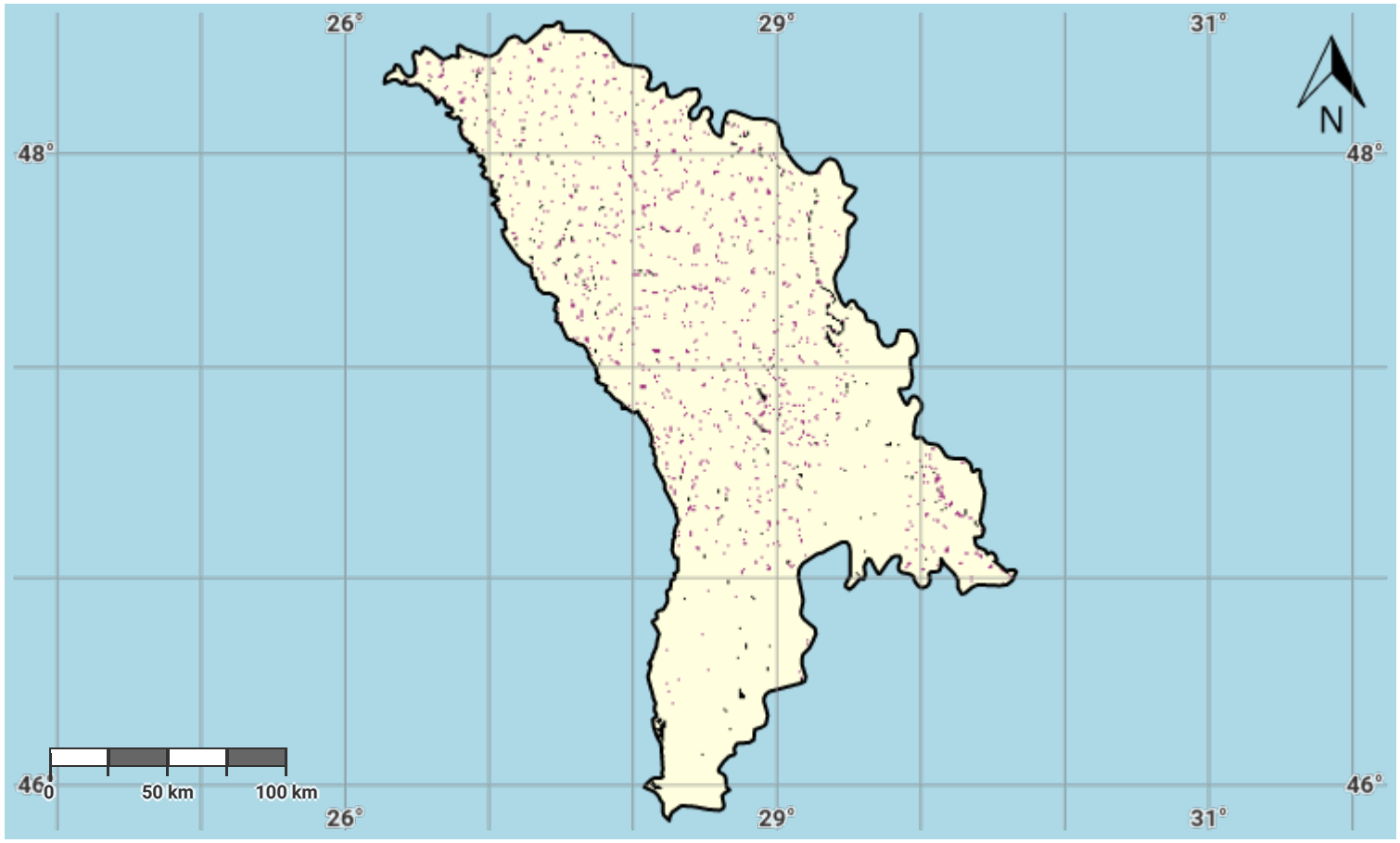
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M6

## 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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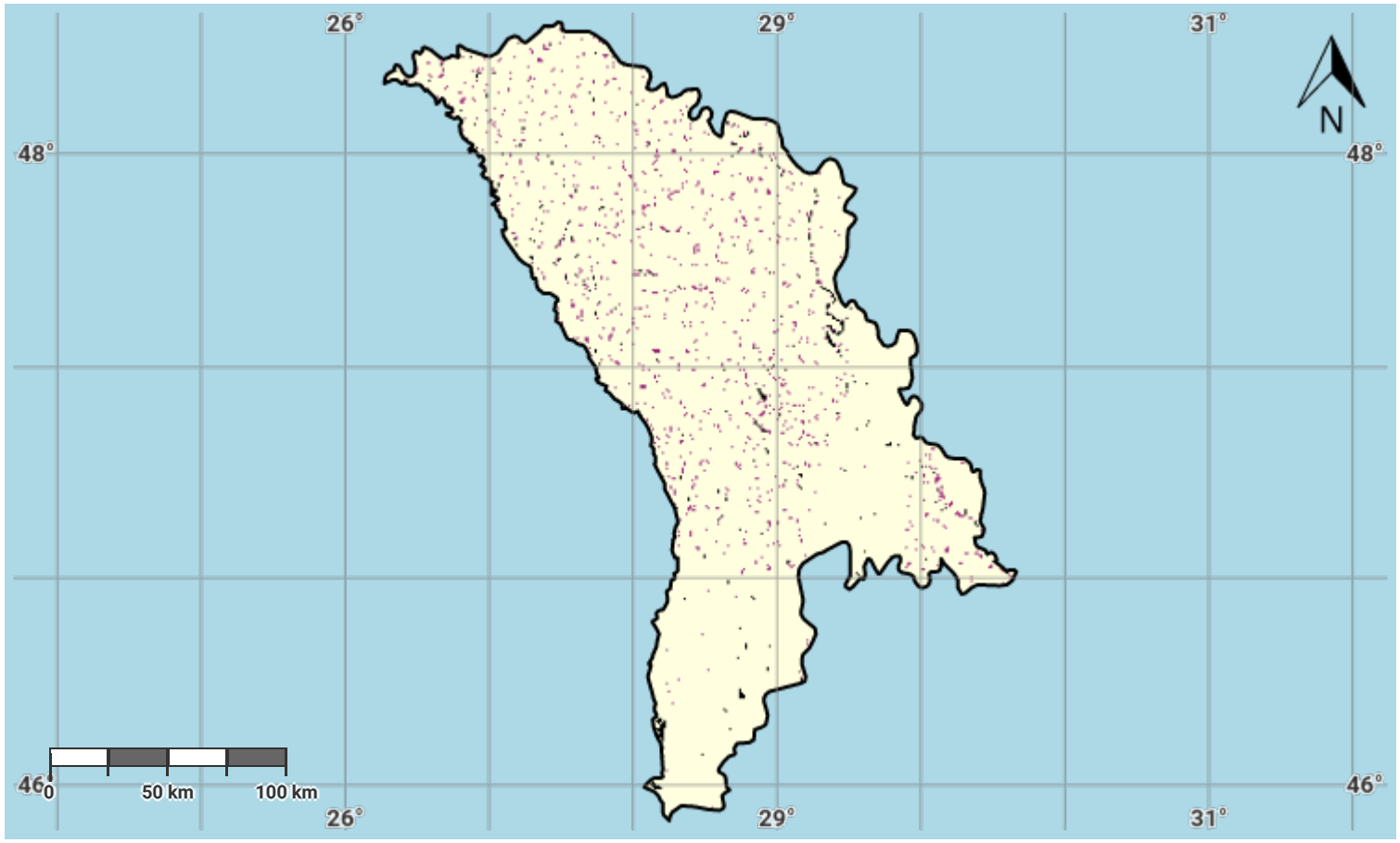
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-3.M7

## Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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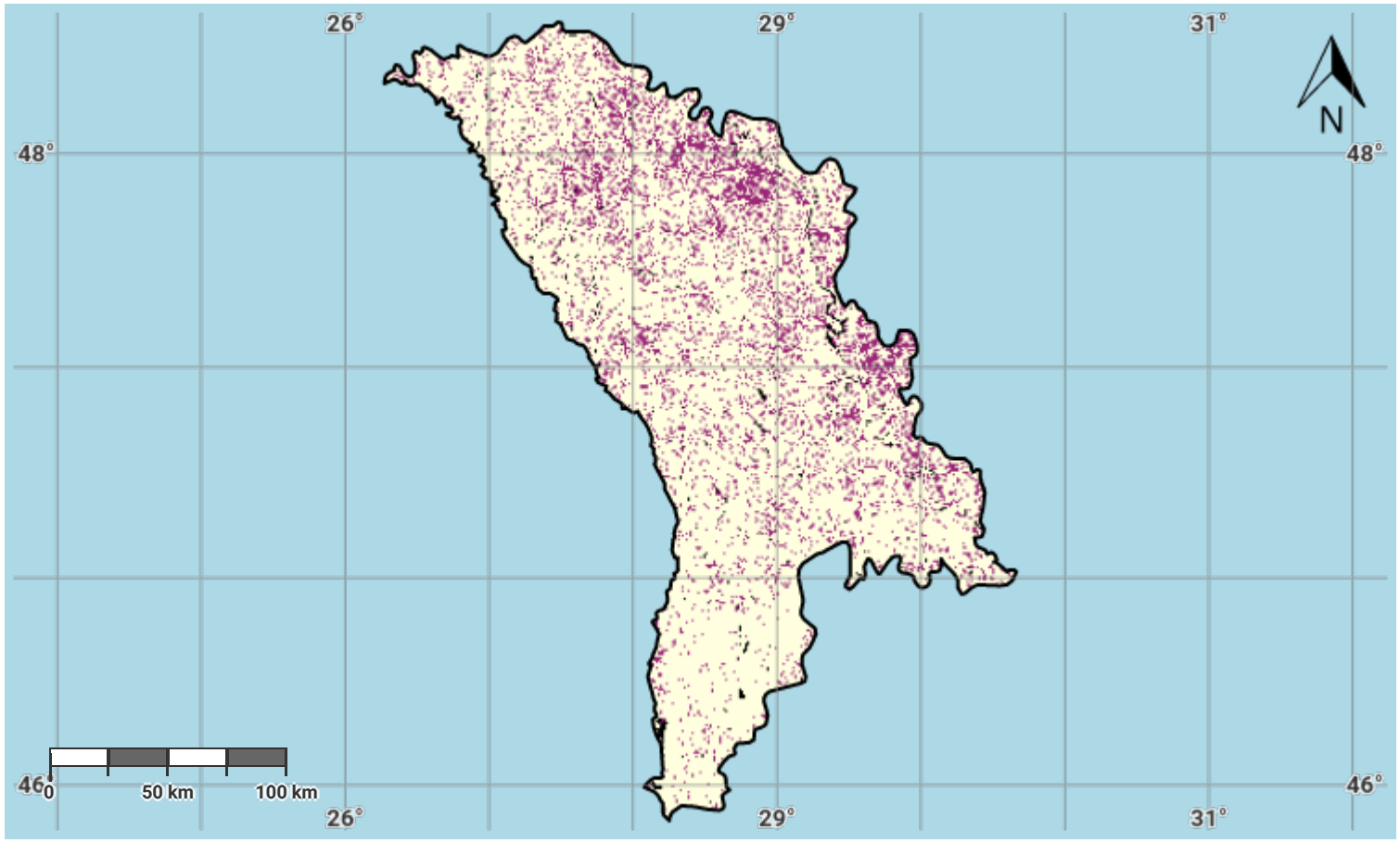
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-4.M1

