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

Report from Türkiye

20 March 2023

Contents

O. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period
P. Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period
Q. Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period
R. Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period
S. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the baseline period
T. Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (SDG Indicator 15.3.1) in the reporting period
U. Progress towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in the reporting period
V. Land Degradation Hotspots
W. Land Improvement Brightspots
X. Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
AB. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AC. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AD. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AE. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AG. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AJ. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AL. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AM. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AN. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AO. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AP. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 000	767 079 .18	12 954 .45	780 033 .63	2000 Corine Land Cover Data were used here.
2 006	766 737 .09	13 296 .60	780 033 .69	2006 Corine Land Cover Data were used here.
2 012	766 219 .63	13 819 .57	780 039 .2	2012 Corine Land Cover Data were used here.
2 018	765 934 .18	14 105 .03	780 039 .2100000001	2018 Corine Land Cover Data were used here.
2 019	765 934 .18	14 105 .03	780 039 .2100000001	2018 Corine Land Cover Data were used here.

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
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Other Lands	Artificial surfaces
Other Agricultural Expansion	Wetlands	Croplands
Other Agricultural Expansion	Grasslands	Croplands
Other Agricultural Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Wetlands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Other Lands
Other Mining	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Other Mining	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Other Mining	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces
Other Mining	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Other Mining	Other Lands	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	-	-		-	-	
Grasslands		0	-		-	-	
Croplands		+	0		-	-	
Wetlands		-	-	0	-	-	-
Artificial surfaces	+	+	+	+	0		+
Other Lands	+	+	+	+		0	
Water bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	203 790 .83119	209 504 .11706	316 499 .02138	2 430 .15967	12 147 .17231	22 707 .87334	12 954 .451	
2001								
2002								
2003								
2004								
2005								
2006	202 760 .98033	201 801 .78504	320 190 .73346	4 171 .59252	12 939 .61399	24 872 .96474	13 296 .02101	
2007								
2008								
2009								
2010								
2011								
2012	203 709 .73938	203 130 .5366	320 922 .6051	4 119 .9878	14 494 .09981	19 842 .67372	13 819 .56498	
2013								
2014								
2015								
2016								
2017								
2018	203 476 .33584	202 252 .72959	320 665 .94842	4 132 .6002	15 573 .61562	19 832 .95315	14 105 .02458	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2019	203 476 .33584	202 252 .72959	320 665 .94842	4 132 .6002	15 573 .61562	19 832 .95315	14 105 .02458	
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)	176 186 .0191	14 617 .2100	11 402 .3403	30 .2623	515 .4593	896 .0398	143 .5004	203 790 .83
Grasslands (km²)	17 959 .8278	165 211 .7365	16 942 .2375	544 .8828	837 .1039	7 811 .5438	196 .7847	209 504 .12
Croplands (km²)	8 184 .8432	13 770 .3261	289 656 .2455	192 .8272	3 590 .5270	449 .0208	655 .2316	316 499 .02
Wetlands (km²)	12 .3040	194 .3204	147 .5701	1 858 .5675	16 .3193	10 .4066	190 .6718	2 430 .16
Artificial surfaces (km²)	222 .1763	478 .6669	1 962 .4710	10 .0509	9 407 .6589	13 .3566	52 .7917	12 147 .17
Other Lands (km²)	1 096 .5606	8 772 .1263	626 .1234	1 385 .8232	90 .6100	10 592 .9504	143 .6794	22 707 .87
Water bodies (km²)	47 .4793	82 .8100	184 .8453	94 .5137	36 .4130	68 .9797	12 436 .4100	12 951 .45
Total	203 709 .21	203 127 .2	320 921 .83	4 116 .93	14 494 .09	19 842 .3	13 819 .07	

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)	203 332 .6920	15 .5044	77 .6524	0 .00	229 .5826	1 .9976	52 .3102	203 709 .74
Grasslands (km²)	105 .0412	202 195 .1233	454 .2154	0 .5009	318 .5628	1 .8870	55 .2059	203 130 .54
Croplands (km²)	23 .6101	28 .8774	320 087 .7568	1 .0819	581 .6748	0 .1320	199 .4721	320 922 .61
Wetlands (km²)	0 .00	0 .4102	14 .7946	4 103 .3014	0 .2939	0 .0156	1 .1721	4 119 .99
Artificial surfaces (km²)	14 .1350	10 .2143	10 .6136	0 .00	14 429 .0293	0 .2996	29 .8080	14 494 .1
Other Lands (km²)	0 .00	0 .7912	4 .1537	0 .00	9 .3265	19 822 .5414	5 .8609	19 842 .67
Water bodies (km²)	0 .8575	1 .8086	16 .7621	27 .7160	5 .1456	6 .0799	13 761 .1953	13 819 .56
Total	203 476 .34	202 252 .73	320 665 .95	4 132 .6	15 573 .62	19 832 .95	14 105 .02	

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	58 138 .8117	7 .5
Land area with non-degraded land cover	721 894 .8143	92 .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	69 .7158	0 .0
Land area with stable land cover	777 731 .6396	99 .7
Land area with degraded land cover	1 756 .2652	0 .2
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

UNCCD Land Cover Classes were adjusted into national Land Cover classes with national experts in several workshops. We determined key degradation processes and land cover transition matrix in Türkiye. For more information (to see the workshop report); please kindly see the file: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1ymMpgZ9fhkQwDko7KAcBD_xiEKiRdxhb?usp=share_link We have created an app to compare the land cover classes and produced Corine-Türkiye-adjusted maps: https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey-corine-transitions We established a knowledge platform(Decision Support System) to visualize and easily access information regarding different biophysical indicators (satellite-derived data, LDN indicators, and national indicators), originating the criteria to combine indicators and evaluate the enabling environment of LDN hierarchical intervention methods. https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	2 505 .1043	8 122 .4860	7 583 .8537	99 359 .0934	85 968 .3512	0
Grasslands	1 305 .1935	13 058 .8536	35 661 .2608	113 269 .4127	39 710 .4588	0
Croplands	4 576 .3486	22 154 .2142	60 818 .9502	132 276 .9895	100 941 .7010	0
Wetlands	161 .1865	393 .4397	511 .3434	2 199 .1763	629 .5343	0
Artificial surfaces	2 195 .3261	1 824 .1837	2 364 .9959	5 382 .6558	2 631 .7203	0
Other Lands	146 .7580	1 695 .7751	4 372 .9491	12 344 .3396	1 168 .5304	0
Water bodies	497 .5725	515 .2994	727 .0506	1 203 .5953	948 .1779	0

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1 760 .4356	8 301 .8100	5 025 .5963	68 777 .8193	119 440 .7192	0
Grasslands	1 292 .0258	31 973 .3859	36 143 .0951	83 185 .8114	49 533 .2493	0
Croplands	3 941 .0516	44 911 .3907	71 883 .1920	89 268 .7922	110 503 .7653	0
Wetlands	161 .4598	715 .3521	604 .2271	1 851 .7232	562 .4310	0
Artificial surfaces	2 405 .5041	3 139 .4995	2 895 .3289	4 455 .4570	2 580 .9135	0
Other Lands	117 .8119	2 483 .0399	4 126 .1436	10 856 .0789	2 135 .3065	0
Water bodies	504 .6062	467 .8248	767 .3470	1 107 .4294	1 346 .6210	0

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)

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)

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	59 185 .0620	7 .7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	696 027	90 .9

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with no land productivity data	0	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	286 113 .8031	37 .4
Land area with stable land productivity	366 818 .75	47 .9
Land area with degraded land productivity	102 217 .6547	13 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	0	0 .0

General comments

We conducted a participatory workshop for the estimation of UNCCD Strategic Objective 1 indicator: Land productivity Dynamics. Participants in the workshop discussed and made the necessary decisions to select the best available land productivity dynamics data, as well as the most appropriate algorithms to analyze these data sets, following UNCCD's PRAIS4 reporting manual guidelines and the SDG 15.3.1 Good Practice Guidance. Different (5) land productivity dynamics maps were compared using another Google Earth Engine application developed for this purpose, where users can obtain statistics at the national and district level in order to compare assessments and identify the most representative ones. https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey-lpd. For more information (to see the workshop report); please kindly see the file: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dQz49xTPL-1IRtf7xTd5l5Z3Xs86hf9E?usp=share_link

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	54 .6636	52 .0378	37 .7985	57 .5185	39 .8573	56 .1164	53 .0793
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006	54 .4832	53 .0536	37 .4962	66 .1993	37 .2358	53 .5874	52 .7338
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012	54 .4350	53 .5163	37 .4881	65 .1614	36 .2493	54 .9545	52 .3360
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018	54 .4479	53 .5585	37 .4944	65 .0660	35 .7358	54 .9678	52 .0873
2019	54 .4479	53 .5585	37 .4944	65 .0660	35 .7358	54 .9678	52 .0873
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)

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)

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)	23 394 .7871	3 .1
Land area with non-degraded SOC	738 564 .3887	96 .4
Land area with no SOC data	0	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	64 .6339	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	762 692	99 .6
Land area with degraded SOC	1 202 .4626	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data		0 .0

General comments

CEM and FAO experts calculated the SOC conversion factors for each target land cover and documented the methodology. For more information, please kindly see the link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hNPSLnhVl7bhUp-G56f9Vq7NuyAzdxFQ/view?usp=share_link We used our national SOC map to do all the calculations. The national SOC map can be found in Decision Support System: https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey

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	109 862 .4974	14 .3
Reporting Period	102 484 .7157	13 .4
Change in degraded extent	-7377.78	

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:

Although CORINE data were used to represent Land Cover (LC) Transitions, LC sub-classes were adjusted into national land cover classes by the experts. The national land cover classification system is still in progress however, the validation studies have been completed. To determine the best Land Productivity Dynamics(LPD) representing Türkiye, we conducted a workshop and do multiple analyses to choose a better LPD Map for Türkiye among 5 global LPD models. For Soil Organic Carbon (SOC), we used our national SOC Map which soil samples, from each region of Türkiye, were collected and soil laboratory analyses were conducted and the results were represented in the map. Validation and calibration studies also show the accuracy of the national soil map. We also supported this framework with our national maps such as the Desertification Vulnerability of Turkey, Net Primary Productivity, Dynamic Erosion Model and Monitoring System. Those maps are easily accessible in the DSS Platform: https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey

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
Eskişehir, Sivrihisar-Aşağıkepen	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	11 .7	Partially Artificial areas and open farmlands-not improved land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Kütahya-Aslanapa	False Negative	Recode degraded as improved	5 .9	Afforestation- Not degraded land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon

Location Name	Type	Recode Options	Area (km²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
Kütahya- Doğalar	False Negative	Recode degraded as stable	0 .1	Solar panel	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Kütahya Merkez-Ağaçköy İç Yolu	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	0	Artificial areas-not improved land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Aydın, Kuşadası-Davutlar	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	0 .1	Artificial areas-not improved land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Aydın, Kuşadası-Davutlar	False Negative	Recode degraded as improved	0	Orchards-not degraded land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Mardin, Dargeçit-Ilısu	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	63 .9	Dam construction-not improved land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Sivas, Aydoğmuş	False Negative	Recode degraded as improved	3 .8	Afforestation-not stressed or stable	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	Polygon
Çorum Merkez-Koparan	False Positive	Recode improved as degraded	0 .1	Degraded grassland-not improved land	Other Experts analysis in the workshop conducted for the land degradation productivity dynmics	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	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Biomass decrease in ecosystems after land cover change, low NPP and organic material; low desertification vulnurability, modarate and severe erosion.	Kastamonu, Taşköprü, Bağdere	108 .5	Qualitative information	1. Mineral resource extraction 2. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Biomass decrease in ecosystems after land cover change, low NPP, low desertification vulnurability and erosion. Conversion of natural grassland to cropland. Difficulties in sustainable cropland management.	Adana, Ceyhan (Northern region of the district)	2 256 .8	Qualitative information	1. Grazing land management 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Invasive species may be a reason for conversion from agriculture to pasture after land abandonment. Upstream afforestation may also have been done (appearing small wooded areas). There are problems with land acquisition, land ownership because the lands are very fragmented and divided. Soil tillage is also a problem and this triggers many problems, especially erosion. There may be a transition to livestock. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization (hydroelectric power plants). Modarate and severe erosion, modarate and modarate-high desertification.	Ağrı (Eleşkirt, Tutak, Patros), Muş (Bulanık, Malazgirt)	7 246	Qualitative information	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Land abandonment 3. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 4. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Improve watershed/landscape management ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Low organic material, modarate-severe erosion, modarate-high desertificiation vulnerability, (climate change) hydrological drought, intensive agriculture, suitable for mining due to it's topography.	Erzurum (Horasan)	608 .5	Qualitative information	1. Climate change 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Mineral resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Restore degraded mining areas ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Deforestation (conversion from forest to grassland). Trees are used either for firewood or provender. Severe erosion, modarate-high desertification vulnerability.	Siirt (Pervani (Doğanköy, Sarıyaprak Çimkari))	514 .4	Qualitative information	1. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 2. Grazing land management 3. Native and planted forest management 4. Non-timber natural resource extraction	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Polygon
Intensive agriculture after Southeastern Anatolia Project, emigration. High desertification vulnerability, very low-low erosion.	Gaziantep (Karkamış & Oğuzeli)	288 .3	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Intensive agriculture (greenhouse cultivation)- Intensive water used- this is a long-term problem, having so many greenhouses, emigration Low, low-moderate desertificaiton vulnerability, very low and low erosion	Antalya (Altıntaş, aşağıkocayatak, Fettahlı, Yurtpınar, Kepez)	460 .5	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Intensive agriculture (greenhouse cultivation)(%10 of agricultural need of Turkey is provided by this region), solar panels. Low desertification, very low, low erosion	Antalya (Kumluca)	104 .2	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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

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
Intensive agriculture, drainage channels, dry stream beds. Low erosion, moderate high desertification vulnerability	Manisa (Sarıgöl, Alaşehir)	561 .9	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Grazing land management	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands	Polygon
Urbanization, industry, organized industrial Zone, intensive agriculture, pollution, migration, population pressure Low erosion, moderate, moderate-high desertification vulnerability	Bursa (Northeast Nilüfer, Central Osmangazi, Yıldırım)	311 .9	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Polygon
Airport-conversion from forests to artificial Very low erosion, very low desertificaiton	İstanbul, Arnavutköy	33 .9	Qualitative information	Infrastructure, industry and urbanization	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Industry,organized industrial zone, very low erosion, moderate, moderate-high desertification vulnerability	Çorlu (Kapaklı, Kızılpınar, Çerkezköy, Veliköy)	55 .7	Qualitative information	Infrastructure, industry and urbanization	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Polygon
Water scarcity, high elevation, geograpghical structure. Low erosion, high, very-high desertification vulnerability	Konya, Tavşançalı, Kulu	211	Qualitative information	Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Water scarcity. Low, moderate erosion, high, very-high desertification vulnerability	Kırşehir (akçaağil, Kortolu, Uzunaliuşağı)	1 919 .2	Qualitative information	Climate change	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands)	Polygon
Dryland, topography high Moderate, severe erosion, moderate high , high desertification vulnerability	Afyonkarahisar, Evciler	1 111 .5	Qualitative information	Climate change	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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
Tourism driven urbanization Moderate, severe erosion, moderate high , high desertification vulnerability	Muğla, Bodrum	260 .1	Qualitative information	Infrastructure, industry and urbanization	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Manage artificial surfaces ◦ Improve land productivity on artificial surfaces ◦ Halt/reduce/regulate expansion of urban/artificial surfaces • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC	Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	16						
Total hotspot area	16 052 .4						

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

1. Science, knowledge and technology
2. Economic
3. Demographic
4. Institutions and governance

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		11				
Total brightspot area		10 127 .9				

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

Brightspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
	Antalya, Akseki-İbradi	464 .4	Qualitative information	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
	Karaman, Ayrancı	11 .3	Qualitative information	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management	Polygon
	Şanlıurfa, Viranşehir-Ceylanpınar	97 .8	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation	Polygon
	Erzurum, İspir-Oltu	3 199 .5	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore and improve pastures • Restore/improve multiple land uses	Polygon
	Hakkari, City Center-Yüksekova	324 .8	Qualitative information	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives)	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		11				
Total brightspot area		10 127 .9				

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
	Adana, Pozantı (Northern of the province)	84 .9	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve multiple land uses	Polygon
	Bolu, Gerede- Ankara, Kızılcahamam	3 797 .5	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Polygon
	Balıkesir, Sındırgı-Kütahya, Simav-Manisa, Demirci	361 .4	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC	Polygon
	Antalya, Kaş	196 .1	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Polygon
	Kütahya, Domaniç-Tavşanlı	326 .4	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		11				
Total brightspot area		10 127 .9				

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
	Çanakkale, Bayramiç-Yenice, Balıkesir, Edremit	1 263 .8	Qualitative information	☒ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC	Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		11				
Total brightspot area		10 127 .9				

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

1. Institutional and policy reform
2. Economic and financial instruments
3. Integrated landscape planning

General comments

False positives/ False negatives were determined in the workshop. The participants were able to use Decision Support System built by CEM & FAO experts. The system enables users to draw a polygon to do multiple analyses. The participants drew multiple polygons to monitor land productivity dynamics as well as other indicators. Interpretation and discussions were made among the experts and the results were represented here. Brightspots and hotspots were also determined with the experts by using the DSS. For more information: https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/ldn-turkey

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 the ratio of the country's forest land by 5% by 2030	2030	Türkiye	11 150	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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 in 6,000 km² by 2030	2030	Türkiye	6 000	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Soil Conservation in 9,000 km² by 2030	2030	Türkiye	9 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
Rehabilitation of 58 km² of mine sites by 2019	2019	Türkiye	58	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Forest rehabilitation in 15,000 km² by 2030	2030	Türkiye	15 000	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
0.5 ha decrease in the area affected by fire by 2030	2030	Türkiye	0 .005	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
Reduce the number of the human-induced fire by 3% by 2030	2030	Türkiye		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Improve tree cover management e.g. fire management	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Rehabilitate 7,500 km² of pasture by 2030	2030	Türkiye	7 500	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Increase irrigation in 22,000 km² by 2030	2030	Türkiye	22 000	☐ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Improve water use for irrigation ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023	2023	Türkiye	140 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Identify plains of great agricultural potential and register them as agricultural land in 55,000 km² by 2023	2023	Türkiye	55 000	☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve croplands ◦ Practise sustainable land management ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use)	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
Rehabilitate 20,000 km² of land by 2030	2023	Türkiye	20 000	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve wetlands ◦ Restore/preserve wetlands and reduce degradation of wetlands ◦ Halt/reduce wetland conversion to other land uses (includes conserving wetlands) • Restore/improve croplands ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of cropland to other land cover types ◦ Increase land productivity in agricultural areas ◦ Rehabilitate bare or degraded land for crop production • Other/general /unspecified ◦ Achieve LDN ◦ Restore vegetation cover (unspecified land use) ◦ Improve land productivity (unspecified land use) ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore rangeland (e.g. by controlling livestock and wildfires) ◦ Restore and improve pastures ◦ Halt/reduce conversion of grassland to other land cover types ◦ Improve land productivity in grasslands • Restore/improve protected areas ◦ Improve management of protected areas • Restore/improve multiple land uses • Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • Bonn Challenge • ECCA30 • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
					◦ cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Increase land productivity in tree covered areas ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations • Restore/improve multiple functions • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Reduce/halt conversion of multiple land uses				
			34 339 861 .5	None			○ Yes ○ No		
			34 339 861 .5	None			○ Yes ○ No		
			34 339 861 .5	None			○ Yes ○ No		
			44 647 .4	None			○ Yes ○ No		Polygon
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 103 349 939 .91						

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
Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023	Other Crop rotation with certified chickpea seeds and wheat	Eskişehir	2022-03-01	0 .4	29 116 .18	Polygon
Increase irrigation in 22,000 km² by 2030	Other Drip irrigation onion	Ankara	2022-08-01	0 .5	0 .70	Polygon
Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023	Other Greenhouses for women farmers (cooperative) for vegetable production	Eskişehir	2022-09-01	0	29 116 .18	Polygon
Rehabilitate 7,500 km² of pasture by 2030	Other Rangeland rehabilitation	Eskişehir	2022-06-01	0 .1	25 980 .14	Polygon
Soil Conservation in 9,000 km² by 2030	Other Demonstration plots for soil fertilization using manure	Eskişehir	2022-10-01	0	2 291 .90	Polygon

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
Increase irrigation in 22,000 km² by 2030	Other Drip irrigation maize	Ankara	2022-08-01	0	0 .70	Polygon
Increase irrigation in 22,000 km² by 2030	Other Drip irrigation sugar beet	Ankara, Eskişehir	2022-08-01	0 .2	0 .70	Polygon
Identify plains of great agricultural potential and register them as agricultural land in 55,000 km² by 2023	Other Microbasin planning	Kütahya	2022-07-01	98 .3	10 636 .78	Polygon
Afforestation in 6,000 km² by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		1 580 .51	1 580 .51	
Soil Conservation in 9,000 km² by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		1 580 .51	2 291 .90	
Forest rehabilitation in 15,000 km² by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		4 038 .88	4 038 .88	
0.5 ha decrease in the area affected by fire by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		0 .04	0 .04	
Reduce the number of the human-induced fire by 3% by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		0 .86	0 .86	
Rehabilitation of 58 km² of mine sites by 2019	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		48 .80	51 .22	
Rehabilitate 7,500 km² of pasture by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		3 873 .52	25 980 .14	
Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		344 .4	29 116 .18	
Identify plains of great agricultural potential and register them as agricultural land in 55,000 km² by 2023	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		10 538 .48	10 636 .78	
Increase the ratio of the country's forest land by 5% by 2030	Same As Targeted Actions	Country-wide		8 000	12 164 .90	
Increase the ratio of the country's forest land by 5% by 2030	Other Increasing rehabilitation and afforestation works in degraded forest areas and fertile forest areas	Country-wide		4 164 .9	12 164 .90	
Rehabilitate 7,500 km² of pasture by 2030	Other Pasture improvement and implementing management plan	Country-wide		22 106 .52	25 980 .14	
Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023	Other Protection of areas with high agricultural production potential, erosion, pollution,rapid land degradation and soil loss as a result of improper or wrong use	Country-wide		28 771 .38	29 116 .18	
Rehabilitation of 58 km² of mine sites by 2019	Other Rehabilitation of mine sites	Country-wide		2 .42	51 .22	
Soil Conservation in 9,000 km² by 2030	Other Implementation of appropriate erosion control studies and integrated and participatory basin rehabilitation projects in areas with priority in terms of erosion risk	Country-wide		711 .39	2 291 .90	

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	
					Increase the ratio of the country's forest land by 5% by 2030: 12 164 .90	
					Afforestation in 6,000 km² by 2030: 1 580 .51	
					Soil Conservation in 9,000 km² by 2030: 2 291 .90	
					Rehabilitation of 58 km² of mine sites by 2019: 51 .22	
					Forest rehabilitation in 15,000 km² by 2030: 4 038 .88	
					0.5 ha decrease in the area affected by fire by 2030: 0 .04	
					Reduce the number of the human-induced fire by 3% by 2030: 0 .86	
					Rehabilitate 7,500 km² of pasture by 2030: 25 980 .14	
					Increase irrigation in 22,000 km² by 2030: 0 .70	
					Carry out land consolidation activities in 140,000 km² by 2023: 29 116 .18	
					Identify plains of great agricultural potential and register them as agricultural land in 55,000 km² by 2023: 10 636 .78	
					Rehabilitate 20,000 km² of land by 2030: 0 .00	

General comments

Implemented actions in Eskişehir, Ankara, and Kütahya have started in 2022. Country-wide implemented actions ("same as targeted actions) were conducted between 2015-2019 (Data were collected from the stakeholders- governmental departments). Last 5 Country-wide implemented actions ("other") were conducted after 2019, including 2020 and 2021. Data were taken from National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification . PS: We were unable to upload the spatial layer of the project area where we have been conducting the "Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level" project in. We received the notification of "vertices exceeds limits". Since we were unable to upload the spatial layer for the "Voluntary Targets" section, we added this layer to Google Drive. Please kindly find the document here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders /1NIqYIfVe_HNMoXzy3dnIxNqfnn9x6ZnH?usp=share_link **********For all the documents related to SO1, please kindly see the folder here: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JyOr93hKnhdZWPumwTGqxOk-JEp6T5Qa?usp=share_link

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	41 .4
2003	42 .2
2004	41 .3
2005	42 .6
2006	39 .6
2007	38 .4
2008	39
2009	39
2010	38 .8
2011	40
2012	40 .2
2013	40 .0
2014	39 .1
2015	39 .7
2016	40 .4
2017	40 .5
2018	40 .8
2019	39 .5
2020	41 .0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Gelir-ve-Yasam-Kosullari-Arastirmasi-2021-45581#:~:text=Gelir%20da%C4%9F%C4%B1l%C4%B1m%C4%B1%20e%C5%9Fitsizli%C4%9Fi%20%C3%B6l%C3%A7%C3

%BCtlerinden%20olan,ile%200%2C401%20olarak%20tahmin%20edildi.

