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

Report from Australia

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SO1-1 Trends in land cover

Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total country area (km²)	Comments
2 001	7 669 080	18 187	7 687 267	
2 005	7 670 594	16 673	7 687 267	
2 010	7 670 836	16 431	7 687 267	
2 015	7 670 520	16 747	7 687 267	
2 019	7 670 551	16 716	7 687 267	

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

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

Land cover

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2000	867 718	5 685 835	617 242	123 491	9 007	365 444	18 531	
2001	858 941	5 692 146	621 382	123 688	9 705	363 217	18 188	
2002	858 077	5 690 279	624 543	123 739	10 045	362 977	17 610	
2003	858 203	5 686 596	627 553	123 881	10 244	363 826	16 964	
2004	860 410	5 682 079	628 240	123 967	10 396	365 302	16 873	
2005	860 831	5 682 903	627 996	124 041	10 780	364 044	16 674	
2006	862 825	5 681 710	627 746	124 173	10 983	363 321	16 512	
2007	864 074	5 683 575	627 883	124 215	11 144	359 937	16 440	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2008	865 746	5 683 737	627 900	124 317	11 222	358 045	16 302	
2009	867 855	5 683 535	627 918	124 433	11 329	355 939	16 258	
2010	865 734	5 690 796	628 120	124 465	11 432	350 290	16 431	
2011	864 457	5 699 594	628 702	124 513	11 524	341 836	16 642	
2012	864 446	5 703 816	628 765	124 504	11 571	337 452	16 714	
2013	865 350	5 702 812	628 724	124 500	11 647	337 485	16 749	
2014	866 115	5 702 226	628 790	124 556	11 741	337 092	16 749	
2015	866 090	5 702 200	628 767	124 555	11 818	337 090	16 748	
2016	868 051	5 701 030	629 206	124 538	11 935	335 736	16 772	
2017	869 669	5 699 985	629 324	124 552	12 063	334 897	16 778	
2018	874 284	5 697 642	629 332	124 590	12 152	332 495	16 773	
2019	886 537	5 687 573	629 348	124 557	12 338	330 198	16 716	
2020								

Land cover change

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	828 440	33 842	3 577	840	855	16	149	867 719
Grasslands (km²)	31 584	5 625 891	14 570	310	1 111	12 017	352	5 685 835
Croplands (km²)	5 210	842	610 271	86	716	4	113	617 242
Wetlands (km²)	135	99	20	122 918	92	62	165	123 491
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	9 007	0	0	9 007
Other Lands (km²)	2	40 373	1	2	10	324 926	131	365 445
Water bodies (km²)	719	1 154	329	399	26	66	15 837	18 530
Total	866 090	5 702 201	628 768	124 555	11 817	337 091	16 747	

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

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Tree-covered areas (km²)	860 844	3 411	1 562	131	95	10	37	866 090
Grasslands (km²)	24 323	5 674 259	898	75	237	2 401	6	5 702 199
Total	886 537	5 687 573	629 348	124 557	12 338	330 197	16 716	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	Total land area (km²)
Croplands (km²)	1 230	539	626 801	25	169	0	3	628 767
Wetlands (km²)	129	45	44	124 316	6	0	15	124 555
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	11 818	0	0	11 818
Other Lands (km²)	4	9 271	0	3	13	327 785	14	337 090
Water bodies (km²)	7	48	43	7	0	1	16 641	16 747
Total	886 537	5 687 573	629 348	124 557	12 338	330 197	16 716	

Land cover degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	54 632	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded land cover	7 632 635	99 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	35 729	0 .5
Land area with stable land cover	7 642 645	99 .4
Land area with degraded land cover	8 892	0 .1
Land area with no land cover data	0	0 .0

General comments

Australia would urge caution about drawing firm conclusions from the pre-populated data. In an Australian context, the land cover classes are mostly appropriate, however the class definitions lead to some interesting artefacts in the data. As an example, 'wetland' includes any areas which are occasionally flooded and leads to large parts of inland Australia being classified as wetlands. While not wrong under the class definition, this would not align with most national descriptions of inland Australia. Further, the pre-populated land cover degradation data in this report produces maps showing very minor and distributed patches of degradation that appear to be principally associated with changes in moisture availability during the reporting period. Paddock-scale impacts from land use activities are also evident, and it appears that on balance the extent of degradation in these areas is about equal to the extent of improvement. We interpret some of these as false degradation detections. Through our National Land Cover Account (NLCA) programme, Australia has recently implemented an updated Land Cover information system for Australia from 1988 to 2020 (https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/environment/environmental-management/national-land-cover-account/latest-release). These land cover accounts are based on the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Land Cover Classification System (LCCS, version 2; https://www.fao.org/3/y7220e/y7220e00.htm) and are tailored to the Australian context. While the updated Land Cover information system for Australia from 1988 to 2020 provides a useful national framework, it is very new and has not yet been fully implemented (for example, it does not yet include the full extent of land class types required to properly represent Australia). For this reason, Australia has chosen to keep the UNCCD's default data for the 2022 reporting cycle. Ahead of the next reporting cycle, Australia hopes to develop a national land degradation assessment product. NLCA land cover data will be considered for inclusion through this process.

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	1 200	38 780	160 194	200 099	427 690	477
Grasslands	174 615	222 083	1 934 316	2 323 258	963 481	8 137
Croplands	4 767	37 761	149 420	156 756	260 969	597
Wetlands	2 786	2 511	37 442	55 946	17 533	6 700
Artificial surfaces	6	408	4 463	1 433	2 675	22
Other Lands	10 287	1 480	45 582	223 934	9 952	33 691
Water bodies	60	248	4 983	2 665	2 321	5 560

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	482	37 024	258 657	242 266	298 506	473
Grasslands	47 511	183 804	2 519 453	2 149 968	716 918	7 847
Croplands	1 334	17 640	250 525	206 415	145 709	583
Wetlands	3 594	4 651	30 313	51 548	26 651	6 709
Artificial surfaces	9	469	6 431	1 867	1 981	23
Other Lands	3 214	697	58 319	217 535	8 681	33 676
Water bodies	150	378	6 656	1 241	1 866	5 590

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

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Other Lands	Grasslands	40 373	91	8	1 467	38 194	597
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	33 842	510	3 680	13 216	7 200	9 234
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	31 584	79	721	3 123	12 187	15 470
Grasslands	Croplands	14 570	139	1 730	2 521	1 536	8 642

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

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the reporting period

From	To	Net area change (km²)	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	44 646	62	1 733	11 348	17 970	13 523
Other Lands	Grasslands	41 781	119	5	8 142	33 245	254
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	18 960	283	2 709	7 216	2 553	6 196
Grasslands	Other Lands	8 028	357	9	2 627	4 852	179

Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	505 776	6 .6
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	7 113 147	92 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	49 812	0 .6

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	1 222 617	15 .9
Land area with stable land productivity	6 092 004	79 .4
Land area with degraded land productivity	306 463	4 .0
Land area with no land productivity data	49 435	0 .6

General comments

Australia would urge caution about drawing firm conclusions from the pre-populated data. Native vegetation communities in Australia typically exhibit a range of characteristics that can make them difficult to monitor with Earth observation datasets that provide the foundation of the land productivity degradation products used to produce the pre-populated data in this report. Vegetation cover levels are often very low in Australia, and many of our native tree species 'hang' their leaves which presents a low foliage profile from above. In addition, many vegetation communities have adapted to the semi-arid climate that extends over most of the Australia continent to include a rapid response to increased moisture availability. A highly dynamic 'boom and bust' response to changes in water availability is especially evident in the herbaceous vegetation, and in the dryer central regions of the country. While some of the drivers of these dynamics can be seasonal, non-seasonal patterns of vegetation growth vigour, including periods of years in drought or flooding, are also typical across much of Australia. These characteristics may lead to an indication of land degradation, while in reality they reflect the 'normal' cycles of vegetation dynamics across Australia.

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	77	30	51	42	86	7	11
2001	78	30	50	42	80	7	11
2002	78	30	50	42	77	7	12
2003	78	30	50	42	76	7	12
2004	78	30	50	42	75	7	12
2005	78	30	50	42	72	7	12
2006	77	30	50	42	71	7	12
2007	77	30	50	42	70	7	12
2008	77	30	50	42	69	7	12
2009	77	30	50	41	68	7	12
2010	77	30	50	41	68	7	12
2011	77	30	50	41	67	8	12
2012	77	30	50	41	67	8	12
2013	77	30	50	41	66	8	12
2014	77	30	50	41	66	8	12
2015	78	30	50	41	65	8	13
2016	78	30	50	41	64	8	13
2017	78	30	50	41	63	8	13
2018	77	30	50	41	63	8	13
2019	76	30	50	41	62	8	13
2020							

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

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

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	40 373	9 .7	12 .8	39 048 704	51 855 345	12 806 641

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	33 842	50 .9	50 .9	172 229 557	172 230 191	634
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	31 584	49 .4	49 .4	156 135 727	156 132 929	-2 798
Grasslands	Croplands	14 570	43 .5	37 .7	63 375 351	54 876 224	-8 499 127

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the reporting period					
From	To	Net area change (km²)	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Other Lands	Grasslands	9 271	9 .1	9 .5	8 472 140	8 846 899	374 759
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	3 411	77 .0	77 .1	26 272 005	26 301 804	29 799
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	24 323	39 .0	39 .0	94 874 284	94 875 650	1 366
Grasslands	Other Lands	2 401	16 .1	14 .6	3 854 702	3 500 869	-353 833

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	29 059	0 .4
Land area with non-degraded SOC	7 578 440	98 .8
Land area with no SOC data	61 236	0 .8

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

	Area (km²)	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	44 824	0 .6
Land area with stable SOC	7 549 221	98 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	15 454	0 .2
Land area with no SOC data	61 019	0 .8

General comments

Australia would urge caution about drawing firm conclusions from the pre-populated data as changes in Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) stocks across space and over time are difficult to measure accurately. They are often inferred by intersecting land cover, soils, land use and land management information, such as in the International Panel on Climate Change default methods that have been adapted for use for Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1 and in the pre-populated data for this report. Changes in SOC are especially difficult to measure or model where SOC stocks are low, such as may occur in areas of very low vegetation cover. This is common in Australia and appears to be the case in relation to the pre-populated data, where the most significant SOC changes are being reported in the region of Australia's persistently lowest vegetation cover.

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

Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1)

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

	Total area of degraded land (km²)	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	563 298	7 .3
Reporting Period	628 567	8 .2
Change in degraded extent	65269	

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:

Australia has kept the default Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 15.3.1 assessment and data for the 2022 reporting cycle, however our comments under SO1-1, SO1-2 and SO1-3 indicate that we urge caution about using this to draw firm conclusions about Australia's land degradation status. Errors in this data due to a lack of evidence appropriate for the current methodology means that the default data may not be best suited to assessing land degradation in an Australian context.

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km²)	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

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

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

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

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

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

General comments

We note that the default extent of degradation is lower in the 2022 report than it was in 2018 in this national report. However, there are a wide range of global products that each provide a different assessment of the extent and distribution of land degradation on both global and local scales available. On this basis, and in the absence of a validated national dataset for Australia, we accept the default data and assessment provided by the UNCCD.

SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km²)	Overarching type of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) intervention	Targeted action(s)	Status of target achievement	Is this an LDN target? If so, under which process was it defined/adopted?	Which other important goals are also being addressed by this target?	Edit Polygon
				☐ Avoid ☐ Reduce ☐ Reverse			◯ Yes ◯ 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 (km²) Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	Edit Polygon

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

There is currently no official poverty measure nor universally accepted objective indicator in Australia. There are a range of indicators to consider in understanding the multidimensional nature of poverty— Australians more likely to experience persistent disadvantage include single parents, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, people with disability and people with low educational attainment. Alongside a highly targeted welfare system, the Australian Government implements policies to ensure equitable access to education, healthcare and employment (for example the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and the National Disability Insurance Scheme).

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	98		
2001	98		
2002	98		
2003	98		
2004	98		
2005	98		
2006	98		
2007	98		
2008	99		
2009	99		
2010	99		
2011	99		
2012	99		
2013	99		
2014	99		
2015	99		
2016	99		
2017	99		
2018	99		
2019	99		
2020	99		

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

In Australia, water management is the responsibility of states and territories, including the supply of water to communities. The National Water Grid Fund is the Australian Government's infrastructure investment program to improve water access and security, in partnership with state and territory governments. Through the Fund, the Government delivers water infrastructure projects that provide safe and reliable water for regional and remote communities. These projects are expected to increase water security and drought resilience of regional and remote towns, including First Nations communities. The Government is also funding research and business case activities to better understand available water resources, develop climate resilient water supplies and progress technologies, such as water banking, that increase drought resilience.

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

Australia does not currently have a national data set to provide information against this strategic objective.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

Australia does not have a voluntary target to cover SO2 indicators. Please refer to S03 for Australia's voluntary targets.

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	526 522	66 524	27 007	2 195	7 065 015
2001	2 520 686	472 134	63 189	5 887	4 625 367
2002	2 491 747	1 941 162	1 624 122	1 048 393	581 839
2003	3 515 970	450 823	85 370	15 416	3 619 684
2004	3 262 079	320 020	16 347	4	4 088 812
2005	4 028 291	1 153 156	413 077	80 288	2 012 452
2006	1 736 282	1 166 142	741 464	466 185	3 577 190
2007	2 493 630	406 049	190 813	88 007	4 508 764
2008	3 541 741	547 993	289 843	46 436	3 261 251
2009	3 590 791	1 053 192	337 382	85 118	2 620 781
2010	1 147 065	309 521	153 070	181 605	5 896 002
2011	319 646	2 188	2	0	7 365 427
2012	2 892 678	586 223	239 881	246 494	3 721 988
2013	3 276 856	979 107	710 895	342 114	2 378 291
2014	3 364 859	631 562	145 504	19 064	3 526 275
2015	3 168 000	993 201	383 279	76 610	3 066 173
2016	1 632 894	282 210	90 800	87 249	5 594 111
2017	2 564 337	498 625	135 339	18 862	4 470 100
2018	3 586 863	1 056 475	711 036	250 752	2 082 136
2019	1 163 435	1 246 145	1 258 577	3 573 812	441 911
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	622 248	8 .1
2001	3 061 896	39 .9
2002	7 105 424	92 .7
2003	4 067 579	53 .0
2004	3 598 451	46 .9
2005	5 674 811	74 .0

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	4 110 074	53 .6
2007	3 178 500	41 .4
2008	4 426 012	57 .7
2009	5 066 483	66 .0
2010	1 791 261	23 .4
2011	321 836	4 .2
2012	3 965 276	51 .7
2013	5 308 972	69 .2
2014	4 160 989	54 .2
2015	4 621 091	60 .2
2016	2 093 153	27 .3
2017	3 217 163	41 .9
2018	5 605 127	73 .1
2019	7 241 968	94 .4
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

The Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology has undertaken a comparison of the UNCCD drought classifications, from 2001 to 2019, with equivalent analysis using Australian national data and methods. This comparison found a level of consistency in drought classifications that provides confidence in the UNCCD data set. Rainfall data from Australian Gridded Climate Dataset (AGCD) and the ABS Population Density Dataset were used to reproduce the UNCCD drought thresholds for each of the years supplied. The correlation was calculated between the Bureau analysis and the UNCCD values and found they correlated highly. As such, Australia accepts the default data provided by the UNCCD.

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	10244248	50.5	4111541	20.3	3451789	17.0	1898523	9.4	581547	2.9	10 043 400	49.5
2001	8108054	39.8	10473598	51.4	1265789	6.2	520101	2.6	1731	0.0	12 261 219	60.2
2002	56706	0.3	5497287	27.0	11397817	55.9	3057464	15.0	386106	1.9	20 338 674	99.7
2003	8073086	39.6	11467229	56.3	790665	3.9	35683	0.2	2515	0.0	12 296 092	60.4
2004	9687486	47.5	9796874	48.1	871383	4.3	30211	0.1	0	0.0	10 698 468	52.5
2005	7536883	37.0	9913772	48.7	2592903	12.7	312419	1.5	12440	0.1	12 831 534	63.0
2006	966860	4.7	5392049	26.5	5903802	29.0	3923711	19.3	4176138	20.5	19 395 700	95.3
2007	9029605	44.3	10212827	50.1	1075898	5.3	20139	0.1	29183	0.1	11 338 047	55.7
2008	11463319	56.3	4814557	23.6	3802941	18.7	287180	1.4	641	0.0	8 905 319	43.7
2009	6192586	30.4	11926217	58.6	2091445	10.3	147518	0.7	2519	0.0	14 167 699	69.6
2010	17373475	85.3	979157	4.8	121199	0.6	126081	0.6	1765215	8.7	2 991 652	14.7
2011	19285551	94.8	1066788	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1 066 788	5.2
2012	14728738	72.4	5519819	27.1	72403	0.4	17723	0.1	2026	0.0	5 611 971	27.6
2013	16411350	80.7	3770594	18.5	88118	0.4	37145	0.2	34726	0.2	3 930 583	19.3
2014	1906003	9.4	13118902	64.5	5201483	25.6	105259	0.5	19801	0.1	18 445 445	90.6
2015	9826707	48.3	2763307	13.6	6058011	29.8	1578883	7.8	123130	0.6	10 523 331	51.7
2016	14496251	71.3	4068182	20.0	1512084	7.4	244030	1.2	24433	0.1	5 848 729	28.7
2017	10014207	49.2	9905664	48.7	210861	1.0	202224	1.0	2812	0.0	10 321 561	50.8
2018	2882742	14.2	14212016	69.9	1546916	7.6	517270	2.5	1161516	5.7	17 437 718	85.8
2019	427110	2.1	3527702	17.4	8695121	42.8	3343267	16.5	4312754	21.2	19 878 844	97.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	5151210	50.3	2083299	20.3	1749318	17.1	962364	9.4	293596	2.9	5 088 577	49.7

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	4102823	39.9	5286167	51.4	631717	6.1	262168	2.5	863	0.0	6 180 915	60.1
2002	27410	0.3	2776242	27.0	5761246	55.9	1542749	15.0	192168	1.9	10 272 405	99.7
2003	4070609	39.6	5804793	56.4	395318	3.8	17762	0.2	1211	0.0	6 219 084	60.4
2004	4906912	47.6	4940805	48.0	438470	4.3	15058	0.1	0	0.0	5 394 333	52.4
2005	3807830	37.0	5019468	48.8	1306666	12.7	155333	1.5	6057	0.1	6 487 524	63.0
2006	475245	4.6	2730844	26.5	2990114	29.0	1983444	19.3	2114162	20.5	9 818 564	95.4
2007	4557299	44.3	5174914	50.3	542091	5.3	9696	0.1	14032	0.1	5 740 733	55.7
2008	5786996	56.2	2431795	23.6	1935063	18.8	145585	1.4	302	0.0	4 512 745	43.8
2009	3135277	30.4	6028103	58.5	1058123	10.3	74230	0.7	1265	0.0	7 161 721	69.6
2010	8800353	85.4	495263	4.8	55959	0.5	62597	0.6	886313	8.6	1 500 132	14.6
2011	9752312	94.7	543601	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	543 601	5.3
2012	7459430	72.5	2786802	27.1	35648	0.3	8647	0.1	985	0.0	2 832 082	27.5
2013	8318153	80.8	1897119	18.4	43800	0.4	18315	0.2	16356	0.2	1 975 590	19.2
2014	951070	9.2	6643268	64.5	2643439	25.7	52853	0.5	9965	0.1	9 349 525	90.8
2015	4983263	48.4	1385423	13.4	3076878	29.9	794266	7.7	62326	0.6	5 318 893	51.6
2016	7343424	71.3	2054173	19.9	769512	7.5	122652	1.2	11666	0.1	2 958 003	28.7
2017	5063152	49.2	5025216	48.8	104896	1.0	103604	1.0	1378	0.0	5 235 094	50.8
2018	1448241	14.1	7207977	70.0	781787	7.6	260968	2.5	593221	5.8	8 843 953	85.9
2019	212078	2.1	1789459	17.4	4410427	42.9	1692883	16.5	2181694	21.2	10 074 463	97.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	5093038	50.7	2028242	20.2	1702471	16.9	936159	9.3	287951	2.9	4 954 823	49.3
2001	4005231	39.7	5187431	51.4	634072	6.3	257933	2.6	868	0.0	6 080 304	60.3
2002	29296	0.3	2721045	27.0	5636571	55.8	1514715	15.0	193938	1.9	10 066 269	99.7
2003	4002477	39.7	5662436	56.2	395347	3.9	17921	0.2	1304	0.0	6 077 008	60.3
2004	4780574	47.4	4856069	48.2	432913	4.3	15153	0.2	0	0.0	5 304 135	52.6
2005	3729053	37.0	4894304	48.6	1286237	12.8	157086	1.6	6383	0.1	6 344 010	63.0

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	491615	4.9	2661205	26.4	2913688	28.9	1940267	19.3	2061976	20.5	9 577 136	95.1
2007	4472306	44.4	5037913	50.0	533807	5.3	10443	0.1	15151	0.2	5 597 314	55.6
2008	5676323	56.4	2382762	23.7	1867878	18.6	141595	1.4	339	0.0	4 392 574	43.6
2009	3057309	30.4	5898114	58.6	1033322	10.3	73288	0.7	1254	0.0	7 005 978	69.6
2010	8573122	85.2	483894	4.8	65240	0.6	63484	0.6	878902	8.7	1 491 520	14.8
2011	9533239	94.8	523187	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	523 187	5.2
2012	7269308	72.3	2733017	27.2	36755	0.4	9076	0.1	1041	0.0	2 779 889	27.7
2013	8093197	80.5	1873475	18.6	44318	0.4	18830	0.2	18370	0.2	1 954 993	19.5
2014	954933	9.5	6475634	64.4	2558044	25.5	52406	0.5	9836	0.1	9 095 920	90.5
2015	4843444	48.2	1377884	13.7	2981133	29.7	784617	7.8	60804	0.6	5 204 438	51.8
2016	7152827	71.2	2014009	20.1	742572	7.4	121378	1.2	12767	0.1	2 890 726	28.8
2017	4951055	49.3	4880448	48.6	105965	1.1	98620	1.0	1434	0.0	5 086 467	50.7
2018	1434501	14.3	7004039	69.8	765129	7.6	256302	2.6	568295	5.7	8 593 765	85.7
2019	215032	2.1	1738243	17.3	4284694	42.8	1650384	16.5	2131060	21.3	9 804 381	97.9
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

The Australian Government Bureau of Meteorology has undertaken a comparison of the UNCCD drought classifications, from 2001 to 2019, with equivalent analysis using Australian national data and methods. This comparison found a level of consistency in drought classifications that provides confidence in the UNCCD data set. Rainfall data from Australian Gridded Climate Dataset (AGCD) and the ABS Population Density Dataset were used to reproduce the UNCCD drought thresholds for each of the years supplied. The correlation was calculated between the Bureau analysis and the UNCCD values and found they correlated highly. As such, Australia accepts the default data provided by the UNCCD.

