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

Report from Slovakia

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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	48 734	292	49 026	
2 005	48 734	292	49 026	
2 010	48 734	292	49 026	
2 015	48 734	292	49 026	
2 019	48 734	292	49 026	
2 020	48 734	292	49 026	
2 020	48 734	292	49 026	
2 021	48 734	292	49 026	
2 022	48 734	292	49 026	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Original/ Final	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
Tree-covered areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Grasslands	+	0	+	-	-	-	0
Croplands	+	-	0	-	-	-	-
Wetlands	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Other Lands	+	+	+	+	-	0	0
Water bodies	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	23 436	1 991	21 882	19	1 371	35	293	
2001	23 434	1 988	21 826	19	1 432	35	292	
2002	23 432	1 982	21 707	19	1 560	35	292	
2003	23 499	1 975	21 454	19	1 751	35	293	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2004	23 478	1 982	21 262	19	1 956	35	293	
2005	23 450	2 015	21 256	19	1 957	35	293	
2006	23 503	2 018	21 198	21	1 959	35	293	
2007	23 520	2 016	21 181	21	1 960	35	293	
2008	23 527	2 020	21 154	22	1 974	36	293	
2009	23 532	2 021	21 148	23	1 975	36	293	
2010	23 520	2 026	21 154	23	1 975	36	293	
2011	23 506	2 029	21 164	24	1 975	36	293	
2012	23 484	2 032	21 181	24	1 978	36	293	
2013	23 459	2 038	21 199	24	1 978	36	293	
2014	23 406	2 049	21 240	25	1 978	36	293	
2015	23 406	2 049	21 240	25	1 979	36	292	
2016	23 429	2 047	21 215	26	1 981	36	292	
2017	23 409	2 050	21 230	26	1 983	36	292	
2018	23 335	2 059	21 294	26	1 985	36	292	
2019	23 332	2 054	21 298	26	1 987	36	293	
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)	23 055	108	237	6	29	1	1	23 437
Grasslands (km²)	24	1 941	21	0	6	0	0	1 992
Croplands (km²)	327	0	20 982	0	572	0	0	21 881
Wetlands (km²)	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 371	0	0	1 371
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	2	0	291	293
Total	23 406	2 049	21 240	25	1 980	36	292	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Total	23 332	2 054	21 298	26	1 987	36	292	

	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)	23 234	26	142	2	1	0	0	23 405
Grasslands (km²)	33	2 015	0	0	1	0	0	2 049
Croplands (km²)	64	13	21 156	0	6	0	0	21 239
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	24	0	0	0	25
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	1 979	0	0	1 979
Other Lands (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36
Water bodies (km²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	292
Total	23 332	2 054	21 298	26	1 987	36	292	

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	958	2 .0
Land area with non-degraded land cover	48 068	98 .0
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	97	0 .2
Land area with stable land cover	48 736	99 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	192	0 .4
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	0	281	2 386	8 493	11 891	3
Grasslands	0	4	36	640	1 260	0
Croplands	0	102	2 464	10 514	7 899	3
Wetlands	0	0	1	12	6	0
Artificial surfaces	0	2	301	759	309	0
Other Lands	0	0	2	29	4	0
Water bodies	0	0	88	129	56	17

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	3	1 340	4 121	5 855	11 754	1
Grasslands	3	26	116	570	1 258	0
Croplands	1	2 790	5 212	3 973	9 026	1
Wetlands	0	1	6	3	9	0
Artificial surfaces	0	215	847	339	556	0
Other Lands	2	0	2	24	8	0
Water bodies	3	20	157	33	61	17

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	572	0	1	77	306	187
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	327	0	1	4	86	236
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	237	0	6	60	74	96
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	108	0	12	31	18	46

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	295	0	23	87	70	115
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	218	0	6	17	64	130
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	68	0	1	7	17	43
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	40	0	0	1	7	32

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	411	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	48 315	99 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	6	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	22 955	47 .1
Land area with stable land productivity	21 360	43 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	4 416	9 .1
Land area with no land productivity data	1	0 .0

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	133	123	81	184	94	194	21
2001	133	123	82	184	90	193	21
2002	133	123	82	184	83	193	21
2003	133	124	83	185	74	193	21
2004	133	123	84	185	66	193	21
2005	133	121	84	178	66	193	21
2006	133	121	84	168	66	193	21
2007	133	121	84	167	66	193	21
2008	133	121	84	155	66	192	21
2009	133	121	84	151	66	192	21
2010	133	121	84	149	66	192	21
2011	133	120	84	145	66	192	21
2012	133	120	84	145	65	191	21
2013	133	120	84	145	65	191	21
2014	133	119	84	141	65	190	21
2015	133	119	84	153	61	189	21
2016	133	119	84	145	61	189	21
2017	133	119	84	146	61	189	21
2018	133	119	84	144	61	189	21
2019	134	119	84	145	61	189	21
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	327	109 .4	123 .7	3 577 556	4 046 024	468 468

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	108	151 .7	151 .7	1 638 838	1 638 838	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	237	122 .5	113 .7	2 903 663	2 693 982	-209 681
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	572	79 .5	32 .9	4 547 349	1 882 500	-2 664 849

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	64	102 .5	105 .0	655 955	671 863	15 908
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	26	146 .2	146 .2	380 013	380 197	184
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	33	159 .5	159 .5	526 427	526 427	0
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	142	118 .3	115 .5	1 679 466	1 639 601	-39 865

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)	705	1 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	48 005	98 .5
Land area with no SOC data	22	0 .0

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	48 101	98 .7
Land area with degraded SOC	610	1 .3
Land area with no SOC data	21	0 .0

General comments

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

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

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	1 368	2 .8
Reporting Period	5 585	11 .5
Change in degraded extent	4217	

Method

Did you use the SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicators (i.e. land cover, land productivity dynamics and soil organic carbon stock) to compute the proportion of degraded land?

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

Did you apply the one-out, all-out principle to compute the proportion of degraded land?

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

Indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment of the proportion of degraded land:

○ High (based on comprehensive evidence)
○ Medium (based on partial evidence)
○ Low (based on limited evidence)

Describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above:

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
increase of areas under organic farming	2030	agricultural area of Slovakia		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse		Ongoing	○ Yes ○ No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon
					increase of areas under organic farming: 0.00	

General comments

Increase of area of organic farming in targeted year 2030 to the sum of 16% from total agricultural areas - around 380000 ha.

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	
2001	
2002	
2003	
2004	27 .1
2005	29 .3
2006	25 .8
2007	24 .7
2008	26
2009	27 .2
2010	27 .3
2011	26 .5
2012	26 .1
2013	28 .1
2014	26 .1
2015	26 .5
2016	25 .2
2017	23 .2
2018	25
2019	23 .2
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Increase of average wage.

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (% of the population) - Slovak Republic: 1.4 - 2016, 0.1 - 2019

General comments

These data do not reflect the inflation rate at the present time. The proportion of the population below the international poverty line is increasing.

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	100	84	92
2001	100	84	92
2002	100	86	93
2003	100	86	93
2004	100	88	94
2005	100	90	95
2006	100	90	95
2007	100	92	96
2008	100	94	97
2009	100	94	97
2010	100	96	98
2011	100	98	99
2012	100	98	99
2013	100	98	99
2014	100	98	99
2015	100	98	99
2016	100	98	99
2017	100	98	99
2018	100	98	99
2019	100	98	99
2020	100	98	99

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	In the towns all the population has access to drinking water, thus the increase in the proportion of the population using drinking water is in rural areas.

General comments

The situation with access to safely managed drinking water in rural areas is approaching 100 percent. Some people use drinking water from individual private wells and there can be no evidence of the quality of water. Such water is not controlled officially, it is the responsibility of the owners/users.

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	459791	8 .6	235973	8 .6	223818	8 .6
Reporting period	938820	17 .5	482632	17 .5	456188	17 .6

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	The proportion of the population exposed to land degradation is increasing as the climate change causes longer periods of drought, heavy rains, traffic intensity is increasing and agricultural land is sealed at a higher intensity.

General comments

Protection of a healthy environment, remediation activities, and awareness raising are increasingly important.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Protection of all parts of environment	2030	National	Ongoing	Greener Slovakia – Environmental policy strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 (Environstrategy 2030) Date of approval: 27/02/2019 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 87/2019
Climate change adaptation	2030	National	Ongoing	Climate change adaptation strategy of the Slovak Republic - update Date of approval: 17.10.2018 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 478/2018
Climate neutrality	2050	National	Ongoing	Low-carbon development strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2030 with a view to 2050 Date of approval: 5/3/2020 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 104/2020
Reduction of emissions (sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds, ammonia and dust particles PM2.5	2030	National	Ongoing	National emission reduction program of the Slovak Republic Date of approval: 5/3/2020 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 103/2020
Low-carbon economy	2050	National	Ongoing	Plan for the transition to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050 Date of approval: 8 March 2011 Form: Communication from the European Commission (COM(2011) 112 final)
Energy savings, climate protection	2030	National	Ongoing	Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021-2030 Date of approval: 11/12/2019 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 606/2019
Water management	2027	National	Ongoing	Orientation, principles, and priority of the Slovak water management policy until 2027 Date of approval: 21.1.2015 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 33/2015
Water protection		National	Ongoing	H2Value is water - An action plan to address the consequences of drought and water shortage Date of approval: 14.3.2018 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 110/2018
Smart Water use	2021	National	Achieved	Water plan of Slovakia Date of approval: 13.1.2016 Form: Resolution of the Slovak Government no. 6/2016
Public water supply wider development	2021	National	Achieved	Plan for the development of public water supply and public sewerage systems Date of approval: 29.10.2015 Form: Resolution no. 151/2015 (meeting of the Ministry of the Slovak Republic)

General comments

These targets are bound by resolutions of the Slovak government and are very complex and voluntary targets are mirrored in them.

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	31 626	1 079	0	0	16 322
2001	13 778	115	0	0	35 134
2002	11 285	0	0	0	37 741
2003	314	10 377	15 380	22 955	0
2004	13 094	0	0	0	35 932
2005	0	0	0	0	49 026
2006	34 113	4 584	1 020	0	9 310
2007	6 298	0	0	0	42 729
2008	11 145	0	0	0	37 881
2009	1 875	0	0	0	47 151
2010	0	0	0	0	49 026
2011	8 632	22 734	14 297	3 364	0
2012	40 543	3 423	248	0	4 812
2013	12 229	1 737	0	0	35 061
2014	2 580	66	0	0	46 380
2015	34 984	6 239	4 210	2 023	1 571
2016	1 769	0	0	0	47 257
2017	9 494	6 404	0	0	33 128
2018	25 711	6 315	3 488	507	13 005
2019	3 816	0	0	0	45 210
2020	7 066	18 763	10 234	11 842	829
2021	8 918	5 507	1 170	1 706	31 433

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	32 705	67 .1
2001	13 892	28 .5
2002	11 285	23 .2
2003	48 734	100 .0
2004	13 094	26 .9

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2005	48 734	100 .0
2006	39 717	81 .5
2007	6 298	12 .9
2008	11 145	22 .9
2009	1 875	3 .8
2010	0	0 .0
2011	48 734	100 .0
2012	44 214	90 .7
2013	13 966	28 .7
2014	2 647	5 .4
2015	47 456	97 .4
2016	1 769	3 .6
2017	15 898	32 .6
2018	36 021	73 .9
2019	3 816	7 .8
2020	47 904	98 .3
2021	17 301	35 .5

Qualitative assessment:

SPI and soil drought were taken into consideration. The assessment was done on a weekly base. It has to be mentioned that no drought class was present for the whole year as a permanent drought but just a partial time period of the year. The total area of Slovakia is 49035 km2.

General comments

Data are from the monitoring of drought (SHMU and INTERSUCHO).

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	1556332	29.3	3684849	69.3	73995	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3 758 844	70.7
2001	3207036	60.5	2091497	39.4	5494	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 096 991	39.5
2002	4115460	77.6	1184803	22.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 184 803	22.4
2003	0	0.0	13655	0.3	1103142	20.8	1241254	23.4	2945087	55.5	5 303 138	100.0
2004	3272293	61.8	2026182	38.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 026 182	38.2
2005	5295815	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	1473651	27.8	3405084	64.3	365292	6.9	50349	1.0	0	0.0	3 820 725	72.2
2007	4659822	88.0	638239	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	638 239	12.0
2008	3822264	72.4	1457919	27.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 457 919	27.6
2009	5227748	98.8	62894	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	62 894	1.2
2010	5290649	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	0	0.0	1075554	20.3	2204532	41.6	1542878	29.1	481135	9.1	5 304 099	100.0
2012	405370	7.7	4610292	87.0	264508	5.0	18082	0.3	0	0.0	4 892 882	92.3
2013	3959403	74.6	1259574	23.7	87064	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 346 638	25.4
2014	5177216	97.5	128107	2.4	2017	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	130 124	2.5
2015	202901	3.8	3811252	71.8	748812	14.1	401804	7.6	146291	2.8	5 108 159	96.2
2016	5155063	97.0	159212	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	159 212	3.0
2017	2858769	53.8	1236370	23.3	1222235	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 458 605	46.2
2018	1553037	29.2	2414000	45.3	733238	13.8	522833	9.8	103934	2.0	3 774 005	70.8
2019	5003277	93.8	332803	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	332 803	6.2
2020	92816	1.7	791671	14.5	2102023	38.5	1146558	21.0	1326731	24.3	5 366 983	98.3
2021	3513315	64.5	996801	18.3	615511	11.3	130728	2.4	190645	3.5	1 933 685	35.5

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	%

	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	797149	29.2	1896401	69.4	37962	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 934 363	70.8
2001	1644346	60.3	1081455	39.6	2810	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 084 265	39.7
2002	2121253	77.8	606417	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	606 417	22.2
2003	0	0.0	7036	0.3	564751	20.7	636565	23.3	1520959	55.7	2 729 311	100.0
2004	1677997	61.5	1048950	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 048 950	38.5
2005	2724943	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	764038	28.1	1746030	64.1	187582	6.9	25816	0.9	0	0.0	1 959 428	71.9
2007	2398711	88.0	326269	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	326 269	12.0
2008	1966318	72.4	748168	27.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	748 168	27.6
2009	2686543	98.8	32221	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32 221	1.2
2010	2716267	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	0	0.0	557873	20.5	1128544	41.5	789498	29.0	246428	9.1	2 722 343	100.0
2012	206995	7.6	2366674	87.0	136491	5.0	9444	0.3	0	0.0	2 512 609	92.4
2013	2034101	74.7	644315	23.7	44396	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	688 711	25.3
2014	2656677	97.6	65331	2.4	1030	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	66 361	2.4
2015	103834	3.8	1958600	71.9	382332	14.0	204710	7.5	74485	2.7	2 620 127	96.2
2016	2642332	97.0	81554	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	81 554	3.0
2017	1464815	53.7	631635	23.1	632040	23.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 263 675	46.3
2018	802962	29.3	1237186	45.2	375595	13.7	267570	9.8	53327	1.9	1 933 678	70.7
2019	2573827	93.8	170538	6.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	170 538	6.2
2020	47522	1.7	405335	14.5	1076236	38.5	587038	21.0	679286	24.3	2 747 895	98.3
2021	1795304	64.5	509365	18.3	314526	11.3	66802	2.4	97420	3.5	988 113	35.5

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	759183	29.4	1788448	69.2	36033	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 824 481	70.6
2001	1562690	60.7	1010042	39.2	2684	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 012 726	39.3
2002	1994207	77.5	578386	22.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	578 386	22.5
2003	0	0.0	6619	0.3	538391	20.9	604689	23.5	1424128	55.3	2 573 827	100.0
2004	1594296	62.0	977232	38.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	977 232	38.0

	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	%
2005	2570872	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2006	709613	27.6	1659054	64.5	177710	6.9	24533	1.0	0	0.0	1 861 297	72.4
2007	2261111	87.9	311970	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	311 970	12.1
2008	1855946	72.3	709751	27.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	709 751	27.7
2009	2541205	98.8	30673	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30 673	1.2
2010	2574382	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2011	0	0.0	517681	20.1	1075988	41.7	753380	29.2	234707	9.1	2 581 756	100.0
2012	198375	7.7	2243618	87.0	128017	5.0	8638	0.3	0	0.0	2 380 273	92.3
2013	1925302	74.5	615259	23.8	42668	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	657 927	25.5
2014	2520539	97.5	62776	2.4	987	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63 763	2.5
2015	99067	3.8	1852652	71.6	366480	14.2	197094	7.6	71806	2.8	2 488 032	96.2
2016	2512731	97.0	77658	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	77 658	3.0
2017	1393954	53.8	604735	23.4	590195	22.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 194 930	46.2
2018	750075	29.0	1176814	45.4	357643	13.8	255263	9.9	50607	2.0	1 840 327	71.0
2019	2429450	93.7	162265	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	162 265	6.3
2020	45294	1.7	386335	14.5	1025787	38.5	559520	21.0	647444	24.3	2 619 086	98.3
2021	1718011	64.5	487436	18.3	300985	11.3	63926	2.4	93035	3.5	945 382	35.5

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

2020 was an extreme drought year which influenced the crop and the yield of agricultural plants. Also, the percentage of the population exposed to the stress from drought was high. In Slovakian conditions, it is not dramatic. People suffer from the heat more than directly from drought. The drinking water supply was not interrupted. There were some restrictions on the use of water for irrigation purposes.

General comments

The drought in Slovakia till now did not influence negatively the drinking water supply but irrigation water yes.

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .41		
2019			
2020			
2021			

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

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

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .9516	0 .95043	0 .95255	
2001	0 .95145	0 .95027	0 .95219	
2002	0 .95136	0 .95007	0 .95183	
2003	0 .95129	0 .95	0 .95174	
2004	0 .95129	0 .95003	0 .95164	
2005	0 .95134	0 .94988	0 .95152	
2006	0 .95137	0 .94988	0 .95152	
2007	0 .95141	0 .95028	0 .9516	
2008	0 .95152	0 .95029	0 .95174	
2009	0 .95154	0 .95029	0 .95195	
2010	0 .9516	0 .9503	0 .95199	
2011	0 .95166	0 .95026	0 .95226	
2012	0 .95173	0 .9502	0 .95245	
2013	0 .95181	0 .95015	0 .9527	
2014	0 .95186	0 .95004	0 .95293	
2015	0 .95193	0 .95001	0 .95316	
2016	0 .95199	0 .94991	0 .95329	
2017	0 .95204	0 .94982	0 .95367	
2018	0 .9521	0 .94981	0 .95386	
2019	0 .95217	0 .94971	0 .95414	
2020	0 .95222	0 .94964	0 .95427	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

In Slovakia, the trend to approach 1 since 2009 is increasing gradually. It is due to the lower use of fertilizers and increasing the area under ecological agriculture - organic farming.

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	34.41	29 .19	39 .98	
2001	41.29	35 .85	47 .74	
2002	44.07	39 .78	50 .15	
2003	48.75	45 .25	54 .51	
2004	72.03	68 .17	76 .45	
2005	73.42	69 .72	77 .96	
2006	73.42	69 .72	77 .96	
2007	74.13	70 .1	78 .08	
2008	74.13	70 .1	78 .08	
2009	74.56	70 .48	78 .18	
2010	74.86	70 .49	78 .23	
2011	83.74	80 .67	85 .76	
2012	84.92	82 .12	85 .77	
2013	84.92	82 .12	85 .77	
2014	84.92	82 .12	85 .77	
2015	84.92	82 .12	85 .77	
2016	85.63	82 .27	85 .78	
2017	85.78	85 .78	85 .78	
2018	85.78	85 .78	85 .78	
2019	85.78	85 .78	85 .78	
2020	85.78	85 .78	85 .78	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	

General comments

In Slovakia are 9 national parks and several protected areas in the mountains region.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Podunajsko - new national park where key biodiversity areas occur - Danube delta.	2023	National	Ongoing	Protection of key biodiversity areas in lowlands occurring in national nature protecting park.

Complementary information

At present time the legislation to create the 10th national park in Donau delta is under preparation. This way, even in the lowlands, there will be a national park and key biodiversity areas in the lowlands will be situated in protected areas.

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 ∾

International public resources Slovakia obtained from EU funds and also in form of research projects from different funds (e.g. H2020).

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 59 010 .00	Disbursed 59 010 .00
Provided	2019	Committed 223 890 .00	Disbursed 167 920 .00
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		282 900	226 930
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

Slovakia obtained resources from EU funds. In 2019 drawing of funds was 7748 Mil. Eur from which 90% of the funds were intended for agriculture (organic farming, supporting farmers influenced by drought, less favorite areas, etc.). This can be declared as an indirect investment in DLDD issues solution.

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 ∾

As the issues connected with the negative effects of drought increase, especially in agriculture, Slovakia established a fund for farmers to compensate negative effects of drought. Area under organic farming is steadily increasing.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2022	50 000 000	ASSISTANCE TO MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF DROUGHT in EURO. For breeders.
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Total expenditures / total per year			

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

The issues connected with drought effects are part of the environmental and agricultural agenda. Extra fund for the implementation of the Convention was not yet established.

General comments

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

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.

The resources for LDN are part of the agricultural and environmental agenda. A single fund for the implementation of the Convention was not yet established.

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
- No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

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)
Women in Slovakia have the same rights as men. no need to protect women`s land rights.

