

Report from Greece



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

praus₄

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Contents

1. SO: Strategic objectives

- A. SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.
 - S01-1 Trends in land cover
 - S01-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
 - S01-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - S01-4 Proportion of degraded land over the total land area
 - S01 Voluntary Targets
- B. SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.
 - S02-1 Trends in population living below the relative poverty line and/or income inequality in affected areas
 - S02-2 Trends in access to safe drinking water in affected areas
 - S02-3 Trends in the proportion of population exposed to land degradation disaggregated by sex
 - S02 Voluntary Targets
- C. SO-3: To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems.
 - S03-1 Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area
 - S03-2 Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought
 - S03-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability
 - S03 Voluntary Targets
- D. SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.
 - S04-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
 - S04-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
 - S04-3 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
 - S04 Voluntary Targets
- E. SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level
 - S05-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources
 - S05-2 Domestic public resources
 - S05-3 International and domestic private resources
 - S05-4 Technology transfer
 - S05-5 Future support for activities related to the implementation of the Convention

2. IF: Implementation Framework

- A. Financial and Non-Financial Sources
- B. Policy and Planning
- C. Action on the Ground

3. AI: Additional indicators

4. Other files for Reporting

5. Templated Maps

- A. Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period
- B. Land cover in the baseline year
- C. Land cover in the latest reporting year
- D. Land cover change in the baseline period
- E. Land cover change in the reporting period
- F. Land cover degradation in the baseline period
- G. Land cover degradation in the reporting period
- H. Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period
- 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

S01-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

S01-1.T1: National estimates of the total land area, the area covered by water bodies and total country area

Year	Total land area (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total country area (km ²)	Comments
2001	128 171	3 184	131 355	Total land area is calculated as the area sum of all non-water classes (tree-covered areas, grasslands, croplands, wetlands, artificial surfaces, other lands, no data) of the corresponding year.
2005	128 167	3 188	131 355	
2010	128 178	3 177	131 355	
2015	128 169	3 186	131 355	
2018	128 165	3 190	131 355	
2019	128 164	3 191	131 355	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

S01-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Other Lands	Artificial surfaces
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Croplands
Deforestation	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces

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

Yes

No

S01-1.T4: UNCCD land cover legend transition matrix

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	No data (km ²)
2000								
2001	35 800	32 080	56 273	201	1 354	2 463	3 184	0
2002	35 828	32 082	56 216	202	1 398	2 445	3 185	0
2003	36 151	32 064	55 889	202	1 432	2 430	3 186	0
2004	36 223	32 086	55 777	201	1 463	2 416	3 187	0
2005	36 254	32 110	55 702	201	1 503	2 397	3 188	0
2006	36 443	32 090	55 515	201	1 532	2 386	3 189	0
2007	36 494	32 163	55 363	201	1 572	2 374	3 189	0
2008	37 014	32 060	54 940	204	1 604	2 363	3 171	0
2009	37 194	32 034	54 764	204	1 634	2 353	3 171	0
2010	37 209	32 055	54 702	204	1 668	2 340	3 177	0
2011	37 226	32 057	54 660	203	1 701	2 329	3 179	0
2012	37 226	32 054	54 636	203	1 738	2 317	3 180	0
2013	37 212	32 068	54 597	203	1 797	2 300	3 178	0
2014	37 189	32 124	54 500	202	1 868	2 286	3 187	0
2015	37 188	32 118	54 466	202	1 924	2 270	3 186	0
2016	37 631	31 977	54 164	202	1 924	2 268	3 189	0
2017	37 752	31 926	54 043	202	1 996	2 246	3 189	0
2018	37 874	31 844	53 951	201	2 061	2 233	3 190	0
2019	37 956	31 817	53 897	201	2 064	2 230	3 191	0
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	34 947	535	284	2	4	11	17	35 800
Grasslands (km ²)	484	31 548	10	0	32	1	5	32 080
Croplands (km ²)	1 745	27	54 160	0	323	4	14	56 273
Wetlands (km ²)	3	0	0	195	0	0	3	201
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	1 354	0	0	1 354
Other Lands (km ²)	4	1	2	0	204	2 252	0	2 463
Total	37 189	32 118	54 466	202	1 925	2 270	3 186	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total (km ²)
Water bodies (km ²)	6	7	10	5	8	2	3 147	3 185
Total	37 189	32 118	54 466	202	1 925	2 270	3 186	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km ²)	Grasslands (km ²)	Croplands (km ²)	Wetlands (km ²)	Artificial surfaces (km ²)	Other Lands (km ²)	Water bodies (km ²)	Total land area (km ²)
Tree-covered areas (km ²)	37 148	18	15	0	5	1	1	37 188
Grasslands (km ²)	305	31 776	2	0	34	0	0	32 117
Croplands (km ²)	498	22	53 880	0	64	0	3	54 467
Wetlands (km ²)	1	0	0	201	0	0	0	202
Artificial surfaces (km ²)	0	0	0	0	1 924	0	0	1 924
Other Lands (km ²)	4	1	0	0	36	2 228	1	2 270
Water bodies (km ²)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 186	3 186
Total	37 956	31 817	53 897	201	2 063	2 229	3 191	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	1 429	1 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	129 926	98 .9
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 (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	810	0 .6
Land area with stable land cover	130 348	99 .2
Land area with degraded land cover	197	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Land cover data used in the analysis were retrieved by European Space Agency-Climate Change Initiative (ESA-CCI) and mapped to the seven UNCCD land cover legend. The analysis was performed in QGIS using Trends.Earth plug-in. The seven UNCCD land cover legend for aggregate reporting is a modified version of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) land use categories, where 'water bodies' are separated from 'wetlands' and grouped in a seventh class including: lakes, rivers and streams (natural/artificial, standing/flowing, inland/sea), artificial reservoirs, coastal lagoons, and estuaries. In the calculations, baseline period regards 2001 to 2015 and progress period 2016 to 2019.

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	342	664	13	5 831	28 057	40
Grasslands	369	729	69	5 878	24 407	95
Croplands	1 134	1 165	35	19 521	32 250	55
Wetlands	10	9	7	60	91	17
Artificial surfaces	44	20	29	404	837	20
Other Lands	59	43	72	627	1 391	61
Water bodies	32	25	48	222	268	2 552

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 (km ²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)	No Data (km ²)
Tree-covered areas	200	705	18	4 967	29 682	41
Grasslands	419	1 585	103	6 115	23 027	96
Croplands	694	2 924	57	16 162	33 816	55
Wetlands	7	8	5	56	101	17
Artificial surfaces	22	31	30	330	1 070	21
Other Lands	47	119	61	681	1 249	61
Water bodies	25	38	35	222	275	2 557

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 (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 745	3	12	0	158	1 570
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	535	55	26	2	240	211
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	484	2	3	0	28	451
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	323	22	5	6	111	178
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	284	24	10	0	142	108

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km ²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	204	16	2	3	73	103

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 (km ²) for the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Declining (km ²)	Moderate Decline (km ²)	Stressed (km ²)	Stable (km ²)	Increasing (km ²)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	498	2	18	0	136	1 478
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	305	2	10	0	42	639
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	64	21	14	9	88	184
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	36	6	7	4	45	102
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	34	9	5	3	16	29

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	4 785	3 .7
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	123 058	96 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	326	0 .3

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	91 806	71 .6
Land area with stable land productivity	29 127	22 .7
Land area with degraded land productivity	6 917	5 .4
Land area with no land productivity data	314	0 .2

General comments

Land Productivity Dynamics (LPD) calculations were based on Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) as derived from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS) data, at 250m pixel resolution over 16-day periods, between 2001-2015 for the baseline period and from 2005 to 2019 for the progress period. The analysis was performed in QGIS using Trends.Earth Plugin. The estimated percentage of improved land productivity in the reporting period is considered rather excessive and cannot be confirmed.

