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

Report from
India

United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

prais

20th August, 2018

Contents

Country Profile

Land area

Indicated 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
2 | 0 | 0 | 0				
2 | 0 | 0 | 5	3.168.508,68	118.960,32	3.287.469	
2 | 0 | 1 | 0			3.287.469	
2 | 0 | 1 | 5	3.168.999,39	118.469,61	3.287.469	
Add row				

Demographics

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

Year	Urban (thousands)	Rural (thousands)	Total (thousands)	Comments
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011	377.106.125	833.748.852	1.210.854.977	
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				

Complementary information

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

Source : 2011 Census of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

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 European Space Agency's Climate Change Initiative Land Cover data and they can be amended as appropriate.

Year	Land cover (km²)					
	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005	841.217,67	180.082,15	1.136.161,78	3.530,15	78.259,76	905.313,8
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015	844.542,26	123.561,94	1.345.935,47	3.604,24	97.086,91	730.273,69
Net area change	3.324,59	-56.520,21	209.773,69	74,09	18.827,15	-175.040,11

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	784.510,99	502,87	19.746,05	85,31	4.394,82	28.864,94
Grassland	5.775,93	111.809,62	47.483,08	63,39	3.040,29	7.671,88
Cropland	23.481,24	1.102,94	970.406,23	44,49	9.391,87	124.518,94
Wetland	97,2	0,5	42,59	3.171,53	7,07	74,37
Artificial surfaces	2.806,52	144,07	6.707,86	6,37	63.001,26	4.996,48
Other land	24.388,37	9.483,39	291.197,7	109,64	16.417,26	550.554,84

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.

Land Cover and Soil Carbon Data was used from "Soil and Land Resources Assessment Division,

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 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	19.746,05	Improper mana / Improper soil n / Deforestation / Over-exploitati / Overgrazing / Encroachment ⊞	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc	Encroachment on forests	Conversion of forests into non-forest lands for Agriculture	▪
Tree-cove	Other land	28.864,94	Discharges / Release of airb / Disturbance of / Any other / Land Use Conv ⊞	Education, acc / War and conflic / Governance, in / Any other / Land Use Conv ⊞	Urbanisation and change into non-forestry land uses	Conversion of Forests into homestead and Urban areas ⊞	▪
Grassland	Cropland	47.483,08	Improper mana / Improper soil n / Deforestation / Over-exploitati / Overgrazing / Conversion of ⊞	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc / Conversion of ⊞	Conversion of pastures into croplands through encroachments, diversions ⊞		▪
Grassland	Other land	7.671,88	Improper mana / Improper soil n / Deforestation / Over-exploitati / Overgrazing / Allotment of m ⊞	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc	Conversion of pastures into croplands through encroachments, diversions ⊞	Conversion of Pastures into other uses	▪
Cropland	Tree-cove	23.481	Discharges / Release of airb / Disturbance of / Any other	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc	Afforestation, Plantation and Horticulture		▪
Cropland	Other land	124.518,94	Improper mana / Improper soil n / Deforestation / Over-exploitati / Overgrazing	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc	Degradation and Urbanisation		▪
Other land	Tree-cove	24.388,37	Improper mana / Improper soil n / Deforestation / Over-exploitati / Overgrazing	Population pre / Land tenure / Poverty / Labour availab / Education, acc	Afforestation, Plantation and Horticulture		▪

Other land	Cropland	291.197,7	Improper mana... Improper soil n... Deforestation Over-exploitati... Overgrazing	Population pre... Land tenure Poverty Labour availab... Education, acc...	Most of the other lands are de facto common lands in the villages. These lands are being		■
			Encroachment⊞				
Other land	Artificial s...	16.417,26	Deforestation Over-exploitati... Overgrazing Industrial activ... Urbanization	Population pre... Land tenure Poverty Labour availab... Education, acc...	Industrialisation and conversion of common lands for ⊞		■
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	Rajasthan		Aravalli Hill Ranges show severe Degradation in Grasslands	■
Hotspot	Maharashtra		Lot of losses in Croplands	■
Hotspot	Karnataka		Tree cover losses in Western Ghats	■
Hotspot	Gujarat		Crop land Losses in Saurashtra	■
Hotspot	Uttar Pradesh			■
Brightspot	Rajasthan		Some areas in the Thar Desert	■
Brightspot	Karnataka			■
Brightspot	Tamil Nadu		Eastern Ghats	■
Brightspot	Bihar		Gangetic Plains of Bihar	■
Brightspot	Jharkhand		Forests of Jharkhand	■
Brightspot	West Bengal			■
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 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 (2000-2013) (km^2)