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Has your country offered support related to or including the setting of policy measures in terms of mainstreaming gender in the implementation of the UNCCD?

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

If so, how (please provide the reference to the relevant law/policy)

In Slovakia all people have the same rights.

Synergies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- Yes
- No

Drought-related policies:

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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.

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

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?

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

Women and men are involved equally in this process. There is awareness raising in schools to promote alternative livelihoods and green actions.

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.

But connected with land degradation as a whole.

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?

Money and bureaucracy.

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

No need to do so. Women and men are treated equally.

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?

AI: Additional indicators

Which additional indicator is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4?

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase of area under organic farming	SO1	Increasing	good agricultural practises have growing trend

RC: Recalculations

RC.T1: Recalculation of the baseline period, as reported in 2018.

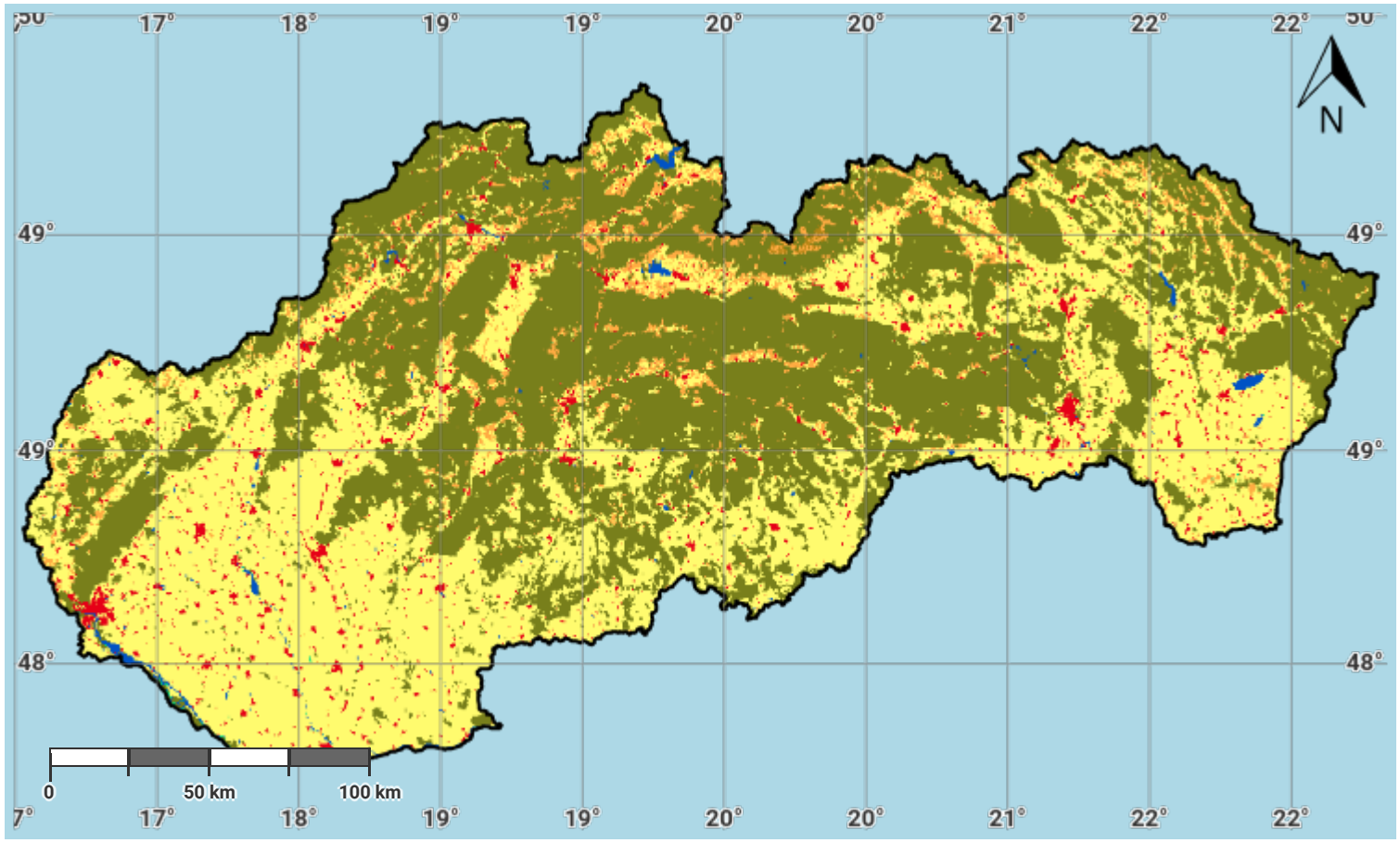
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO3-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total affected area	☐ Changes in methodology ☐ New and improved data ☒ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment	The total land area declared was 48734 km2.		

Other files for Reporting

Slovakia - SO5-1 provider	Download	14.5 KB

Slovakia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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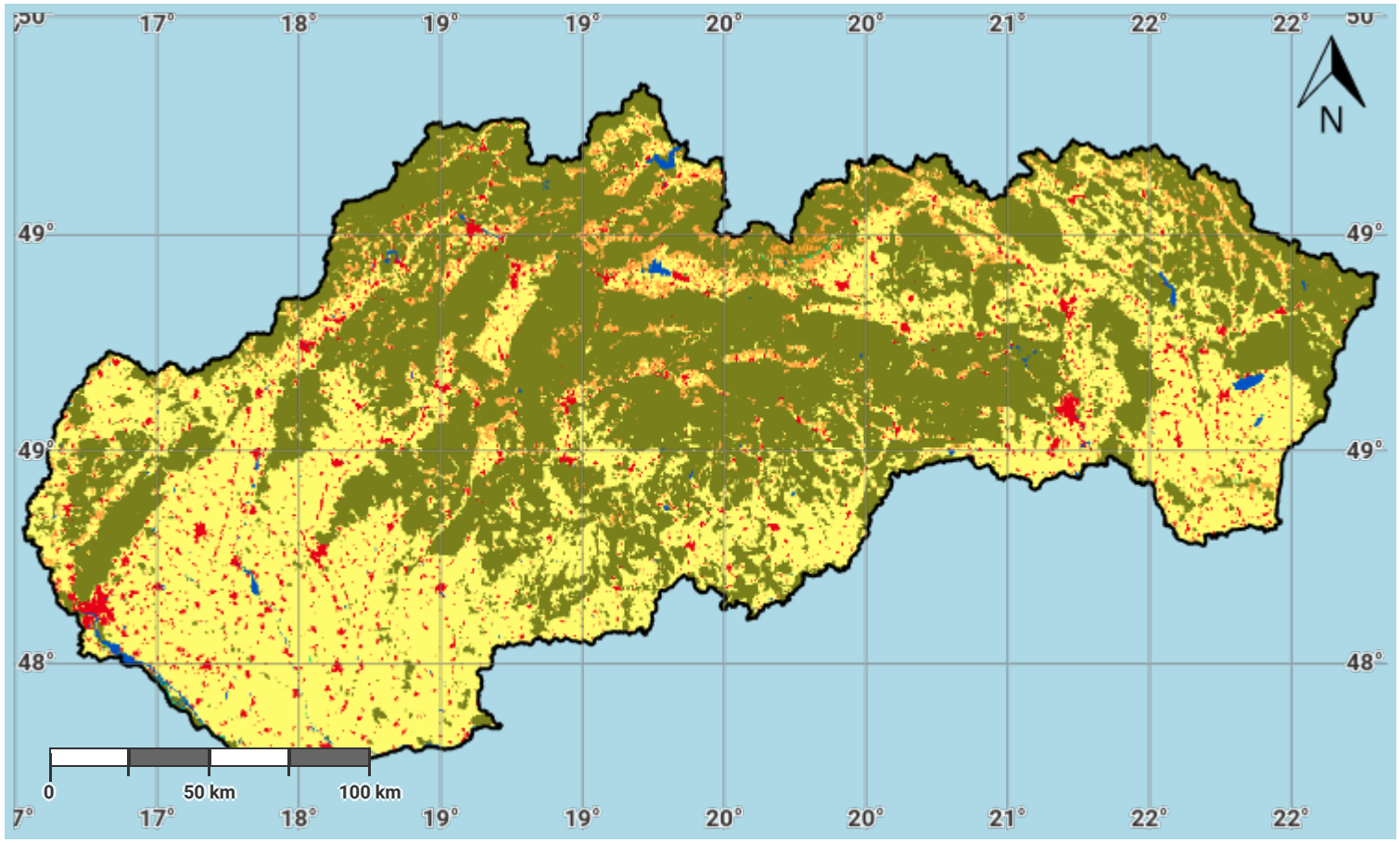
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – 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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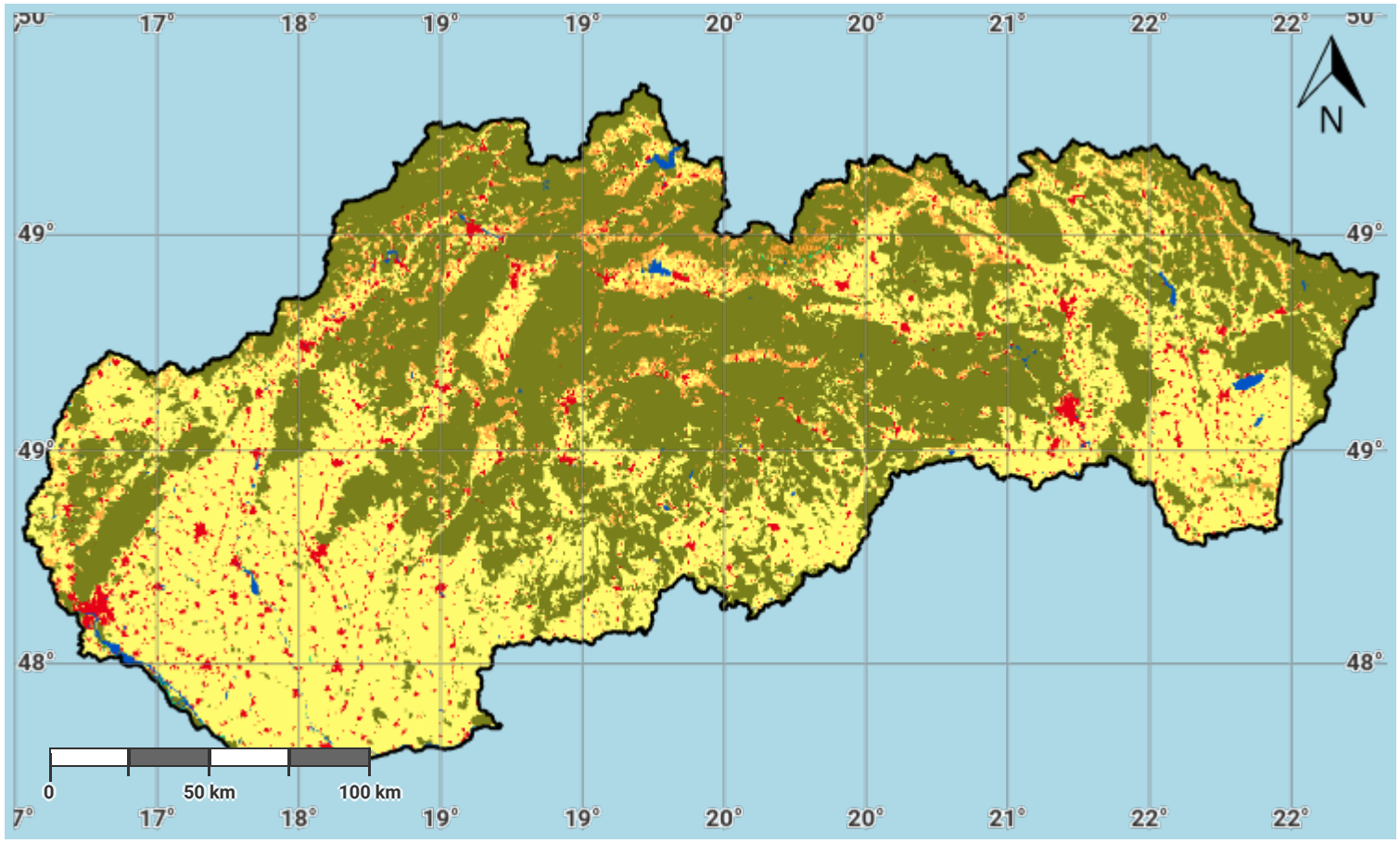
Slovakia – SO1-1.M3

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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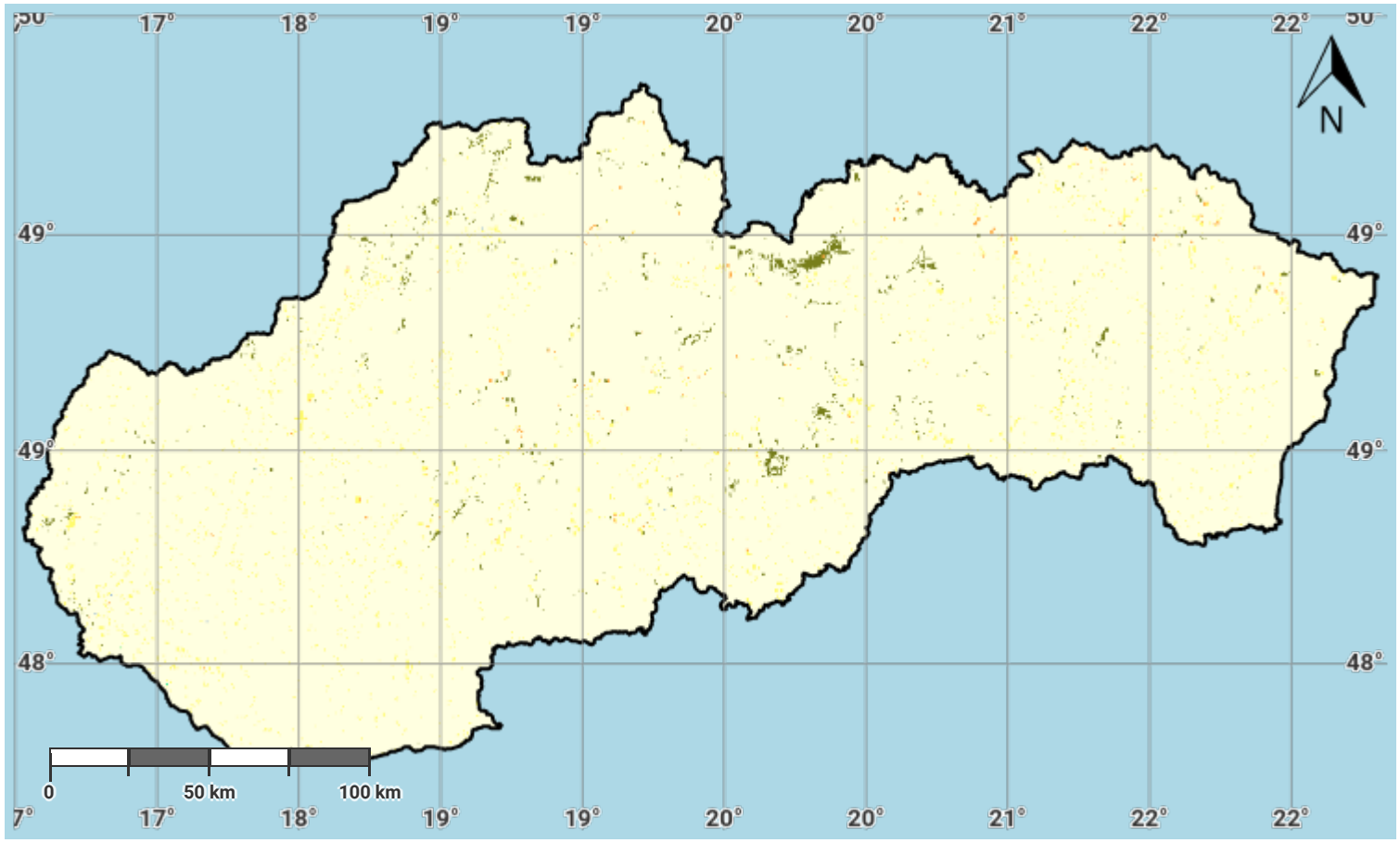
Slovakia – SO1-1.M4

