United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System
Seventh reporting process

Report from Portugal

20 August 2018

Contents

Land area

Indicated 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 | 0 | 0 | 0	90.645	1.748	92.393	
2 | 0 | 0 | 5	90.538	1.855	92.393	
2 | 0 | 1 | 0	90.474	1.919	92.393	
2 | 0 | 1 | 5	90.437	1.956	92.393	
Add row				

Demographics

Estimates of the urban, rural and total population living in your country:

Year	Urban (thousands)	Rural (thousands)	Total (thousands)	Comments
2000	5.597,6	4.692,30	10.289,9	
2001	5.704,03	4.658,67	10.362,7	
2002	5.800,19	4.619,44	10.419,63	
2003	5.886,96	4.571,86	10.458,82	
2004	5.921,05	4.517,81	10.483,86	
2005	6.041,72	4.461,61	10.503,33	
2006	6.117,34	4.404,95	10.522,29	
2007	6.204,26	4.349,08	10.553,34	
2008	6.272,15	4.290,95	10.563,01	
2009	6.342,38	4.231,1	10.573,48	
2010	6.403,43	4.169,29	10.572,72	
2011	6.352,58	4.099,82	10.542,4	
2012	6.466,14	4.021,09	10.487,23	
2013	6.488,87	3.938,43	10.427,3	
2014	6.518,22	3.856,6	10.374,82	
2015	6.563,64	3.777,69	10.341,33	

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Sources: Land Areas: DGT 2018 - An2 and APA 2018 PT UNFCCC NIR (180508) ~An3; Population total: INE

Strategic objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality

SO1-1   Trends in land cover

Land cover

Quantitative data   National level estimates of the distribution of the main land cover classes (in kilometres squared (km²)). Default data are derived from the   Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente NIR / UNFCCC, May 8th 2018   ⊞
and they can be amended as appropriate.

| Year | Land cover (km²) | | | | | |
	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000	42.190	18.495	24.864	1.748	4.001	1.096
2001	42.386	18.343	24.719	1.769	4.084	1.092
2002	42.582	18.190	24.575	1.791	4.167	1.089
2003	42.778	18.038	24.431	1.812	4.250	1.085
2004	42.974	17.885	24.286	1.833	4.333	1.082
2005	43.170	17.733	24.142	1.855	4.416	1.078
2006	43.336	17.580	23.998	1.876	4.499	1.075
2007	43.562	17.428	23.853	1.897	4.580	1.071
2008	43.573	17.379	23.858	1.905	4.627	1.051
2009	43.583	17.330	23.863	1.912	4.674	1.030
2010	43.594	17.280	23.869	1.919	4.721	1.010
2011	43.605	17.229	23.875	1.927	4.768	989
2012	43.616	17.178	23.881	1.934	4.815	969
2013	43.627	17.127	23.887	1.941	4.862	948
2014	43.638	17.076	23.894	1.949	4.909	928
2015	43.649	17.025	23.900	1.956	4.956	907
Net area change	1.459	-1.470	-964	208	955	-189

Land cover area change matrix (in squared kilometers).

Initial class \ Final class	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other land
Tree-covered areas						
Grassland						
Cropland						
Wetland						
Artificial surfaces						
Other land						

Please answer the following question if you have edited or replaced the default data using other data sources:

Sources of information   Provide the source of data.

Annex3: Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (2018) Portuguese National Inventory Report on   ⊞

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

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive land cover changes as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers:

| Land conversion | | Net area change (Km²) | Driver(s) | | Description of changes | Comments | |
From	To		Direct (Choose one or more items)	Indirect (Choose one or more items)			
Tree-cove	Cropland		Discharges Release of airbo Disturbance of Any other	Population pre Land tenure Poverty Labour availab Education, acce		Also forest fires	■
Cropland	Artificial s		Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing Industrial activ Urbanization	Population pre Land tenure Poverty Labour availab Education, acce			■
Add row							

Hotspots/brightspots

Indicate where in your country the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to land cover are located:

Hotspots/brightspots	Location	Area (Km²)	Comments	
Hotspot	Norwest, Central We +		Urbanization, Population pressure; Deforestation; Overexplotation	■
Brightspot	Noreast, Central East +		Forestation	■
Add row				

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/ document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Annex2; and Annex3: Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente (2018) Portuguese National Inventory Report on Greenhouse Gases 1990 - 2016. Cp. 6 Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (CRF 4), Rep. APA May, ➕

Strategic objectives

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

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

Land productivity dynamics

Quantitative data National level estimates of land productivity dynamics within each land cover type: area covered by each class of land productivity dynamics (in km^2).