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	0 .34		
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

The Australian Government is hoping to finalise national data set which would cover indicator SO3-3. This data is not currently available.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

Australia is committed to a number of targets that contribute to the protection and rehabilitation of drought affected areas. Our voluntary targets include: • A domestic target to protect and conserve 30% of our landmass and 30% of our marine areas by 2030. • The G20 Global Land Initiative ambition to achieve a 50% reduction in degraded land by 2040. • Long-Term Emissions Reduction Plan is our plan to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. • A target to double the number of Indigenous Rangers in Australia as part of Australia's Indigenous Protected Areas program. We have also legislated targets under the Murray-Darling Basin Plan to annually recover 2075 gigalitres/year of surface water and 38.45 gigalitres/year of groundwater for environmental flows within the Basin system.

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .87954	0 .87404	0 .88502	
2001	0 .87669	0 .8715	0 .88222	
2002	0 .87316	0 .86744	0 .87881	
2003	0 .87052	0 .86514	0 .87567	
2004	0 .86827	0 .86189	0 .8729	
2005	0 .86447	0 .8588	0 .86996	
2006	0 .86161	0 .85566	0 .86674	
2007	0 .85805	0 .85173	0 .86383	
2008	0 .85547	0 .84804	0 .86109	
2009	0 .85301	0 .84363	0 .8579	
2010	0 .85009	0 .83836	0 .8555	
2011	0 .84713	0 .83519	0 .85426	
2012	0 .84361	0 .82756	0 .85296	
2013	0 .84077	0 .82431	0 .85164	
2014	0 .83721	0 .81958	0 .85117	
2015	0 .83435	0 .81368	0 .84965	
2016	0 .83117	0 .81051	0 .84905	
2017	0 .82844	0 .80369	0 .8485	
2018	0 .82581	0 .7985	0 .84742	
2019	0 .8211	0 .79433	0 .84671	
2020	0 .8187	0 .78756	0 .84609	

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

Australia accepts the UNCCD default data taken from the Red List Index (RLI).

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	34.07	33 .72	34 .43	
2001	34.65	34 .29	35 .01	
2002	36.56	36 .18	36 .89	
2003	37.2	36 .78	37 .5	
2004	37.64	37 .22	37 .93	
2005	38.12	37 .71	38 .4	
2006	39.68	39 .29	39 .96	
2007	40.81	40 .39	41 .08	
2008	42.03	41 .55	42 .24	
2009	44.83	44 .31	45 .01	
2010	45.87	45 .43	46 .04	
2011	48.26	47 .82	48 .39	
2012	49.55	49 .02	49 .6	
2013	51.22	50 .72	51 .26	
2014	51.73	51 .29	51 .76	
2015	52.18	51 .74	52 .19	
2016	54.92	54 .64	54 .92	
2017	55.9	55 .75	55 .9	
2018	56.61	56 .61	56 .61	
2019	56.61	56 .61	56 .61	
2020	56.61	56 .61	56 .61	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

We acknowledge that the UN uses Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as a protected areas indicator, however, this is not currently an appropriate measure in Australia. Currently KBAs in Australia represent places of global significance for the conservation of birds. Work is underway to assess methodologies, including KBAs, for identifying priority areas for protection and conservation. Key considerations for identifying priority regions will be ecological representativeness and connectedness, Threatened Species Action Plan priority places, nationally listed threatened species and ecological communities at most risk, and climate change resilience. The status of Australian protected areas is reported every two years through the Collaborative Protected Areas Database (CAPAD). The assessment of the representativeness of the National Reserve System is represented by the Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia: a framework for establishing the national system of reserves (IBRA bioregions). CAPAD 2022 is expected to be published in March 2023.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

Australia has established a Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032: Towards Zero Extinctions. This Plan sets out a pathway for threatened species conservation and recovery over the next 10 years. The Action Plan has ambitious targets, which include preventing any new extinctions of plants and animals, and protecting and conserving at least 30% of Australia's land mass. By prioritising 110 species and 20 places, the Plan will drive action where it is needed most and will deliver flow-on benefits to other threatened plants and animals in the same habitats. The government is committed to protecting threatened species and is spending $224.5 million on the Saving Native Species program to boost outcomes for threatened native plants and animals.

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ◉ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ○ Unknown ≈

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ≈

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 211 293 956 .18	Disbursed 211 293 956 .18
Provided	2017	Committed 157 184 315 .78	Disbursed 157 184 315 .78
Provided	2018	Committed 144 427 757 .72	Disbursed 144 427 757 .72
Provided	2019	Committed 2 895 763 .38	Disbursed 2 895 763 .38
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:		515 801 793 .06	515 801 793 .06
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

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

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

General comments

To-date, Australia has met all nationally determined voluntary contributions, with the most recent payment made in January 2023.

SO5-2 Domestic public resources

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

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

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

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

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

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

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

Documentation box

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

General comments

SO5-3 International and domestic private resources

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

Trends in international private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in domestic private resources

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Tier 2: Table 3 International and domestic private resources

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

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

General comments

SO5-4 Technology transfer

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- ○ Up ↑
- ○ Stable ←→
- ○ Down ↓
- ◉ Unknown ∾

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

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

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 4

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

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

General comments

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

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

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

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

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

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Australia has always met its nationally determined voluntary contribution. We intend to continue to meet this in future years.

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

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

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

Use this space to describe the experience:

Australia is a long standing partner of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), supporting the organisation since its inception over 30 years ago. In GEF-8 Australia committed AUD80 million over 4 years (2022-2026). Australia also sits on the GEF's governing Council, actively advocating for our region.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Use this space to describe the experience:

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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.

Australia has a range of policies and programs that aim to implement solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought. One prominent example of this is the Murray Darling Basin Plan. The Murray–Darling Basin (the Basin) covers over 1 million square kilometres of south-eastern Australia and is home to more than 2.3 million people. The rains, rivers and aquifers of the Basin provide essential drinking water for the population, as well as water for urban, recreational, industrial and agricultural activity. The Basin has 23 major river systems and some 30,000 wetlands that rely on its water to support a diverse range of plants and animals, including many rare and endangered species. The habitats provided by the rivers and wetlands are diverse and include sites that are nationally and internationally unique. The Basin is undeniably a working Basin. However, its future depends on securing the health of the natural environment, so that adequate amounts of good quality water are available to water users and environment sites across the vast landscape covered by the Basin. The Basin Plan 2012 (Cth) allows for a coordinated approach to water management across the Murray–Darling Basin's 4 states (South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland) and the Australian Capital Territory. The Basin Plan was developed as a requirement of the Water Act 2007 (Cth) and is a key part of the ongoing process of managing the Basin's water for the benefit of all its users and the environment. The aim of the Basin Plan is to provide for a healthy working Basin into the future by determining the amount of water that can be taken annually from the Basin for consumptive use (urban, industrial and agricultural). The volume determined is called the long-term average sustainable diversion limit, or a volume of extraction that will not have a negative impact on the natural environments and the functions of the rivers, waterways, groundwater and wetlands of the Basin. However, the Basin Plan is much more comprehensive than just determining a limit on water use. The Plan contains specific plans and frameworks to ensure: - good quality water is delivered to people, businesses and the environment; - environmental water is used effectively; - state governments are committed to the Plan; - communities always have access to drinking water; - water trade is efficient and fair; and, - implementation of the Plan is monitored and evaluated. The Basin Plan sets sustainable diversion limits (SDLs), which limit how much water, on average, can be used in the Basin by towns and communities, farmers, and industries, while keeping the rivers and environment healthy. Additionally, it also sets water recovery targets to bring the Basin back to a sustainable level of environmental health while continuing to support agriculture and securing the future of Basin communities. The Australian Government is carefully and consultatively considering all options to meet the water recovery targets and is developing a water recovery strategy for consideration at the next Murray–Darling Basin Ministerial Council

meeting in February 2023. For more information, refer to mdba.gov.au/basin-plan-roll-out.

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.

Australia has developed a number of nature-based solutions programs in other countries, with a focus in the Indo-Pacific region between 2018-22. Nature-based solutions address societal issues such as climate change, land degradation and desertification through biodiversity conservation. Australia launched Climate Resilient by Nature and the Blue Carbon Accelerator Fund at COP26, to support developing country partners to implement nature-based solutions activities. Since this time, Climate Resilient by Nature has expanded to the Indo-Pacific ($13 million). We have also extended a number of existing bilateral initiatives such as the Pacific Blue Carbon Program ($6.3 million), which is building capacity in PNG and Fiji to measure carbon in mangroves and seagrasses, and to incorporate this information in countries' greenhouse gas accounts, and in climate and related policies. The program will explore pilot sites to demonstrate the potential to tap into carbon markets and financing for blue carbon conservation and restoration activities. At COP27, Australia announced $10 million to the Global Environment Fund's Small Grants Program to implement a five-year Community-Based Adaptation program across the Pacific and South-East Asia. Australia invests in the multi-donor, French-led Kiwa Initiative, which provides nature-based solutions financing for Pacific governments, civil society and regional organisations. Australia co-led the 'finance for nature-based solutions' forum in September 2022 with the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, with outcomes feeding directly into COP27 finance negotiations, as well as the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction where we discussed the importance of restoring coastal and forests landscapes to build disaster resilience to storm surges and erosion, as well as climate mitigation.

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.

Australia has leveraged synergies and integrated Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) into national plans related to other international obligations through Australia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019-2030 (the Strategy). The Strategy is the overarching framework by which Australia enacts its obligations under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and is the national policy umbrella for all biodiversity related efforts in Australia, encompassing government (Commonwealth, state, territory and local government), the business sector, research organisations and communities. The Strategy focuses on overarching goals that support healthy and functioning biological systems by promoting a stronger connection between people and nature, improving the way we care for nature, and building and sharing knowledge. Following the recent adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), Australia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan will be reviewed and updated to align with the GBF. The GBF has key thematic focuses that are highly relevant to DLDD including conserving and protecting land and ocean, increased access to green and blue spaces, sustainable production systems, climate change action, gender equality related to biodiversity, and the restoration of ecosystem and ecosystem services.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Drought-related policies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Drought policy in Australia is focussed on encouraging self-reliance, preparedness and risk management. The Australian Government's response to drought is guided by its Drought Response, Resilience and Preparedness Plan (2019), which focuses on long-term resilience and preparedness as well as immediate action for those in drought and support for their wider communities. The Plan is currently under review. The National Drought Agreement (NDA) (2018–2024) commits the Commonwealth, state and territory governments to work together on nationally consistent drought policy and programs. The NDA was reviewed in 2022 and the review report is available here. The Future Drought Fund (FDF) was announced by the Australian Government in October 2018 to provide an investment of $100 million each year from 2020 onwards to build drought resilience in regional Australia. Funded projects already underway are contributing to an innovative and profitable farming sector, a sustainable natural environment and adaptable rural, regional and remote communities. FDF programs are designed to build knowledge, skills and capabilities and encourage change through all parts of the system at all levels – whether it be at the individual, farm, community, regional landscape or industry level. Programs are structured around 4 key themes, Better Climate Information, Better Planning, Better Prepared Communities and Better Practices. The Australian Government established the Regional Investment Corporation (RIC) to provide concessional loans directly to farm businesses. Since July 2018, the RIC has offered a drought loan to help farm businesses continue to manage through drought conditions, recover once the season breaks, and prepare for future droughts.

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

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?

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:

Across Australia, a range of government policies and programs are directed at implementing sustainable land management (SLM) practices to address desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD). Programs such as the Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs, the Natural Resource Management Drought Resilience Program and the Extension and Adoption of Drought Resilience Farming Practices Grants under the Future Drought Fund focus on developing and driving adoption of farming and sustainable land management practices and technologies that improve resilience to droughts. Through the Smart Farms program, grants are also provided to a broad range of organisations for sustainable agriculture projects. Additionally, phase 2 of the National Landcare Program supports investments in sustainable agriculture through a range of measures. The Regional Land Partnerships program for sustainable agriculture projects have a focus on managing soil erosion and acidification, climate adaptation and replenishing native biodiversity. Regional Agriculture Landcare Facilitators in each region have been appointed to provide direct advice and support to farmers and other land managers. Beyond strict drought policy, Australia's Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) program can be seen to address DLDD. IPAs are areas of land and sea managed by Indigenous groups as protected areas for biodiversity conservation through voluntary agreements with the Australian Government. As of December 2022, there are 82 dedicated IPAs covering over 87 million land hectares and 5 million sea hectares. Most IPAs are dedicated under International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Categories 5 (Protected landscape/seascape) and 6 (Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources). These promote a balance between conservation and other sustainable uses to deliver social, cultural and economic benefits for local Indigenous communities. The IPAs program was established by the Australian Government in 1997, IPA funding relating to the current UNCCD reporting cycle includes $119.6 million from

2018 to 2023. Sustainable land management practices undertaken by some IPAs that can be seen to address desertification, land degradation and drought include: • herbivore and pest management; • weed management and revegetation activities; • fire management; • protection of natural water systems, including during droughts; • water level management and allowing natural water flows; and • management of sand dunes.

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?

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) create jobs for First Nations People, including women. This allows First Nations women, many living in remote communities, financial stability and promotes their access to specific cultural and traditional ecological knowledge and skills (including practices to address DLDD).

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:

Climate change impacts, including increased droughts, are challenging agricultural systems in the Pacific region. Australia directly supports climate resilient agricultural development in Pacific Island countries under the Atoll Food Futures Initiative (AUD6.5m 2019-2025). This initiative focusses on improving soil, nutrient and freshwater management to increase agricultural productivity and safeguard community food security. The program utilises a range of agricultural innovations including above-ground wicking beds, enabling communities to continue to grow traditional crops in areas affected by climate change-driven saltwater intrusion. The Transforming Irrigation in Southern Africa (TISA) project, funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR), is another program designed to support other countries implement SLM practices. This project aims to improve irrigation scheme performance in Tanzania by enabling better communication between value-chain actors and deploying intuitive soil monitoring tools to inform optimal irrigation volume and frequency.

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:

Since its inception in 1997, Australia's Natural Heritage Trust (NHT) has funded over $7 billion in high profile environmental protection, natural resource management and sustainable agriculture programs and initiatives. As part of the October 2022 Budget, the Government announced it will provide $1.1 billion over 6 years from 2022-23 for the next phase of the NHT to continue to support the sustainable management of Australia's natural resources as well as local and long-term environmental, sustainable agriculture and Indigenous outcomes. The NHT will support programs and projects that protect and conserve Australia's iconic species and landscapes, continue and enhance the Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) program to support Traditional Owners to manage their Country, and conservation and mitigation activities in World Heritage listed properties and wetlands recognised under the Ramsar Convention. Activities delivered as part of the program are expected to continue to help Australia implement landscape restoration/rehabilitation and support the recovery of ecosystem functions and services (e.g. support the transition of the agricultural sector towards sustainable farming and land management practices, threatened species recovery, build Australia's climate and disaster resilience). Further, Australia identifies, and lists threatened ecological communities (ecosystems) under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. The Conservation Advice, published at the time of listing, provides guidance on priority conservation actions to protect, manage and restore the ecological community. Many of these actions have broader benefits for landscape and ecosystem function/services. Additionally, IPAs implement restoration and rehabilitation practices to assist with the recovery of ecosystem functions and services. These practices include: • pest plant and animal management; • fire management; • marine and coastal clean-ups; and • threatened species research and protection.

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?

Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) create jobs for First Nations People, including women. This allows First Nations women, many living in remote communities, financial stability and promotes their access to specific cultural and traditional ecological knowledge and skills (including practices to address Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought).

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.

Australia's drought policy encourages preparedness, self-reliance and risk management. Farmers, rural communities, governments, the agricultural and finance industries and the not-for-profit sector have a shared responsibility to build Australia's capacity to withstand drought. The Australian Government is working with all involved to better prepare, manage and recover from drought. The Future Drought Fund provides funding to support farmers and their communities to proactively plan for drought. Other programs include: • The Farm Business Resilience Program builds the capacity of farmers to plan for and manage risks, including drought. • The Regional Drought Resilience and Planning Program supports the establishment of drought resilience plans across agricultural regions, based on evidence and collaboration, to drive proactive management of drought risk. Australia is developing drought indicators which will bring together a broader suite of the best available data, including rainfall deficiency, soil moisture, pasture growth, farm profitability and socio-economic indicators. A drought early warning system will collect and analyse the drought indicator data and weather forecasts to help forecast drought conditions and provide an accurate picture of the impacts of drought on farmers. These projects are due for completion by mid-2023. Australia does not have a safety net programme to address drought specifically. However, the Australian Government's Farm Household Allowance provides payments to farmers in hardship, including those experiencing drought.

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

The Future Drought Fund provides funding for a range of activities that will help farmers and regional communities build drought resilience through investments in collaboration, including greater information sharing. These include: • The Drought Resilience Adoption and Innovation Hubs Program creates 8 Hubs focused on building partnerships as well as co-designing and implementing activities within their regions. • The annual Science to Practice Forum brings together farmers, researchers, government, industry and the community to explore the innovative tools and practices helping our regions prepare for future drought. • The Drought Resilience Leaders Program provides leadership development; community extension grants and mentoring opportunities for agriculture communities. • The Networks to Build Drought Resilience Program seeks to build the capacity and capability of community organisations and networks to support drought preparedness. Additionally, the Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) program facilitates the recording and sharing of First Nations' ecological knowledge. Some of this knowledge includes practices to address desertification, land degradation and drought.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

Please elaborate

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?