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			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			95.3
2007			96.4
2008			97.1
2009			97.3
2010			97.5
2011			97.6
2012			98.0
2013			98.2
2014			98.6
2015			98.6
2016			99.0
2017			99.0
2018			99.2
2019			99.4
2020			99.5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Source: Turkish Statistical Institute https://cevreselgostergeler.csb.gov.tr/guvenilir-icme-suyuna-erisim-i-85718#:~:text=De%C4%9Ferlendirme%3A,%2C5%20olmu%C5%9Ftur%5Bi%5D.

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	8105250	11 .0	4039622	11 .0	4065628	11 .0
Reporting period	11954145	15 .5	5963973	15 .6	5990172	15 .5

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	400 365	79 363	46 005	29 433	224 923
2001	211 915	65 648	8 884	0	493 643
2002	379 192	16 134	0	0	384 763
2003	273 945	25 018	1 200	0	479 927
2004	328 424	107 498	44 909	8 452	290 807
2005	315 983	57 803	5 693	0	400 611
2006	373 118	39 766	22 598	5 137	339 471
2007	463 576	48 274	22 974	1 166	244 100
2008	206 310	202 283	184 978	115 001	71 518
2009	26 247	177	0	0	753 665
2010	160 841	39 780	9 569	5 876	564 024
2011	165 157	13 780	9 087	7 563	584 502
2012	73 628	11 386	3 671	1 919	689 485
2013	232 024	130 827	151 595	88 649	176 994
2014	279 962	16 780	714	0	482 634
2015	184 170	7 894	420	0	587 605
2016	196 234	44 176	20 474	4 248	514 958
2017	351 152	128 707	75 718	47 229	177 284
2018	63 668	4 144	1 222	1 210	709 844
2019	246 287	86 498	30 533	18 916	397 856
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	555 166	72 .4
2001	286 446	37 .3
2002	395 326	51 .5
2003	300 162	39 .1
2004	489 283	63 .8
2005	379 479	49 .5

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	440 619	57 .5
2007	535 989	69 .9
2008	708 571	92 .4
2009	26 424	3 .4
2010	216 065	28 .2
2011	195 588	25 .5
2012	90 605	11 .8
2013	603 095	78 .7
2014	297 456	38 .8
2015	192 484	25 .1
2016	265 131	34 .6
2017	602 805	78 .7
2018	70 245	9 .2
2019	382 233	49 .9
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

We could not provide annual data but please kindly see the link for recent drought analysis and maps: https://mgm.gov.tr/veridegerlendirme/kuraklik-analizi.aspx?d=yillik#sfB

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	18655249	27.1	42660993	61.9	4473757	6.5	1802327	2.6	1352683	2.0	50 289 760	72.9
2001	55438298	80.8	9599459	14.0	2972679	4.3	616745	0.9	0	0.0	13 188 883	19.2
2002	24363176	35.4	43004420	62.5	1387502	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44 391 922	64.6
2003	30946216	45.0	36308335	52.8	1455048	2.1	44257	0.1	0	0.0	37 807 640	55.0
2004	33480020	48.9	21611956	31.6	8311030	12.1	4652657	6.8	441608	0.6	35 017 251	51.1
2005	43773381	63.4	21089825	30.6	3860784	5.6	282252	0.4	0	0.0	25 232 861	36.6
2006	19275038	27.9	43444332	62.8	4768856	6.9	1572797	2.3	85478	0.1	49 871 463	72.1
2007	11648063	16.7	34457780	49.5	8309409	11.9	15136364	21.8	29194	0.0	57 932 747	83.3
2008	3753235	5.4	19404065	27.8	22389816	32.0	16451006	23.5	7910738	11.3	66 155 625	94.6
2009	67471032	96.3	2604586	3.7	11007	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2 615 593	3.7
2010	52206998	73.7	13389408	18.9	2798764	4.0	1365972	1.9	1034722	1.5	18 588 866	26.3
2011	37738076	52.9	15870084	22.3	1420384	2.0	2809171	3.9	13455457	18.9	33 555 096	47.1
2012	61738029	86.7	8186203	11.5	527263	0.7	249532	0.4	529645	0.7	9 492 643	13.3
2013	16979273	23.7	14431511	20.1	9946288	13.9	25332174	35.3	5021032	7.0	54 731 005	76.3
2014	53272334	73.3	16233777	22.3	3016176	4.2	120507	0.2	0	0.0	19 370 460	26.7
2015	48706054	66.4	24222129	33.0	406142	0.6	36779	0.1	0	0.0	24 665 050	33.6
2016	39780197	53.7	29167470	39.4	3302871	4.5	1624187	2.2	147057	0.2	34 241 585	46.3
2017	29279681	39.1	28986192	38.7	6520611	8.7	6402240	8.5	3702881	4.9	45 611 924	60.9
2018	66669135	88.0	7878967	10.4	767829	1.0	443157	0.6	18872	0.0	9 108 825	12.0
2019	40277610	52.5	26919700	35.1	6037540	7.9	1860280	2.4	1584142	2.1	36 401 662	47.5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	9311951	27.2	21210735	61.9	2194873	6.4	880609	2.6	659831	1.9	24 946 048	72.8

	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	27567353	80.8	4758038	13.9	1479817	4.3	305991	0.9	0	0.0	6 543 846	19.2
2002	12042816	35.2	21447652	62.7	693513	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22 141 165	64.8
2003	15372780	44.9	18080594	52.9	725524	2.1	22005	0.1	0	0.0	18 828 123	55.1
2004	16694008	49.0	10728147	31.5	4122797	12.1	2325703	6.8	218573	0.6	17 395 220	51.0
2005	21767243	63.4	10512629	30.6	1933926	5.6	140482	0.4	0	0.0	12 587 037	36.6
2006	9571520	27.8	21667018	62.9	2375144	6.9	784692	2.3	42615	0.1	24 869 469	72.2
2007	5781247	16.7	17170675	49.5	4137489	11.9	7571149	21.8	14652	0.0	28 893 965	83.3
2008	1887027	5.4	9699009	27.8	11177436	32.1	8190134	23.5	3911270	11.2	32 977 849	94.6
2009	33424512	96.3	1275173	3.7	5281	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 280 454	3.7
2010	25831714	73.8	6612477	18.9	1378026	3.9	673340	1.9	515088	1.5	9 178 931	26.2
2011	18780398	53.0	7871476	22.2	708526	2.0	1399842	3.9	6700837	18.9	16 680 681	47.0
2012	30728624	86.7	4060613	11.5	259001	0.7	124004	0.3	266465	0.8	4 710 083	13.3
2013	8437536	23.6	7137728	20.0	4966885	13.9	12644849	35.4	2520864	7.1	27 270 326	76.4
2014	26558272	73.4	8049957	22.3	1506239	4.2	60741	0.2	0	0.0	9 616 937	26.6
2015	24285633	66.5	12038651	32.9	200432	0.5	18136	0.0	0	0.0	12 257 219	33.5
2016	19819822	53.8	14524349	39.4	1643734	4.5	807410	2.2	73208	0.2	17 048 701	46.2
2017	14581073	39.1	14444275	38.7	3233912	8.7	3185843	8.5	1850006	5.0	22 714 036	60.9
2018	33210780	88.0	3926681	10.4	383710	1.0	221159	0.6	9418	0.0	4 540 968	12.0
2019	20103703	52.6	13408614	35.1	2996660	7.8	919532	2.4	788223	2.1	18 113 029	47.4
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	9343298	26.9	21450258	61.8	2278884	6.6	921718	2.7	692852	2.0	25 343 712	73.1
2001	27870945	80.7	4841421	14.0	1492862	4.3	310754	0.9	0	0.0	6 645 037	19.3
2002	12320360	35.6	21556768	62.4	693989	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	22 250 757	64.4
2003	15573436	45.1	18227741	52.8	729524	2.1	22252	0.1	0	0.0	18 979 517	54.9
2004	16786012	48.8	10883809	31.6	4188233	12.2	2326954	6.8	223035	0.6	17 622 031	51.2
2005	22006138	63.5	10577196	30.5	1926858	5.6	141770	0.4	0	0.0	12 645 824	36.5

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	9703518	28.0	21777314	62.7	2393712	6.9	788105	2.3	42863	0.1	25 001 994	72.0
2007	5866816	16.8	17287105	49.5	4171920	12.0	7565215	21.7	14542	0.0	29 038 782	83.2
2008	1866208	5.3	9705056	27.7	11212380	32.0	8260872	23.6	3999468	11.4	33 177 776	94.7
2009	34046520	96.2	1329413	3.8	5726	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 335 139	3.8
2010	26375284	73.7	6776931	18.9	1420738	4.0	692632	1.9	519634	1.5	9 409 935	26.3
2011	18957678	52.9	7998608	22.3	711858	2.0	1409329	3.9	6754620	18.9	16 874 415	47.1
2012	31009405	86.6	4125590	11.5	268262	0.7	125528	0.4	263180	0.7	4 782 560	13.4
2013	8541737	23.7	7293783	20.3	4979403	13.8	12687325	35.2	2500168	6.9	27 460 679	76.3
2014	26714062	73.3	8183820	22.4	1509937	4.1	59766	0.2	0	0.0	9 753 523	26.7
2015	24420421	66.3	12183478	33.1	205710	0.6	18643	0.1	0	0.0	12 407 831	33.7
2016	19960375	53.7	14643121	39.4	1659137	4.5	816777	2.2	73849	0.2	17 192 884	46.3
2017	14698608	39.1	14541917	38.7	3286699	8.7	3216397	8.6	1852875	4.9	22 897 888	60.9
2018	33458355	88.0	3952286	10.4	384119	1.0	221998	0.6	9454	0.0	4 567 857	12.0
2019	20173907	52.5	13511086	35.1	3040880	7.9	940748	2.4	795919	2.1	18 288 633	47.5
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

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

We do not have yearly data but please kindly see the link for Drought hazard, vulnerability, and risk assessment in Türkiye: https://acikerisim.medipol.edu.tr/xmlui/bitstream/handle/20.500.12511/1914/Dabanl%C4%B1%2C%20%C4%B0..pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y Please see the link for the recent drought analysis and the maps: https://mgm.gov.tr/veridegerlendirme/kuraklik-analizi.aspx?d=yillik#sfB

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 .88847	0 .88344	0 .8916	
2001	0 .8881	0 .88309	0 .89121	
2002	0 .88744	0 .8824	0 .89083	
2003	0 .88707	0 .88189	0 .8906	
2004	0 .88668	0 .8813	0 .89035	
2005	0 .88648	0 .8801	0 .89003	
2006	0 .886	0 .87957	0 .88987	
2007	0 .88559	0 .87782	0 .88974	
2008	0 .8853	0 .87775	0 .88963	
2009	0 .88499	0 .87658	0 .88949	
2010	0 .88457	0 .87528	0 .88987	
2011	0 .88438	0 .87468	0 .89025	
2012	0 .88401	0 .87315	0 .89026	
2013	0 .88363	0 .87224	0 .89107	
2014	0 .88333	0 .8711	0 .8909	
2015	0 .8831	0 .86987	0 .89192	
2016	0 .88257	0 .86863	0 .89273	
2017	0 .88213	0 .86822	0 .89274	
2018	0 .88198	0 .86671	0 .89361	
2019	0 .88161	0 .86552	0 .89385	
2020	0 .88095	0 .86441	0 .89429	

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
Negative	1. Land-use change 2. Overexploitation	1. Human Population Dynamics and Trends 2. Production and Consumption Patterns	1. Incentives and Capacity-Building 2. Decision-making in the Context of Resilience and Uncertainty 3. Environmental Law and Implementation		

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012	7.24	7 .24	7 .24	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2013	8.1	8 .1	8 .1	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2014	5.4	5 .4	5 .4	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2015	5.71	5 .71	5 .71	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2016	6.01	6 .01	6 .01	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2017	6.98	6 .98	6 .98	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2018	6.98	6 .98	6 .98	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2019	6.69	6 .69	6 .69	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land
2020	6.94	6 .94	6 .94	Percentage of Protected Areas on Land

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

Sources: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks, Nature Conservation Status Reports, https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/Tabiat%C4%B1%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu_2012-2013_EN.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/Tabiat%C4%B1%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu_2013-2014.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/Tabiat%C4%B1%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu_2014-2015.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/Tabiat%C4%B1%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu_2015-2016_EN.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/Tabiat%C4%B1%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu_2016-2017_EN.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/TKDR_EN_2019.pdf https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/DKMP/Belgeler/Tabiat%20Koruma%20Durum%20Raporu/TKDR_EN_2020.pdf

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 13 501 846 .75	Received 7 580 300 .75
Received	2017	Committed 23 596 866 .27	Received 11 692 516 .57
Received	2018	Committed 65 838 485 .00	Received 10 074 055 .00
Received	2019	Committed 28 674 590 .58	Received 8 521 360 .98
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		131 611 788 .6	37 868 233 .3

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- (●) Up ↑
- ( ) Stable ←→
- ( ) Down ↓
- ( ) Unknown ∾

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What type of resources were mobilized (check all that apply)?

- ☒ Financial Resources
- ☒ Non-Financial

Which sources were mobilized?

- ☒ International
- ☒ Domestic
- ☒ Public
- ☒ Private
- ☐ Local communities
- ☐ Non-traditional funding sources
- ☐ Climate Finance
- ☐ Other (please specify)

Use this space to describe the experience:

We organized multiple workshops with the experts to work on the strategic objectives to produce more accurate data for the reporting period. We built a technology to monitor degradation with not only land degradation indicators but also national models and monitoring systems. We created a work environment for our national experts and FAO experts to work together within the framework of land degradation neutrality. We started a pilot project in Upper Sakarya Basin to implement LDN-supported actions.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Evaluating the data with national experts is important for better results. Türkiye aimed to use its national data as land degradation neutrality indicators. It was also discussed and shown by Türkiye in COP15 that there was a huge difference between national and global data. Capacity building is really important. Although experts are highly qualified for technical support both for the reporting period and data production, they need to be updated/educated with UNCCD's work, SDGs, LDN, etc. so that they better understand the concept of the projects they are assigned to. Evaluating the data with national experts is important for better results. Türkiye aimed to use its national data as land degradation neutrality indicators. It was also discussed and shown by Türkiye in COP15 that there was a huge difference between national and global data. Capacity building is really important. Although experts are highly qualified for technical support both for the reporting period and data production, they need to be updated/educated with UNCCD's work, SDGs, LDN, etc. so that they better understand the concept of the projects they are assigned to.

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

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

Has your country supported other countries in the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Use this space to describe the experience:

As a predominantly arid and semi-arid country, Türkiye has become a leader in land management especially in areas vulnerable to drought. It has invested heavily to rehabilitate a wide variety of terrestrial ecosystems with national activities often planned at the watershed scale. Success can be attributed to an integrated, participatory approach that strengthens the engagement and capacity of local people. Land governance has evolved to create the necessary conditions and legal environment for the widespread implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices. Turkey has also established itself as a leader in capacity building by investing in the training and skills development of civil society and local authorities, particularly in Africa. With Ankara Initiative, Türkiye has helped Mauritania Sudan, and Eritrea, providing practical support for the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Was part of the funding earmarked for women and/or women led activities/businesses?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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:

With the Decision Support System(DSS) built to monitor land degradation neutrality, we improved a new methodology to show LDN Response Hierarchy for each land use class, suggesting actions based on Sustainable Land Management practices. We also prepared an Action Plan for decision-makers to have accurate information before making investments in certain areas. We strongly believe that DSS and the Action Plan will provide broad guidance to decision-makers within the concept of a land degradation-neutral world.

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:

-Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level -Strengthening national-level institutional and professional capacities of country Parties towards enhanced UNCCD monitoring and reporting – GEF 7 EA Umbrella IV

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

We developed a system called as "National Strategy for Combating Desertification Action Plan Monitoring Evaluation Reporting System" to monitor actions conducted by stakeholders and related governmental departments. Please kindly find the website here: http://cmusep.cevre.gov.tr/

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

We do this every year on a regular basis. First, we do have online meetings for capacity buildings then request users to report the actions which are assigned to their departments. After collecting the data within our system, we do write reports, putting together information about the progress made after last year's reporting period. This offers us to easily and effectively monitor LDN Targets.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

- ☒ Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)
- ☒ Implementing solutions to combat DLDD
- ☐ Protecting women's land rights
- ☐ Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources
- ☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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)

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

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

https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/SYGM/Belgeler/Ulusal%20Kurakl%C4%B1k%20Y%C3%B6netimi%20Strateji%20Belgesi%20ve%20Eylem%20Plan%C4%B1/Ulusal%20Kurakl%C4%B1k%20Y%C3%B6netimi%20Strateji%20Belgesi%20ve%20Eylem%20Plan%C4%B1.pdf

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

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?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought 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

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

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
SO1-1 Trends in land cover	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			
SO1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			
SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			
SO1-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			
SO2-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			
SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			

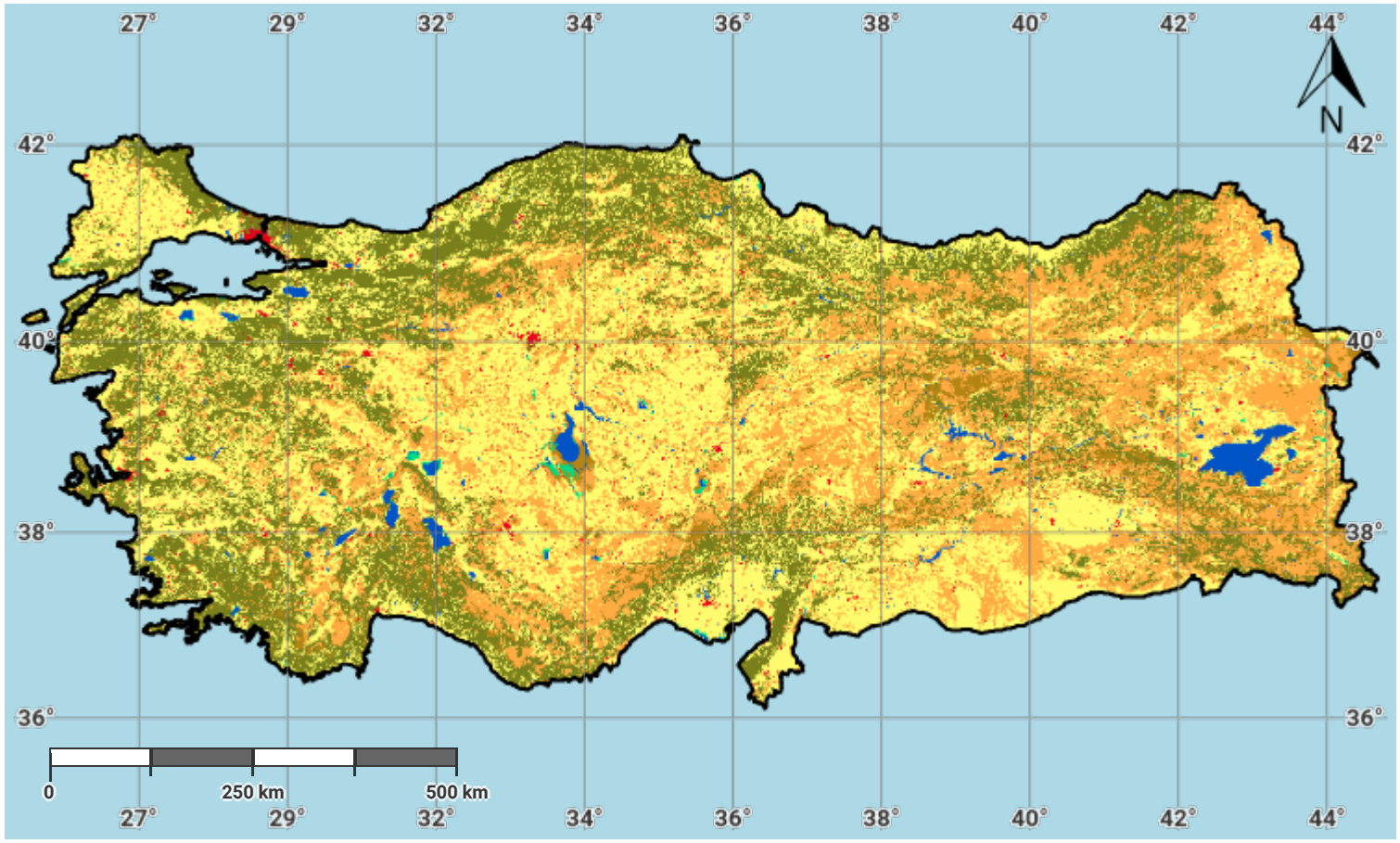
Indicator recalculated	Justifications	Explanatory information	Quantitative impact of the recalculations on baseline	Impact of the recalculations on national targets
SO4-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	☐ Changes in methodology ☒ New and improved data ☐ Correction of errors in a previous version of the data ☐ Other adjustment			

Other files for Reporting

Turkey - SO5-1 recipient	Download	13.9 KB

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

Source Data Credits

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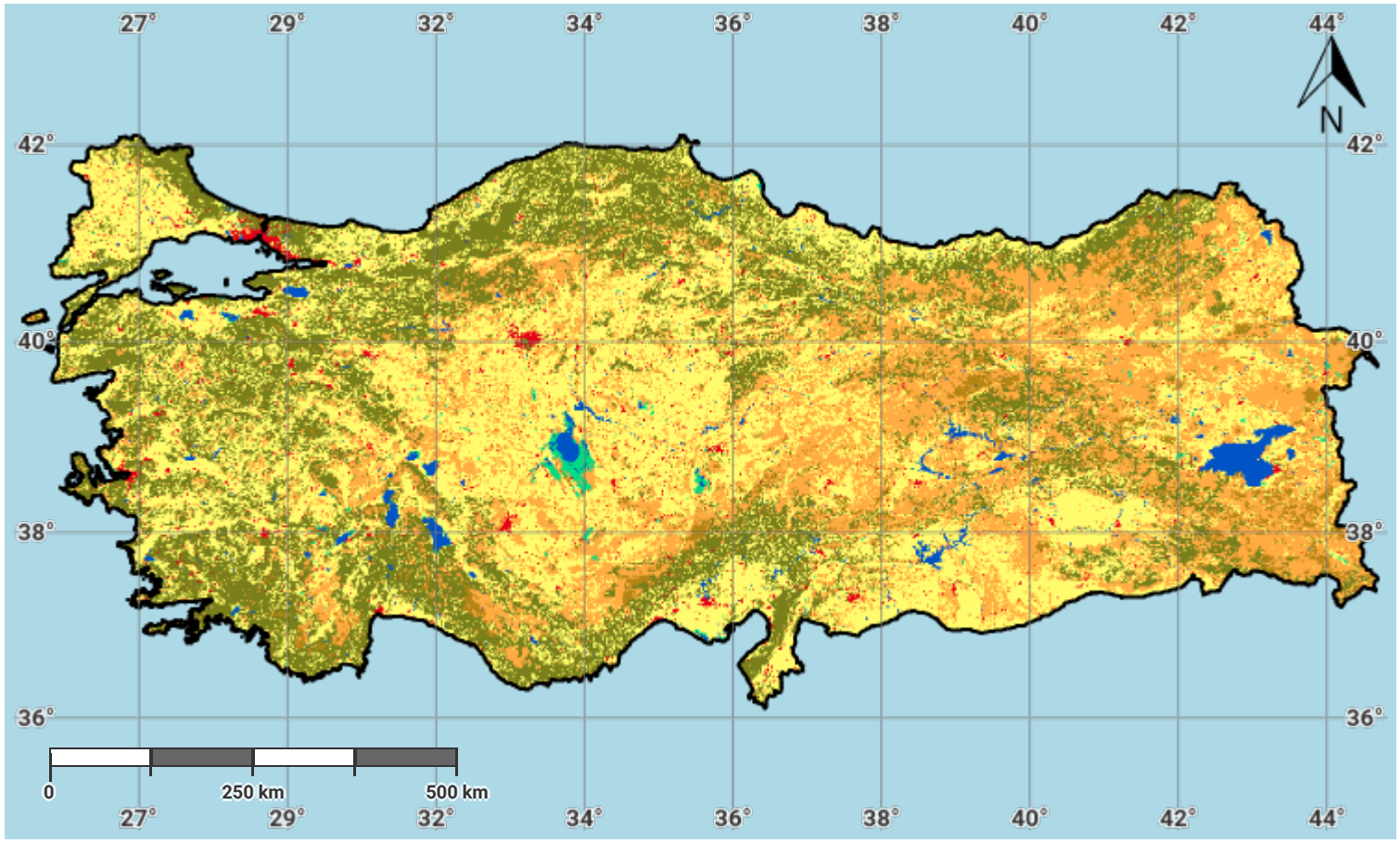
Türkiye – SO1-1.M2

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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Source Data Credits