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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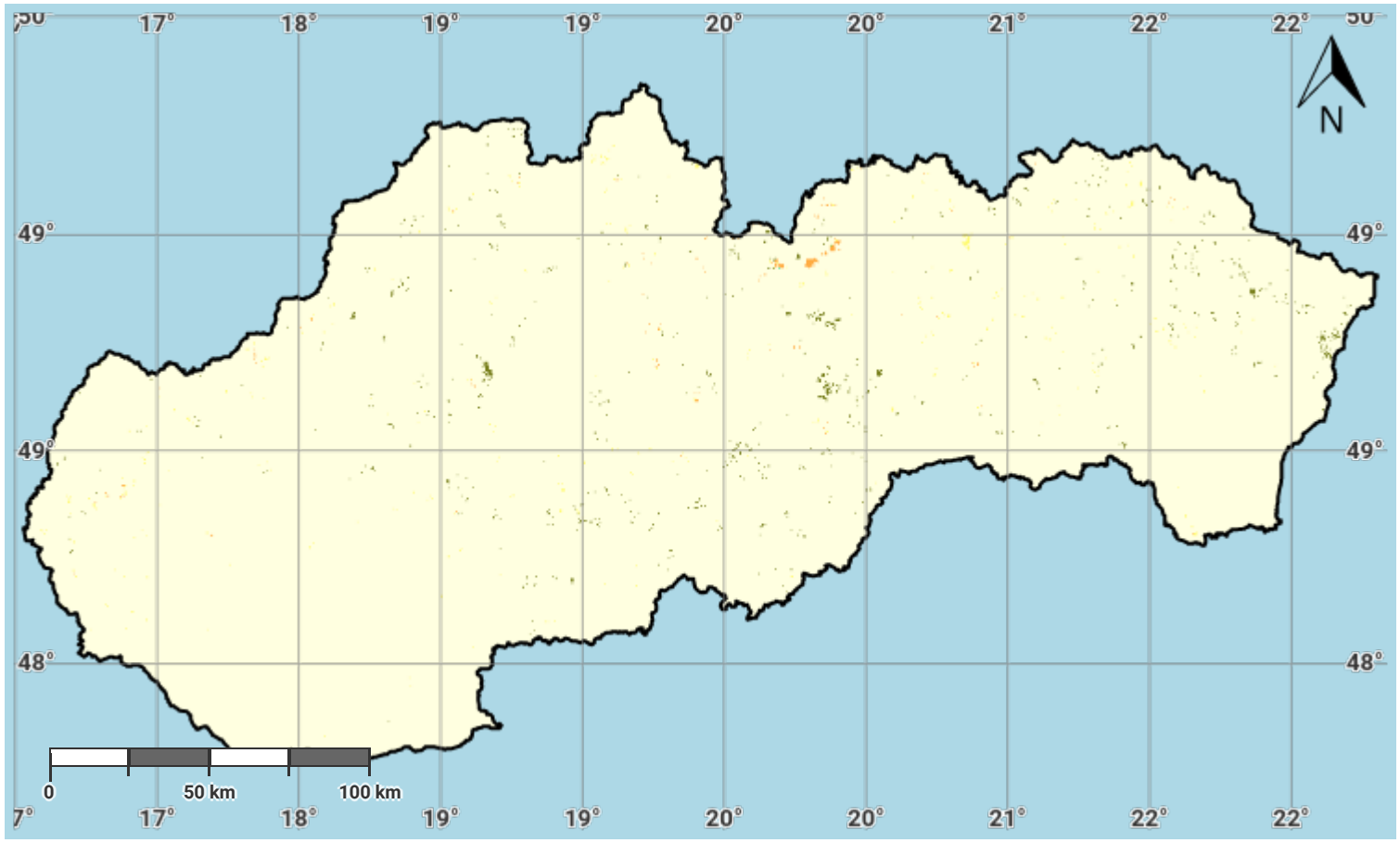
Slovakia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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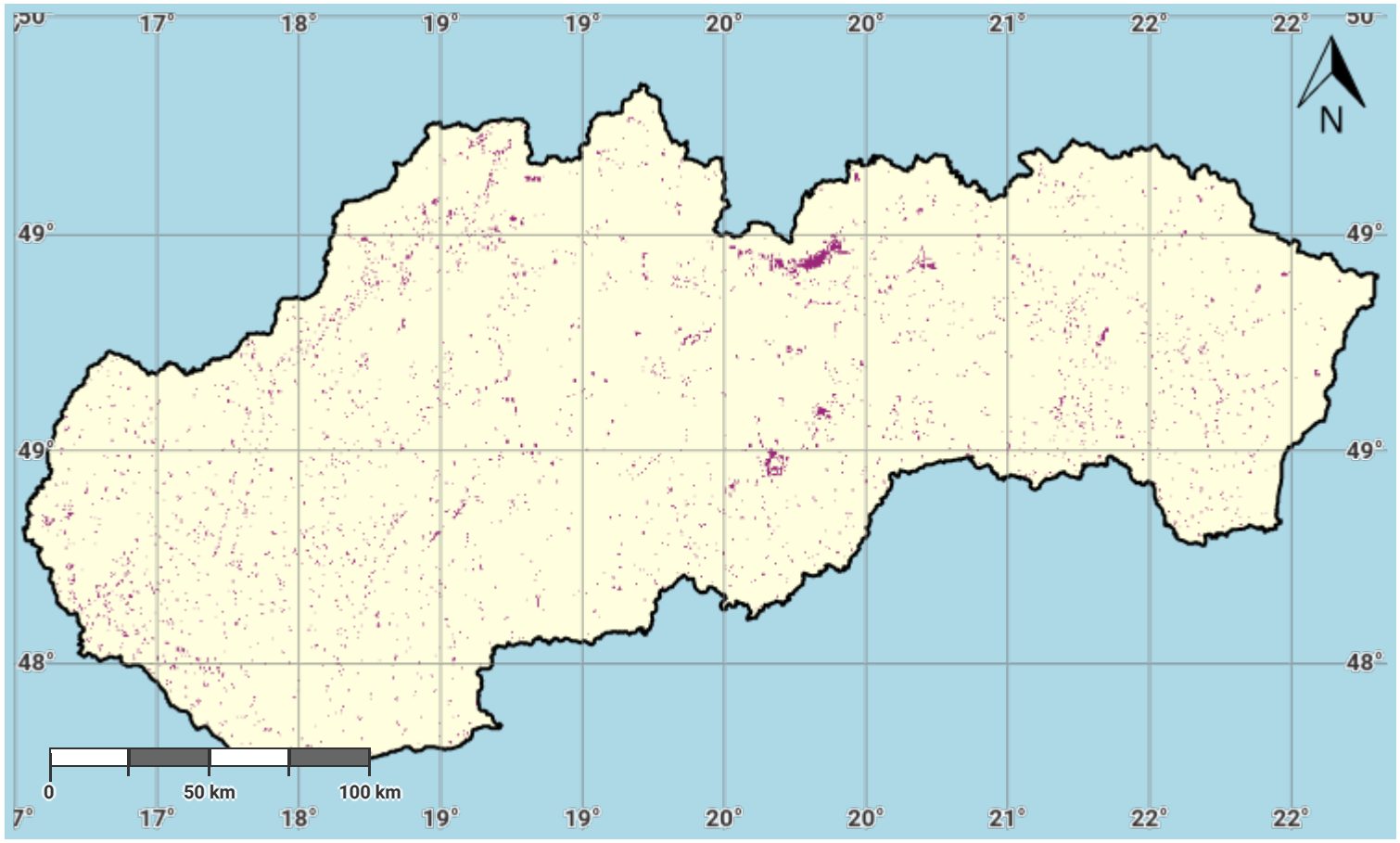
Slovakia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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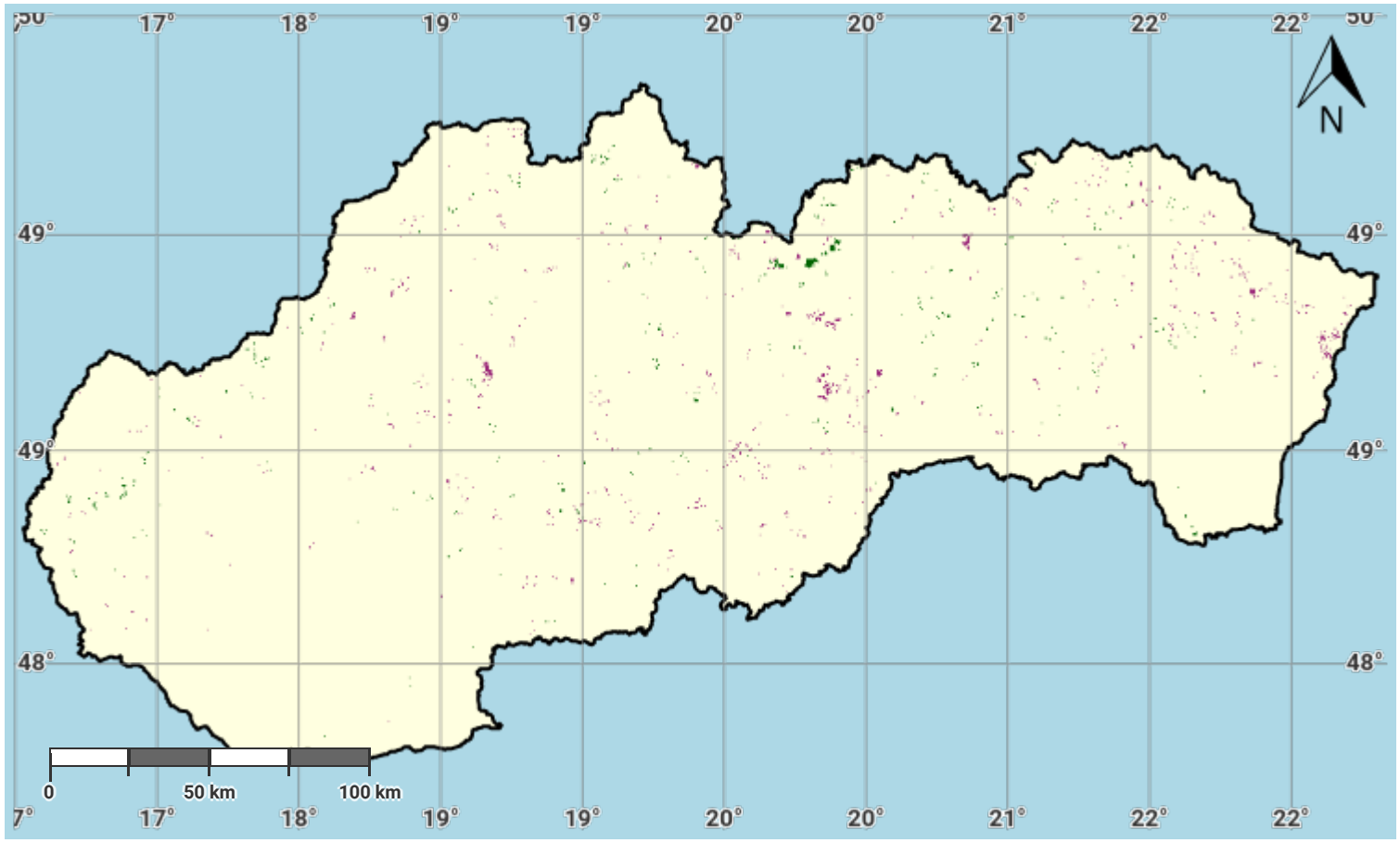
Slovakia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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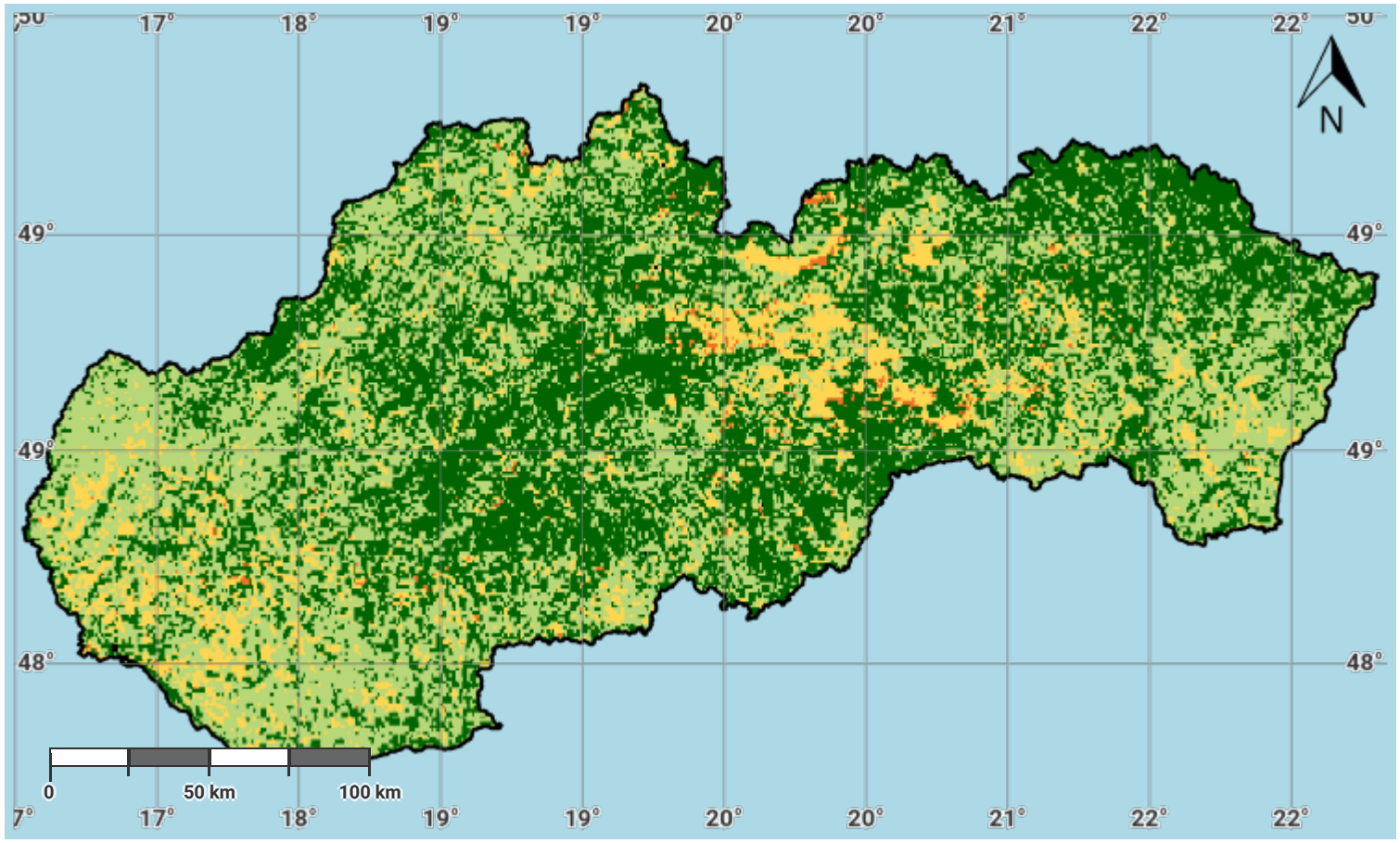
Slovakia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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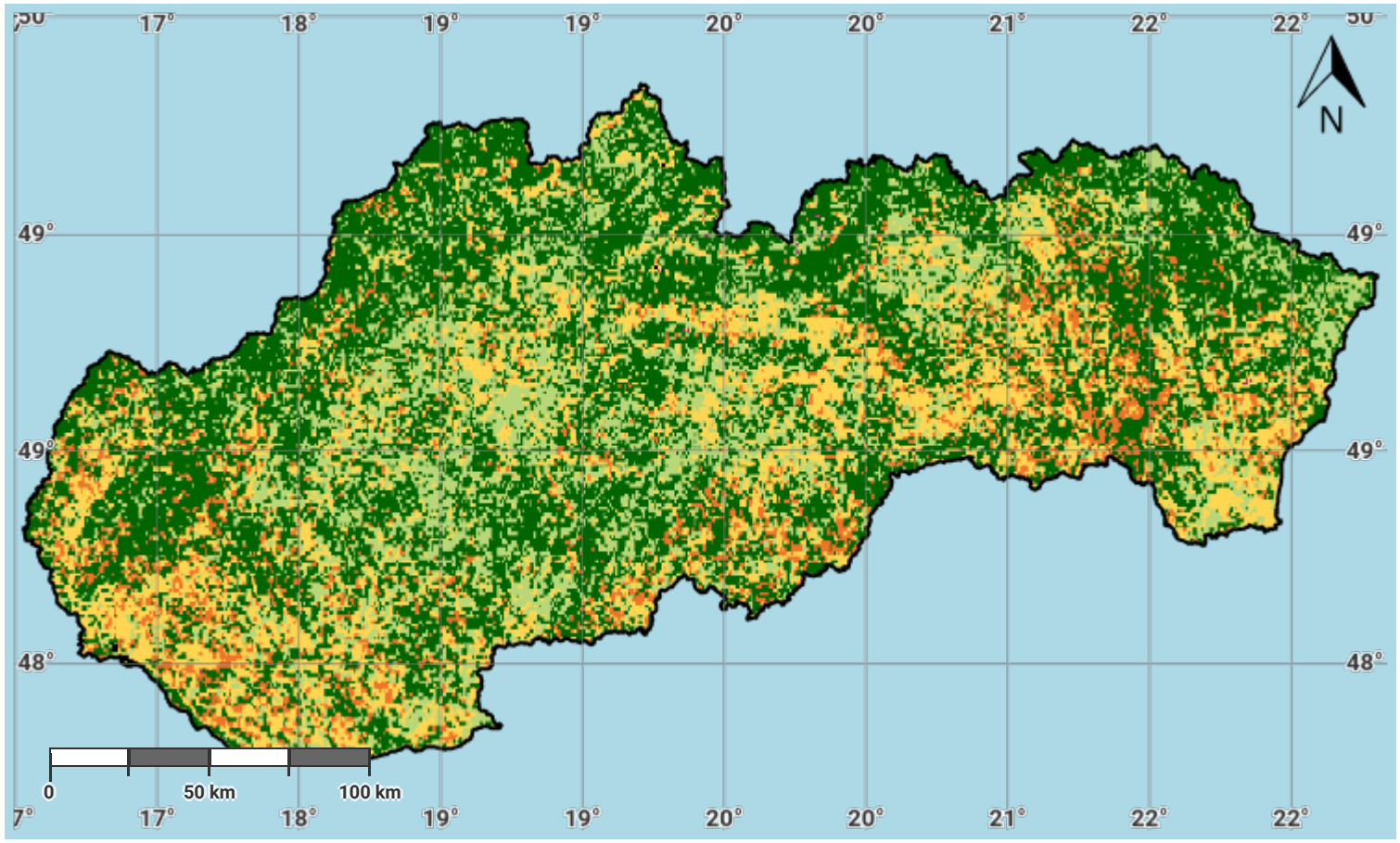
Slovakia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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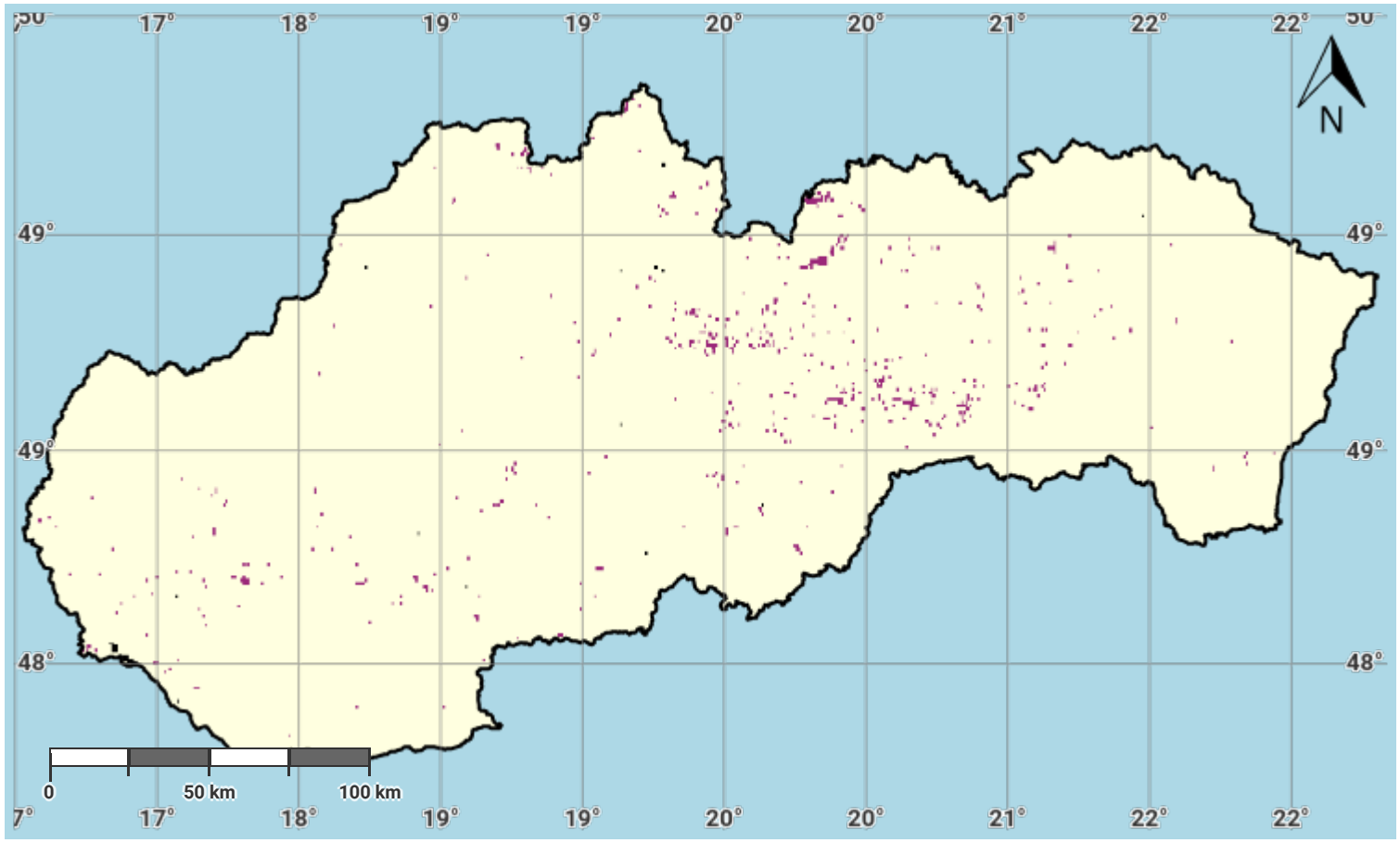
Slovakia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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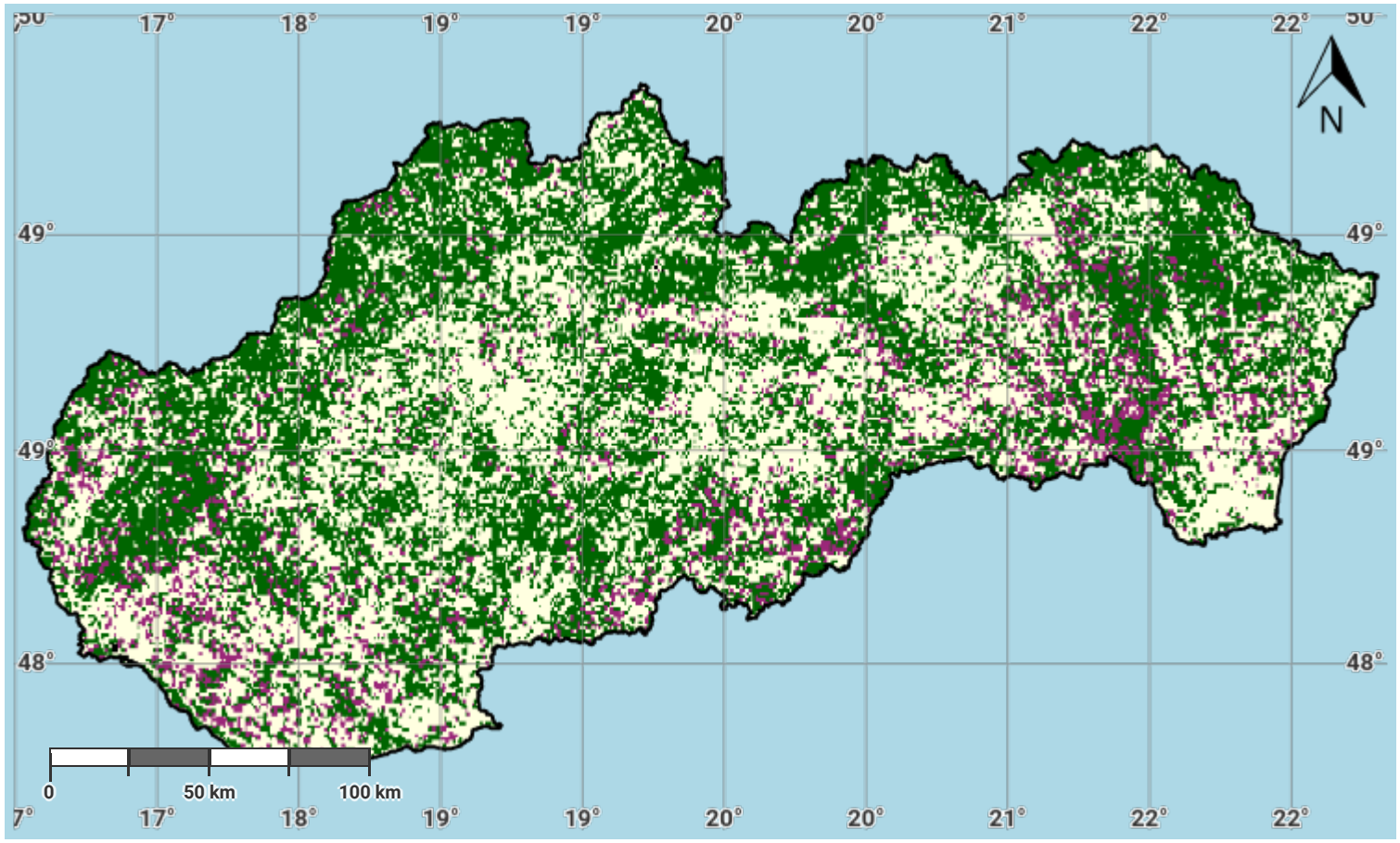
Slovakia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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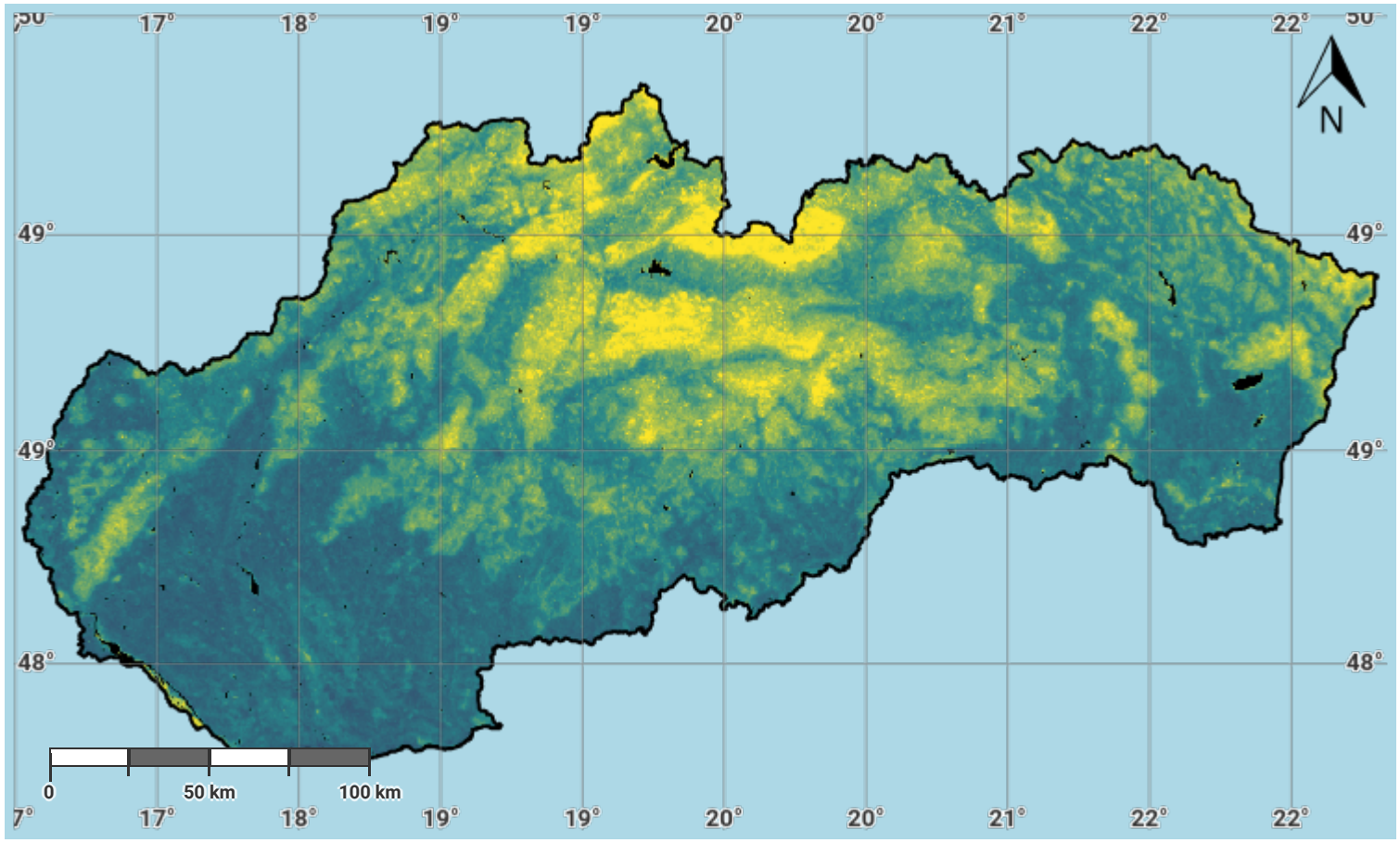
Slovakia – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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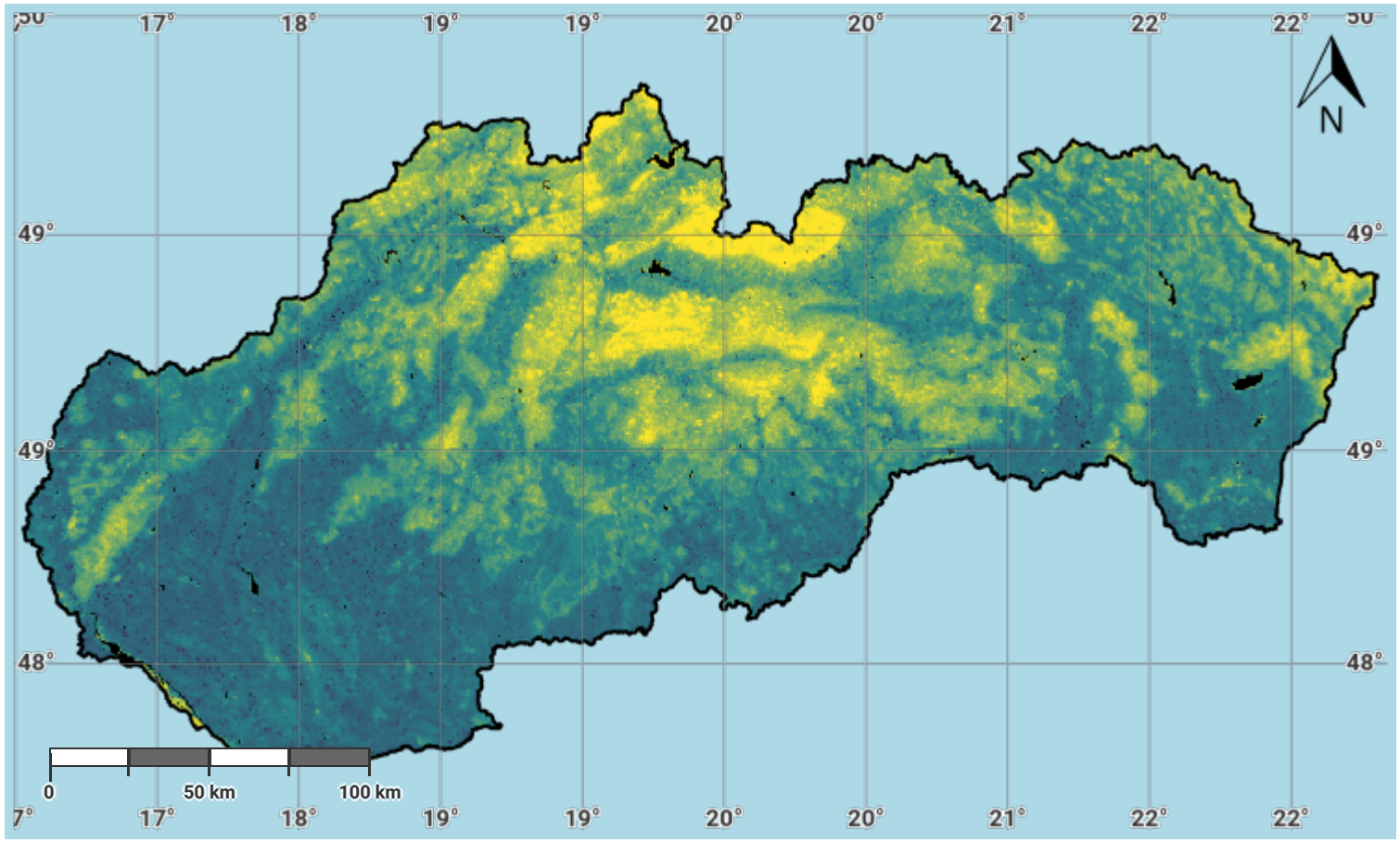
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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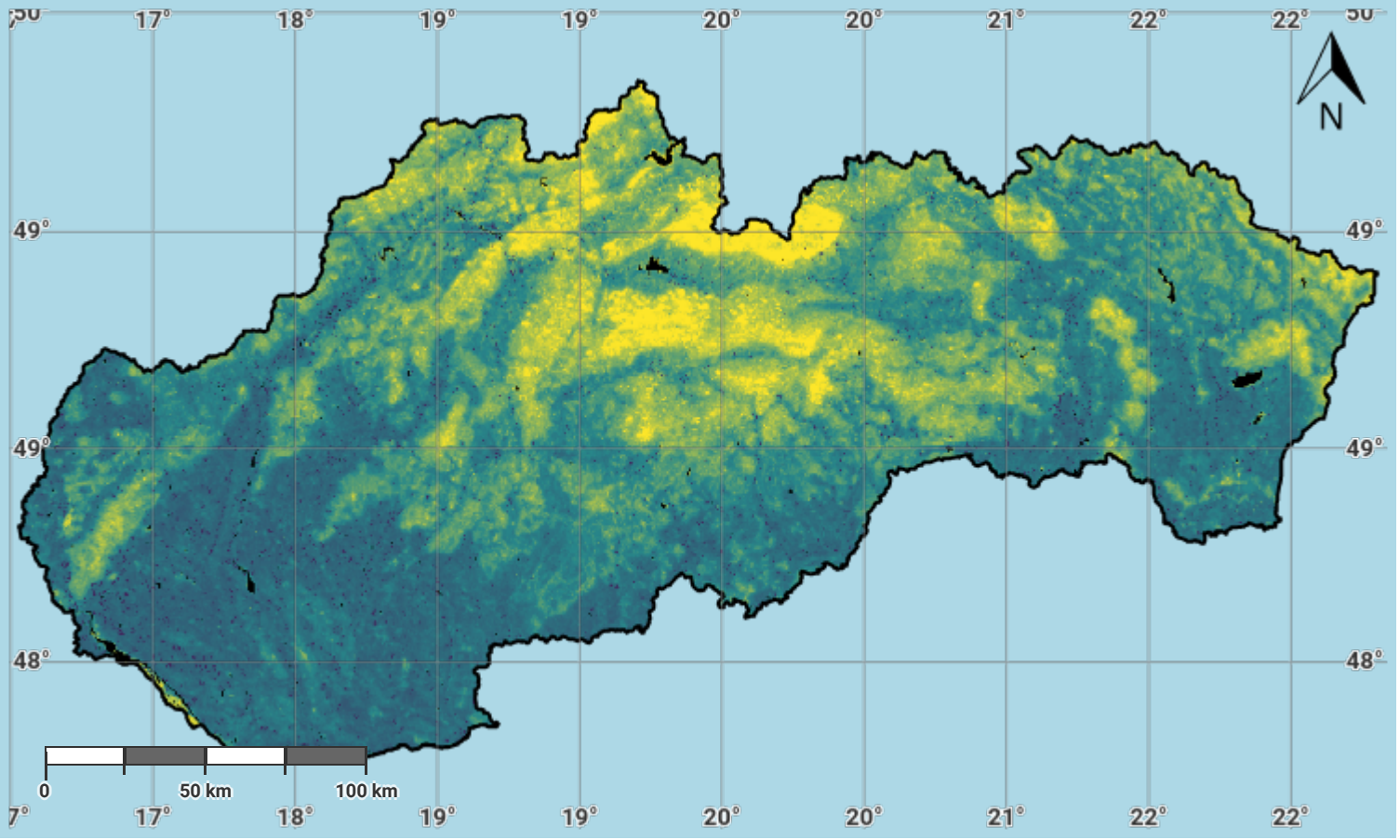
Slovakia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 97.0 t/ha
- 97.0 - 194.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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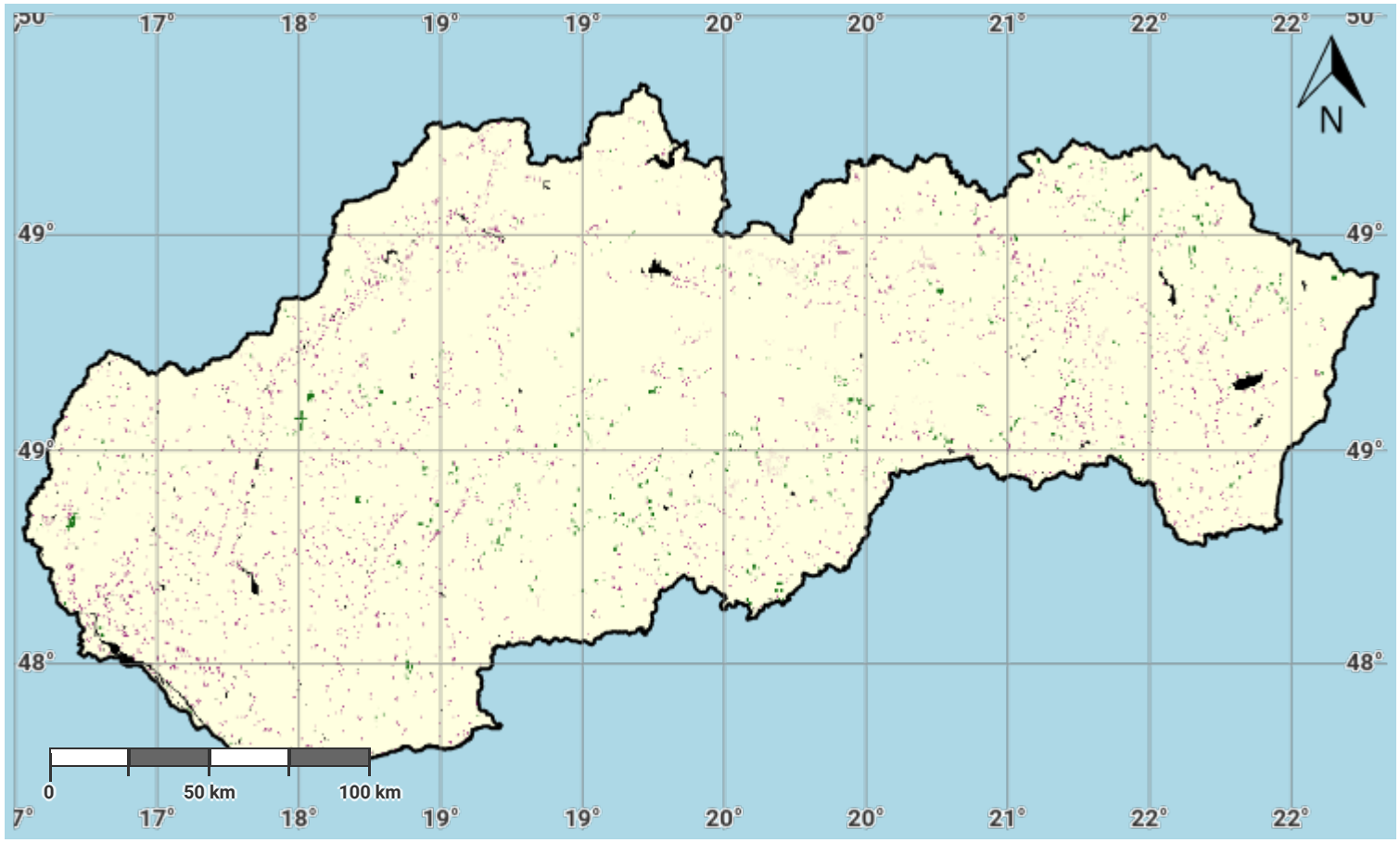
Slovakia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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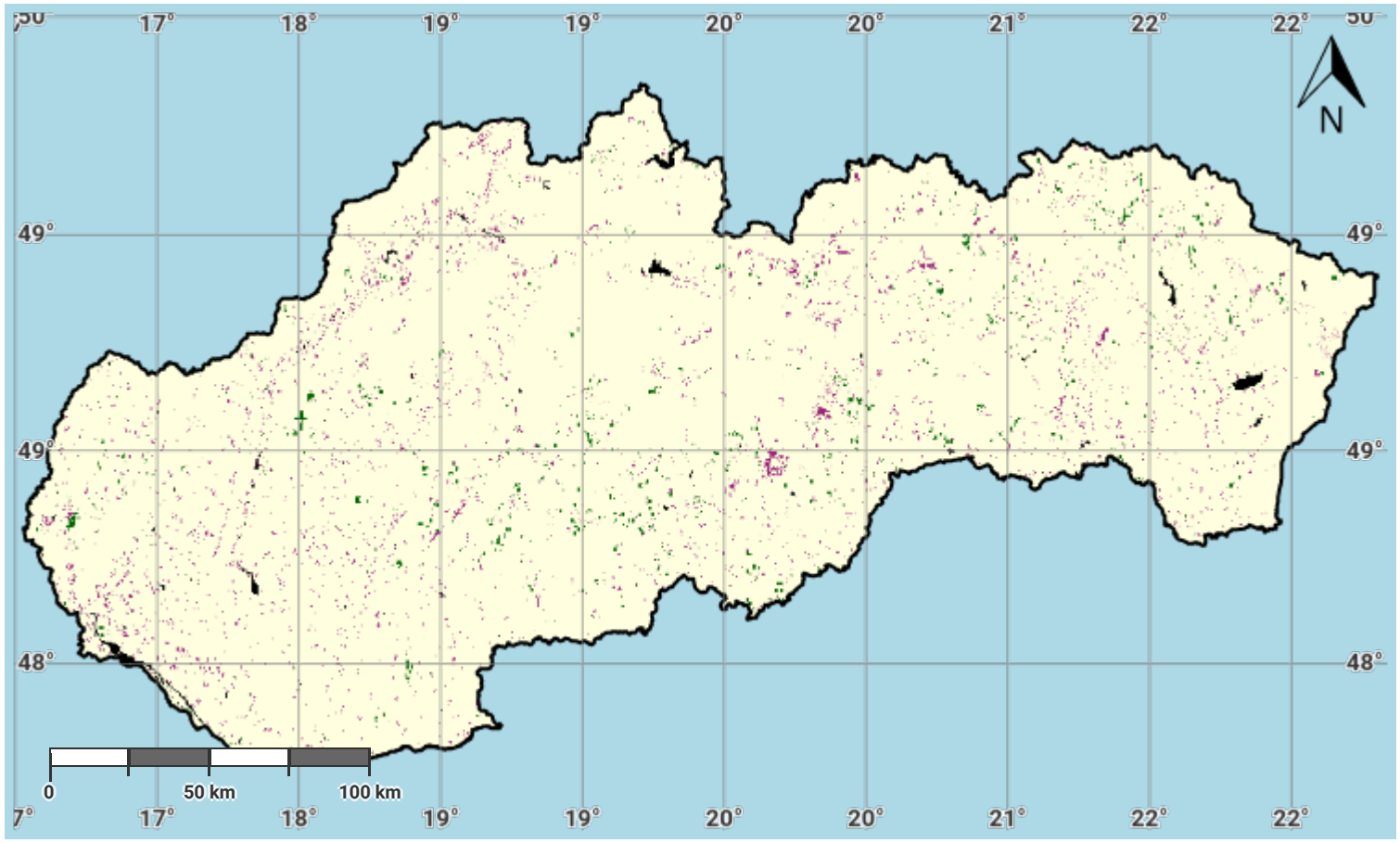
Slovakia – SO1-3.M5