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000							
2001	113	94	77	113	64	89	20
2002	113	94	77	113	64	90	20
2003	113	94	76	114	64	90	20
2004	113	94	76	114	64	90	20
2005	113	94	76	114	63	90	20
2006	113	94	76	114	63	90	20
2007	114	94	76	114	63	90	20
2008	113	94	76	112	63	90	20
2009	113	94	76	112	63	90	20
2010	114	94	76	112	62	91	20
2011	114	94	76	112	62	91	20
2012	114	94	76	112	62	91	20
2013	114	94	76	112	61	91	20
2014	114	94	76	112	61	91	20
2015	114	94	76	112	61	91	20
2016	114	94	76	112	60	91	20
2017	114	94	76	112	60	91	20
2018	114	94	76	112	59	91	20
2019	114	94	76	112	58	91	20
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 (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 745	103 .3	114 .8	18 018 292	20 031 961	2 013 669

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	535	93 .9	93 .9	5 021 981	5 024 136	2 155
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	484	100 .3	100 .3	4 853 743	4 853 743	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	323	61 .6	44 .1	1 990 689	1 423 982	-566 707
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	284	92 .0	83 .5	2 613 050	2 371 053	-241 997
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	204	67 .9	67 .8	1 384 431	1 383 554	-877

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 (km ²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	498	88 .5	91 .6	4 406 991	4 563 577	156 586
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	305	97 .5	97 .5	2 974 083	2 974 083	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	64	56 .5	49 .5	361 844	316 802	-45 042
Other Lands	Artificial surfaces	36	59 .3	59 .2	213 546	213 180	-366
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	34	62 .9	56 .0	213 797	190 408	-23 389

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	490	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	127 536	99 .5
Land area with no SOC data	143	0 .1

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

	Area (km ²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	11	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	127 583	99 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	440	0 .3
Land area with no SOC data	130	0 .1

General comments

The International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids 250m dataset was used to obtain the default SOC stock baseline (2001-2015) and the SOC stock for the reporting period (2015-2019). The analysis was performed in QGIS using Trends.Earth Plugin.

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 (km ²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	6 111	4 .8
Reporting Period	7 422	5 .8
Change in degraded extent	1311	

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:

The level of confidence is considered low due to the lack of ground-truth and research data at national scale.

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 (km ²)	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
Cyclades Islands	Mainly south-eastern islands of Cyclades (Indicatively Amorgos, Santorini, Mykonos etc.)	684	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land abandonment 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Grazing land management 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Dodecanese Islands	Mostly in South of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Tilos, Karpathos, Kasos, Patmos, Chalki, Nisyros	565	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land abandonment 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Grazing land management 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Lasithi	Eastern part of Crete island	329	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land abandonment 2. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Total no. of hotspots	12						
Total hotspot area	4 623						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
Regional unit of Kilkis	Central part of the Regional unit	369	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Grazing land management 4. Climate change 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Lesvos	Island of Lemnos and western part of Lesvos	304	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Pella	Central part of the Regional unit	317	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Grazing land management 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Total no. of hotspots	12						
Total hotspot area	4 623						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
Regional unit of Florina	Southeast of Aetos Municipality and North part of the Regional unit	230	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mineral resource extraction 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. Grazing land management 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Thessaloniki	Locations across the whole extent of the Regional unit	417	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Deforestation and clearance of other native vegetation 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Imathia	Northeastern part of the Regional unit	225	Qualitative information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Native and planted forest management 3. Grazing land management 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Total no. of hotspots	12						
Total hotspot area	4 623						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km ²)	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
Regional unit of Aetolia-Acarnania	Western part of the Regional unit	548	Qualitative information	1. Cropland and agroforestry management 2. Grazing land management 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Iraklio	Central to eastern part of Crete island	263	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Cropland and agroforestry management 3. Climate change 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Region of Attiki	Mostly in the Northeastern part of the Region	372	Qualitative information	1. Infrastructure, industry and urbanization 2. Fire regime change 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Total no. of hotspots	12						
Total hotspot area	4 623						

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

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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 (km ²)	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
Regional unit of Phthiotis	Central Greece	4 046	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Ioannina	Northwestern Greece	4 224	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Evrytania	Central Greece	1 757	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Phocis	Central Greece	1 995	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Arcadia	Central Peloponnese	3 768	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Grevena	Western Macedonia	2 020	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Regional unit of Achaea	Northern Peloponnese	2 802	Qualitative information	<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse		
Total no. of brightspots		7				
Total brightspot area		20 612				

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

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

General comments

The analysis was performed in QGIS using Trends.Earth Plugin. The estimated percentage of degraded land concerning the baseline period is much lower than the one reported in 2018. The process of analysis applied, produced a robust but approximate percentage of the degraded land in Greece. One of the reasons for this uncertainty is probably the use of large scale data. If the methodology is enriched and complemented by more detailed site-specific environmental, social and economic criteria, then the results may be used for drawing policy and formulating strategic plans at national, regional and/or local level. A qualitative assessment for desertification risk trends in Greece, within the last 45 years, was also the objective of Karamesouti et al. (2018)*. They used and improved the MEDALUS methodology, to model Management, Vegetation, Soil and Climate quality indices (MQI, VQI, SQI, CQI) and further calculate the Environmental Sensitive Areas Index (ESAI) for three time periods in Greece. The results showed about 9% increase of the areas characterized as critical to land desertification risk, while fragile, potentially affected and non-affected areas decreased by 3.7%, 3.6% and 2.5% respectively. *Karamesouti, M., Panagos, P., Kosmas, C. (2018). Model-based spatio-temporal analysis of land desertification risk in Greece. *Catena*, 167, 266-275.

S01 Voluntary Targets

S01-VT.T1: Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets and other targets relevant to strategic objective 1

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	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
Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements by 2020	2020	Greece		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands • Restore/improve grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 	Ongoing	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030	2030	Greece		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands • Other/general /unspecified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 	Ongoing	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km ²)	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
Conservation of national natural capital and ecosystem restoration	2029	Greece		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve wetlands • Restore/improve grasslands • Improve coastal management • Restore/improve protected areas • Restore/improve tree-covered areas 	Ongoing	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Prevention and minimisation of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity	2029	Greece		<input type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General instrument (e.g. policies, economic incentives) • Restore/improve croplands • Other/general /unspecified <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Avoid/prevent/halt degradation (of degraded lands) • Restore/improve grasslands • Restore/improve tree-covered areas • Restore productivity and soil organic carbon stock in croplands and grasslands 	Ongoing	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km ²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements by 2020:	0 .00
					Combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world by 2030:	0 .00
					Conservation of national natural capital and ecosystem restoration:	0 .00
					Prevention and minimisation of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity:	0 .00

General comments

Greece does not participate in the Land Degradation Neutrality Initiative hence no LDN Target Setting Programme has been set. Nevertheless, Greece remains fully committed to the Agenda 2030. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are embedded in all its major binding political plans. Compact strategies are launched, policies are elaborated and institutional reforms are designed to accelerate the full implementation of the SDGs.

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Income inequality (Gini Index)

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

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	33
2001	33
2002	
2003	34.7
2004	33
2005	33.2
2006	34.3
2007	34.3
2008	33.4
2009	33.1
2010	32.9
2011	33.5
2012	34.3
2013	34.4
2014	34.5
2015	34.2
2016	34.3
2017	33.4
2018	32.3
2019	31
2020	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	Decrease	Greece experienced a sharp decrease in monetary inequality after the period 2014-2015. Some of the reasons that explain that fall in inequality are: 1) increase in higher income taxes, which placed a higher burden on higher earners. The poorest in society were burdened less than the rich. 2) Greece's redistributive system and adequate welfare system contributed to adequate monetary inequality levels, despite high unemployment rates.

General comments

Data derived from Eurostat.

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	99.9	98.9	99.7
2001	99.9	99	99.7
2002	99.9	99.1	99.7
2003	100	99.2	99.7
2004	100	99.2	99.8
2005	100	99.3	99.8
2006	100	99.4	99.8
2007	100	99.5	99.8
2008	100	99.6	99.9
2009	100	99.6	99.9
2010	100	99.7	99.9
2011	100	99.8	99.9
2012	100	99.9	100
2013	100	100	100
2014	100	100	100
2015	100	100	100
2016	100	100	100
2017	100	100	100
2018	100	100	100
2019	100	100	100
2020	100	100	100

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
No change	

General comments

Data sources: 1. The 2020 report by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene. 2. Three-year report 2017-2019 on the quality of the country's water for human consumption, according to data from the water supply authorities.

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		0.0		0.0		0.0
Reporting period		0.0		0.0		0.0

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

Default data cannot be verified.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Guaranteed Minimum Income		National	Ongoing	The Guaranteed Minimum Income is a welfare program addressed to households and homeless people living in conditions of extreme poverty. The program combines: 1. Income Support 2. Beneficiaries' access to complementary social services, benefits and goods. 3. Activation services: provided that beneficiaries are able to work, they are encouraged to participate in actions targeted at their integration or reintegration into the labour market.

