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

Report from Uzbekistan

14 September 2023

Contents

I. Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period
J. Land productivity degradation in the baseline period
K. Land productivity degradation in the reporting period
L. Soil organic carbon stock in the initial year of the baseline period
M. Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year
N. Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year
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. Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
W. Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
X. Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)
Y. Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
Z. Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AA. Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)
AB. Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period
AC. Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period
AD. Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period
AE. Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period
AF. Drought hazard in the reporting period
AG. Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period
AH. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period
AI. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period
AJ. Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period
AK. Drought exposure in the reporting period
AL. Female drought exposure in the reporting period
AM. 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
2 001	428 797	20 097	448 894	
2 005	434 766	14 128	448 894	
2 010	438 048	10 846	448 894	
2 015	439 972	8 922	448 894	
2 019	437 141	11 753	448 894	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Other Shrub end semi shrub covered area
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Croplands

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	712	90 440	92 565	677	798	243 053	20 649	
2001	681	90 780	92 103	677	1 053	243 504	20 097	
2002	689	91 038	92 079	677	1 352	243 582	19 478	
2003	701	91 384	91 812	677	1 635	247 959	14 727	
2004	713	92 481	91 661	677	1 926	246 961	14 477	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2005	708	92 684	91 365	677	2 119	247 213	14 128	
2006	704	92 783	91 185	677	2 291	247 500	13 754	
2007	688	92 890	90 993	677	2 469	248 396	12 781	
2008	667	92 977	90 873	677	2 609	248 672	12 419	
2009	667	93 095	90 736	677	2 734	251 882	9 104	
2010	650	93 185	90 624	677	2 846	250 065	10 847	
2011	645	93 211	90 525	677	2 967	251 135	9 734	
2012	646	93 252	90 438	677	3 109	251 675	9 097	
2013	644	93 332	90 216	676	3 352	251 602	9 073	
2014	635	93 327	90 000	675	3 652	251 556	9 049	
2015	635	93 325	89 881	675	3 776	251 681	8 922	
2016	699	93 572	89 539	674	3 776	251 364	9 271	
2017	720	93 557	89 266	674	4 051	251 380	9 248	
2018	809	94 521	89 279	674	4 164	250 309	9 138	
2019	946	94 634	89 212	674	4 343	247 332	11 754	
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)	558	83	55	0	1	4	11	712
Grasslands (km²)	36	89 065	843	0	289	142	63	90 438
Croplands (km²)	16	1 068	88 676	0	2 658	132	15	92 565
Wetlands (km²)	2	0	0	675	0	0	0	677
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	798	0	0	798
Other Lands (km²)	4	3 040	292	0	30	239 568	119	243 053
Water bodies (km²)	18	68	14	0	0	11 834	8 714	20 648
Total	634	93 324	89 880	675	3 776	251 680	8 922	

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)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	633	1	0	0	0	0	0	634
Grasslands (km²)	182	92 619	386	0	88	35	15	93 325
Croplands (km²)	127	523	88 726	0	454	10	41	89 881
Wetlands (km²)	1	0	0	674	0	0	0	675
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	3 776	0	0	3 776
Other Lands (km²)	2	1 491	100	0	24	247 010	3 054	251 681
Water bodies (km²)	1	1	0	0	0	276	8 644	8 922
Total	946	94 635	89 212	674	4 342	247 331	11 754	

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	4 465	1 .0
Land area with non-degraded land cover	444 428	99 .0
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km²) in the reporting period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	2 286	0 .5
Land area with stable land cover	445 471	99 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	1 136	0 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	5	33	60	115	309	35
Grasslands	19 349	10 169	13 786	26 780	14 509	4 471
Croplands	1 990	15 100	16 986	8 415	45 125	1 060
Wetlands	8	43	110	102	397	14
Artificial surfaces	12	43	649	37	56	1
Other Lands	48 857	31 643	19 561	43 594	39 681	56 233
Water bodies	25	90	259	197	944	7 199

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	14	26	32	90	393	56
Grasslands	22 086	11 857	7 717	28 074	17 288	4 464
Croplands	3 708	10 478	8 797	6 037	58 092	1 102
Wetlands	16	59	130	114	340	14
Artificial surfaces	95	245	1 505	40	233	1
Other Lands	20 208	31 618	15 841	69 378	44 979	62 691
Water bodies	60	90	317	186	991	9 939

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)
Water bodies	Other Lands	11 834	0	0	0	21	8
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 040	486	368	168	956	1 031
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 658	13	306	1 610	212	517
Croplands	Grasslands	1 068	80	297	525	97	52

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)
Water bodies	Other Lands	2 483	0	0	0	7	5
Other Lands	Grasslands	2 144	470	134	159	1 043	289
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 037	56	350	896	105	629
Croplands	Grasslands	906	64	160	162	158	357

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	129 089	29 .3
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	237 077	53 .9
Land area with no land productivity data	62 079	14 .1

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	123 351	28 .2
Land area with stable land productivity	140 829	32 .2
Land area with degraded land productivity	101 929	23 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	73 862	16 .9

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	111	60	55	71	168	43	2
2001	116	60	55	71	128	43	2
2002	115	59	55	71	99	43	2
2003	113	59	55	71	82	42	3
2004	111	59	55	71	70	42	3
2005	112	58	56	71	63	42	3
2006	113	58	56	71	59	42	3
2007	115	58	56	71	54	42	3
2008	119	58	56	71	52	42	3
2009	119	58	56	71	49	41	4
2010	122	58	56	71	47	42	4
2011	123	58	56	71	45	42	4
2012	123	58	56	71	43	42	4
2013	123	58	56	71	40	42	4
2014	125	58	56	71	37	42	4
2015	185	59	56	71	35	41	5
2016	168	59	56	71	35	41	5
2017	163	59	56	71	32	41	5
2018	145	59	56	71	31	41	5
2019	124	59	56	71	30	42	4
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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	3 040	47 .3	72 .9	14 365 713	22 168 921	7 803 208

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Grasslands	1 068	74 .9	84 .6	8 001 017	9 037 654	1 036 637
Water bodies	Other Lands	11 834	5 .8	5 .8	6 881 766	6 881 766	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 658	52 .2	32 .4	13 881 786	8 614 537	-5 267 249

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)
Other Lands	Grasslands	1 491	67 .4	73 .2	10 046 453	10 908 077	861 624
Croplands	Grasslands	523	101 .2	105 .3	5 295 176	5 505 312	210 136
Other Lands	Water bodies	3 054	0 .1	0 .1	37 740	37 640	-100
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	454	48 .2	43 .0	2 188 493	1 951 345	-237 148

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)	3 314	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	422 217	96 .0
Land area with no SOC data	2 713	0 .6

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	4 042	0 .9
Land area with stable SOC	418 598	95 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	3 521	0 .8
Land area with no SOC data	13 809	3 .2

General comments

As data shows 185 going to 124 at the same time we are increasing area planted by trees, at the same time we are returning abandoned land for agricultural area, and despite covering area by planting trees soil carbon stock is decreasing the reason is absence of data base and absence of methodology and maintaining the data base. Национальные оценки запасов органического углерода в верхнем слое почвы (0–30 см) по каждому классу наземного покрова (в тоннах на гектар) не проводится

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	132 972	30 .2
Reporting Period	114 259	26 .1
Change in degraded extent	-18713	

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:

Not developed national indicators and sub indicators and methodologies for indicators

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon

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

Drying of Aral Sea	43°01'55°N 58°20'01°E	30 000	Site-based data	Climate change	☐ Avoid
					☐ Reduce
					☒ Reverse
						• Increase protected areas
						  ◦ Increase protected area extent
						• Increase tree-covered area extent
						  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
						• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
						  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
						  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
						  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
						  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of hotspots	1						
Total hotspot area	30 000						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Science, knowledge and technology

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		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°59'36°N 58°27'33°E	500	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°51'21°N 58°44'14°E	600	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°52'55°N 58°45'51°E	400	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°51'27°N 58°49'05°E	700	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°50'55°N 58°50'01°E	900	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Aral Sea Bed afforestations	43°52'15°N 58°50'42°E	650	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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

	44°00'04"N 59°21'31"E	400	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

	43°58'57"N 59°23'19"E	450	Site-based data	☐ Avoid
				☐ Reduce
				☒ Reverse
					• Increase protected areas
					  ◦ Increase protected area extent
					• Increase tree-covered area extent
					  ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations
					• Increase soil fertility and carbon stock
					  ◦ Reduce soil erosion
					  ◦ Reduce sand encroachment
					  ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC
					  ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land
					  ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	

Total no. of brightpots		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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
Restoration activities in Navai region	40°29'45°N 65°58'34°E	10	Site-based data	☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☒ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree 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 productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands • Increase soil fertility and carbon stock ◦ Reduce soil erosion ◦ Reduce sand encroachment ◦ Maintain the current level of SOC ◦ Rehabilitate bare land and/or restore degraded land ◦ Increase carbon stock and reduce soil/land degradation	
Total no. of brightpots		9				
Total brightspot area		4 610				

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

1. Economic and financial instruments
2. Integrated landscape planning
3. Anthropogenic assets
4. Climate change adaptation planning

General comments

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
К 2030 году за счет расширения лесных и кустарниковых площадей и перевода естественных лесонасаждений, находящихся в резерве районных хокимиятов, в категорию лесов их площадь достигнет 6 000,0 тысячи гектаров, показатель облесения республики достигнет 15 процентов	2030	Гослесфонд		☒ Avoid ☒ Reduce ☐ Reverse	• Restore/improve tree-covered areas ◦ Reduce/halt deforestation and conversion of tree cover to other land cover types (e.g. conserving forest land) ◦ Restore/improve grasslands ◦ Restore tree-covered areas • Increase tree-covered area extent ◦ Increase tree covered land (net gain) e.g. plantations	Ongoing	◉ Yes ○ No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans & National Targets • United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
К 2030 году за счет расширения лесных и кустарниковых площадей и перевода естественных лесонасаждений, находящихся в резерве районных хокимиятов, в категорию лесов их площадь достигнет 6 000,0 тысячи гектаров, показатель облесения республики достигнет 15 процентов	Same As Targeted Actions	Гослесфонд	2018-12-20		0 .00	
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target К 2030 году за счет расширения лесных и кустарниковых площадей и перевода естественных лесонасаждений, находящихся в резерве районных хокимиятов, в категорию лесов их площадь достигнет 6 000,0 тысячи гектаров, показатель облесения республики достигнет 15 процентов: 0 .00	

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000	84	32	56
2001	84	32	56
2002	84	32	57
2003	85	32	57
2004	85	31	57
2005	85	31	57
2006	85	31	57
2007	85	30	57
2008	85	30	58
2009	85	30	58
2010	85	30	58
2011	86	30	59
2012	86	31	59
2013	86	31	59
2014	86	31	59
2015	86	31	59
2016	86	31	59
2017	86	31	59
2018	86	31	59
2019	86	31	59
2020	86	31	59

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: 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	8943242	30 .1	4488766	30 .1	4454476	30 .0
Reporting period	9299521	29 .2	4661665	29 .2	4637856	29 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан от 17.06.2019 г. № УП-5742 "О мерах по эффективному использованию земельных и водных ресурсов в сельском хозяйстве" произошло за счет вовлечения деградированных земель в хозяйственный оборот, а также за счет реализации мероприятий по созданию лесов на осушенном дне Арала и регионе Приаралья. Кроме того осуществляются работы по озеленению городов и населенных пунктов в рамках общее национального проекта "Яшил макон"

General comments

Информации ЦУР 15.3.1

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Боннский вызов	2022	National	Ongoing	С осенью 2018 года до 2022 года осущенном дне Аральского моря были созданы лесные насаждение в более 1,6 млн. гектаров.

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	91 514	201 219	124 262	28 678	524
2001	258 206	106 024	47 783	8 848	25 335
2002	17 996	0	0	0	428 201
2003	0	0	0	0	446 197
2004	72 011	0	0	0	374 186
2005	246 101	3 182	0	0	196 915
2006	282 876	52 224	0	0	111 098
2007	248 366	60 209	40 408	25	97 190
2008	113 211	188 714	110 155	28 060	6 057
2009	197 199	5 036	539	0	243 423
2010	156 227	137 877	43 863	6 401	101 830
2011	197 089	49 566	25 192	7 687	166 663
2012	290 684	33 597	9 068	8 274	104 574
2013	116 414	19 696	8 608	1 130	300 349
2014	224 998	55 179	30 858	4 466	130 696
2015	50 292	0	0	0	395 905
2016	35 798	625	0	0	409 774
2017	181 393	13 675	992	0	250 137
2018	153 813	88 775	9 952	0	193 658
2019	161 982	9 701	1 209	0	273 305
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	414 673	96 .7
2001	420 862	98 .1
2002	17 996	4 .2
2003	0	0 .0
2004	72 011	16 .6
2005	249 283	57 .3

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	335 099	77 .1
2007	349 008	80 .3
2008	414 140	94 .5
2009	202 774	46 .3
2010	344 367	78 .6
2011	279 534	63 .8
2012	341 623	78 .0
2013	145 848	33 .1
2014	315 501	71 .7
2015	50 292	11 .4
2016	36 423	8 .3
2017	196 060	44 .9
2018	252 539	57 .8
2019	172 893	39 .6
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

SO3-2.T1: 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	158035	0 .7	10444726	45 .2	7005077	30 .3	4624263	20 .0	883593	3 .8	22 957 659	99 .3
2001	1426334	6 .1	13180885	56 .3	2950886	12 .6	3804464	16 .2	2049668	8 .8	21 985 903	93 .9
2002	23590612	99 .0	229109	1 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	229 109	1 .0
2003	24226077	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2004	24039859	97 .5	615307	2 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	615 307	2 .5
2005	5772704	23 .0	18731067	74 .7	573675	2 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	19 304 742	77 .0
2006	5592678	22 .0	18154659	71 .3	1708432	6 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	19 863 091	78 .0
2007	4695493	18 .1	19933644	76 .9	1266385	4 .9	20382	0 .1	893	0 .0	21 221 304	81 .9
2008	1279446	4 .8	15007577	56 .9	5774881	21 .9	1692005	6 .4	2633030	10 .0	25 107 493	95 .2
2009	19882884	74 .2	6791956	25 .3	40785	0 .2	79050	0 .3	0	0 .0	6 911 791	25 .8
2010	14269630	52 .3	9946957	36 .5	1812195	6 .6	839919	3 .1	407886	1 .5	13 006 957	47 .7
2011	19264427	69 .3	6179152	22 .2	2118248	7 .6	104345	0 .4	121106	0 .4	8 522 851	30 .7
2012	6700348	23 .7	19085140	67 .5	1692068	6 .0	419161	1 .5	387150	1 .4	21 583 519	76 .3
2013	11212256	39 .1	13185791	46 .0	3288060	11 .5	900259	3 .1	77964	0 .3	17 452 074	60 .9
2014	13558584	46 .5	15347280	52 .6	167783	0 .6	106380	0 .4	0	0 .0	15 621 443	53 .5
2015	28212598	95 .1	1455912	4 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 455 912	4 .9
2016	27292162	90 .4	2564802	8 .5	327964	1 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	2 892 766	9 .6
2017	7469795	24 .3	20189018	65 .7	2556871	8 .3	512943	1 .7	0	0 .0	23 258 832	75 .7
2018	3264660	10 .4	20583046	65 .8	7339875	23 .5	71427	0 .2	0	0 .0	27 994 348	89 .6
2019	15504782	48 .8	11644027	36 .6	3690387	11 .6	934172	2 .9	0	0 .0	16 268 586	51 .2
2020	24453000	50 .0	8200000	16 .8	3656000	7 .5	8829000	18 .1	3764000	7 .7	24 449 000	50 .0
2021	24856000	50 .0	6923000	13 .9	5138000	10 .3	8976000	18 .1	3816000	7 .7	24 853 000	50 .0

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	78158	0 .7	5224248	45 .2	3505340	30 .4	2302171	19 .9	436648	3 .8	11 468 407	99 .3
2001	716495	6 .1	6598664	56 .4	1464071	12 .5	1888113	16 .1	1025598	8 .8	10 976 446	93 .9
2002	11782495	99 .0	115005	1 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	115 005	1 .0
2003	12102270	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2004	12016075	97 .5	304243	2 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	304 243	2 .5
2005	2889254	23 .1	9359277	74 .7	284902	2 .3	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	9 644 179	76 .9
2006	2797341	22 .0	9076574	71 .3	851104	6 .7	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	9 927 678	78 .0
2007	2349835	18 .1	9967778	76 .9	628279	4 .8	10094	0 .1	433	0 .0	10 606 584	81 .9
2008	637841	4 .8	7523028	57 .0	2880215	21 .8	845226	6 .4	1308038	9 .9	12 556 507	95 .2
2009	9953304	74 .3	3387728	25 .3	20600	0 .2	39963	0 .3	0	0 .0	3 448 291	25 .7
2010	7148914	52 .4	4969163	36 .4	903343	6 .6	417688	3 .1	204614	1 .5	6 494 808	47 .6
2011	9644750	69 .4	3080990	22 .2	1061597	7 .6	52334	0 .4	60682	0 .4	4 255 603	30 .6
2012	3340858	23 .6	9566397	67 .6	843619	6 .0	208818	1 .5	192758	1 .4	10 811 592	76 .4
2013	5618568	39 .2	6609150	46 .1	1632513	11 .4	447300	3 .1	39065	0 .3	8 728 028	60 .8
2014	6828814	46 .8	7639010	52 .3	84435	0 .6	53350	0 .4	0	0 .0	7 776 795	53 .2
2015	14127321	95 .1	725338	4 .9	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	725 338	4 .9
2016	13674815	90 .5	1276965	8 .4	162982	1 .1	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	1 439 947	9 .5
2017	3741593	24 .3	10120410	65 .8	1272745	8 .3	254425	1 .7	0	0 .0	11 647 580	75 .7
2018	1637585	10 .5	10317185	65 .9	3664290	23 .4	35633	0 .2	0	0 .0	14 017 108	89 .5
2019	7756159	48 .7	5859603	36 .8	1835140	11 .5	464459	2 .9	0	0 .0	8 159 202	51 .3
2020	12138000	50 .0	4081000	16 .8	1804000	7 .4	4373000	18 .0	1878000	7 .7	12 136 000	50 .0
2021	12335000	50 .0	3446000	14 .0	2539000	10 .3	4445000	18 .0	1904000	7 .7	12 334 000	50 .0

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	79877	0 .7	5220478	45 .1	3499737	30 .3	2322092	20 .1	446945	3 .9	11 489 252	99 .3
2001	709839	6 .1	6582221	56 .2	1486815	12 .7	1916351	16 .4	1024070	8 .7	11 009 457	93 .9
2002	11808117	99 .0	114104	1 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	114 104	1 .0
2003	12123807	100 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0
2004	12023784	97 .5	311064	2 .5	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	0	0 .0	311 064	2 .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	%
2005	2883450	23.0	9371790	74.7	288773	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 660 563	77.0
2006	2795337	22.0	9078085	71.3	857328	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9 935 413	78.0
2007	2345658	18.1	9965866	76.9	638106	4.9	10288	0.1	460	0.0	10 614 720	81.9
2008	641605	4.9	7484549	56.7	2894666	21.9	846779	6.4	1324992	10.0	12 550 986	95.1
2009	9929580	74.1	3404228	25.4	20185	0.2	39087	0.3	0	0.0	3 463 500	25.9
2010	7120716	52.2	4977794	36.5	908852	6.7	422231	3.1	203272	1.5	6 512 149	47.8
2011	9619677	69.3	3098162	22.3	1056651	7.6	52011	0.4	60424	0.4	4 267 248	30.7
2012	3359490	23.8	9518743	67.4	848449	6.0	210343	1.5	194392	1.4	10 771 927	76.2
2013	5593688	39.1	6576641	45.9	1655547	11.6	452959	3.2	38899	0.3	8 724 046	60.9
2014	6729770	46.2	7708270	52.9	83348	0.6	53030	0.4	0	0.0	7 844 648	53.8
2015	14085277	95.1	730574	4.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	730 574	4.9
2016	13617347	90.4	1287837	8.5	164982	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 452 819	9.6
2017	3728202	24.3	10068608	65.6	1284126	8.4	258518	1.7	0	0.0	11 611 252	75.7
2018	1627075	10.4	10265861	65.8	3675585	23.6	35794	0.2	0	0.0	13 977 240	89.6
2019	7748623	48.9	5784424	36.5	1855247	11.7	469713	3.0	0	0.0	8 109 384	51.1
2020	12315000	50.0	4119000	16.7	1852000	7.5	4456000	18.1	1886000	7.7	12 313 000	50.0
2021	12520000	50.0	3477000	13.9	2599000	10.4	4531000	18.1	1912000	7.6	12 519 000	50.0

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Боннский вызов	2019	National	Ongoing	В 2018-2019 годах было создано леса на площади 461 тысяч га.
Боннский вызов	2020	National	Ongoing	В 2019-2020 годах было создано леса на площади 698 тысяч га.
Боннский вызов	2021	National	Ongoing	В 2020-2021 годах было создано леса на площади 358 тысяч га.
Боннский вызов	2022	National	Ongoing	В 2021-2022 годах было создано леса на площади 107 тысяч га.

General comments

На осущенном дне Аральского моря за период 2018-2022гг создана "зеленый покров" на площади 1624 тысяч га. Работа продолжается.

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 .98025	0 .97396	0 .98207	
2001	0 .9793	0 .97227	0 .98142	
2002	0 .9784	0 .97159	0 .98059	
2003	0 .97788	0 .97037	0 .97979	
2004	0 .97723	0 .96892	0 .97895	
2005	0 .9767	0 .9678	0 .97825	
2006	0 .97637	0 .96613	0 .9778	
2007	0 .97612	0 .96585	0 .97739	
2008	0 .97588	0 .96345	0 .97702	
2009	0 .97552	0 .96292	0 .97666	
2010	0 .97525	0 .96079	0 .97658	
2011	0 .97475	0 .96108	0 .9771	
2012	0 .97428	0 .95914	0 .97731	
2013	0 .97398	0 .95767	0 .97769	
2014	0 .97352	0 .95637	0 .97792	
2015	0 .9733	0 .95429	0 .97842	
2016	0 .97258	0 .95303	0 .97871	
2017	0 .97237	0 .95202	0 .97903	
2018	0 .97196	0 .95051	0 .97919	
2019	0 .97163	0 .94955	0 .98021	
2020	0 .97117	0 .94878	0 .9801	

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
Positive				1. Land / Water Management 2. Awareness Raising 3. Conservation Designation & Planning 4. Law Enforcement & Prosecution	

General comments

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

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	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2001	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2002	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2003	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2004	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2005	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2006	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2007	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2008	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2009	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2010	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2011	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2012	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2013	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2014	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2015	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2016	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2017	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2018	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2019	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	
2020	13.4	12 .0	14 .0	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	за счет создания новых ОПТ

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Согласно по КОНЦЕПЦИИ ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН ДО 2030 ГОДА площади охраняемых природных территорий достигнить до 12%	2030	National	Achieved	Данный момент площади охраняемых природных территорий состовляет 14%

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 126 946 .00	Received 10 292 993 .90
Received	2017	Committed 16 932 682 .02	Received 15 717 354 .02
Received	2018	Committed 17 741 981 .00	Received 20 503 421 .88
Received	2019	Committed 13 480 884 .40	Received 18 155 741 .91
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		48 282 493 .42	64 669 511 .71

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 ∾

По республике принята стратегия о мерах по рациональному исползованию земельных и водных ресурсов. В соответствии с которым до 2030 года предусмотрено восстановить деградированные земли на площади 1,1 млн. га.