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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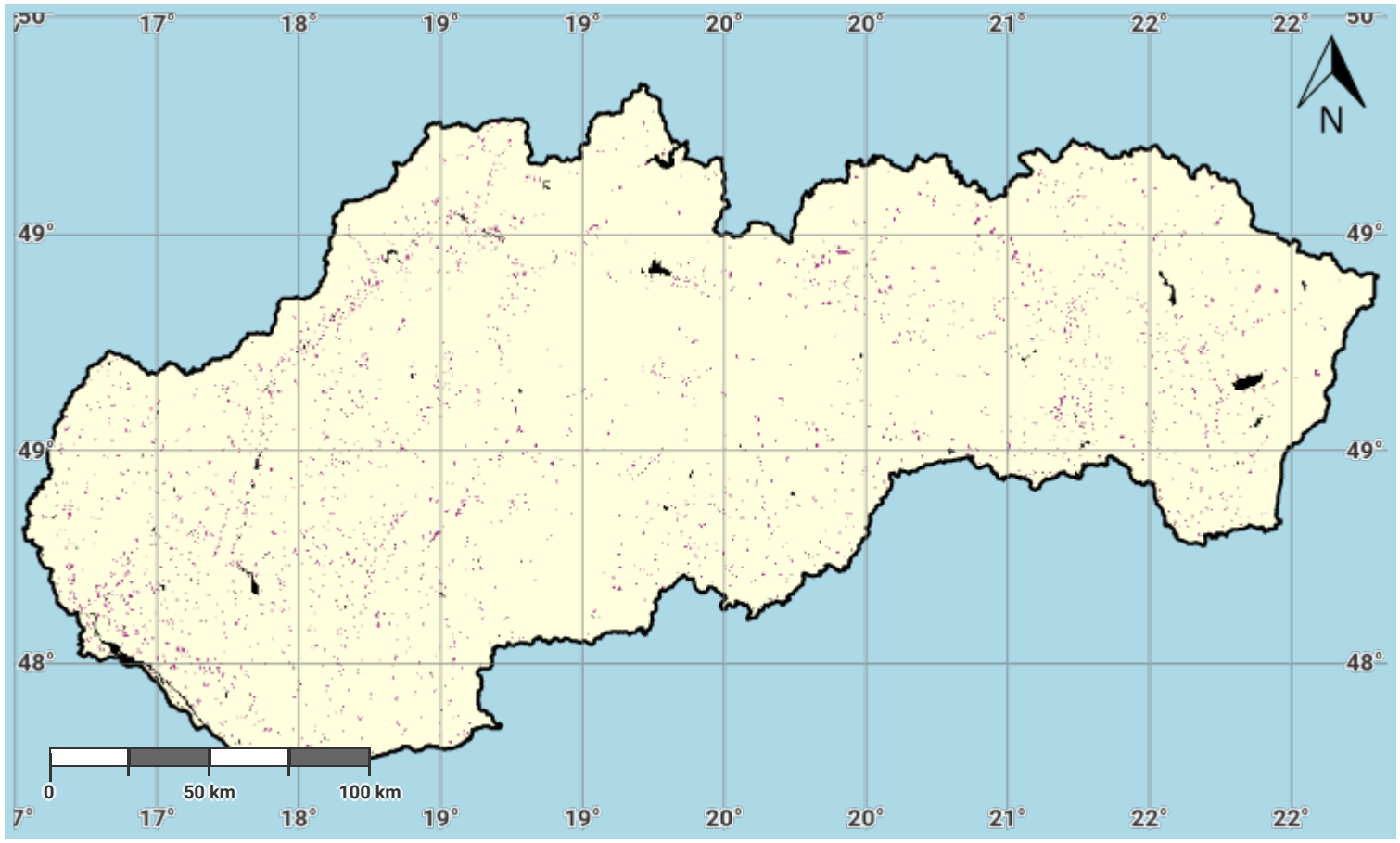
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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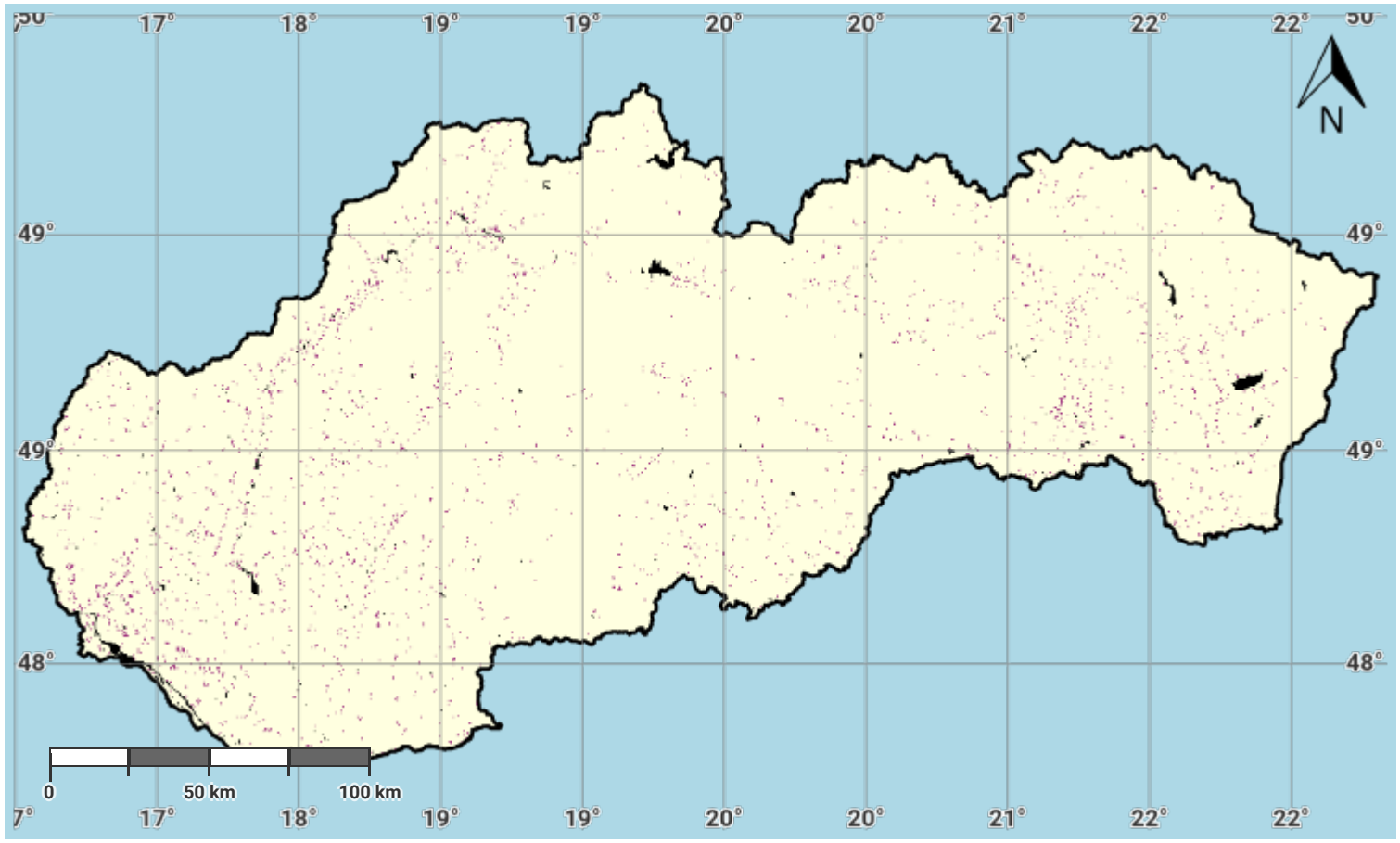
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