Default data are derived from the   Joint Research Centre's Land Productivity Dynamics dataset

and they can be amended as appropiate

Net land productivity dynamics (2000-2010) (km^2)

Land cover class	Declining	Moderate decline	Stressed	Stable	Increasing	No data
Tree-covered areas						
Grassland						
Cropland						
Wetland						
Artificial surfaces						
Other land						

Estimates of land productivity dynamics for areas where a land conversion to a new land cover type has taken place (in km^2)

Land conversion Net area change		Net area change	Net land productivity dynamics (2000-2013) (km2)					
From	To	km^2	Declining	Moderate decline	Stressed	Stable	Increasing	
								■
								■
								■
								■
Add row								

Please answer the following questions if you have edited or replaced the default data using other data sources:

Other metrics   If your country uses a different metric to assess land productivity (e.g. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Enhanced vegetation Index (EVI)), specify which metric your country uses and provide the data here.

LDI - 2dRUE (Annex4 Gabriel del Barrio et al 2010 and San Juan et al. 2011) and in Annex1 CNCCD 2014 ⊞

Sources of information Provide the source of data

Annex 4 Gabriel del Barrio et al 2010 and Marieta San Juan et al 2011; Annex1 CNCCD 2014 Relatório ⊞

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

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive changes in land productivity as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers:

Land cover class / Land conversion	Area (km²)	Land productivity dynamics	Direct (choose one or more items)	Indirect (choose one or more items)	Comments	
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Population pres Land tenure Poverty Labour availabi Education acce		■
Add row						

Hotspots/Brightspots

Indicate where in your country the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to land productivity are located.

Hotspots/brightspots	Location	Area(km²)	Comments	
Hotspot	Degrading lands	1.357	Est and South Main Portugal	■
Brightspot	Improving land part	2.930	Improving new forests with Quercus and or Pinus pinea	■
Add row				

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal

Annex4 Land Condition Map and San Juan 2011

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

SO1-3   Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

Quantitative data

National level estimates of the soil organic carbon (SOC) stock in topsoil (0-30 cm) within each land cover type (in tonnes per hectare).

Default data are derived from the Annex 2 and 3

and they can be amended as appropriate.

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)					
	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005						
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015						

Estimates of change of organic carbon stock in soil due to land conversion to a new land cover type

Land conversion		Net area change	Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change				(2000 - 2015)	
From	To	km^2	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total	Final SOC stock total	SOC stock change (t)	
							0	
Add row								

Please answer the following question if you have edited or replaced the default data using other data sources:

Sources of information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal

Vd. Annex3 APA and Annex1 CNCCD 2014 Relatório proposta PANCD 2014, capítulo 5.8 pags. 151 a 160

Strategic objectives

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

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive changes in organic carbon stock in soil as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers

Land cover class / Land conversion	Area (km2)	Soil organic carbon stock change (t/ha)	Direct (choose one or more items)	Indirect (choose one or more items)	Comments	
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Population pres Land tenure Poverty Labour availabi Education acce		■
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Population pres Land tenure Poverty Labour availabi Education acce		■
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Population pres Land tenure Poverty Labour availabi Education acce		■
Add row						

Hotspots/Brightspots

Indicate where in your country the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to soil organic carbon stock are located

Hotspots/brightspots	Location	Area(sq km)	Comments	
				■
Add row				

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal

Annex3 APA and Annex1 CNCCD 2014 Relatório proposta PANCD 2014, capítulo 5.8 pags. 151 a 160

Strategic objectives

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

SO1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Sustainable Development Goal indicator 15.3.1)

Proportion of land that is degraded

Indicate the total area of land that is degraded (in km^2), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area (defined as the total surface area of a country less the area covered by inland waters, like major rivers and lakes), and the year.

Total area of degraded land (Km^2)	Proportion of degraded land	Year
29.121	32,2	2000-2010

Method

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

- ☐ yes
- ☐ only 2
- ☒ only 1
- ☐ no

Did you apply the One Out, All Out principle to compute the proportion of land that is degraded?

- ☐ yes
- ☒ no

If no, indicate the method used to assess the proportion of land that is degraded

Click here to enter text.