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 (km ²)	Moderate drought (km ²)	Severe drought (km ²)	Extreme drought (km ²)	Non-drought (km ²)
2000	23 468	21 445	46 246	38 277	1 919
2001	44 574	25 037	10 631	0	51 113
2002	5 316	0	0	0	126 038
2003	16 582	0	0	0	114 773
2004	64 031	5 957	1 689	0	59 678
2005	34 268	744	0	0	96 343
2006	45 165	7 200	2 204	0	76 786
2007	66 396	1 739	0	0	63 220
2008	84 908	21 689	10 405	1 304	13 048
2009	1 266	0	0	0	130 089
2010	27 799	6 752	1 518	0	95 286
2011	48 642	18 574	2 313	0	61 826
2012	14 804	272	0	0	116 279
2013	15 953	2 076	948	0	112 378
2014	7 950	64	0	0	123 340
2015	7 917	313	123	1	123 001
2016	33 485	2 886	2 123	2 081	90 779
2017	39 725	1 517	658	1 007	88 447
2018	12 888	2 027	324	0	116 116
2019	7 843	2 378	585	0	120 549
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	126 298	98 .5
2001	80 242	62 .6
2002	5 316	4 .1
2003	16 582	12 .9
2004	71 677	55 .9
2005	35 012	27 .3

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

	Total area under drought (km ²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	54 569	42 .6
2007	68 135	53 .2
2008	118 307	92 .3
2009	1 266	1 .0
2010	36 068	28 .1
2011	69 529	54 .2
2012	15 076	11 .8
2013	18 977	14 .8
2014	8 015	6 .3
2015	8 354	6 .5
2016	40 575	31 .7
2017	42 908	33 .5
2018	15 239	11 .9
2019	10 806	8 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

The assessment of the observed changes in the reported data and their interpretation, even at a qualitative level, cannot be done due to the lack of national gridded precipitation data and to the subsequent verification weaknesses.

General comments

SPI default data (SPI-12) as derived by monthly precipitation products from the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) for the period 2000-2019 were used. The analysis was performed in QGIS using Trends.Earth plug-in.

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.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-	0	-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2001		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2002		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2003		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2004		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2005		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2006		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2007		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2008		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2009		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2010		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2011		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2012		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2013		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2014		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2015		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2016		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2017		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2018		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2019		-		-		-		-		-	0	-
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

Default data cannot be verified.

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

Default data cannot be verified.

S03 Voluntary Targets

S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture	2027	National	Ongoing	According to Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food, until 2027 the implemented irrigation projects will succeed raise in water use efficiency higher than 5%.
Increasing stored water for irrigation	2027	National	Ongoing	According to Greek Ministry of Rural Development and Food, until 2027 the construction of at least 6 winter runoff water reservoirs will be funded.

General comments

S04-1 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 S01-3.

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				
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

The competent authority cannot confirm the default data.

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

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

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

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

The competent authority cannot confirm the default data.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
Restoration of important species and habitat types	2029	National	Ongoing	National strategy and action plan for biodiversity
Investigation of the effects of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem functions	2029	National	Ongoing	National strategy and action plan for biodiversity

Complementary information

S05-1 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

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 956 795 .31	Disbursed 956 795 .31
Provided	2017	Committed 230 222 .07	Disbursed 230 222 .07
Provided	2018	Committed 2 075 .76	Disbursed 2 075 .76
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		1 189 093 .14	1 189 093 .14
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	Calendar year referring to commitment
Recipient / Provider	Recipients during 2016: Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Ukraine, Turkey, Serbia, Armenia, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Developing countries (unspecified). Recipients during 2017: Developing countries (unspecified). Recipients during 2018: Developing countries (unspecified).

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

	Explanation
Title of project, programme, activity or other	Project titles during 2016: 1. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania (CIHEAM-MAICH) students originating from Egypt. 2. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Morocco. 3. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Tunisia. 4. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Algeria. 5. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Albania. 6. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Montenegro. 7. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from North Macedonia. 8. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Ukraine. 9. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Turkey. 10. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Serbia. 11. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Armenia. 12. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Lebanon. 13. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Syrian Arab Republic. 14. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from Jordan. 15. Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students originating from West Bank and Gaza Strip. 16. IUCN - International Union for The Conservation Of Nature. 17. Ramsar Convention (IUCN Account). 18. Ramsar Convention / Medwet Initiative. Project titles during 2017: 1. IUCN - International Union for The Conservation Of Nature. 2. Ramsar Convention (IUCN Account). Project titles during 2018: 1. Ramsar Convention (IUCN Account).
Total Amount USD	2016: 956795.31 USD committed and disbursed 2017: 230222.07 USD committed and disbursed 2018: 2075.76 USD committed and disbursed
Sector	2016: Other Multisector and General Environment Protection 2017: General Environment Protection 2018: General Environment Protection
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	"Provision of scholarships for postgraduate CIHEAM-MAICH students" is bilateral. IUCN - International Union for The Conservation Of Nature is multilateral. Ramsar Convention (IUCN Account) is multilateral. Ramsar Convention / Medwet Initiative is multilateral.
Type of flow	Official Development Assistance (ODA)
Financial Instrument	Standard grant
Type of support	In 2016 activities, desertification was considered a "significant objective". In 2017 and 2018 activities, desertification was considered a "principal objective".
Amount mobilised through public interventions	OECD DAC methodology
Additional Information	Data have been provided by the Ministry of Foreign affairs.

General comments

S05-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

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

- Up ↑
 Stable ↔
 Down ↓
 Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- Yes
 No

General comments

S05-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Trends in domestic private resources

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

[General comments](#)

S05-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ↻

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ↻

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

-

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes
 No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- Yes
 No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes
 No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- Yes
 No

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

Greece is implementing the following Action Programmes related directly or indirectly to combating Land Degradation: 1. Greek National Action Plan for Combating Desertification. 2. River Basin Management Plans 3. National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity. 4. Climate Adaptation Strategy and Climate Action Plan. 5. National Forest Strategy.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policies and enabling environment:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

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

Various national policies have been established and implemented in accordance to National Action Programmes during the reporting period.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- Yes
 No

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

Synergies:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- Yes
- No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Drought-related policies:

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

Yes

No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Yes

No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- Yes
 No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- Yes
 No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

Yes

No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

Yes

No

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

A drought risk management plan

Monitoring and early warning systems

Safety net programmes

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Yes

No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- Yes
 No

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

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- Yes
 No

Please elaborate

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- Yes
 No

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

- Yes
 No

AI: Additional indicators

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

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective	Change in the indicator	Comments
			The Hellenic Statistical Authority keeps records and monitors several indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to Desertification/Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD). Further information can be elicited through https://www.statistics.gr/en/sdgs

Other files for Reporting

Greece - S05-1 provider	Download	16.6 KB
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Greece – S01-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



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

Greece – S01-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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Greece – S01-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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Greece – S01-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



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Greece – S01-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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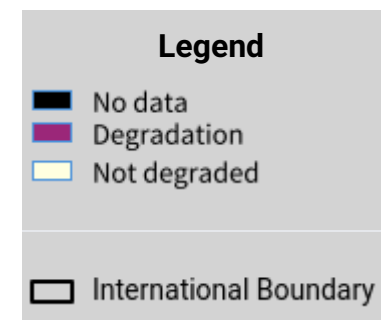
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Greece – S01-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



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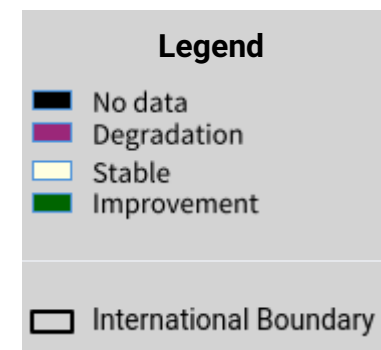
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Greece – S01-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



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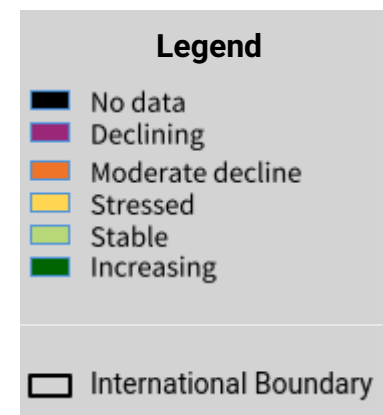
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Greece – S01-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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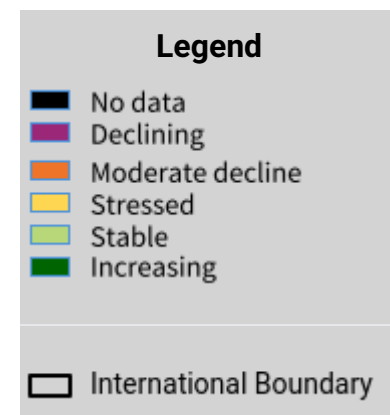
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Greece – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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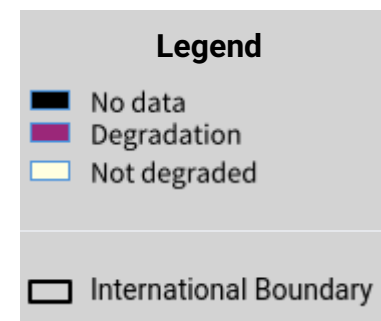
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Greece – S01-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