Основные расходы из местного бюджета идут на создание лесов, уходу за лесами, организации охраны и защиты лесов; Кроме этого из госбюджета идут расходы на создание полезащитных лесных насаждений по договорам на землях сельскохозяйственных предприятий.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2020	18 401 515	
Directly related to combat DLDD	2020	18 401 515	
Indirectly related to combat DLDD			
Subsidies			
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Государственные расходы	2021	25 629 928	
Государственные расходы	2022	25 646 007	
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	За счет государственного и местного бюджета осуществляются работы по созданию лесов, уходу за ними, а также охране и зашите лесов
Subsidies	отсутствует
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Все средства и выполняемые работы направлены на борьбу с эрозией, опустыниванием, смягчению последствий изменения климата и воздействиям засухи

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Согласно Боннскому вызову к 2030 году восстановить 350 миллионов гектаров лесов и земель. Обязательство Узбекистана по восстановлению лесных ландшафтов в рамках Боннского вызова 500 000 га к 2030 году. При получении поддержки МФИ: дополнительные 500 000 га к 2030 году

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
2020	Долгосрочная аренда земель лесного фонда	56 000 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) инвестиция юридических и физических лиц	Other (specify) юридические и физические лицы	Uzbekistan ☐ Domestic mobilization	
2021	Долгосрочная аренда земель лесного фонда	35 815 000	☐ Charitable grant ☐ Commercial loans ☐ Non-concessional loan ☐ Private Export ☐ Credit ☐ Private Equities ☐ Private Insurance ☒ Other(specify) инвестиция юридических и физических лиц	Other (specify) юридические и физические лицы	Uzbekistan ☐ Domestic mobilization	
Total		91 815 000				
Total per year 2020:		56 000 000				
Total per year 2021:		35 815 000				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

Принята постановление правительства Республики Узбекистан от 13 декабря 2019 г № 993 "Об утверждении положения о представлении земельных участков лесного фонда на долгосрочную аренду"

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?

Разрабатывается проект постановления правительства по поощрению юридических и физических лиц осуществляющие работы по борьбе с опустыниванием, смягчением последствий изменения климата и песчано-пылевыми бурями в Республике Узбекистан.

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 ∾

https://yuz.uz/ru/news/po-marshrutam-razvitiya-regiona-priaralya https://cadi.uni-greifswald.de/ru/ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.fao.org/3/cc0363ru/cc0363ru.pdf https://uzbekistan.un.org/ru/151372-fao-peredala-specialnye-avtomobili-lesnym-khozyaystvam-uzbekistana https://yuz.uz/ru/news/v-tashkente-obsudili-dalneyshuyu-rabotu-po-ustoychivomu-upravleniyu-lesami

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
○ Provided ◉ Received	2019	Устойчивое управление лесами в горных и долинных районах Узбекистана	1 000 000	Other (please specify) GEF-FAO	УУЛ осуществляется на 4 демонстрационных участках, обеспечивающих такие устойчивые выгоды, как связывание углерода и улучшение условий жизни местных домохозяйств	☐ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	предоставление техники и оборудование	Public sector	Completed	лесное хозяйства	использовается для производственных целей и создание	
○ Provided ◉ Received	2021	Инициатива по пустыне в Центральной Азии (CADI) - Сохранение и адаптивное использование холодных зимних пустынь в ЦА	400 000	Other (please specify) Универси тет Грайфсвальда-Зукков-ФАО	Устойчивое управление земельными ресурсами на многосторонней основе для пустынных биомов внедряется в странах-партнерах	☐ Agriculture ☒ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	предоставление техники и оборудование для местной население	Public sector	Completed	лесное хозяйства	использовается для производственных целей по поддерживанию местной население	
○ Provided ◉ Received	2020	Решение насущных проблем человеческой безопасности в регионе Приаралья путем содействия устойчивому сельскому развитию	312 258	Other (please specify) Международный трастовый фонд-ПРООН	поддержка по облесению дна исчезающего Аральского моря	☐ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Water and Sanitation ☐ Cross-cutting ☐ Other(specify)	предоставление техники и оборудование	Public sector	Completed	лесное хозяйства	использовается для производственных целей и создание лесов	
Total provided:			0		Total received:			1 712 258				
Total per year 2019 provided:			0		Total per year 2019 received:			1 000 000				
Total per year 2021 provided:			0		Total per year 2021 received:			400 000				
Total per year 2020 provided:			0		Total per year 2020 received:			312 258				

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.

https://yuz.uz/ru/news/po-marshrutam-razvitiya-regiona-priaralya https://cadi.uni-greifswald.de/ru/ chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.fao.org/3/cc0363ru/cc0363ru.pdf https://uzbekistan.un.org/ru/151372-fao-peredala-specialnye-avtomobili-lesnym-khozyaystvam-uzbekistana https://yuz.uz/ru/news/v-tashkente-obsudili-dalneyshuyu-rabotu-po-ustoychivomu-upravleniyu-lesami

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.

Первый очереди нужны современные технологии и оборудование для посадки и посеву в пустыных зон. Создание современное питомники с капельными орашаемыми технологиями.

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.

На 2023 год из госбюджета запланировано направить на мероприятии создания лесов, уходу за ними и организации охраны и зашита лесов 42 млн. долларов США.

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.

В настоящее время разрабатывается проекты по привлечению инвестиционных кредитов Всемирного Банка на восстановление лесных ландшафтов на сумму 142 млн. долларов США и привлечение инвестиционных кредитов ЕБ на сумму 40 млн евро

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:

посев семян песчаных пород при помощи малой авиации посадка сеянцев песчаных пород по песконакопительным бороздам

What were the challenges faced, if any?

нехватка финансовых ресурсов, отсутствие бытовых условий

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Требуется внедрение инновационных технологий при создании лесных насаждений

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

Женщины участвовали при сборе семян пустыных пород и получили от этого выгоды

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

Считается целесообразным привлеч финансовые ресурсы международных организаций для смягчения последствий изменения климата и предотвращения процессов опустынивания

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:

Опыт работы Узбекистана на осушенном дне Арала внедряется на осушенном дне Аральского моря на территории казахской части. что снижает подъем вредных частиц соли, пыли и песка на окружающую среду

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Необходимо разработать единую схему облесения осушенного дна Аральского моря и реализация его.

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

За заготовки семян пустынных пород женщинами оплачены зароботные платы,

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Требуется внедрение инновационных технологий при создании лесных насаждений

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

В рамках проекта ГЭФ "Устойчивое управление горными и долинными лесами Узбекистана" были созданы

What were the challenges faced, if any?

нехватка финансовых ресурсов

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Требуется внедрение инновационных технологий при создании лесных насаждений

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Обладая большой водной поверхностью и объемом воды, Аральское море до середины 1960-х годов служило водоразделом, регулирующим климат, смягчая экстремальные погодные изменения в регионе Центральной Азии. Зона архипелага отличалась уникальным разнообразием флоры и фауны, только численность сайгаков приближалась к 1 млн, а флористический состав насчитывал свыше 638 видов растений. До 1960-х годов остров был крупнейшим рыбохозяйственным водоемом Средней Азии, где ежегодно вылавливалось до 40 000 тонн рыбы (в основном карп, а также окунь). Антропогенные факторы (главным образом интенсивное орошение и развитие гидроэнергетики) в сочетании с природными факторами (засушливый климат – высокая температура воздуха, высокая испаряемость и малое количество осадков) привели к экологическому кризису Аральского моря. Меньшее поступление воды в море из Амударьи и Сырдарьи, уменьшение его глубины и объема воды, усиление испарения воды ускорили его высыхание. Акватория Аральского моря в 60-х годах прошлого века составляла 6 млн. га, а к 2021 году она достигнет 5,5 млн. гектар высох и образовалась пустыня «Оролкум». Высыхание Аральского моря вызвало опустынивание крупных пустынь в центре Кызылкумского и Каракумского пояса, и здесь появилась еще одна новая пустыня «Аралкум». (Всего более 5 млн га, т.е. 3,34 млн га относятся к территории Узбекистана) Опасность пустыни Аралкум в том, что сухое дно раскалилось, как сковородка, выбрасывая в атмосферу огромное количество солей и мелкой пыли, оставшихся в верхних слоях почвы после испарения моря. На высохшем дне Аральского моря уделяется внимание ликвидации последствий Аральской катастрофы и повышению уровня жизни населения района за счет посадки саженцев и семян саксовула и других пустынных растений. В связи с расположением пустыни Оролькум на пути сильных воздушных потоков (преимущественно с запада на восток) ее влияние усиливается и приводит к возникновению бурных песчаных бурь (до 100 дней в году) и распространению аралской соли в атмосфере. Загрязнение воды со дна сухого острова и большое количество соляной пыли играют решающую роль в повышении заболеваемости населения, общей и детской смертности. В результате их воздействия наблюдалось повышение уровня ряда заболеваний: анемии, болезней почек, желудочно-кишечного тракта, органов дыхания, крови, холецистита, сердечно-сосудистых и онкологических заболеваний. Выполняется национальная программа действий. Так, за период 2019-2022 годы выполнены работы по созданию зашитных лесных насаждений на осушенном дне Аральского моря на площади 1,6 млн. га. (2018-2019гг. 461 тысяч гектаров, 2019-2020гг. 700 тысяч гектаров, 2020-2021гг. 353 тысяч гектаров, 2021-2022гг. 107 тысяч гектаров, 2023г 100 тысяч гектаров).

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?

Программа выполняется успешно. Основные причина успеха финансовая поддержка со стороны государства

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Основными трудностями являлись нехватка финансовых ресурсов

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Нехватка высококвалифицированных кадров и слабое внедрение инновационных технологий

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.

Борьба с опустыниванием и засухой проводилась путем создания защитных лесных насаждений песчаных пород на подвижных песках,

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?

Проводимая политика успешная. Основной успех заключается в том что на 3-4 год созданные зашитные лесные насаждения закрепляют подвижные пески и предотвращают подъем песчано-пылевых бурь на окружающую среду.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Основная трудность нехватка финансовых ресурсов, наличии сильно засоленных земель требующй применение специальной технологии при создании зашитных лесных насаждений

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Нехватка квалифицированных специалистов, слабое внедрение современных инновационных технологий.

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.

Опыт работы Узбекистана по созданию зашитных лесных насаждений на осушенном дне Аральского моря начата внедрятся в Казахстане. Группа делегаций с обеих сторон посещали осушенное дно моря, ознакомились опытами работ. Составлена меморандум о совместной работе.

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

Опыт был успешным. в результате создания зашитных лесных насаждений будет предотвращена подем песчано-пылевых бурь на окружающую среду

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Отсутствует единая схема включая Узбекистан и Казахстан по созданию зашитных лесных насаждений на осушенном дне Аральского моря.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Необходимо разработать единую схему по агролесомелиортавным мероприятиям для Узбекистана и Казахстана и приступит к его реализации. Совершенствовать технологии создания зашитных лесных насаждений с использованием инновационных методов

Are women’s land rights protected in national legislation?

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Законом разрешено право на труда в руководяших должностях. Внедряется гендерное равноправие

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.

Работа по созданию зашитных лесных насаждений непосредсьвенно связано с другими Конвенциями, Так, путем создания зашитных лесных насаждений обеспечивается выполнение Рамочной Конвенции по изменения климата. Кроме этого путем создания зашитных лесных насаждений создается условия для сохранения, воспроизводства и увеличения биоразнообразия и тем самым обеспечивается выполнение Конвенции по сохранению биоразнообразия.

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

Опыт успешный. Причиной успеха является выделение финансовых ресурсов на создание зашитных лесных насаждений из местного бюджета

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Трудност заключается в нехватке финансовых ресурсов и не своевременное выделение.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Слабое внедрение инновационных технологий, нехватка высококвалифицированных кадров

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- (◉) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

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

В последее годы часто повторяется засушливые годы. Если раньше до 90 ых годов за 10 летний период засушливые годы повторялись 2 раза а в последние годы повторяются 4-5 раз. В связи с этим в республике на землях лесного фонда увеличились объемы создания защитных лесных насаждений от 45 -50 тыс га до 2017 года до 200 тыс га в 2022 году. Также предусмотрено озеленение территорий невходяших в лесной фонд путем посадки ежегодно до 200 млн. шт саженцев.

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

Опыт успешный. Причина расширение объемов создания зашитных лесных насаждений и озеленительных работ, что позволить повысить лесистость страны.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Основные трудности нехватка финансовых ресурсов, так как на выполнение работ средства выделяется из местного бюджета

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Извлеченные уроки заключется в том на создание зашитных лесных насаждений предусмотреть выделение целнвые средства из госбюджета.

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.

В процессе разработки мер и методы управления по борьбе с засухой

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

В процессе разработки

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Трудность заключается в том, что очень часто повторяются засушливые годы, которые влияют на сельское, лесное хозяйства и другие отрасли, а также на здоровье население

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Слабо внедряется вода сберегающие технологии, допускается много потери влаги.

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:

По агролесоводству в орошаемой зоне междуряди молодых лесных культур используется для выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур. В горной богарной зоне в междурядиях лесных культур выращивается лекарственные растения, такие как ферулла, а также скашивается травостой для стойлового содержания скота. В пустынной зоне после 4 ёх летнего возраста используется для выпаса скота. Для развития пчеловодства на территории лесного фонда размешается пчелопасеки на льготной основе. По республике посев и посадка леса ежегодно проводится на площади 215 тыс. га. Они все выполняется на территории гослесфонда на управляемых территориях. Начиная с 2018 года в целях зашиты орошаемых земель от ветровой эрозии и засыпания песками водохозяйственных объектов по республике начаты работы по созданию полезащитных лесных насаждений, который ежегодно выполняется на площади 2,5 тыс. гектар.

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

Внедрение практики является успешными. Обеспечивается устойчивое управление лесными территориями. Внедряется агролесоводства, что позволяет получит дополнительные продукции лесного хозяйства. Создание лесов на гослесфонде предотвращает эрозионные процессы. Создание полезащитных лесных полос на землях сельскохозяйственных предприятий

повышает уражайность сельскохозяйственных культур на 15-*20 %

What were the challenges faced, if any?

После предоставления землепользователям (фермерские хозяйства) созданных полезащитных лесных насаждений на землях сельскохозяйственных предприятий необеспечивается надлежащее содержание и уход за ними.

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Восстановление создание полезащитных лесных полос на орошаемых земелях зашишает сельскохозяйственные культуры от влияния гармселей и засыпания песками водохозяйственных объектов., а также способствует повышению урожайности на 15-20 %

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

Женщины тоже участвовали в создании защитных лесных полосов.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

В целях устранения соле-пылевыносов с осущенного дна Аральского моря за период 2018-2022 годы со стороны лесных хозяйств были выполнены работы по созданию лесов на площади 1,624 тыс. га. На выполнение работы оказали большую помощь Жукори Кенгаш Республики Каракалпакстан, подразделении Миниистерства по чрезвычайным ситуациям и все областные хокимияты. По данным ученых и специалистов при создании защитных лесных насаждений подвижные пески будут

остановлены. Насаждения песчаных пород обеспечат защиту прилегающих территорий от засыпания соле-пылевыми частицами, т.е. будут способствовать улучшению экологических условий Приаралья. Один куст средневозрастного саксаула задерживает до 10 м3 песчаных частиц. В саксауловых насаждениях, уже на 2-ой год после посадки скорость ветра приземном слое снижается на-20%, в пятилетнем на-80%, в шестилетнем на-90%, в возрасте семи лет скорость ветра полностью затихает.

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

Внедрение практики является успешным. Создаются зеленые покровы на оголенных участках лесного фонда, например, на осушенном дне за последнее 4 года создано зеленый покров на площади 1624 тыс. га.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Нехватка финансовых средств и не своевременное выделение

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Один куст средневозрастного саксаула задерживает до 10 м3 песчаных частиц. В саксауловых насаждениях, уже на 2-ой год после посадки скорость ветра приземном слое снижается на-20%, в пятилетнем на-80%, в шестилетнем на-90%, в возрасте семи лет скорость ветра полностью затихает.

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

Женщины вовлечены в заготовку семян разных видов плодовых и декоративных культур, а также для выращивания посадочного материала в питомниках.

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

В Узбекистане со стороны Узгидрометом разработана пилотная система раннего предупреждения засухи, которая является инструментом для оценки, мониторинга, предупреждения, оповещения и принятия решений в случае возникновения маловодья и засухи в бассейнах рек Амударьи и Сырдарьи. Раннее предупреждение включает в себя региональную историю засух, мониторинг текущей погоды, использование климатических прогнозов и возможное определение развития засухи, ее распространения и суровость.

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

Задача данной системы состоит в том, чтобы заблаговременно обеспечить лиц, принимающих решения, а также,

обеспечивающих заблаговременное определение угроз и оповещение государственных органов, отраслей экономики и население информацией о возможной засухе.

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?

Со стороны Узгидрометом разработана концепция план управления рисками засухи до 2030 года.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Нехватка финансовых ресурсов

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Будет заблаговременное определение угроз и оповещение государственных органов, отраслей экономики и население

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

В Узбекистане начато использовать практику агролесоводства. Также, по всему миру экотуризм превращается в один из привлекательных видов туризма в том числе и в Узбекистане. На примере можно показать что, иностранные туристы с большим интересом относятся к Зааминскому району с богатым животным и растительным миром, арчовыми рощами в горах. В «Зомин» национальном парке с уникальной экосистемой, заповеднике «Зомин», Государственном лесном хозяйстве «Зомин» произрастают более 700 видов диких растений, встречаются 150 видов уникальных и редких видов животных. Водопад Уриклисой, около 1000 летнее дерево Бобоёнгок вызывают большой интерес не только у местных, но и зарубежных туристов.

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

Привлекает туристов со всего мира

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Инфраструктура

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

больше дохода для местного населения.

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Начата работы по установке отдаленных районых алтернативных источников энергии, таких как, солнечные батареи,

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.

Для борьбы с засухой начата внедрение вода сберегающих технологий на отдельных пилотных участках, например в Джизакском, Ташкентском и Самаркандском областях

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

Опыт является успешным. и по нашему мнению необходимо широко тирожировать этот опыт, особенно в горных и предгорных районах., так как с применением данного метода на больших площадях имеется возможность создания плодовых и орехоплодовых насаждений.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Нехватка финансовых ресурсов и слабое внедрение инновационных технологий

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Путем внедрения вода сберегающих технологий на больших площадях имеется возможность создания лесных культур

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

Женщины широко вовлечены на сбор семян декоративных растений, а также выращиванию посадочного материала в питомниках

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

Опыт является успешным. Так как женщины участвуют, например в окулировке посадочного материала ценными сортами, или же в теплицах обеспечивают укоренение черенков с применением стимуляторов корнеобразования, очень нежно выполняют пересадку растений для доращивания.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Нехватка финансовых ресурсов

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Надо больше уделят внимание выращиванию посадочных материалов ценных декоративных видов для озеленения

AA: Affected areas

Do you wish to report on affected areas in addition to national reporting?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

Reporting on affected areas only is an optional reporting element and is additional to national reporting.

Does your country define “affected areas” as defined in Article 1 of the Convention as “arid, semi-arid and/or dry sub-humid areas affected or threatened by desertification”?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

SO1-1.T1: Estimates of the total land area of the affected area

Year	Total affected area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

SO1-1.T3: Land Cover Legend

Country legend class	Country legend class code	UNCCD legend class

SO1-1.T4: Country Land Cover Legend Transition Matrix

Original/ Final

Degradation	Improvement	Stable
-	+	0

Land cover

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

	No data (km²)

Land cover change

SO1-1.T6: Affected area estimates of land cover change (km²) for the baseline period

	Total (km²)
Total	

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

	Total land area (km²)
Total	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover		-
Land area with non-degraded land cover		-
Land area with no land cover data		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land cover		-
Land area with stable land cover		-
Land area with degraded land cover		-

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with no land cover data		-

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas						
Grasslands						
Croplands						
Wetlands						
Artificial surfaces						
Other Lands						
Water bodies						

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)

Land Productivity degradation

SO1-2.T5: Affected area estimates of land productivity degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity		-
Land area with stable land productivity		-
Land area with degraded land productivity		-
Land area with no land productivity data		-

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

SO1-3.T4: Affected area estimates of soil organic carbon stock degradation in the baseline period

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)		-
Land area with non-degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total affected area (%)
Land area with improved SOC		-
Land area with stable SOC		-
Land area with degraded SOC		-
Land area with no SOC data		-

General comments

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total affected area

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

	Total area of degraded affected area (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period		-
Reporting Period		-
Change in degraded extent	-	

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

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

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

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

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

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

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

What is/are the indirect driver(s) of land degradation at the national level?
None

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

What are the enabling and instrumental responses at the national level driving the occurrence of brightspots?
None

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

SO2-2.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018			
2019			
2020			
2021			

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO2-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

Proportion of the population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex

SO2-3.T1: Affected area estimates of the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex.

Time period	Population exposed (count)	Percentage of total population exposed (%)	Female population exposed (count)	Percentage of total female population exposed (%)	Male population exposed (count)	Percentage of total male population exposed (%)
Baseline period						
Reporting period						

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000					
2001					
2002					
2003					
2004					
2005					
2006					
2007					
2008					
2009					
2010					
2011					
2012					
2013					
2014					
2015					
2016					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					
2021					

SO3-1.T2: Summary table for land area under drought without class break down

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2000		-
2001		-
2002		-
2003		-
2004		-
2005		-
2006		-
2007		-
2008		-
2009		-
2010		-
2011		-

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of affected area under drought (%)
2012		-
2013		-
2014		-
2015		-
2016		-
2017		-
2018		-
2019		-
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

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

Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

☒ Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

Social Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Literacy rate (% of people aged 15+)	☐	☐
Life expectancy at birth (years)	☐	☐
Population aged 15-64 (%)	☐	☐
Government effectiveness	☐	☐
Refugee population (%)	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided

Economic Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population below the international poverty line	☐	☐
GDP per capital	☐	☐
Agriculture % of GDP	☐	☐
Energy consumption per capital	☐	☐
Other (Please specify)	☐	☐

Infrastructure Factor	Which factors did you use per vulnerability component at national level?	Select all the factors for which data were available for the affected area using the check boxes provided
Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services	☐	☐
Total renewable water resources per capital	☐	☐
Cultivated area equipped for irrigation (%)	☐	☐
Other (please specify)	☐	☐