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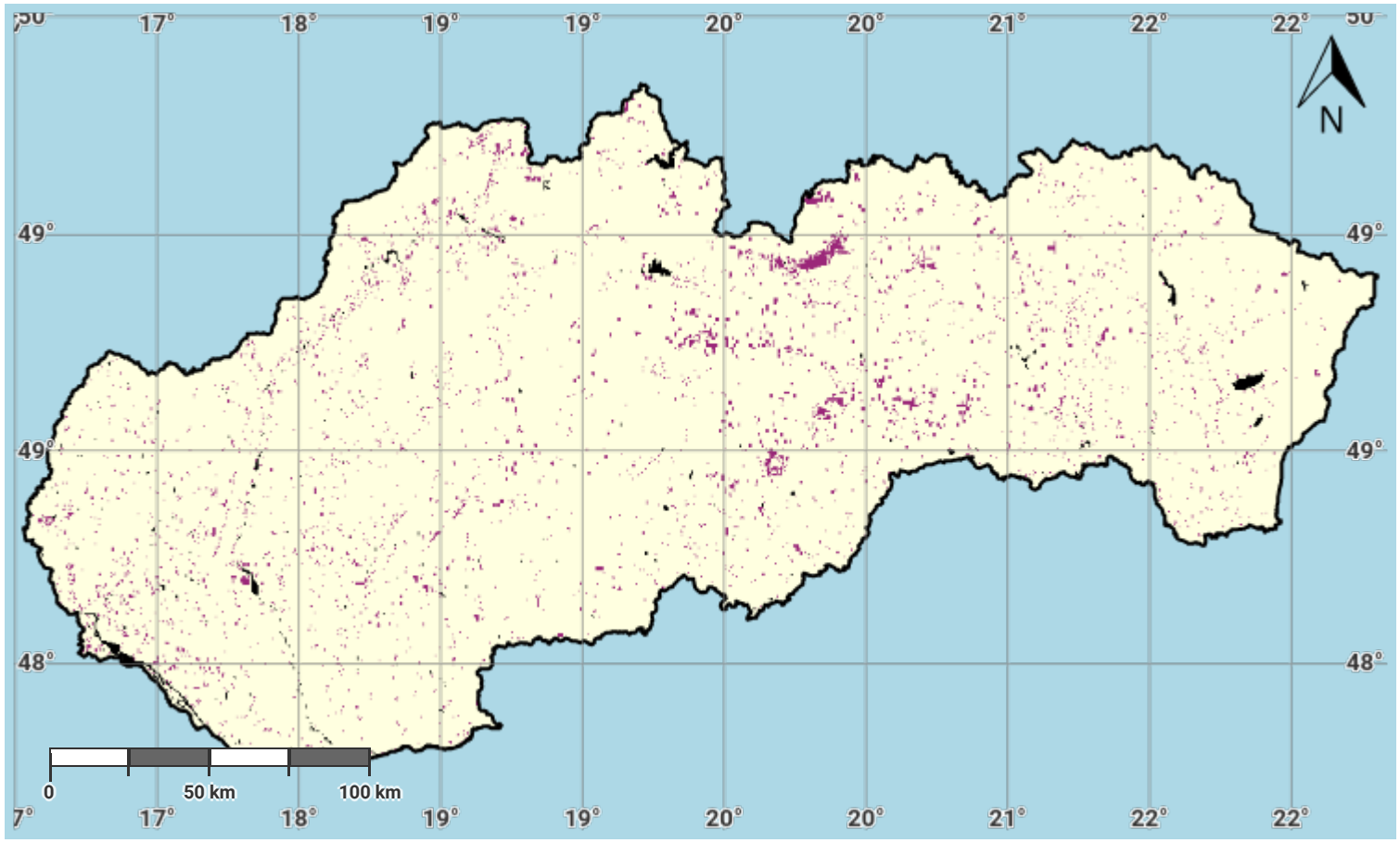
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Slovakia – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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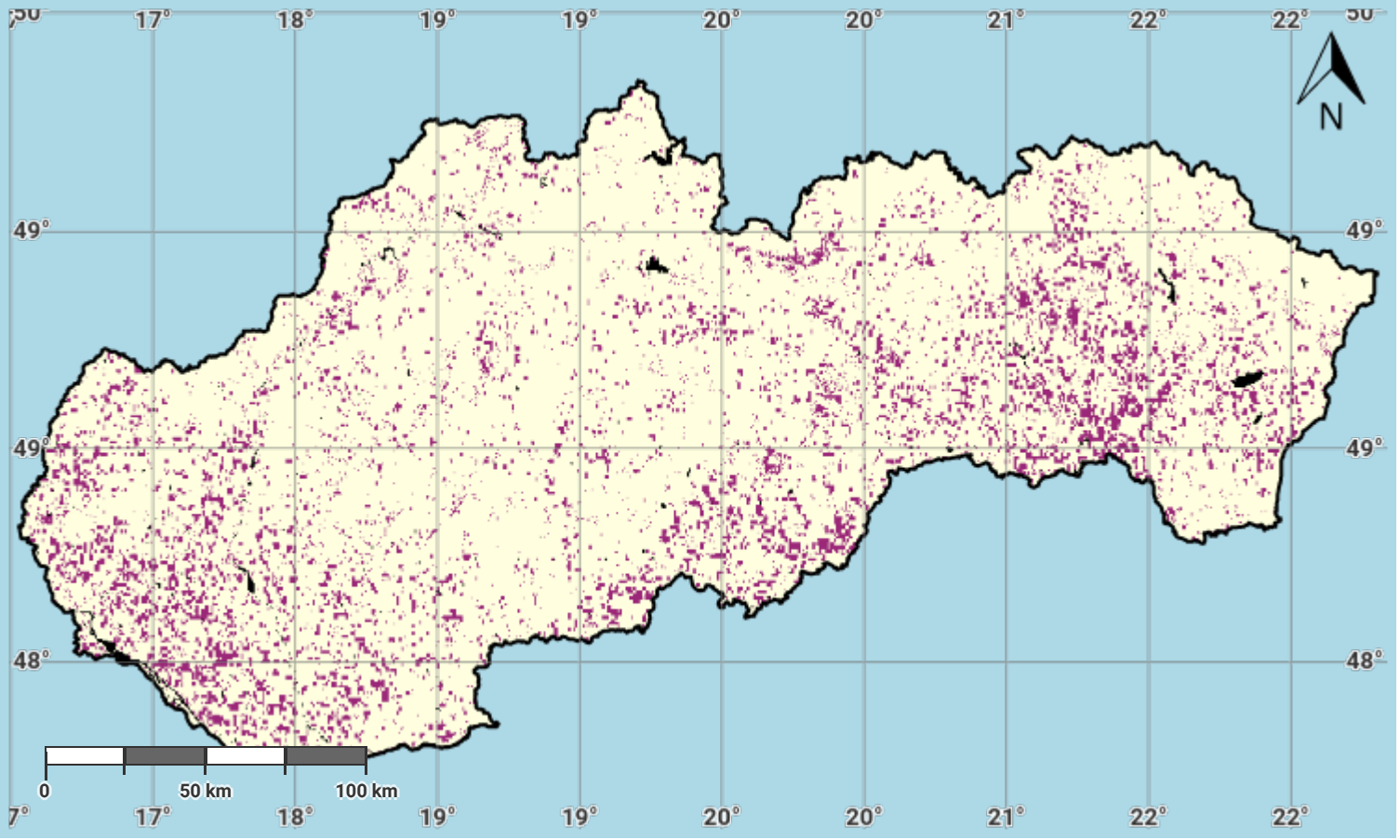
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – 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)

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Source Data Credits

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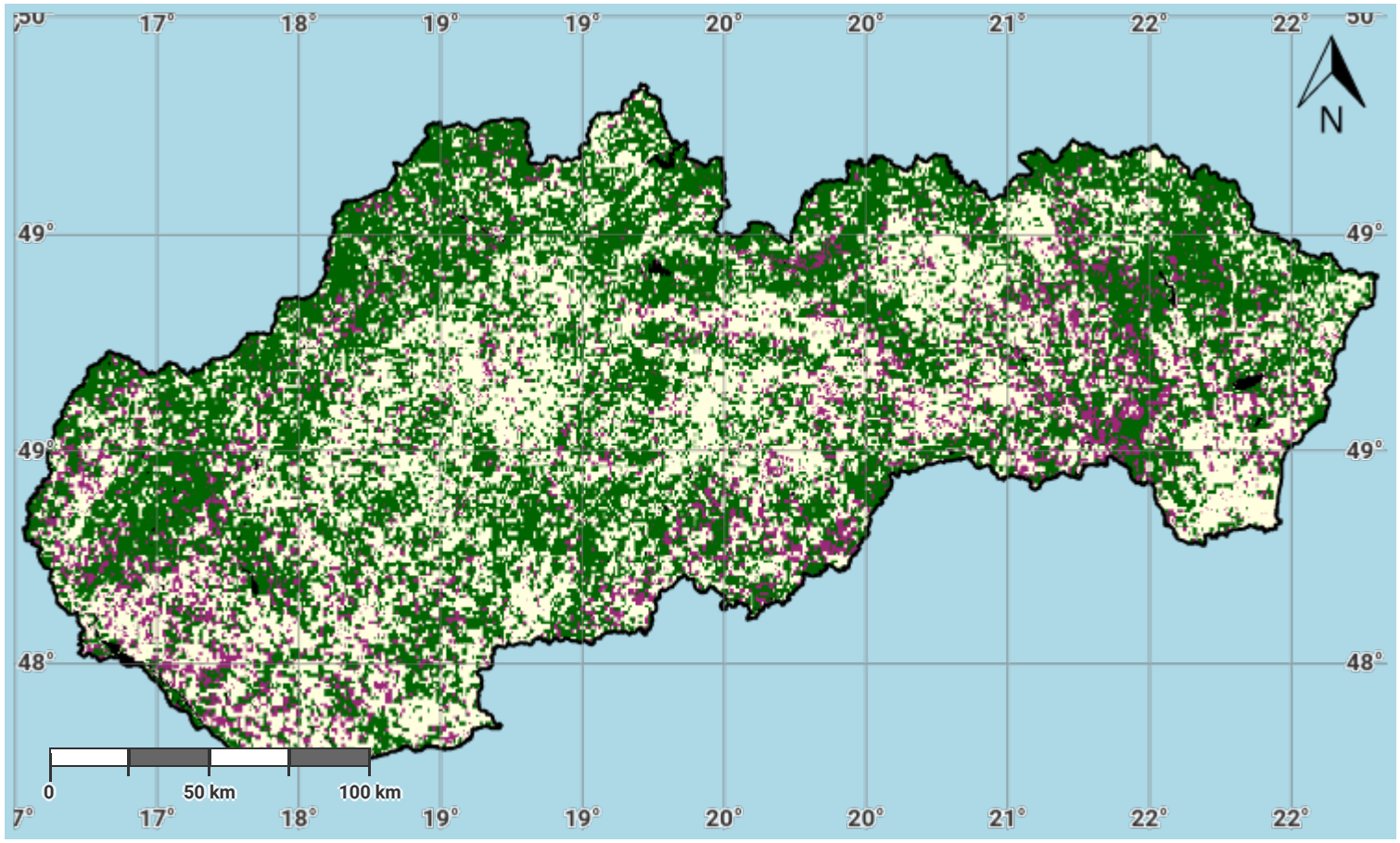
Slovakia – SO1-4.M3