Level of confidence

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

- ☑ 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:

Based on field validation of the results from LDI - 2dRUE (San Juan et al. 2011)

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Annex3 APA and Annex1 CNCCD 2014 Relatório proposta PANCD 2014, capítulo 5.8 pags. 151 a 160

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

SO1   Voluntary targets

Land degradation neutrality targets

	Yes	No
Has your country set any land degradation neutrality target(s)?	☐	☒
Is your country planning to set any LDN target(s)?	☒	☐

Other targets

List any other target relevant to strategic objective 1 that your country has set, and indicate the expected year of achievement and level of application (e.g. national, subnational):

Target	Year	Level of application	
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■

Add Row

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric relevant to your country:

☐ Proportion of population below the international poverty line

☒ Income inequality

Income inequality

Quantitative data

Estimate of income inequality (Gini index).

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)	
2 | 0 | 1 | 6	33,5	■
Add Row		

Sources of information Provide the source of data.

Eurostat (until 2000); INE (as from 2001) in PORDATA (last updated 160507)

Interpretation of the indicator

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive changes in the indicator as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers.

Change in the indicator	Driver(s)		Comments	
	Direct (Choose one or more items)	Indirect (Choose one or more items)		
Decreasing income inequality	Overgrazing Industrial activities Urbanization Discharges Release of airborne ɸ Disturbance of the w Any other	Population pressure Land tenure Poverty Labour availability Education, access to War and conflict Governance, institut		■
Add Row				

Hotspots/brightspots

If disaggregated data (e.g. per administrative division, urban vs. rural, affected areas etc.) are available in your country, indicate where the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to this indicator are located.

Hotspots/ brightspots	Location	Comments	
Hotspot	Country interior		■
Add Row			

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/ document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Annex5: Index of purchasing power by Municipality 2015 (INE, 2017) - Figs 5.1 and 5.2   ⊞

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

Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source

Quantitative data

Estimates of the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

Year	Urban (Percent)	Rural (Percent)	Total (Percent)	
2 0 1 5	0	0	95	■
Add Row				

Sources of information

Provide the source of data.

World Bank Gropup (US): https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS (180709) and Annex1 ⊞

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive changes in the indicator as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers.

Change in the indicator	Driver(s)		Comments	
	Direct (Choose one or more items)	Indirect (Choose one or more items)		
Increasing proportion of rura	Improper managem Improper soil manag Deforestation Over-exploitation of Overgrazing Industrial activities Urbanization	Population pressure Land tenure Poverty Labour availability Education, access to War and conflict Governance, institut		■
Add Row				

Hotspots/brightspots

If disaggregated data (e.g. per administrative division, urban vs. rural, affected areas etc.) are available in your country, indicate where the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to this indicator are located.

Hotspots/ brightspots	Location	Comments	
			■
Add Row			

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/ document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

2015 PENSAAR 2020, Uma estratégia ao serviço da população: Serviços de qualidade a um preço ⊞

SO2   Voluntary targets

Targets

List any target relevant to strategic objective 2 that your country has set, and indicate the expected year of achievement and level of application (e.g. national, subnational):

Target	Year	Level of application	
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■
	| | |	National level Subnational level	■

Add Row

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/ document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

SO2

Strategic objectives

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

SO3   Indicators

Nationally relevant indicators

Which indicators is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objective 3, related targets and/or specific expected impacts?

Indicator	Qualitative assessment	Comments	
		Ver Plano Nacional Seca pgs 20 – 36	
Add Row			

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal

SO3   Voluntary targets

Targets

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Target	Year	Level of application	
		National level Subnational level	
Add Row			

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

Strategic objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United nations Convention to Combat Desertification

SO4-1   Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

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

Quantitative data

Red List Index of species survival

Year	Red List Index	
	No information under this item for Portugal	■
		■
		■
Add Row		

Sources of information Provide the source of data

Qualitative assessment

Based on the quantitative data, describe the most significant negative or positive changes in the indicator as well as their direct and/or indirect drivers:

Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Driver(s)		Comments	
	Direct (Choose one or more items)	Indirect (Choose one or more items)		
	Improper managem Improper soil manag Deforestation Over-exploitation of Overgrazing Industrial activities Urbanization	Population pressure Land tenure Poverty Labour availability Education, access to War and conflict Governance, institut		■
Add Row				

Hotspots/brightspots If disaggregated data (e.g. by ecosystems, habitats, and other political and geographic divisions) are available in your country, indicate where the most significant hotspots/brightspots related to this indicator are located.