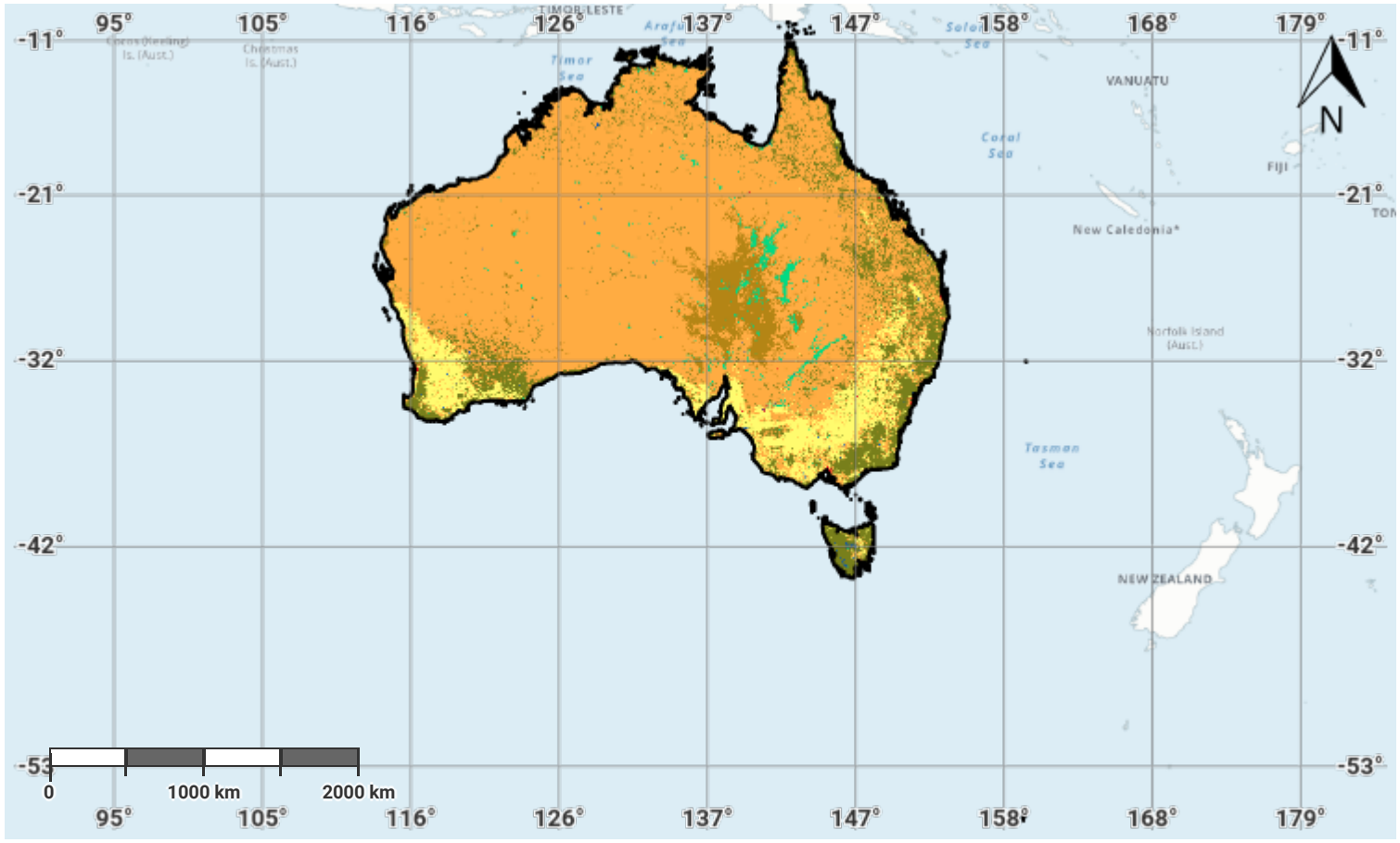
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

Australia - SO5-1 provider	Download	52.3 KB

Australia – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

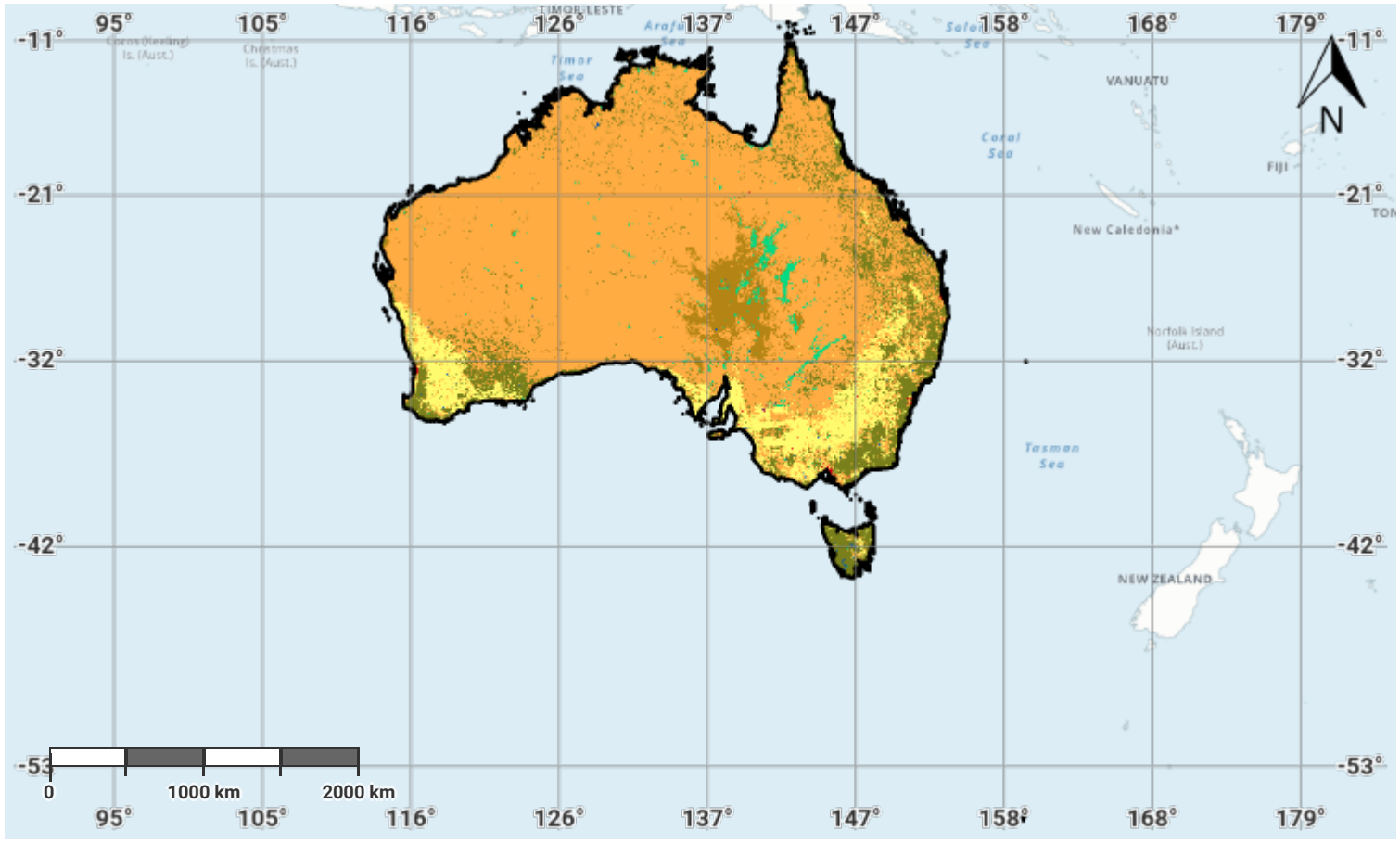
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

Source Data Credits

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

Australia – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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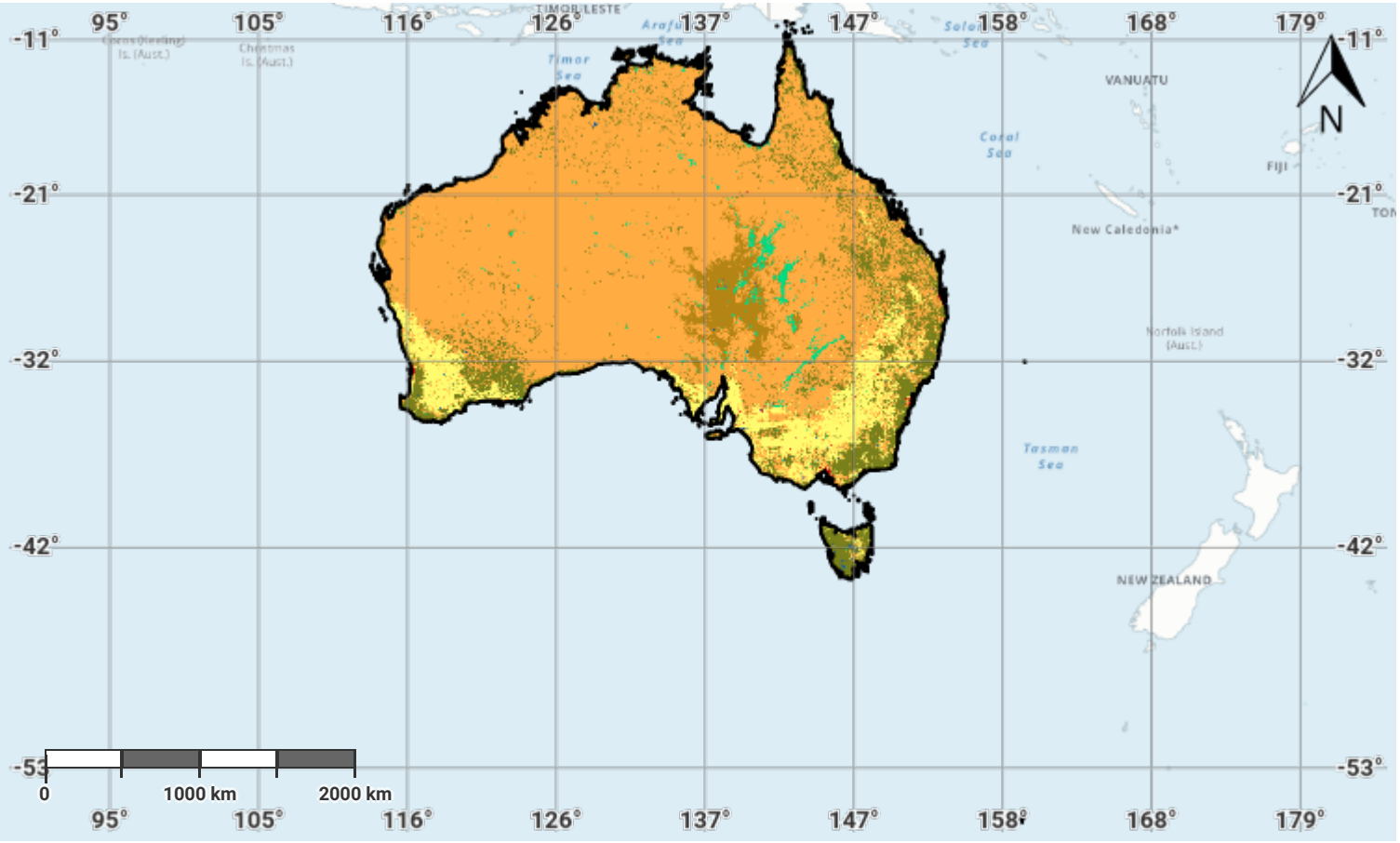
Australia – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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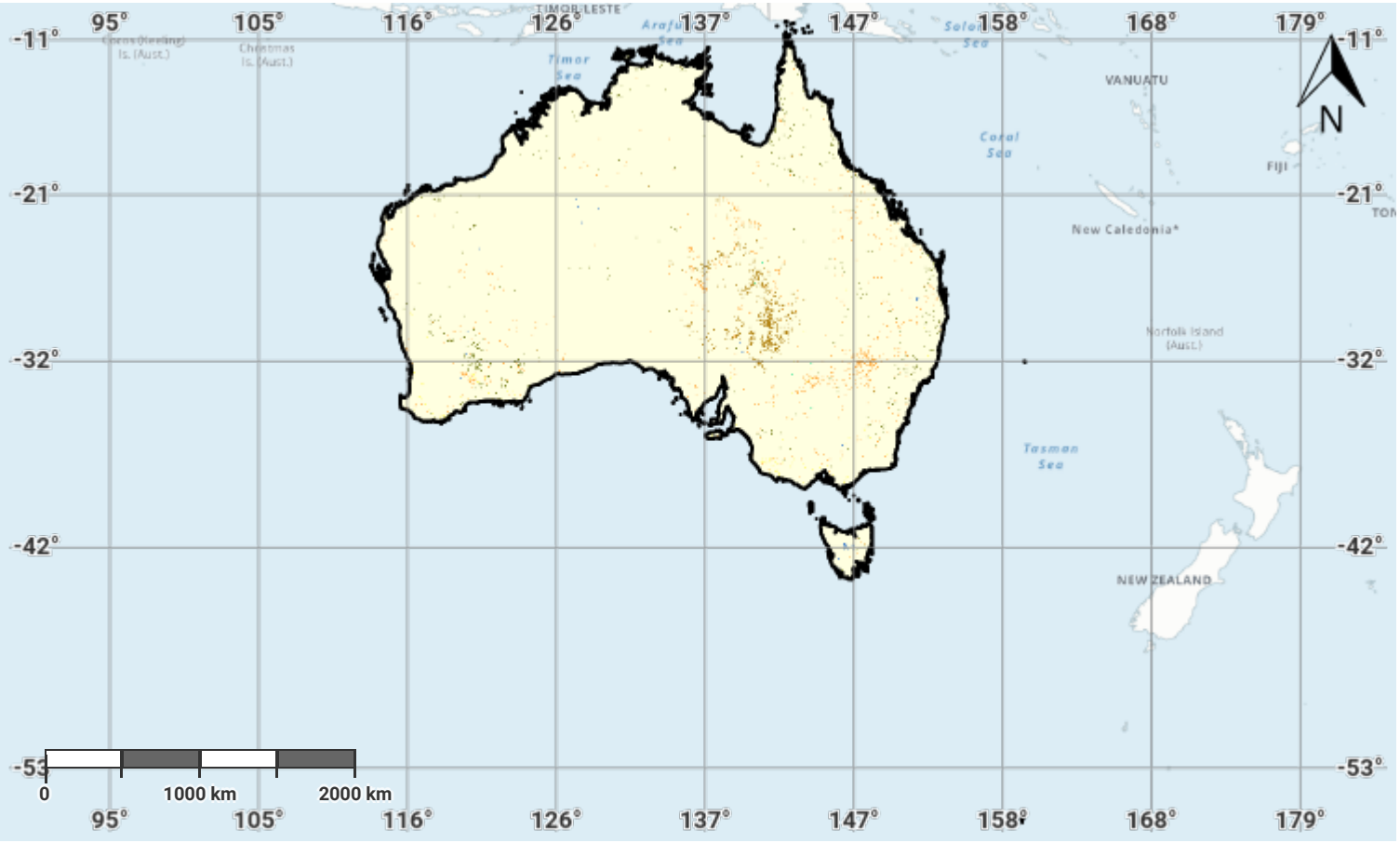
Australia – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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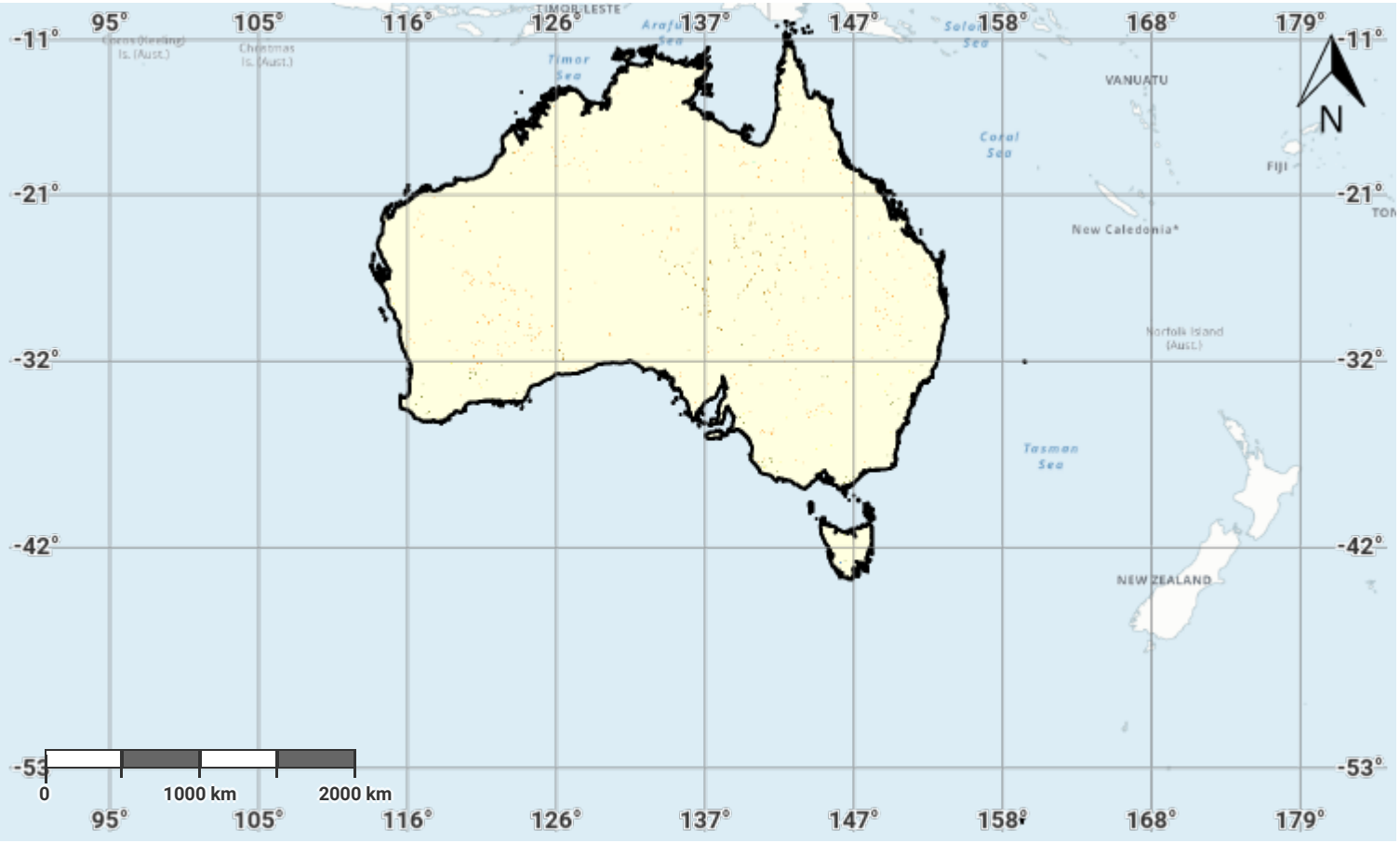
Australia – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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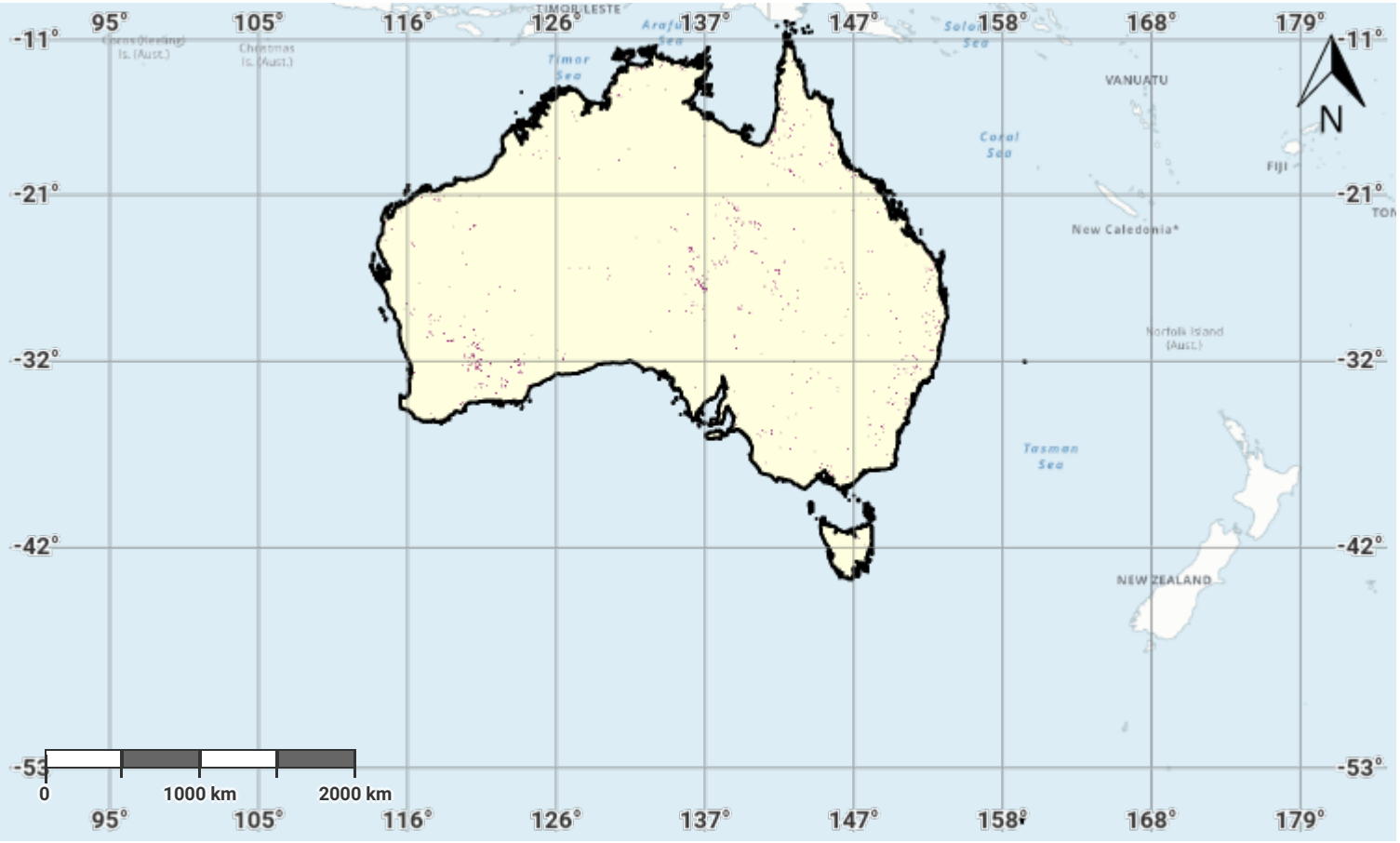
- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/