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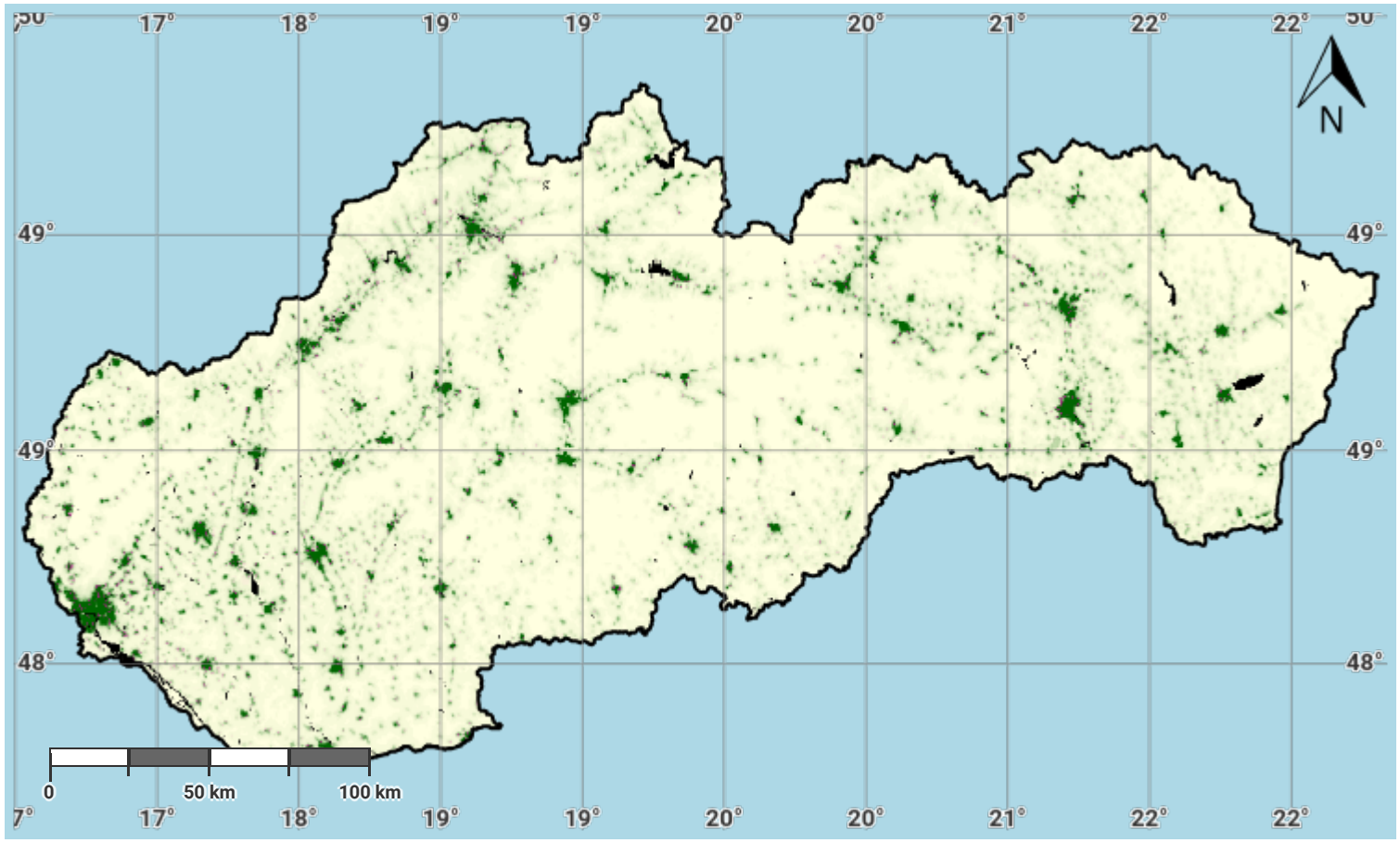
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Slovakia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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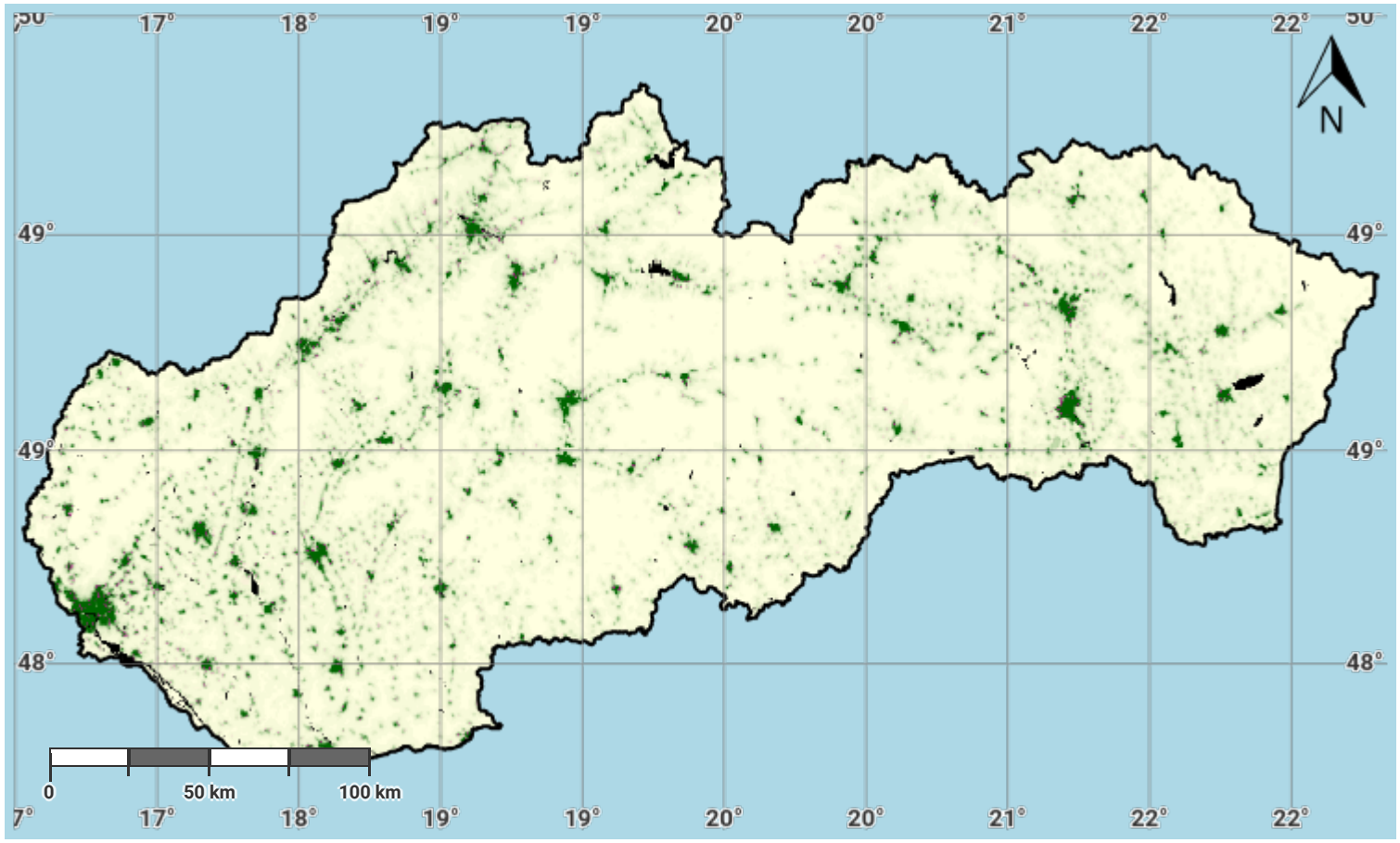
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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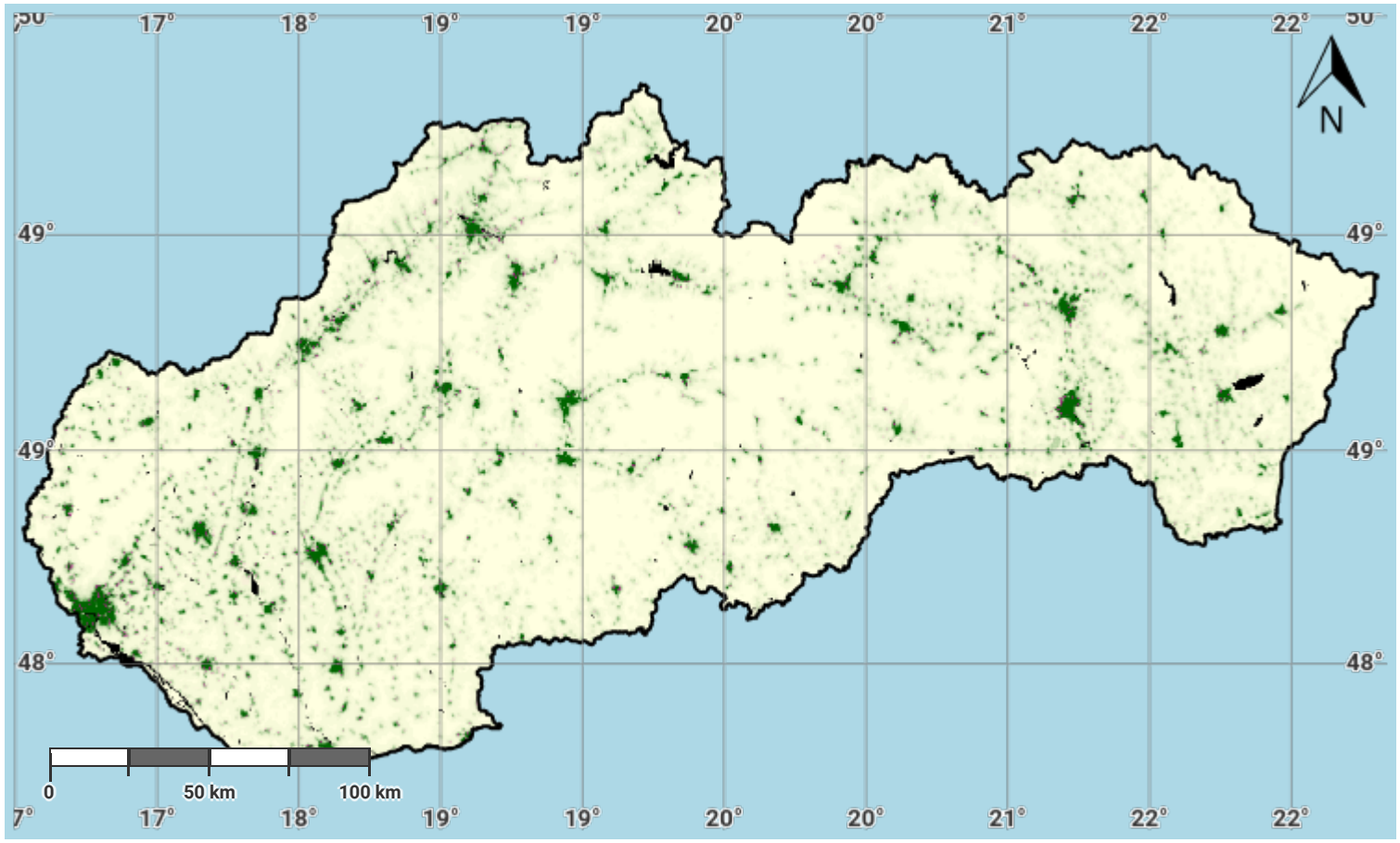
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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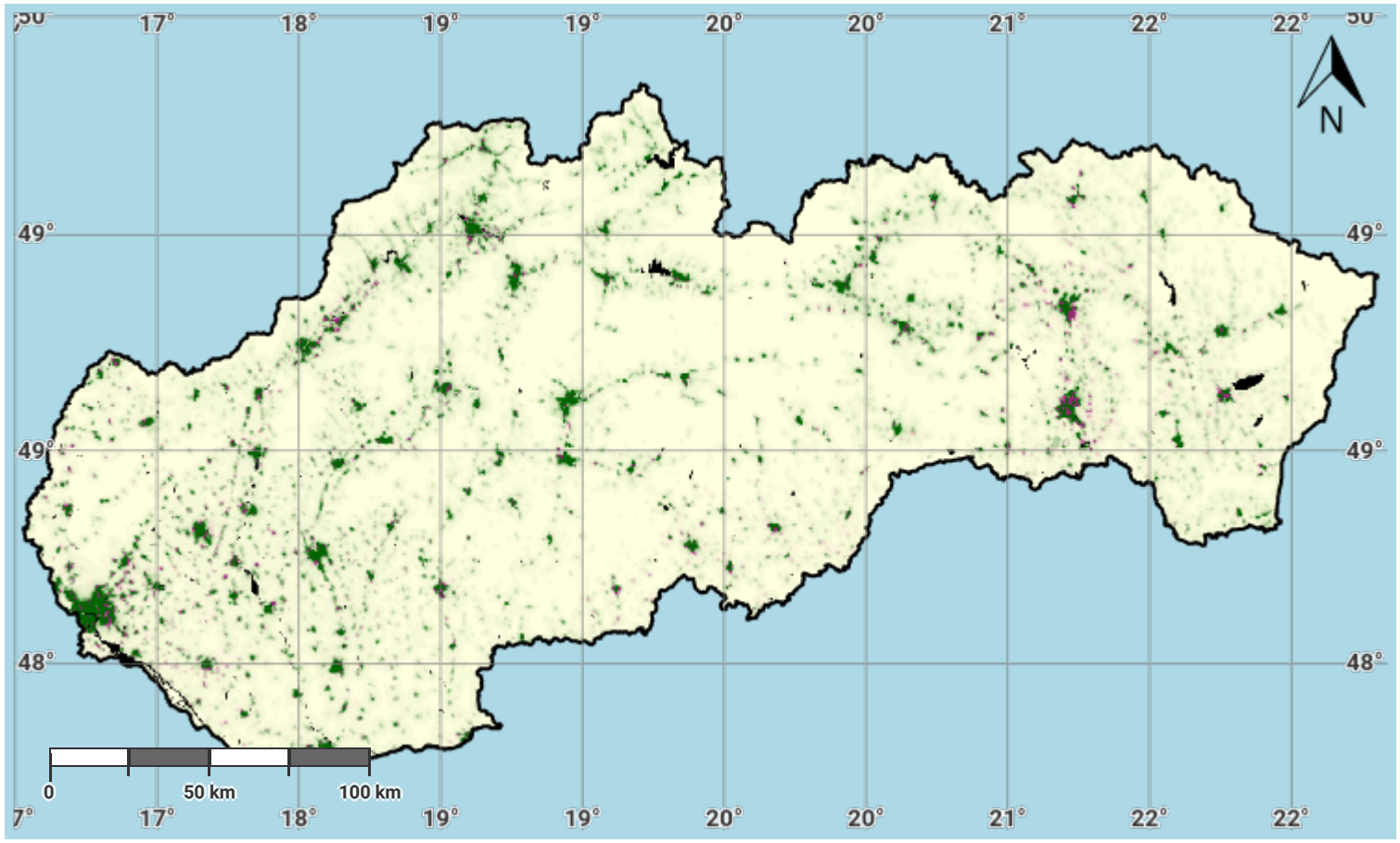
Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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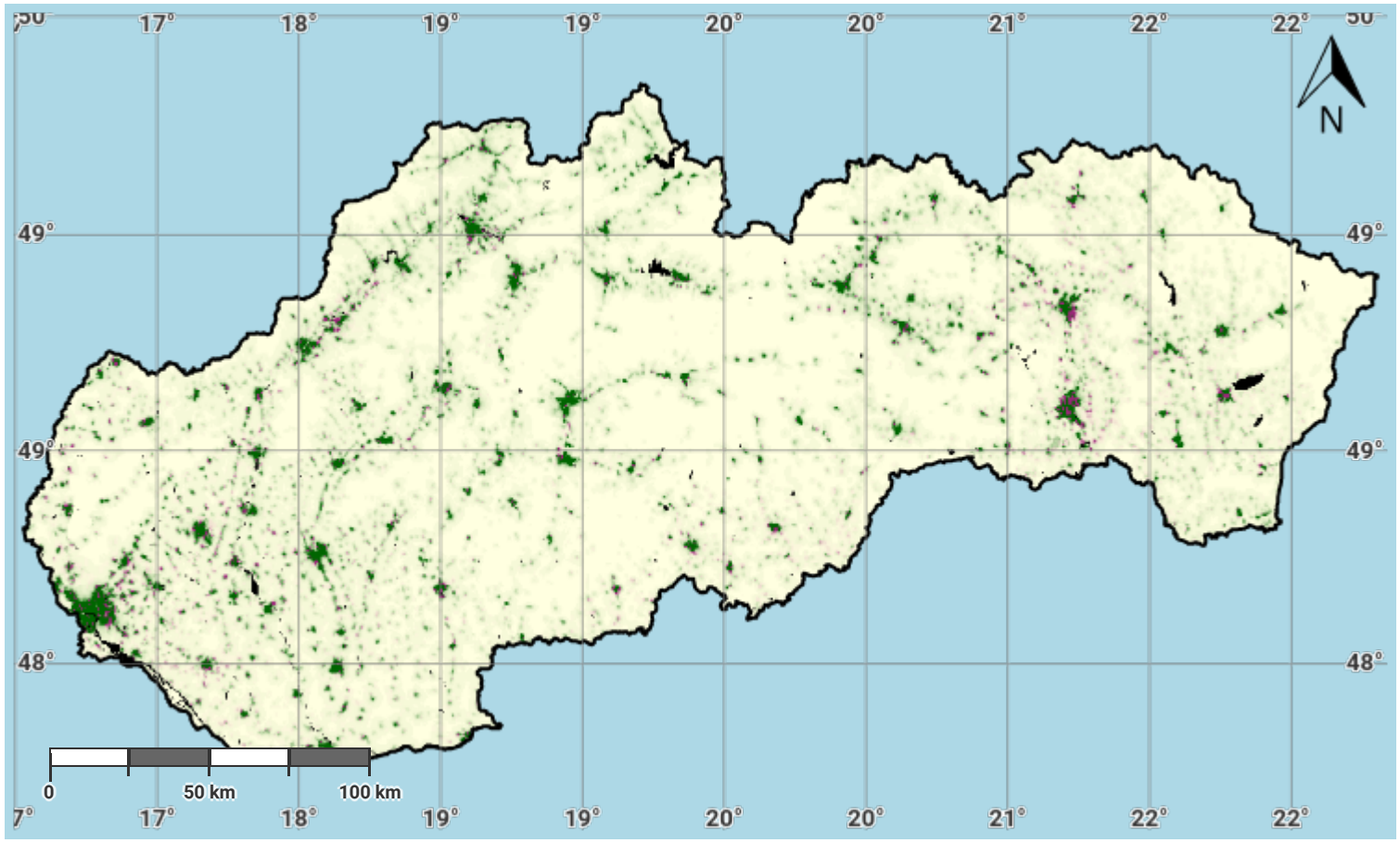
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Slovakia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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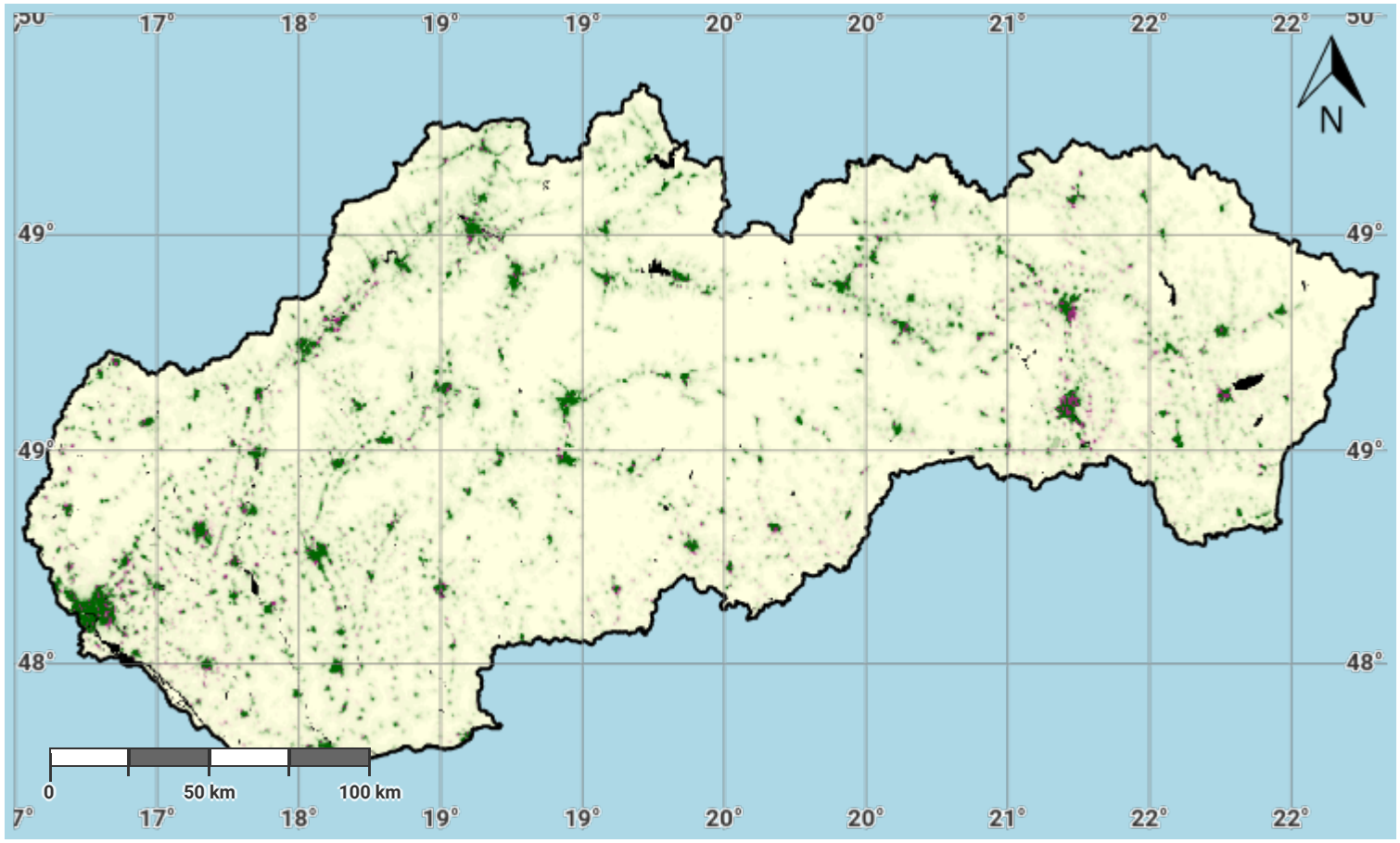
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Slovakia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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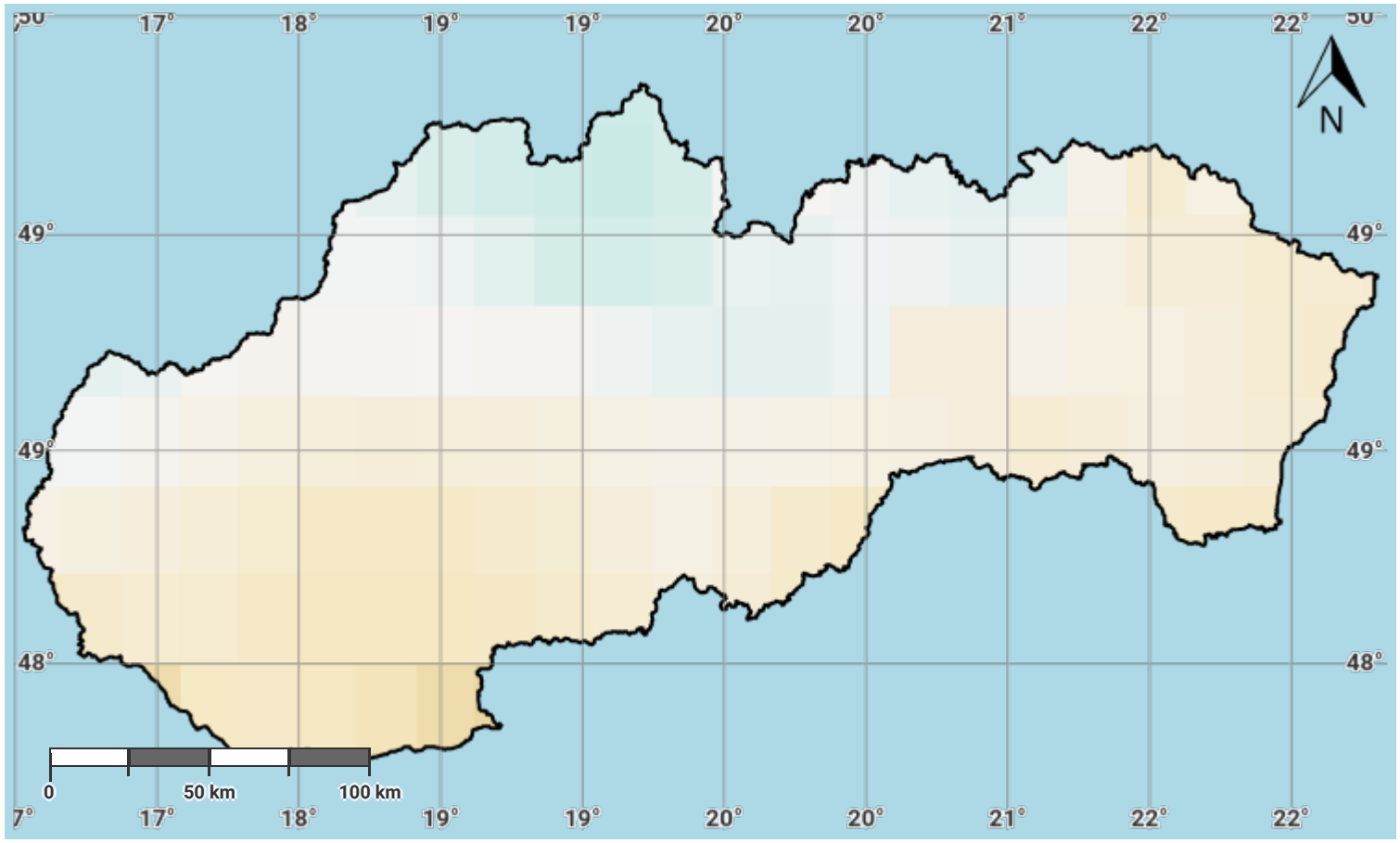
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Slovakia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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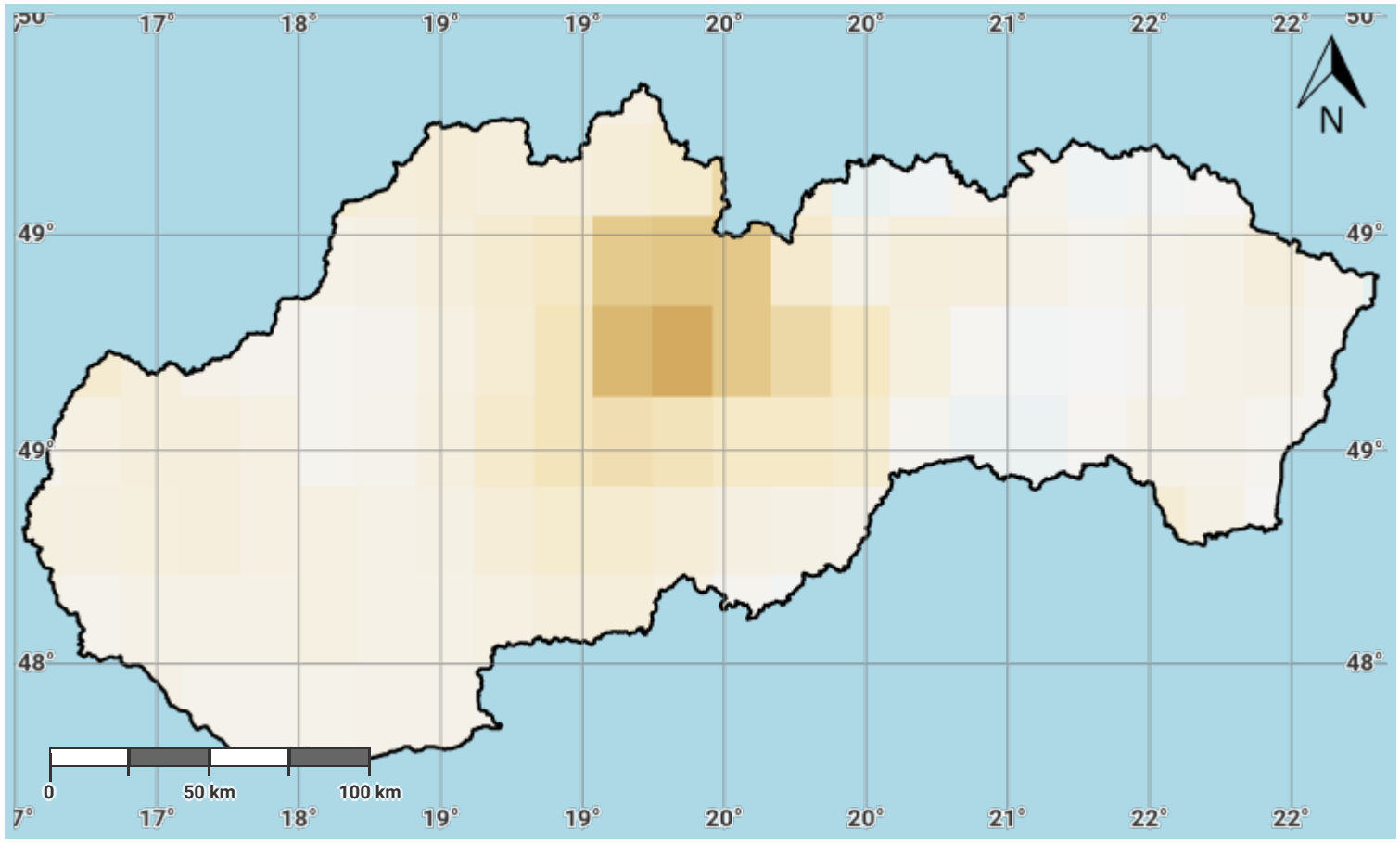
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Slovakia – 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