Hotspots/brightspots	Location	Comments	
Hotspot	Montados from NE, Center and Sc ⊞		■
Add Row			

Complementary information Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/ document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

Strategic objectives

Strategic objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United nations Convention to Combat Desertification

SO4	Voluntary targets

Targets

List any target relevant to strategic objective 4 that your country has set and indicate the expected year of achievement and level of application (e.g. national, subnational).

Which additional indicators is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objective 1, 2 and 3 and related targets?

Target	Year	Level of application	
	| | |	National level Subnational level	
Add Row			

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

SO1,2 and 4   Additional indicators

Nationally relevant indicators

Which additional indicators is your country using to measure progress towards strategic objectives 1, 2 and 4 and related targets?

Indicator	Relevant strategic objective or target	Qualitative assessment	Comments	
	Strategic objective 1 Strategic objective 2 Strategic objective 4 Target relevant to strategic obje Target relevant to strategic obje			
	Strategic objective 1 Strategic objective 2 Strategic objective 4 Target relevant to strategic obje Target relevant to strategic obje			
	Strategic objective 1 Strategic objective 2 Strategic objective 4 Target relevant to strategic obje Target relevant to strategic obje			
Add Row				

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant and upload any complementary data/document into the space provided on the PRAIS portal.

Click here to enter text.

Strategic objective 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 — Trends in International Bilateral and Multilateral Official Development Assistance

Quantitative data

Total amount of bilateral official development assistance (ODA) committed for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention over the previous five years.

Data derived from information reported to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), based on the Rio marker classification for desertification; they can be amended as appropriate.

Year	Total ODA committed for activities relevant to theimplementation of the Convention
2012	1,047,802
2013	732,180
2014	573,708
2015	534,892
2016	422,048

Sources of information

If you have used other global/regional data sources or national data, please provide the source of data.

Annex8 CAMÕES, IP / DPC Report

Qualitative assessment

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant, including trends emerging from the data as indicated above and how they relate to financing the implementation of the Convention, and the types of projects and/or regions or countries on which your country has focused to the greatest extent.

CAMÕES, IP Report / OECD

Strategic objective 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

S05-2   Trends in domestic public resources

Qualitative assessment

Trends in amount of domestic desertification financing

Choose the option representing the trend in the total amount of financing relevant for implementation of the Convention committed at the national level during the five-year period from 2012 to 2016

Trends in national-level financing for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention		
Up	↑	☐
Stable	←→	☑
Down	↓	☐
Unknown	~	☐

Sources of information

Provide the source of trend information

Annex1 PANCD 2014

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant, including trends emerging from the data as indicated above and how they relate to financing the implementation of the Convention, and the types of projects and/or regions on which national-level financing has focused to the greatest extent.

Programa de Desenvolvimento Rural 2014-2020 (www.pdr-2020.pt)

Strategic objective 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

S05-3   Trends in number of co-financing partners

Qualitative assessment

Trends in number of co-financing partners

Choose the option representing the trend in the number of co-financing partners for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention between 2012 and 2016

Number of co-financing partners for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention		
Up	↑	☐
Stable	←→	☑
Down	↓	☐
Unknown	~	☐

Sources of information

Provide the source of trend information.

Click here to enter text.

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant, including trends emerging from the data as indicated above and how they relate to financing the implementation of the Convention, and the types of projects and/or regions or countries on which co-financing partners have focused to the greatest extent.

Click here to enter text.

Strategic objective 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

S05-4	Resources Mobilized from Innovative Sources of Finance, Including from the Private Sector

Qualitative assessment

Trends in resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance

Choose the option representing the trend in the resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector, for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention for the four-year period between 2012 and 2016

Amount of resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector for activities relevant to the implementation of the Convention		
Up	↑	☐
Stable	←→	☑
Down	↓	☐
Unknown	~	☐

Sources of information

Provide the source of trend information.

Click here to enter text.

Complementary information

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant, including trends emerging from the data as indicated above and how they relate to financing the implementation of the Convention, and types of projects and/or regions or countries on which innovative sources of finance have focused to the greatest extent.

Click here to enter text.

Increasing mobilization of financial and non-financial resources for the implementation of the Convention from international and domestic, public and private sources as well as from local communities, including non-traditional funding sources, and climate finance;

Increasing mobilization of resources

	Yes	No
Would you like to share an experience on how your country has increased the mobilization of resources?	☐	☒

Taking advantage of the opportunity of using land degradation neutrality as a framework to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments.