Australia – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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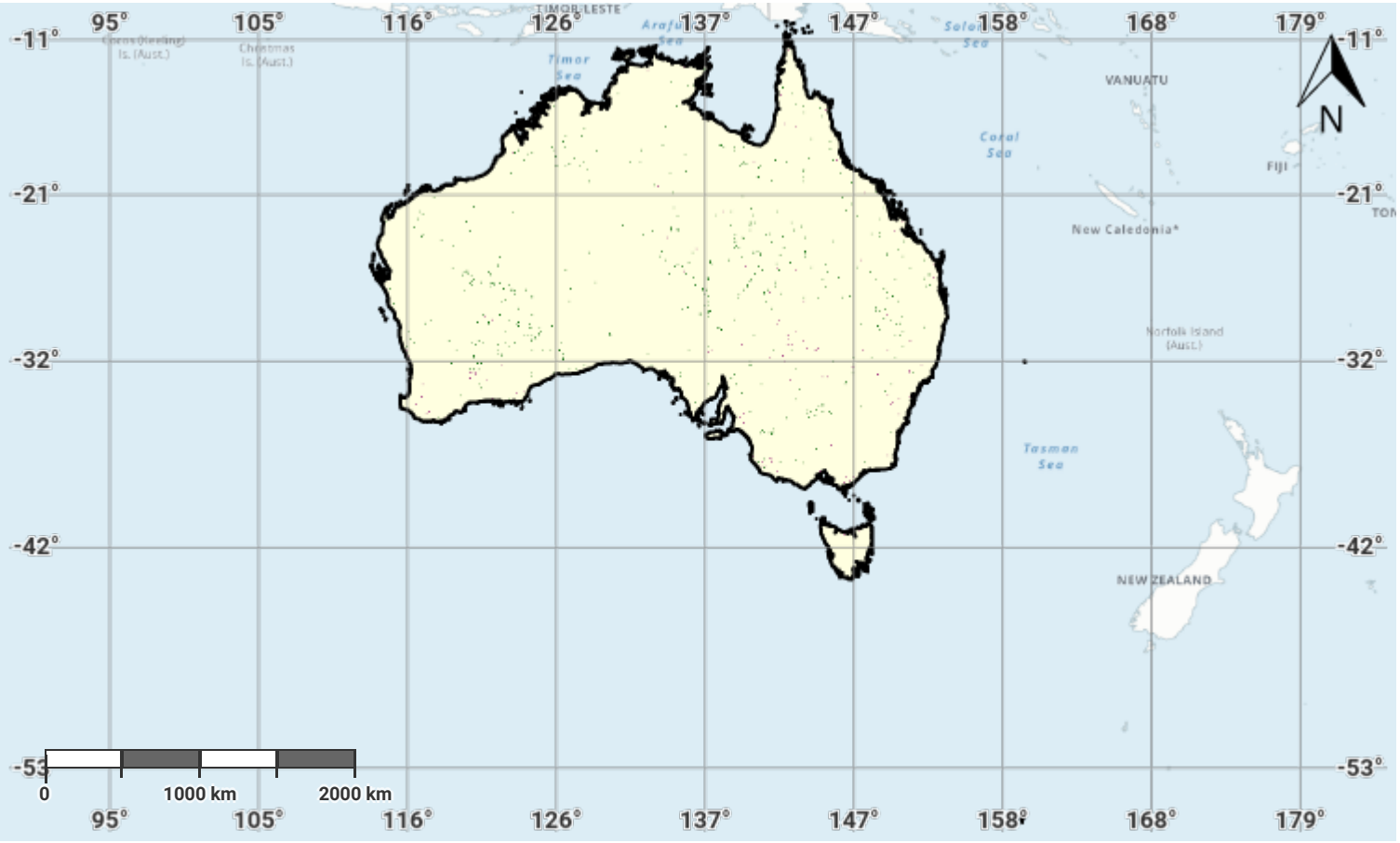
Australia – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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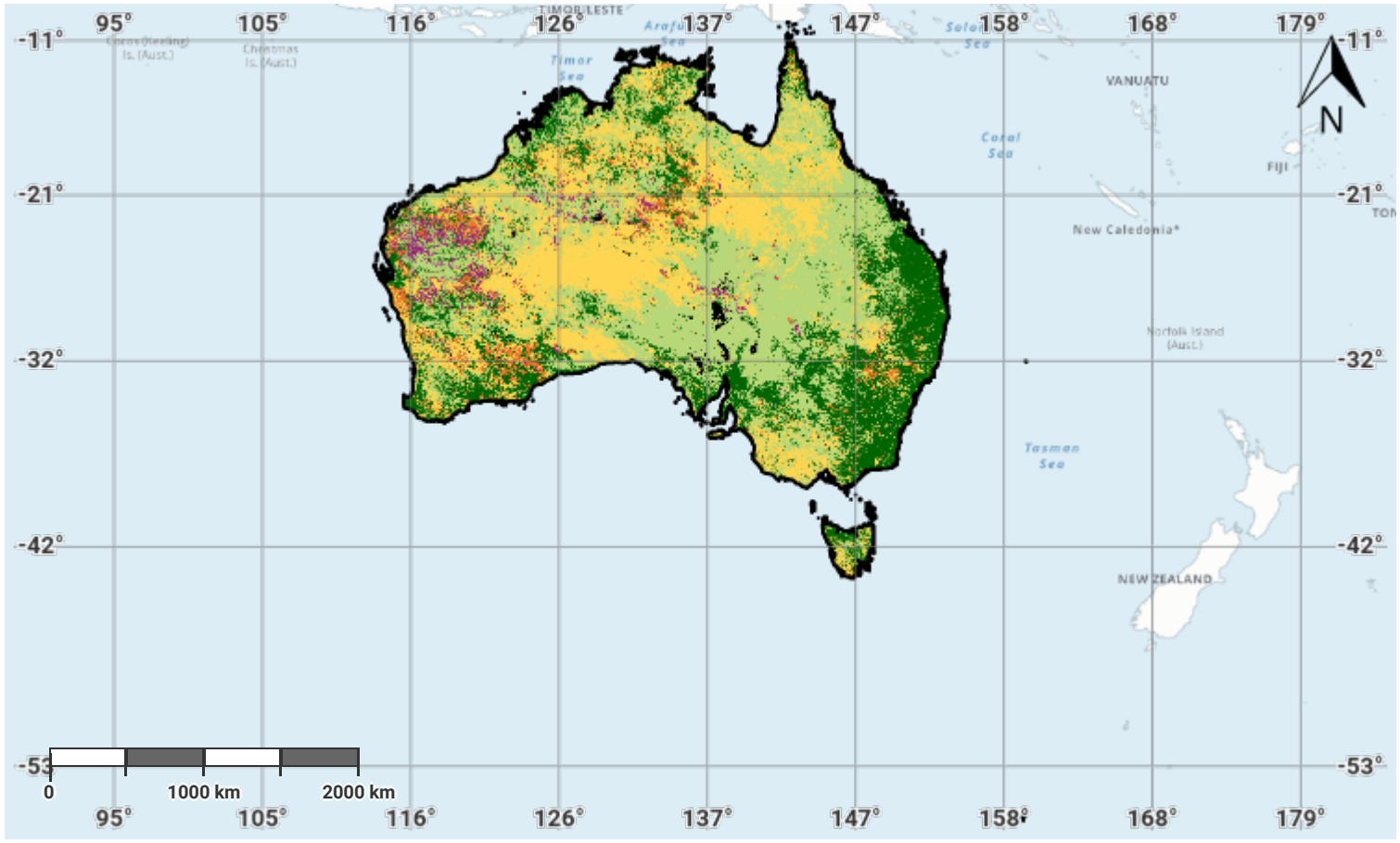
Australia – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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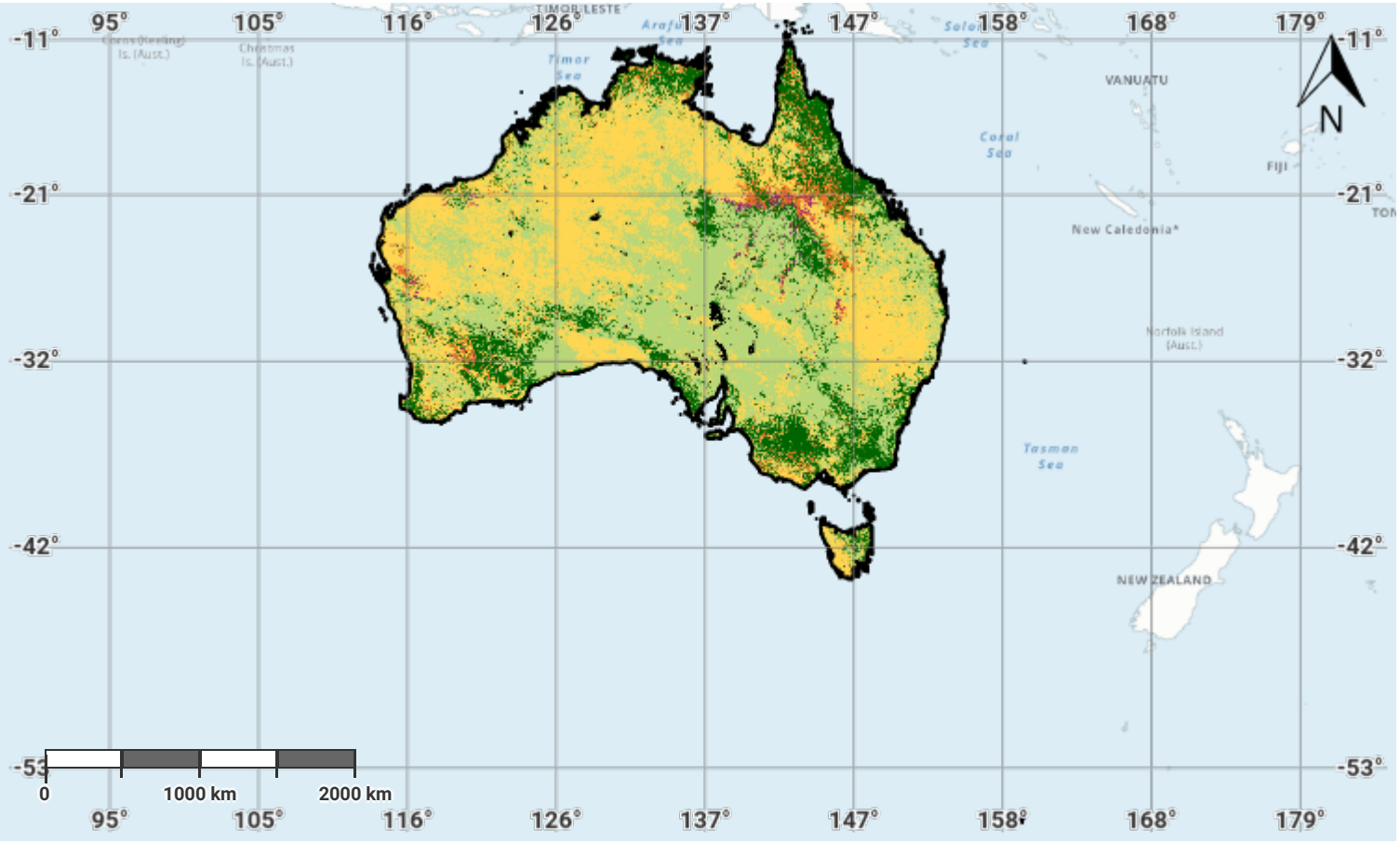
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Australia – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Declining
- Moderate decline
- Stressed
- Stable
- Increasing
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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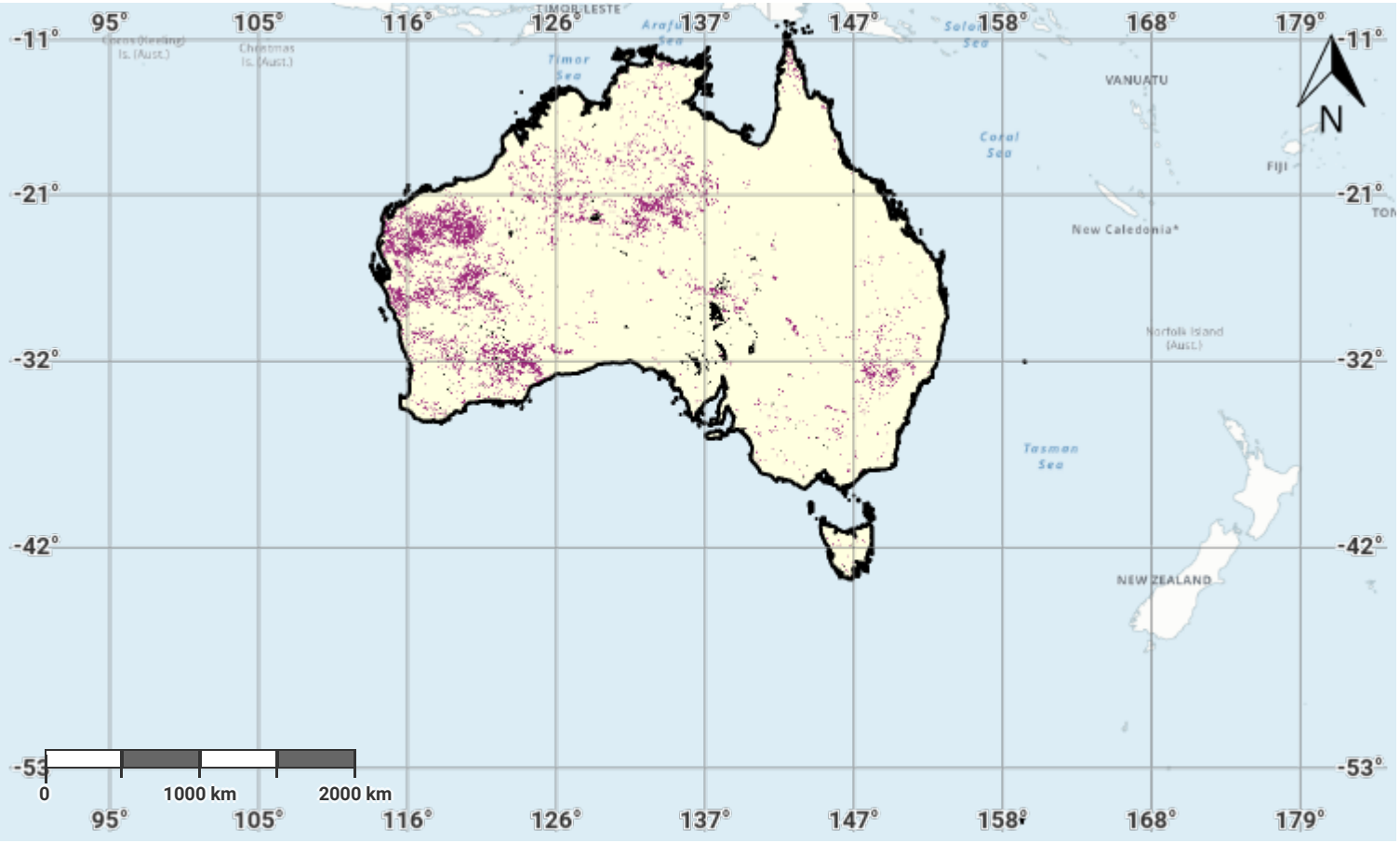
- EC-JRC, 2021, based on Xavier Rotllan-Puig, Eva Ivits, Michael Cherlet, LPDynR: A new tool to calculate the land productivity dynamics indicator, Ecological Indicators, Volume 133, 2021, 108386, ISSN 1470-160X. URL: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.108386

Australia – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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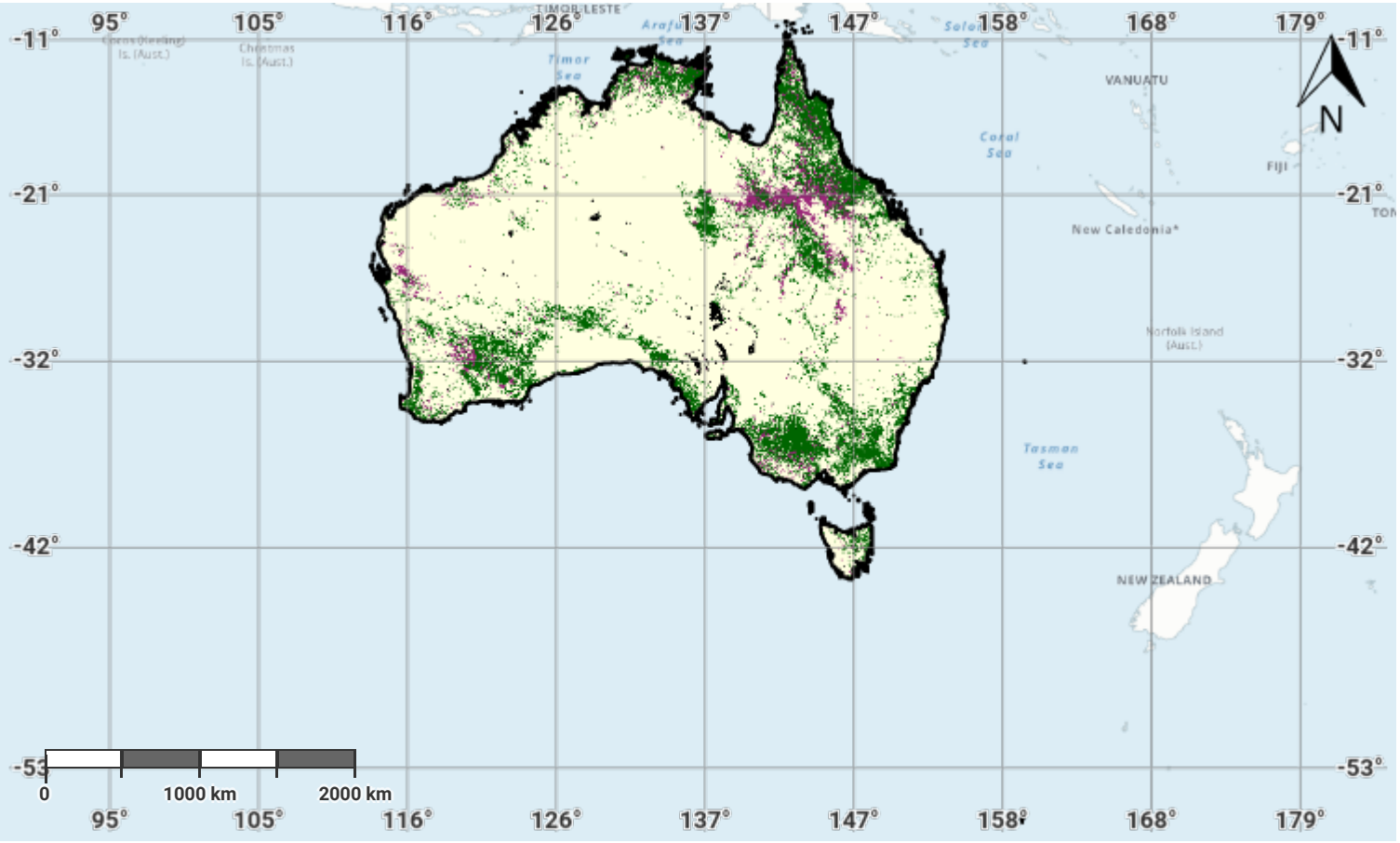
Australia – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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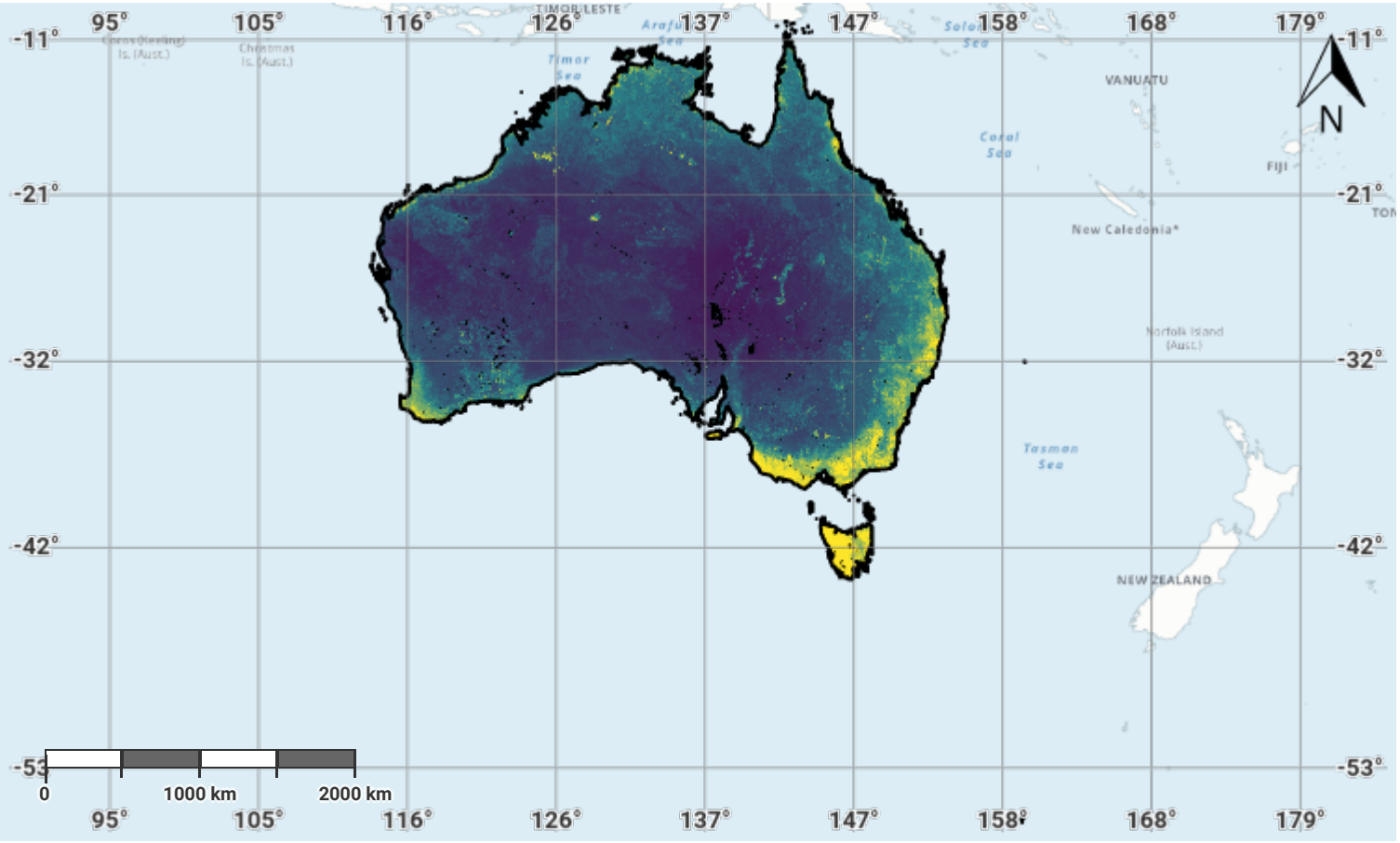
Australia – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 63.5 t/ha
- 63.5 - 127.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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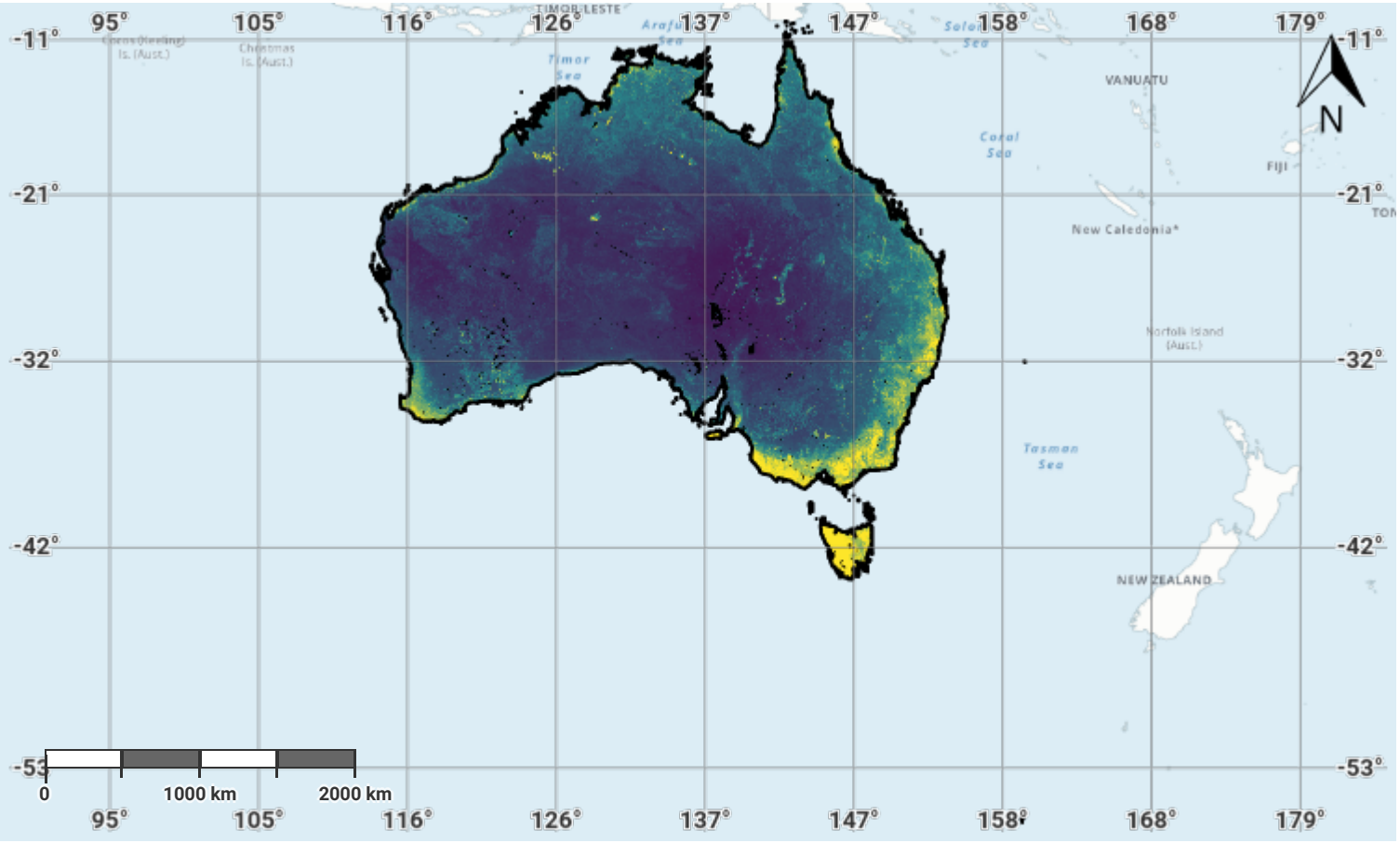
Source Data Credits