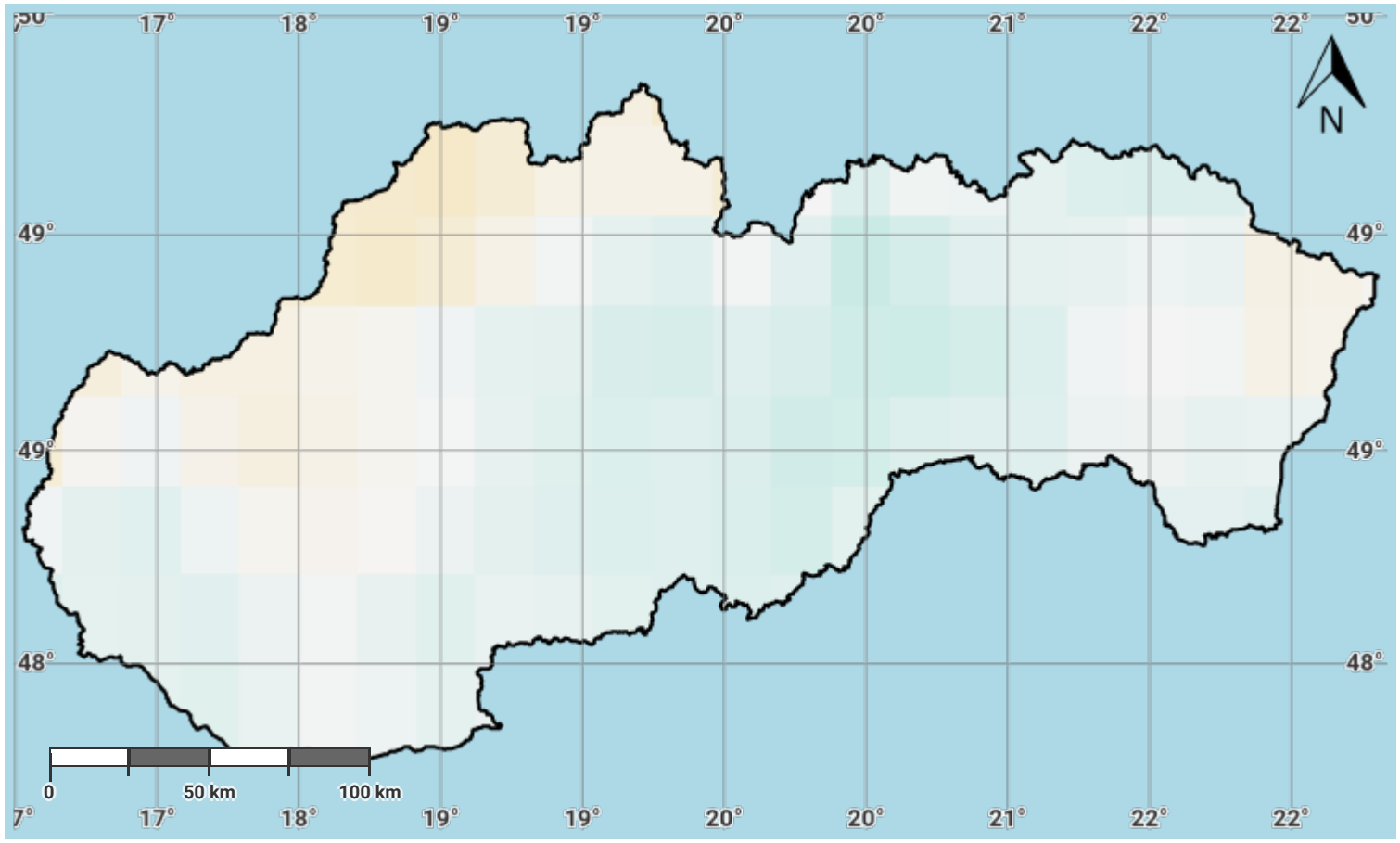
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – 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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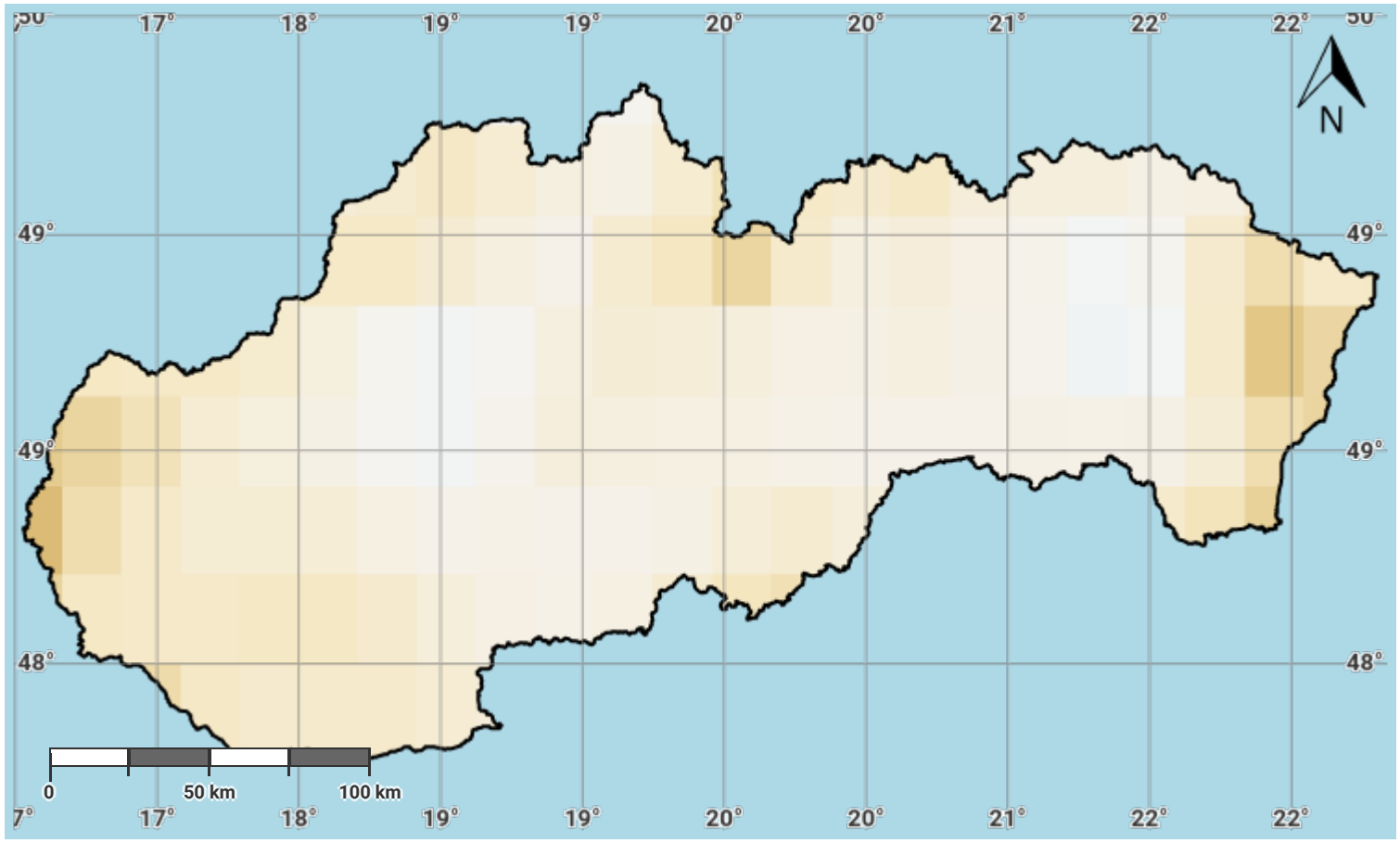
Slovakia – SO3-1.M4