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




**Legend**

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

### Disclaimer

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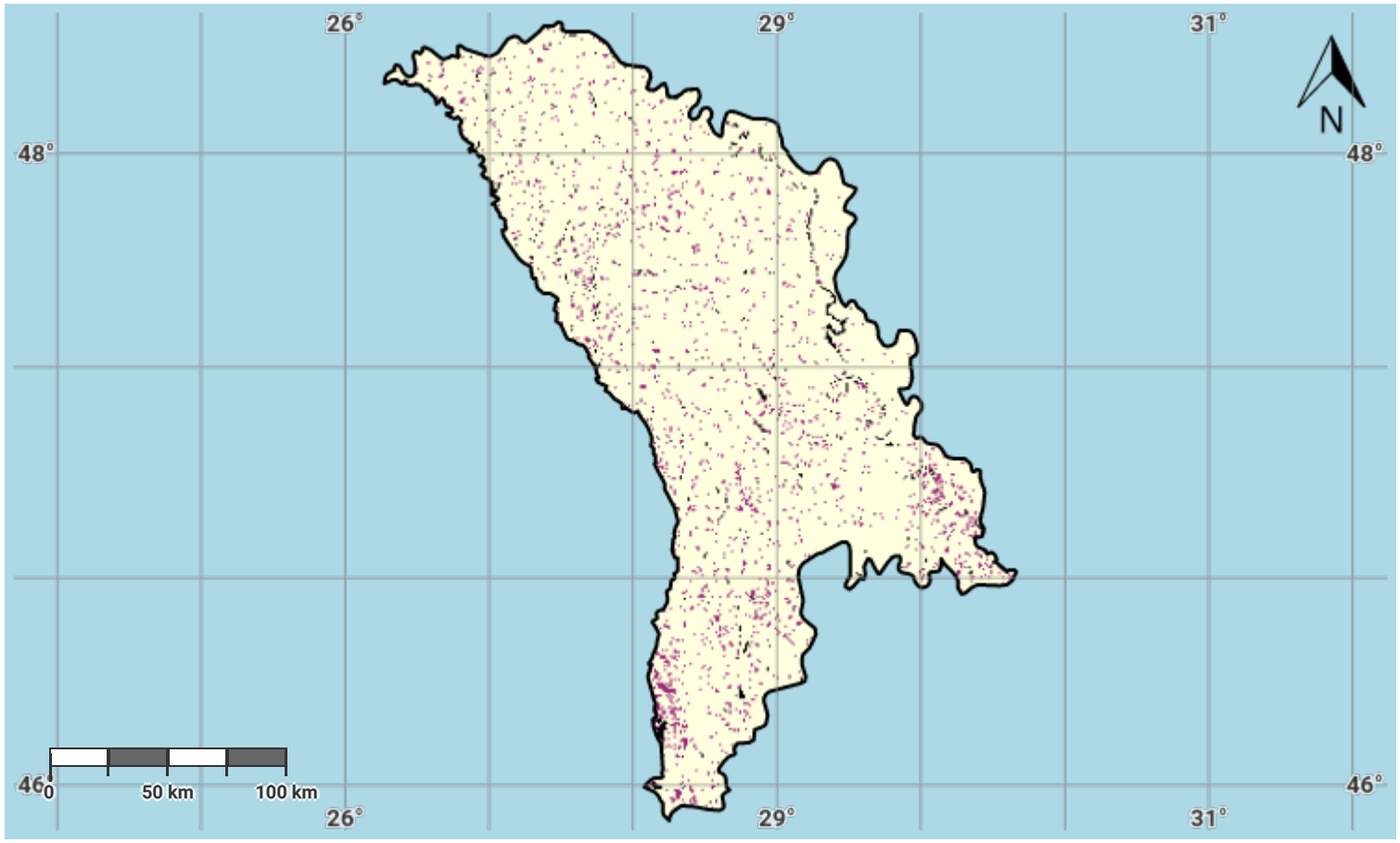
### Source Data Credits

- 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

# Republic of Moldova – 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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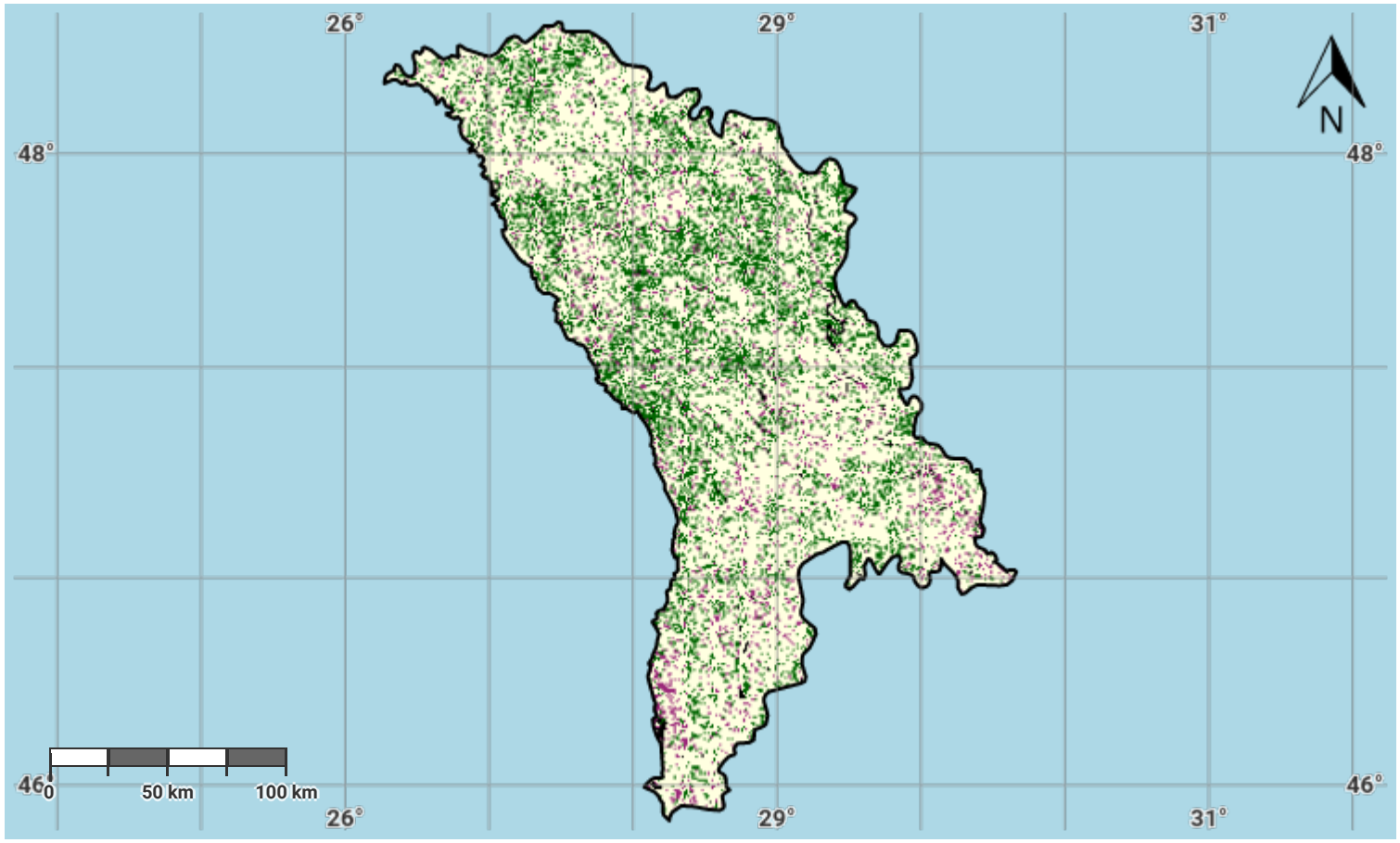
# Republic of Moldova – SO1-4.M3

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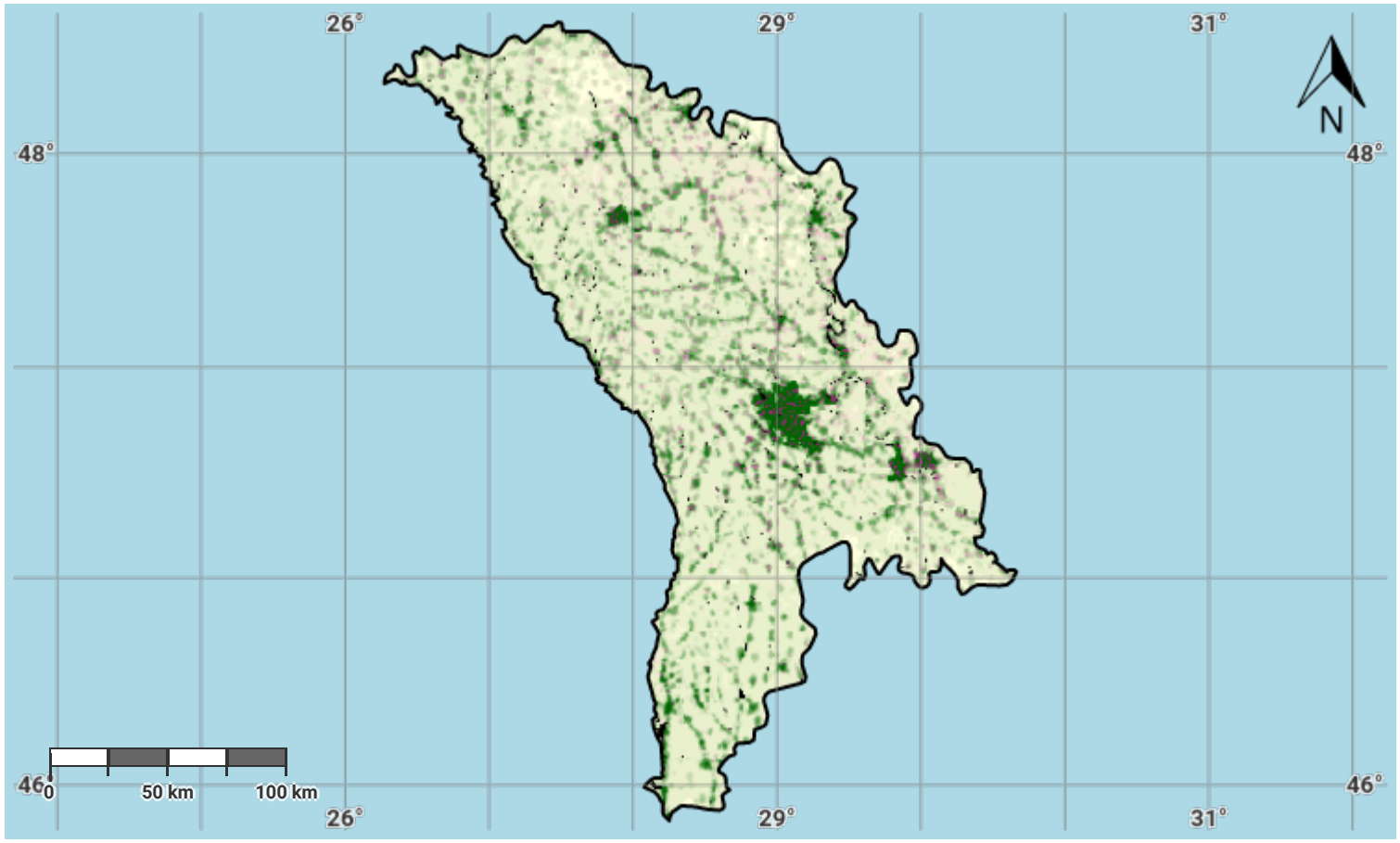
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M1