Land cover class	Declining	Moderate decline	Stressed	Stable	Increasing	No data
Tree-covered areas	7.813,83	40.165,19	57.970,56	422.623,68	250.722,49	5.215,24
Grassland	2.792,29	1.379,64	4.589,68	87.506,74	13.153,13	2.388,13
Cropland	18.114,93	17.475,74	24.245,02	662.058,42	241.296,56	7.215,57
Wetland	178,98	95,15	226,23	1.903,73	337,9	429,54
Artificial surfaces	3.973,15	1.998,24	3.555,55	43.260,87	9.439,83	773,62
Other land	26.790,09	4.911,87	44.044,73	401.827,73	41.032,76	31.948,16

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	km²	Declining	Moderate decline	Stressed	Stable	Increasing	
Tree-covered a	Cropland	19.746	173	665	725	12.657	5.367	
Tree-covered a	Other land	28.864	462	887	1.396	17.780	8.070	
Grassland	Cropland	47.483	685	753	800	34.056	10.453	
Grassland	Other land	7.671	130	117	162	6.322	725	
Cropland	Tree-covered a	23.481	266	645	806	14.266	7.327	
Cropland	Other land	124.518	1.750	1.606	2.978	102.397	14.987	
Other land	Tree-covered a	24.388	334	773	1.253	14.754	7.018	
Other land	Cropland	291.197	5.465	4.943	6.845	211.752	59.048	
Other land	Artificial surfac	16.417	437	535	828	10.221	4.167	

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.

Currently the default data from UNCCD for Land Productivity is being submitted but it would be

Sources of information

Provide the source of data

UNCCD Default Data is being used for Land Productivity to be updated later on with national data.

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 ofthe 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	
Tree Cover	40165.19	Declining	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Tree Cover	57970.56	Stressed	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Tree Cover	250722.49	Increasing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Croplands	18114	Declining	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Croplands	17475	Moderate decli	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Urbanization Discharges Release of airbo Disturbance of Any other		
Croplands	24245	Stressed	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Croplands	241296	Increasing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Other Land	26790	Declining	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Other Land	44044	Stressed	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Other Land	41032	Increasing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		

Add row

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

Hotspots/brightspots	Location	Area(km^2)	Comments	
Hotspot	Ladakh, Kashmir			
Hotspot	Uttarakhand			
Hotspot	South Rajasthan			
Hotspot	North Gujarat			
Hotspot	Madhya Pradesh			
Hotspot	Coastal Maharashtra			
Hotspot	Coastal Karnataka			
Hotspot	Tamil Nadu			
Hotspot	North-East India			
Brightspot	North Rajasthan			
Brightspot	Orissa			
Brightspot	North East India			
Add row				

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

Click here to enter text.

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 SoilGrids database of the ISRIC — World Soil Information

and they can be amended as appropriate.

	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)					
Year	Tree-covered areas	Grassland	Cropland	Wetland	Artificial surfaces	Other Land
2000						
2001						
2002						
2003						
2004						
2005	10,92	5,03	5,98	4,34	5,59	4,01
2006						
2007						
2008						
2009						
2010						
2011						
2012						
2013						
2014						
2015	10,95	4,95	6,05	4,27	5,69	4,23