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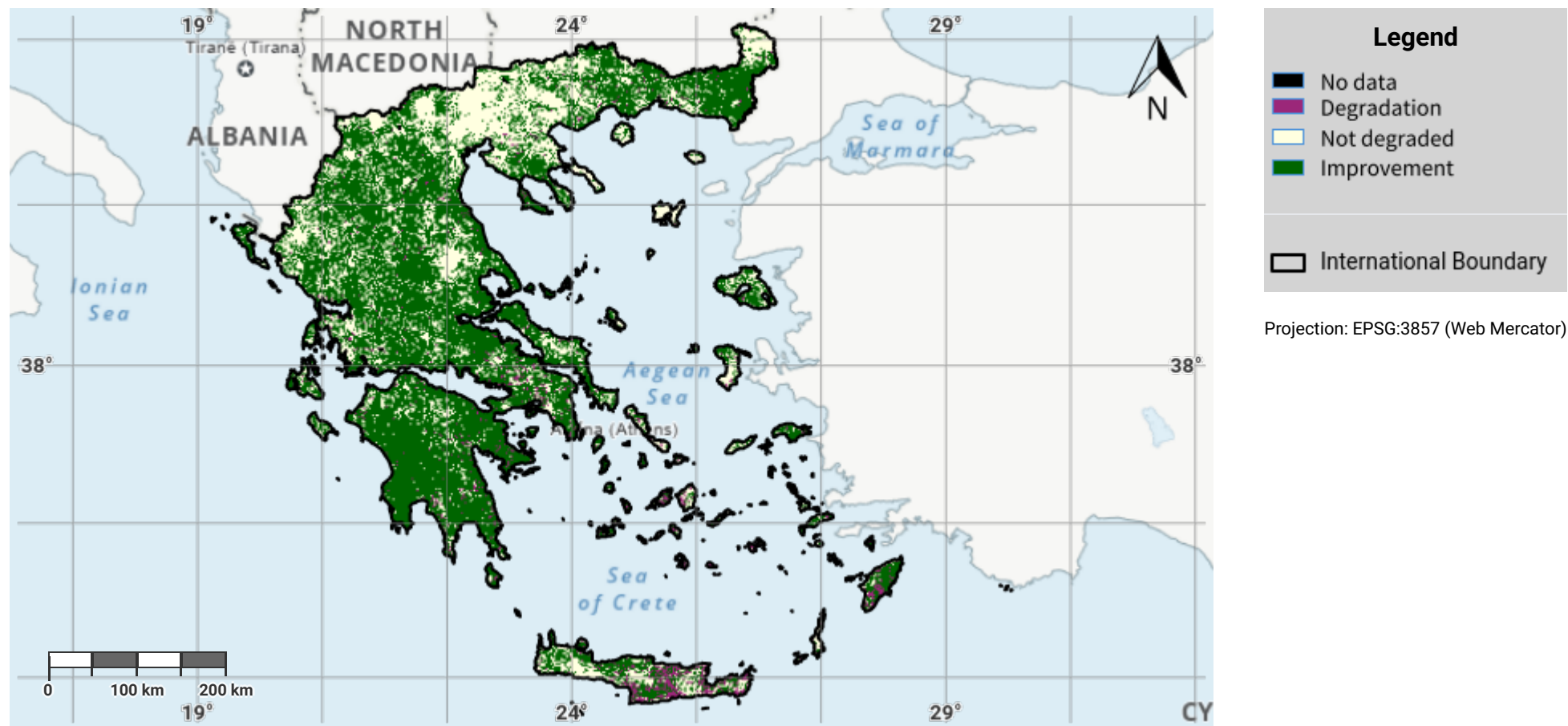
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Greece – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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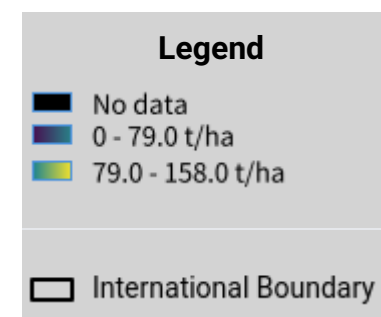
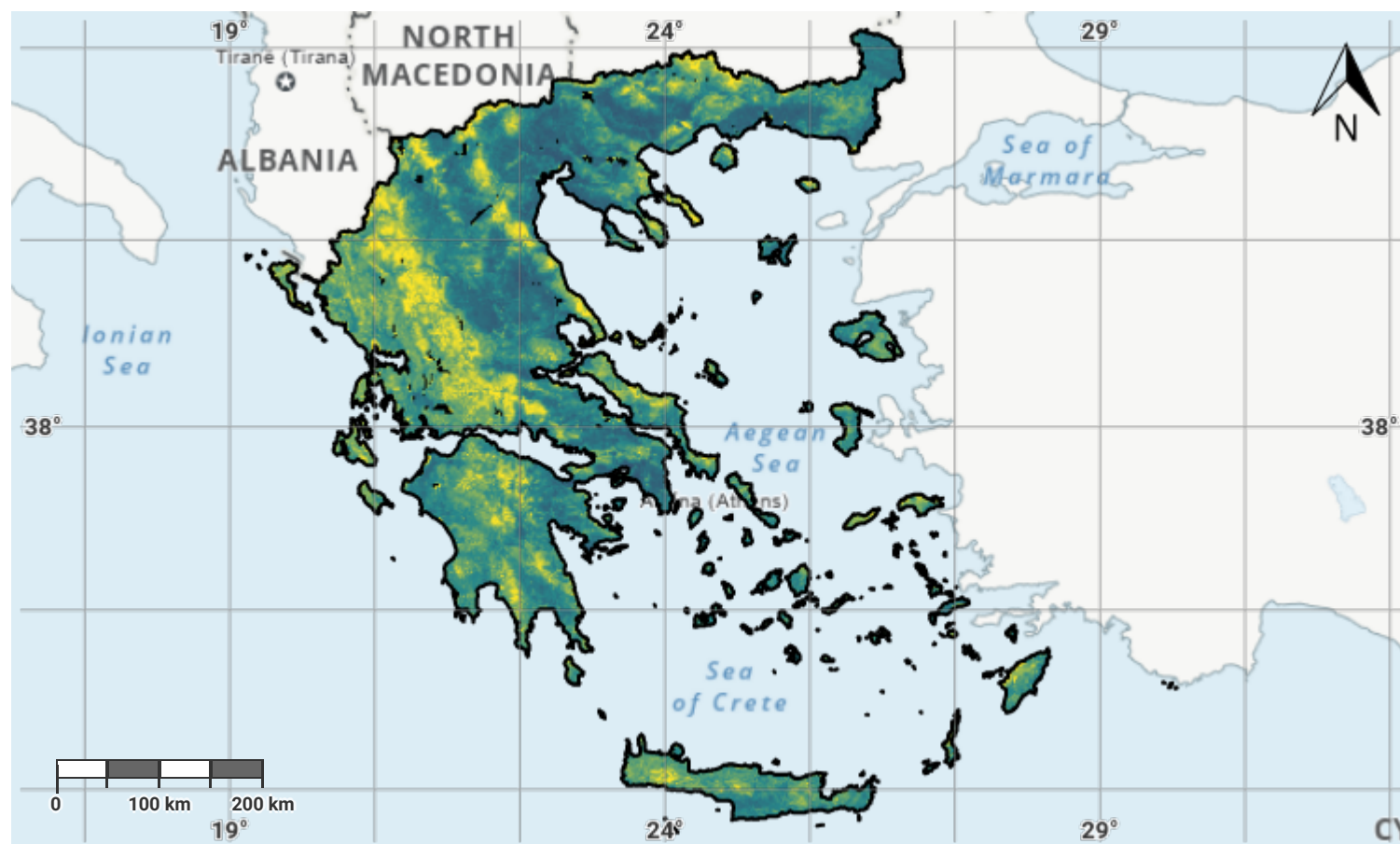
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Greece – SO1-3.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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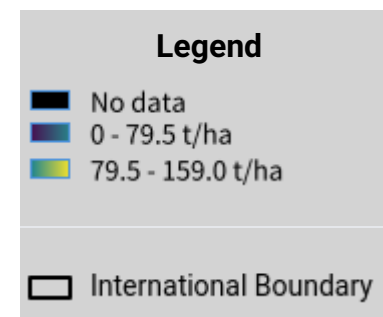
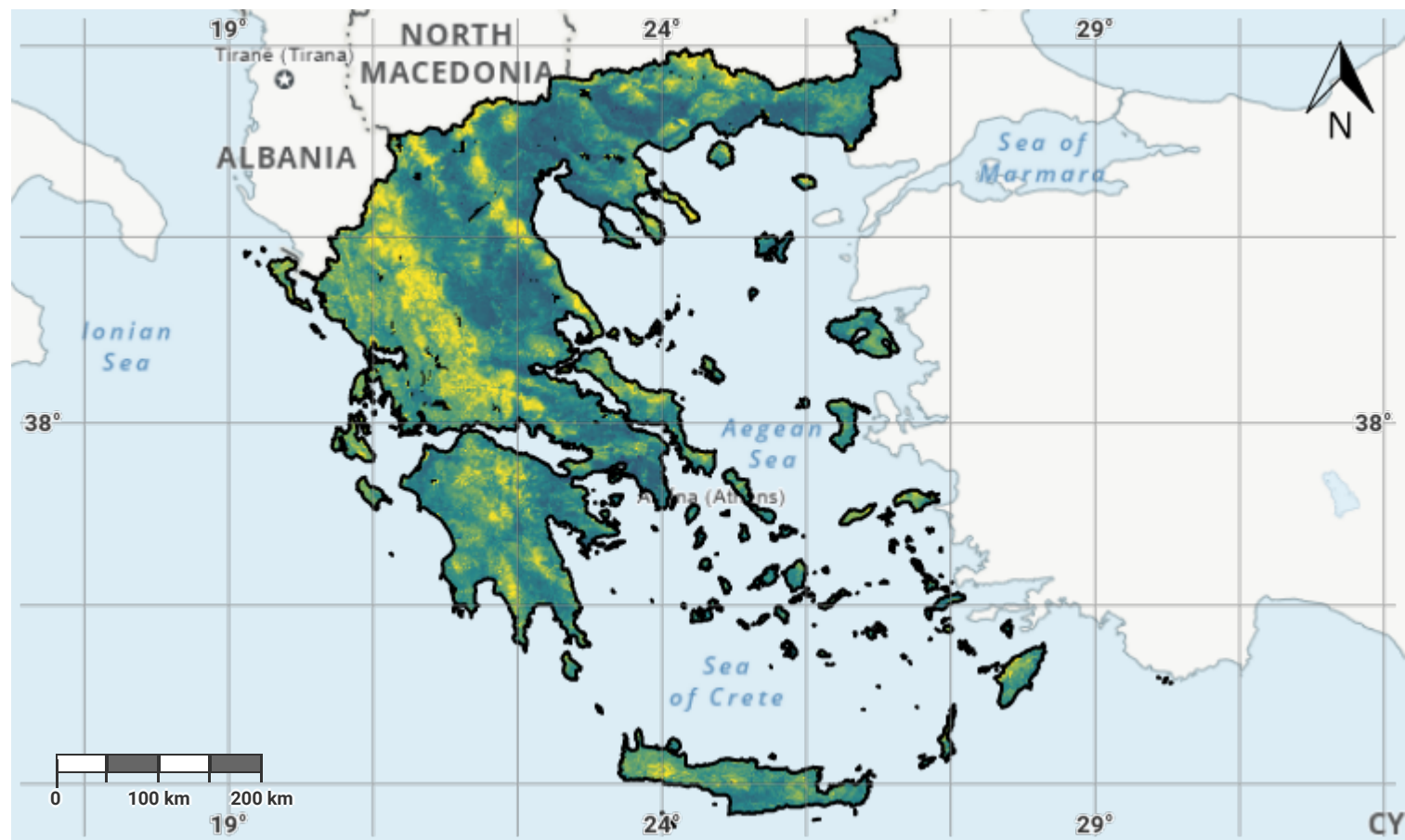
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Source Data Credits