Qualitative assessment

SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

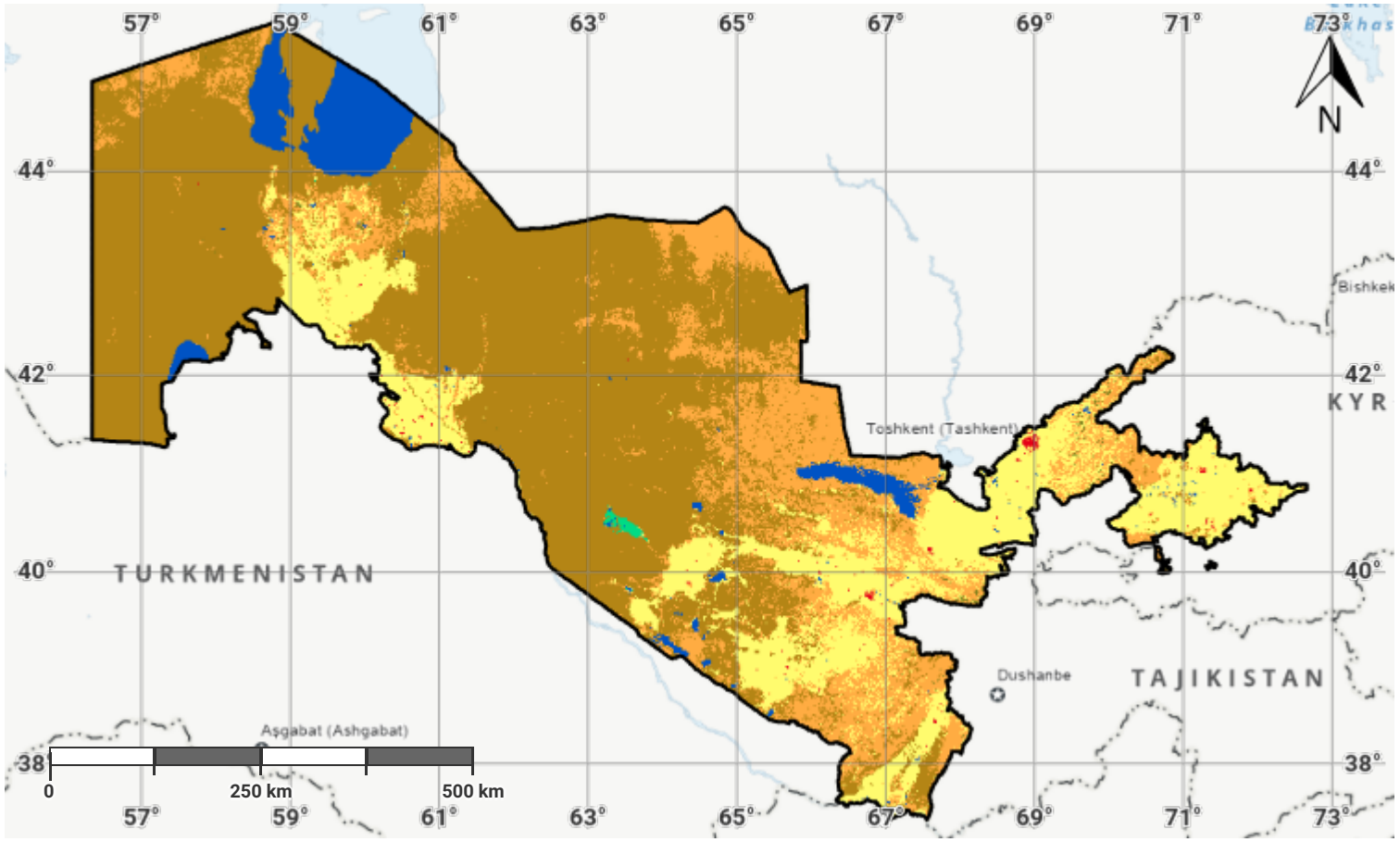
General comments

Other files for Reporting

Uzbekistan - SO5-1 recipient	Download	16.6 KB

Uzbekistan – 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

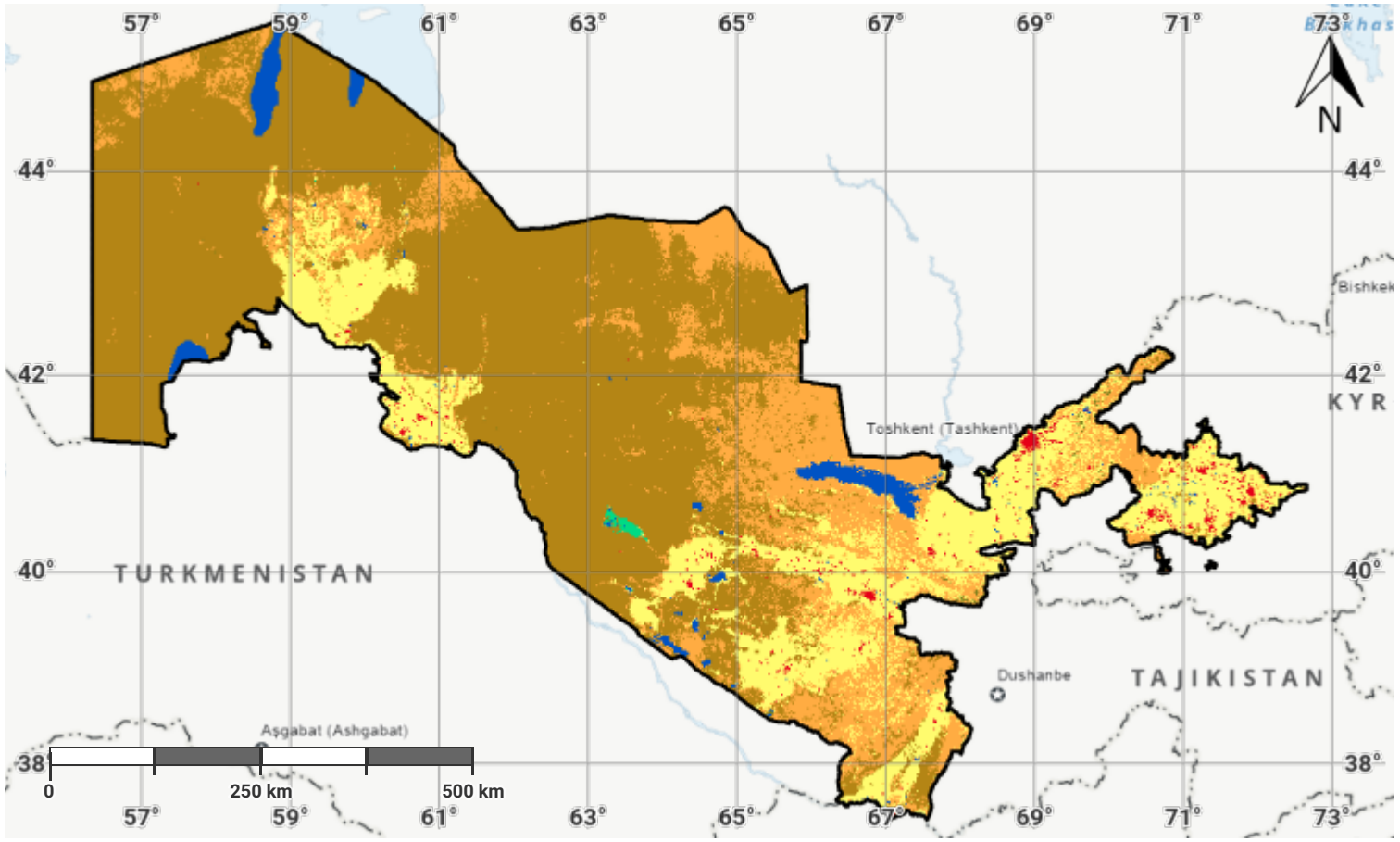
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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)

Disclaimer

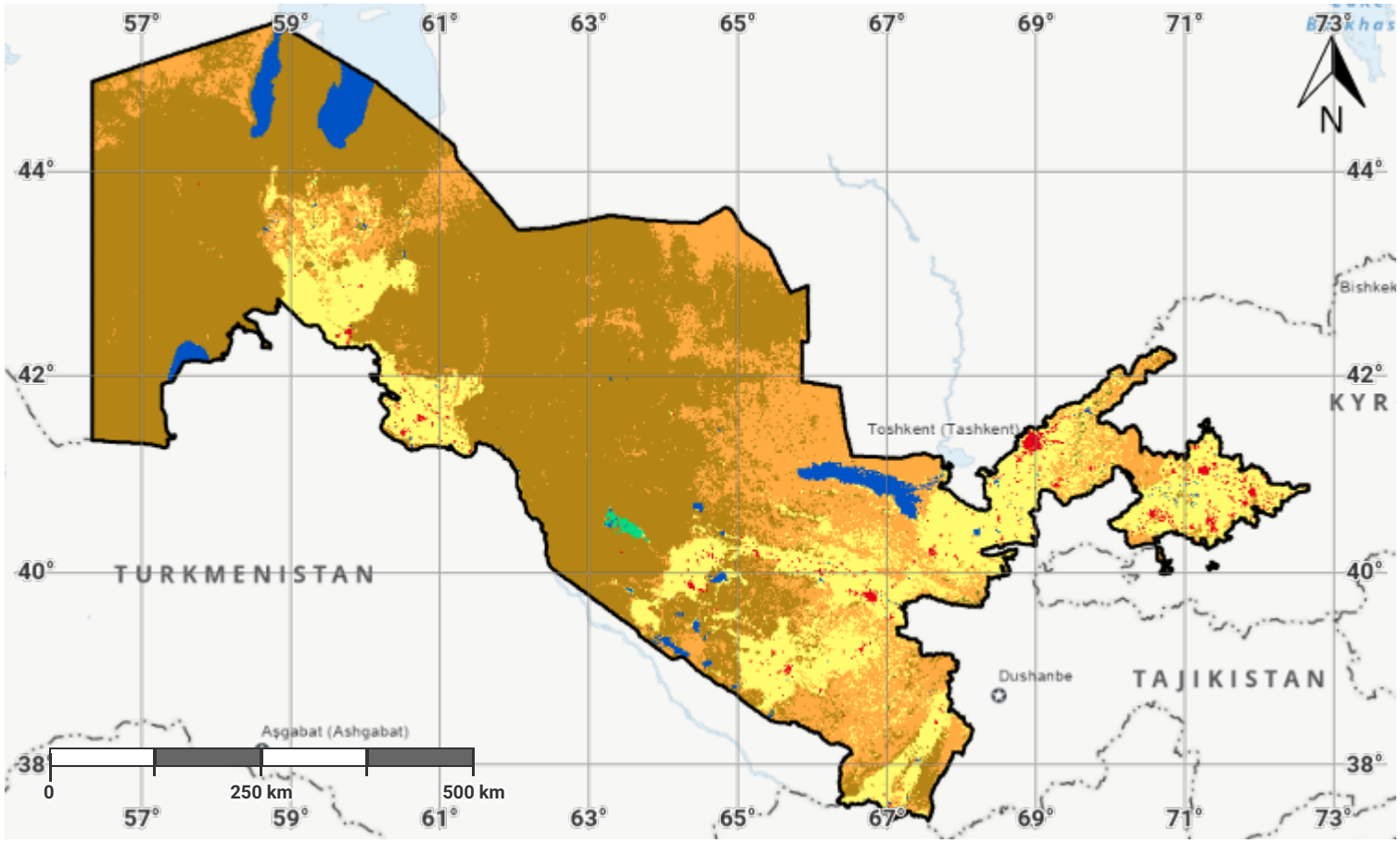
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

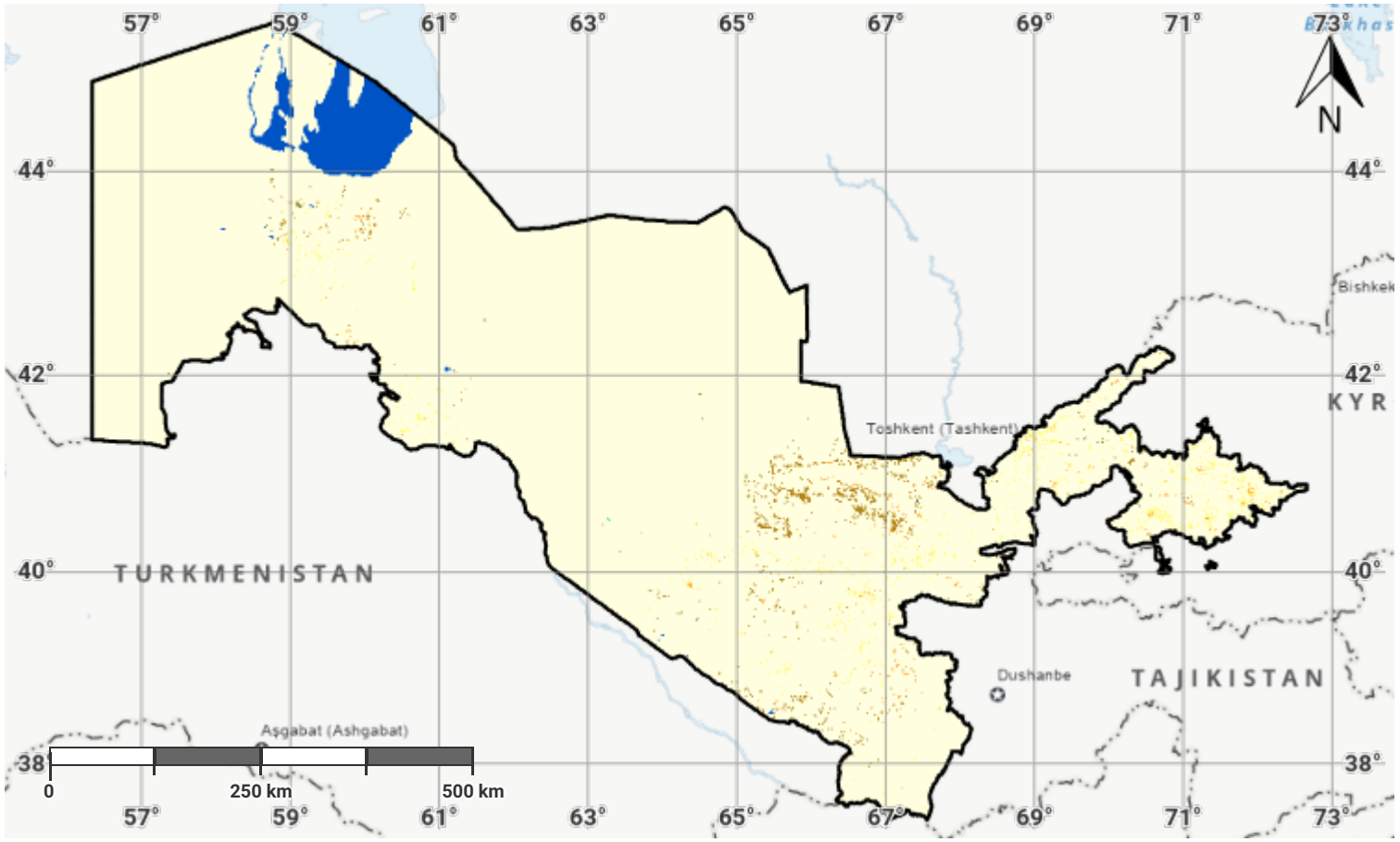
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

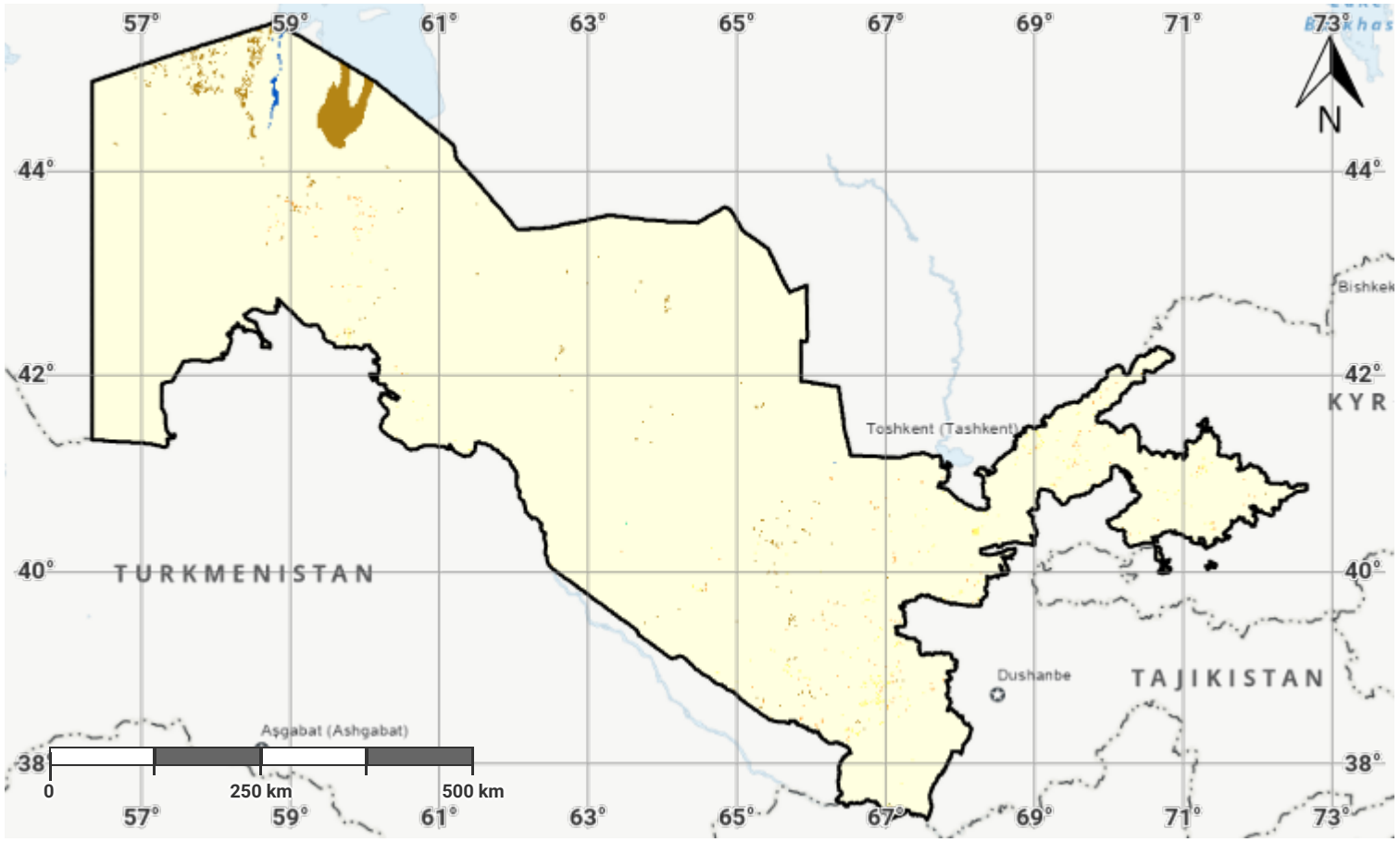
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

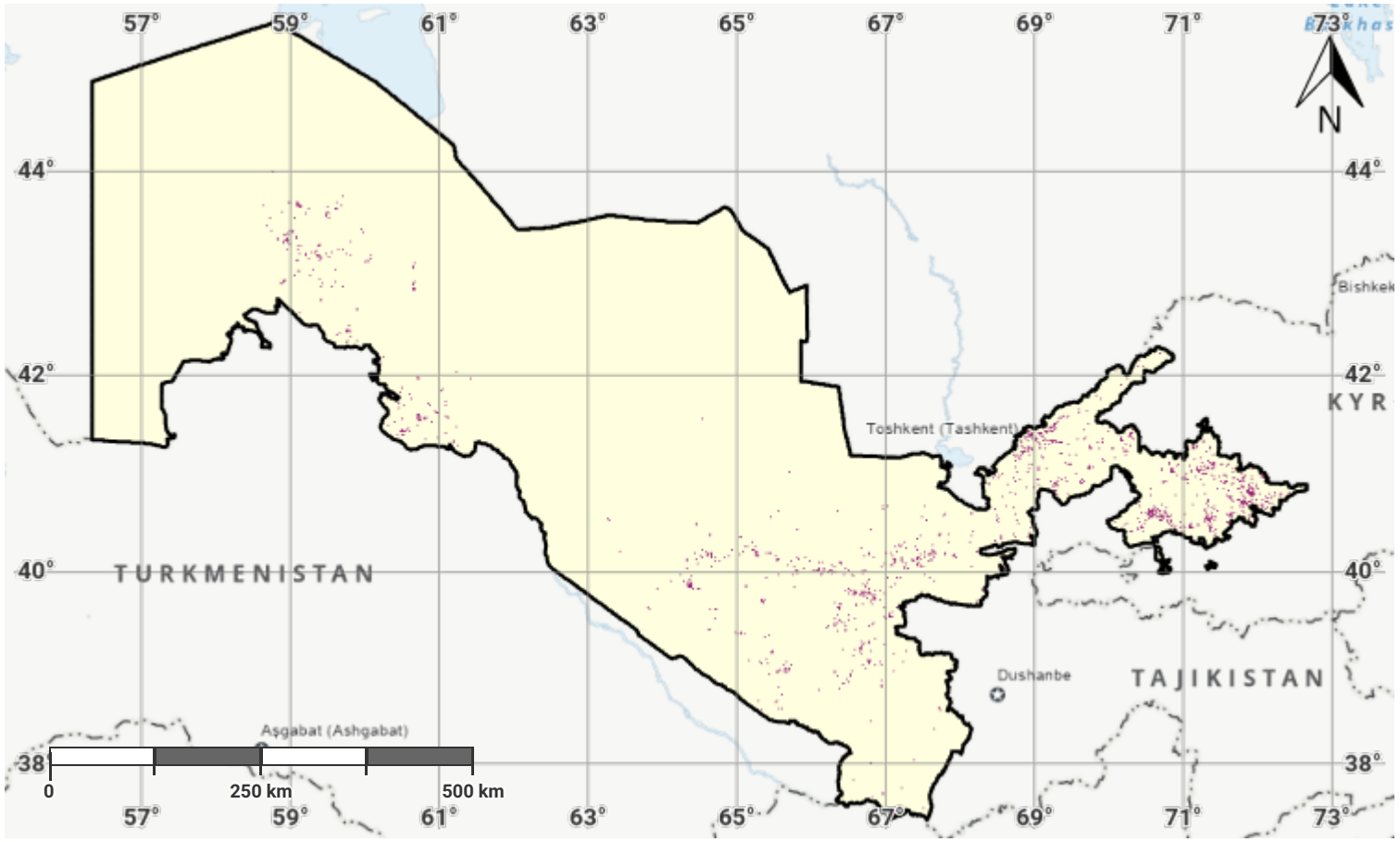
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

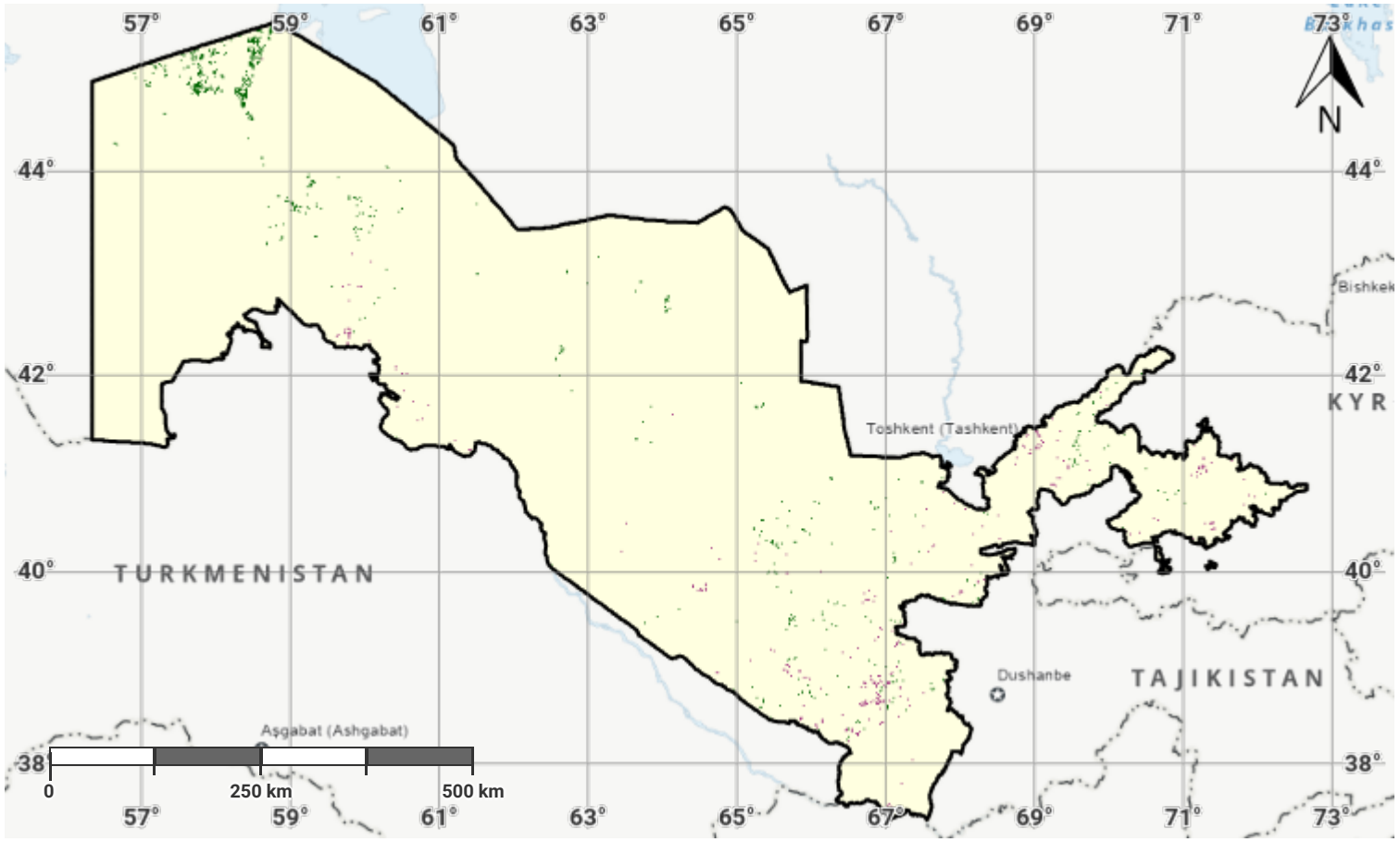
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