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

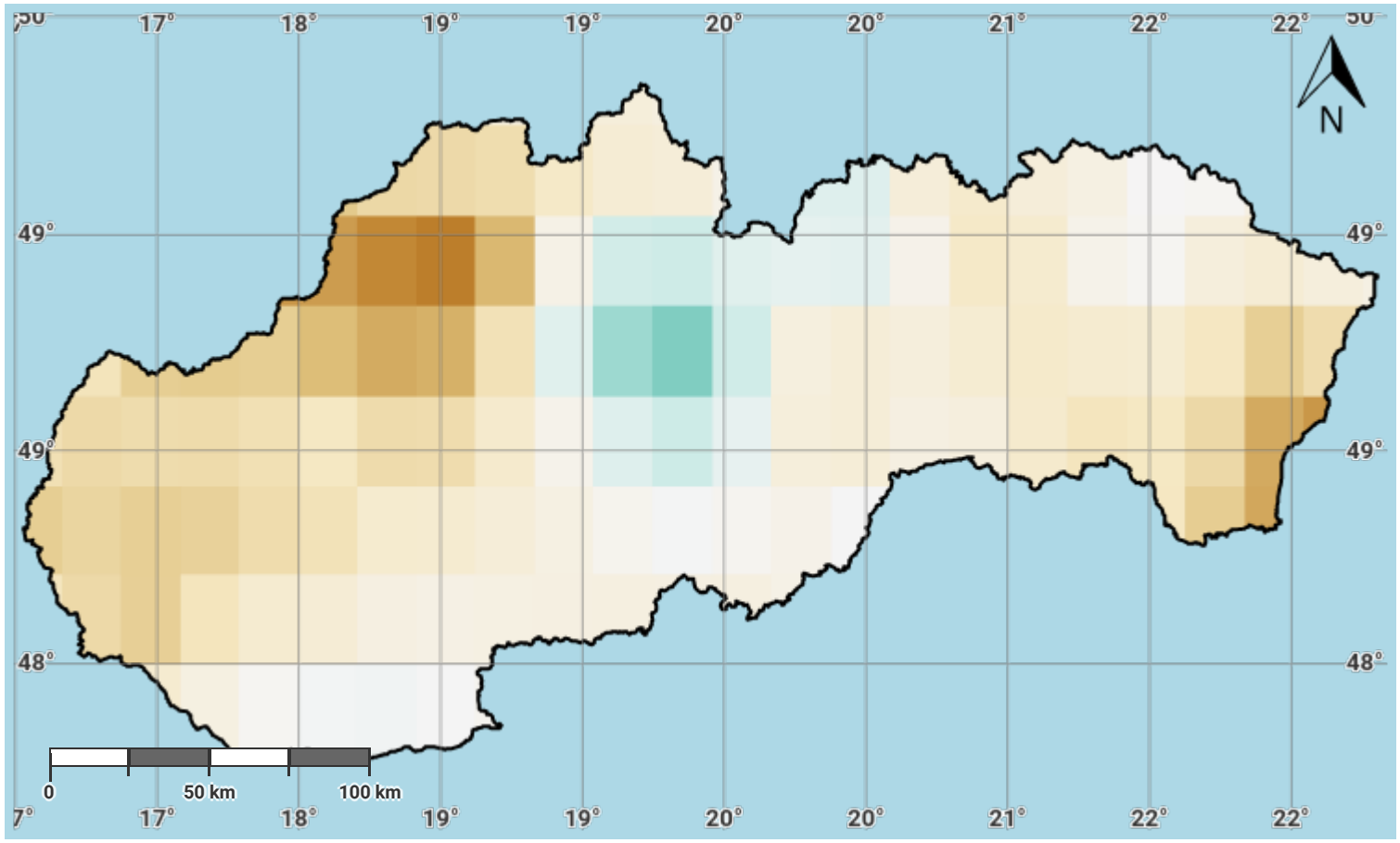
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Slovakia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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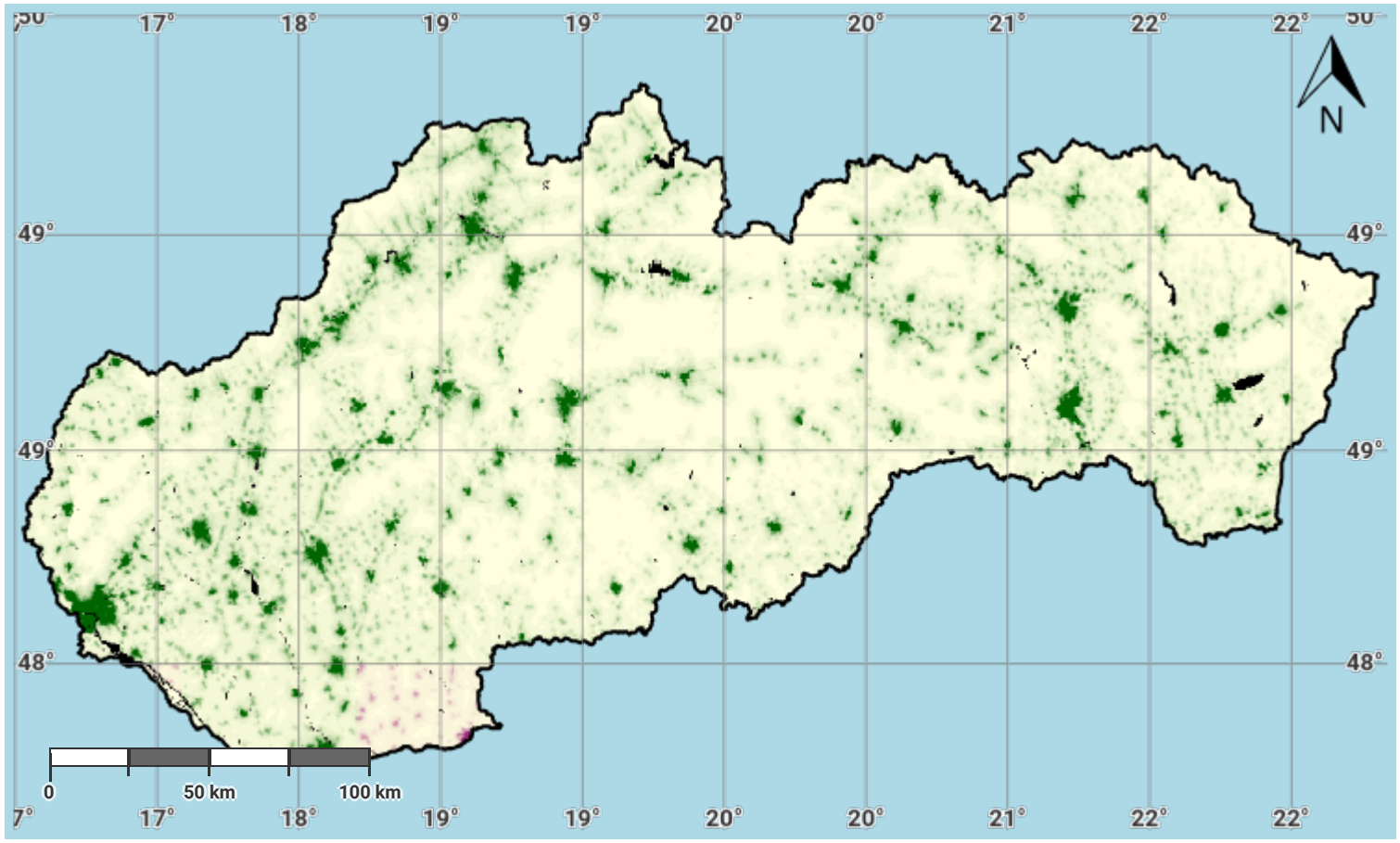
Slovakia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 470
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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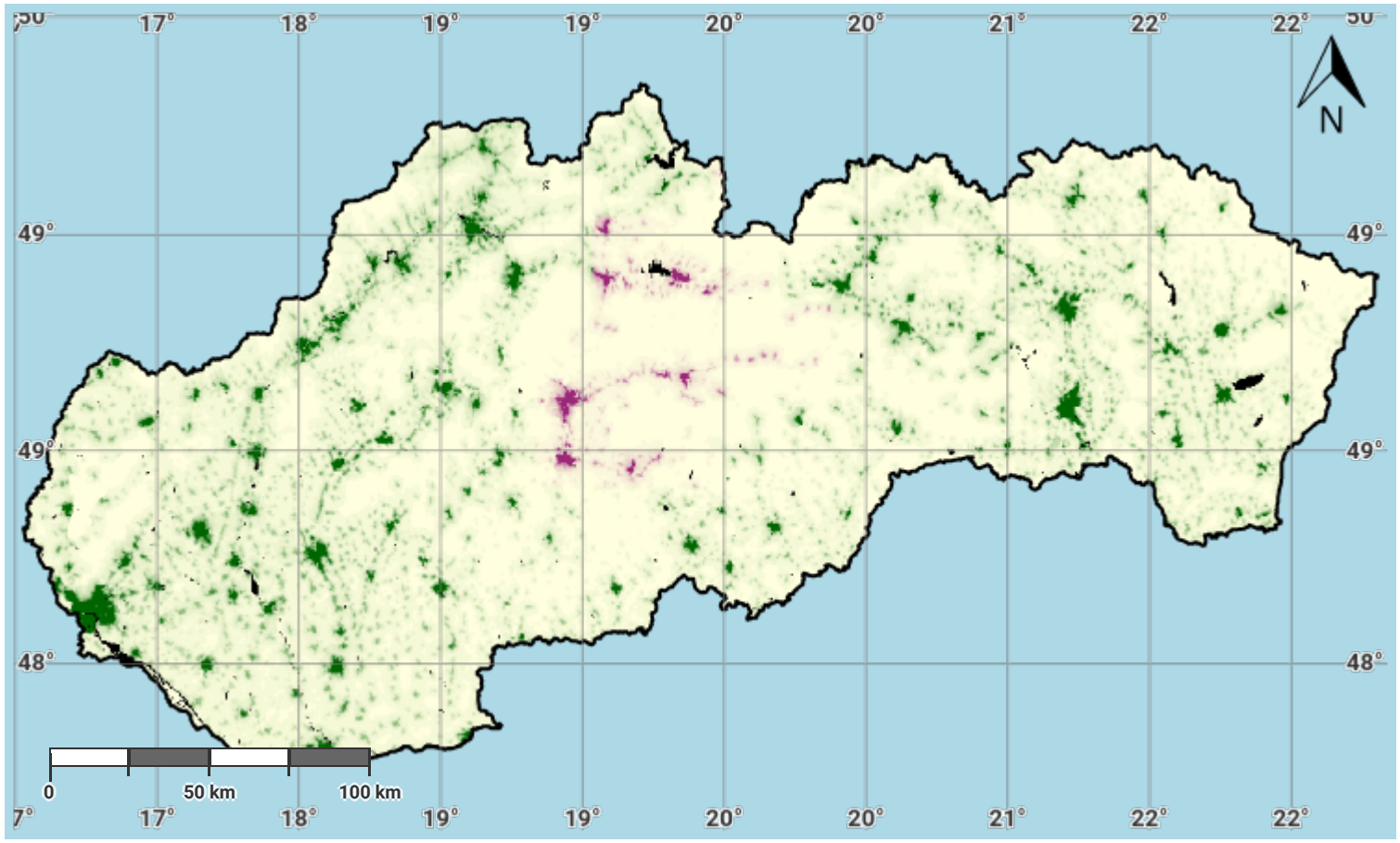
Slovakia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 550
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 550
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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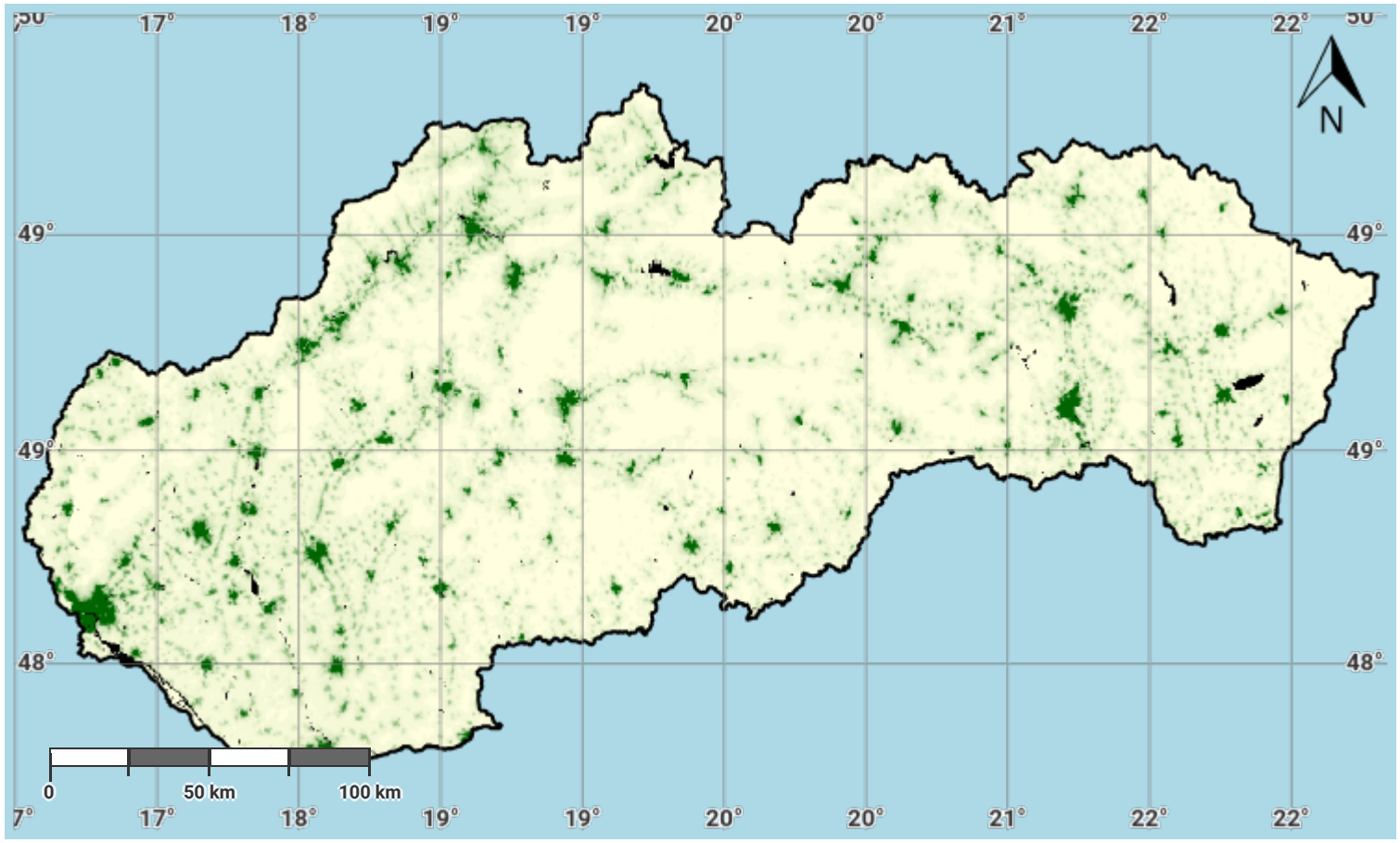
Slovakia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 580
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 580
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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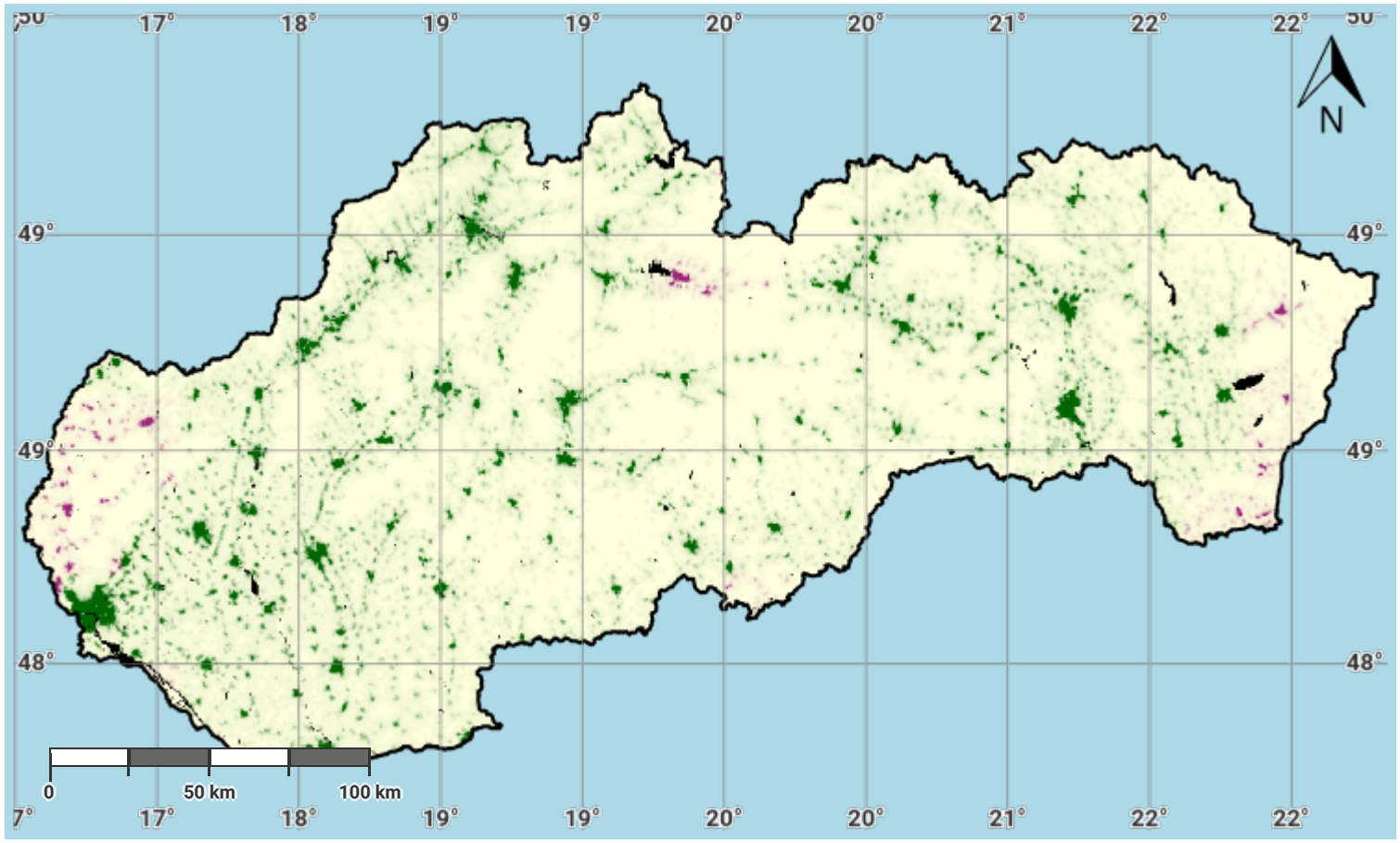
Slovakia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 610
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 610
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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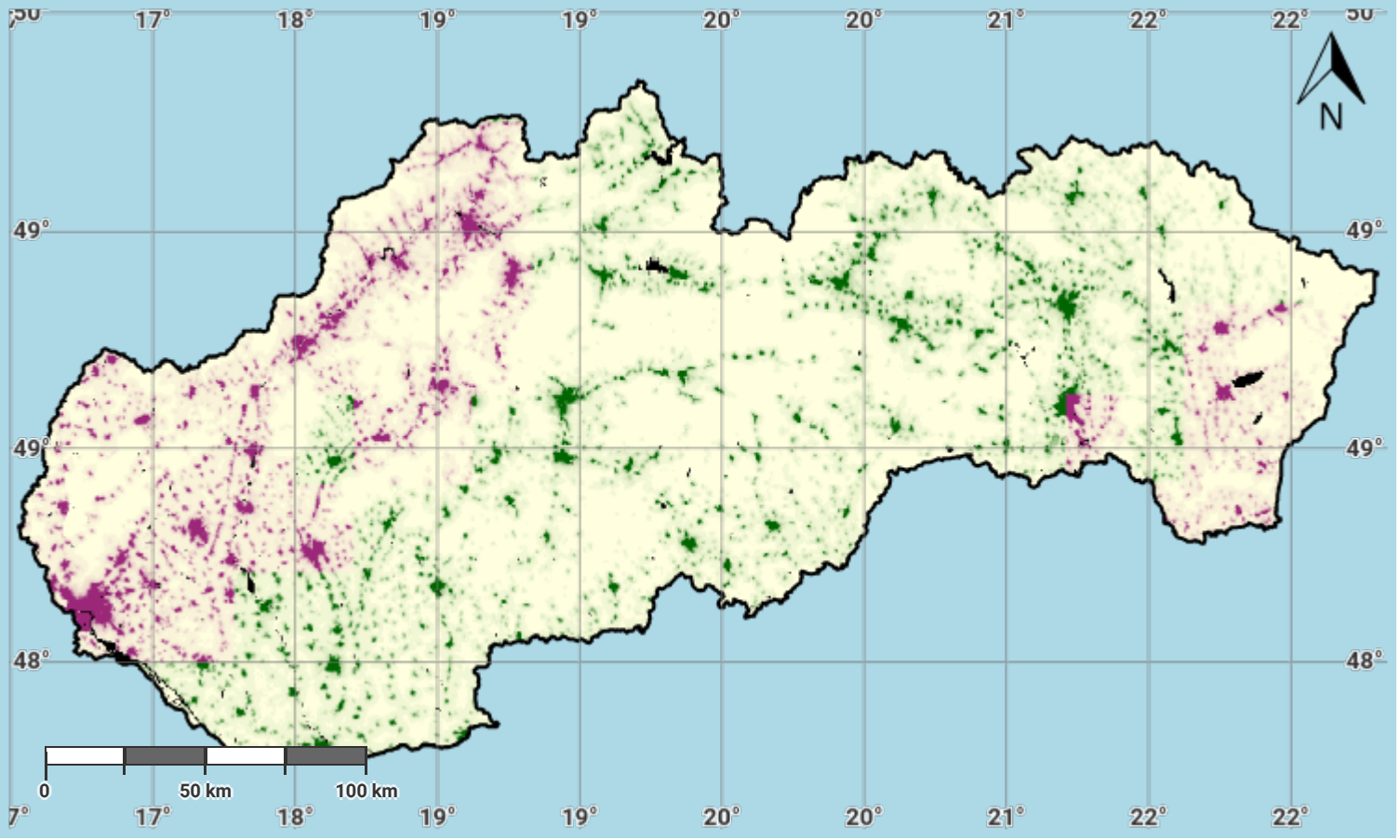
Slovakia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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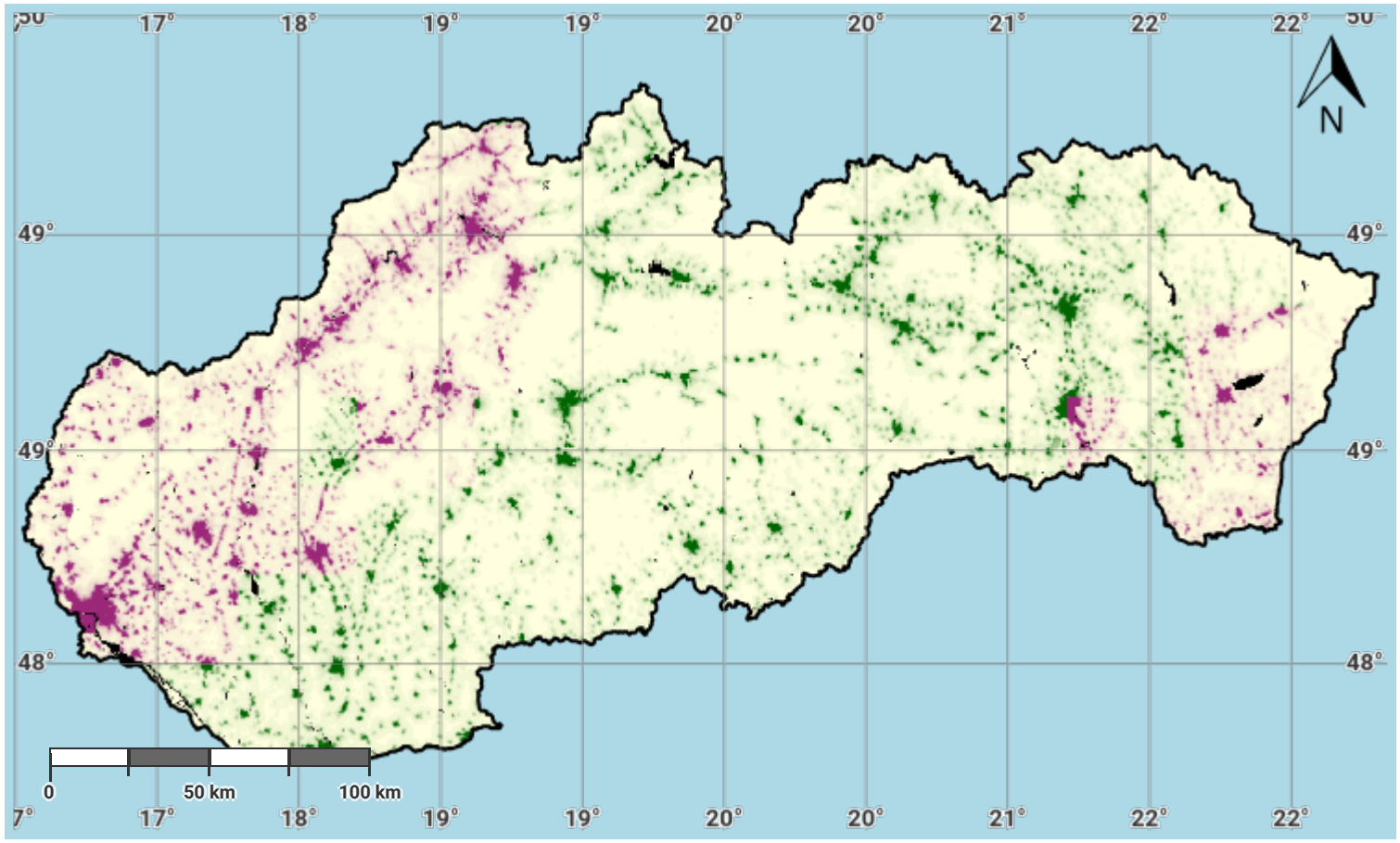
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Slovakia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 200
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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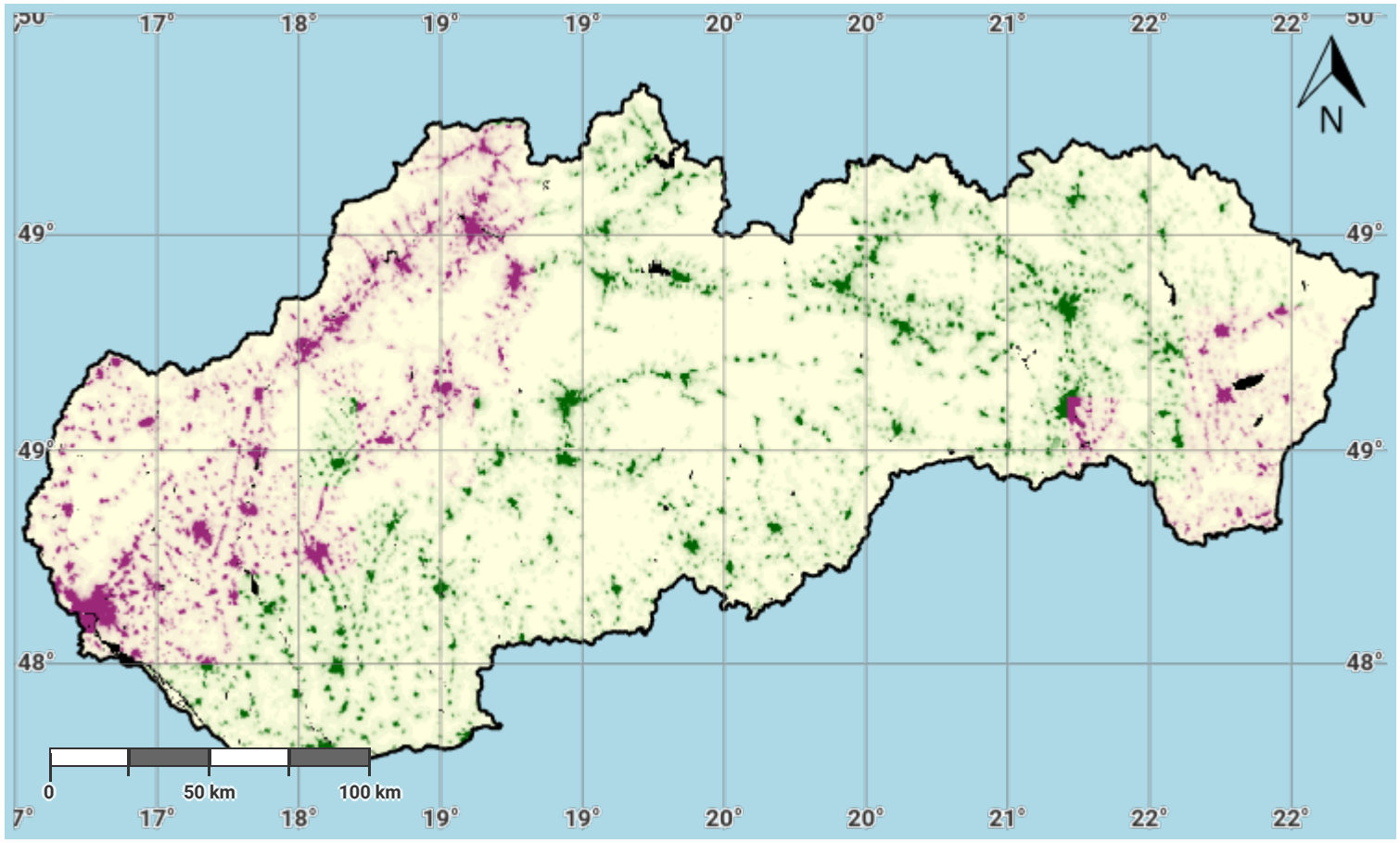
Slovakia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 190
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 190
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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