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

Greece – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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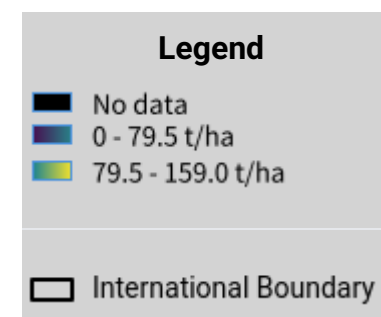
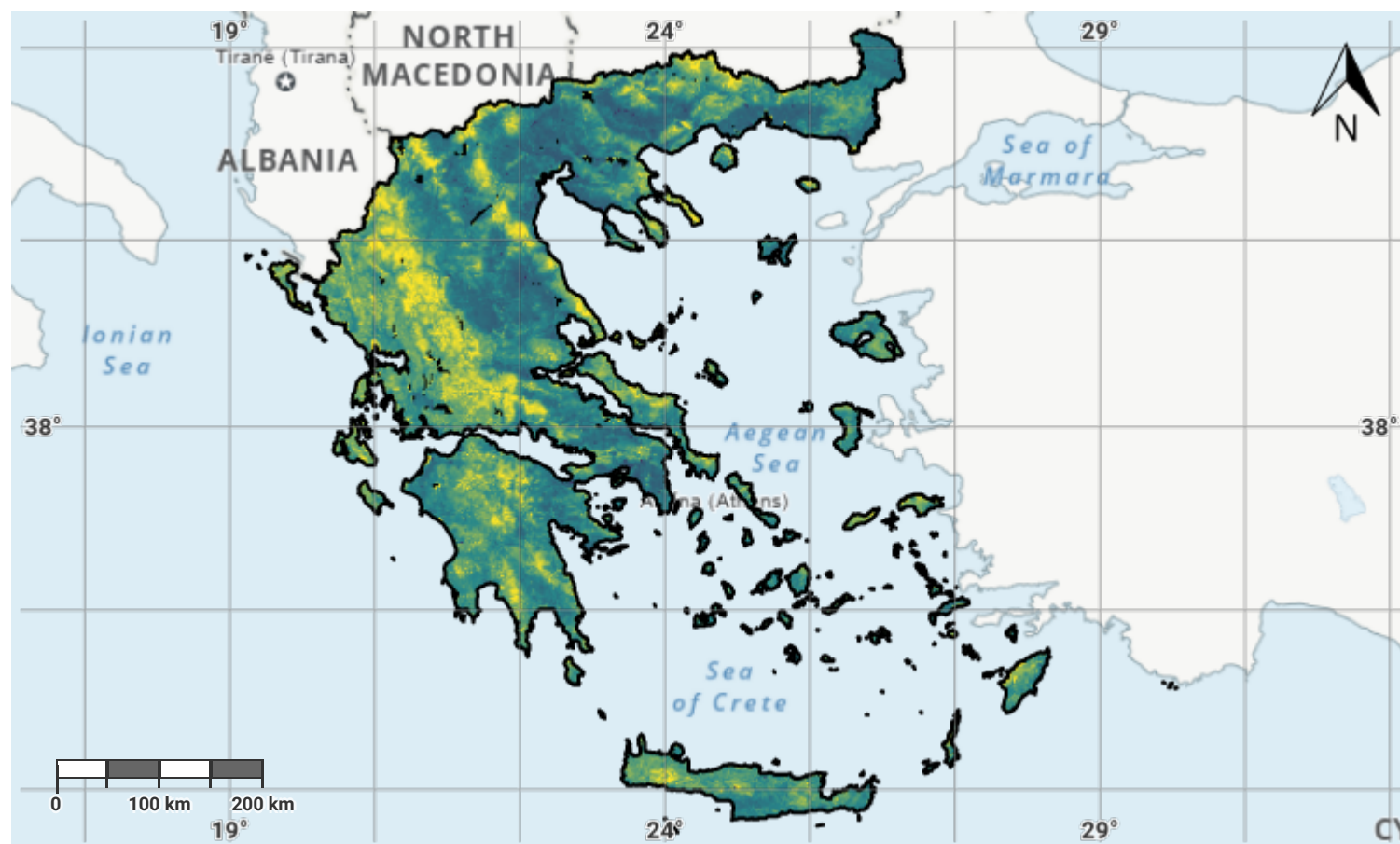
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Source Data Credits

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

Greece – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Greece – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Disclaimer

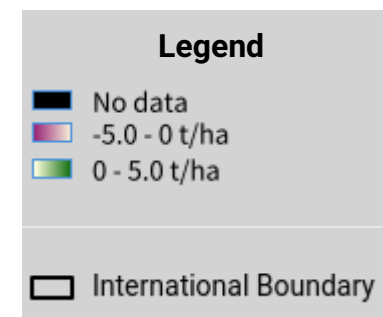
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Greece – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Greece – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



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Greece – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