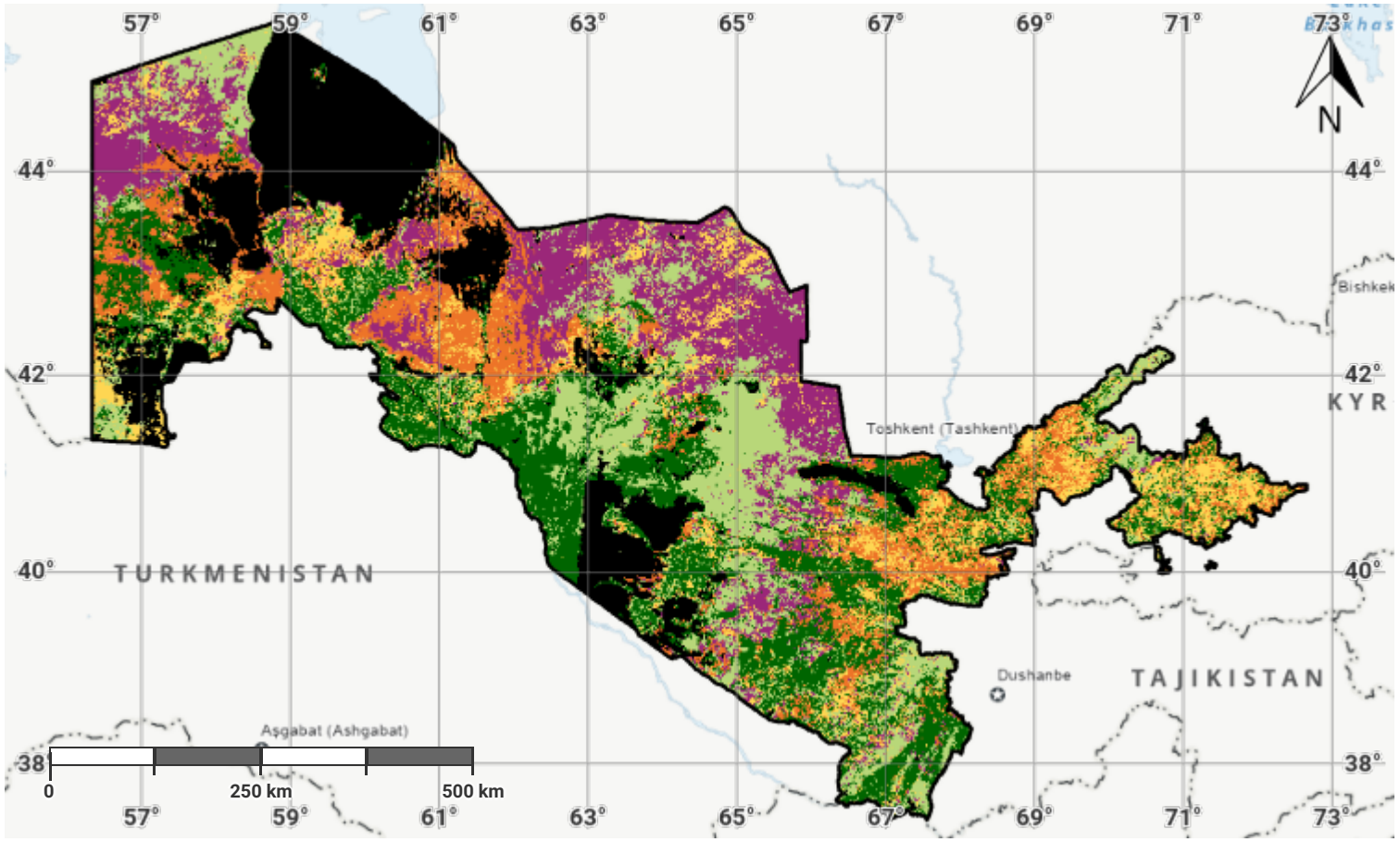
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

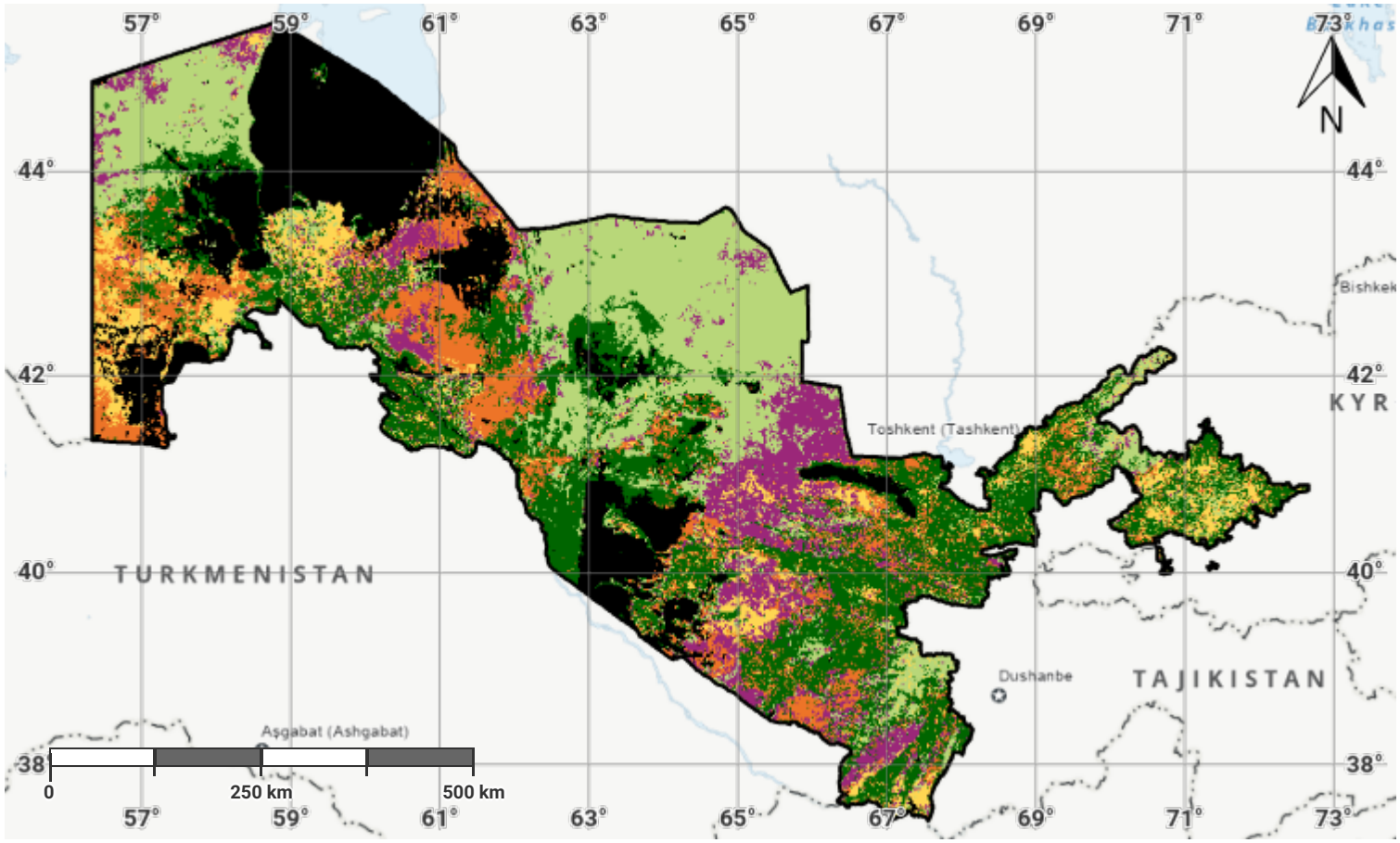
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

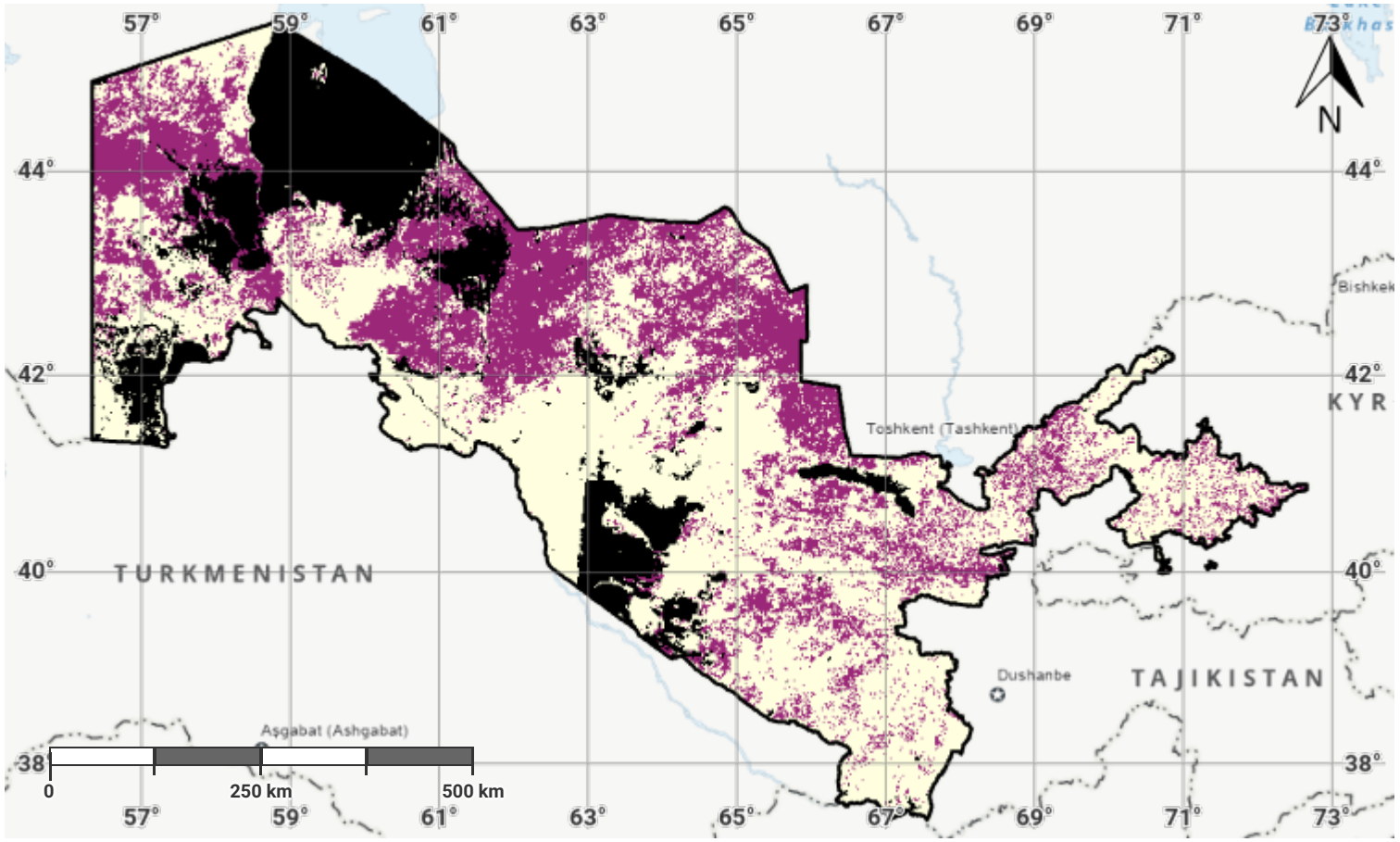
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

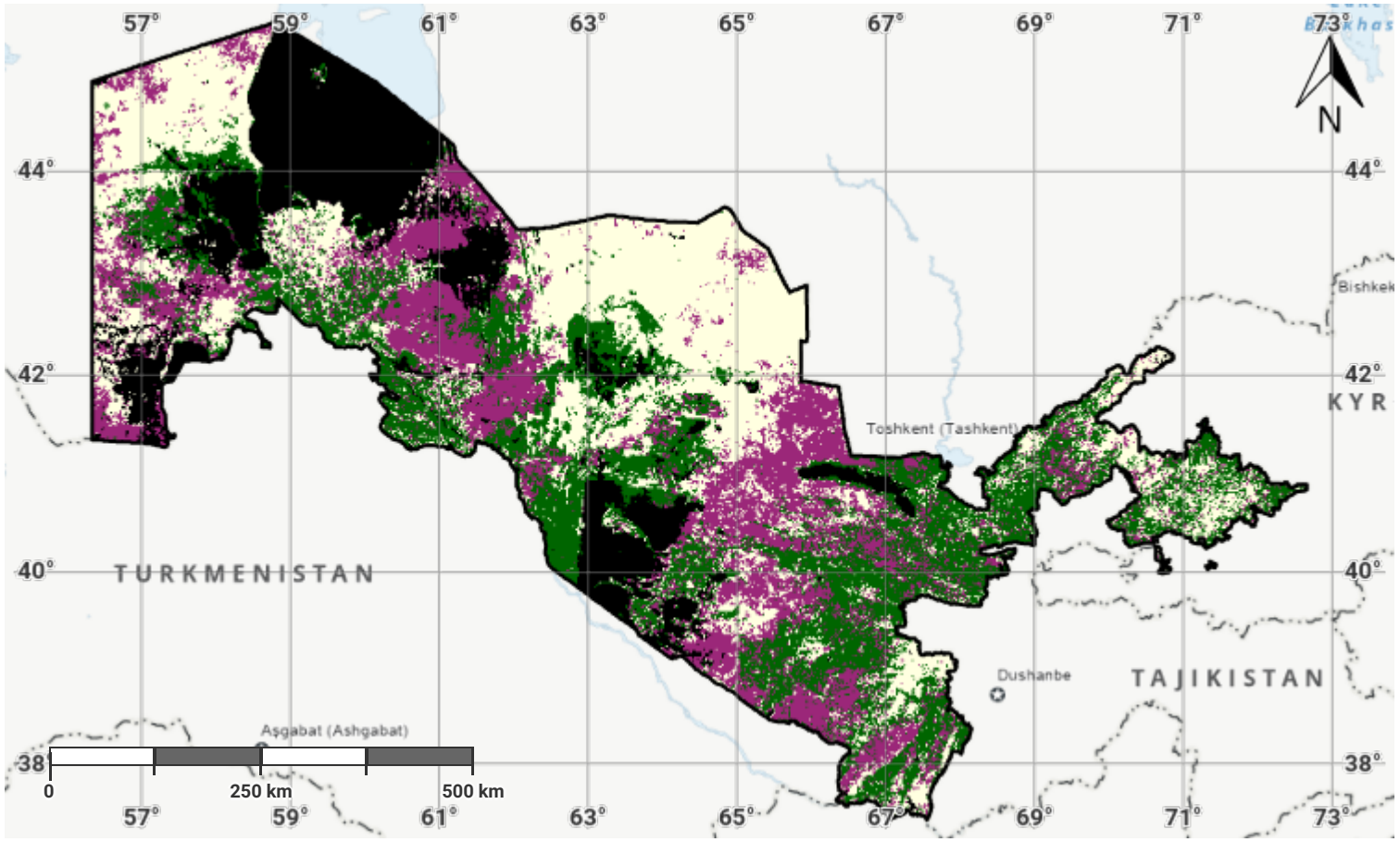
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

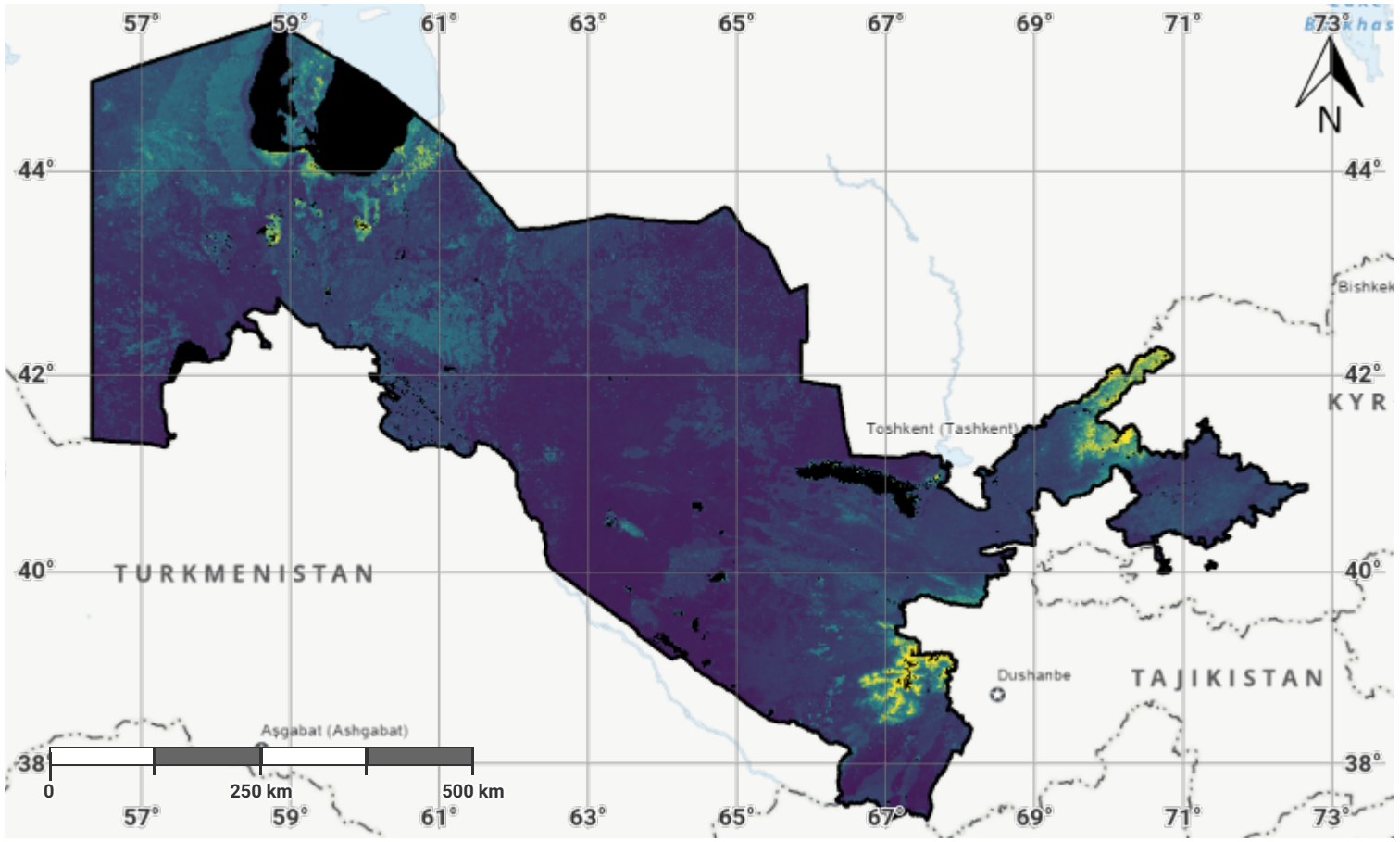
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 129.5 t/ha
- 129.5 - 259.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

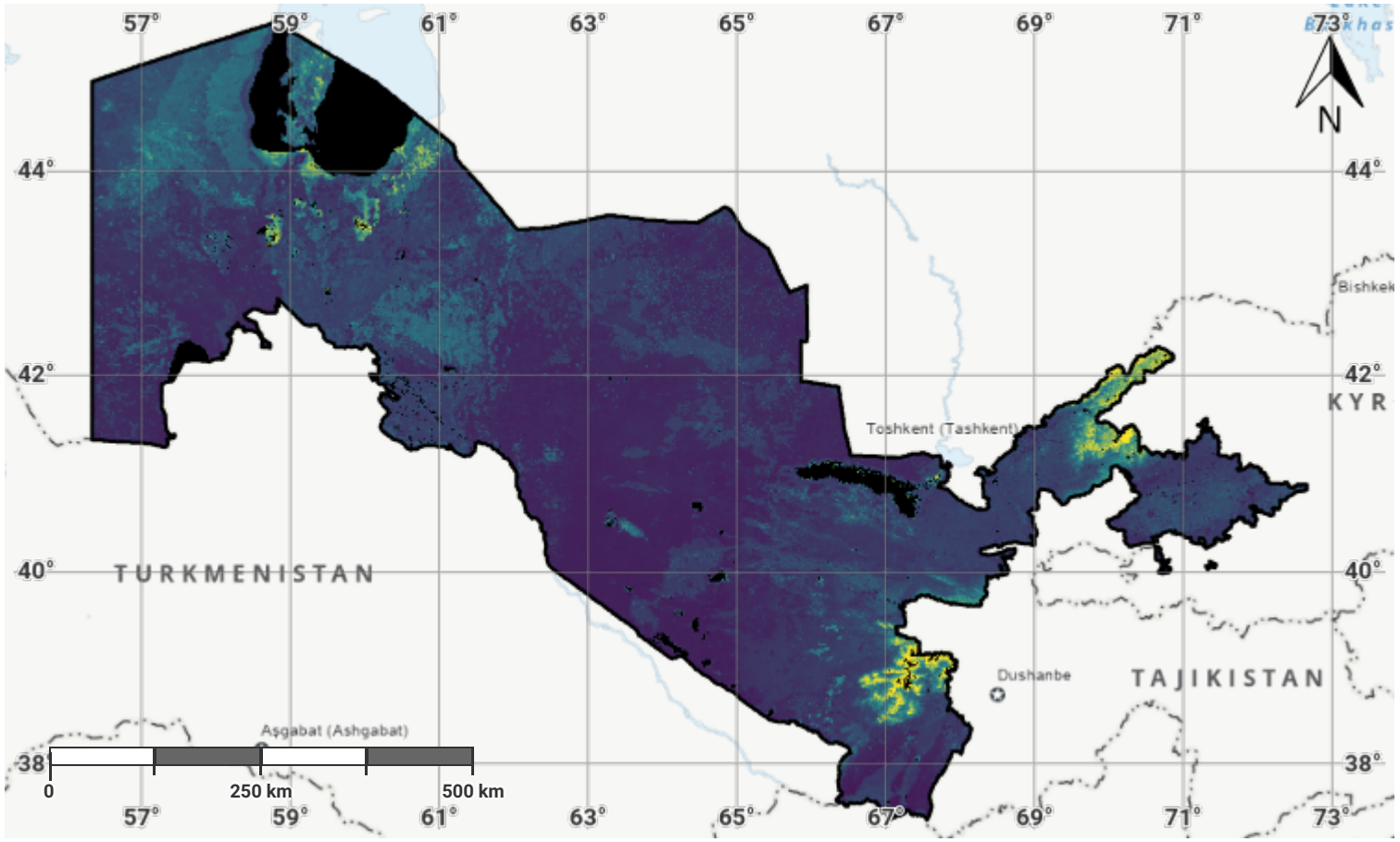
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 130.0 t/ha
- 130.0 - 260.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