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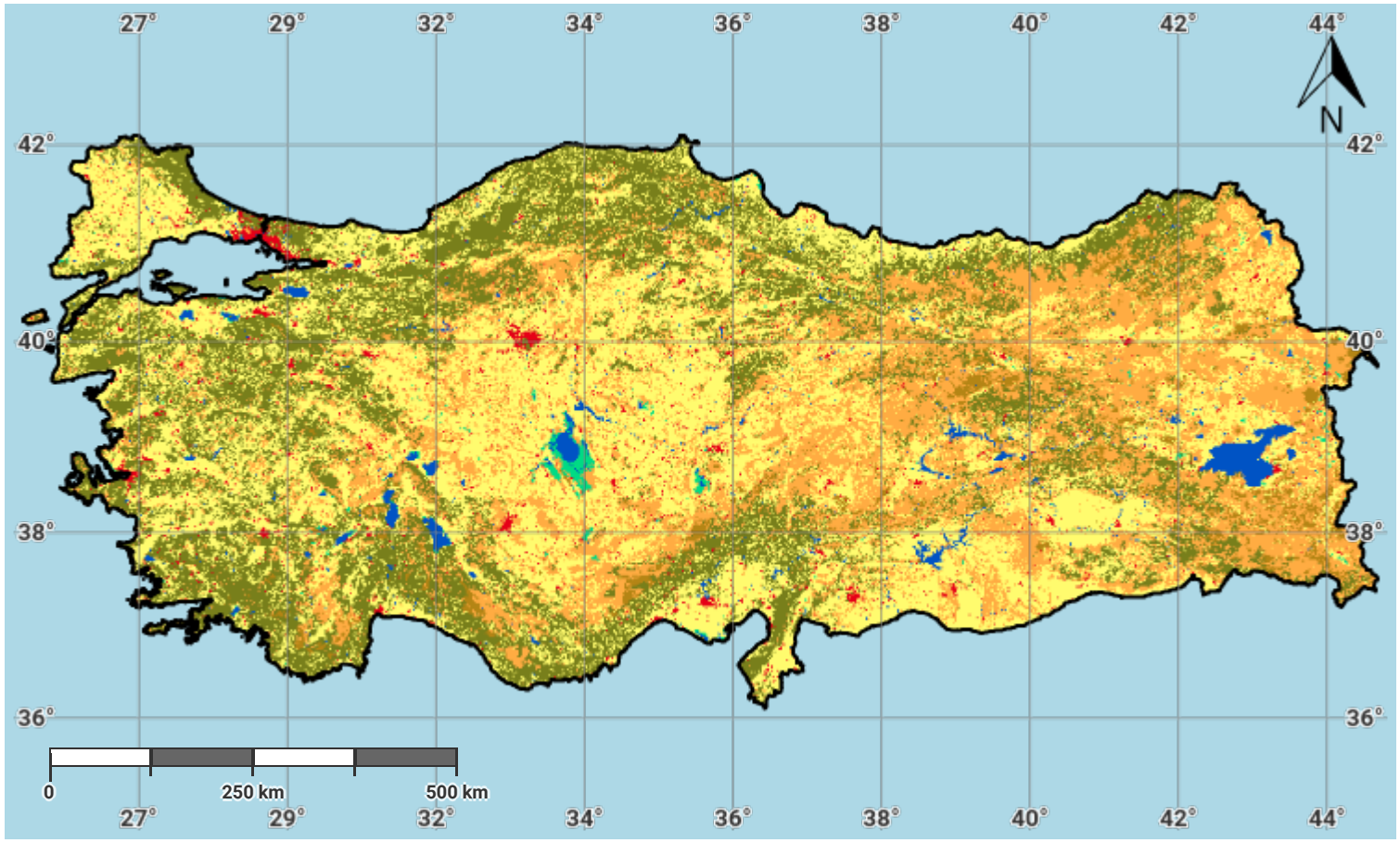
Türkiye – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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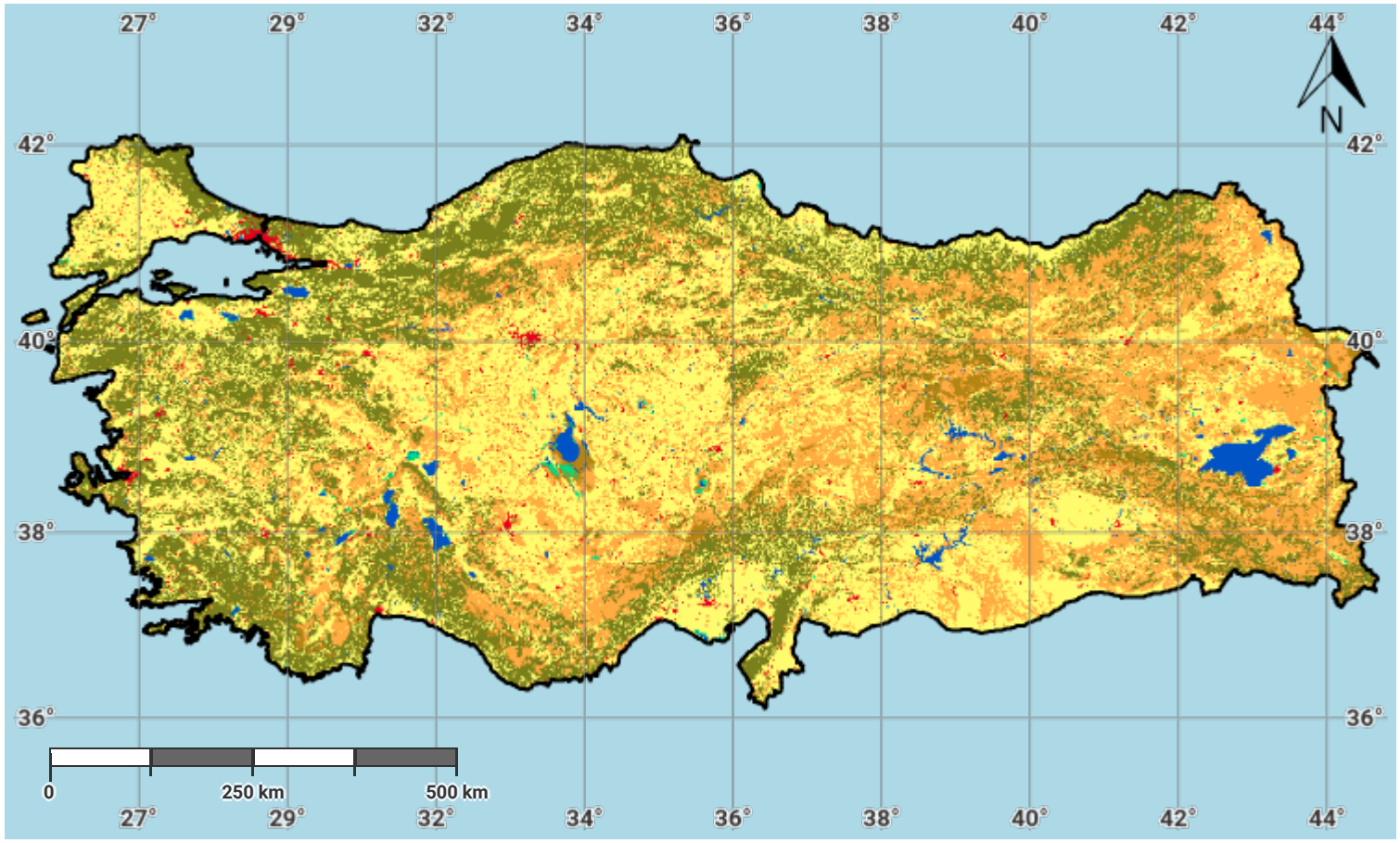
Türkiye – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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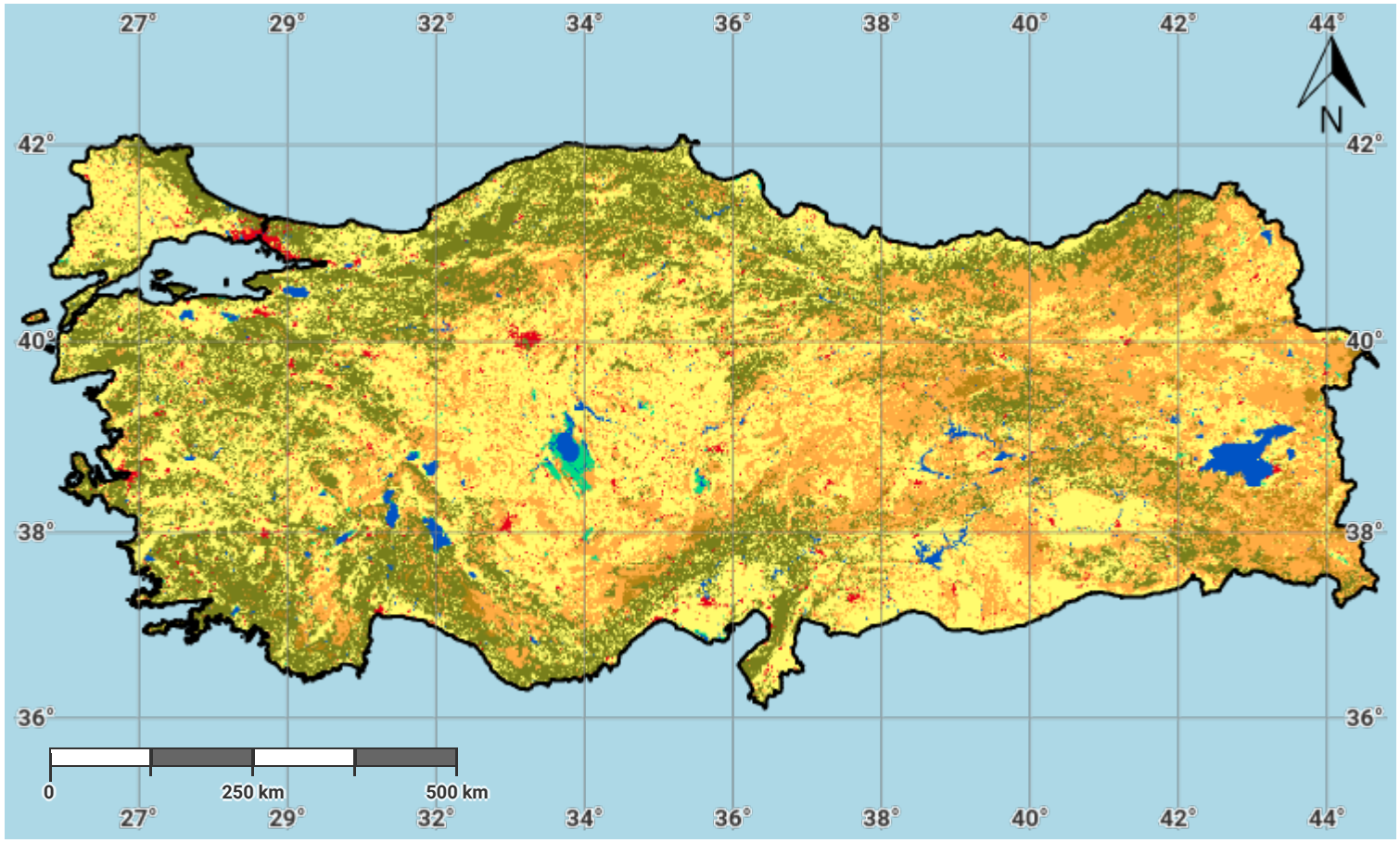
Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Change (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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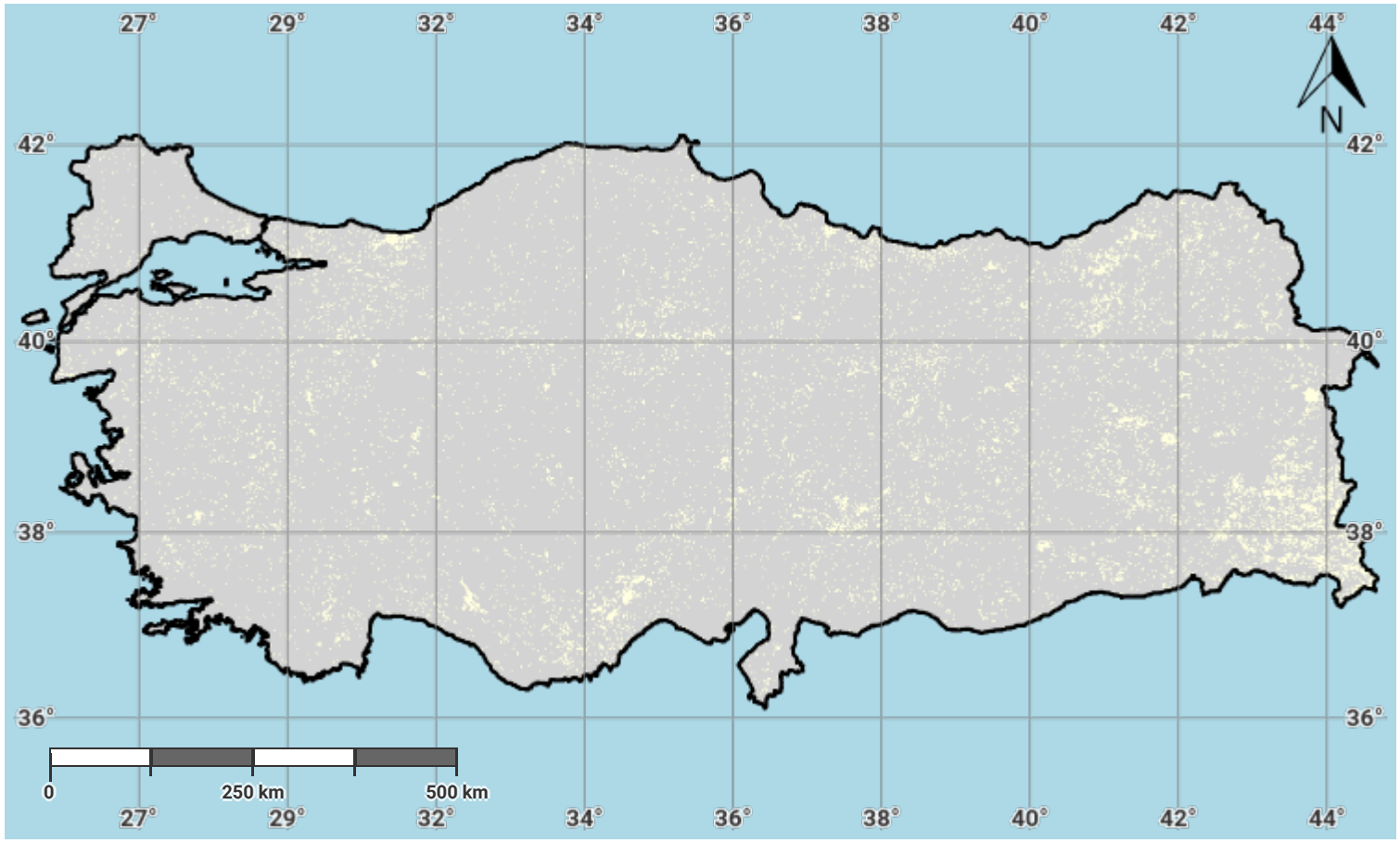
Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Change (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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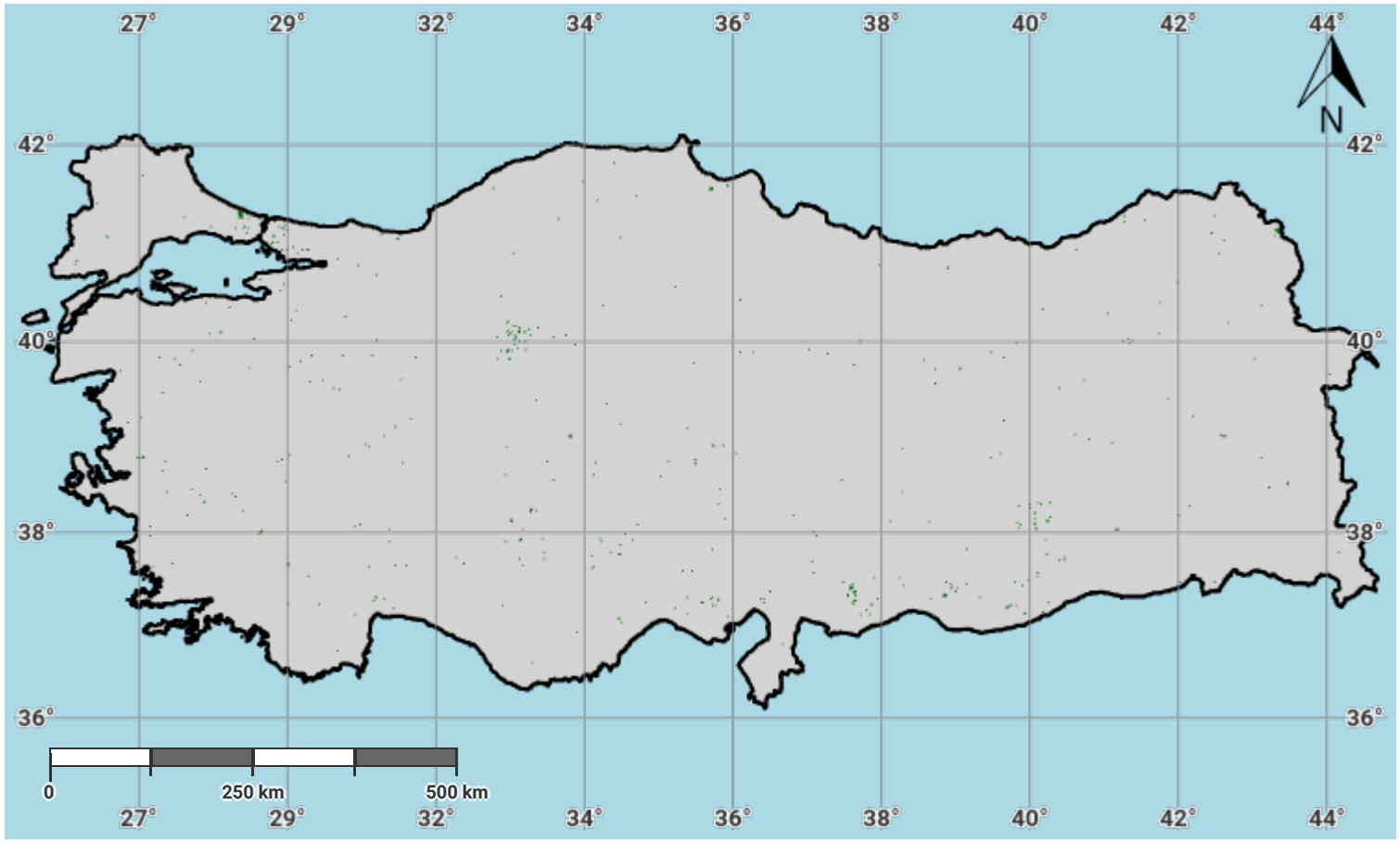
Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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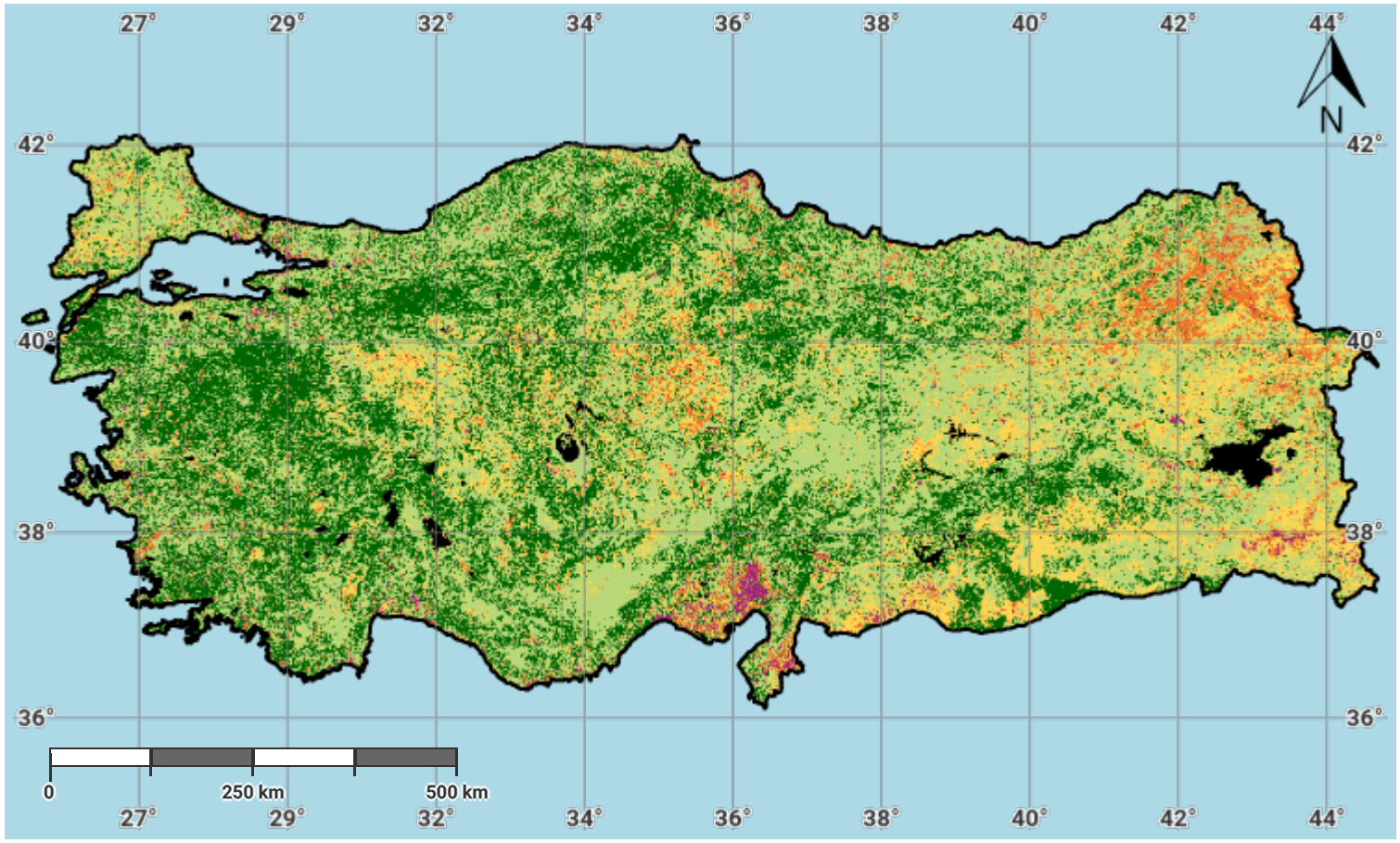
Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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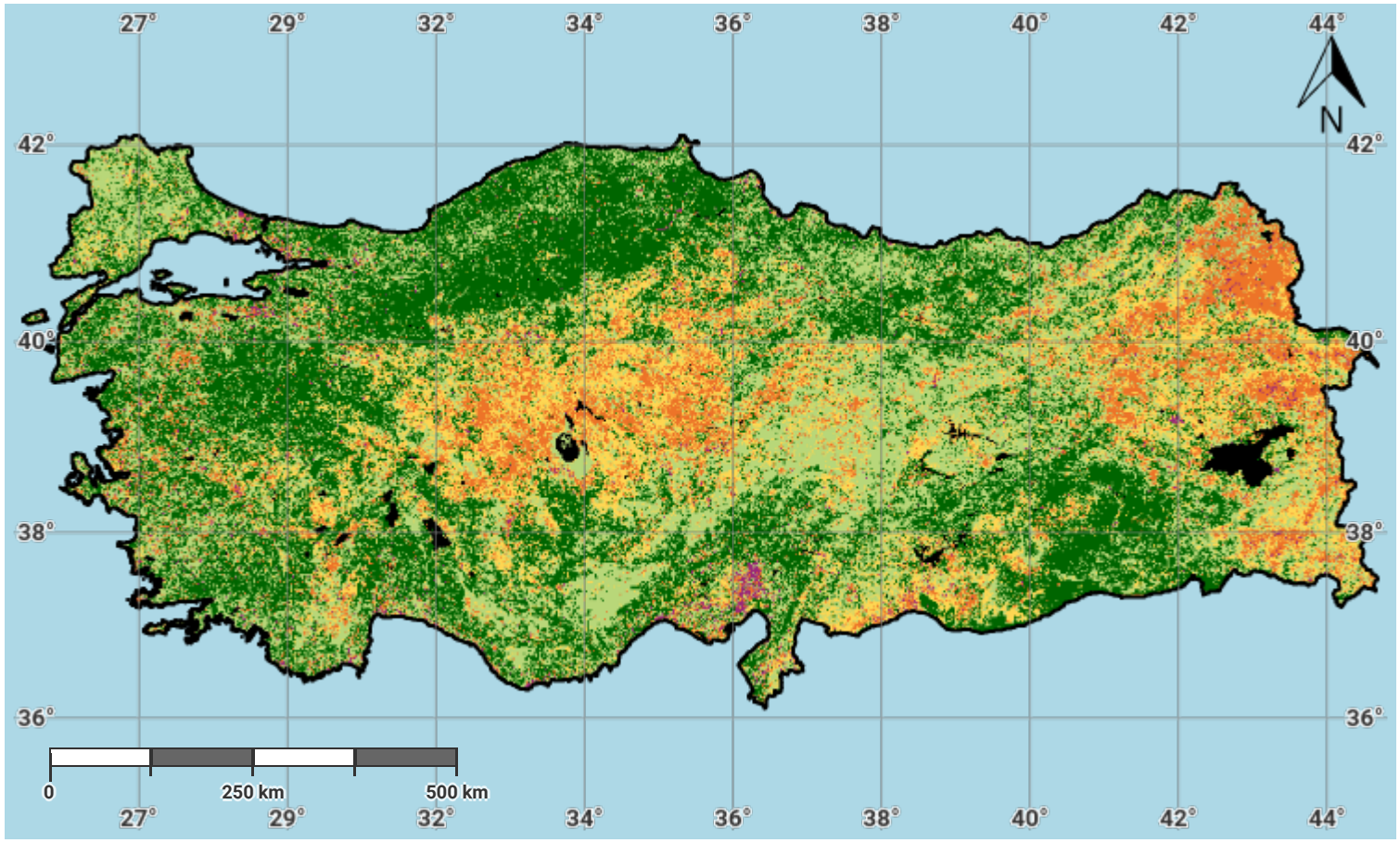
Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Dynamics (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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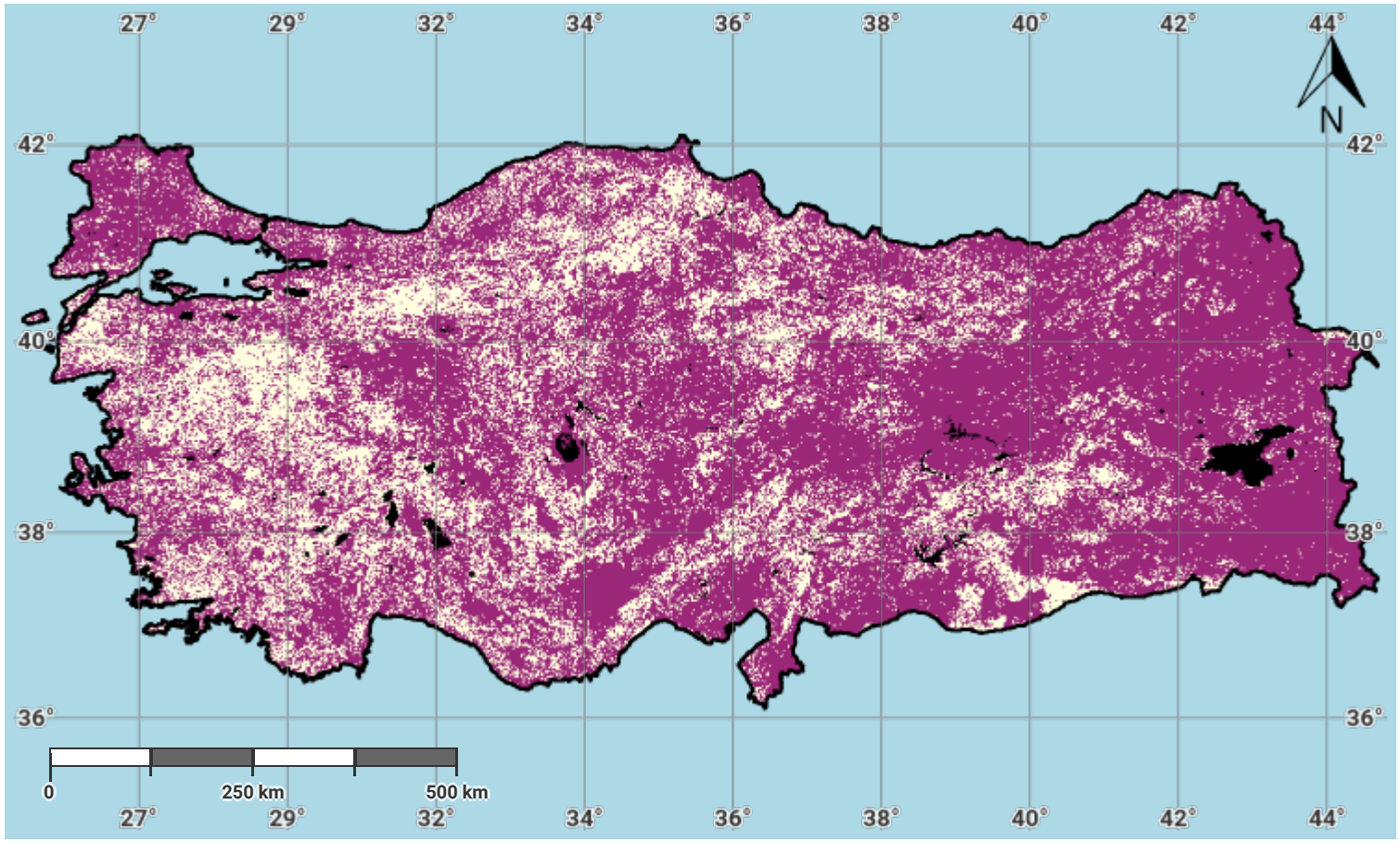
Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Dynamics (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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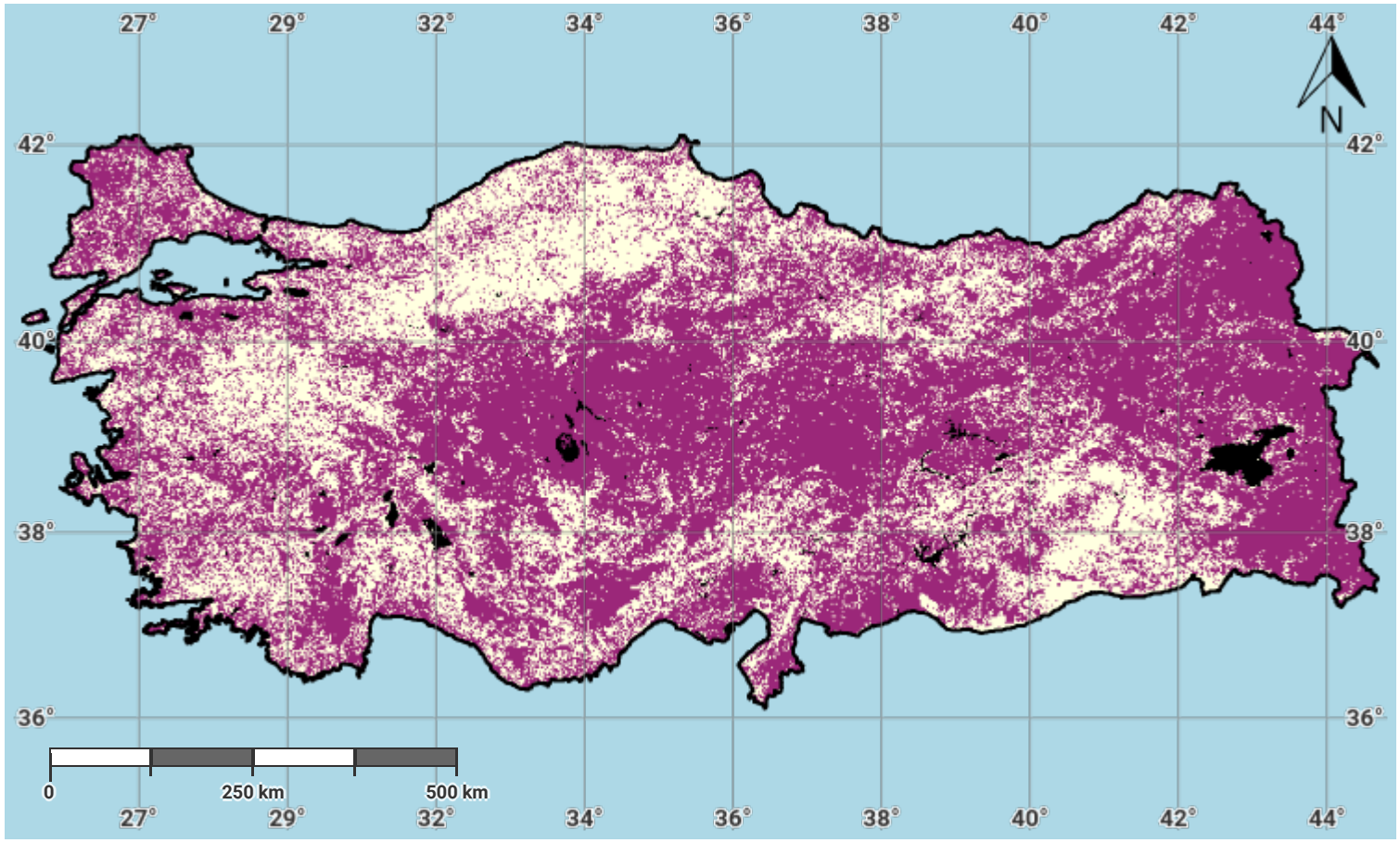
Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