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

Australia – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 63.5 t/ha
- 63.5 - 127.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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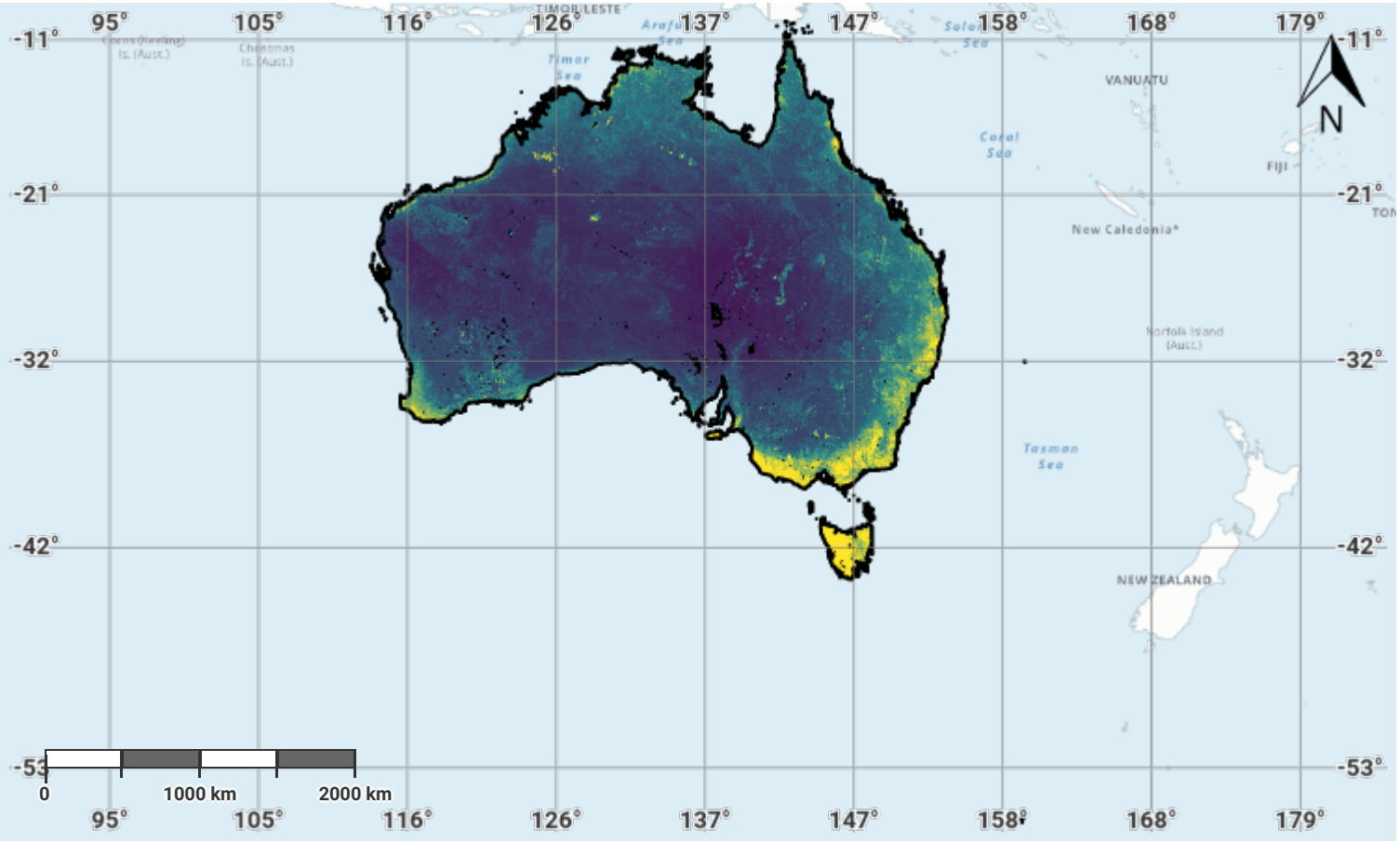
Australia – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 63.5 t/ha
- 63.5 - 127.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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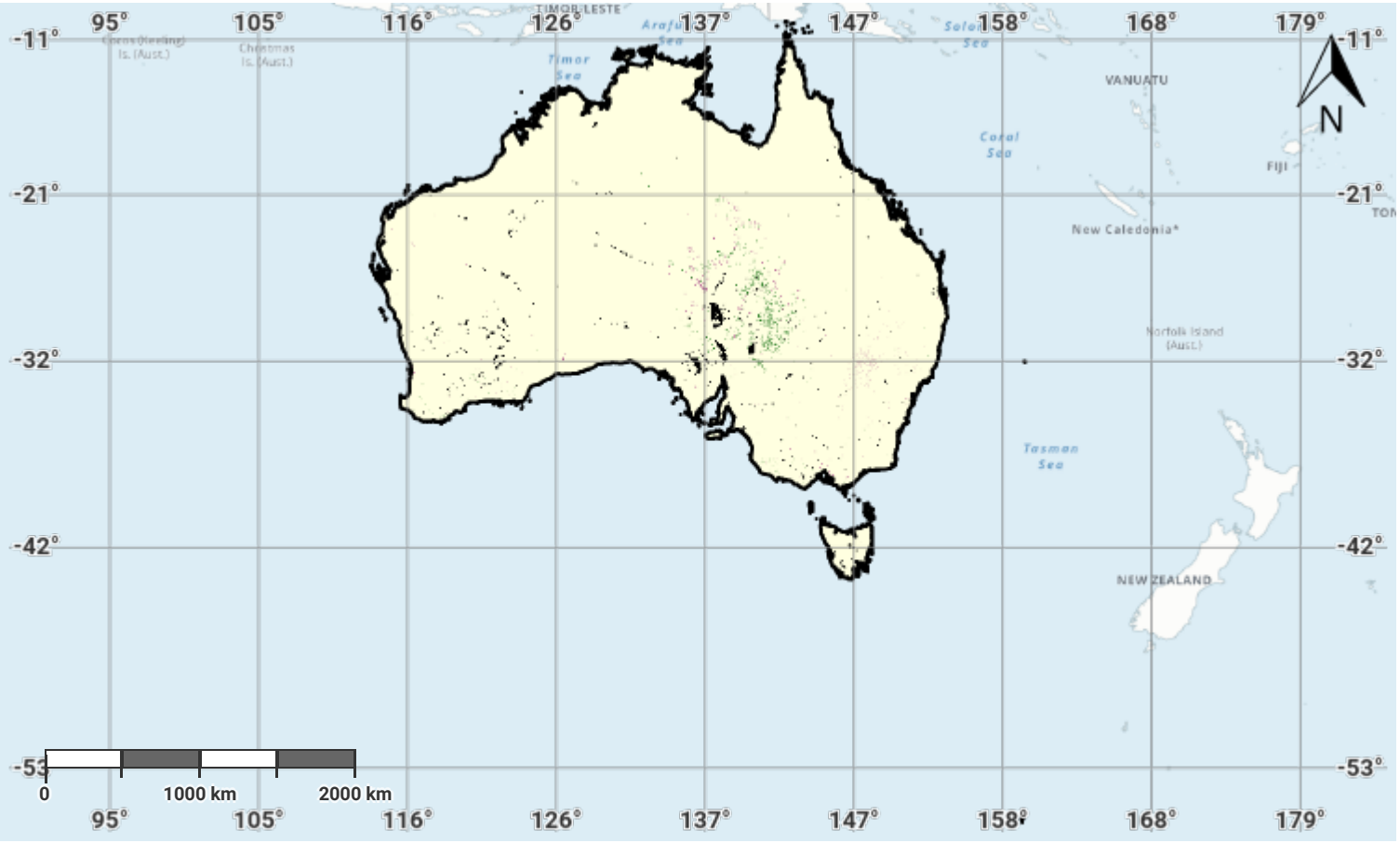
Australia – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- -75.0 - 0 t/ha
- 0 - 75.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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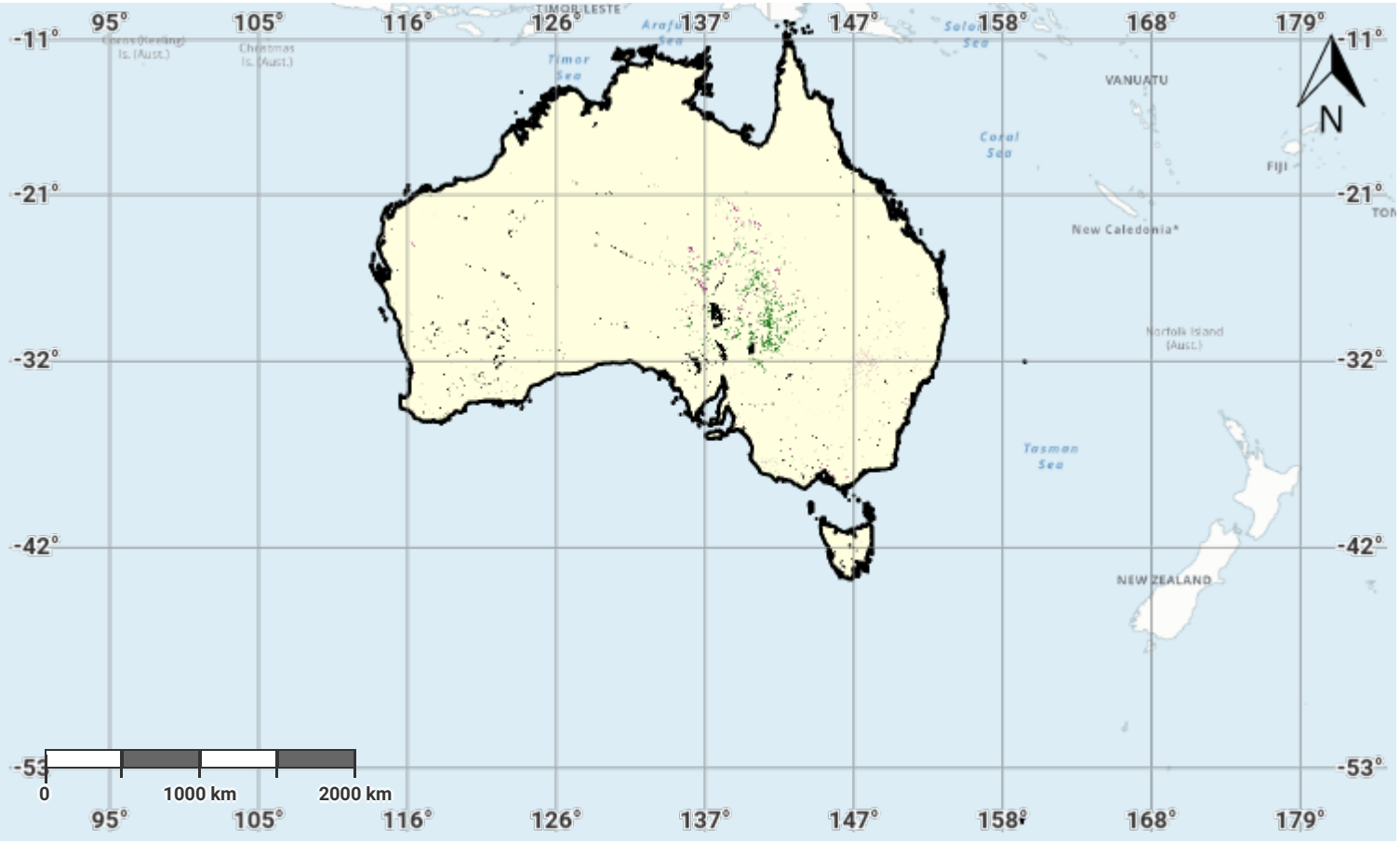
Australia – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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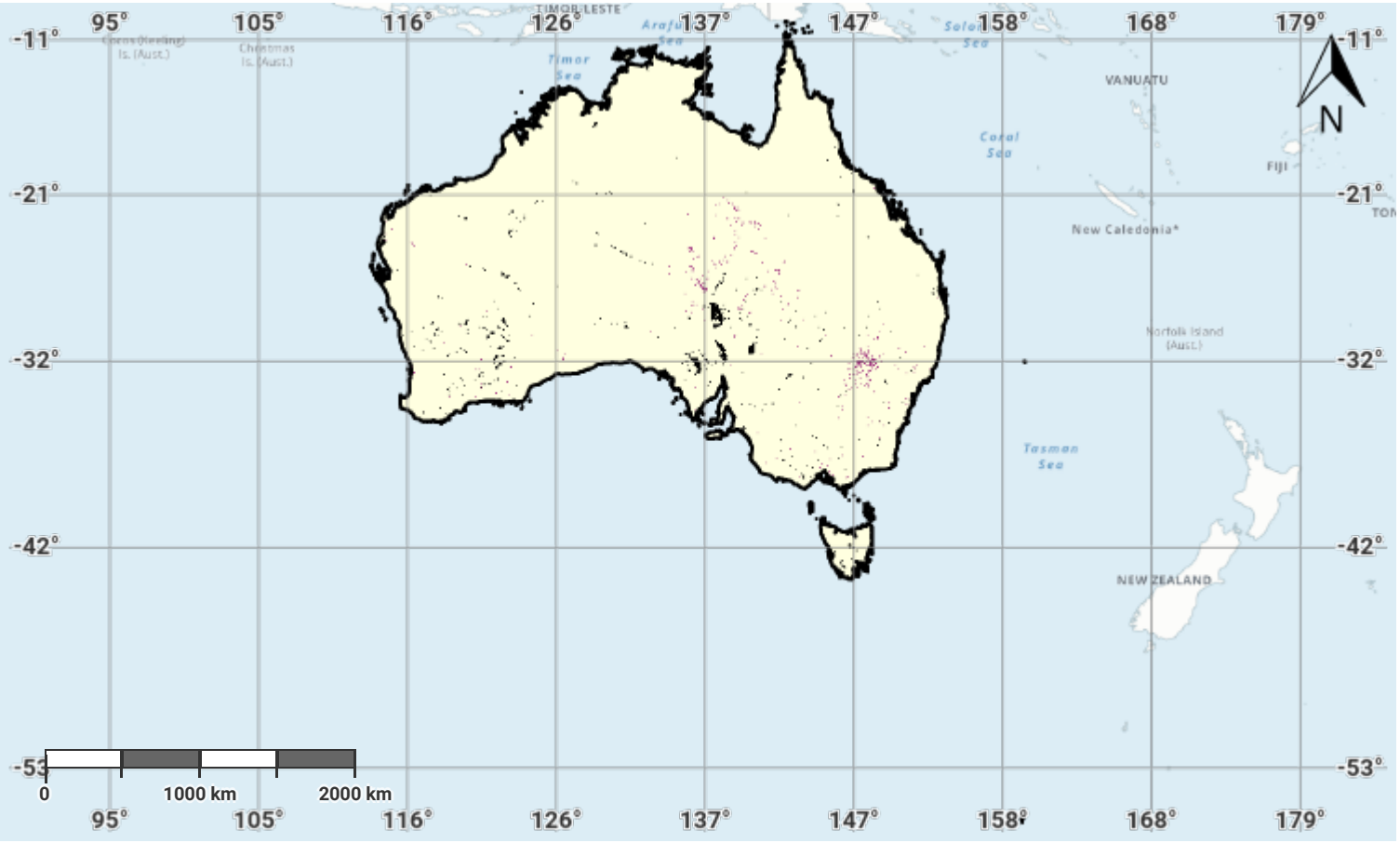
Australia – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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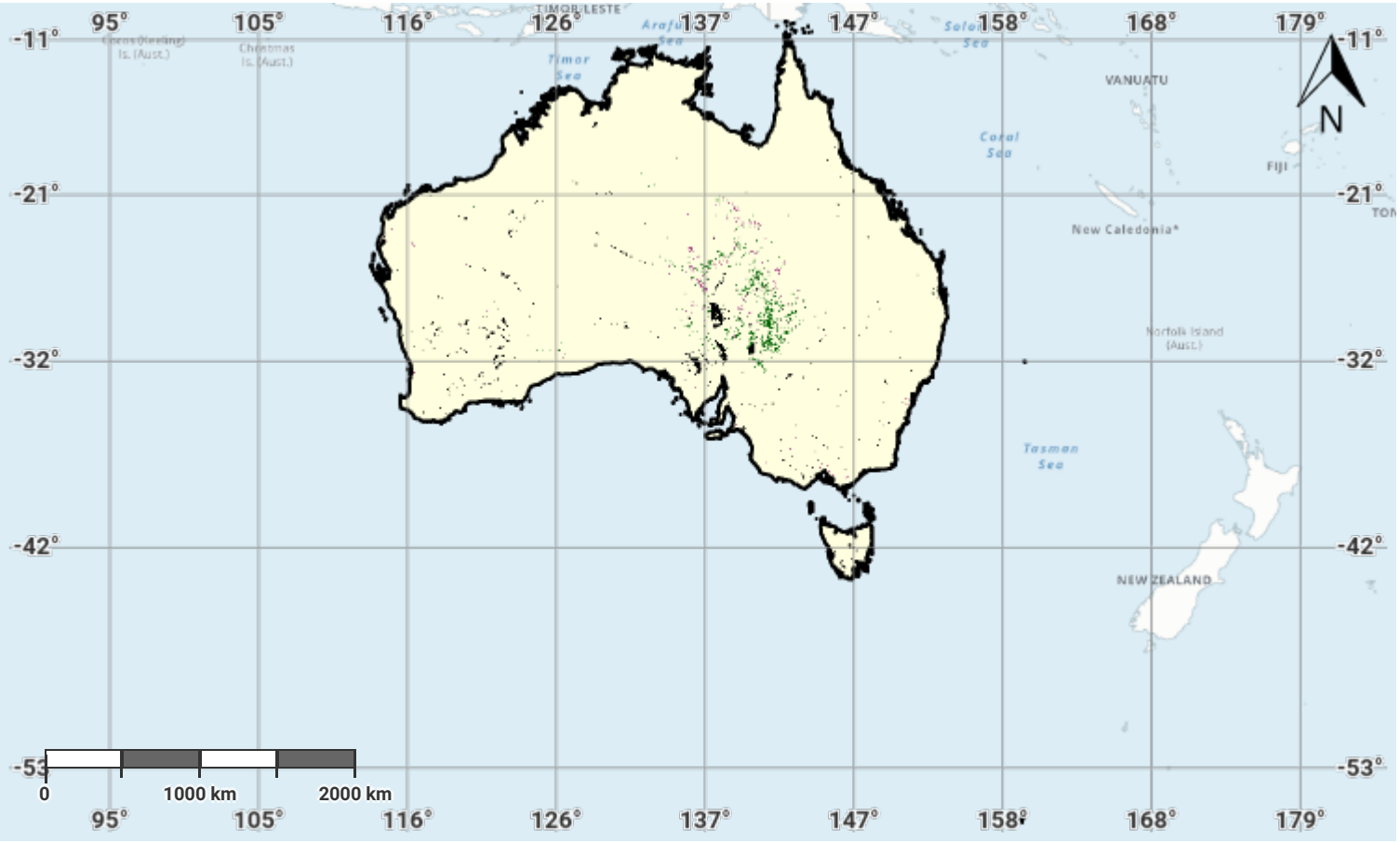
Australia – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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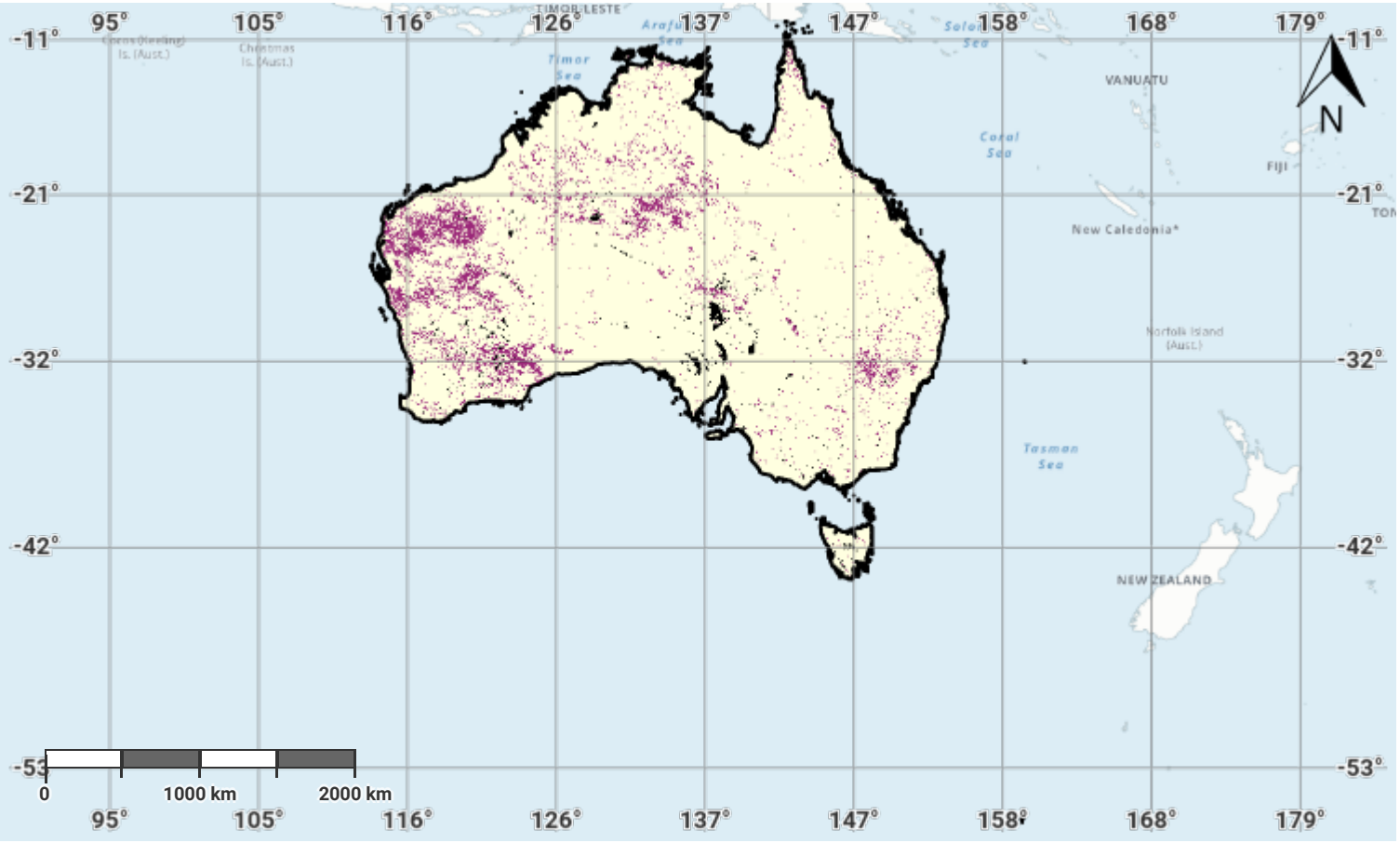
Australia – SO1-4.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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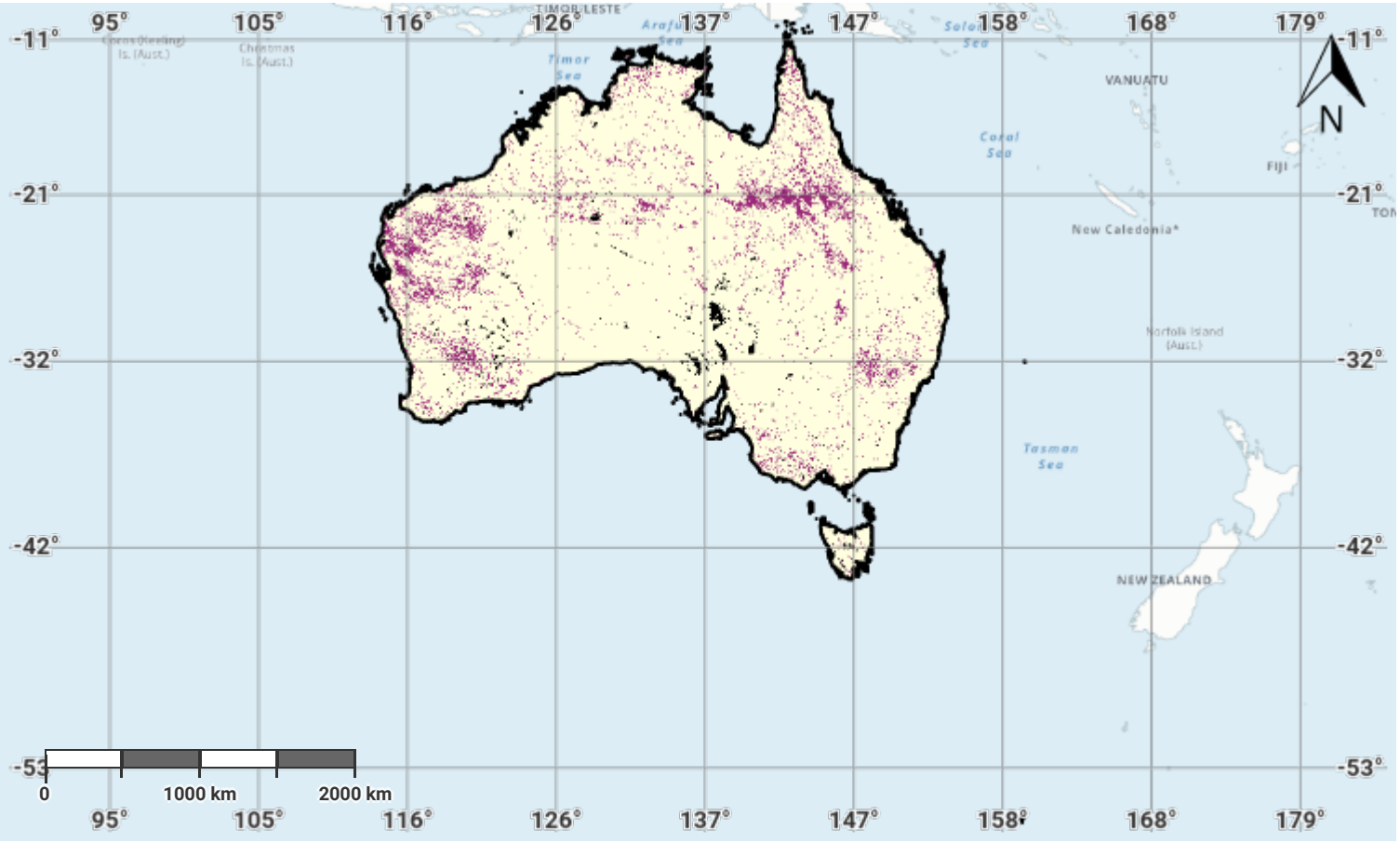
Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Australia – SO1-4.M2