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Greece – SO1-4.M1

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



Disclaimer

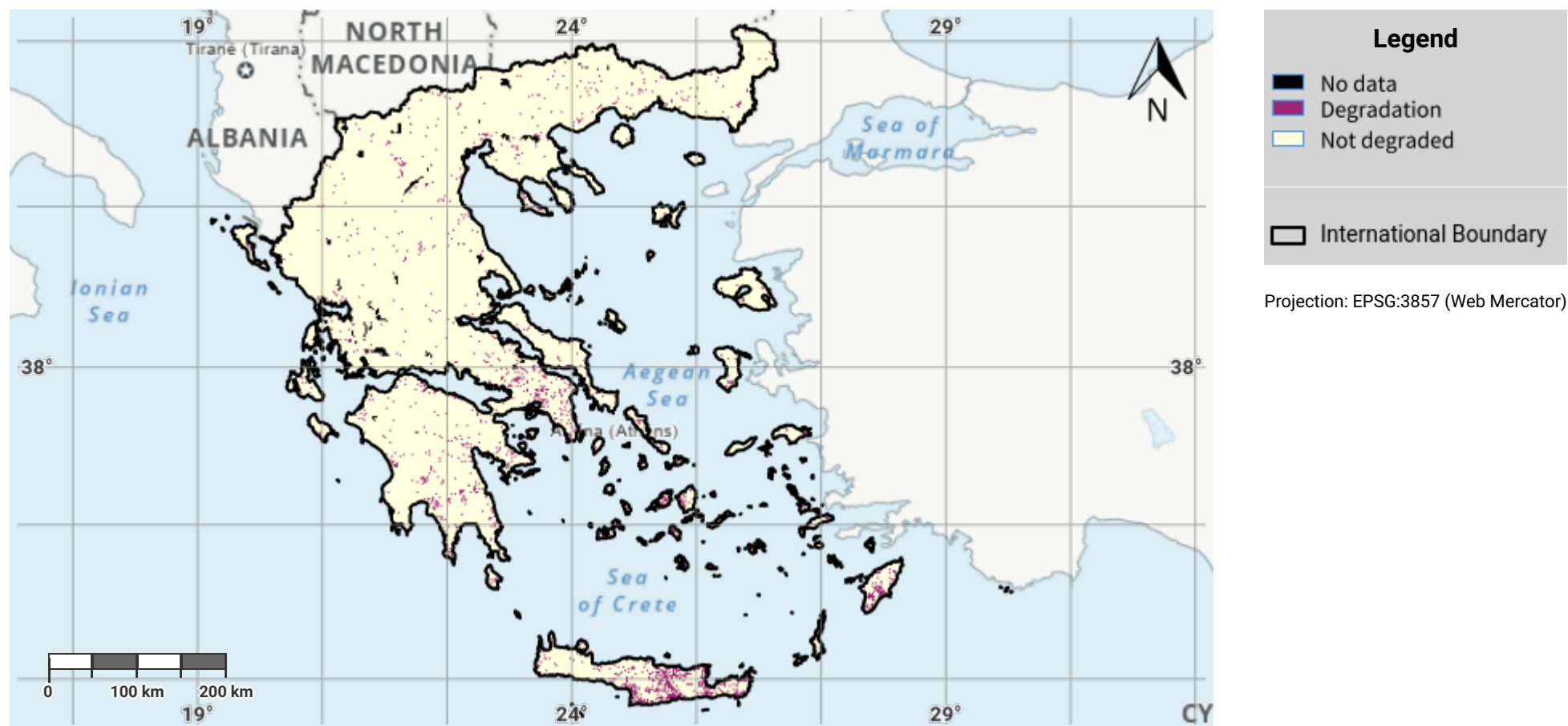
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Greece – SO1-4.M2

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



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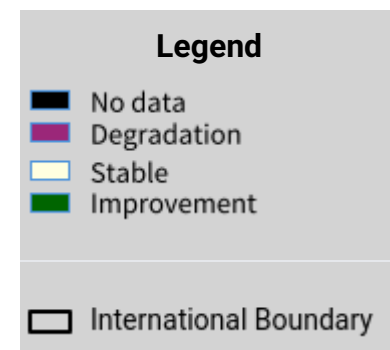
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Greece – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Greece – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Disclaimer

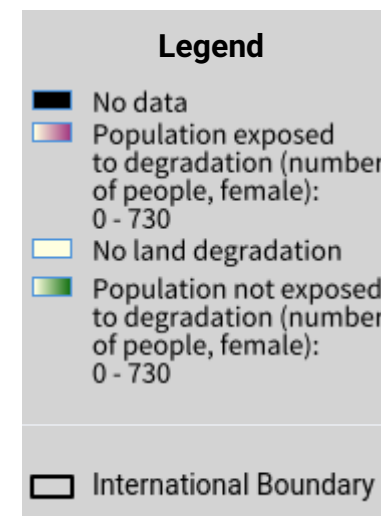
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Source Data Credits

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

Greece – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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

Greece – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



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

Greece – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Disclaimer

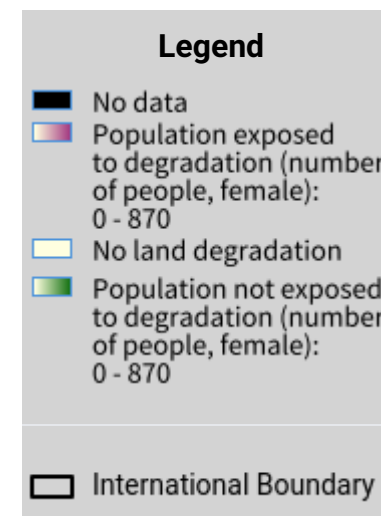
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Greece – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

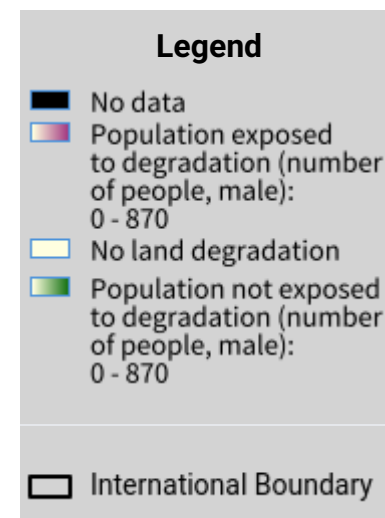
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Greece – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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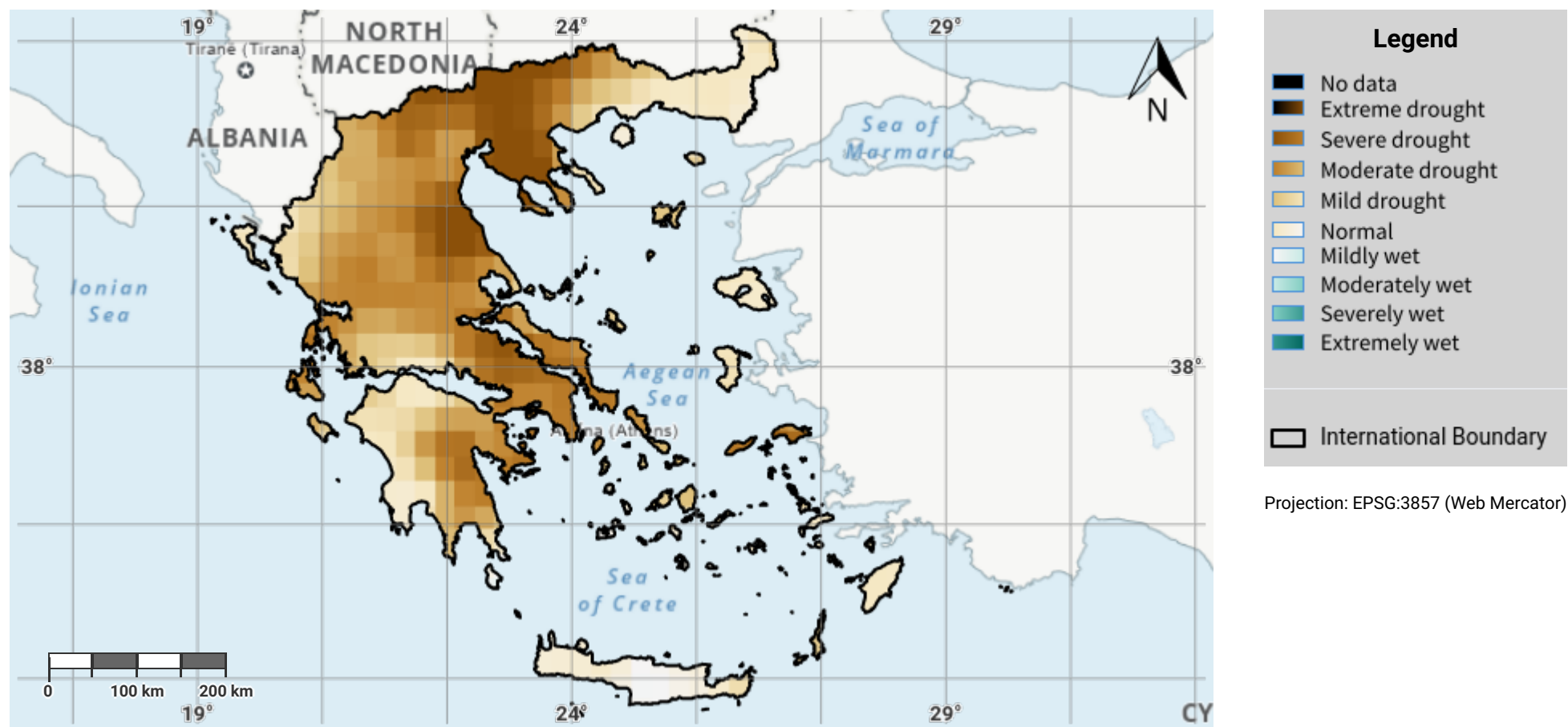
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Greece – S03-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