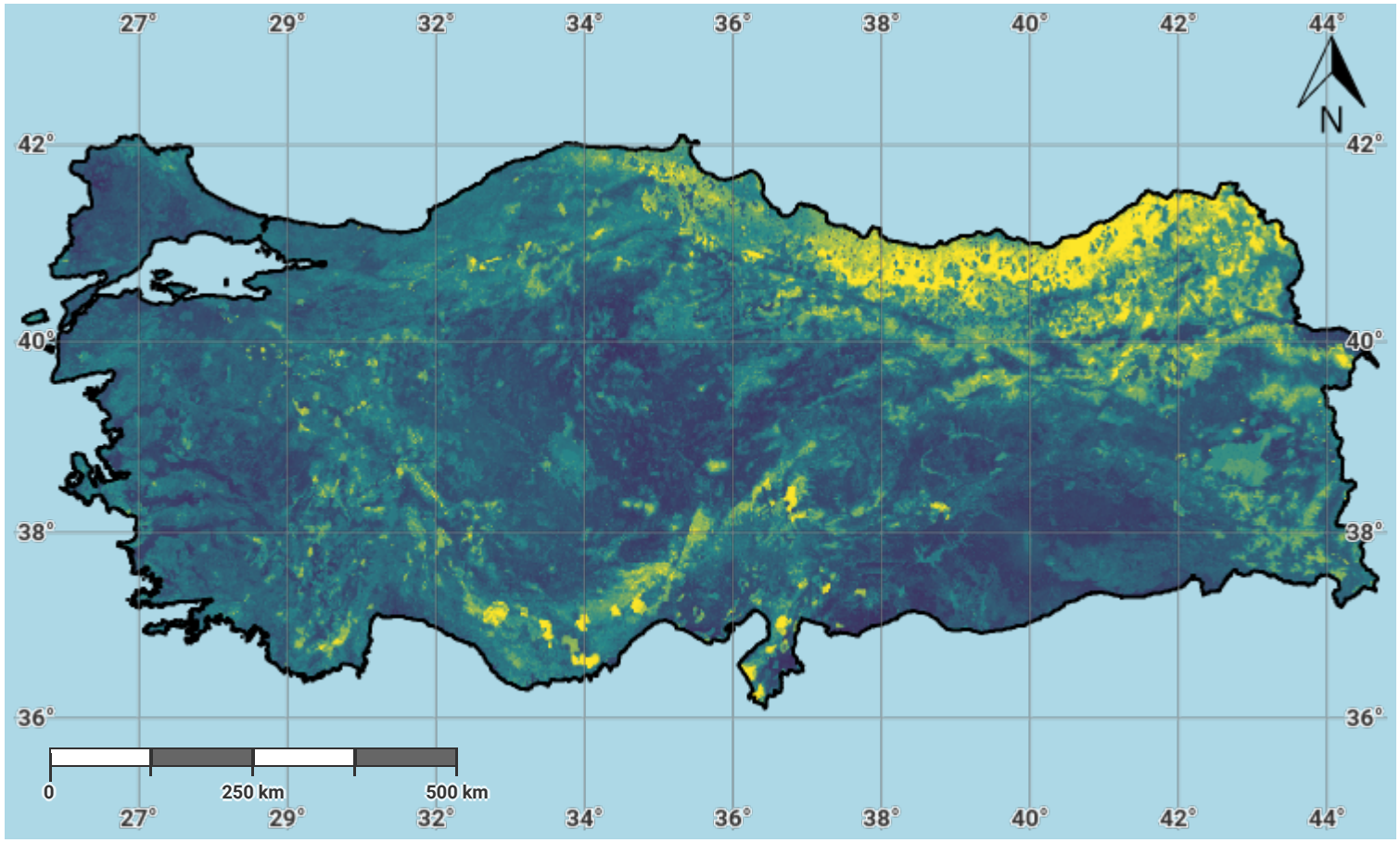
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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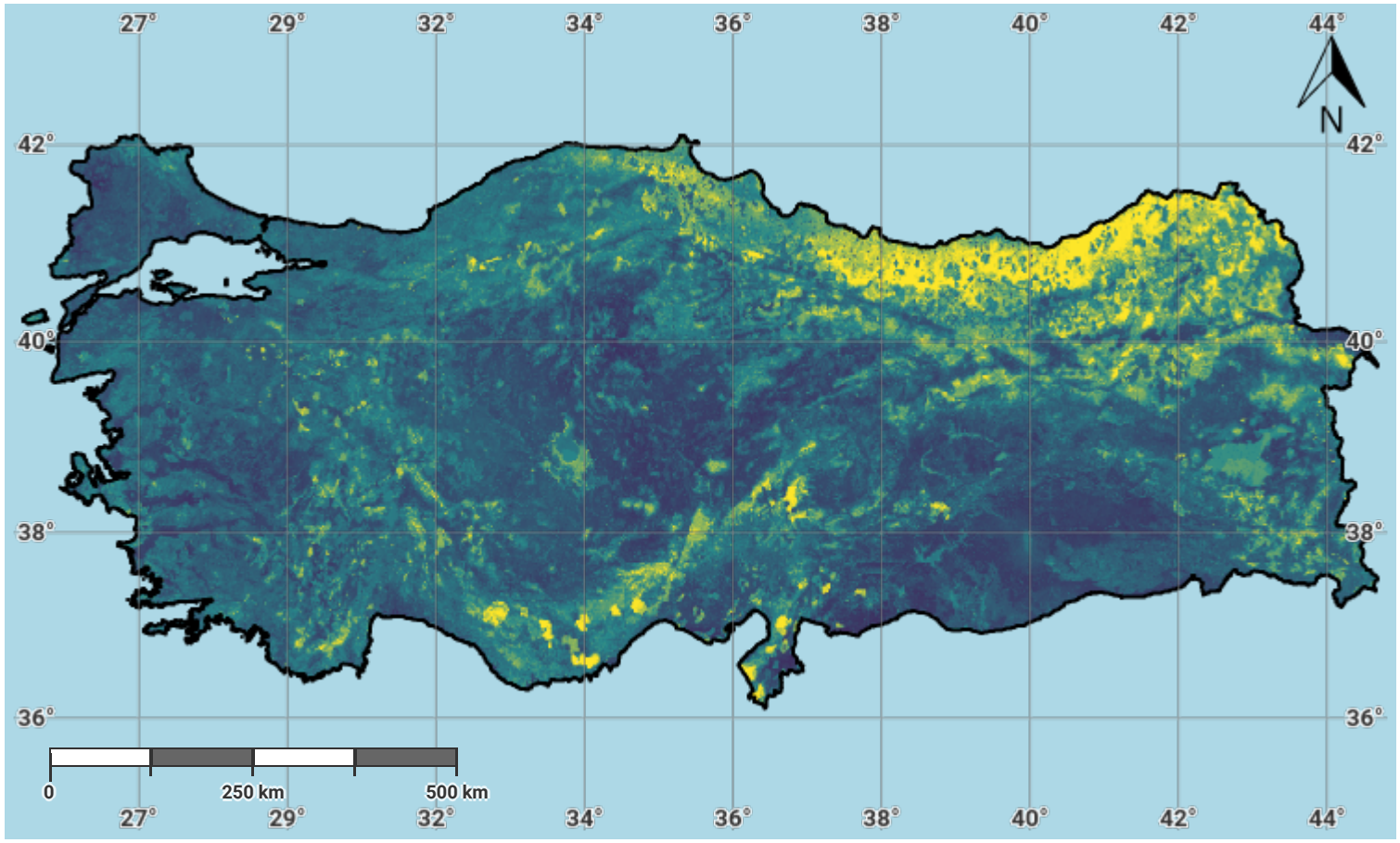
Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon (2000) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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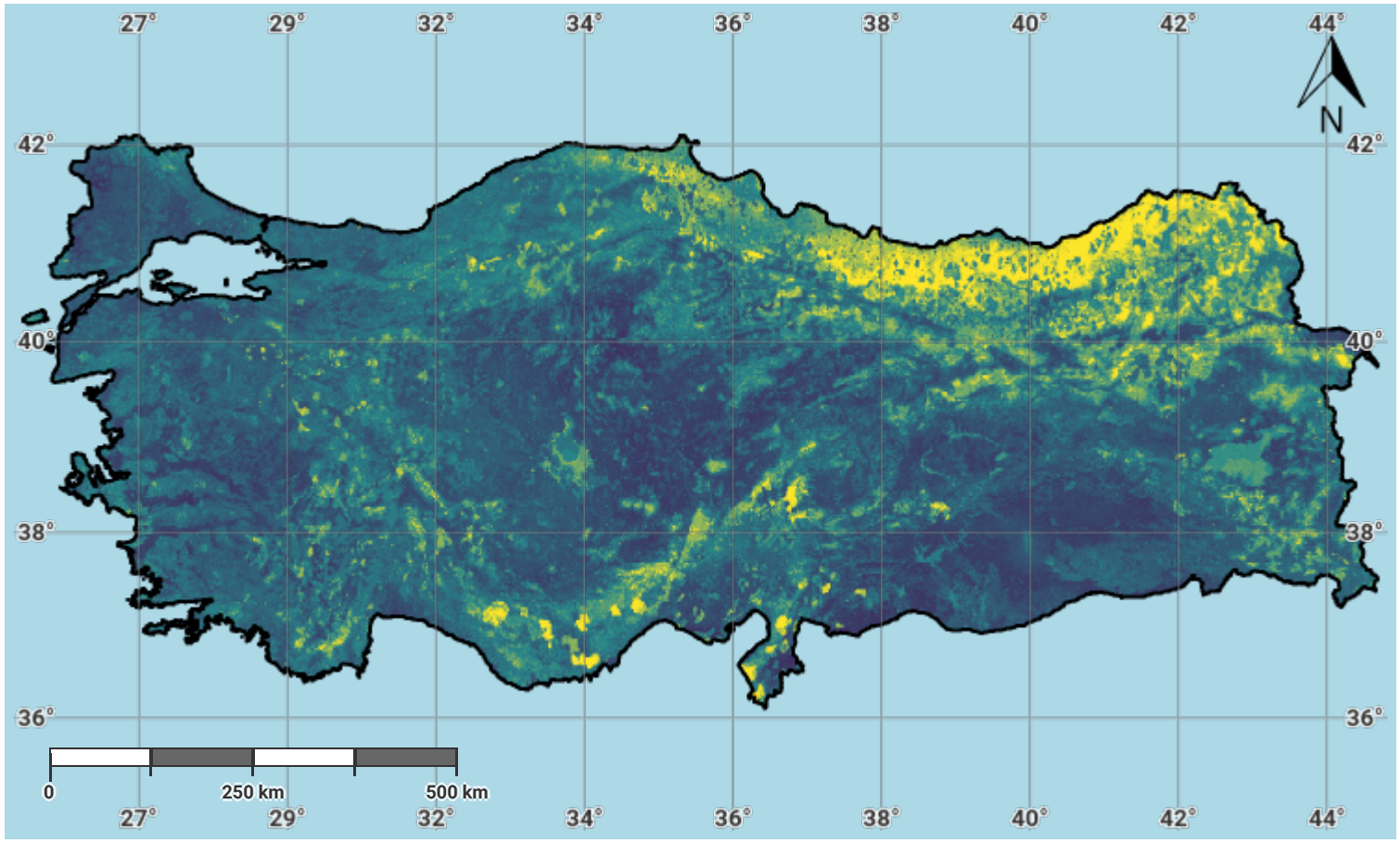
Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon (2012) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

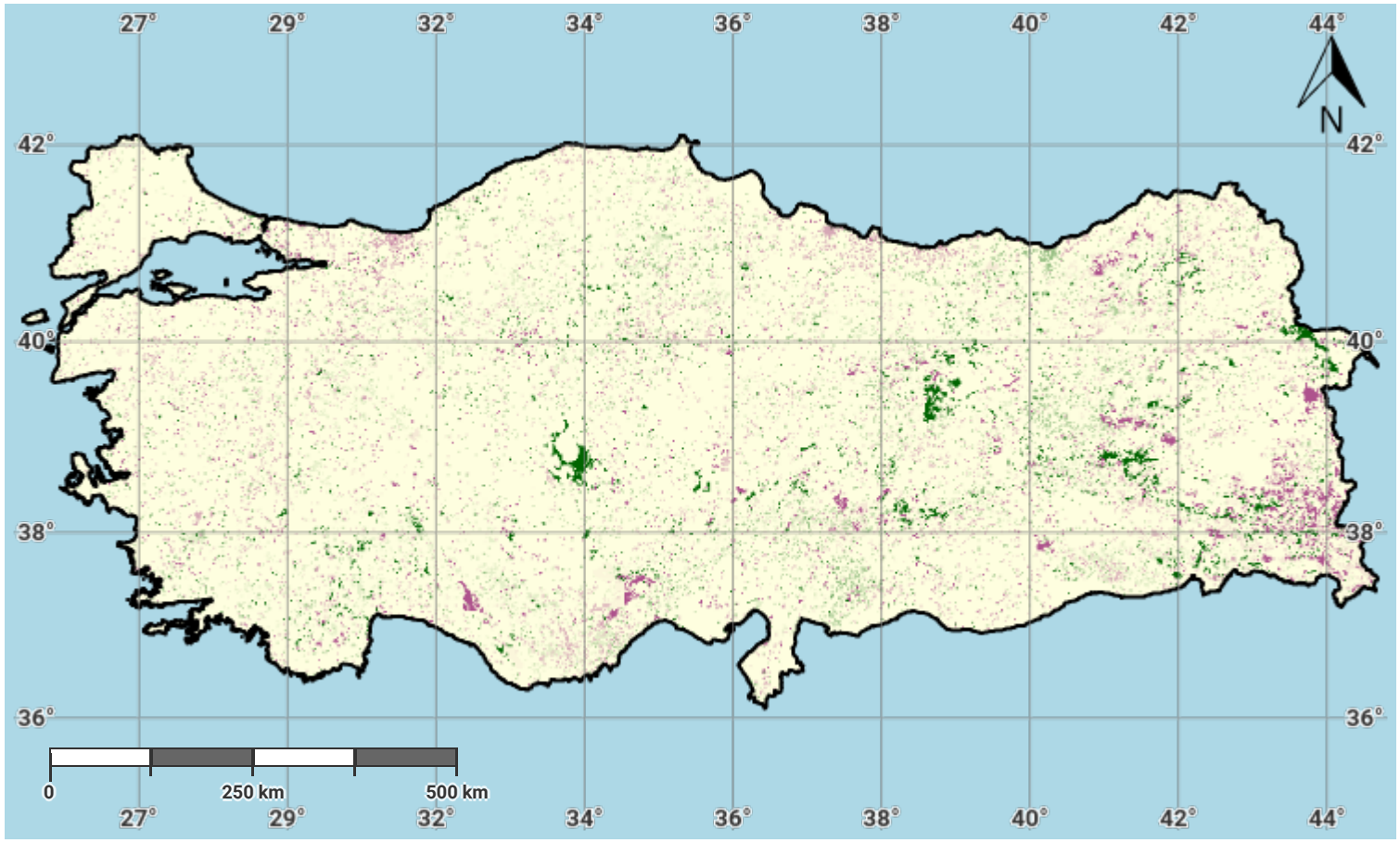
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon (2018) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -30.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 30.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

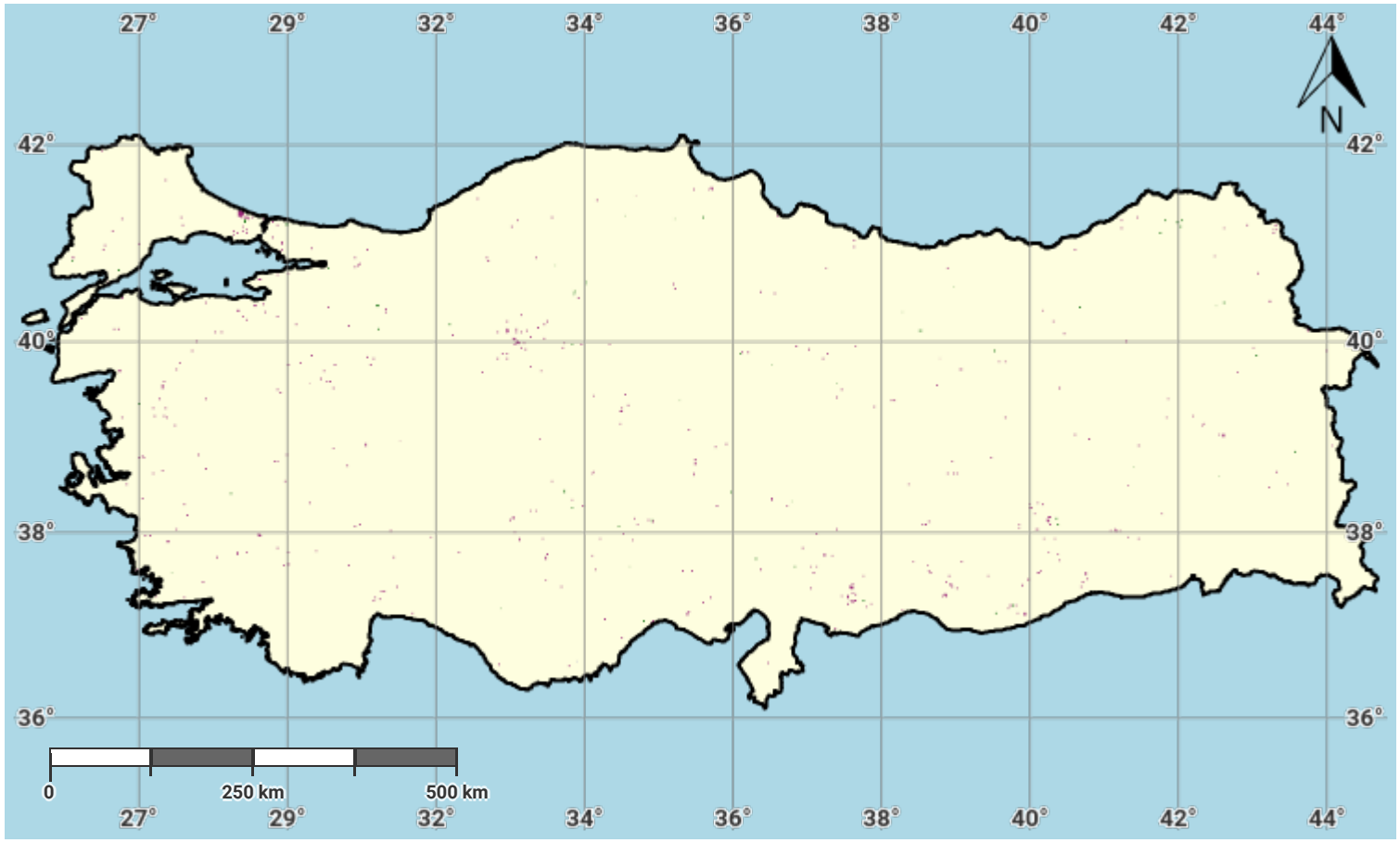
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Change (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- -12.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 12.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