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



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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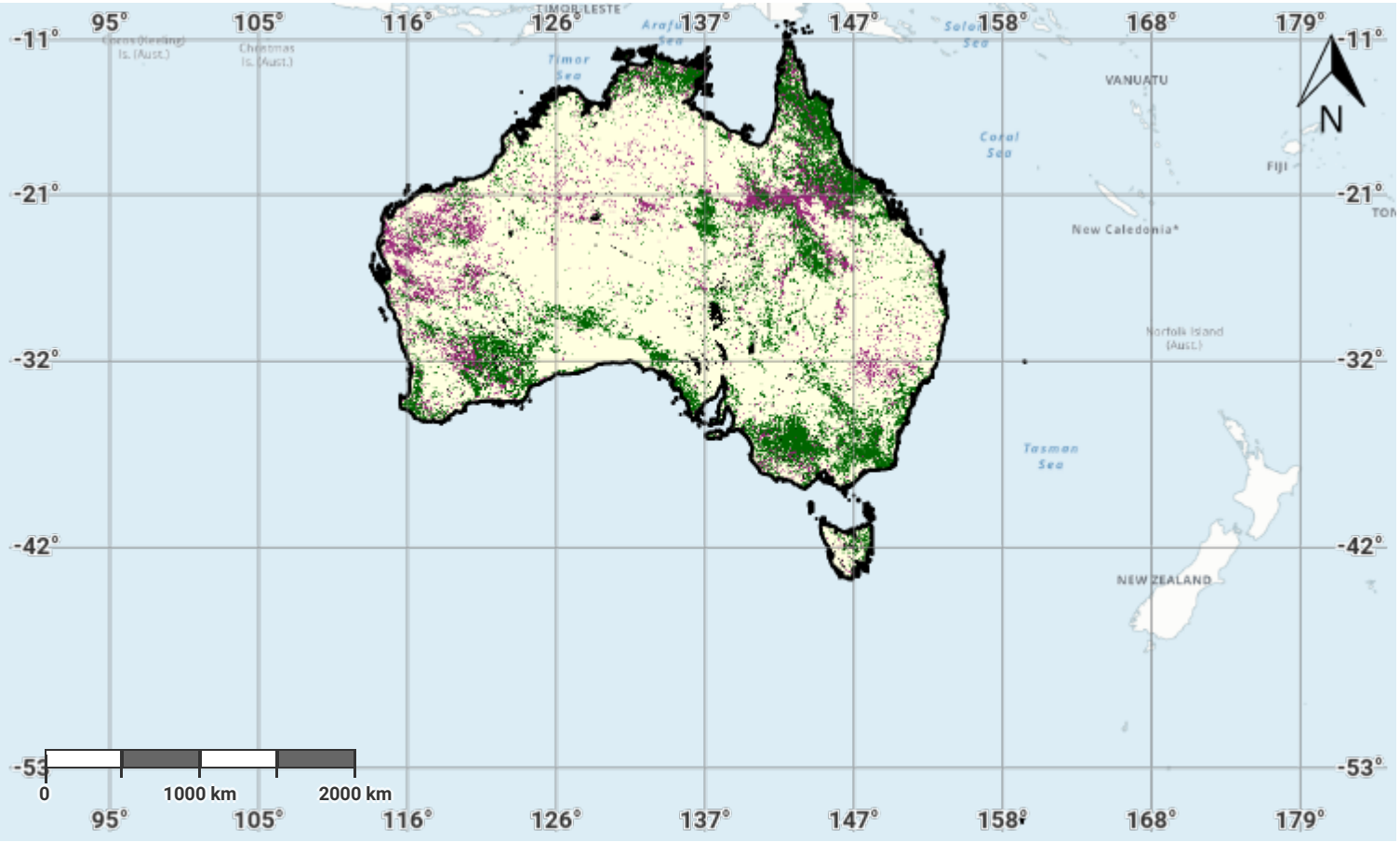
Australia – SO1-4.M3

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



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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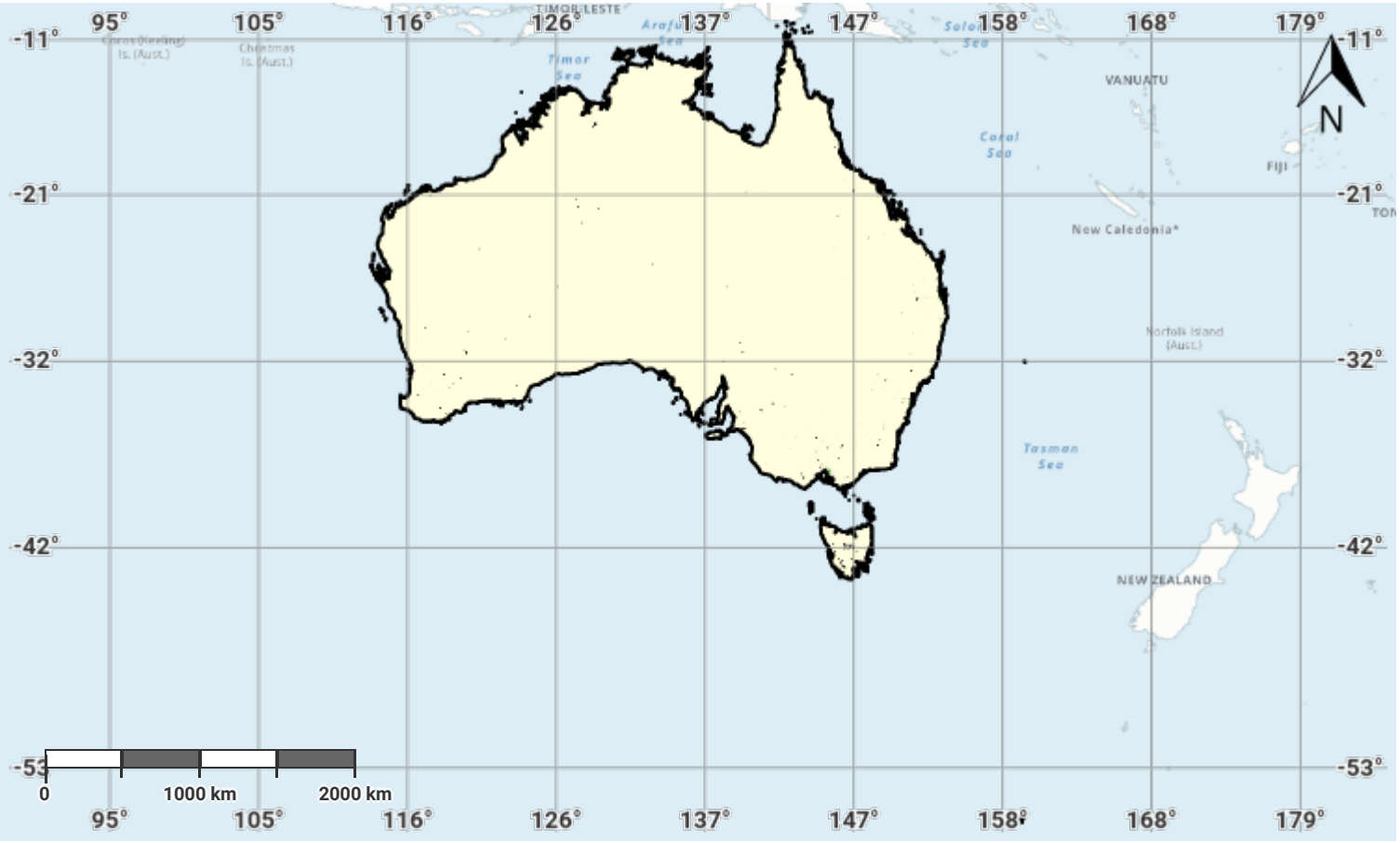
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Australia – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1880
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1880
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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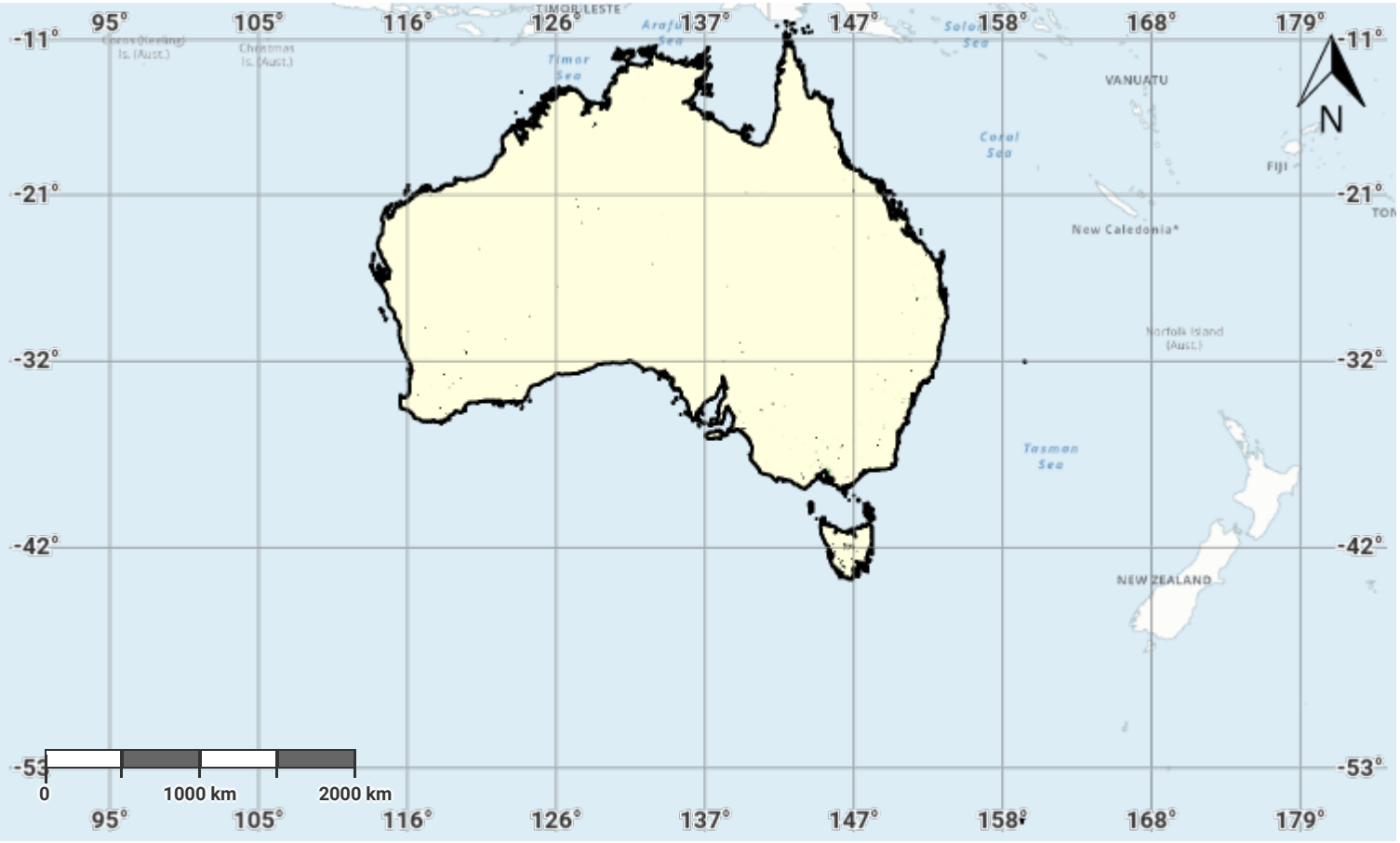
Source Data Credits