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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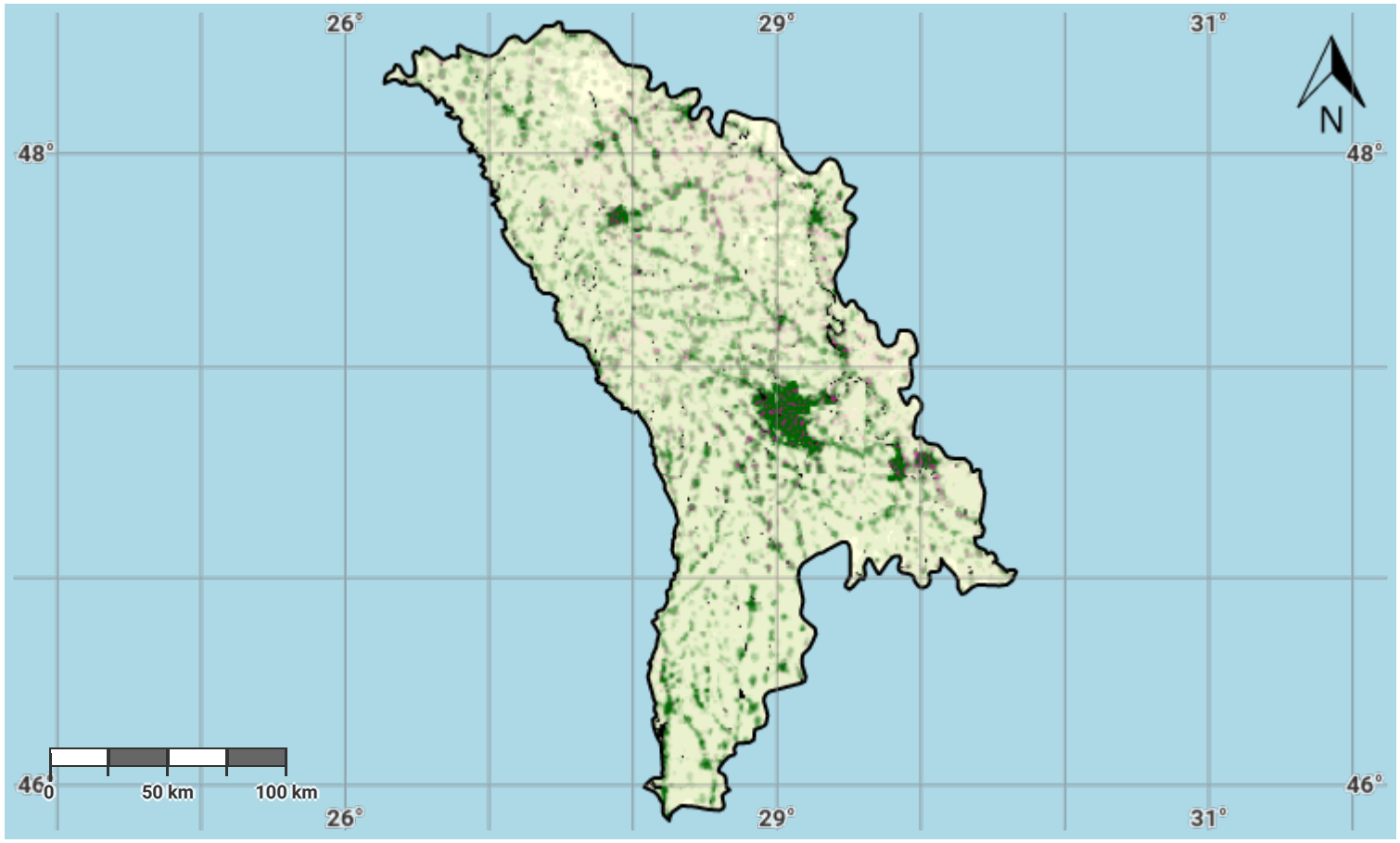
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M2

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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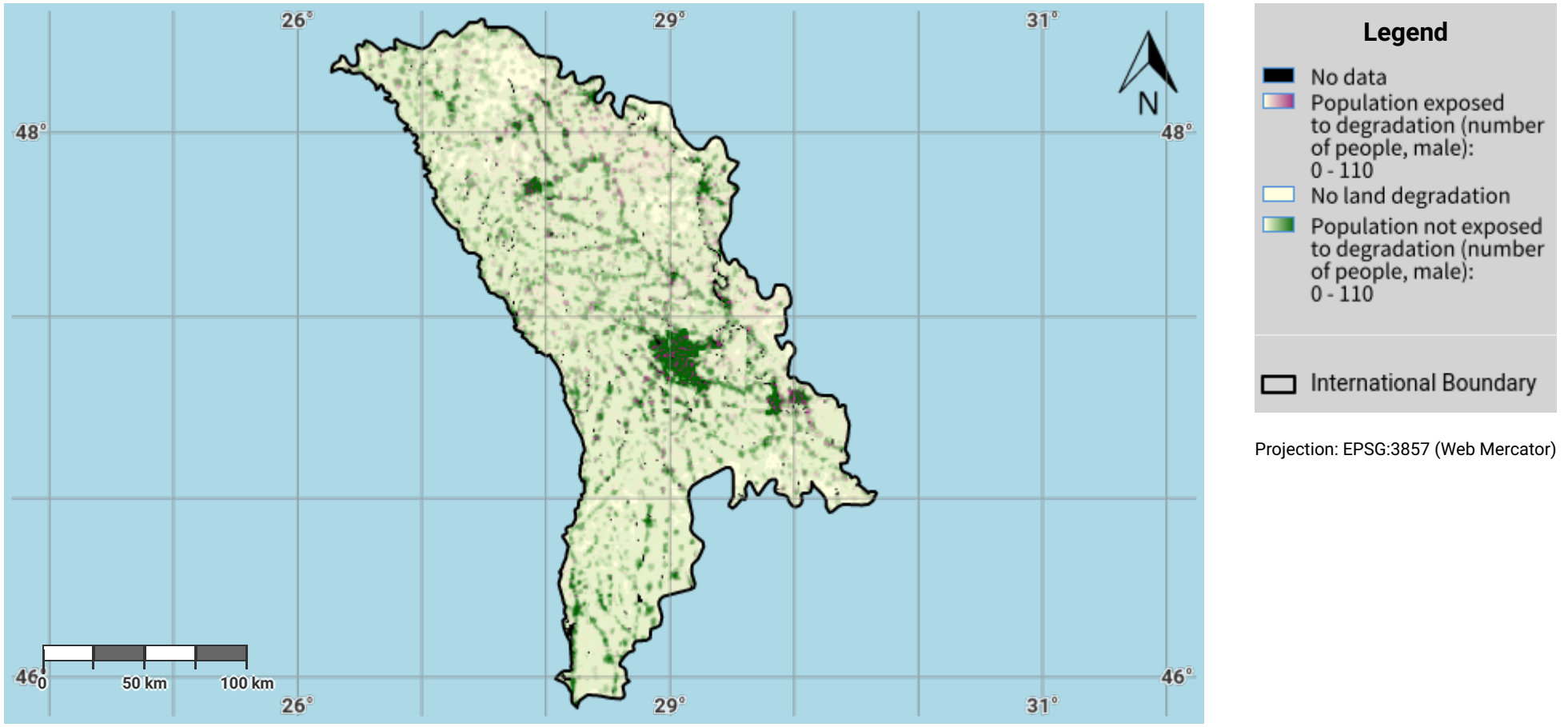
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M3

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)




Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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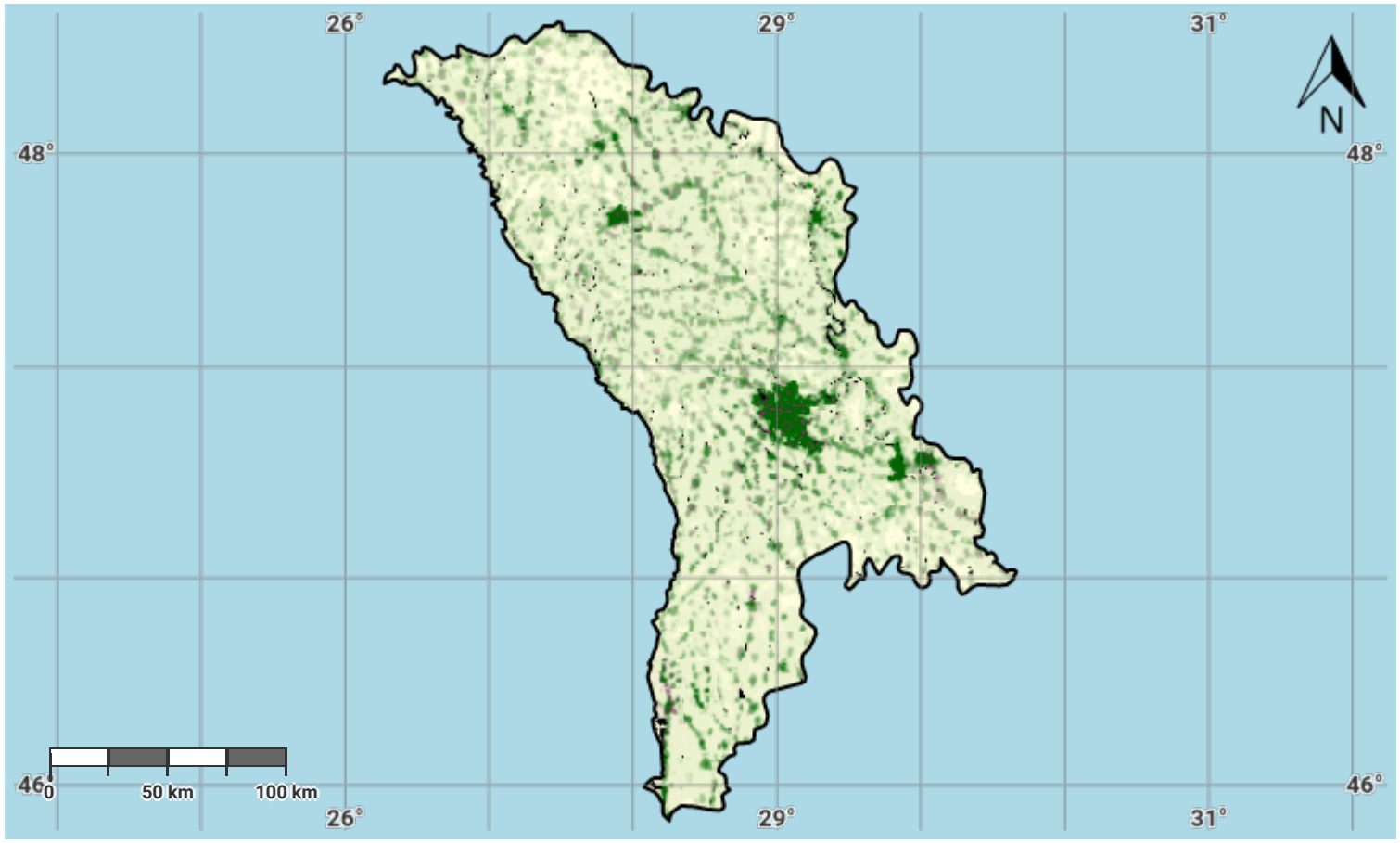
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M4

## Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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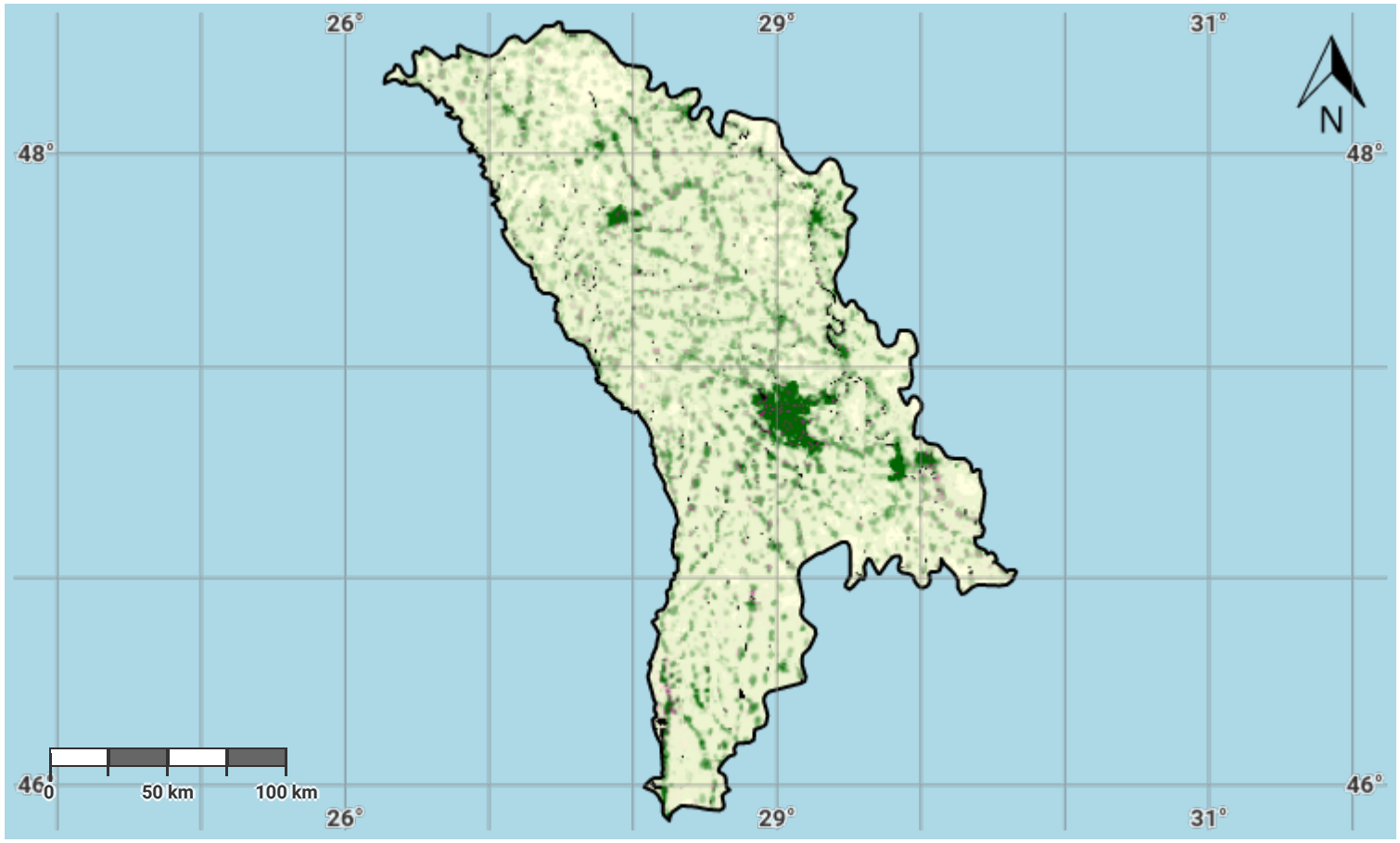
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M5

## Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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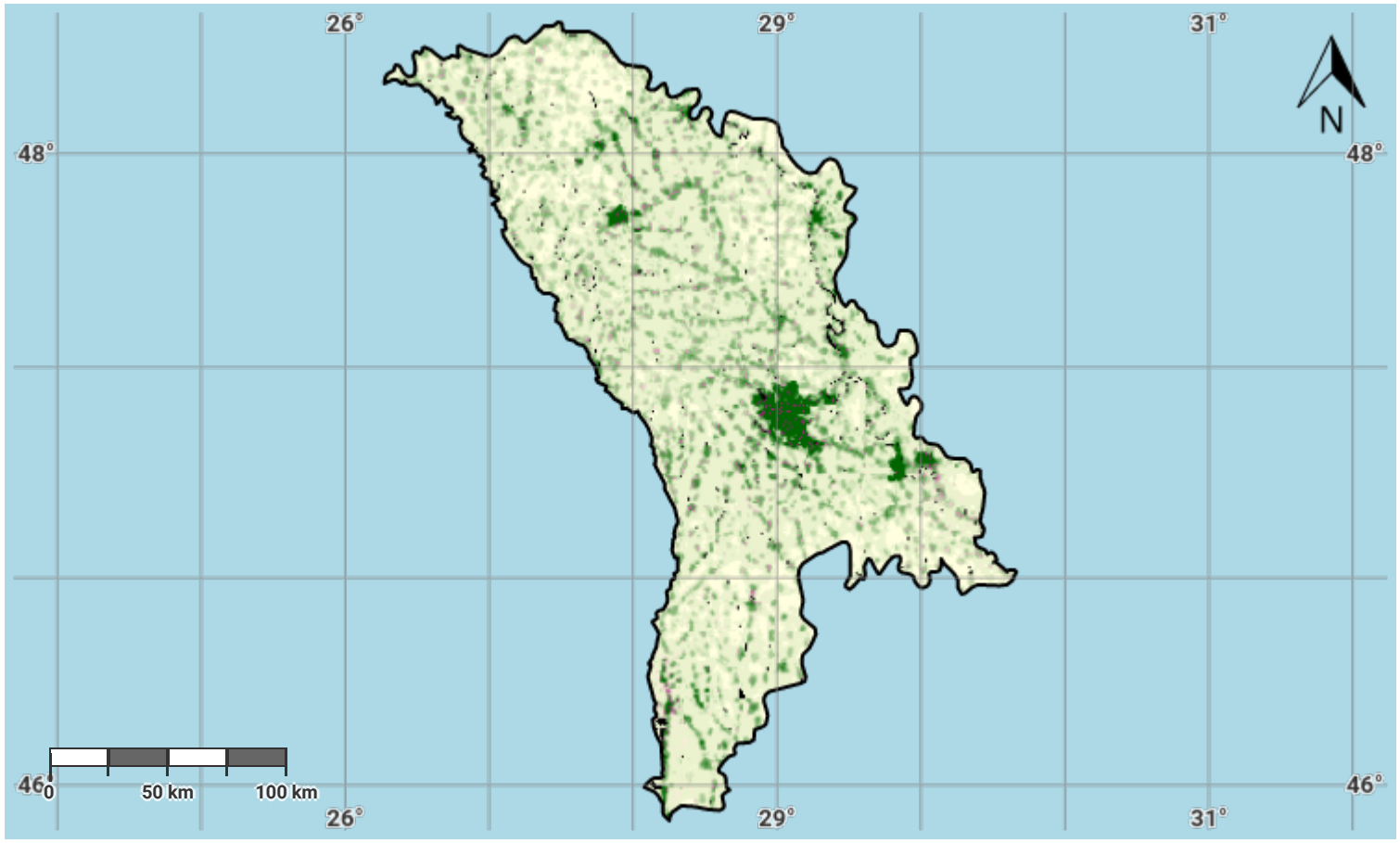
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO2-3.M6

## Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 130
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 130
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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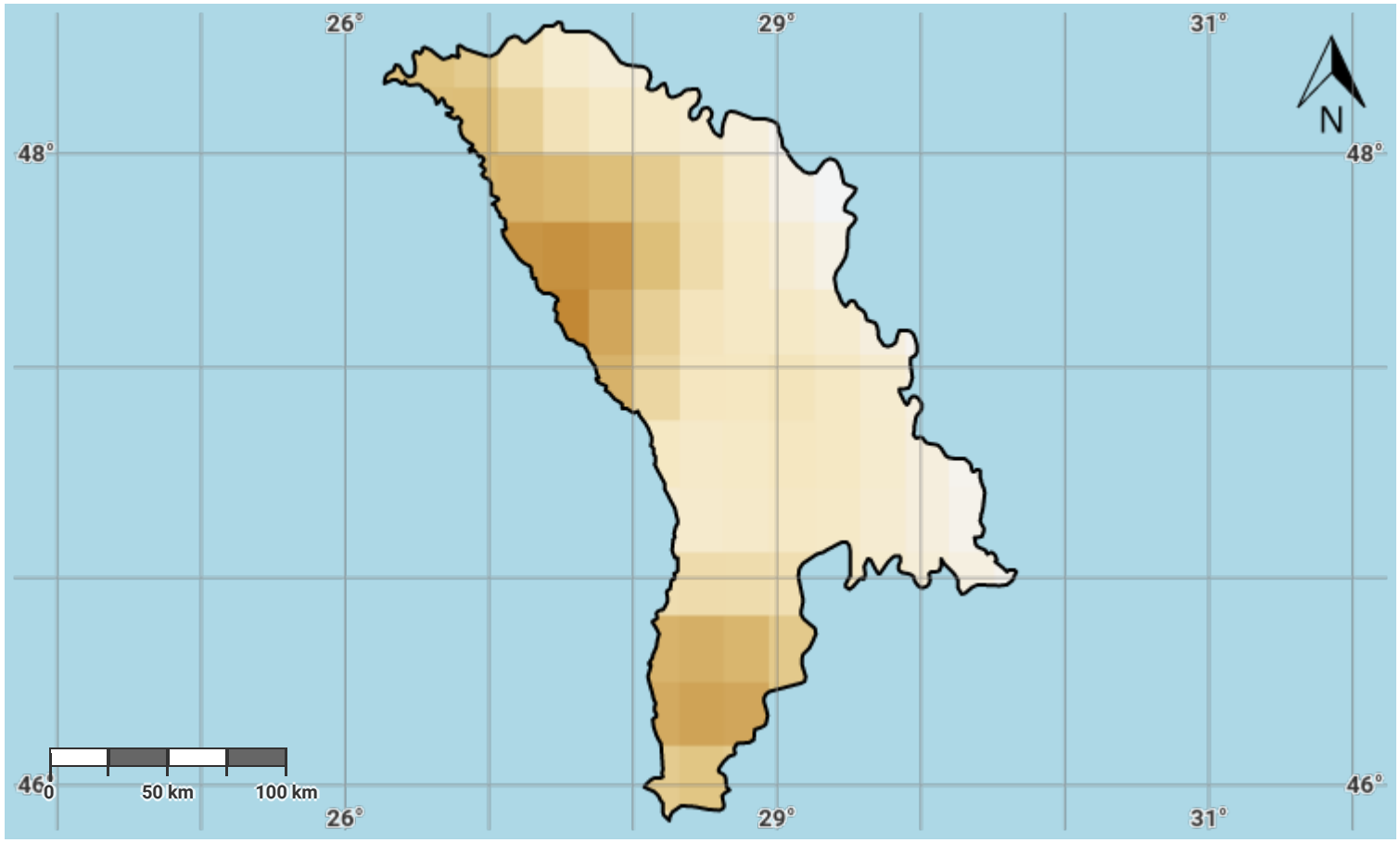
**Source Data Credits**