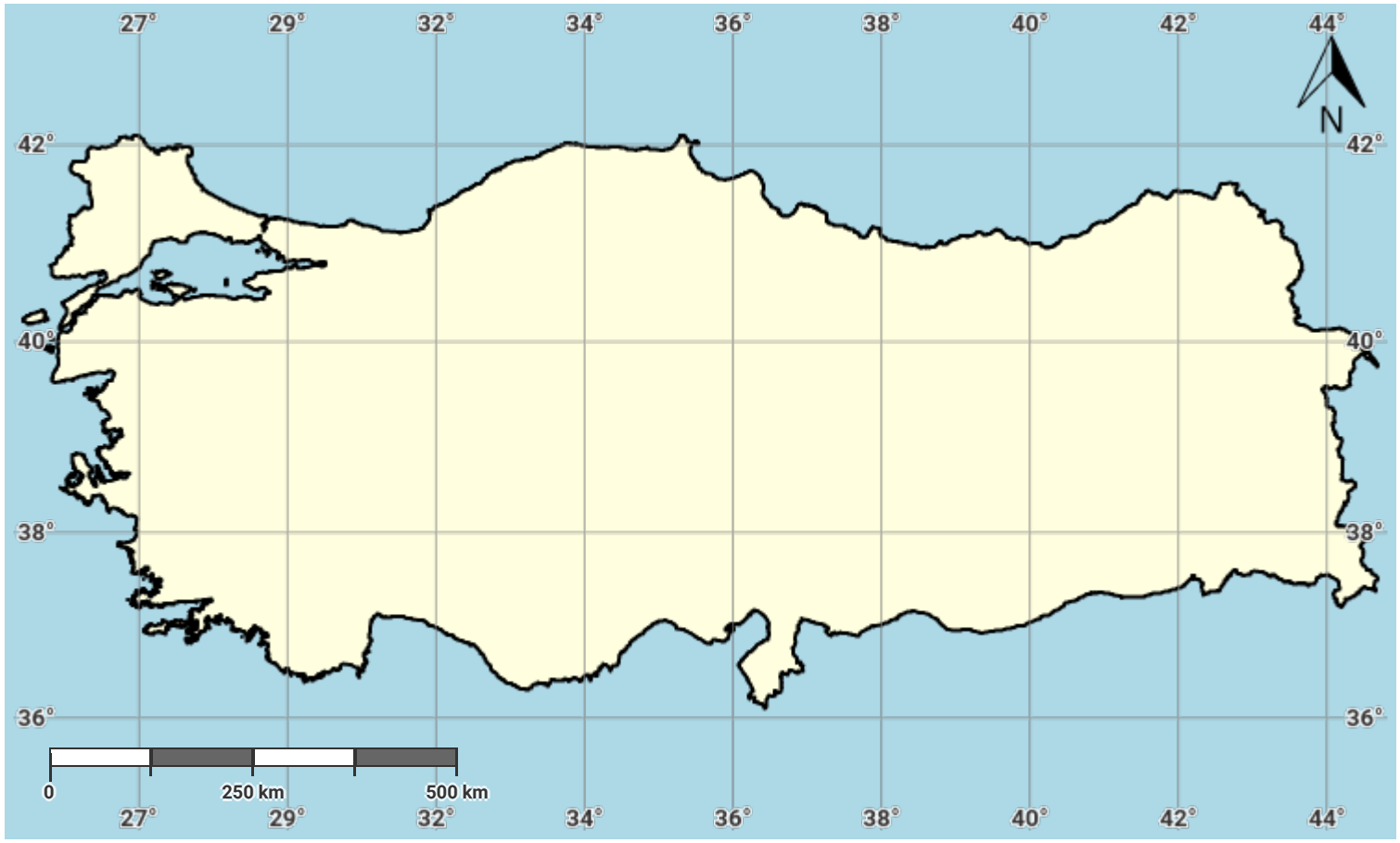
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Change (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

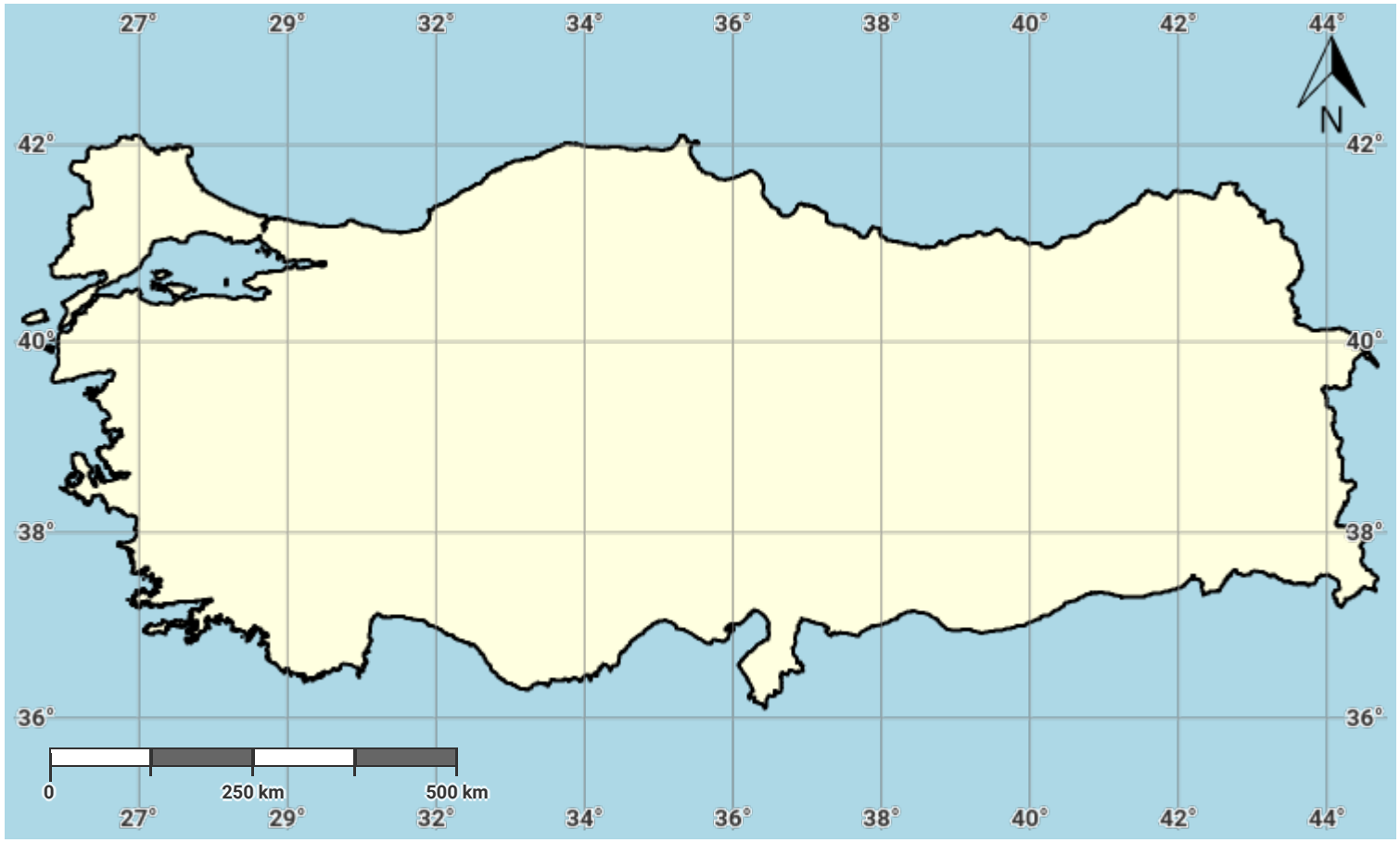
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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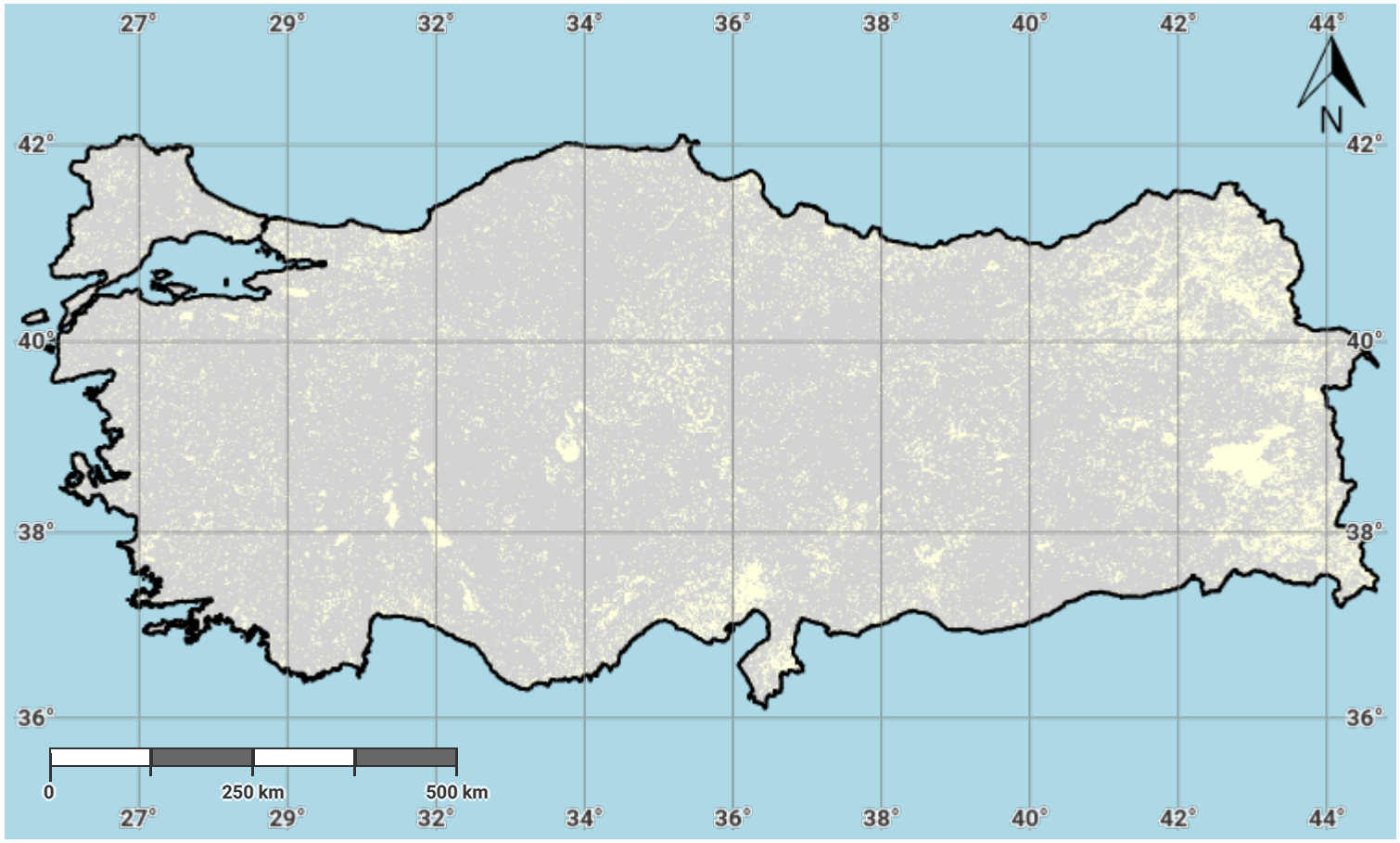
Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – 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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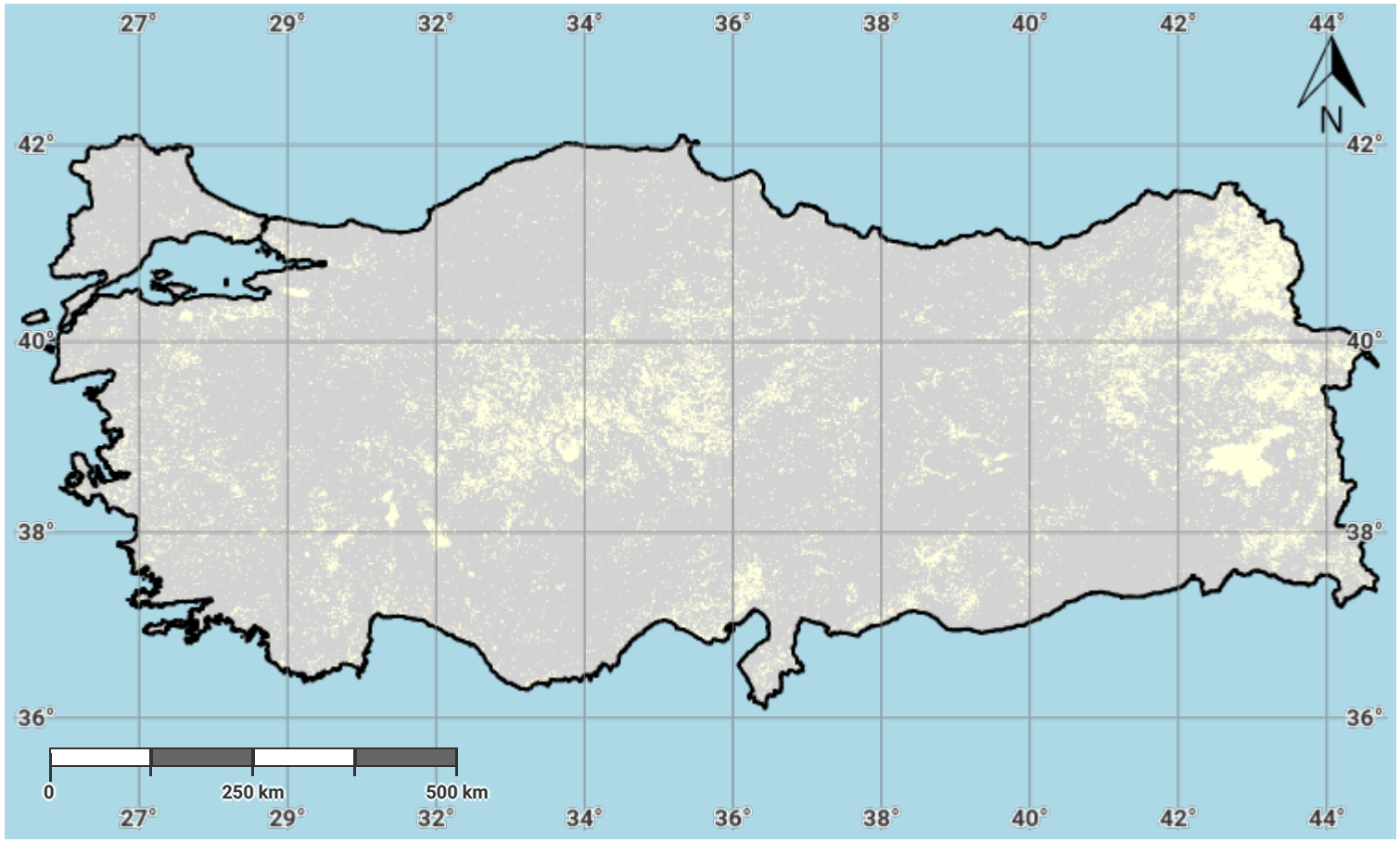
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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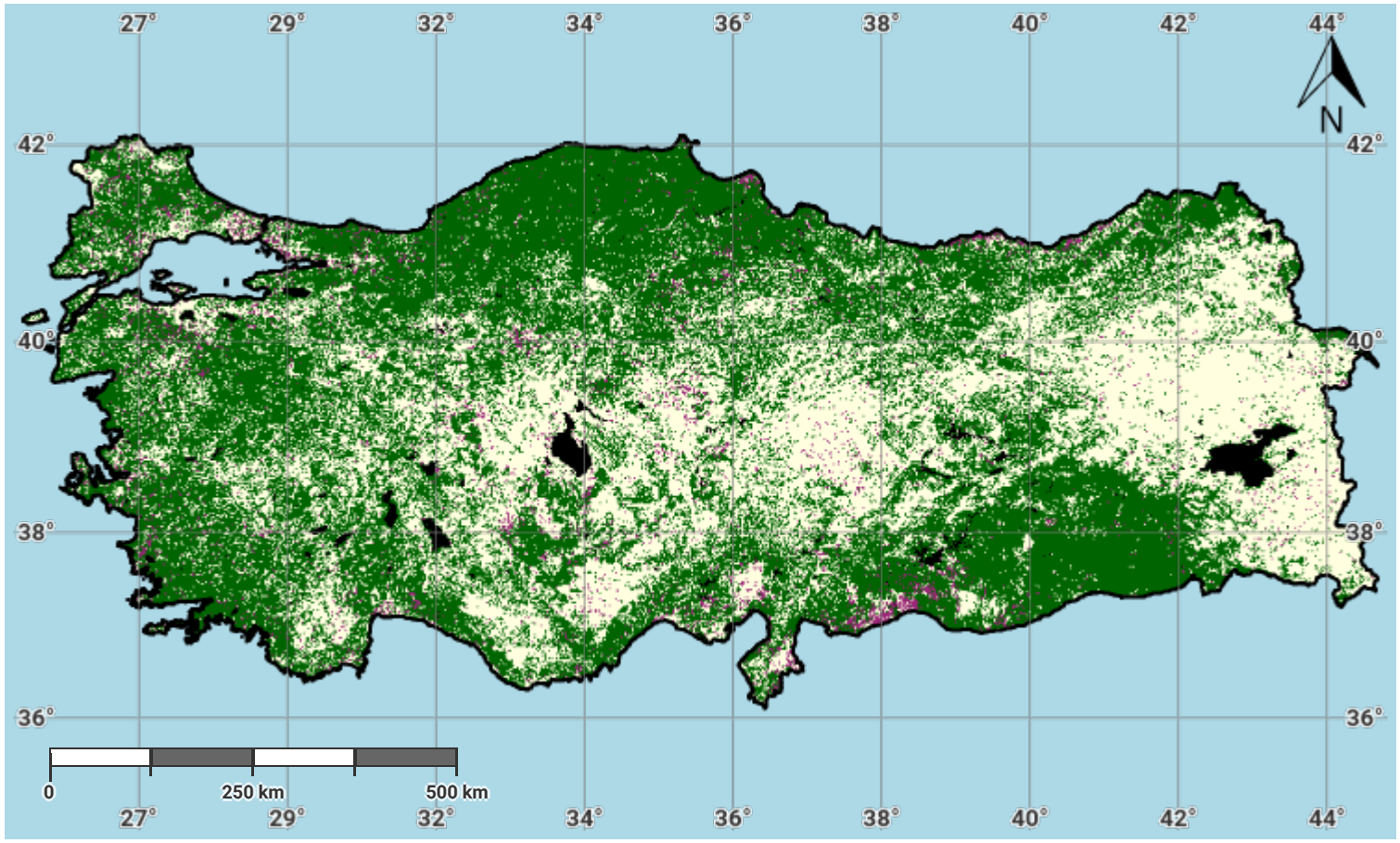
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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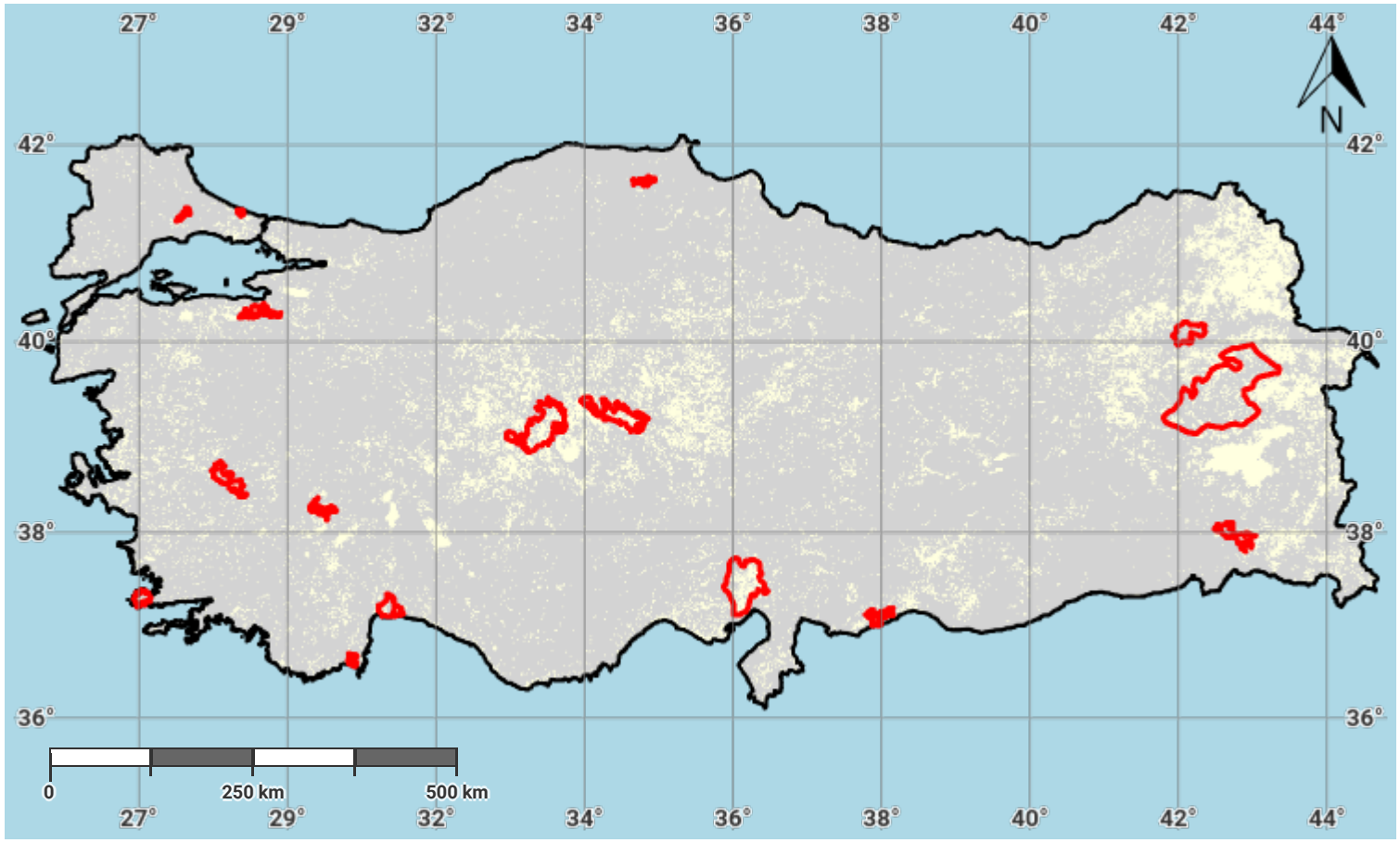
Source Data Credits