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

Australia – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 970
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 970
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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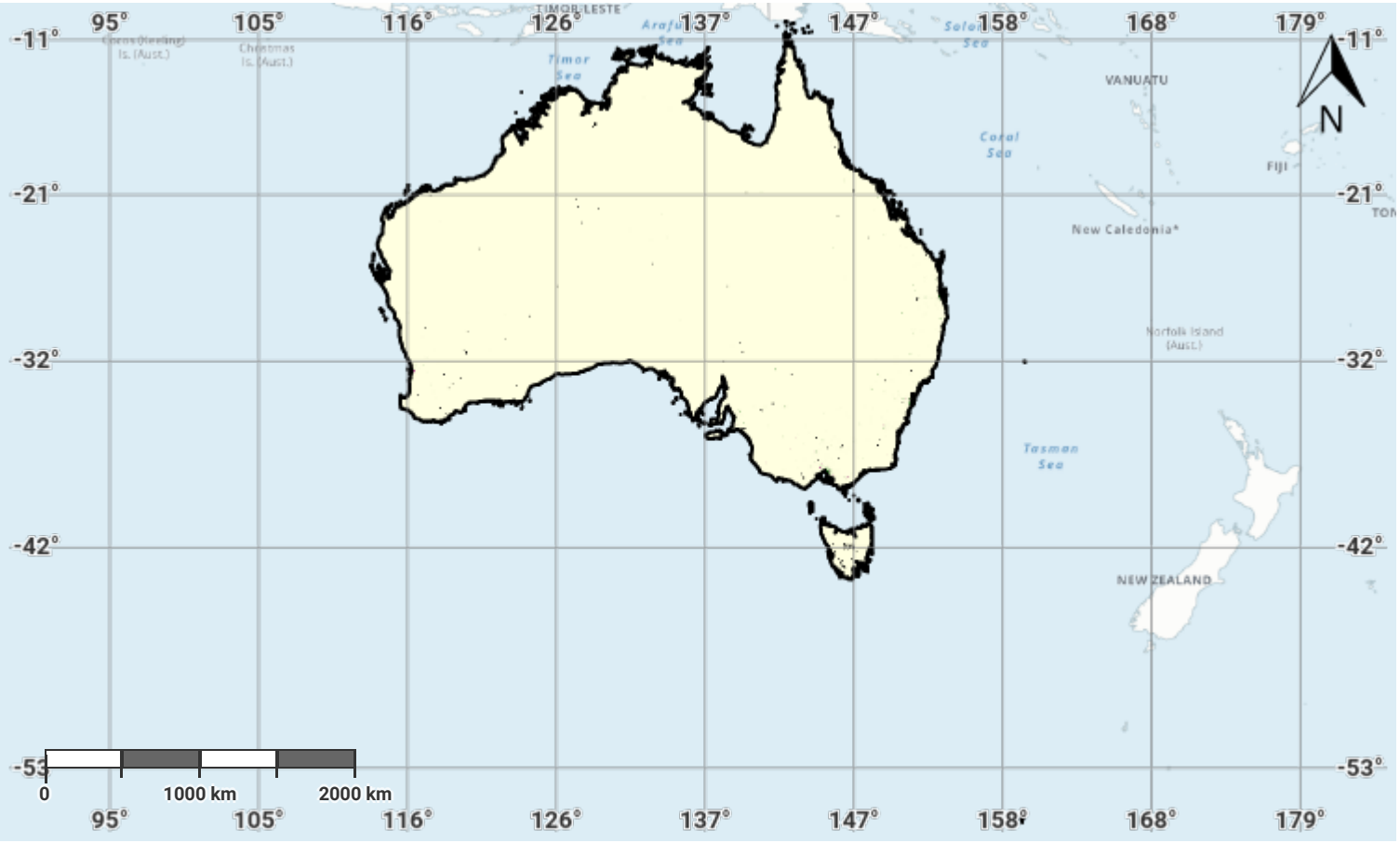
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Australia – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 920
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 920
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

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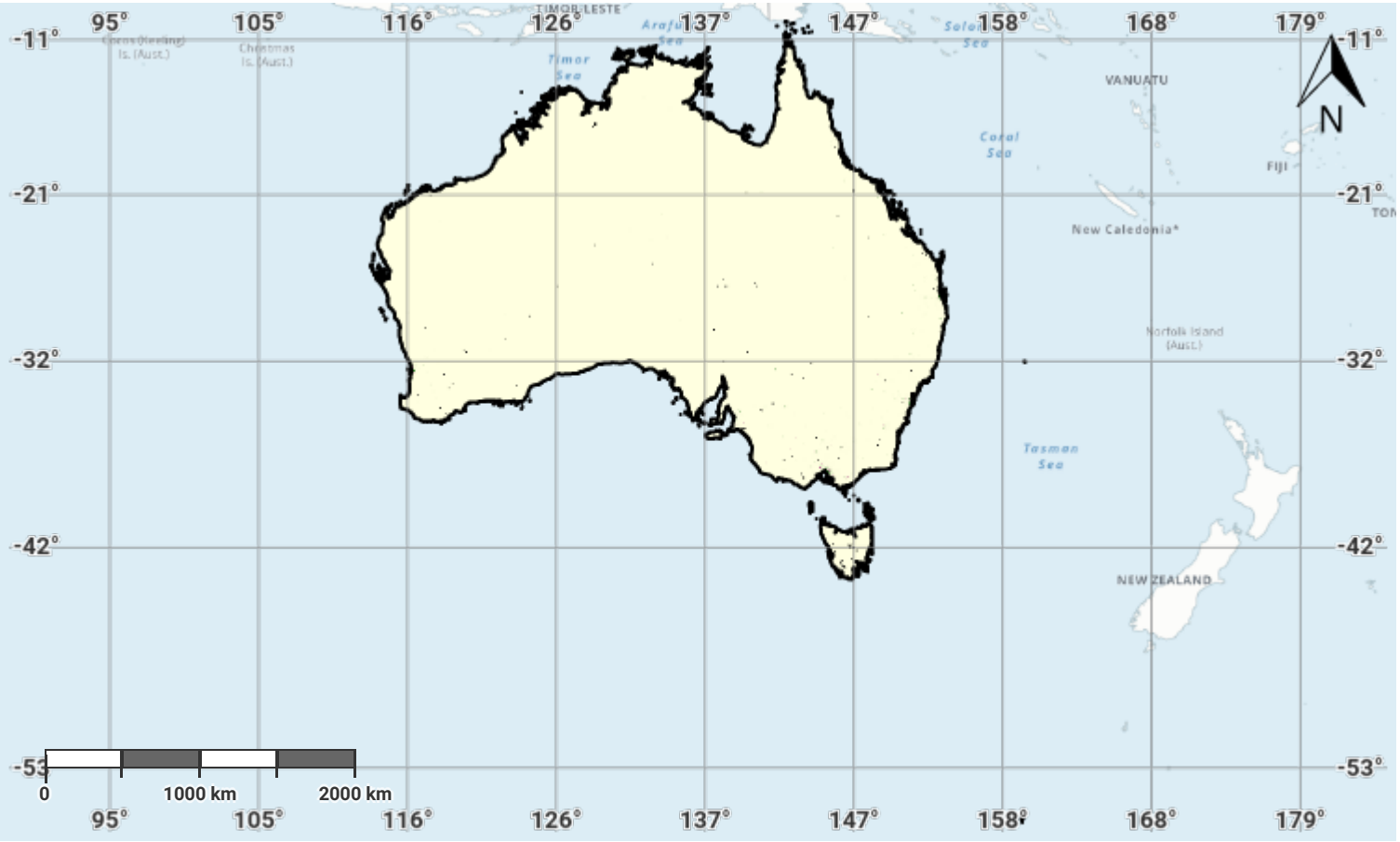
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Australia – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1800
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1800
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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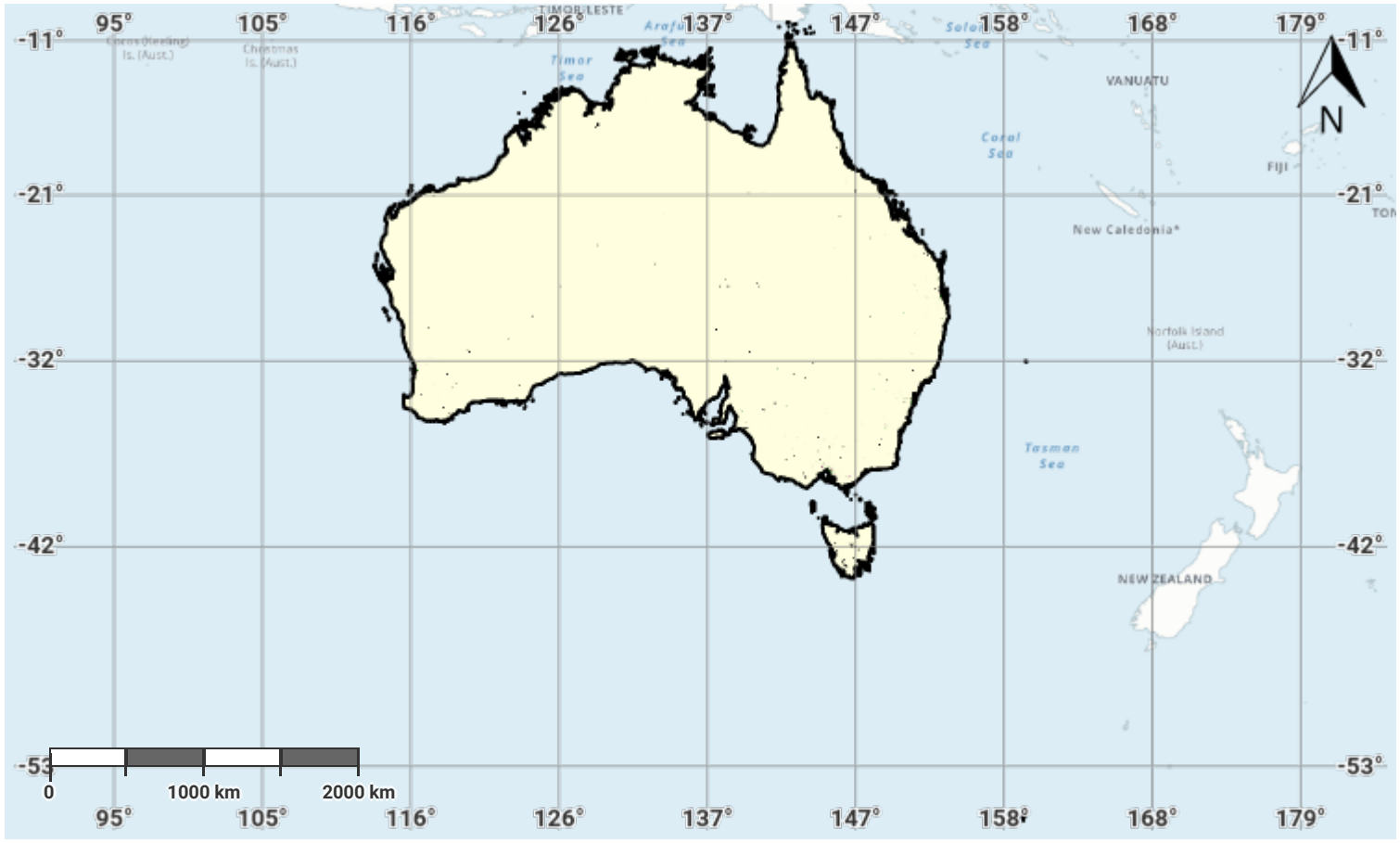
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Australia – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 920
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 920
- International Boundary

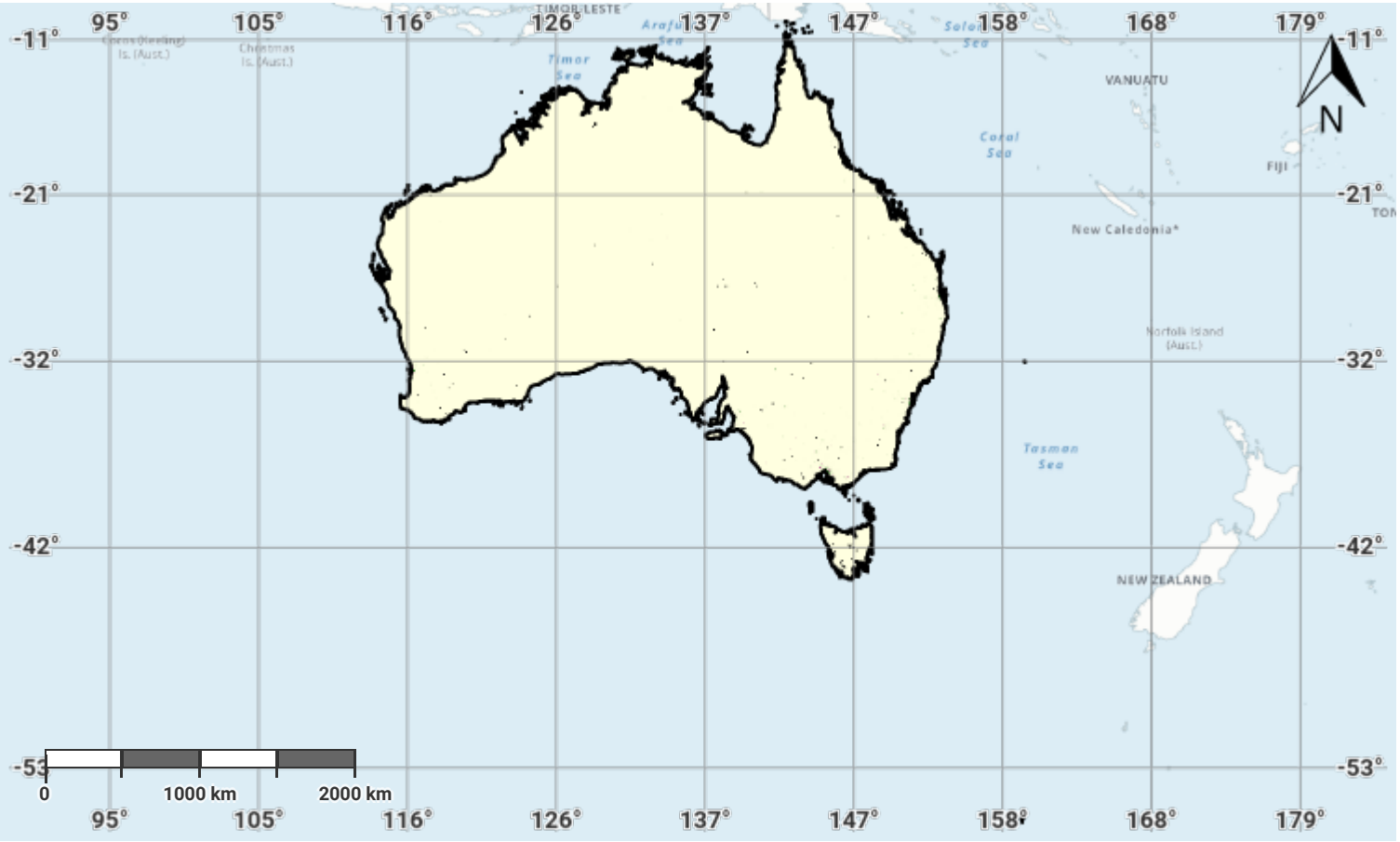
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Australia – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 890
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 890
- International Boundary

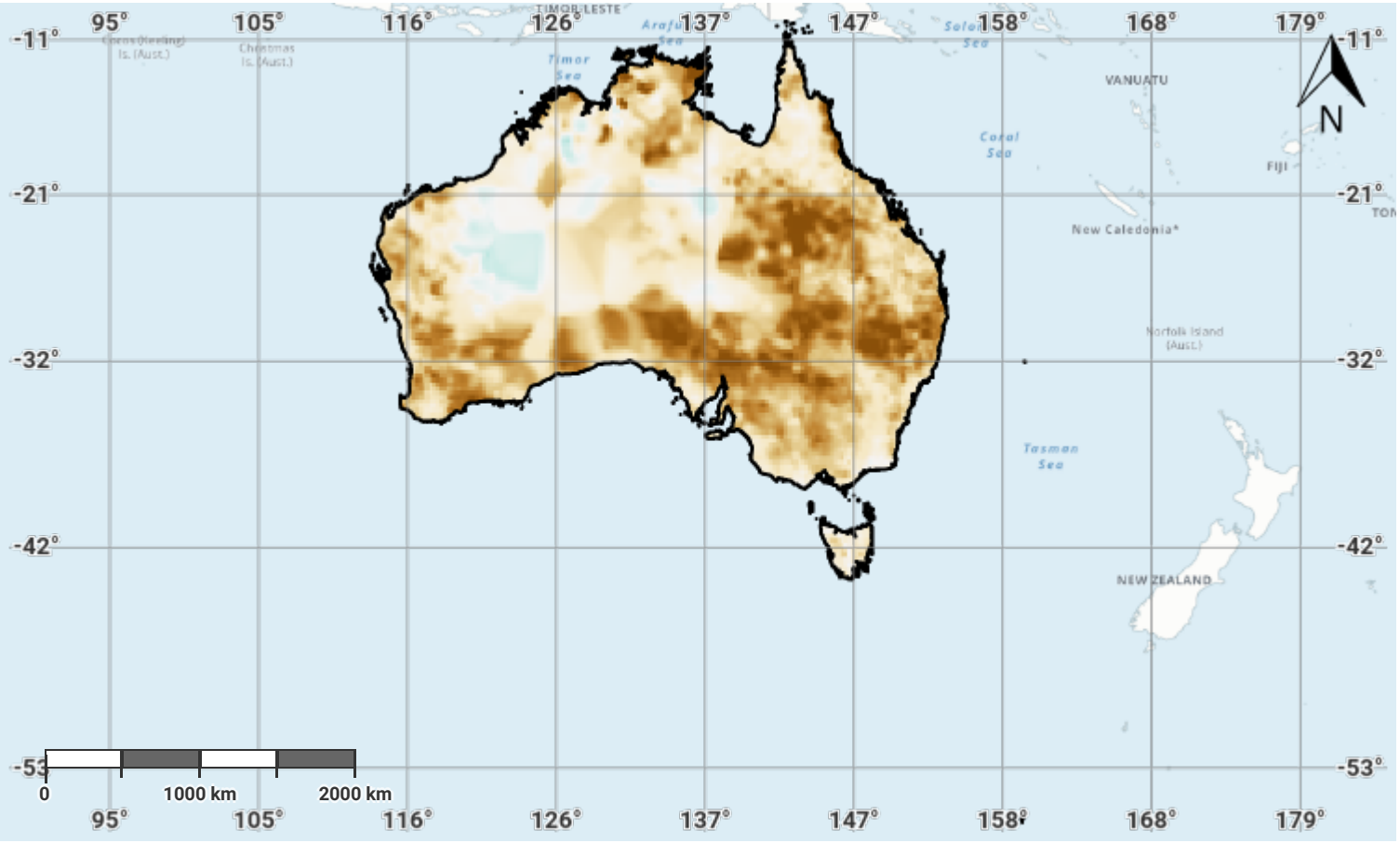
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Australia – SO3-1.M1