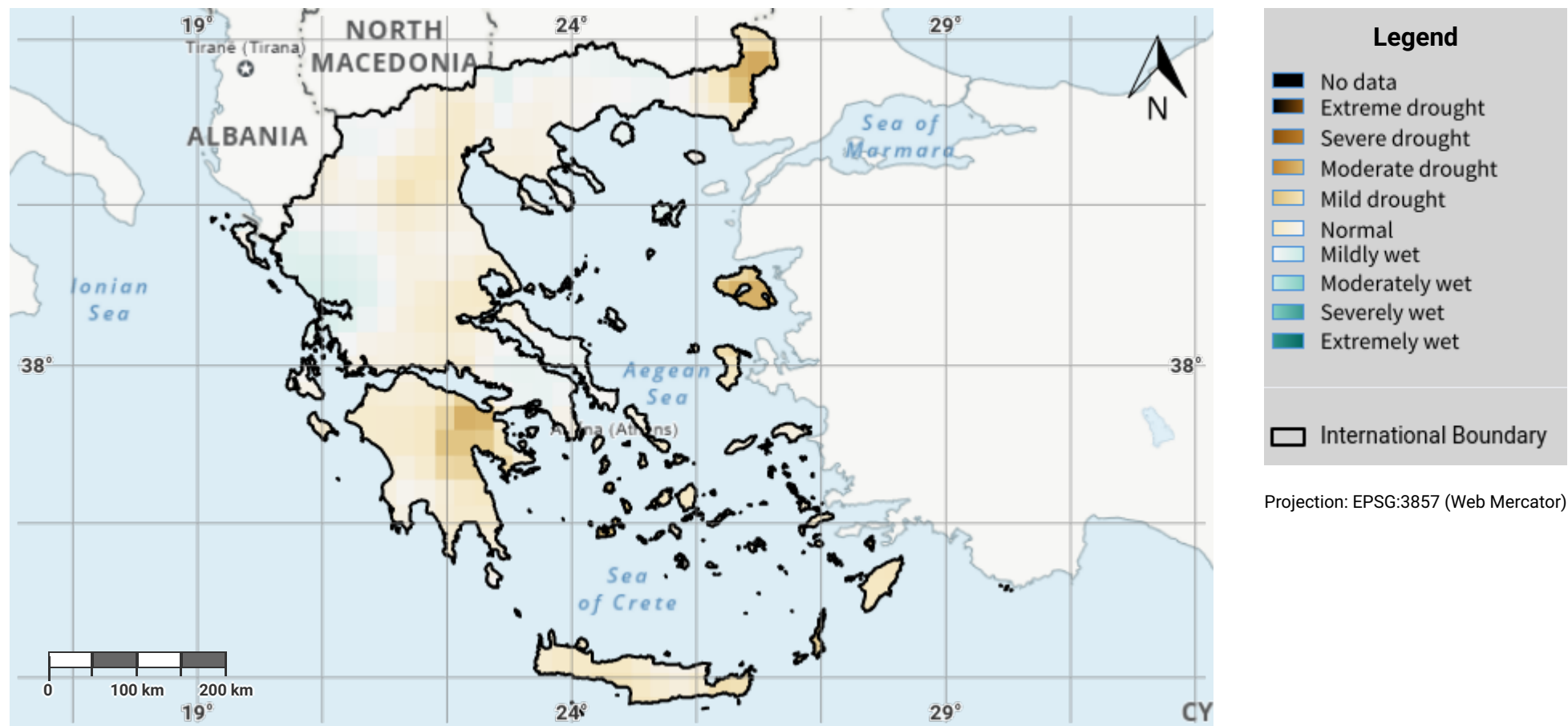
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Greece – S03-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

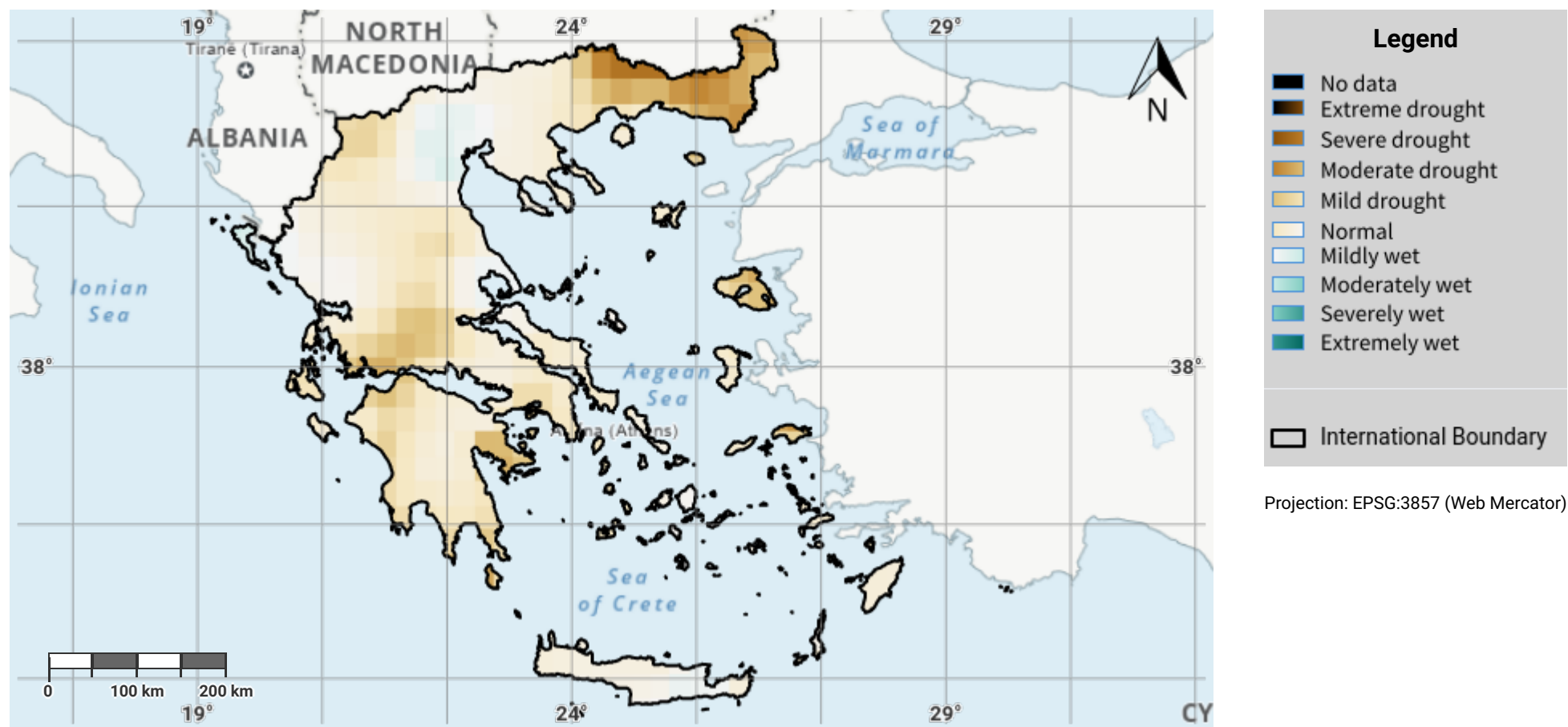
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Greece – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