- 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

Türkiye – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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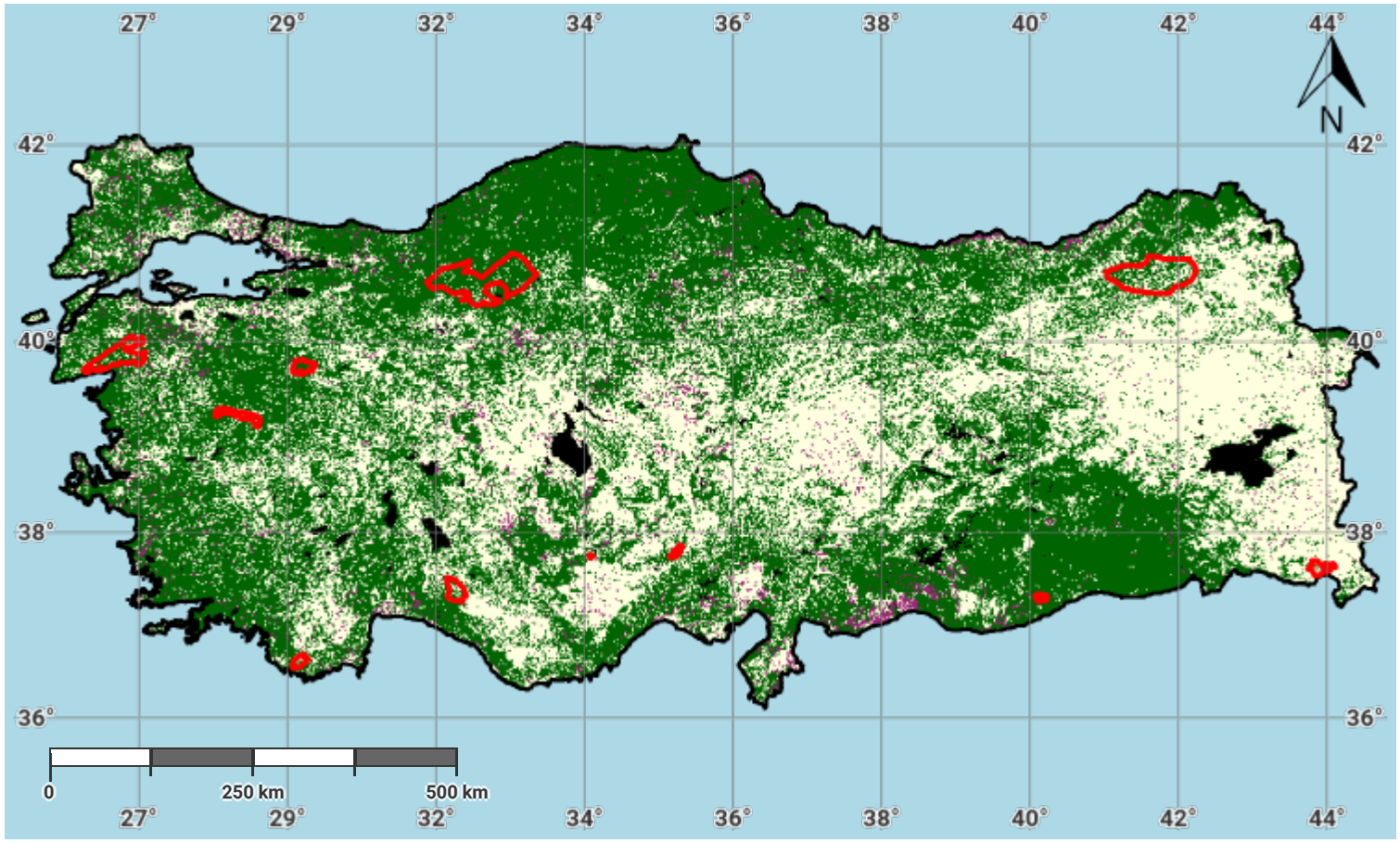
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Bright spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

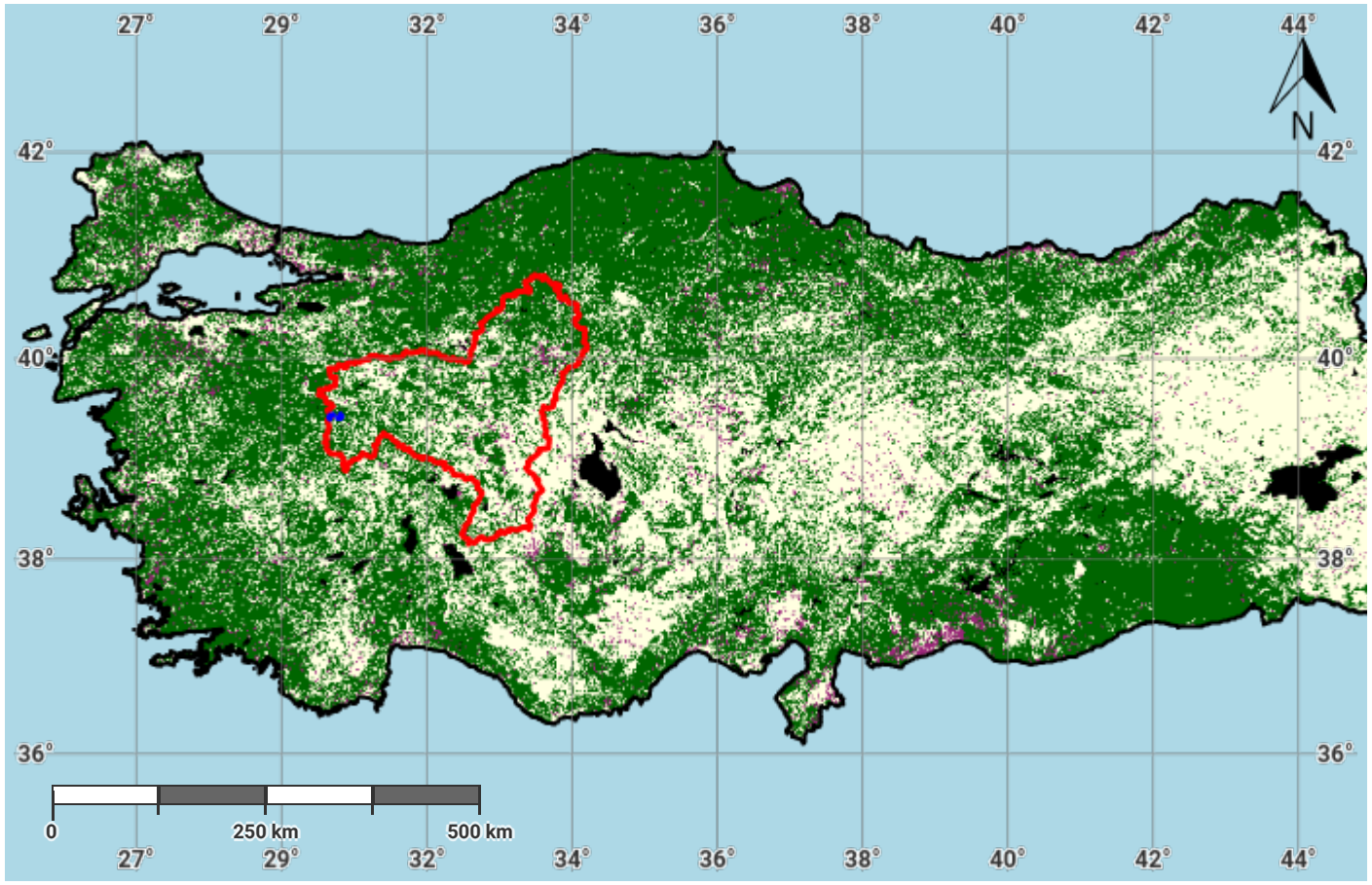
The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification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

Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on 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.
- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO1.VT.M1

Areas of voluntary targets and related implemented actions



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary
- Voluntary targets (MultiPolygon)
- Implemented actions (MultiPolygon)
- Implemented actions (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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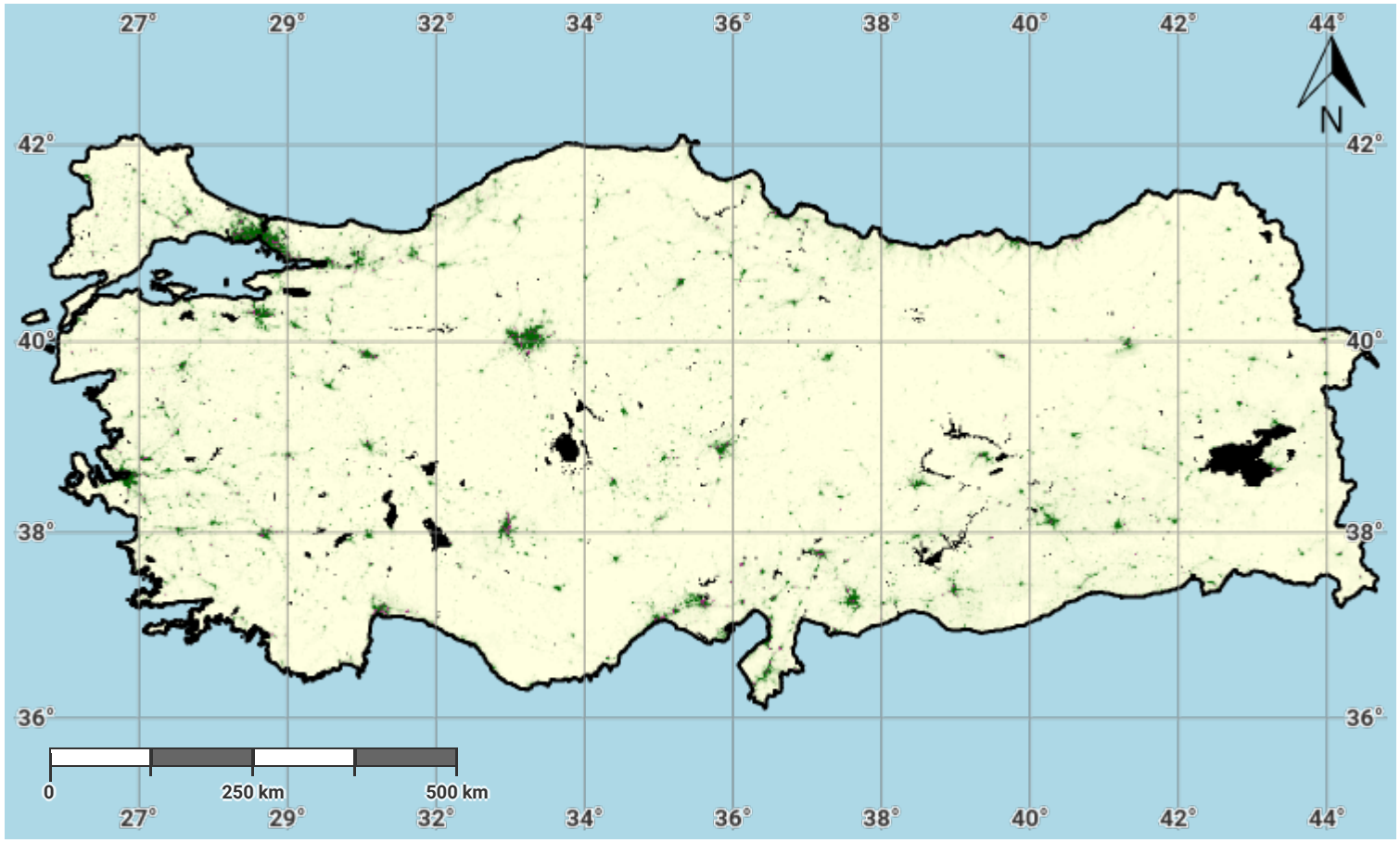
Source Data Credits

- Land Degradation data derived based on 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.
- The Voluntary targets data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.
- The Implemented actions data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of Türkiye.

Türkiye – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 990
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 990
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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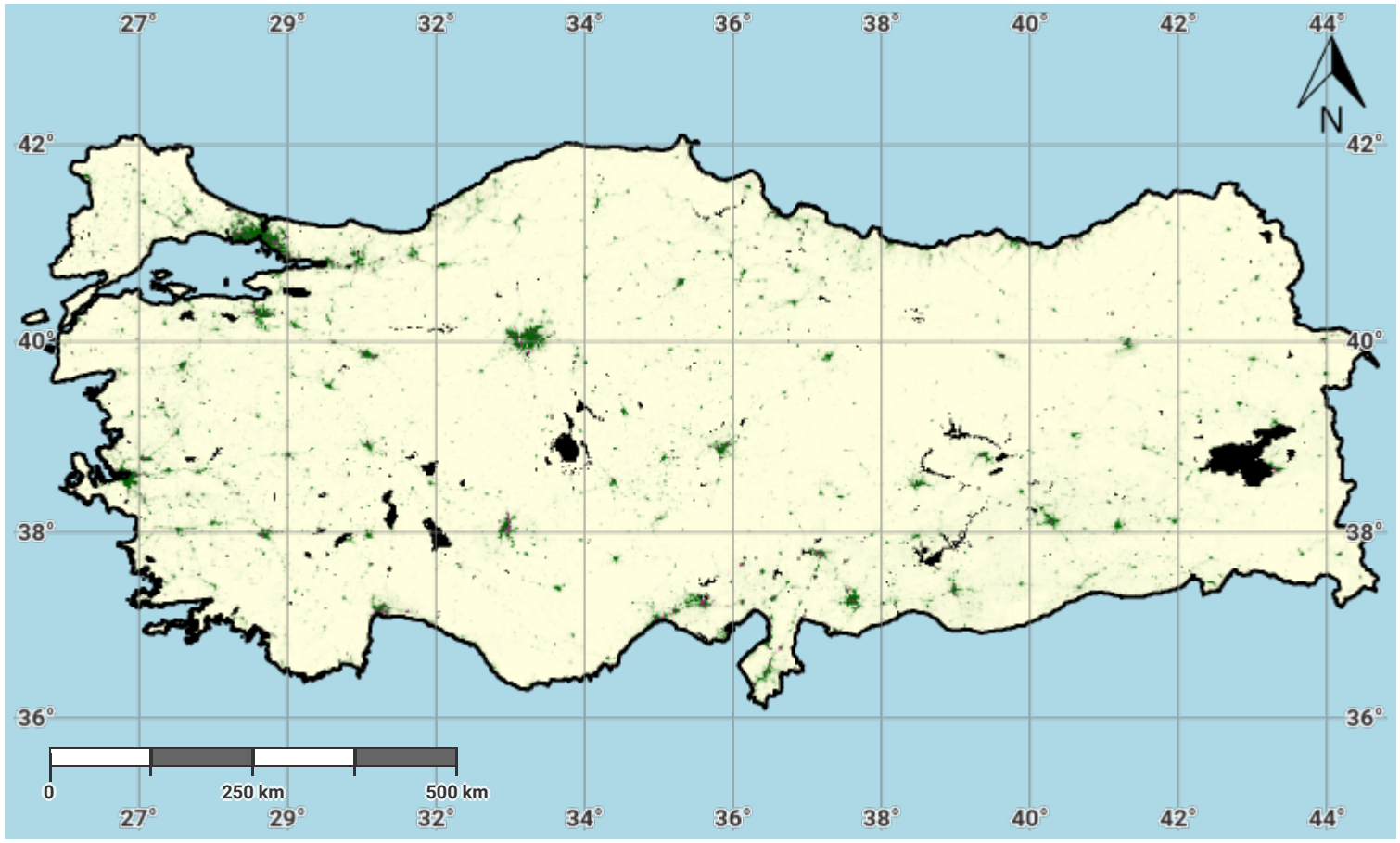
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 500
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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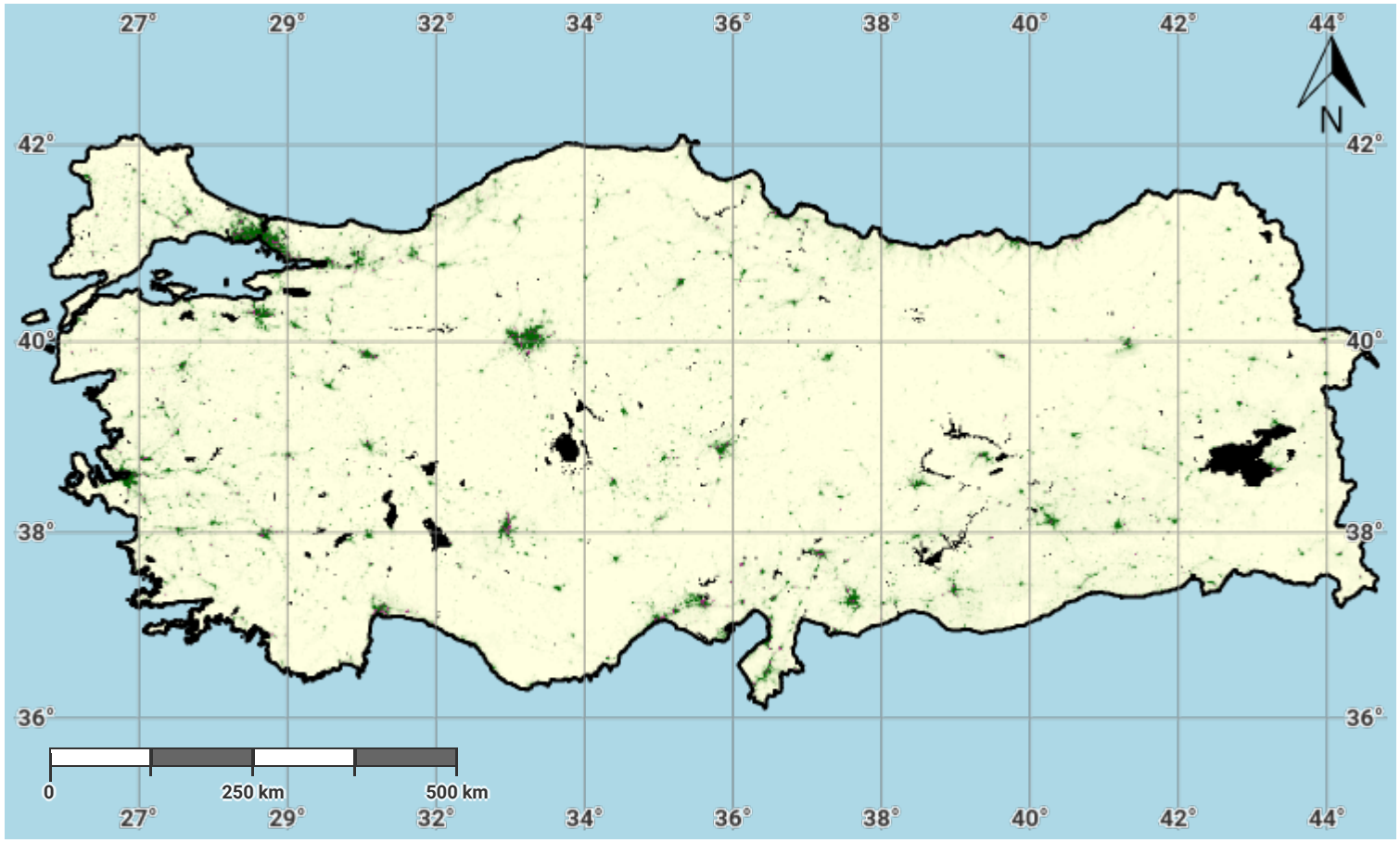
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 500
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 500
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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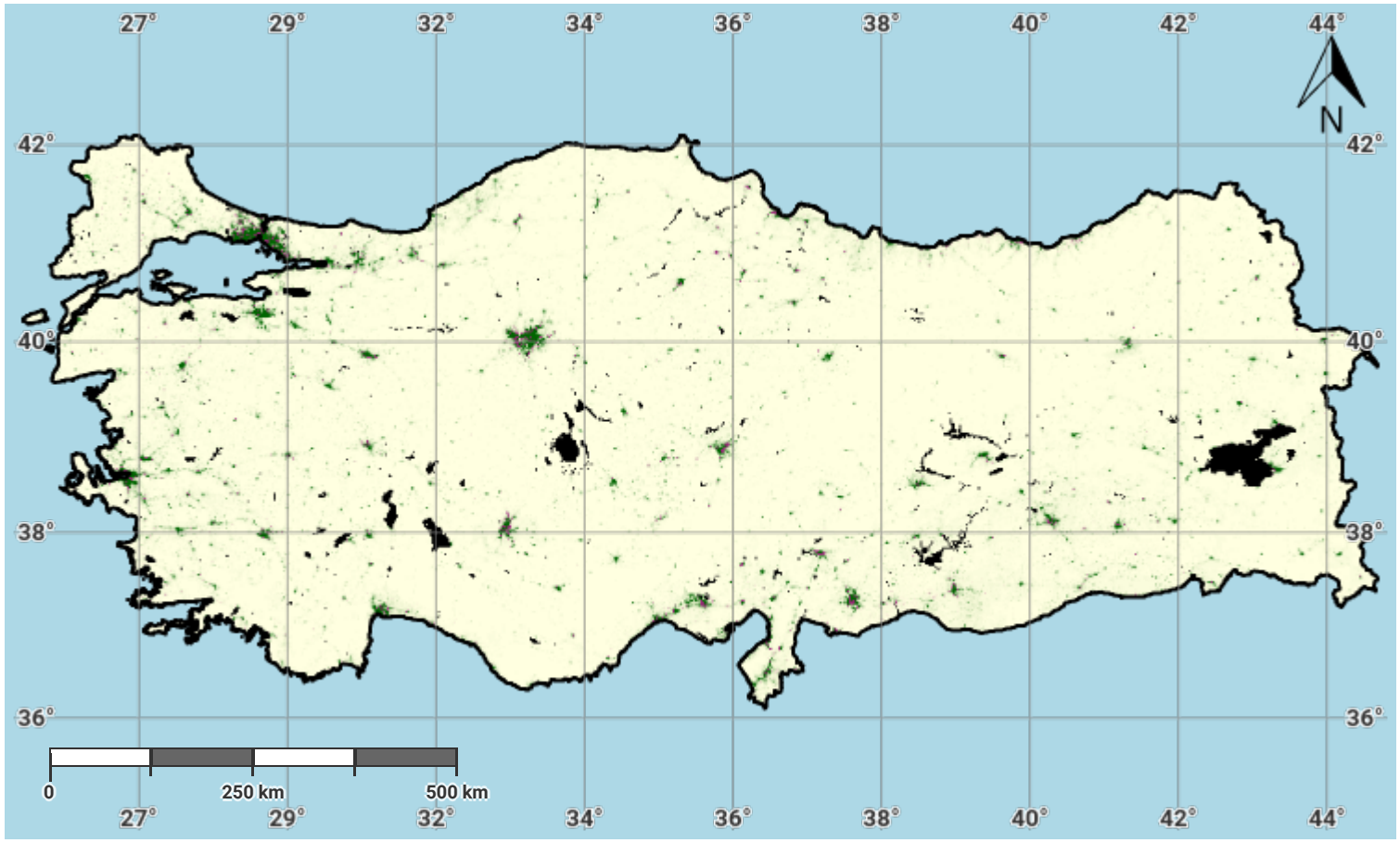
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1210
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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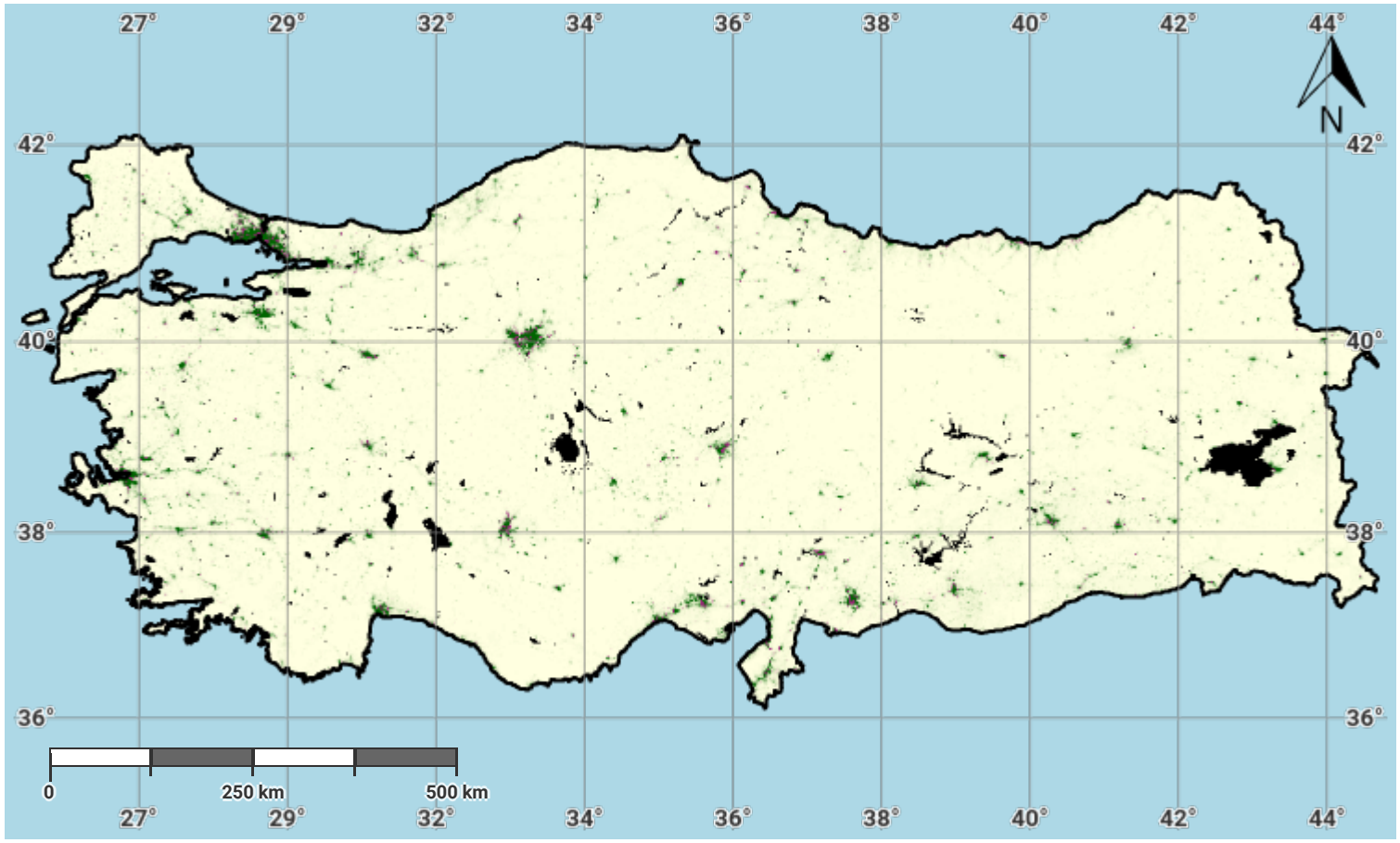
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 610
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 610
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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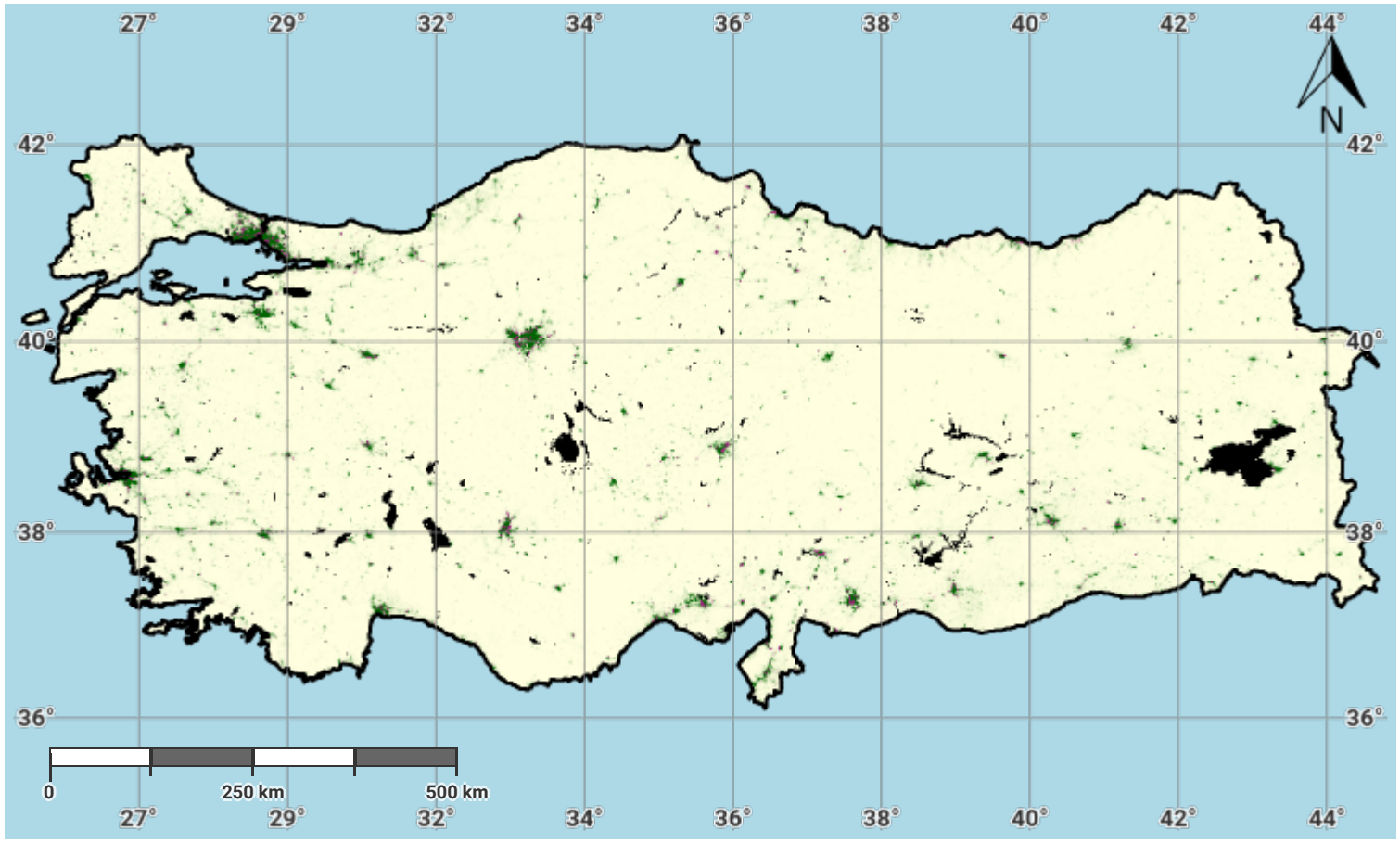
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 610
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 610
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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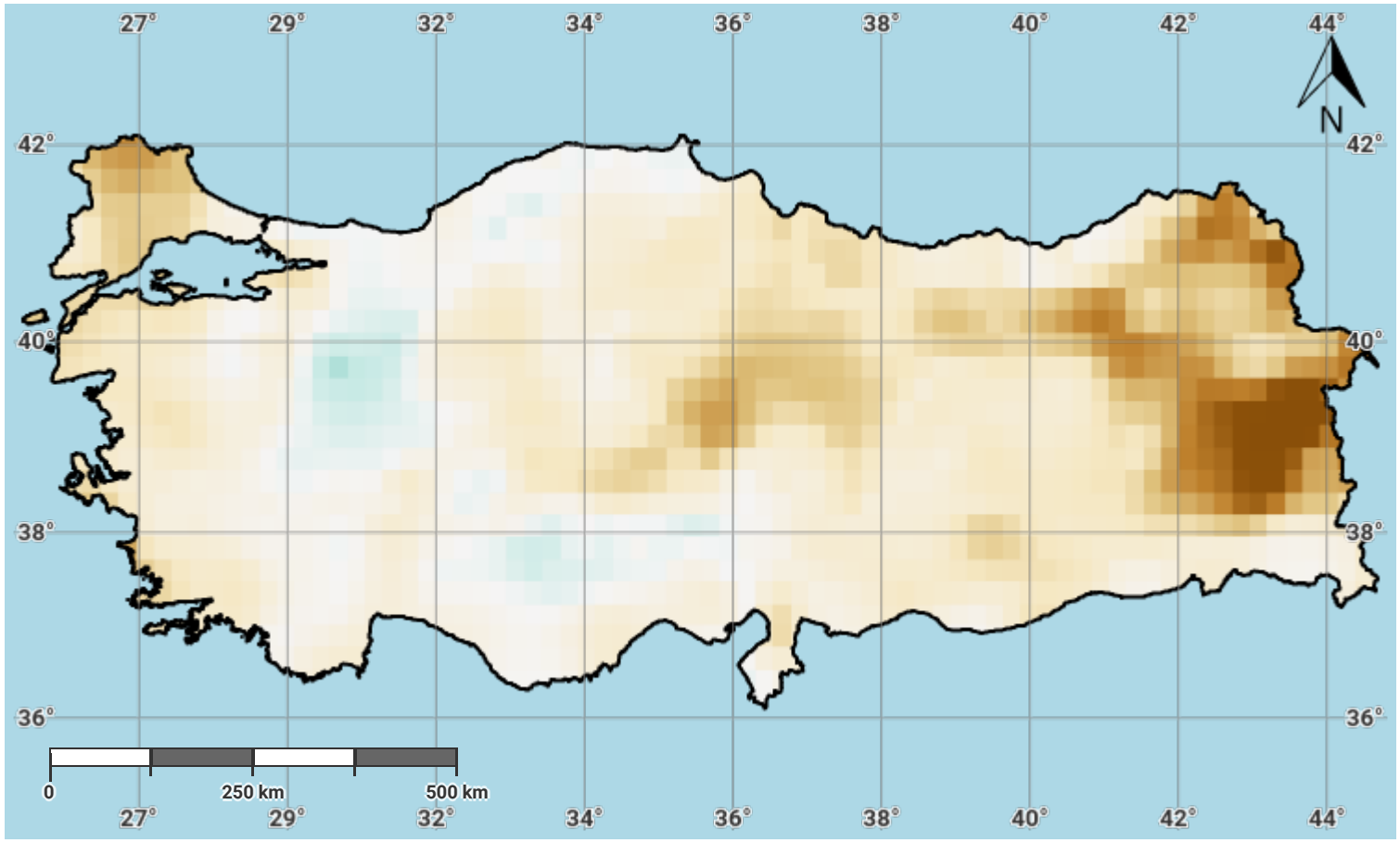
Source Data Credits