Using LDN as a framework to increase investment

	Yes	No
Would you like to share how your country has taken advantage of the LDN concept to enhance the coherence, effectiveness and multiple benefits of investments?	☐	☒

Improving the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions (such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other newer funds)

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

	Yes	No
Would you like to share an experience on how your country has improved the use of existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions?	☐	☒

<div style="background-color:yellow">
Developing, implementing, revising and regularly monitoring, as appropriate, national, subregional and regional action programmes and/or plans as effective tools for UNCCD implementation
</div>

Action Programmes

Would you like to share an experience on how your country/subregion/region/institution has developed or helped develop, implement, revise or regularly monitor action programmes?

Yes [X]   No [ ]

If yes, at which level has this happened or is it happening

[X] National level

[ ] Subregional level

[ ] Regional level   NMED

Is your experience about

[X] Implementing action programmes

[X] Revising action programmes

[ ] Regularly monitoring action programmes

[ ] other   _____

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

Click here to enter text.

Establishing policies and enabling environments for promoting and implementing solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought including prevention, relief and recovery

Establishing policies

		Yes	No
Would you like to share an experience on how your country institution has established or helped establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?		☐	☒

Leveraging synergies and integrating DLDD into national plans related to the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), in particular the other Rio conventions and other international commitments, as appropriate, within their respective mandates, optimizing efficacy and eliminating duplication of efforts.

Synergies

Would you like to share an experience on how your country has leveraged synergies and integrated DLDD into national plans related to other MEAs, in particular the other Rio conventions and other international commitments?

Yes [X] No [ ]

If yes, the actions have aimed at:

[X] Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio conventions

[X] Integrating DLDIntegrating DLDD into national plans

[X] Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD

[X] Integrating DLDD into other international commitments

[ ] Other

Click here to enter text.

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

Click here to enter text.

> Mainstreaming DLDD as appropriate into economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention

Mainstreaming DLDD

Would you like to share an experience on how your country is mainstreaming DLDD in economic, environmental and social policies, with a view to increasing the impact and effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention

Yes [X] No [ ]

If yes, DLDD was mainstreamed into:

[ ] Other:

[X] Economic policies

[X] Environmental policies

[X] Social policies

Click here to enter text.

Narrative

If yes, describe your experience below.

Vd. PANCD 2014 in Annex1

Establishing national policies, measure and governance for drought preparedness and management including drought contingency plans according to the mandate of the Convention.

National policies

Would you like to share an experience on how your country established/is establishing national policies, measures and governance for drought preparedness and management including drought contingency plans?

Yes ☒   No ☐

1. If yes, does your country have a drought contingency plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Vd. Annex7

Support

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

Yes ☒   No ☐

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Click here to enter text.

Implementing sustainable land management practices

SLM practices

Would like to share experiences on how your country is implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address DLDD?

Yes ☒   No ☐

If yes, 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

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Click here to enter text.

Support

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

Yes ☐   No ☒

Implementing restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services

Restoration and rehabilitation	Would like to share experiences on how your country is involved in restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?	Yes ☒	No ☐

If yes, what types of practices are being implemented?

Click here to enter text.

At what level does your country implement the restoration and rehabilitation practices?

National level
Subnational level
Other

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Click here to enter text.

Support	Has your country supported other countries in the restoration and rehabilitation practices in order to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services?	Yes ☐	No ☐

Developing and operationalizing drought risk management, monitoring and early warning systems and safety net programmes

		Yes	No
Drought risk management and Early warning systems	Would you like to share experience on how your country is developing drought risk management, and monitoring early warning systems and safety-net programmes to address DLDD?	☒	☐

1- If yes, would like to share experiences on?

> Drought risk management
> Monitoring and early warning system
> Safety-net Programs

Monitoring and early warning system; Safet-net Programs Vd. Annex7

Descripción

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Click here to enter text.

		Yes	No
Support	Has your country supported other countries in developing drought risk management, and monitoring early warning systems and safety-net programmes to address DLDD?	☐	☒

Promoting alternative livelihoods

Alternative livelihoods

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

Yes No

☒ ☐

    1.   If yes, could you list some practices implemented at your country level to promote alternative livelihoods?

Vd, Annex9 Programa Nacional para a Coesão Territorial proposta

    2. Would you like to share experiences in engaging women and youth in promoting alternative livelihoods?

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

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Establishing systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management

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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 ☐

If yes, would you like 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?

☒ Yes

☐ No

LUCINDA Project (Good practices)

Would you like to share experiences on programmes/activities that promote women's access to knowledge and technology?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Click here to enter text.