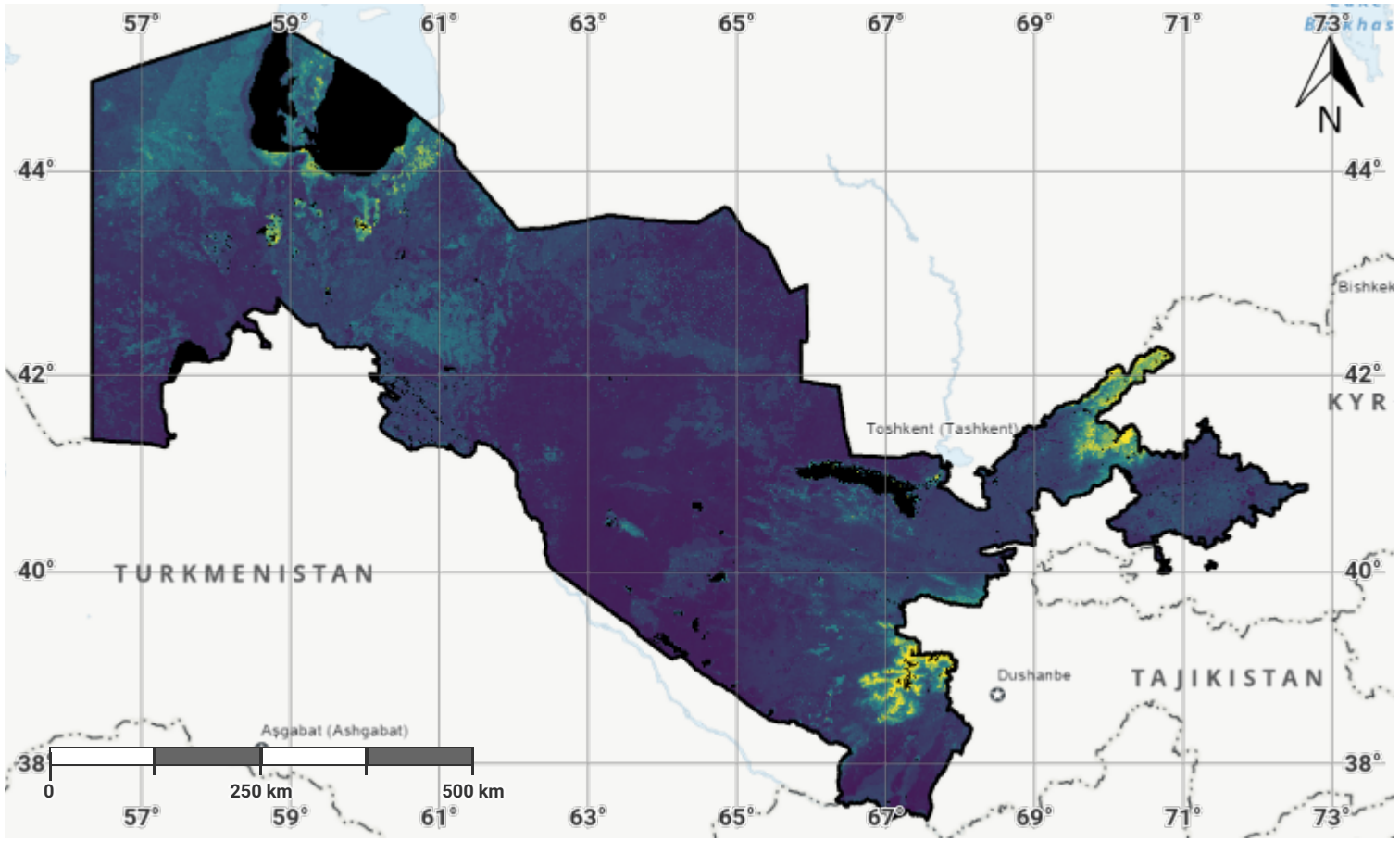
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 130.0 t/ha
- 130.0 - 260.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

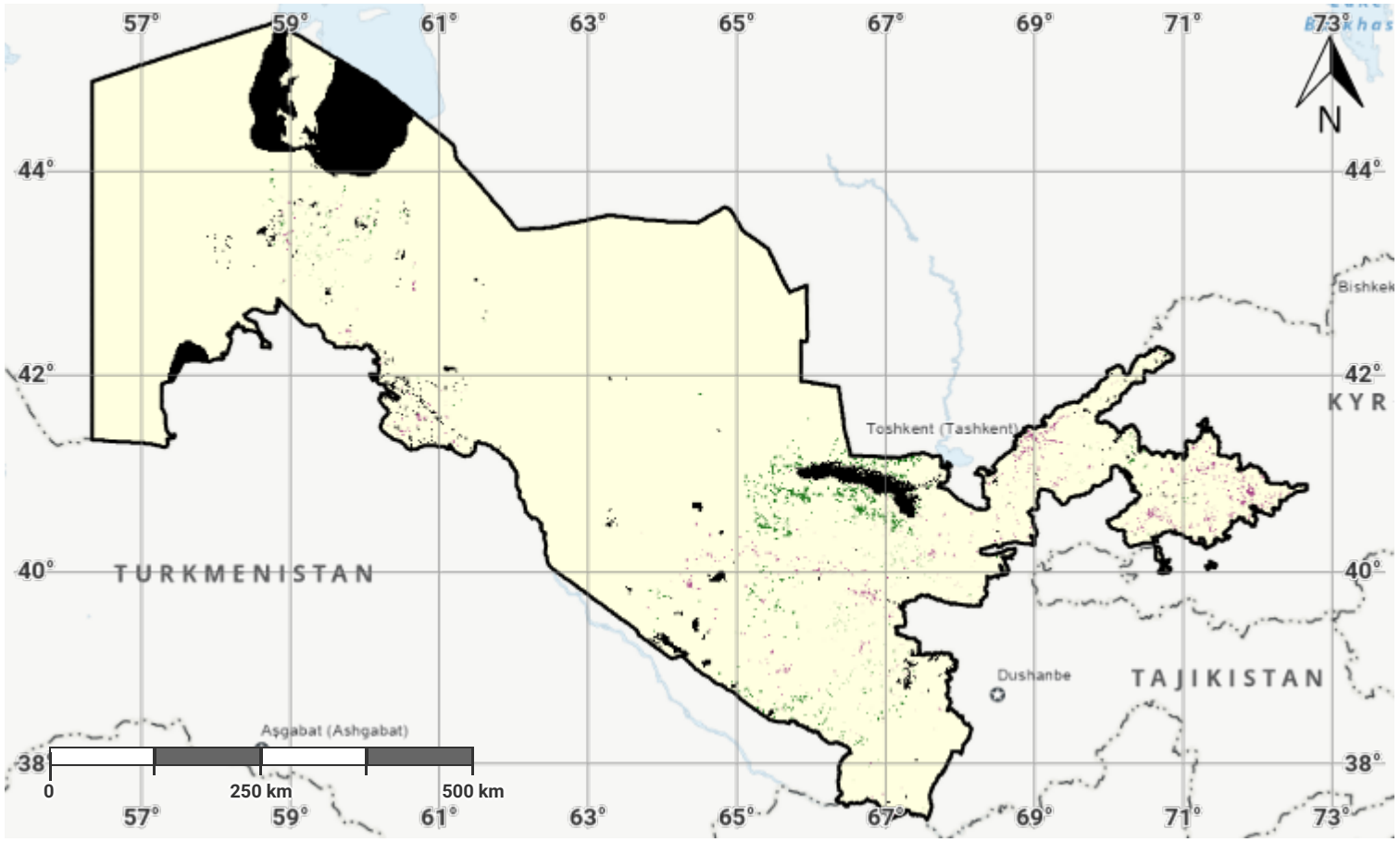
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -74.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 74.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

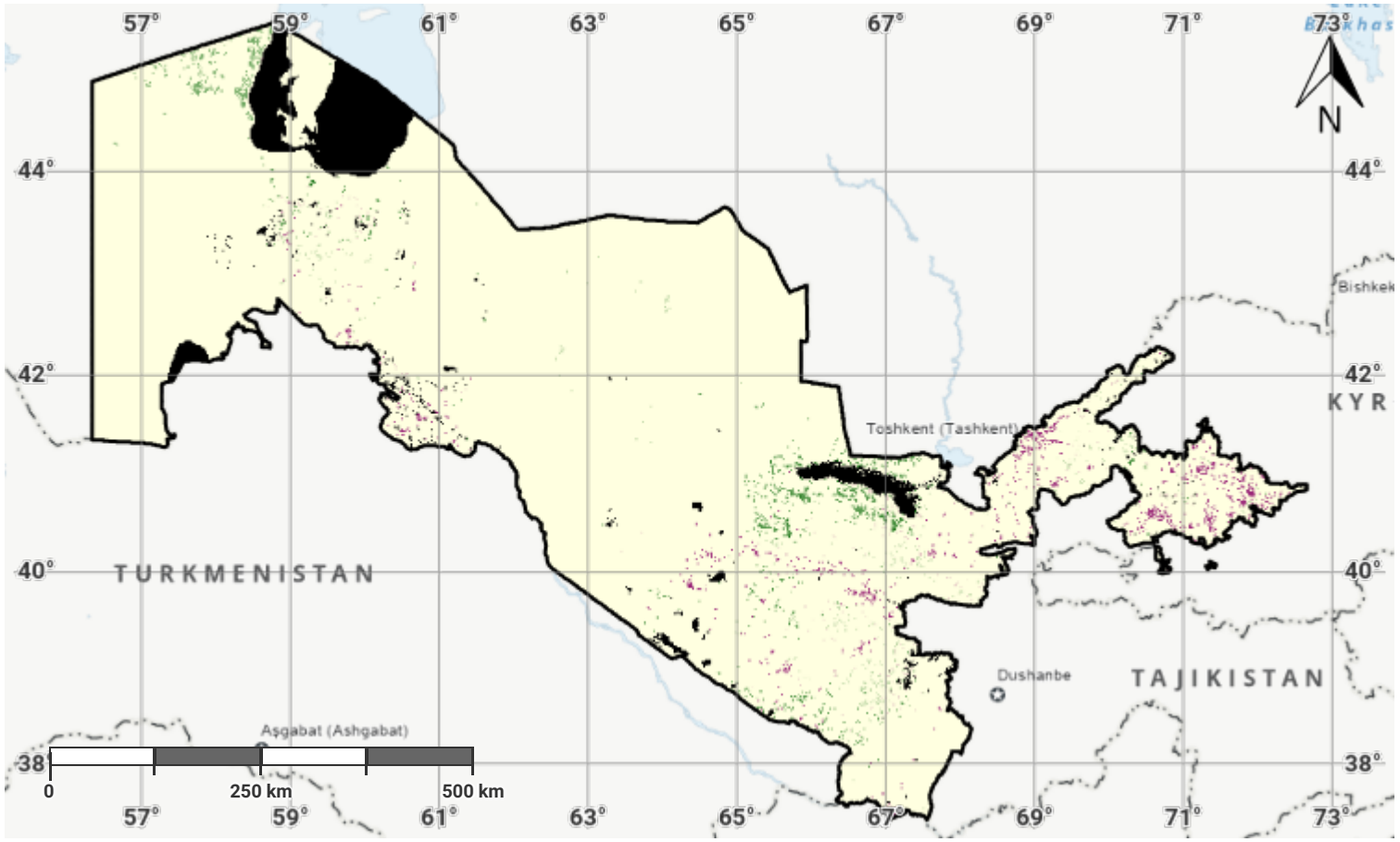
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

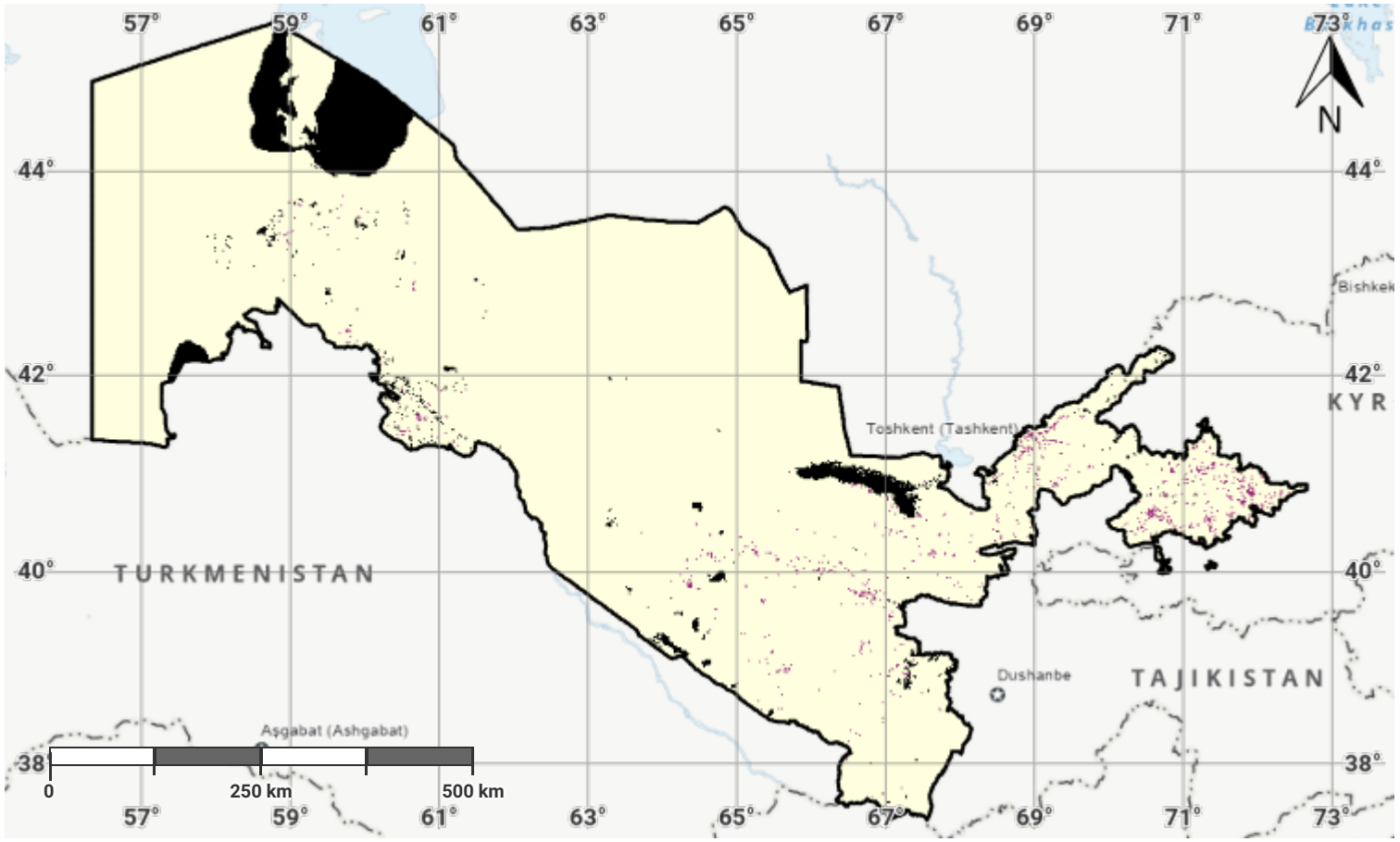
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

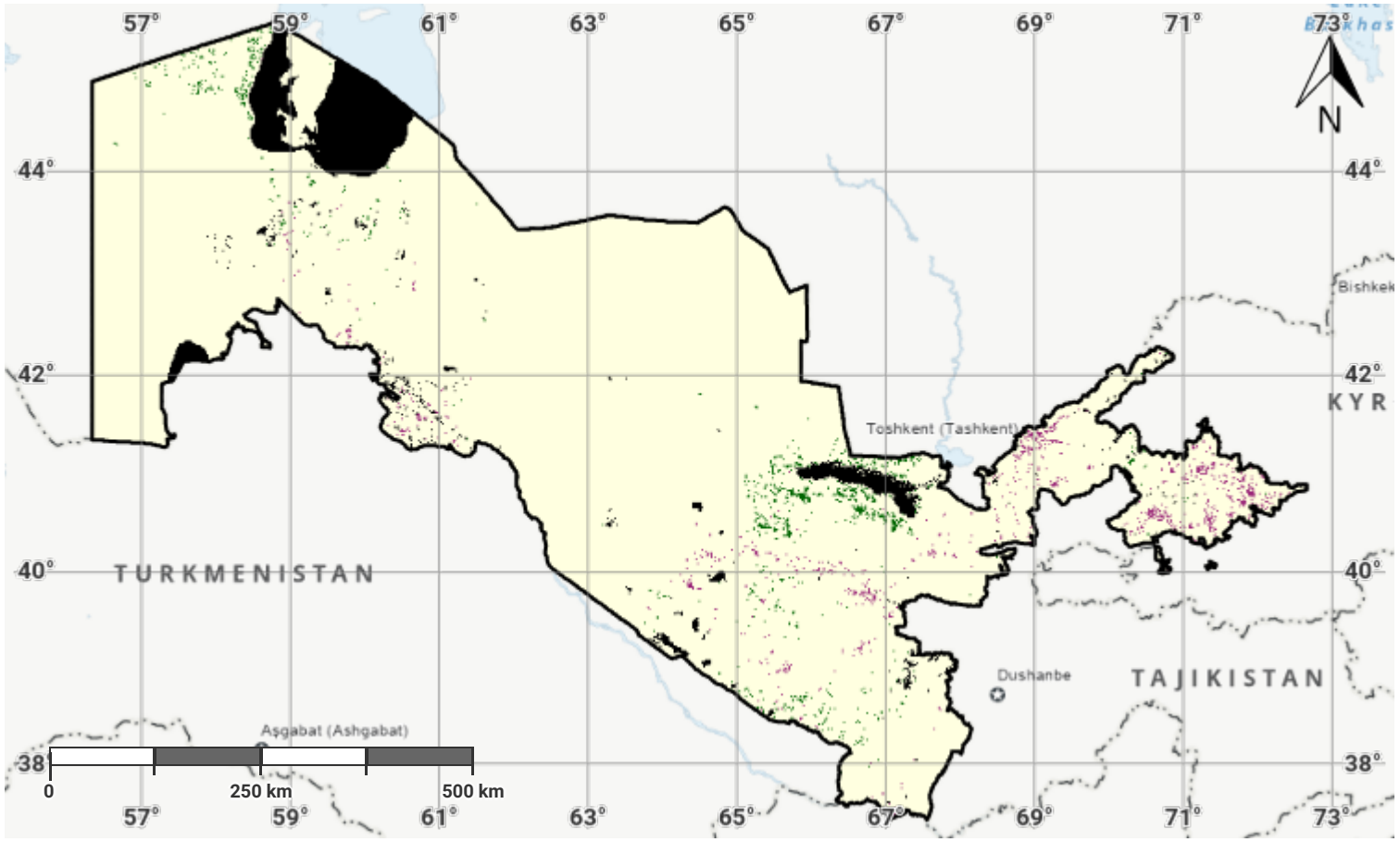
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

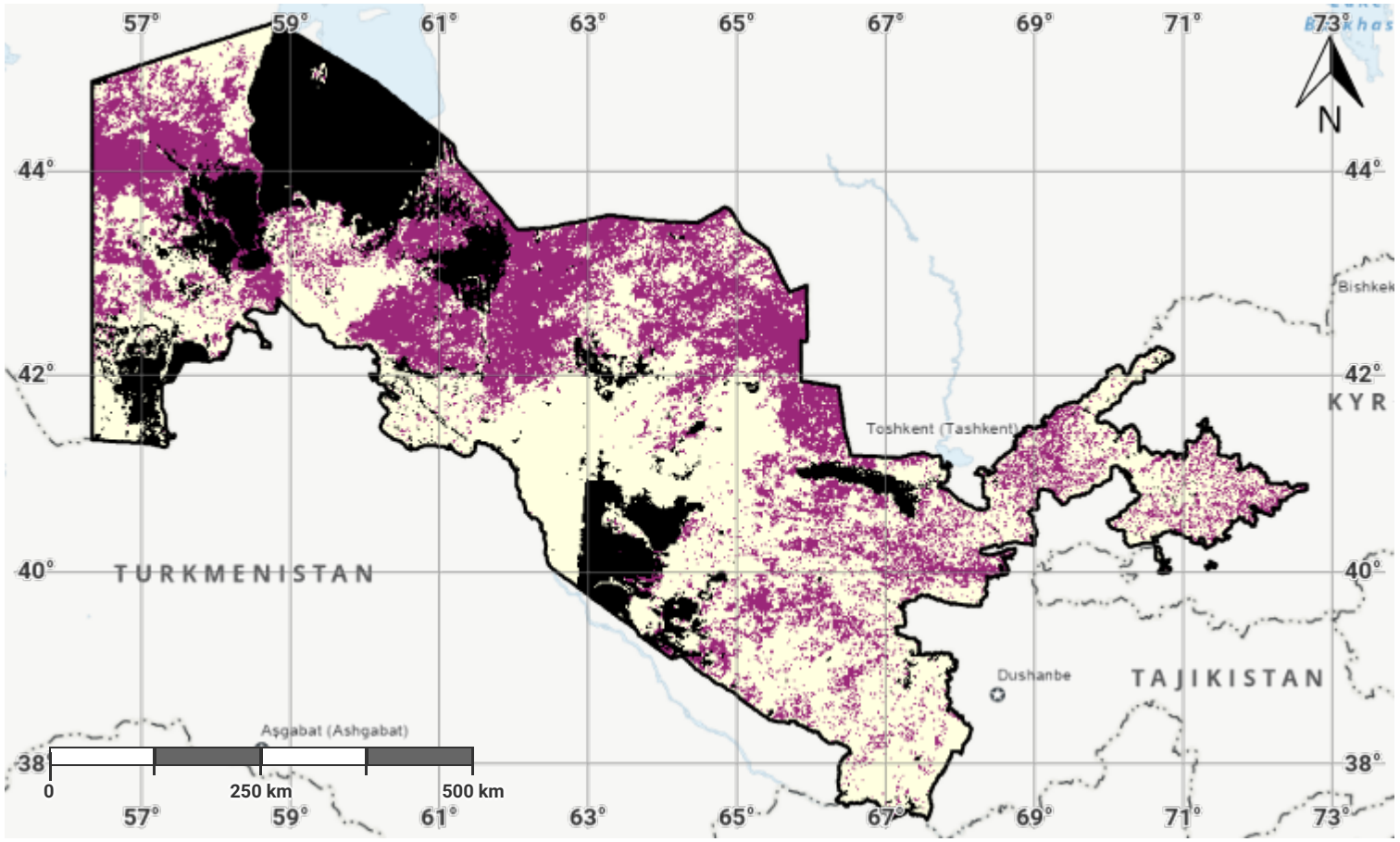
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

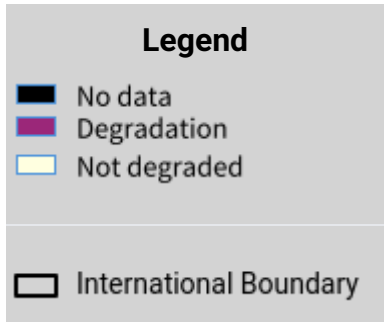
Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO1-4.M1

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





Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

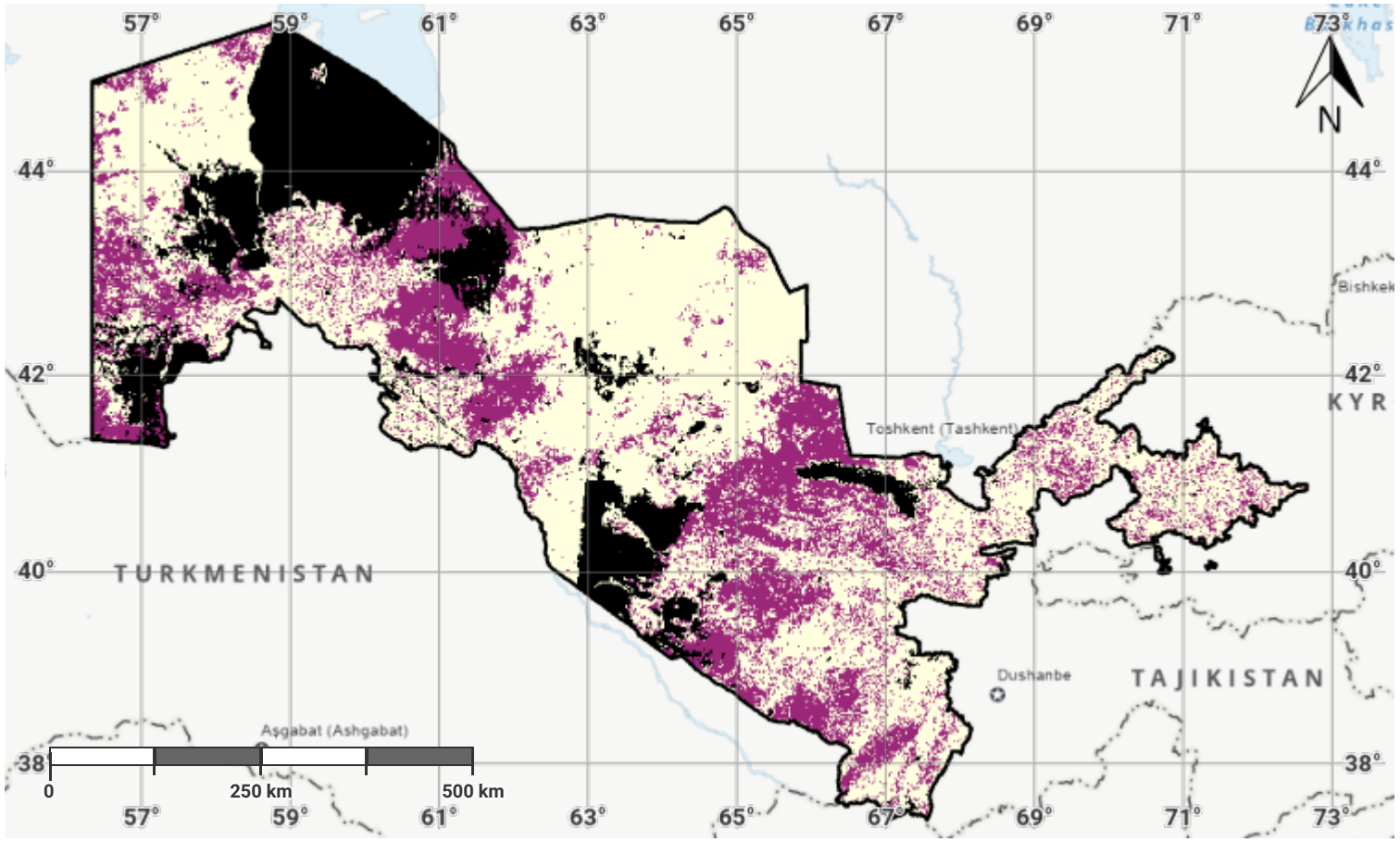
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Uzbekistan – 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