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

Türkiye – 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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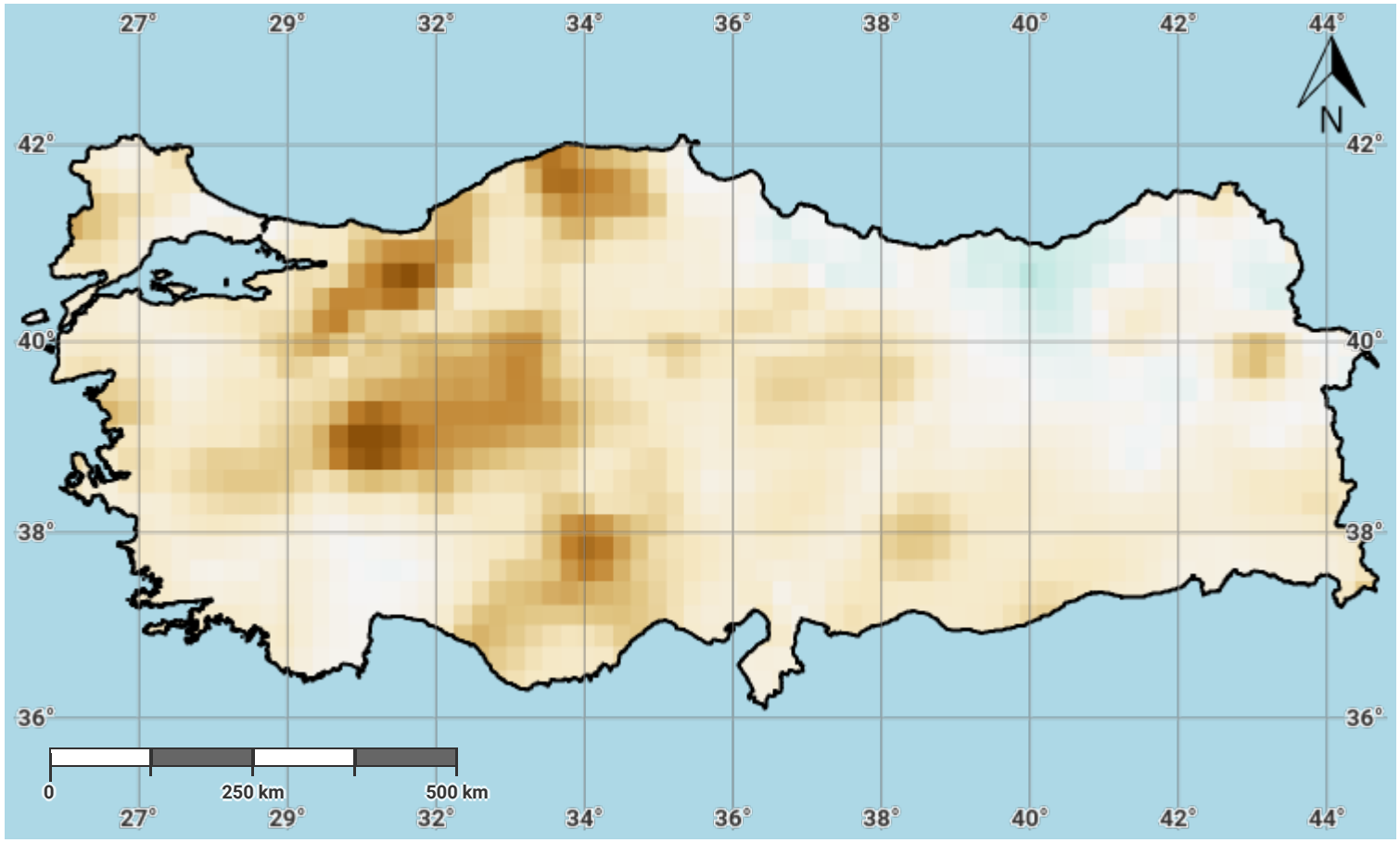
Source Data Credits

- 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

Türkiye – 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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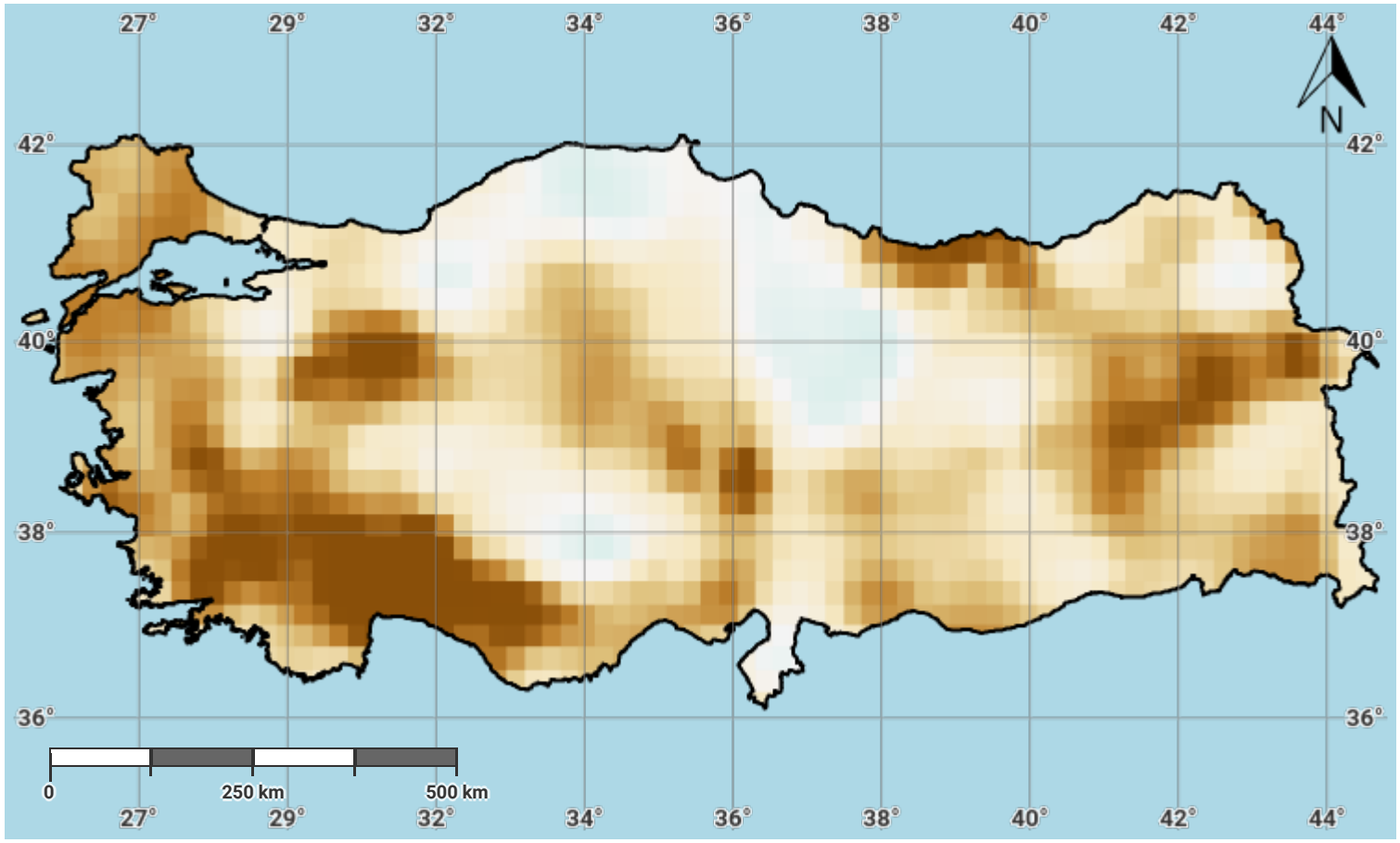
Türkiye – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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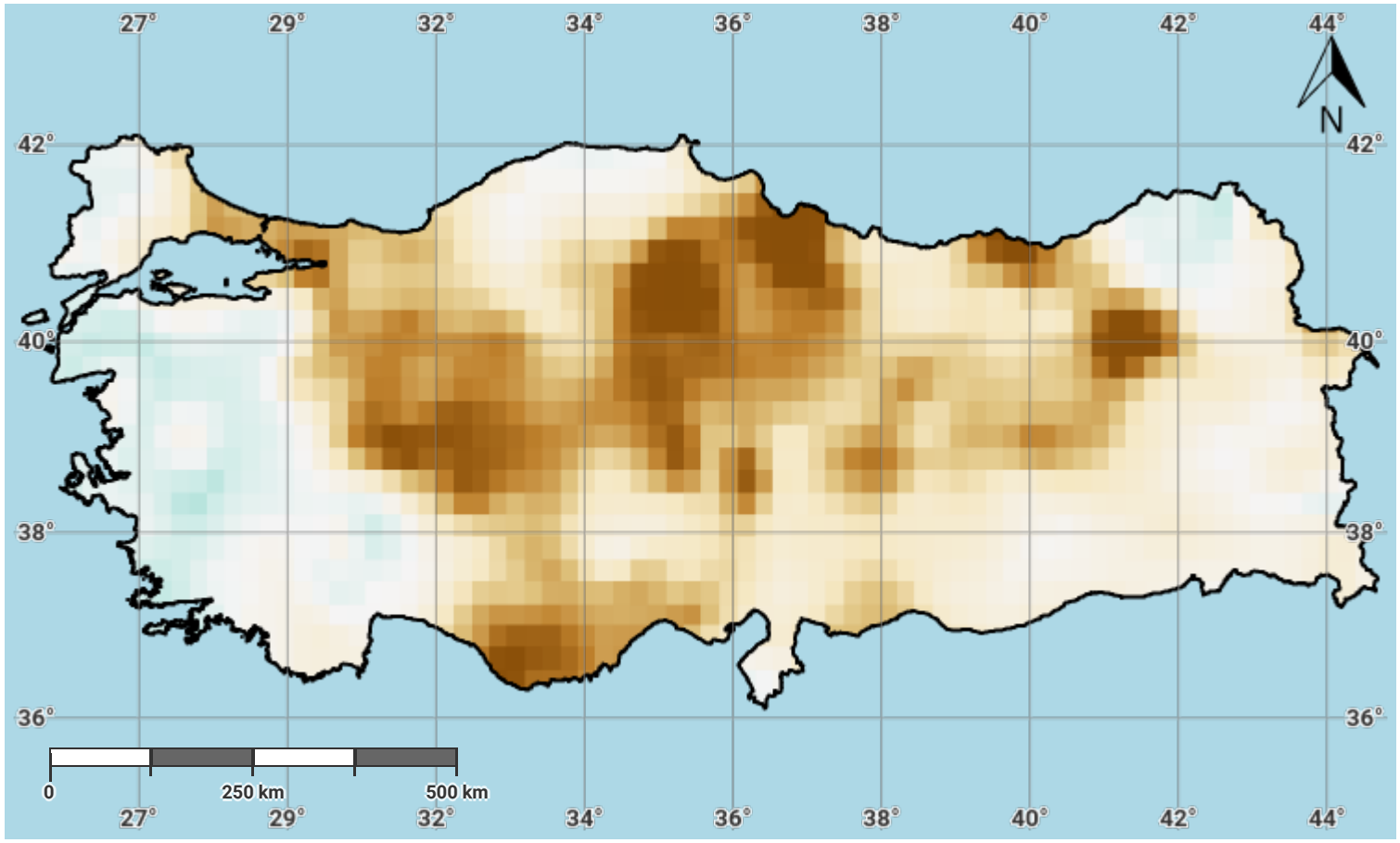
Türkiye – SO3-1.M4

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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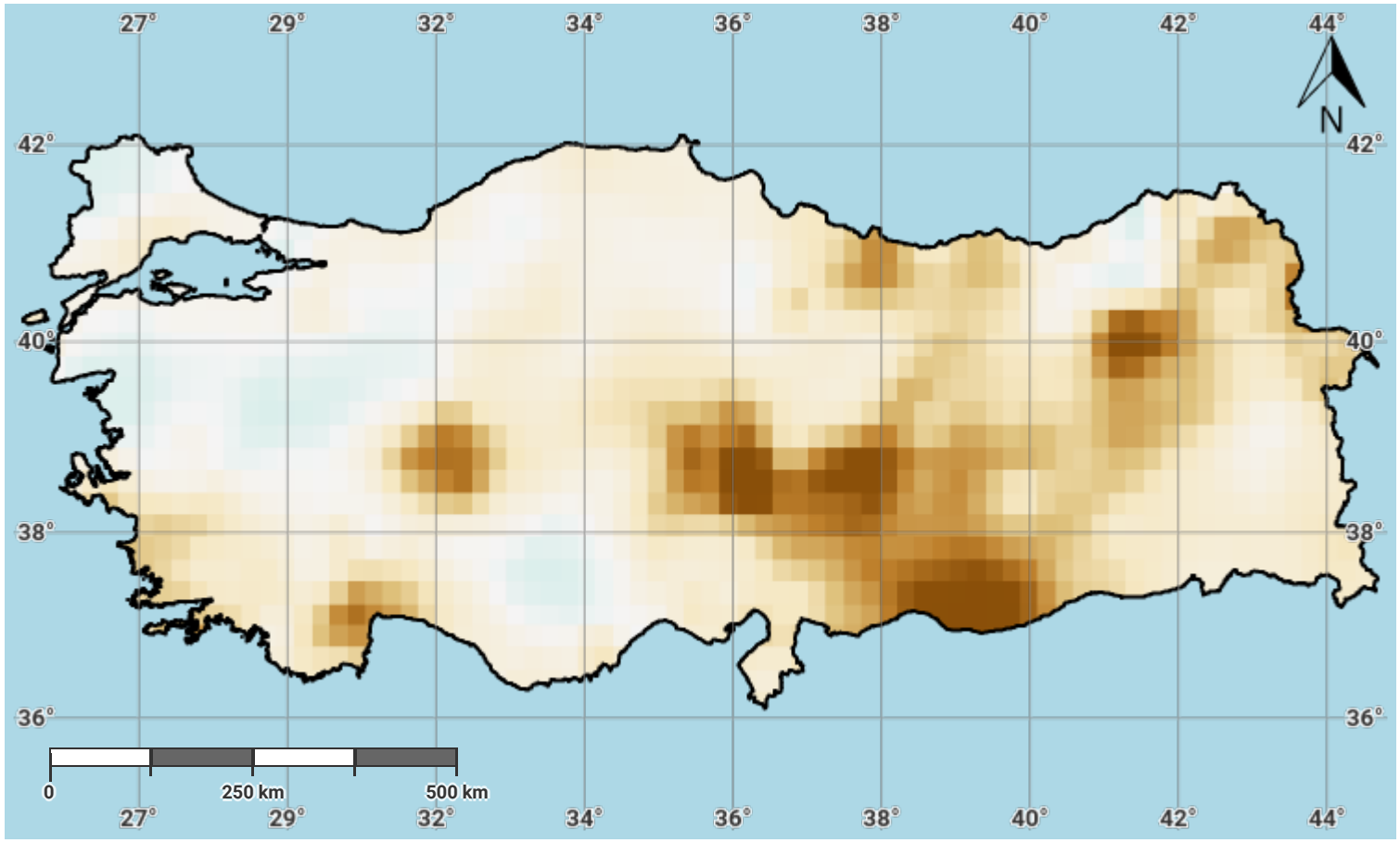
Türkiye – SO3-1.M5