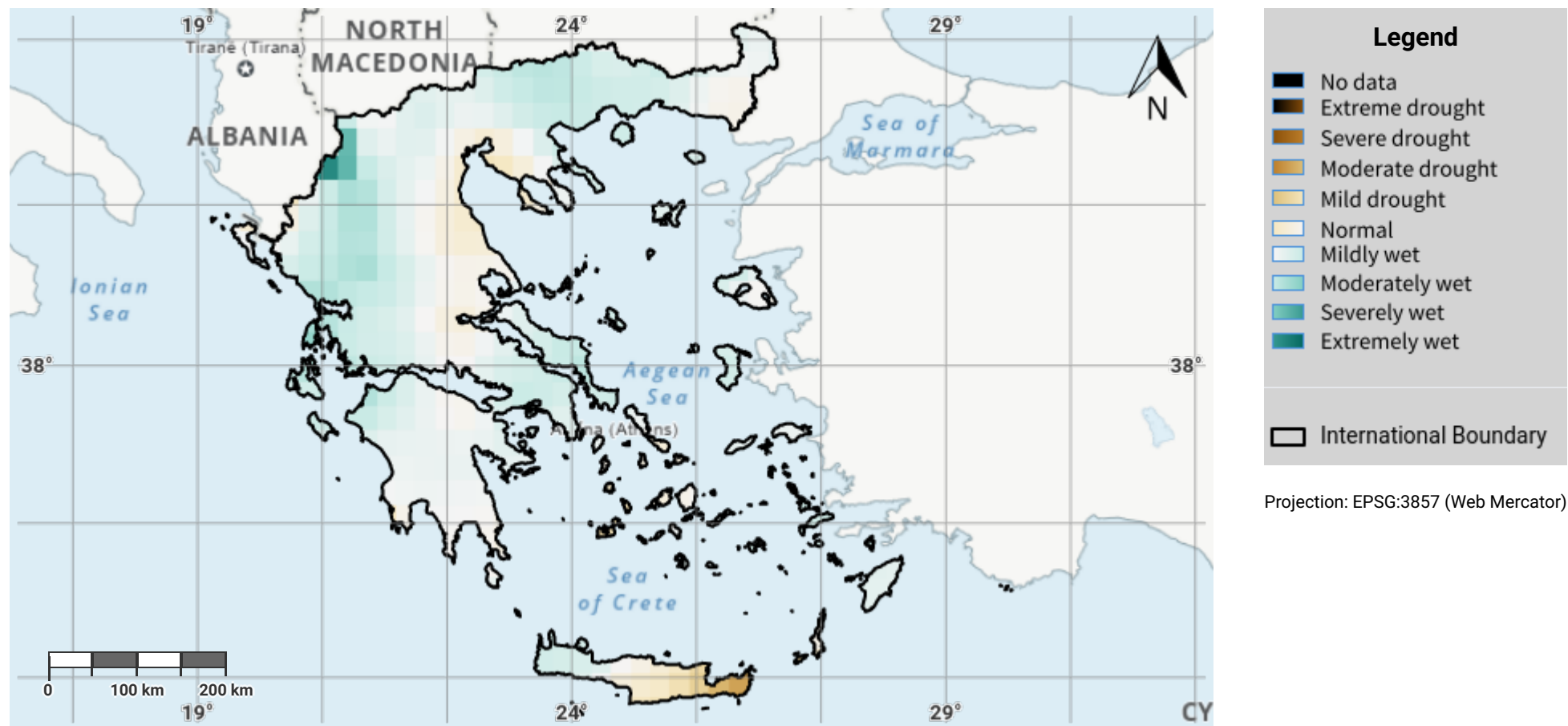
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Greece – S03-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Disclaimer

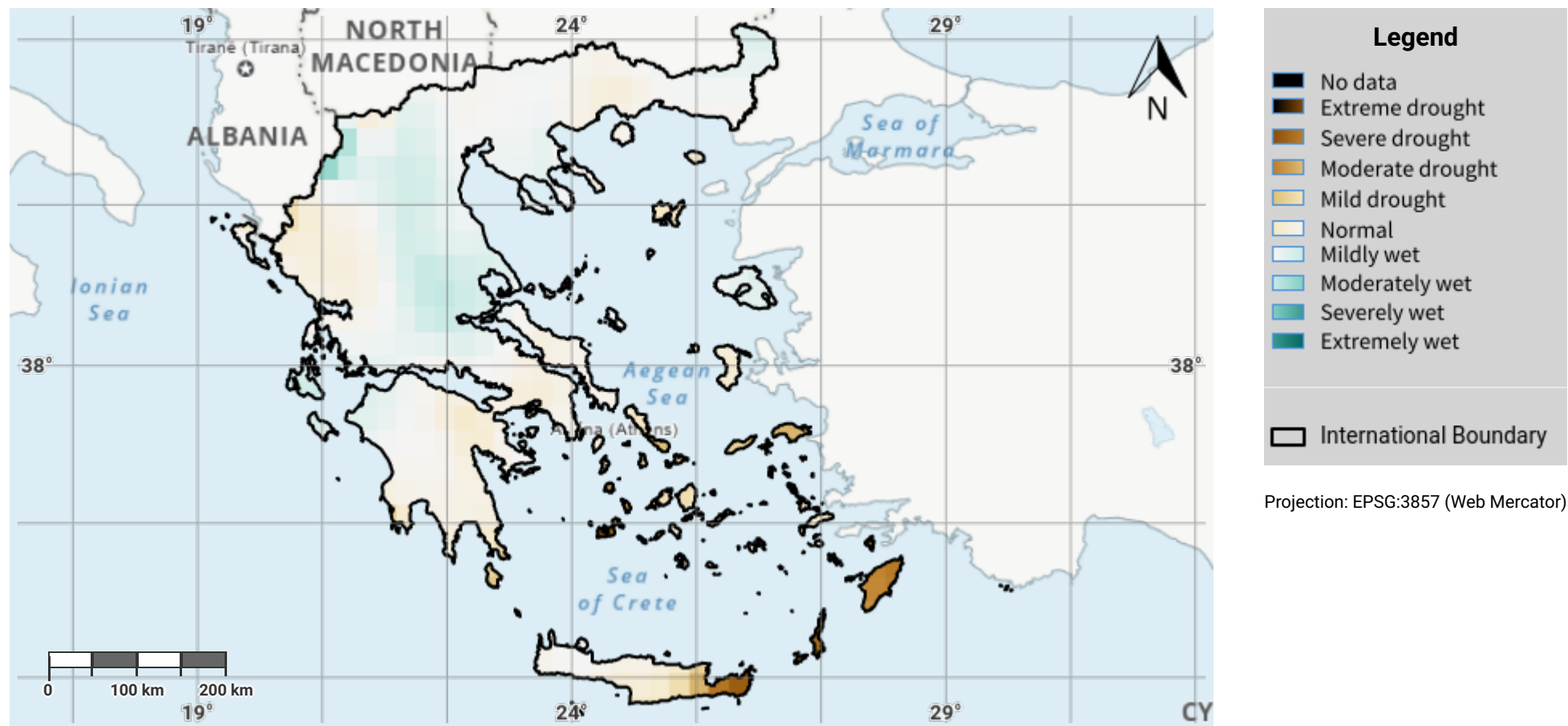
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Greece – S03-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



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Greece – S03-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



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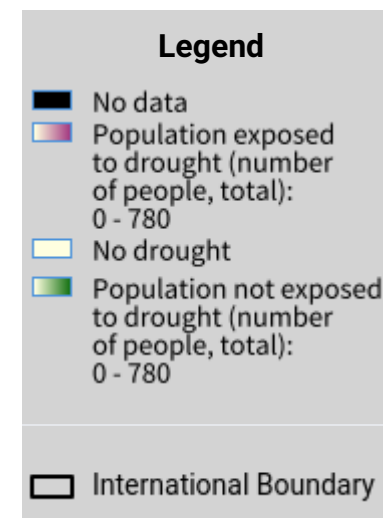
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Greece – S03-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Greece – S03-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



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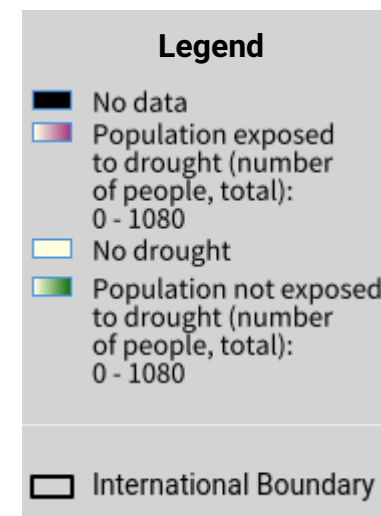
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Greece – S03-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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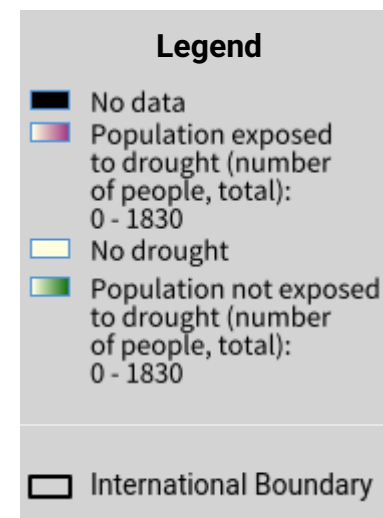
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Greece – S03-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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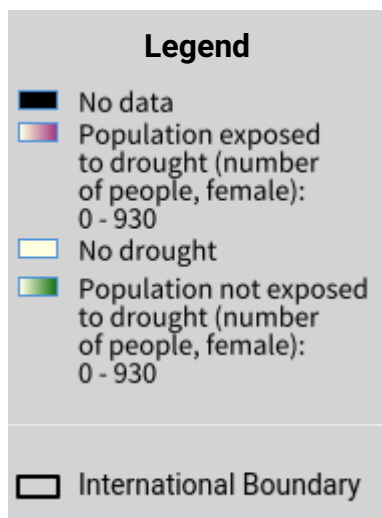
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Greece – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Greece – S03-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Disclaimer

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