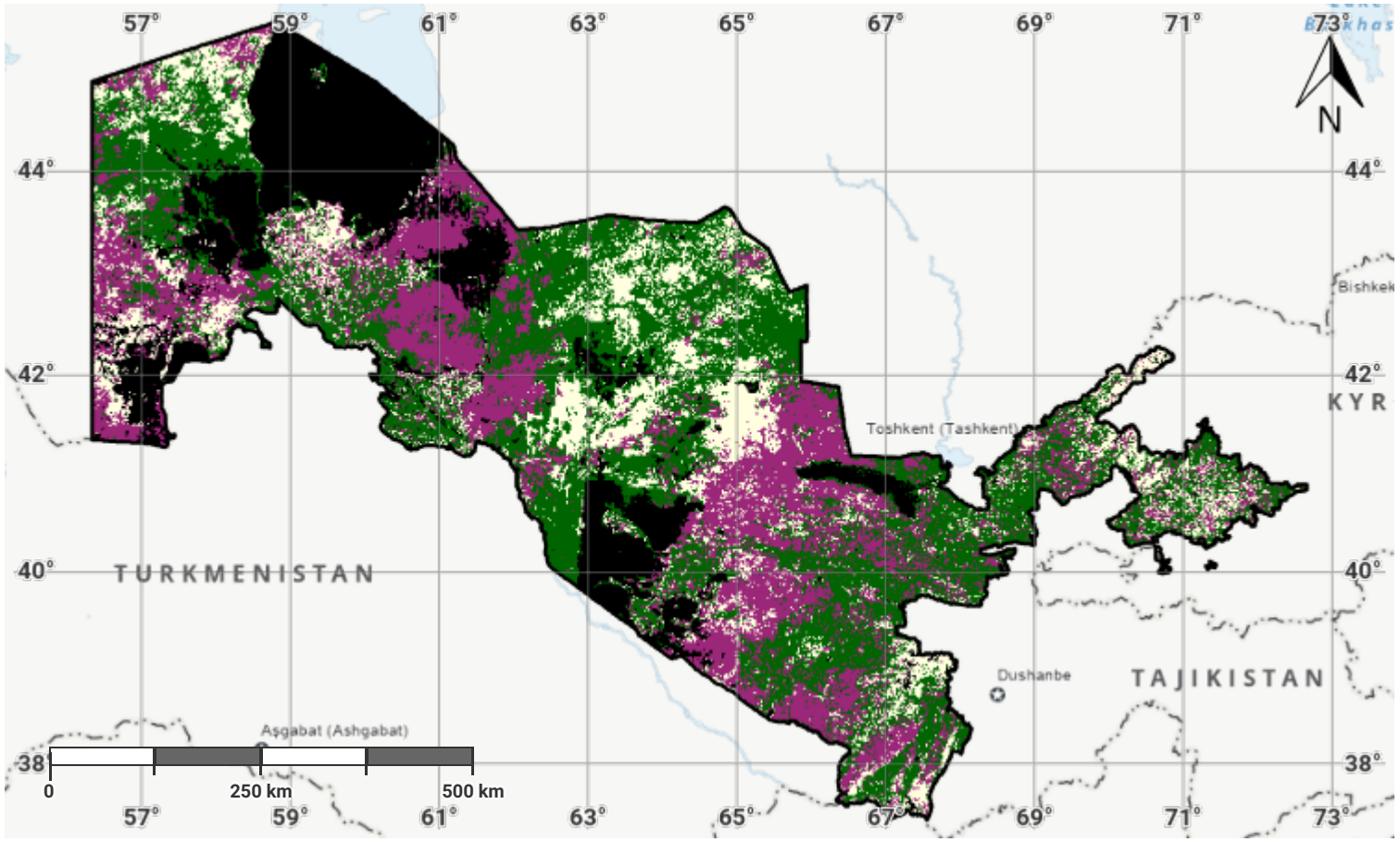
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Uzbekistan – 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

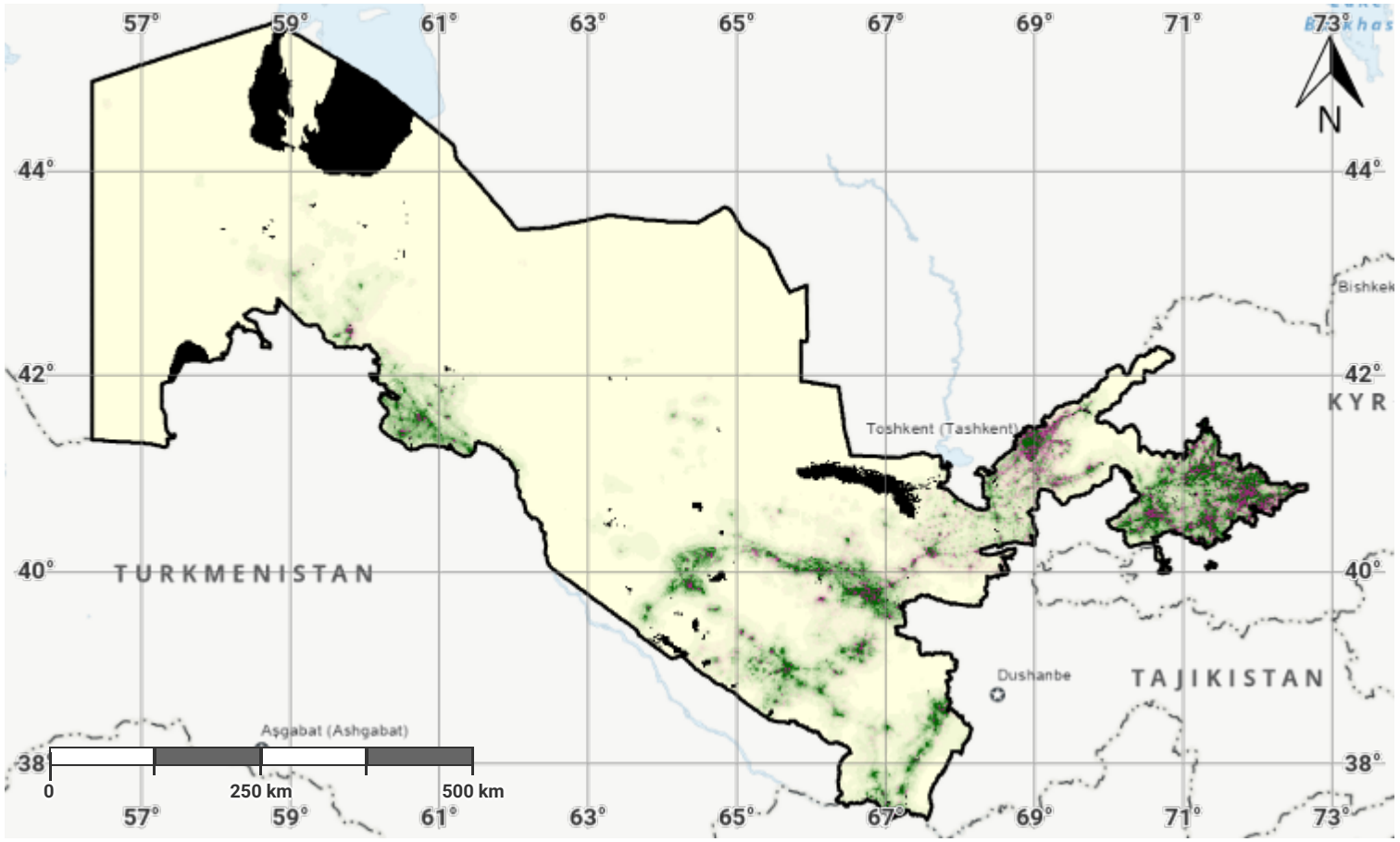
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- 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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

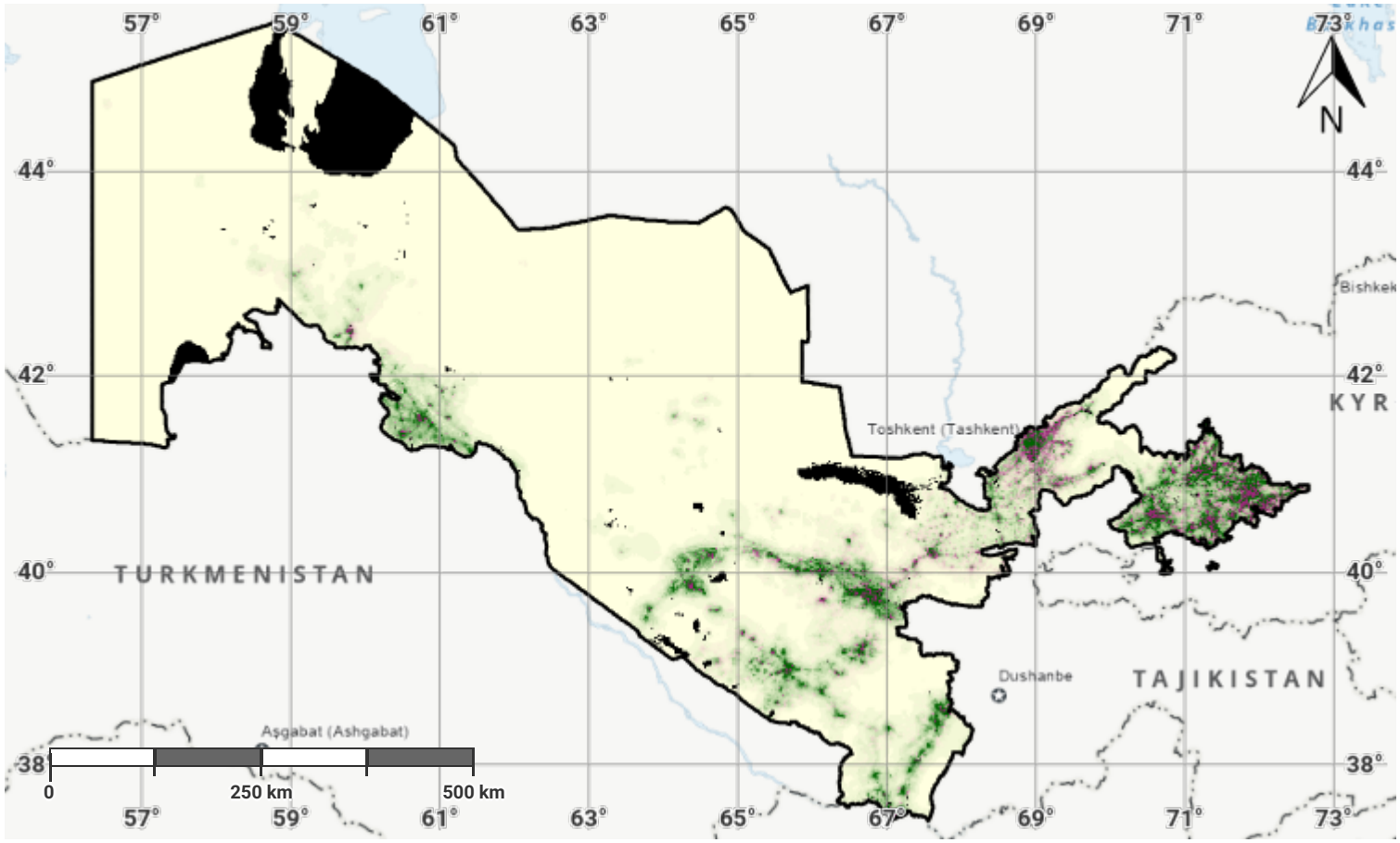
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

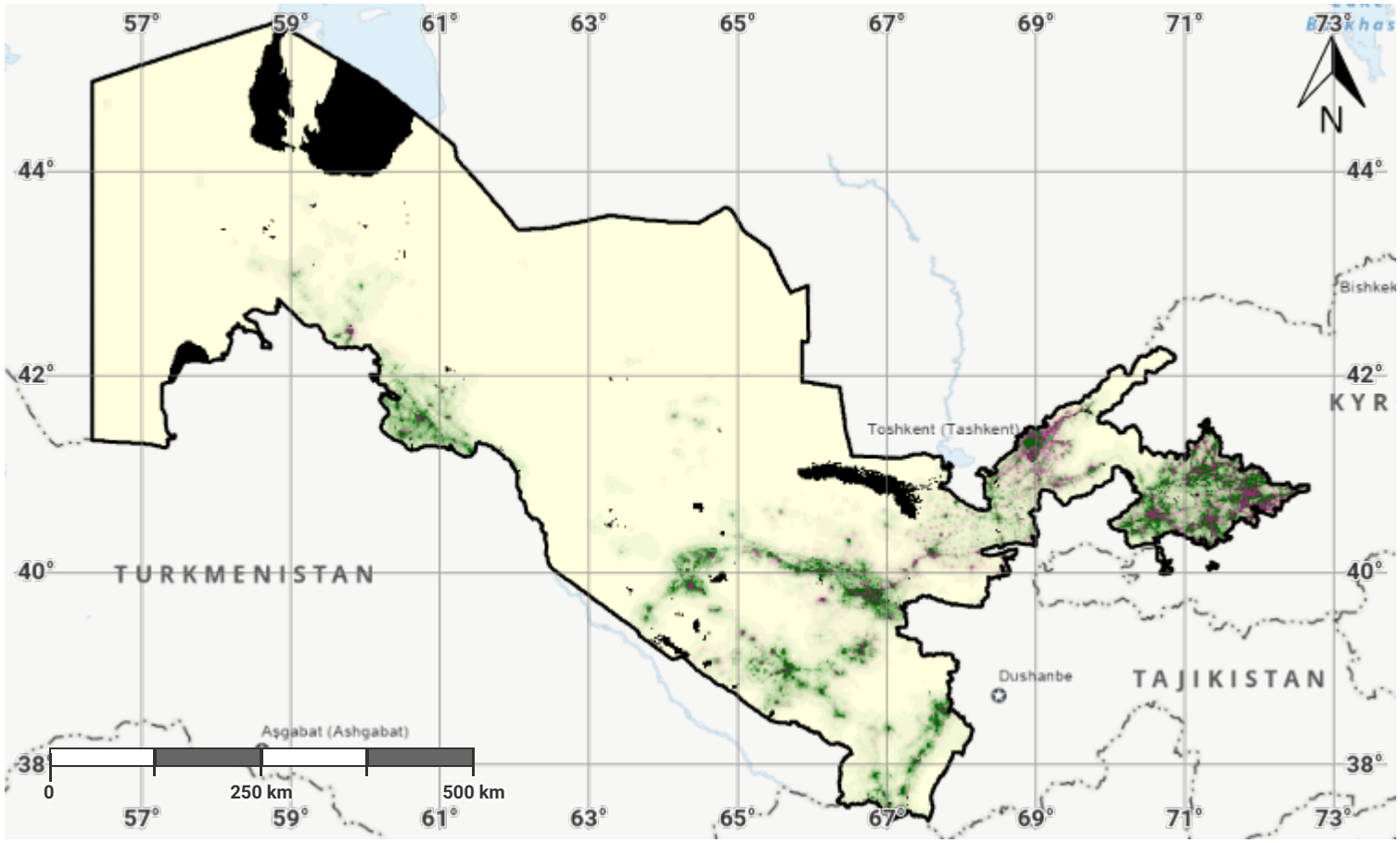
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

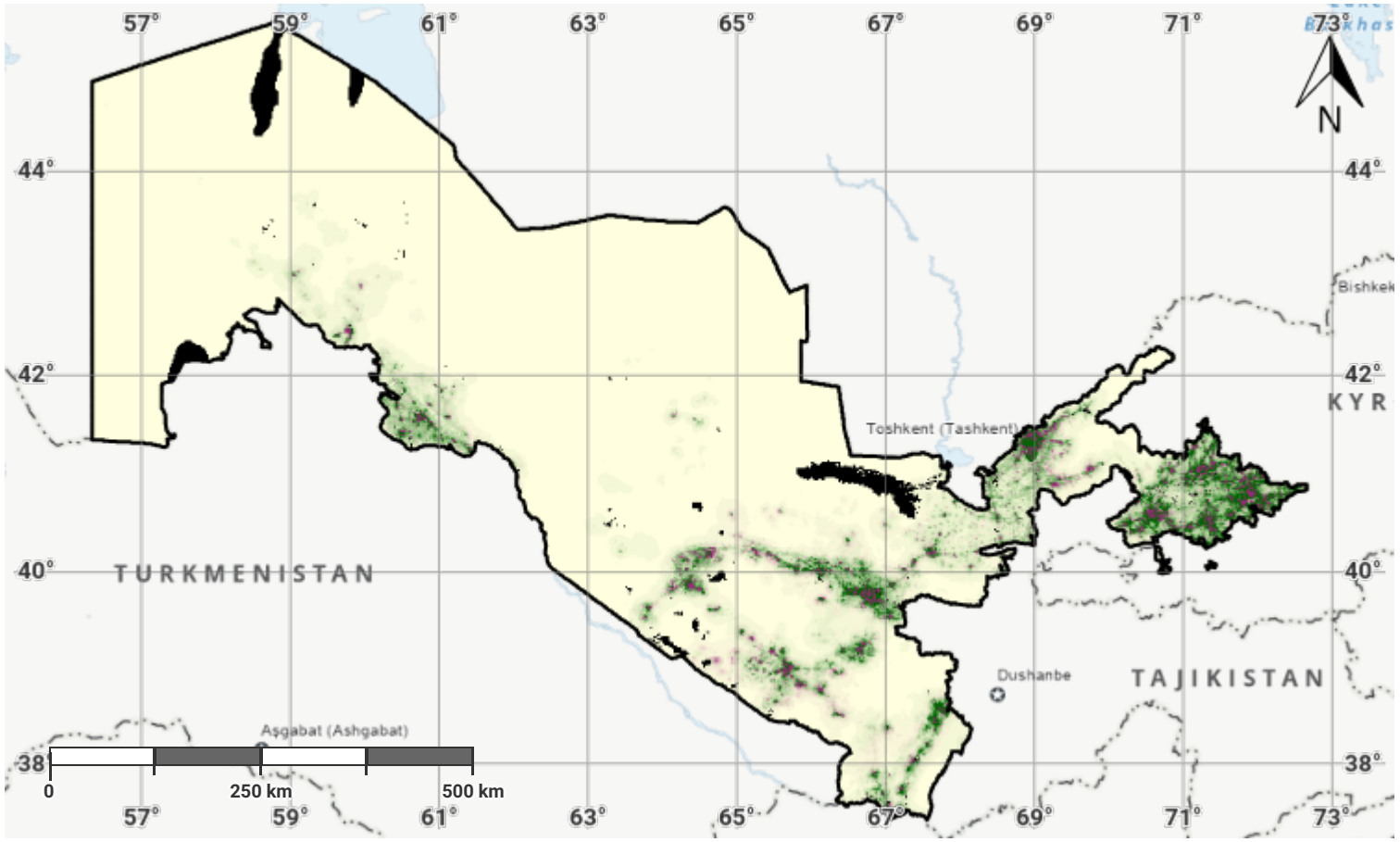
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 490
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

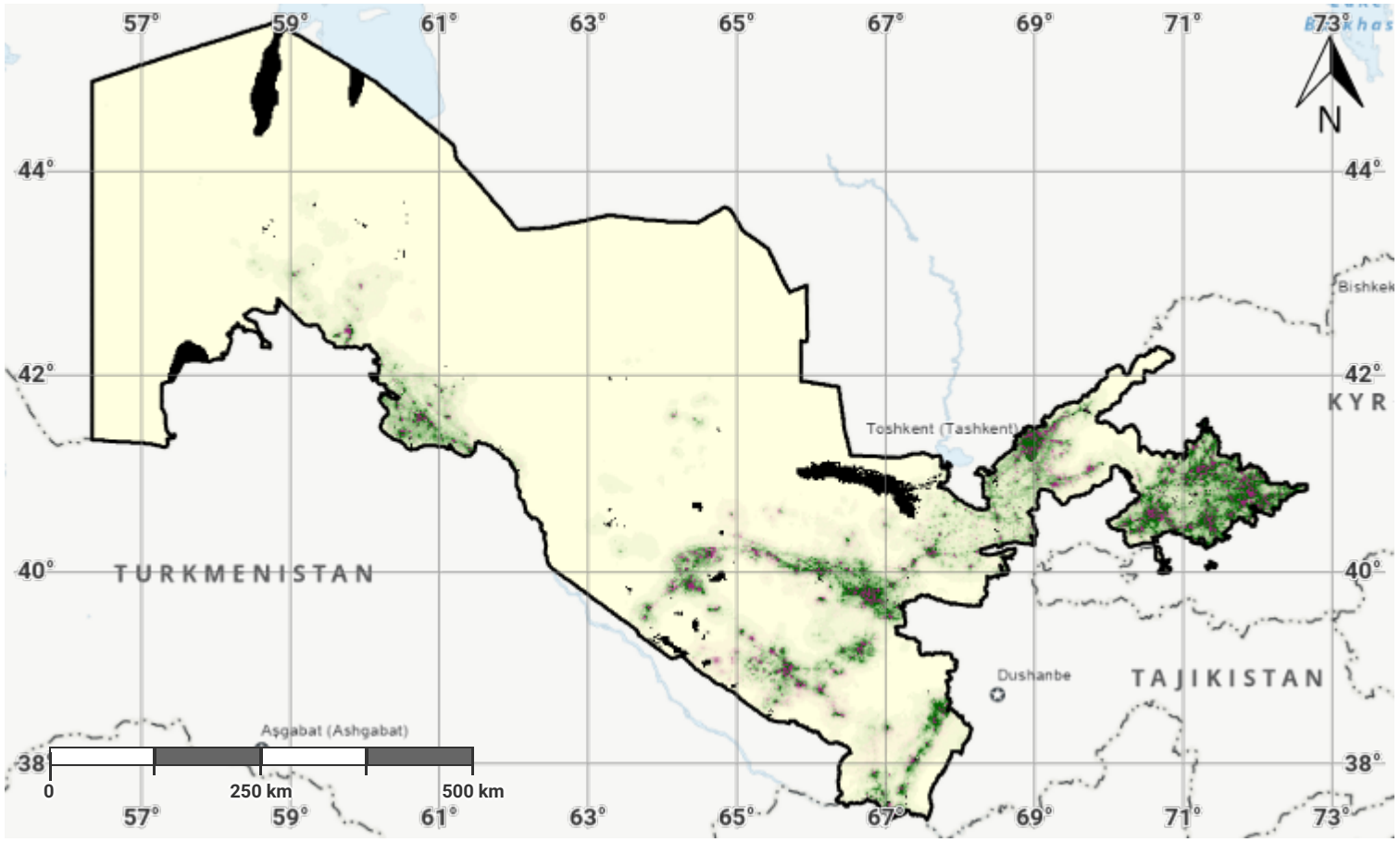
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 250
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