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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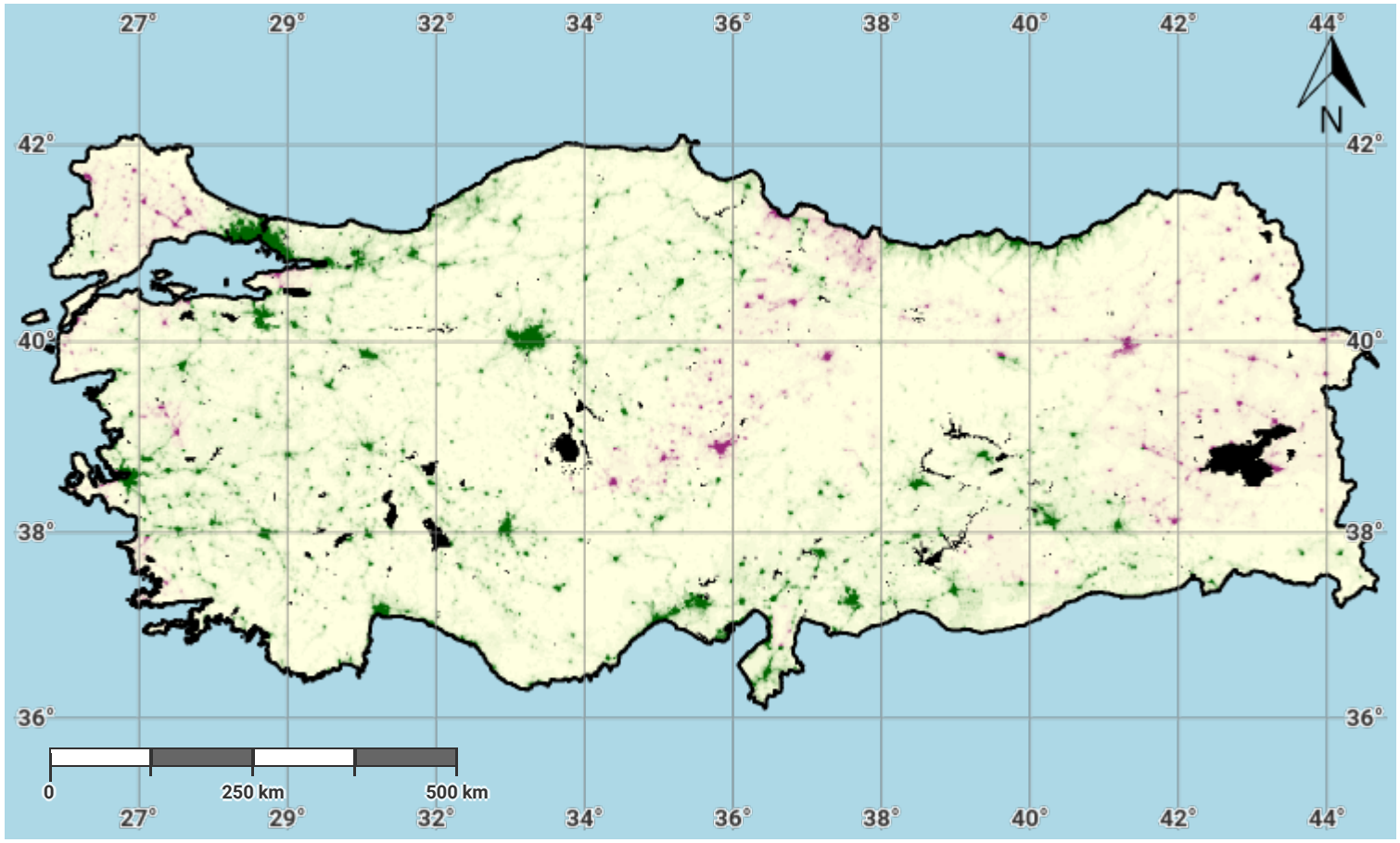
Türkiye – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 560
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 560
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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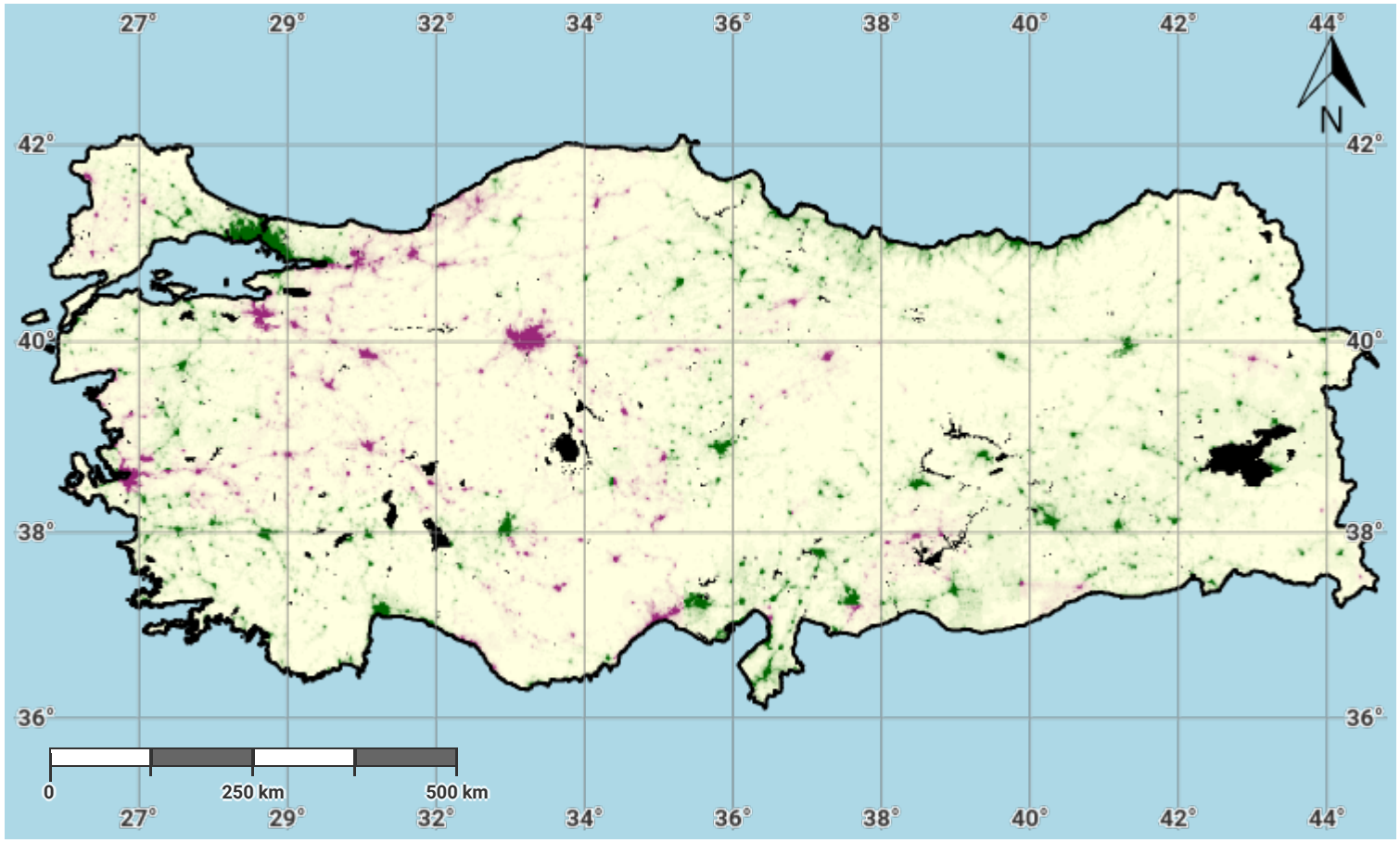
Türkiye – SO3-2.M2

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)

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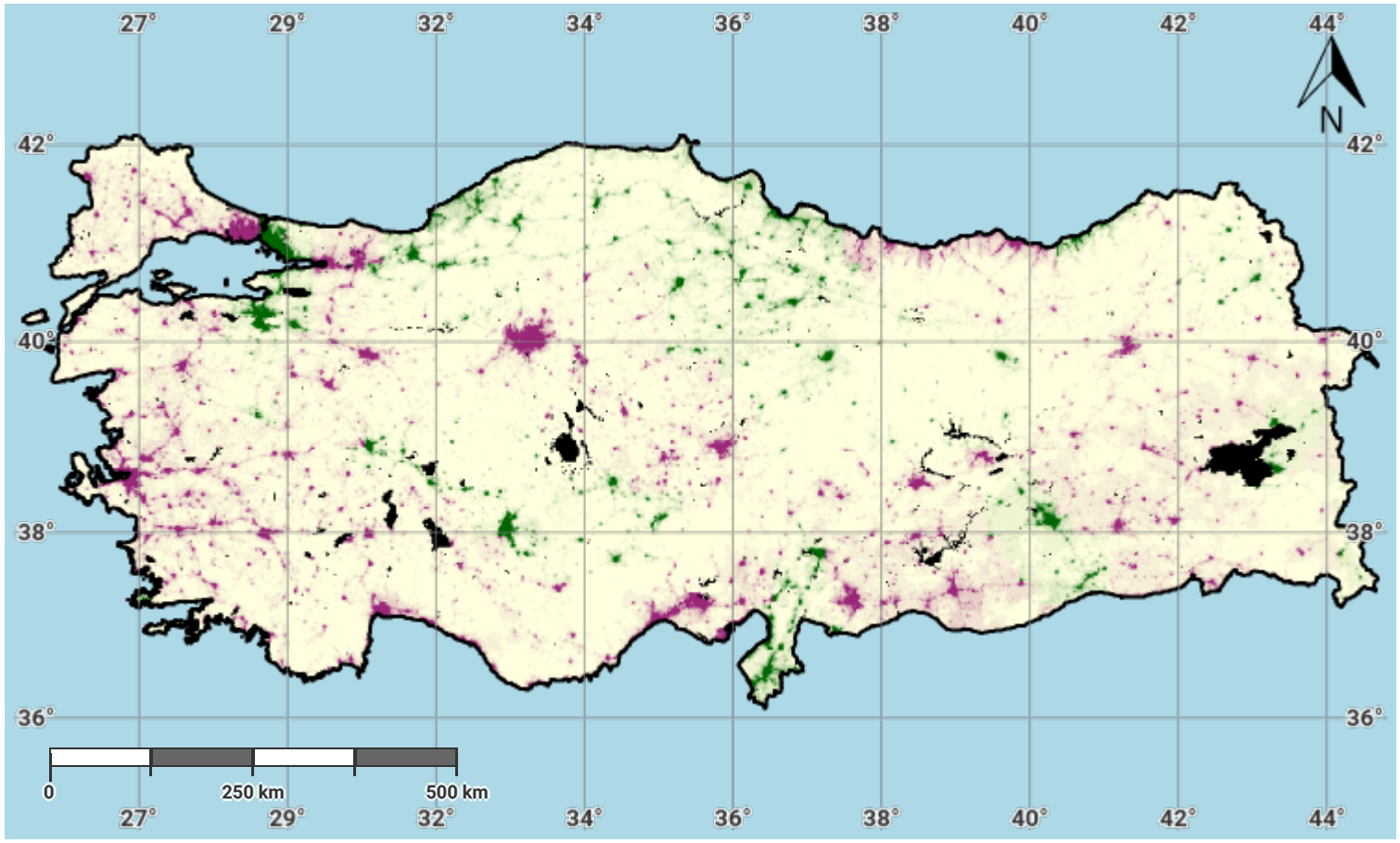
Türkiye – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 320
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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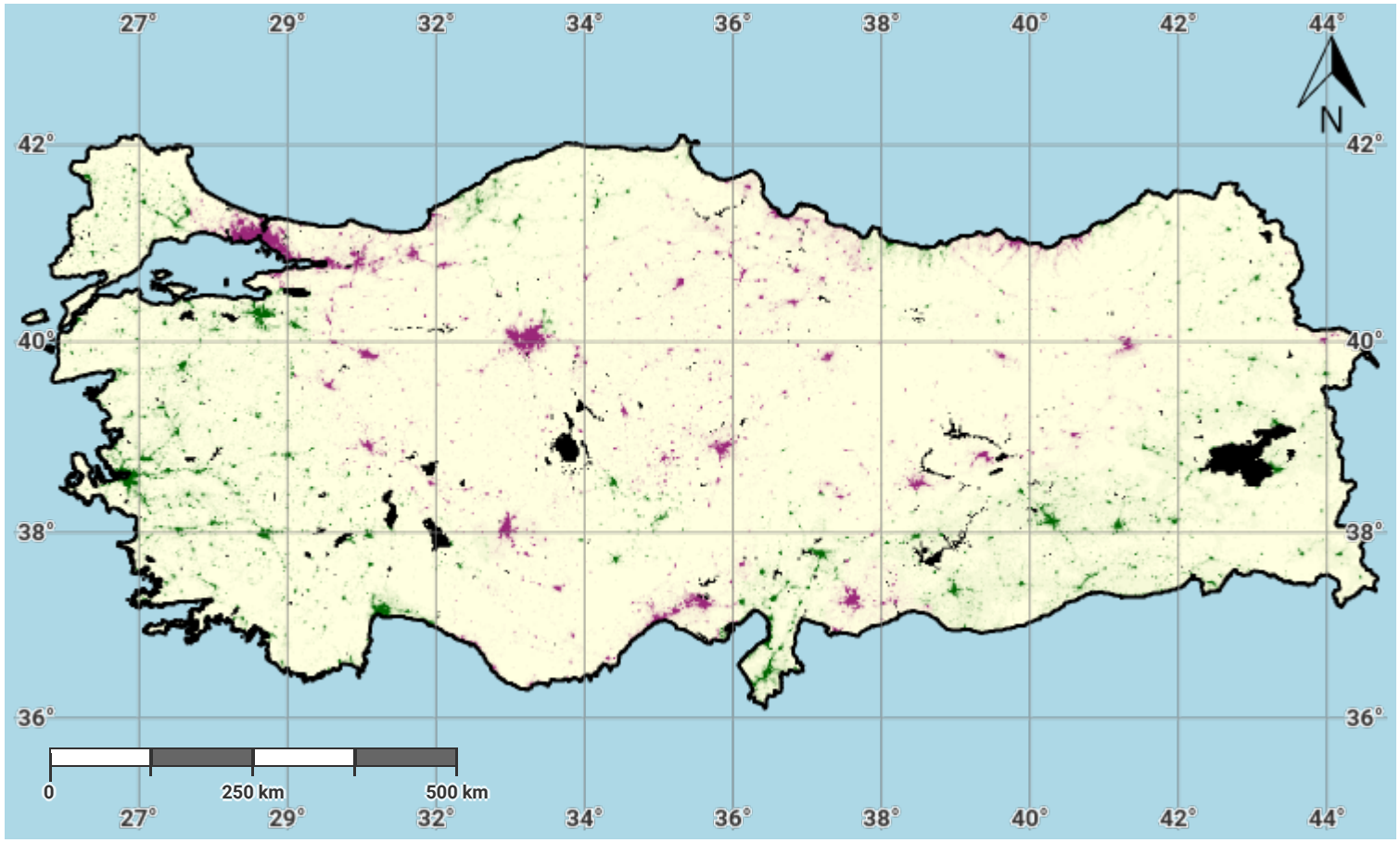
Türkiye – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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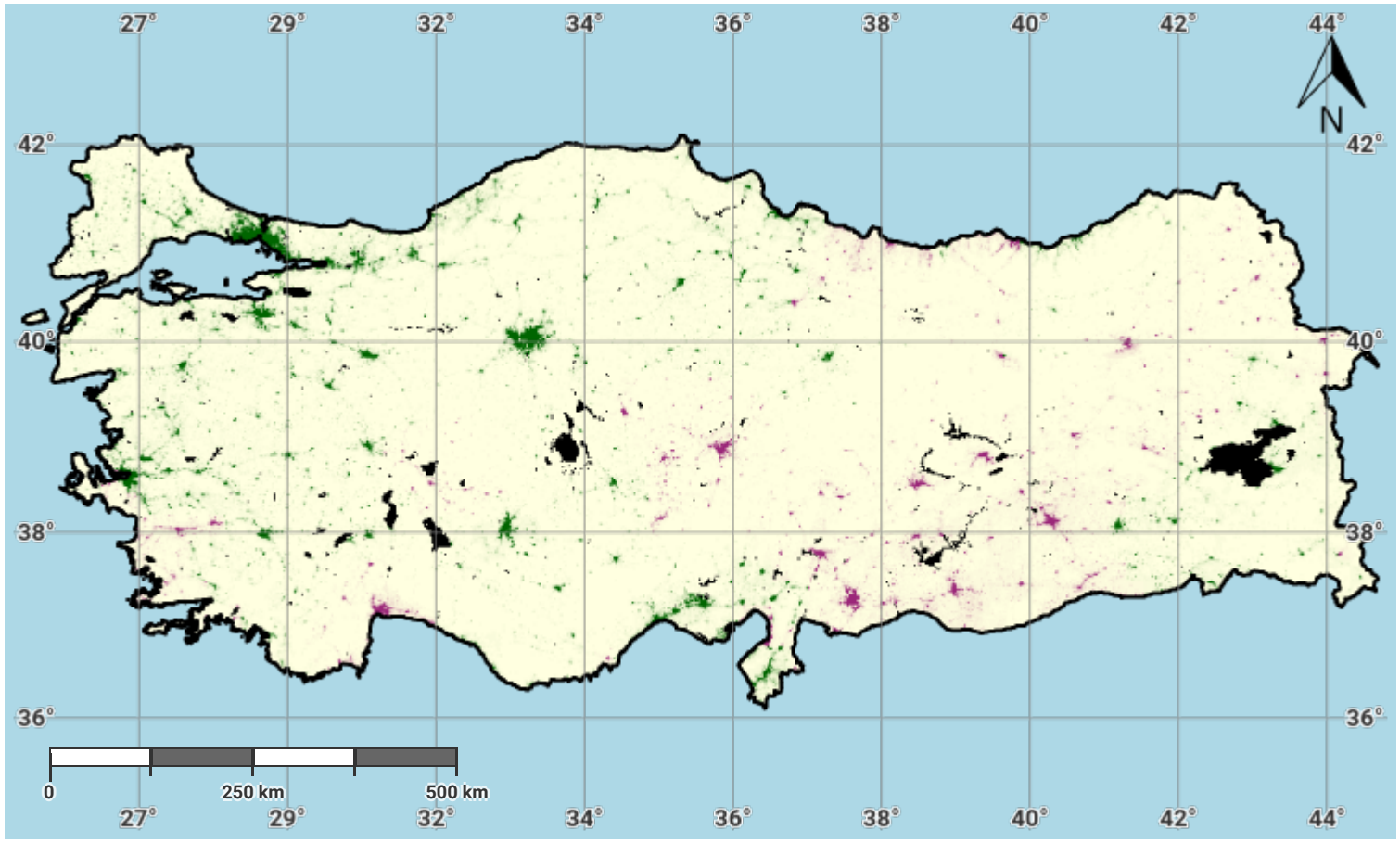
Türkiye – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 910
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 910
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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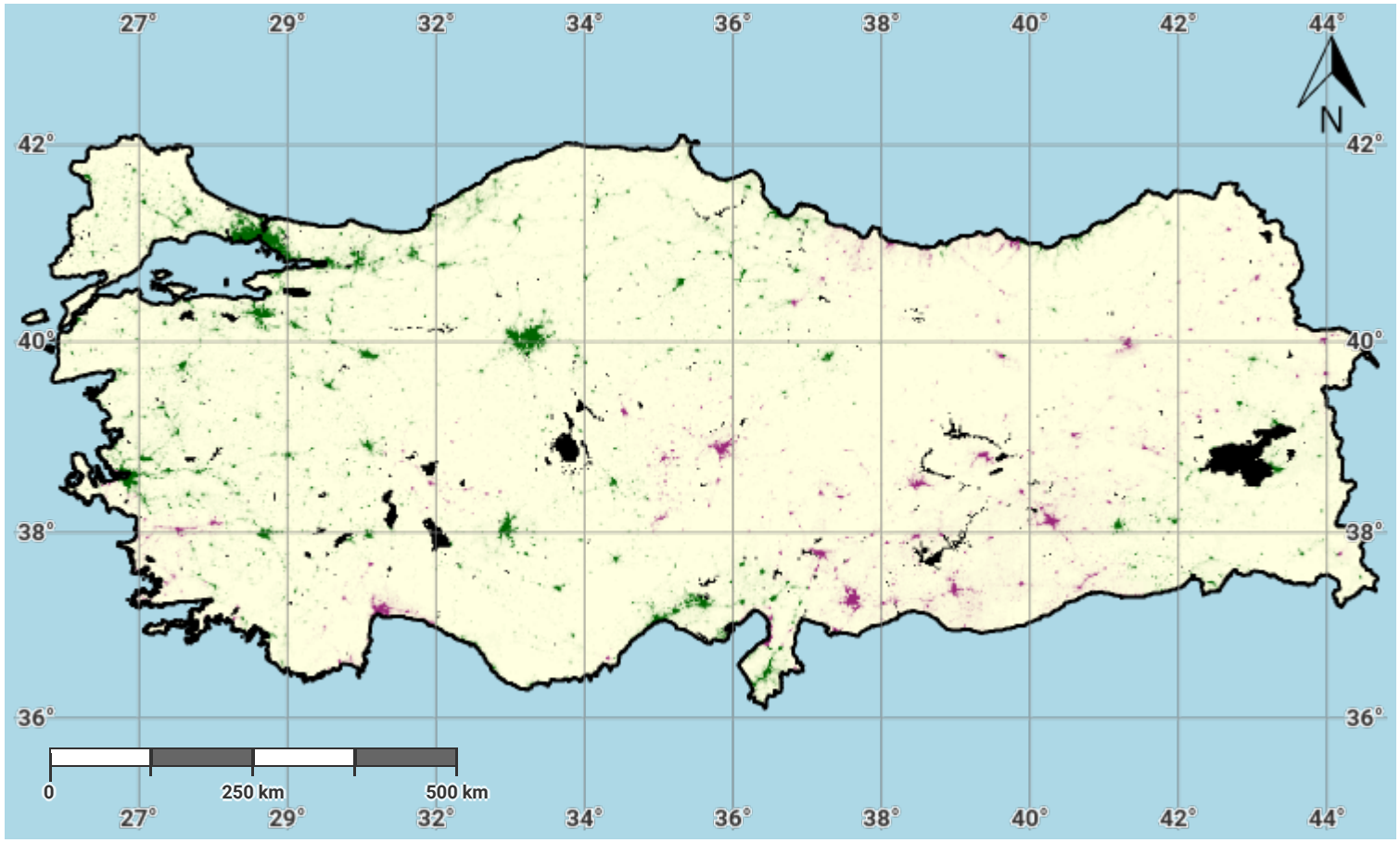
Türkiye – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 460
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 460
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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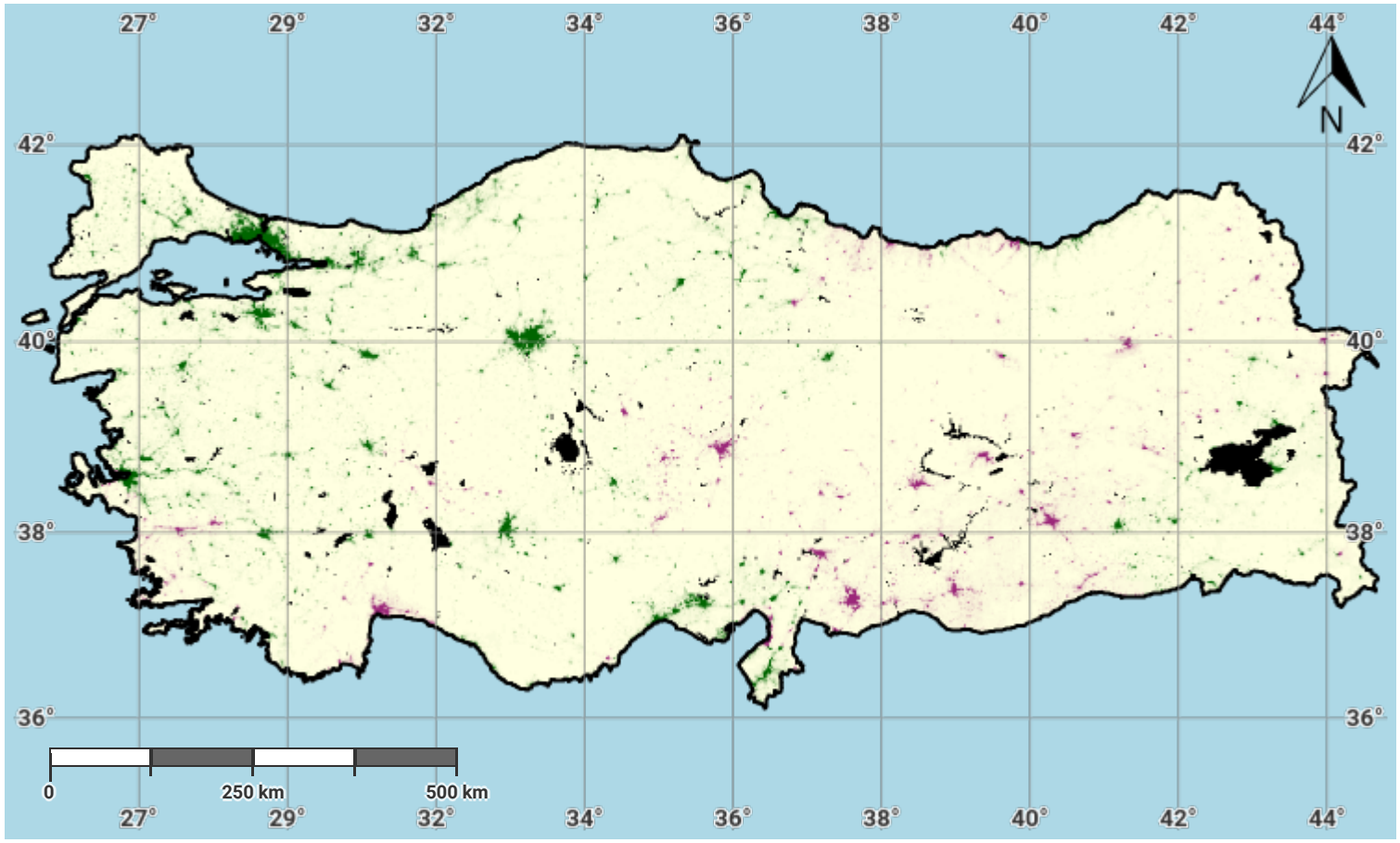
Türkiye – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 460
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 460
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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