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					(2005- 2016)	
From	To	km²	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total	Final SOC stock total	SOC stock change (t)		
Tree-covered	Cropland	19.746	10,92	6,05	21.562.632	11.946.330	-9.616.302	▮
Tree-covered	Other land	28.864	10,92	4,23	31.461.760	12.209.472	-19.252.288	▮
Grassland	Cropland	47.483	5,03	6,05	23.883.949	28.727.215	4.843.266	▮
Grassland	Other land	7.671	5,03	4,23	3.858.513	3.244.833	-613.680	▮
Cropland	Tree-covered	23.481	5,98	10,95	14.041.638	25.711.695	11.670.057	▮
Cropland	Other land	124.518	5,98	4,23	74.461.764	52.671.114	-21.790.650	▮
Other land	Tree-covered	24.388	4,01	10,95	9.779.588	26.704.860	16.925.272	▮
Other land	Cropland	291.197	4,01	6,05	116.769.997	176.174.185	59.404.188	▮
Other land	Artificial sur	16.417	4,01	5,69	6.583.217	9.341.273	2.758.056	▮
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

Land Cover and Soil Carbon Data was used from "Soil and Land Resources Assessment Division, LRUMG

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	
Grasslands	-56520	0,08	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Encroachment, Diversion and allottments of common property resources	
Croplands	209773	0,07	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Conversion of other land uses into agriculture	
Artificial Surfaces	-18827	0,1	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
Other Lands	-175040	0,22	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Conversion of other land uses into agriculture	
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		
			Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing	Improper mana Improper soil m Deforestation Over-exploitati Overgrazing		

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

Click here to enter text.

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 km²), 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 (Km²)	Proportion of degraded land	Year
963.981,66	29,32	2011-13

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

This proportion of degradation is based on the desertification and land degradation atlas of India ⊞

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:

Complementary information

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

Work is in progress for computing the LDN sub-indicators i.e Land Cover, Land Productivity and Soil ⊞

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

Has your country set any land degradation neutrality target(s)?

Yes ☐   No ☒

Is your country planning to set any LDN target(s)?

Yes ☒   No ☐

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	
India is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. India therefore has also declared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)⊞	2 0 3 0	Climate Change National level Subnational level	■
India's National Biodiversity Targets - India has developed 12 National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs) in line with the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity ⊞	2 0 2 0	Biodiversity 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.

Information on Targets to be updated later on.

Strategic objectives
Strategic objective 2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations

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:

- [x] Proportion of population below the international poverty line
- [ ] Income inequality

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

Quantitative data

Estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line (percentage) The 'international poverty line' is currently set at USD 1.90 a day based on 2011 purchasing power parity.

Year	Proportion of population below the international poverty line	
1 9 9 4	45,3	
2 0 0 5	37,2	
2 0 1 0	29,8	
2 0 1 2	21,9	
Add Row		

Sources of information Provide the source of data.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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 proportion of po|	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	
Hotspot	Bihar		■
Hotspot	Madhya Pradesh		■
Hotspot	North East India		■
Hotspot	Chattisgarh		■
Hotspot	Jharkhand		■
Hotspot	Odisha		■
Brightspot	Goa		■
Brightspot	Kerala		■
Brightspot	Himachal Pradesh		■
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.

SO2-2	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 | 1	70,6	30,8	43,5	
Add Row				

Sources of information Provide the source of data.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2017

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 tota	Industrial activities / Urbanization / Discharges / Release of airborne p / Disturbance of the w / Any other / Economic Developm	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	Nagaland	53.9 %	■
Hotspot	Manipur	45.4 %	■
Hotspot	Mizoram	60.4 %	■
Hotspot	Tripura	67.5 %	■
Hotspot	Meghalaya	44.7 %	■
Hotspot	Assam	69.9 %	■
Hotspot	Jharkhand	60.2 %	■
Hotspot	Odisha	74.2 %	■
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.

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	◼
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.

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	
Percentage of Green Cover			■
Agriculture Land Productivity			■
Living Conditions of the people			■
			■
			■
			■
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	
Targets are being set currently and ...	2 | 0 | 3 | 0	National level Subnational level	■
Add Row			

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

Complementary information

Targets are being set currently and would be updated soon.

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

Red List Index of species survival

Quantitative data

Year	Red List Index	
2 0 1 8	Mammals - 94	
2 0 1 8	Birds - 89	
2 0 1 8	Reptiles - 54	
2 0 1 8	Amphibians - 75	
2 0 1 8	Fishes - 228	
2 0 1 8	Mollusca - 7	
2 0 1 8	Other Invertebrates - 128	
2 0 1 8	Plants - 392	
2 0 1 8	Fungi and Protists - 0	

Add Row

Sources of information Provide the source of data

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)		
Downward trend in the Red I	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	
			■
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.