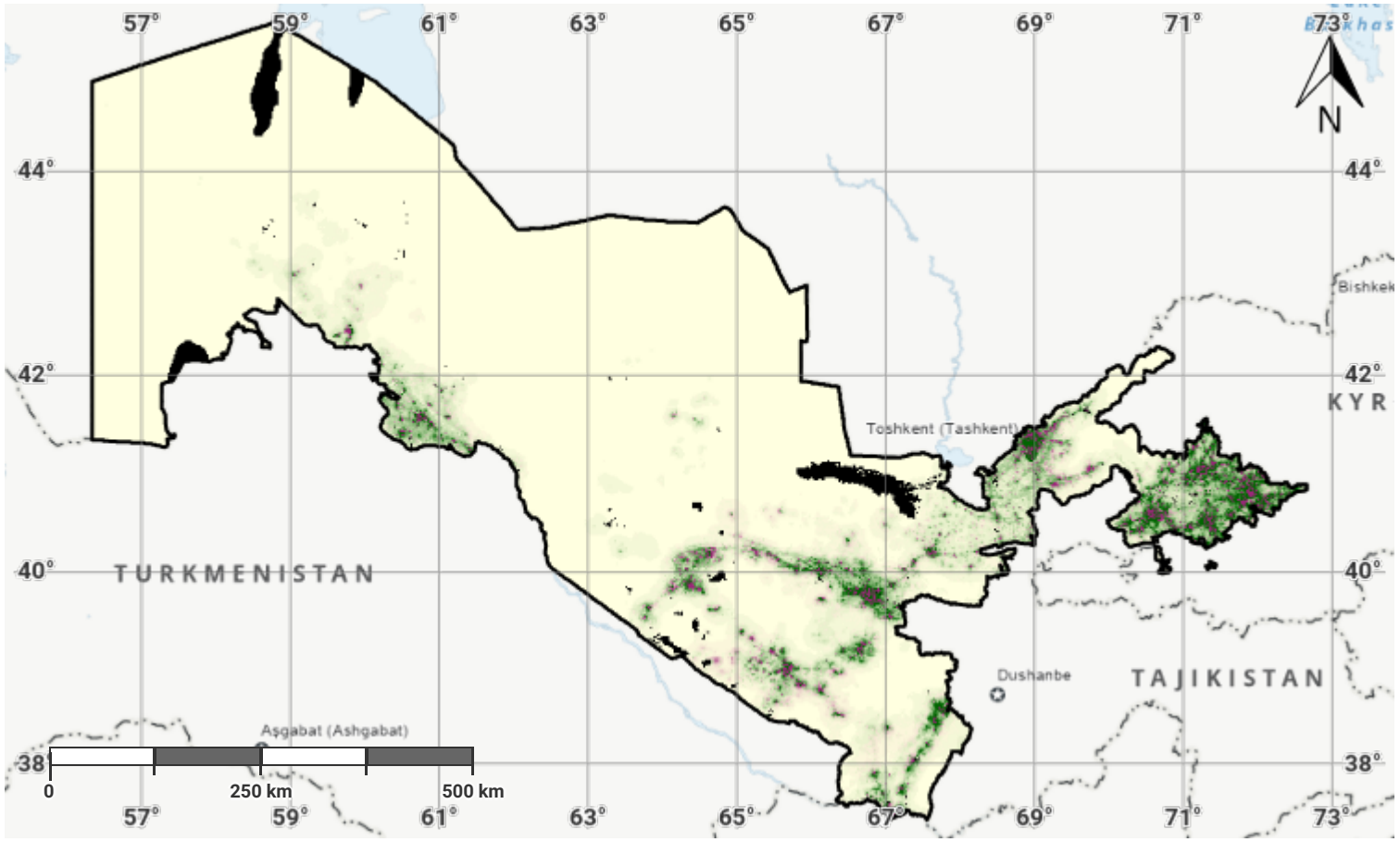
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 250
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

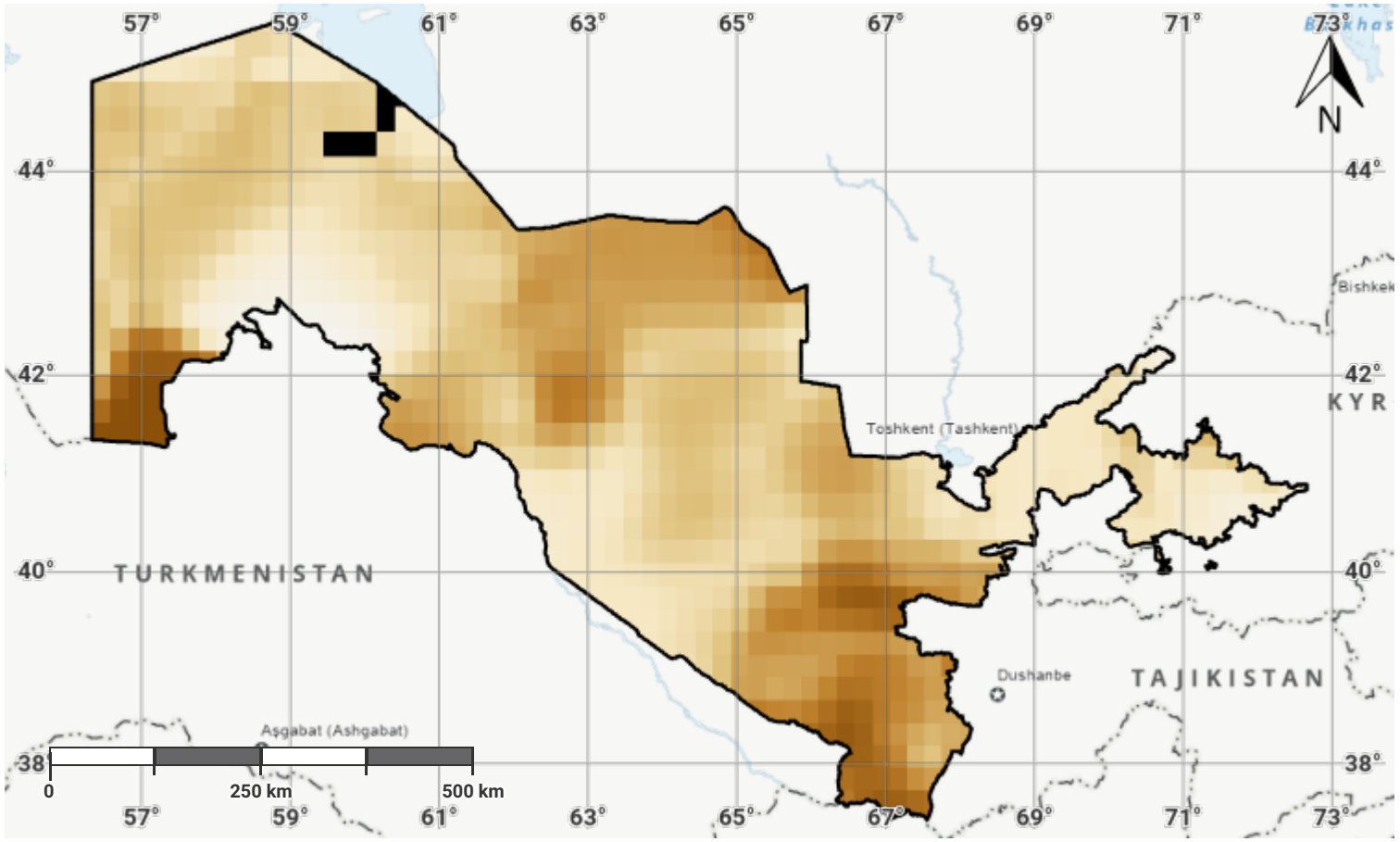
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

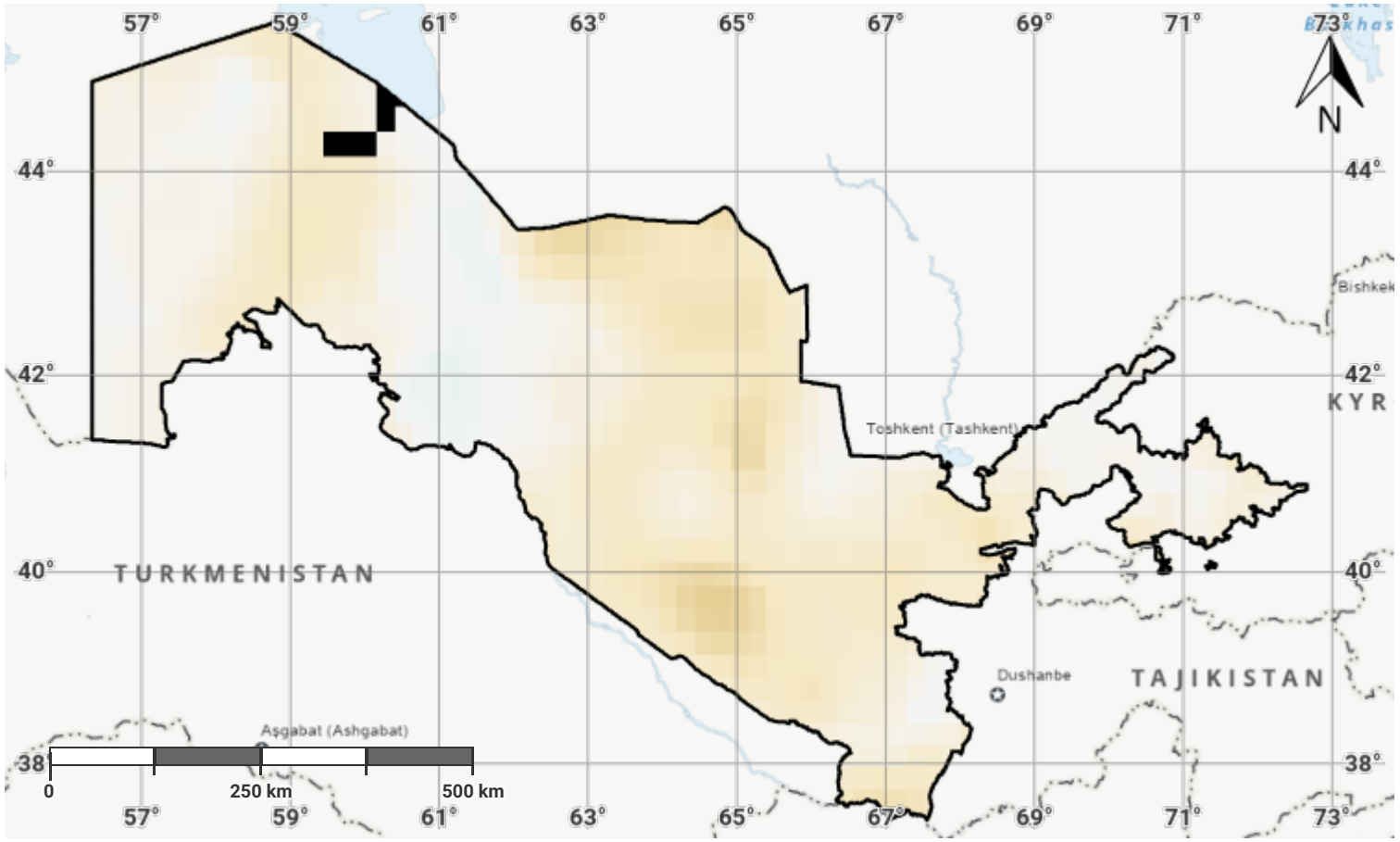
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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)

Disclaimer

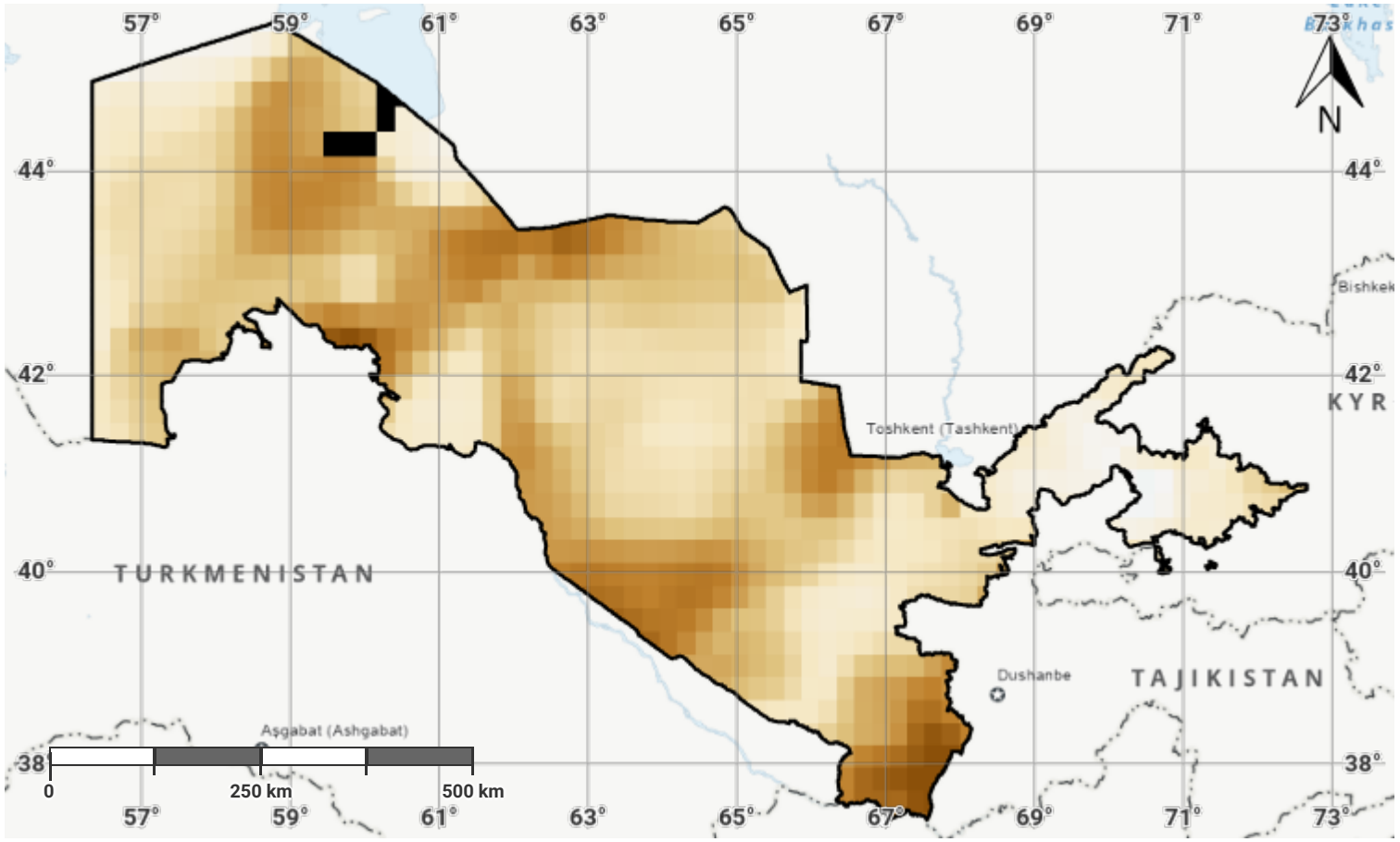
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

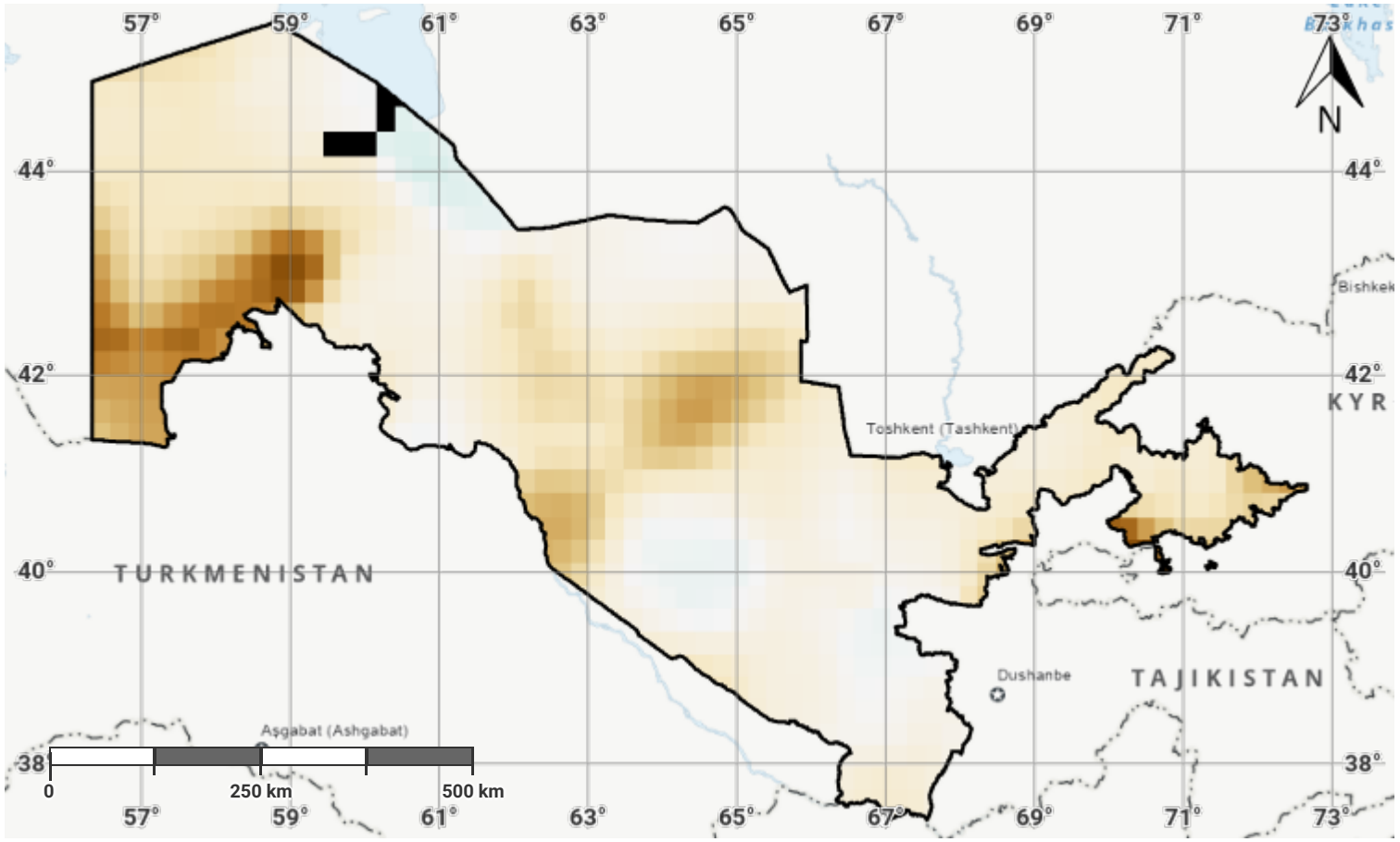
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

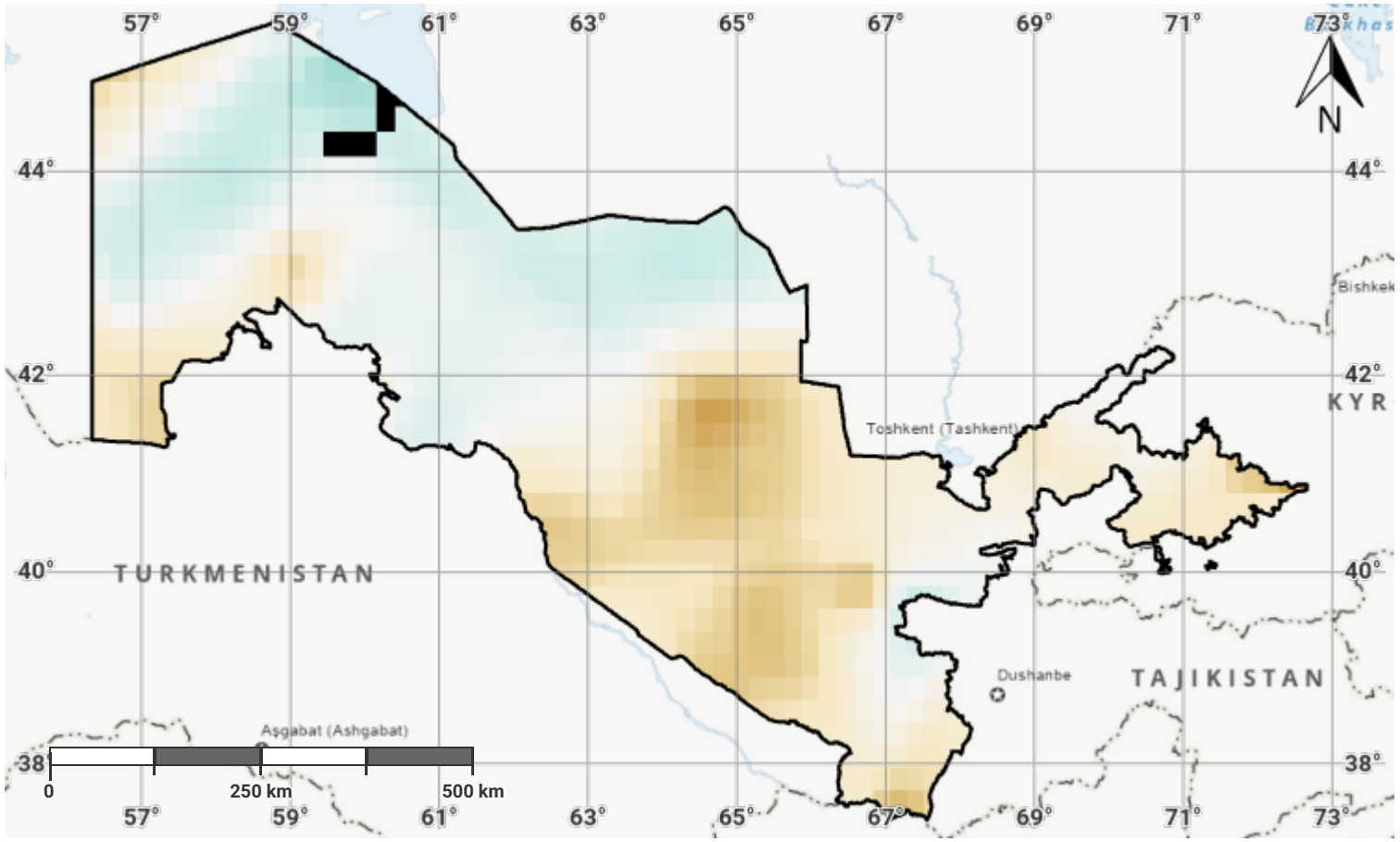
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – 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

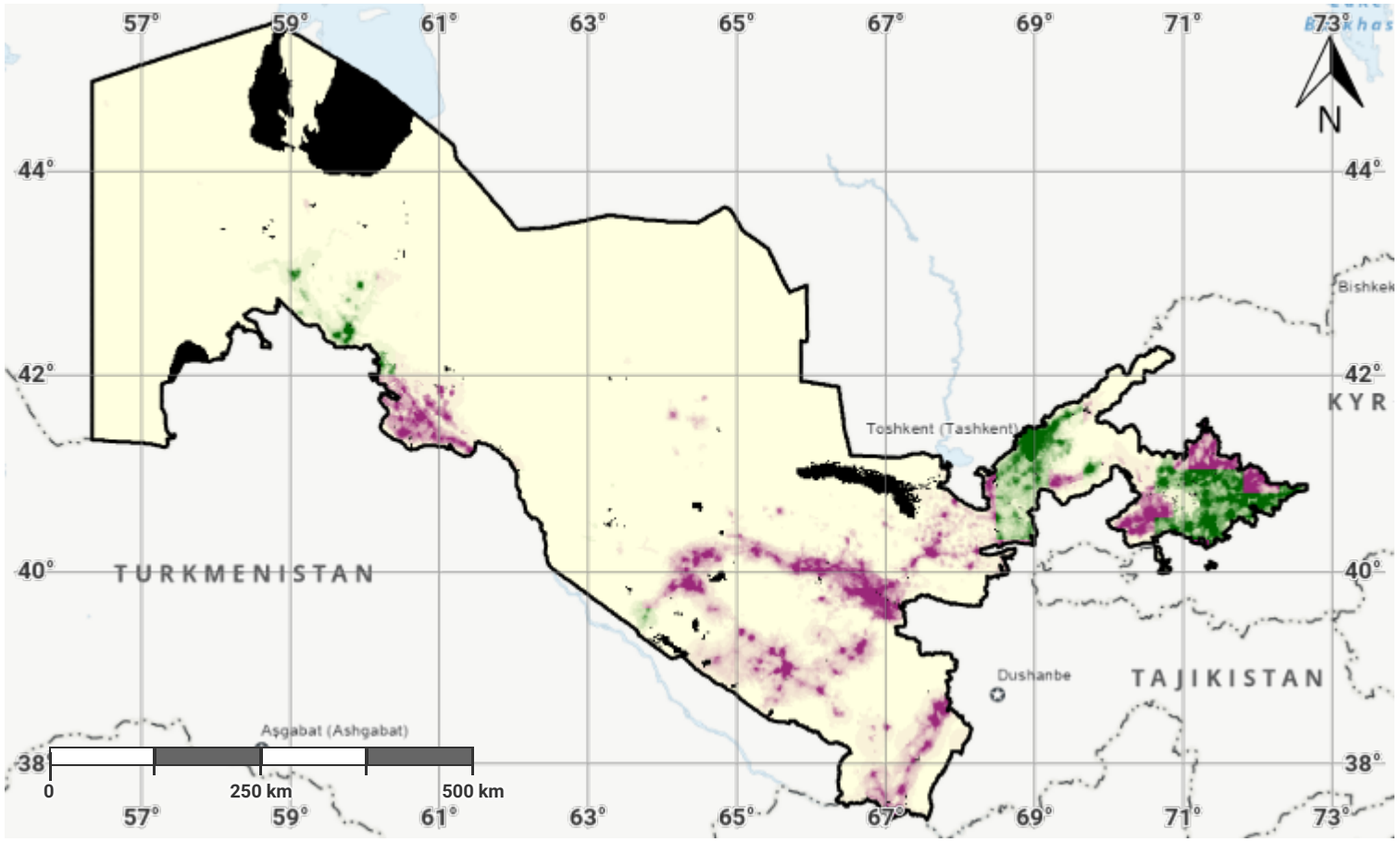
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 340
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