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

# Republic of Moldova – SO3-1.M1
# Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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**Source Data Credits**

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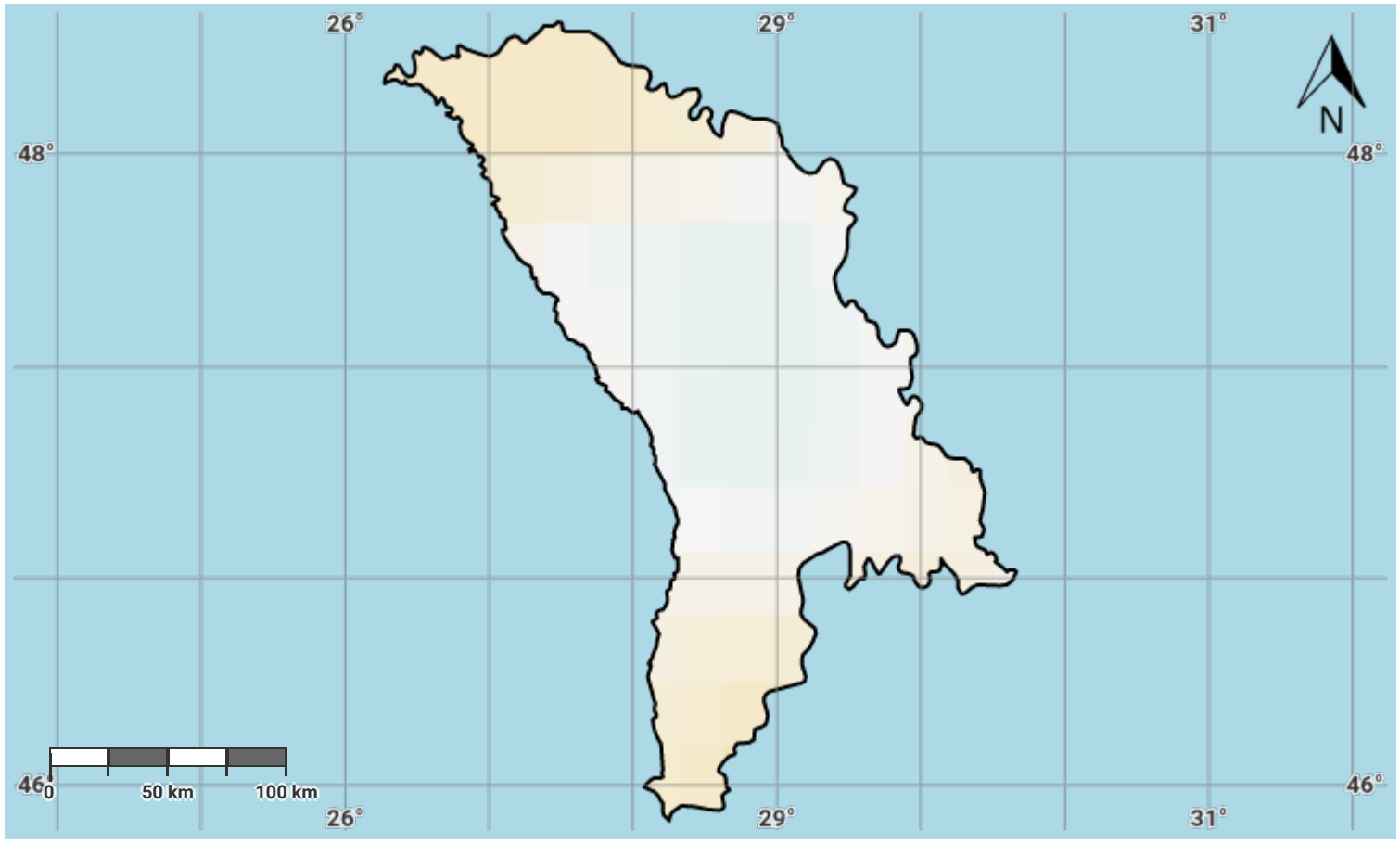
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-1.M2

## 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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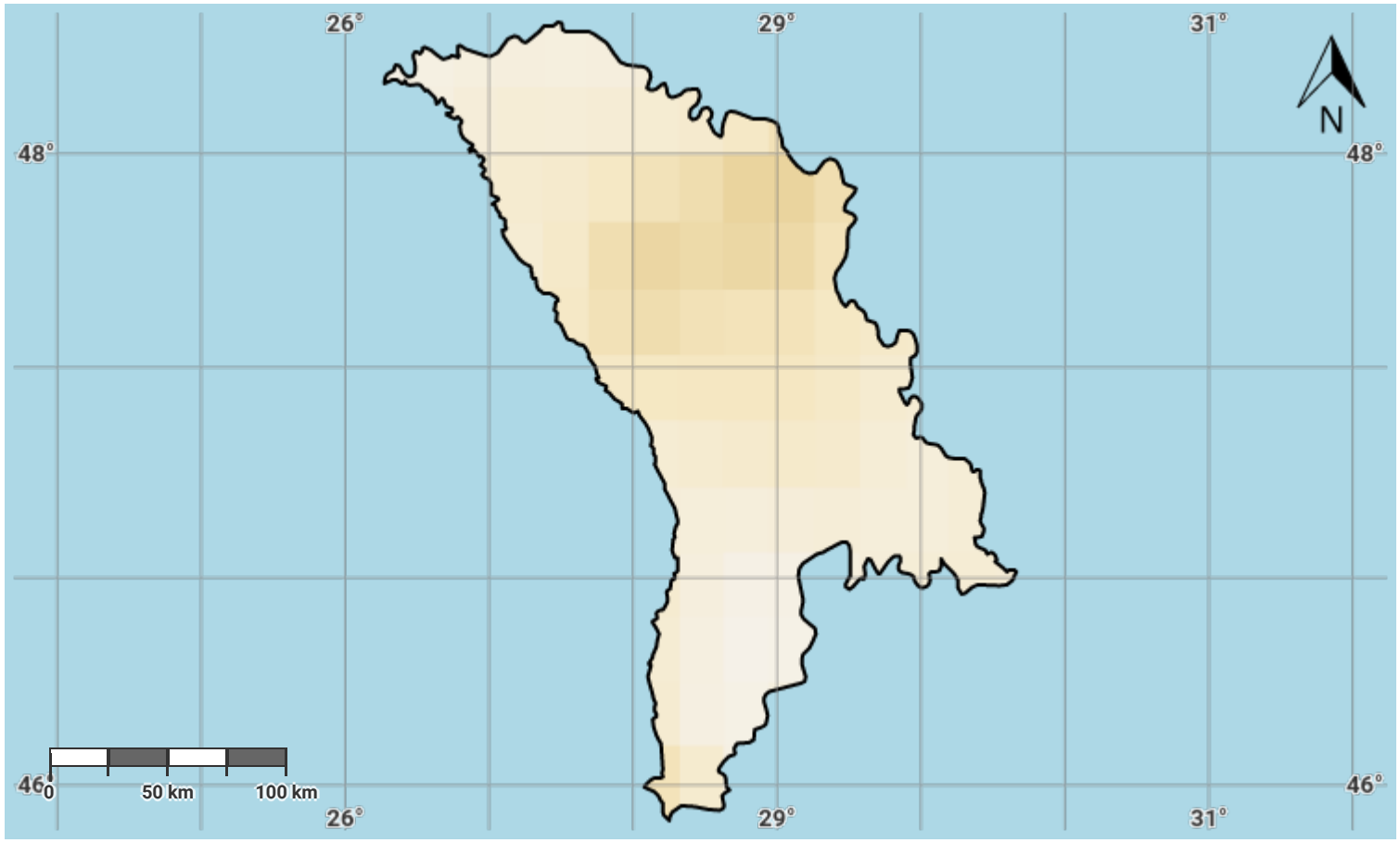
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-1.M3

## Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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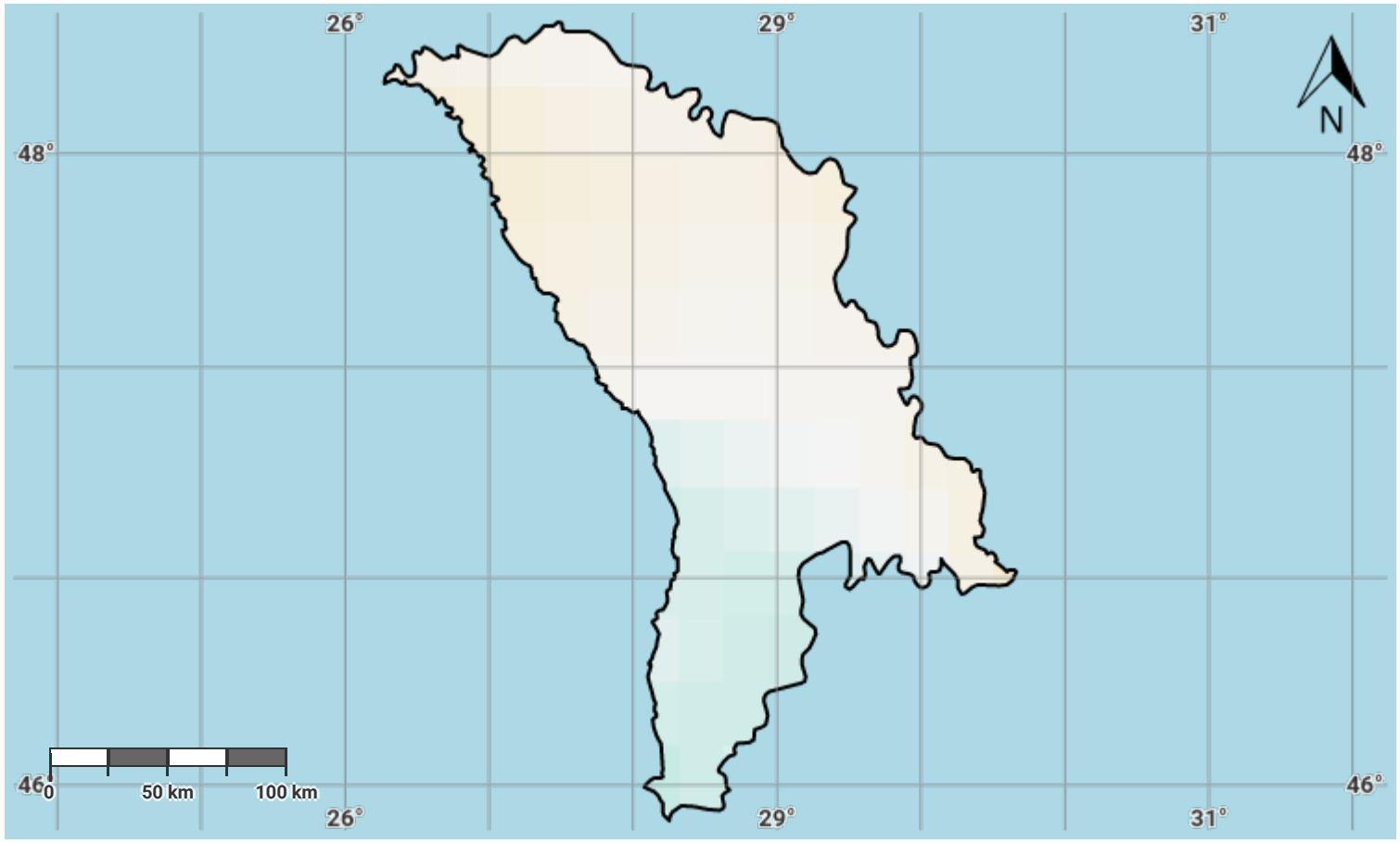
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-1.M4

## Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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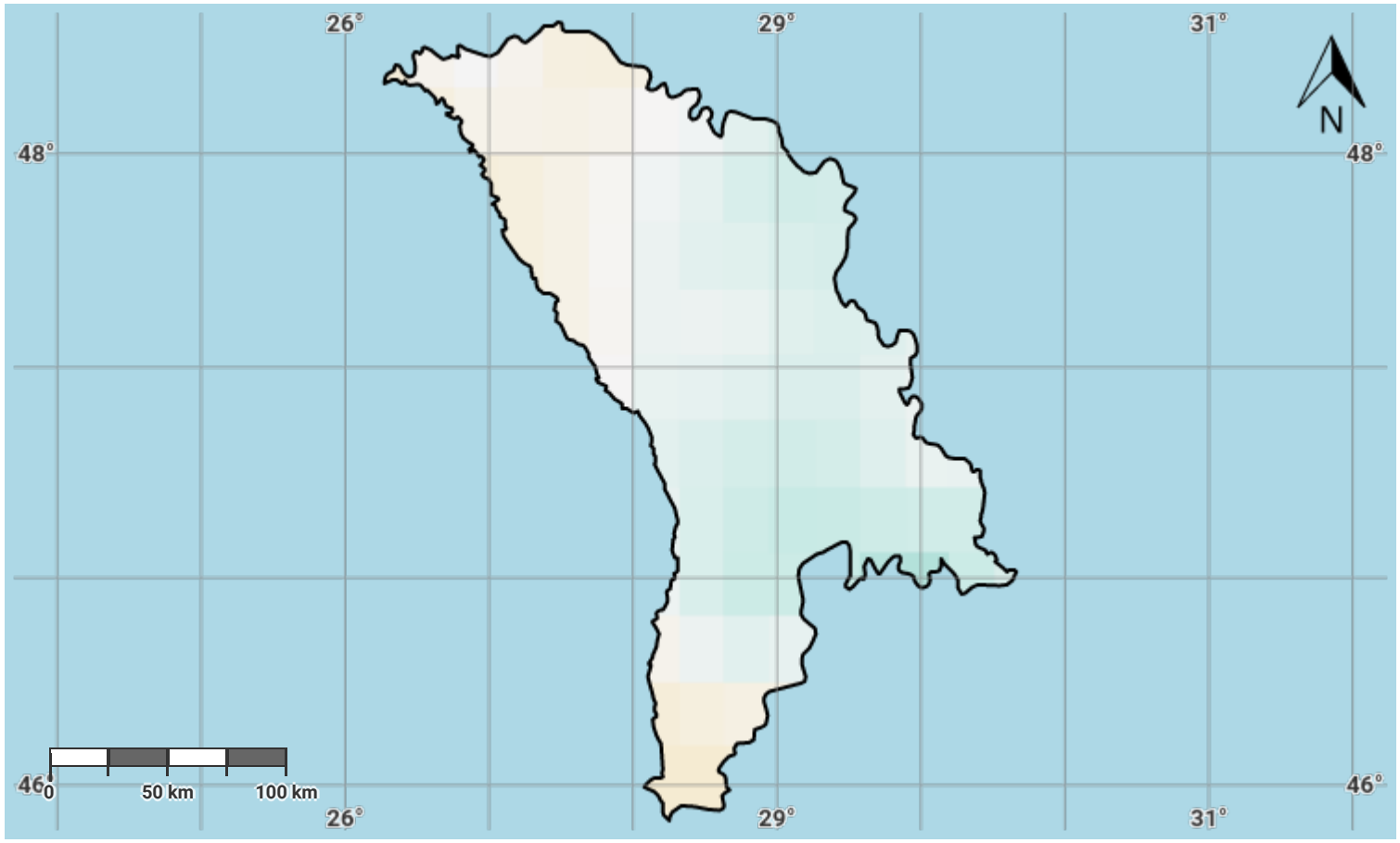
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-1.M5
# Drought hazard in the reporting period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

**Disclaimer**

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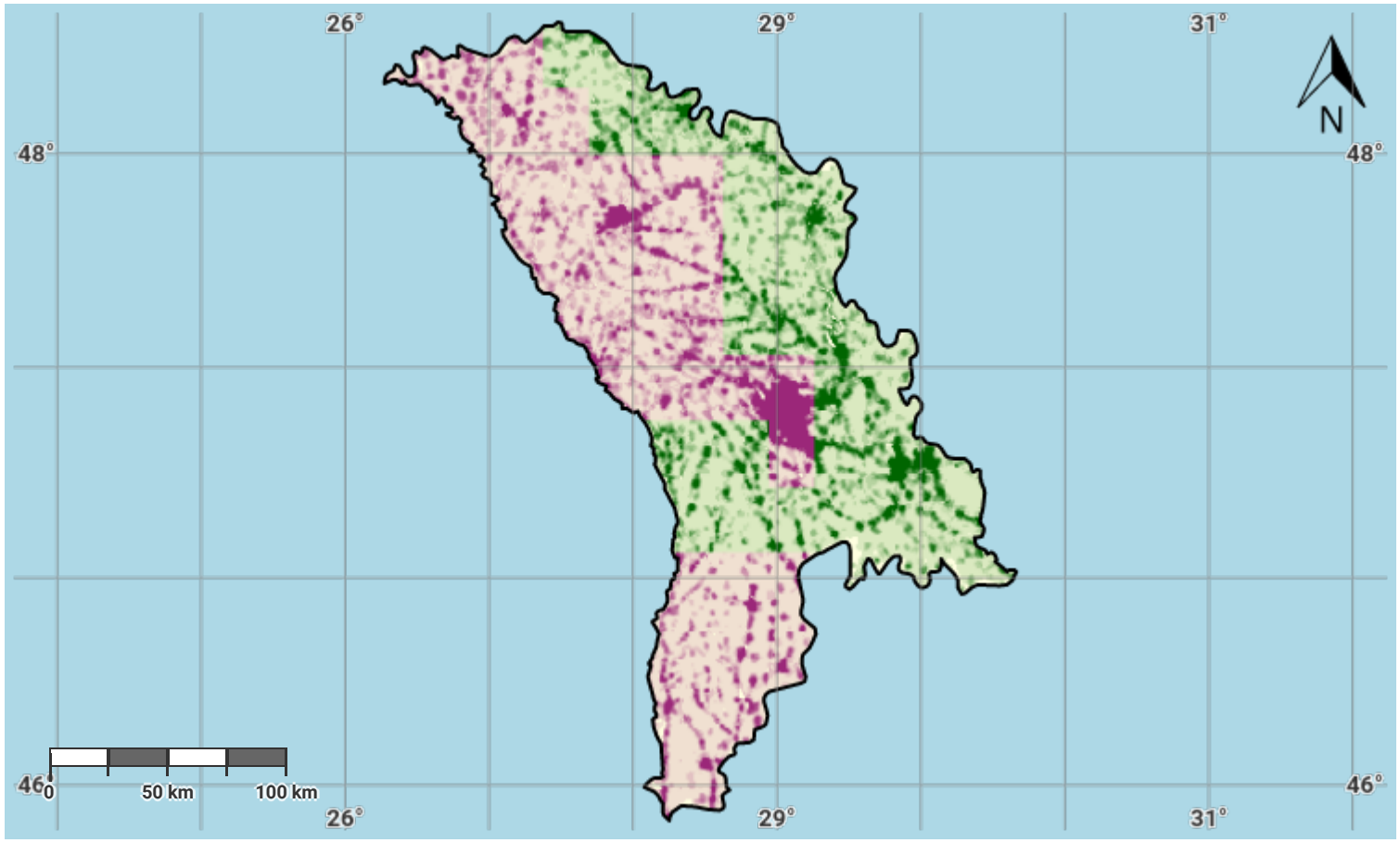
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M1

## Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 140
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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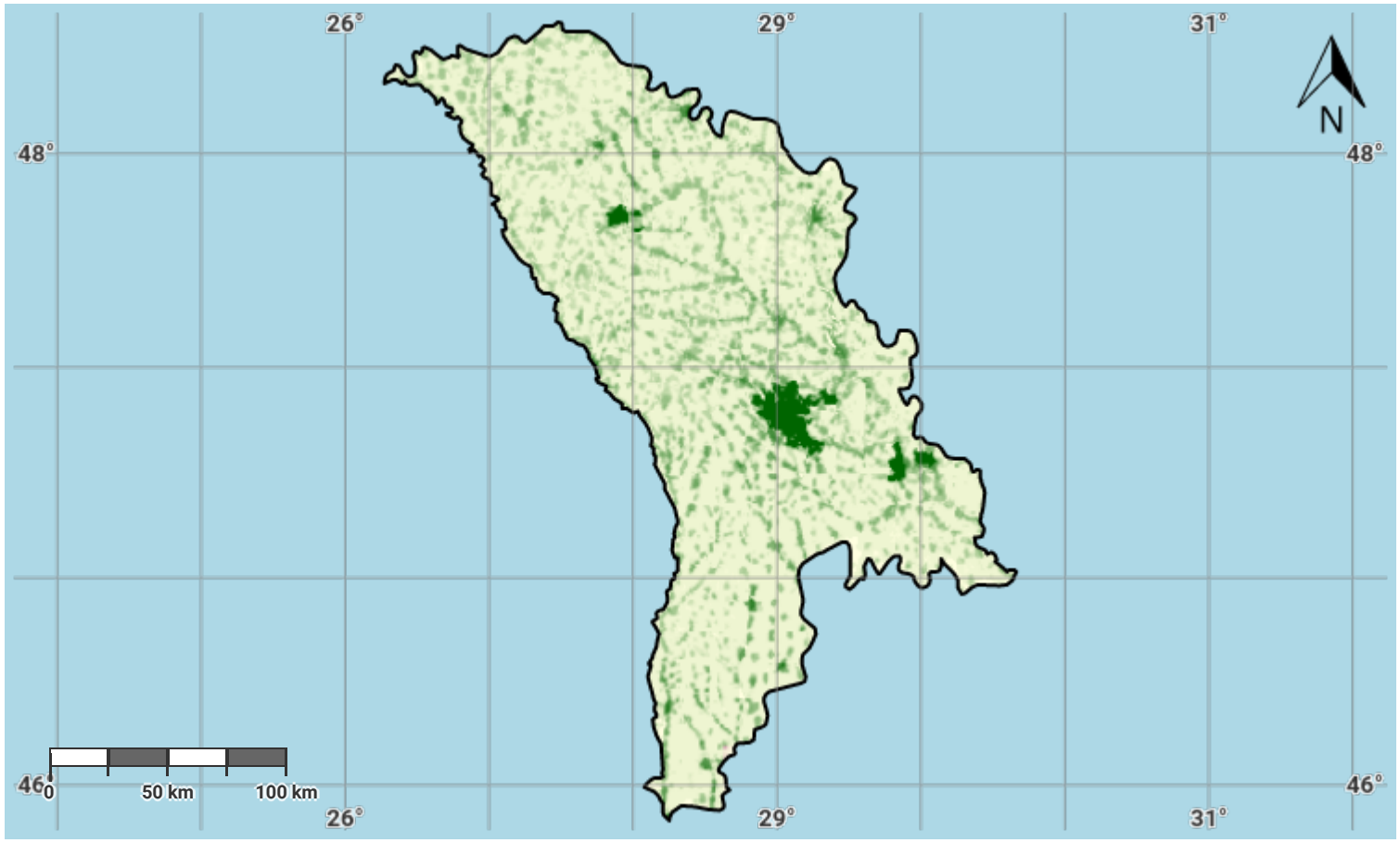
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M2

## Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 310
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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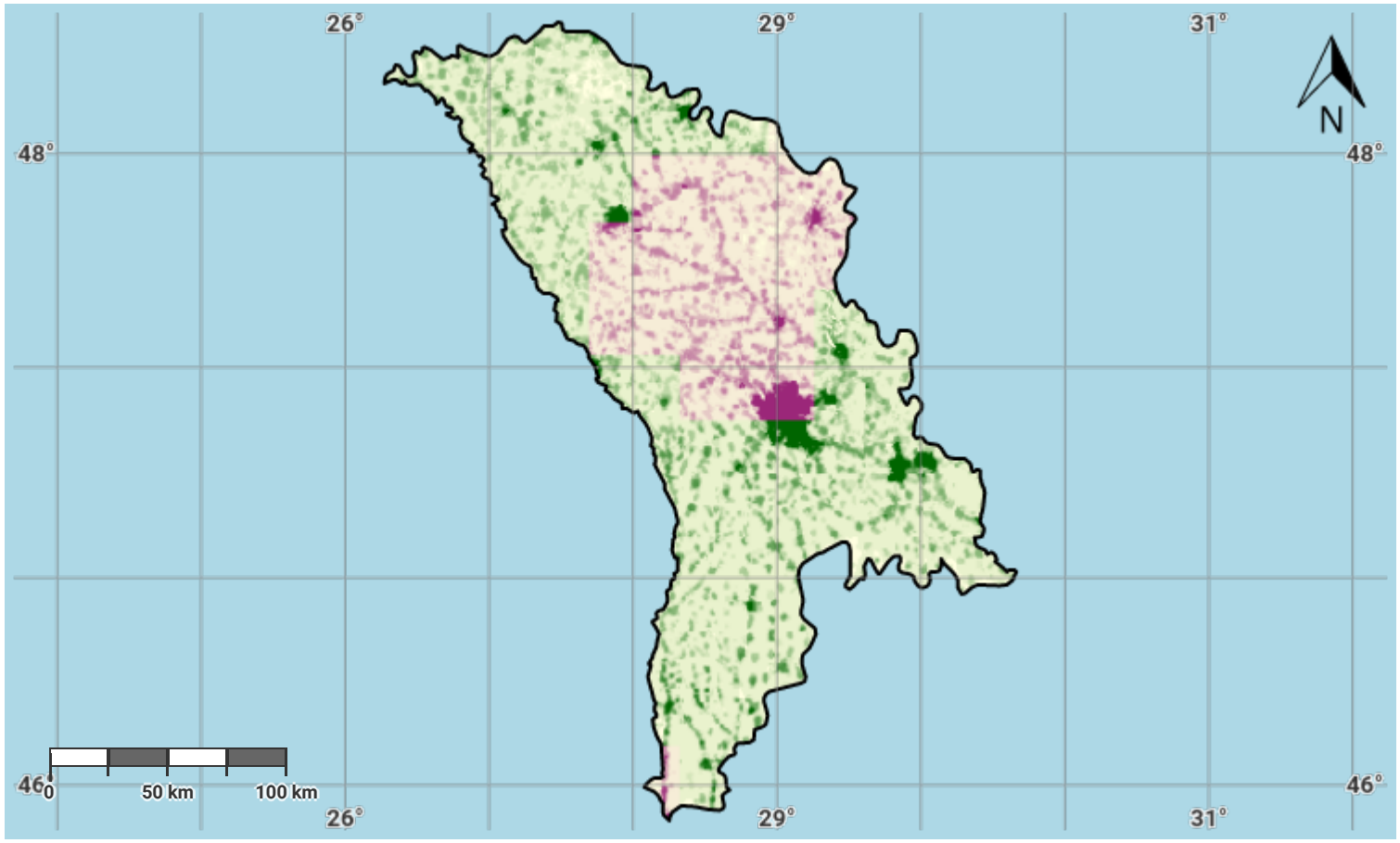
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M3

## Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 240
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 240
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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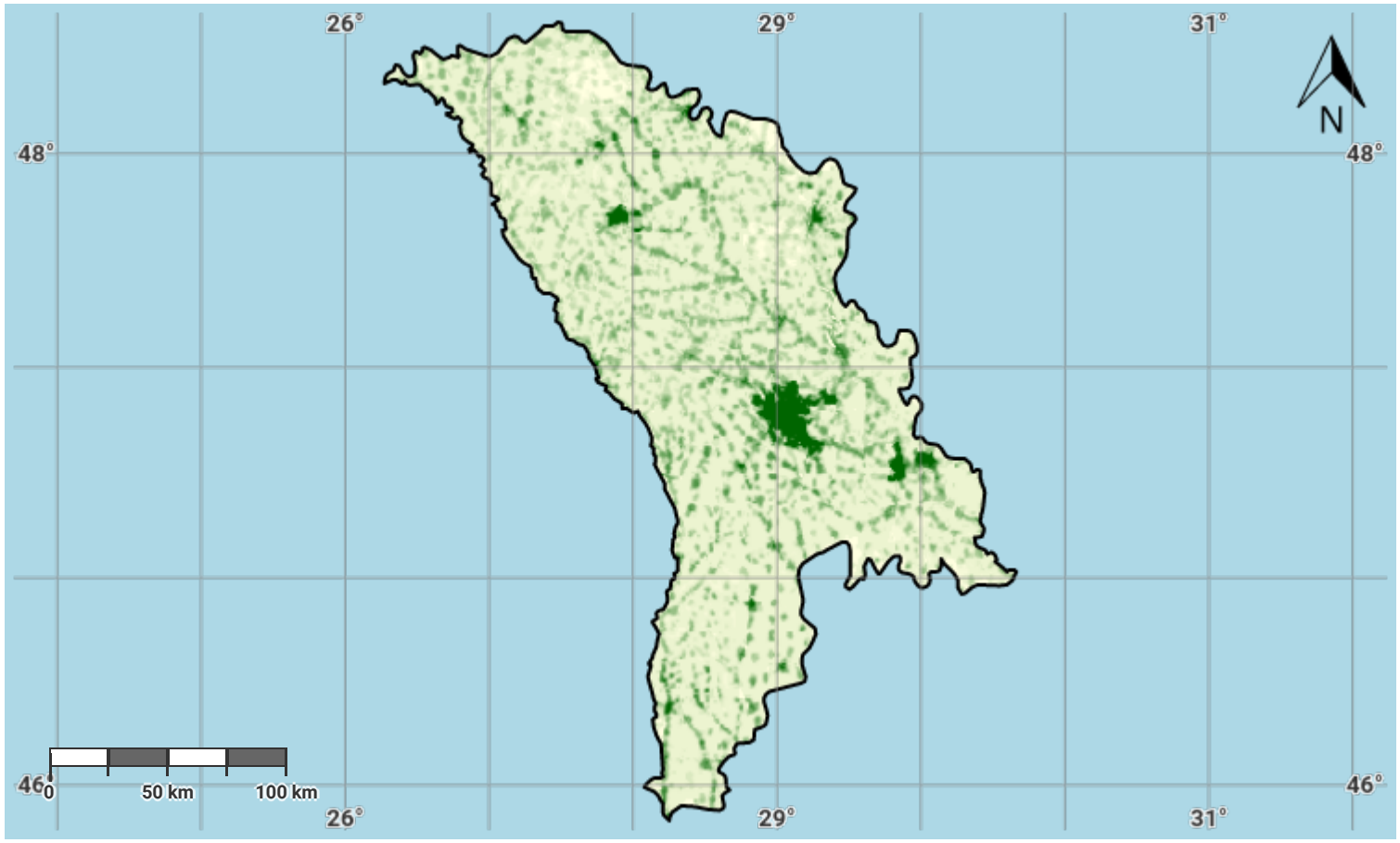
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M4

## Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period




**Legend**

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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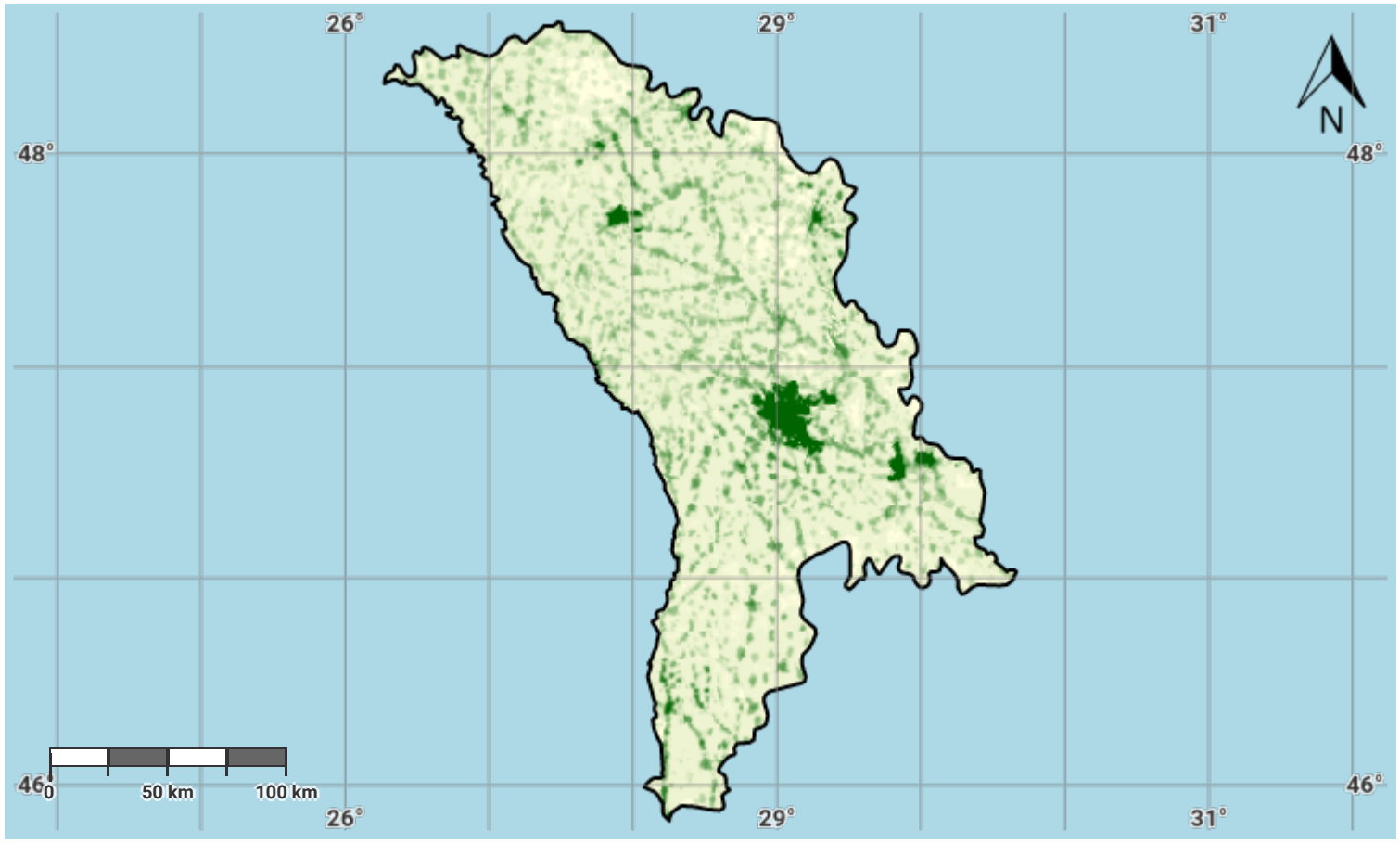
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M5

## Drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 300
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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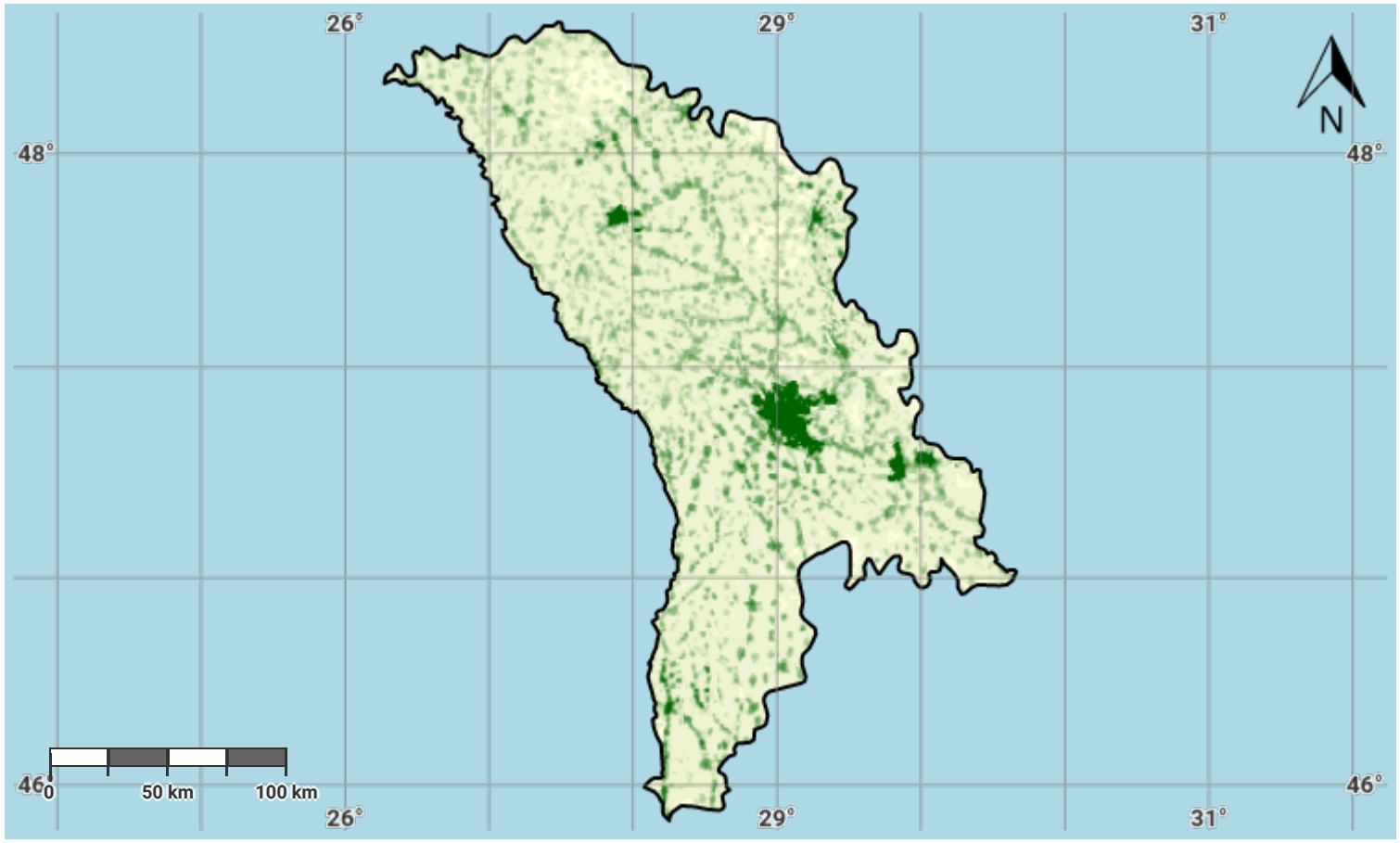
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M6

## Female drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 150
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 150
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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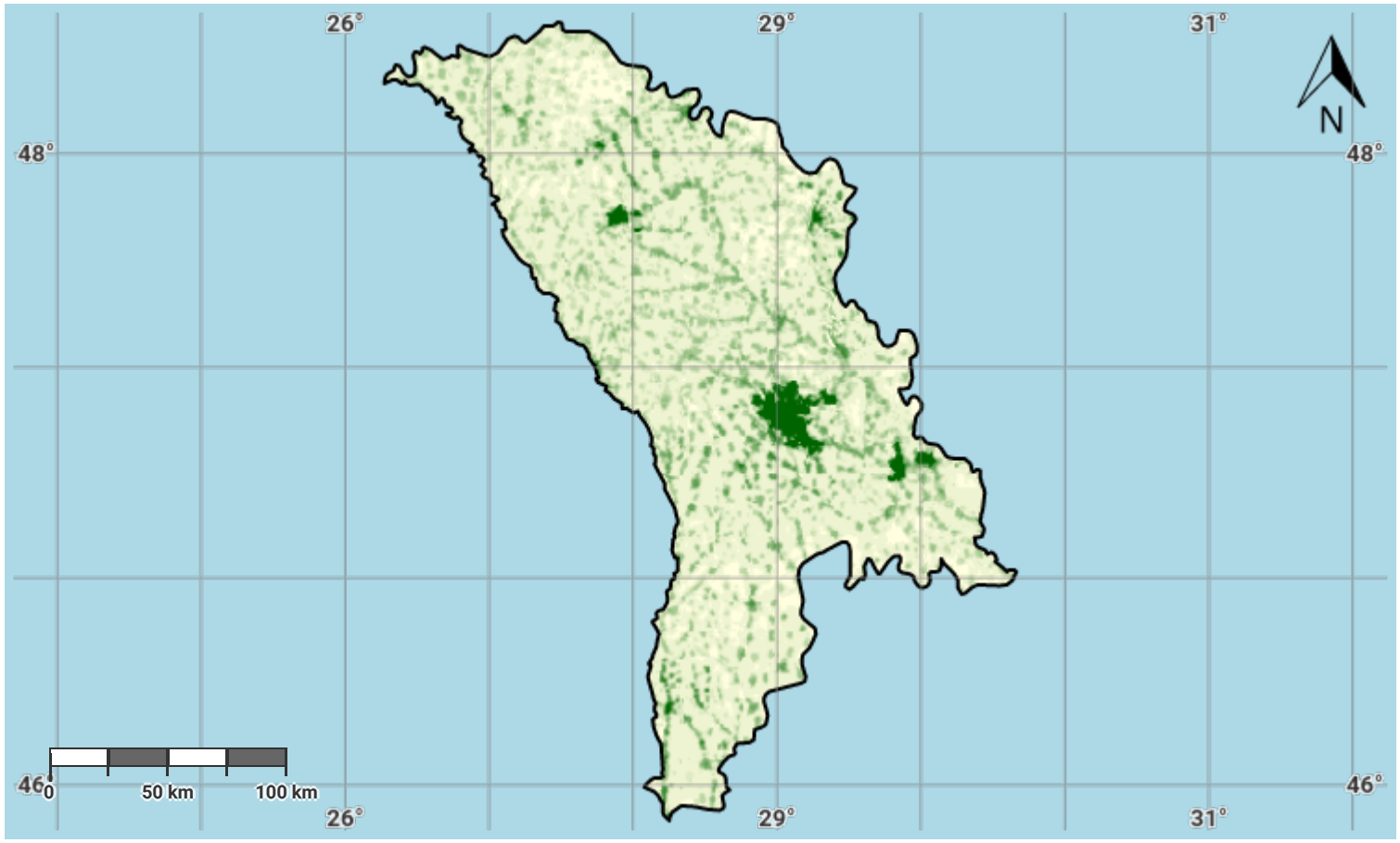
# Republic of Moldova – SO3-2.M7

## Male drought exposure in the reporting period




**Legend**

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 150
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 150
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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