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	
India's National Biodiversity Targets +	| | |	National level Subnational level Biodiversity	■
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

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			
	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.

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	
2013	
2014	
2015	
2016	

Sources of information

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

Please refer narrative below - Data source - International Cooperation Division

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.

Predictable, adequate and sustained flows of financial resources are required to promote sustainable land

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

Earlier there used to be a separate budget head for the desertification cell responsible for UNCCD but now ⊞

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.

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.

No co-financing has been achieved till now for the desertification cell responsible for UNCCD.

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.

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

SO5-4   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.

No other innovative sources of finance have been mobilised till now for the desertification cell responsible

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.

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

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

If yes, was this

[X] Financial resources

[X] Non-financial resources

What sources were mobilized?

[X] international

[X] domestic

[X] public

[X] private

[X] local communities

[X] non-traditional funding sources

[X] climate finance

[ ] other?

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

Till now no further resources have been mobilized for the desertification cell responsible for UNCCD.

Support

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

Yes [ ] No [X]

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

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?

	Yes	No
	☐	☒

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

If yes, is your experience about using

- ☒ Other funds
- ☒ Existing financial processes
- ☐ Innovative financial processes
- ☒ The GEF

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

GEF India in Numbers

Support	Has your country supported other countries in the improvement of existing or innovative financial processes and institutions?	Yes ☐	No ☒

Developing, implementing, revising and regularly monitoring, as appropriate, national, subregional and regional action programmes and/or plans as effective tools for UNCCD implementation

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

[X] Subregional level   South Asia

[X] Regional level   Asia

Is your experience about

[X] Implementing action programmes

[X] Revising action programmes

[X] Regularly monitoring action programmes

[X] other   _____

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

India's National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP-CD) was formulated in 2001. [+]

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

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?

Yes [X]   No [ ]

If yes, have those policies and enabling environments aimed at

[X] Promoting solutions to combat DLDDD

[X] Implementing solutions to combat DLDD ?

Is your experience about

[X] Preventing the effects of DLDD

[X] Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and/or socio economic stress on ecosystems and/or populatio

[X] Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and/or socio-economic stress on ecosystems and/or populations

[X] Engaging women in decision-making and implementation and promoting their land-rights

[ ] other?

[+]

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

Main policies which take into account DLDD are as follows [+]

Support

Has your country supported other countries in 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?

Yes [ ]   No [X]

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 ☒ No ☐

If yes, the actions have aimed at:

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio conventions

☒ Integrating DLDIntegrating DLDD into national plans

☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD

☒ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments

☒ Other

☐

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant.

The three Focal Points for UNFCCC, UNCCD and CBD are all based in the Ministry of Environment, Forests ⊞

<div style="background-color: yellow;">
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
</div>

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:

[X] Other:

[X] Economic policies

[X] Environmental policies

[X] Social policies

[   ]

Narrative

If yes, describe your experience below.

Main policies which take into account DLDD are as follows [+]

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

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP), 2016, provides a framework and direction to the

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 ☒

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?

Integrated soil fertility management
Irrigation management (incl. water supply, drainage)
Minimal soil disturbance
Natural and semi-natural forest management
Pastoralism and grazing land management

Narrative

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Under Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) project, CSOs like Bharati Integrated Rural ⊞

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?

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

India's National Action Programme to Combat Desertification (NAP-CD) was formulated in 2001. ⊞

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

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?

Yes ☒   No ☐

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

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

Descripción

Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Drought has been classified under Climatological Natural Hazard in the National Disaster

Support

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

Yes ☐   No ☒

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?

Poverty Alleviation programs

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

Various Programmes for Women Empowerment include

Narrative Provide any complementary information you deem relevant

Poverty Alleviation programs

<div style="background-color:yellow">Establishing systems for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking on best practices and approaches to drought management</div>

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

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) provides a framework and direction to the government ⊞

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

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) provides a framework and direction to the government ⊞