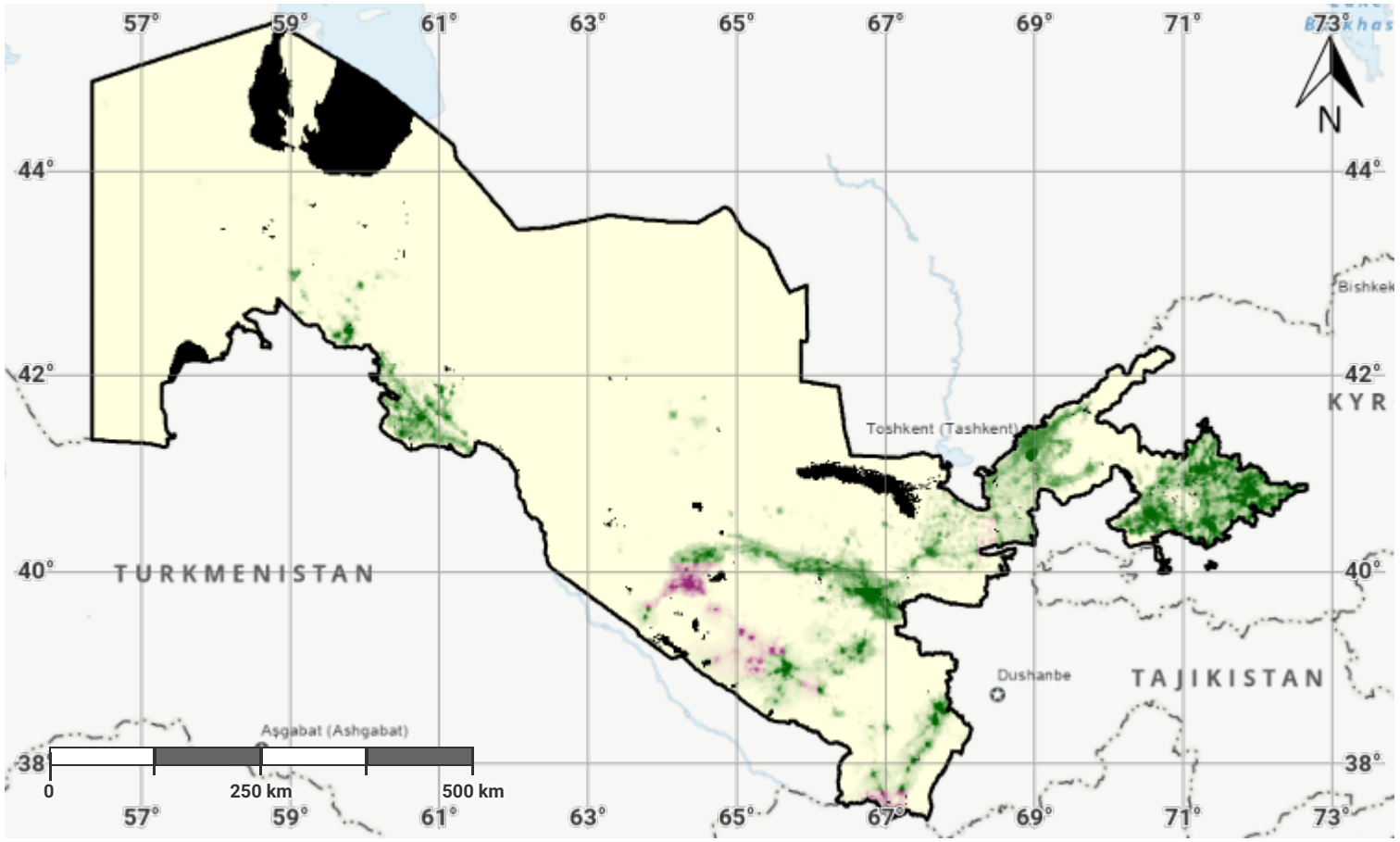
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 510
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 510
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

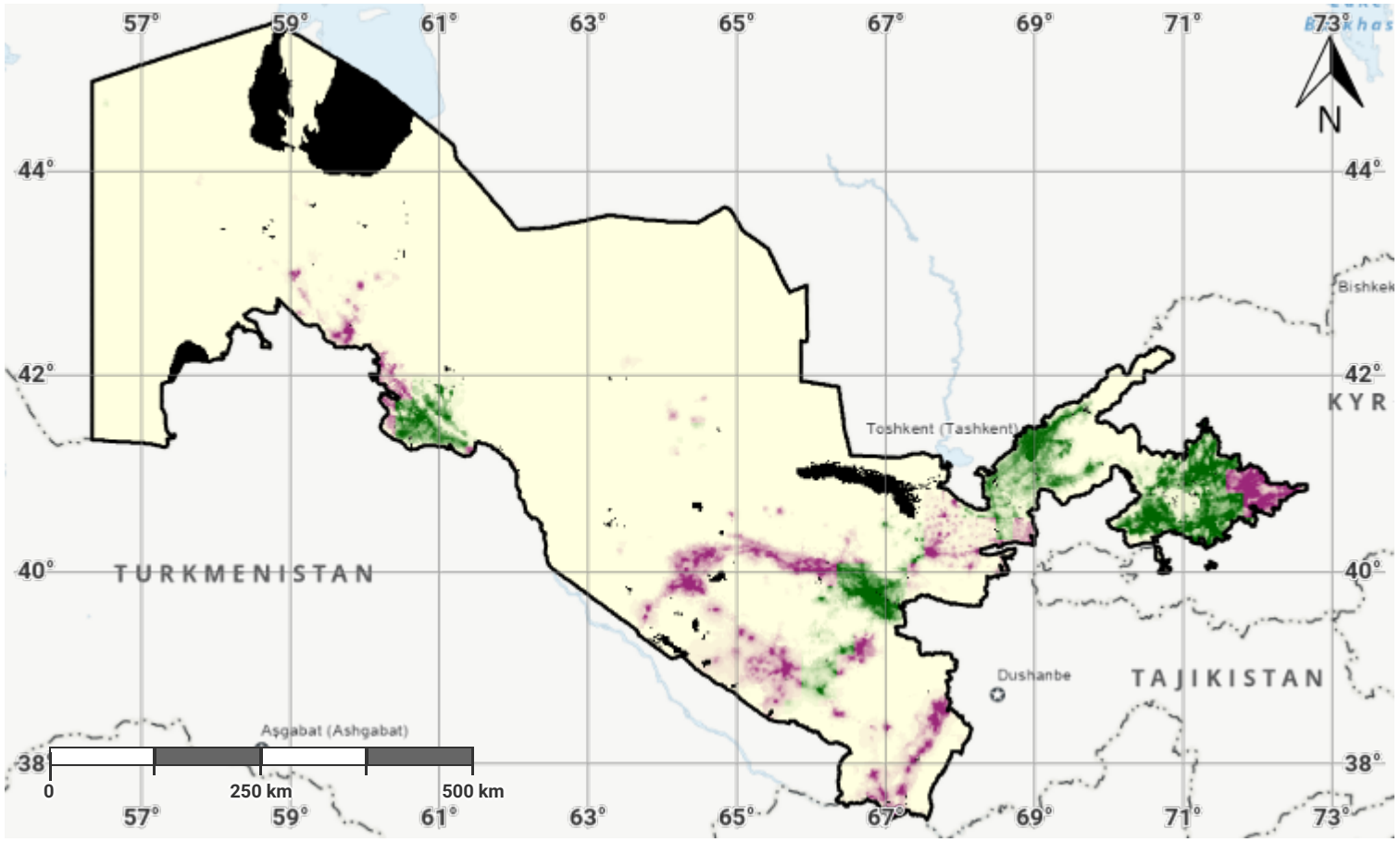
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 400
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 400
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

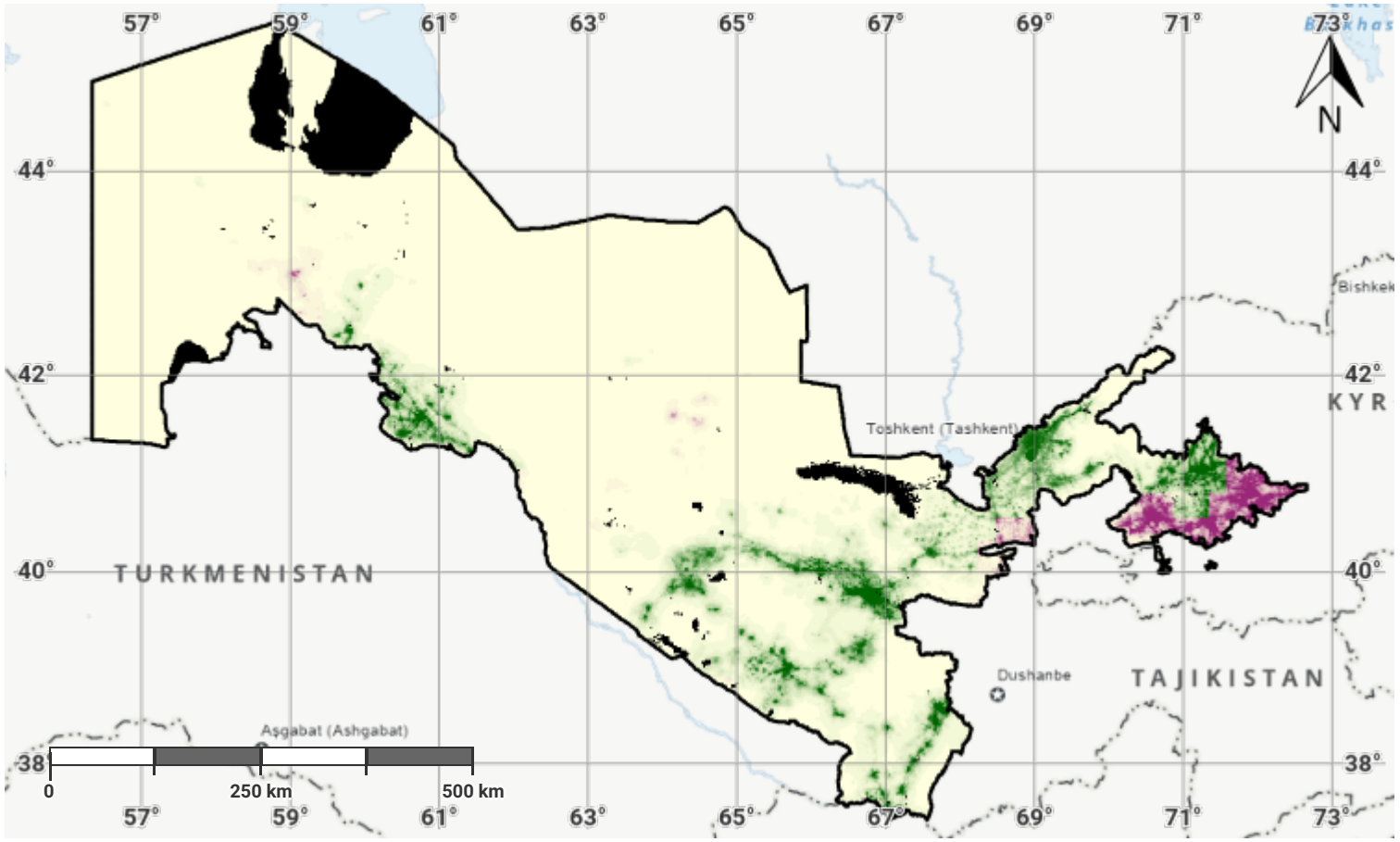
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

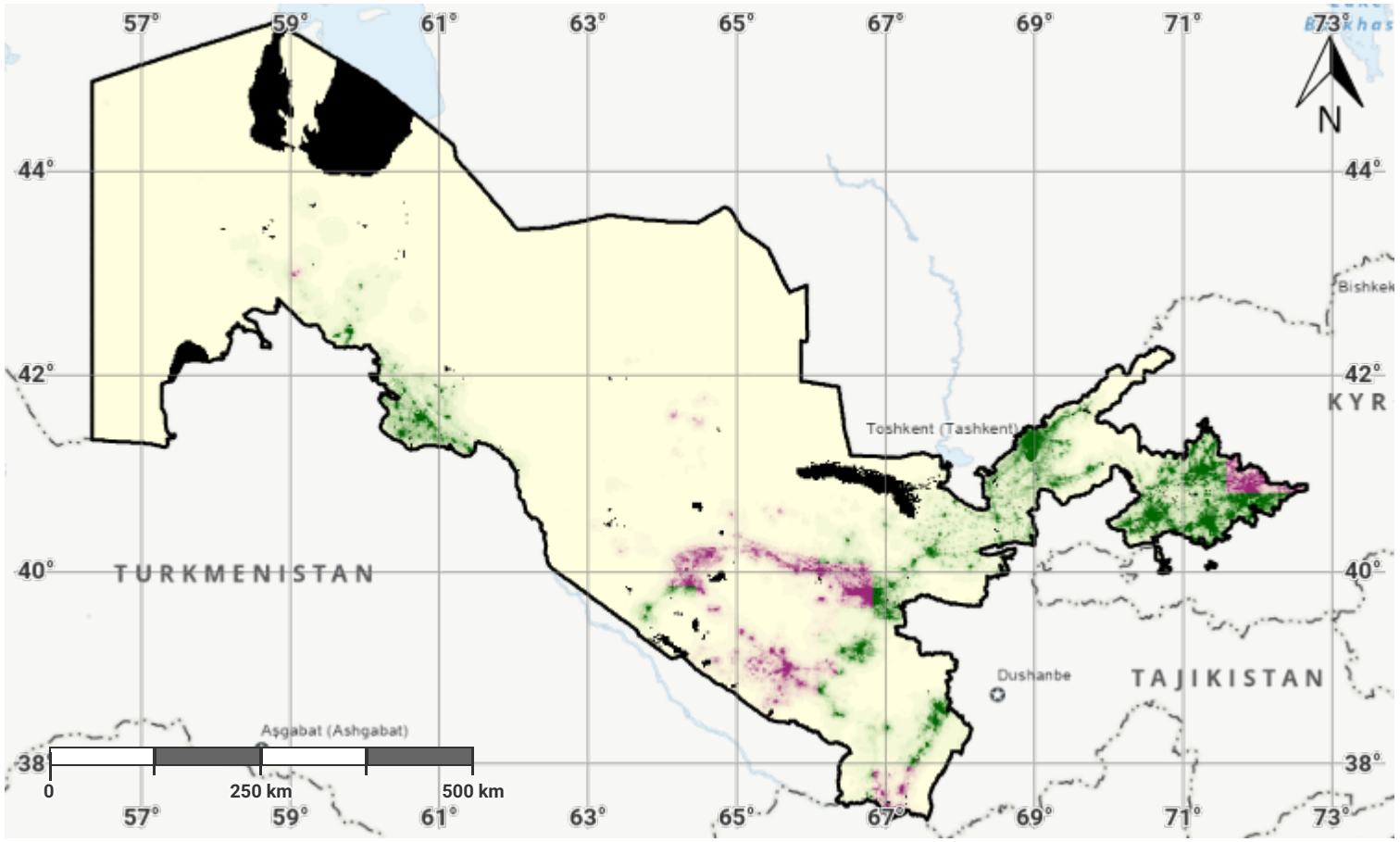
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

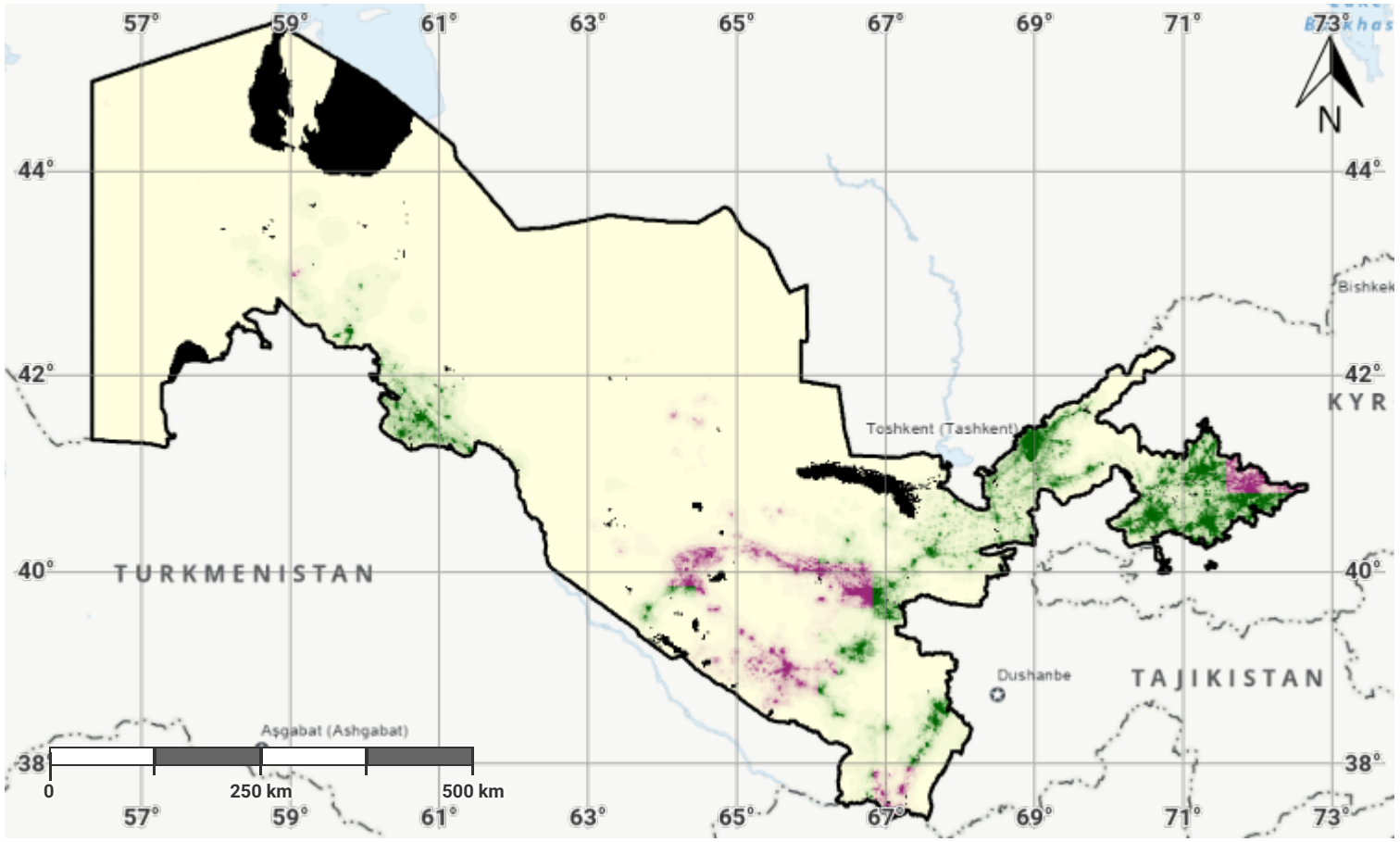
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 290
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 290
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

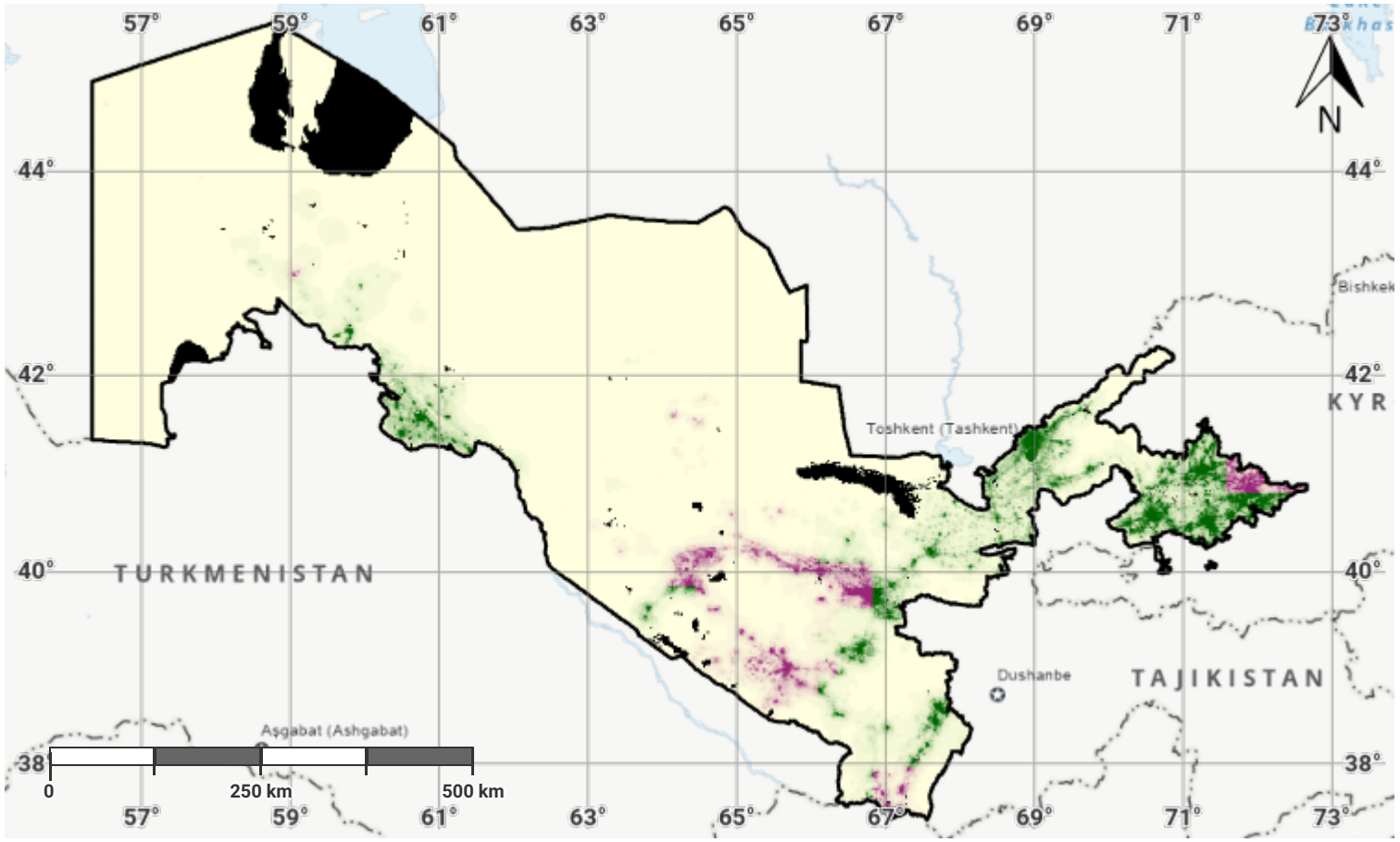
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Uzbekistan – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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

Source Data Credits

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