Drought hazard in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

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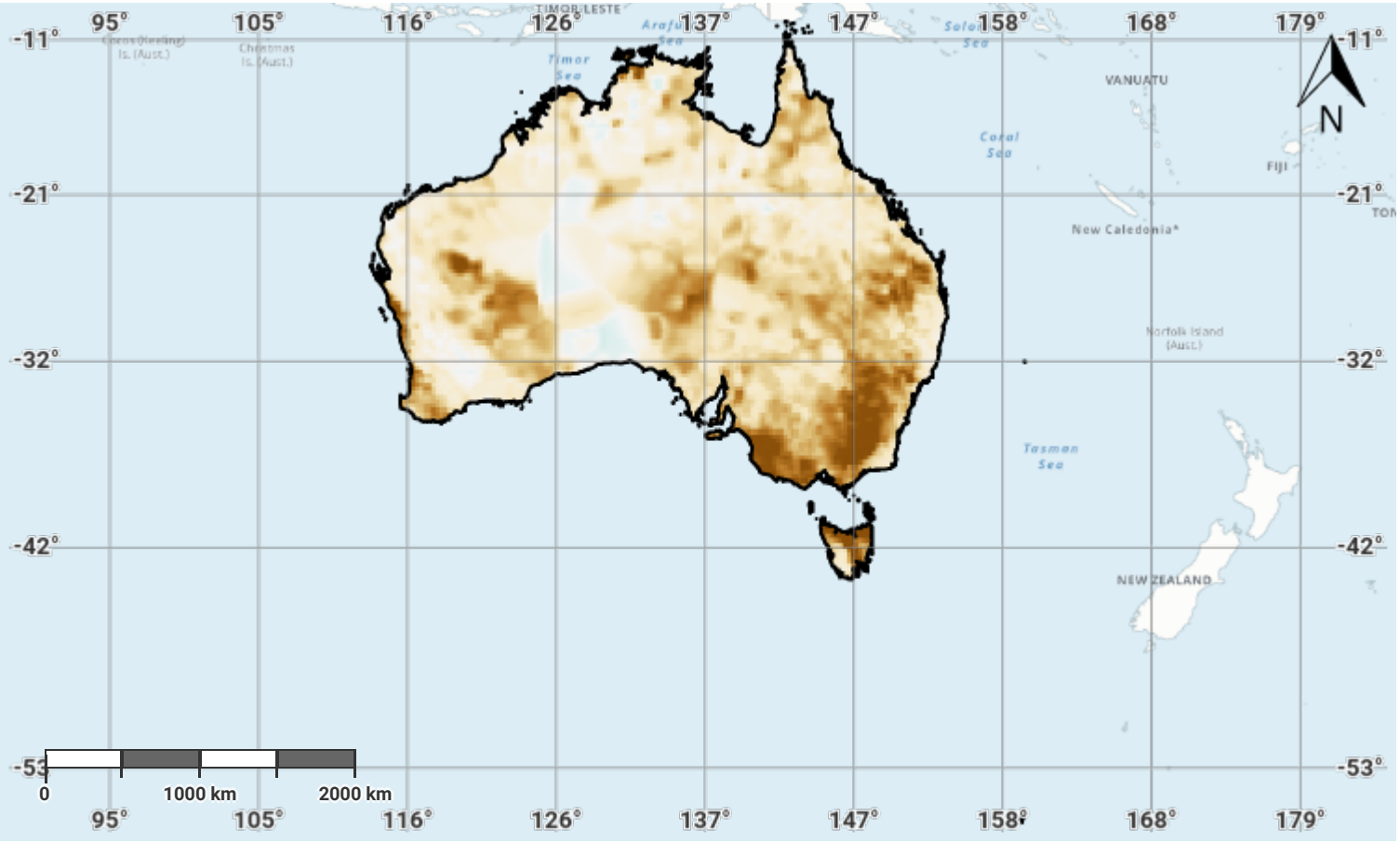
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Australia – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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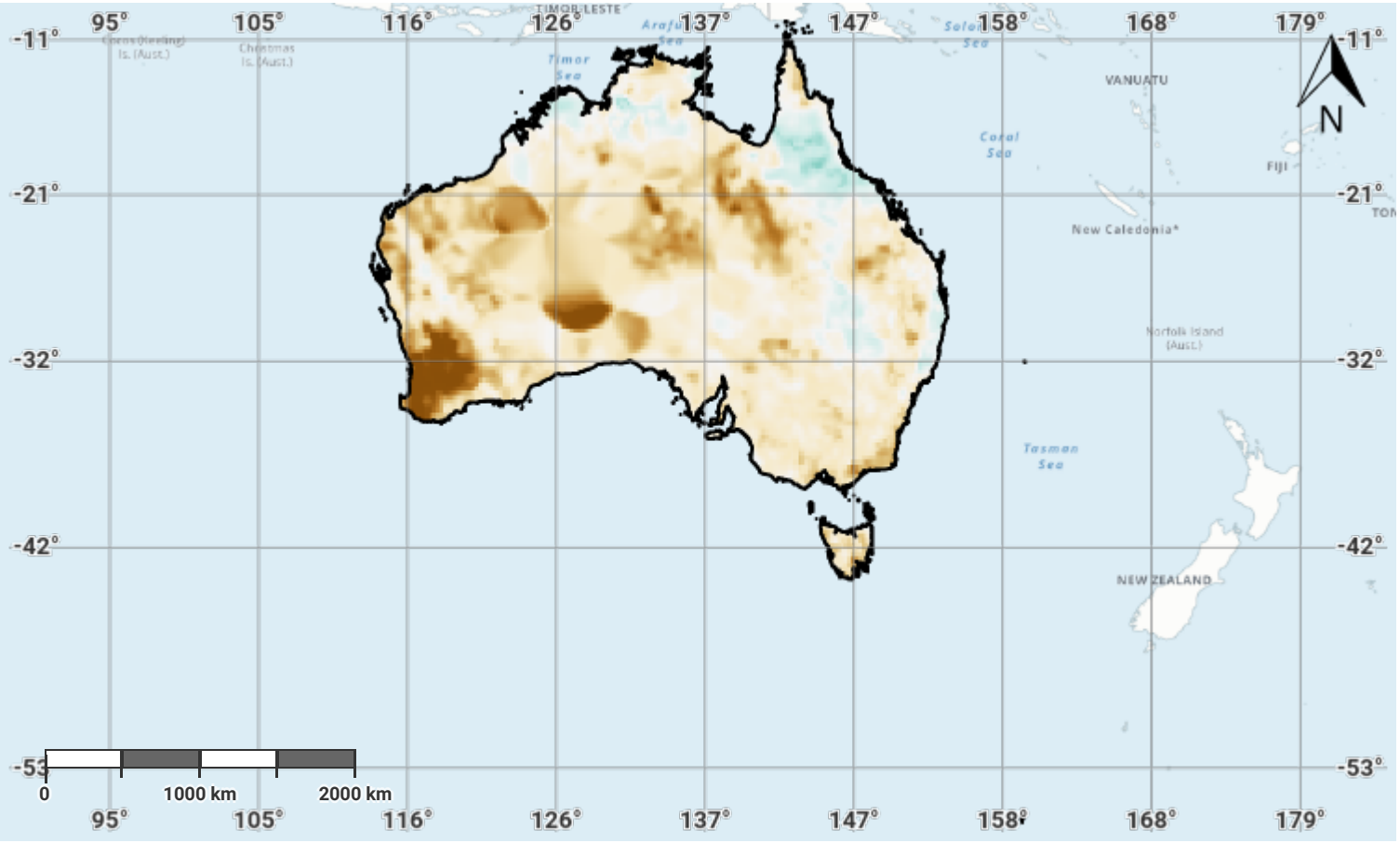
Australia – SO3-1.M3

Drought hazard in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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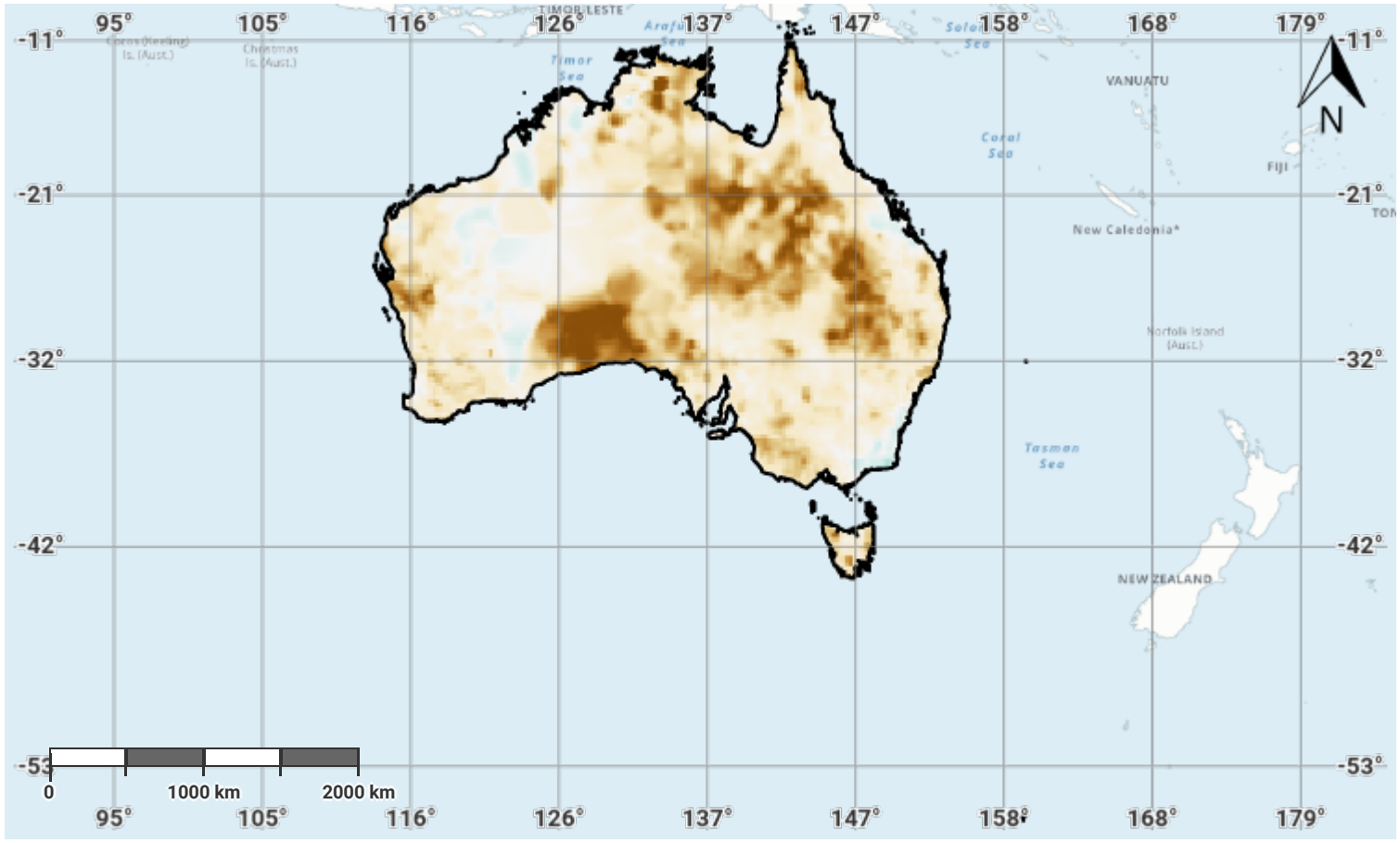
Australia – SO3-1.M4

Drought hazard in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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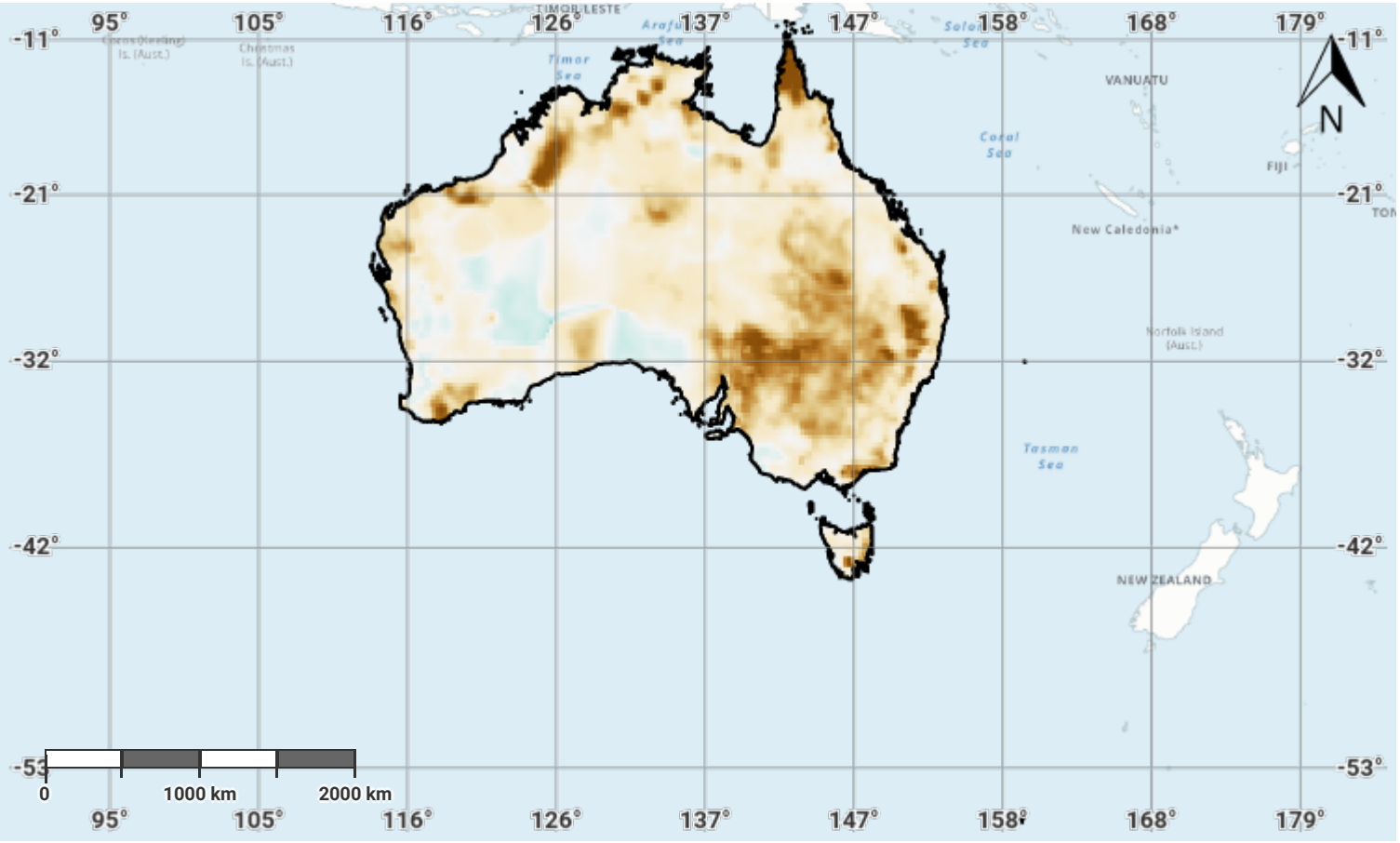
Australia – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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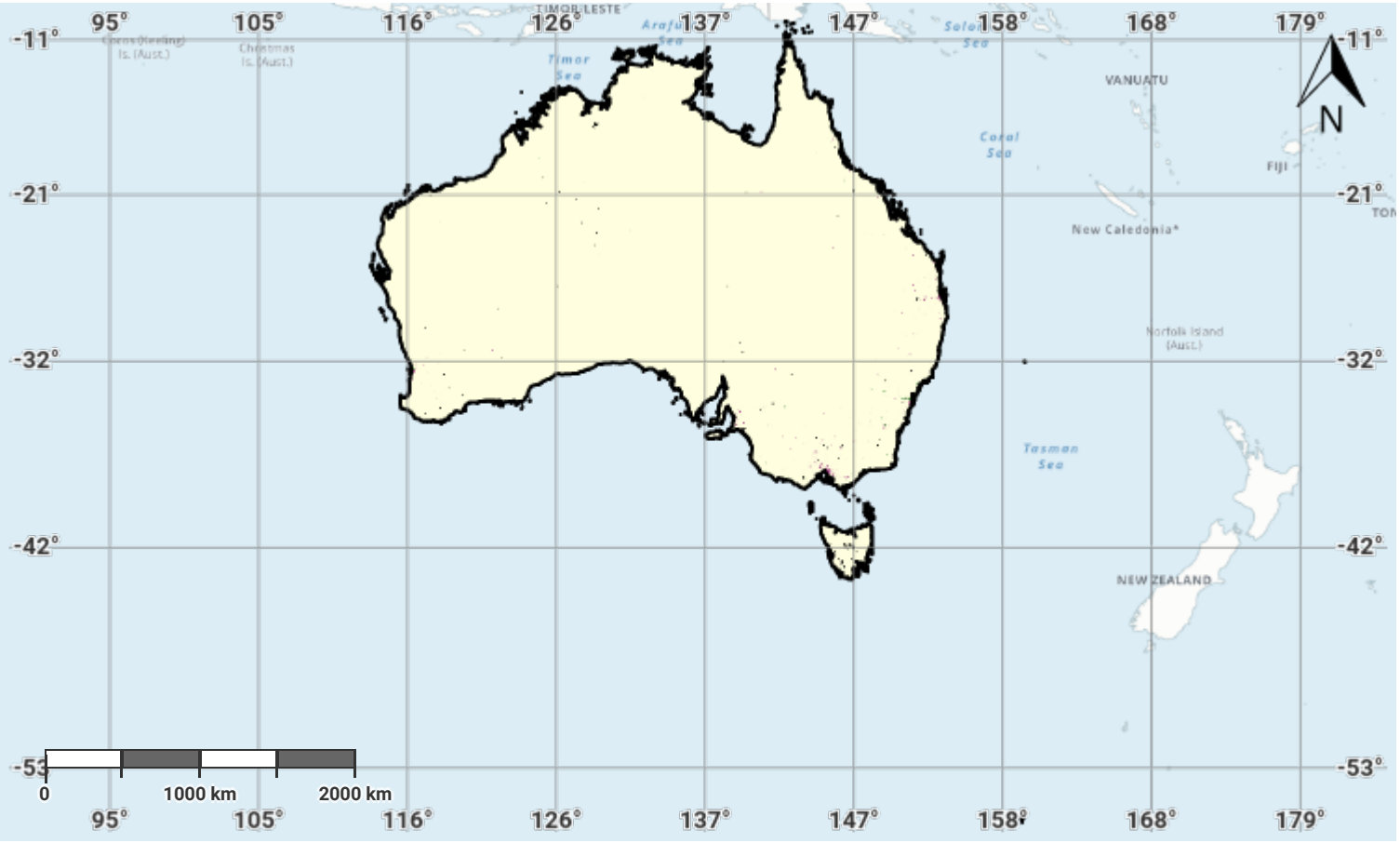
Australia – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 390
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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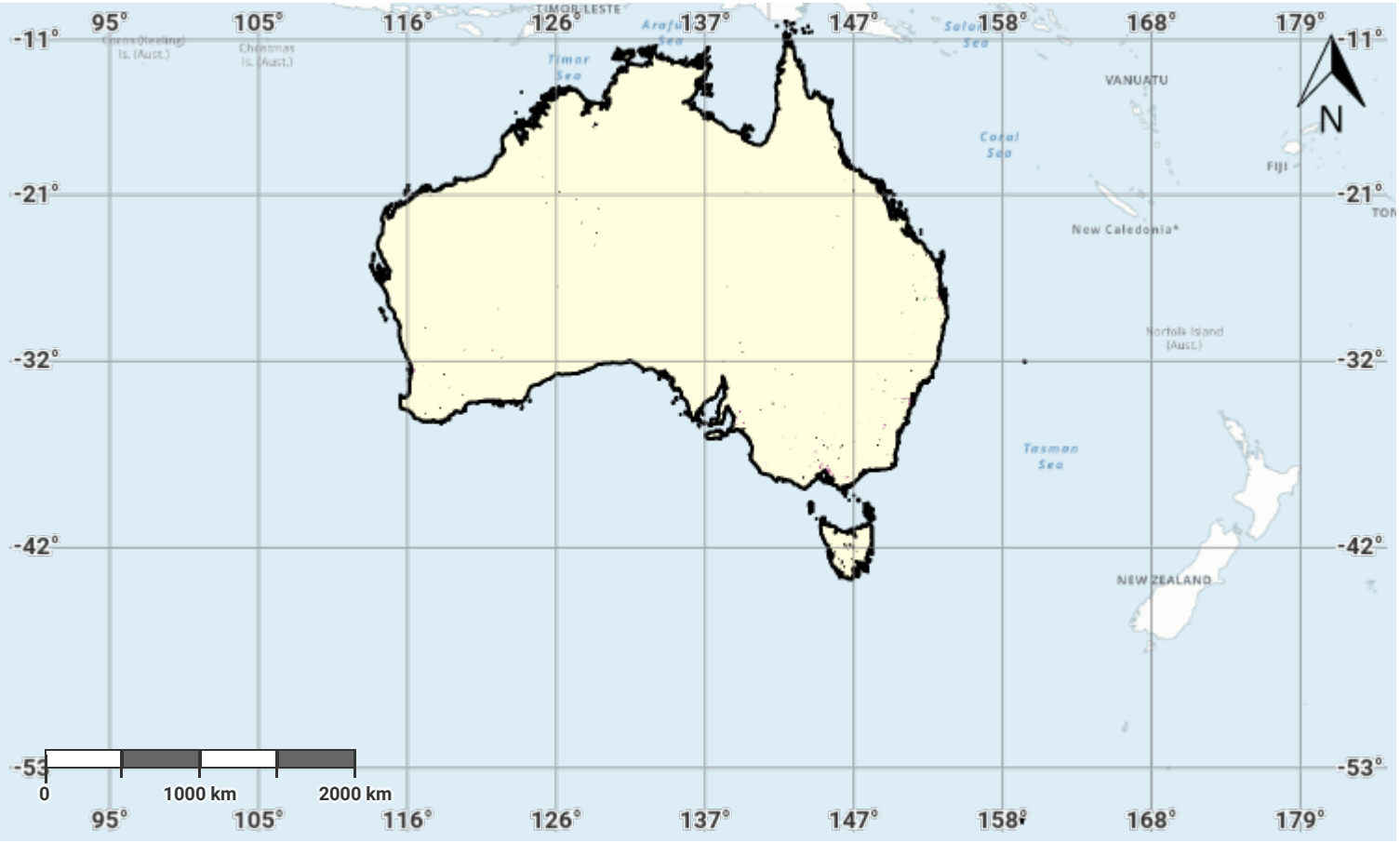
Australia – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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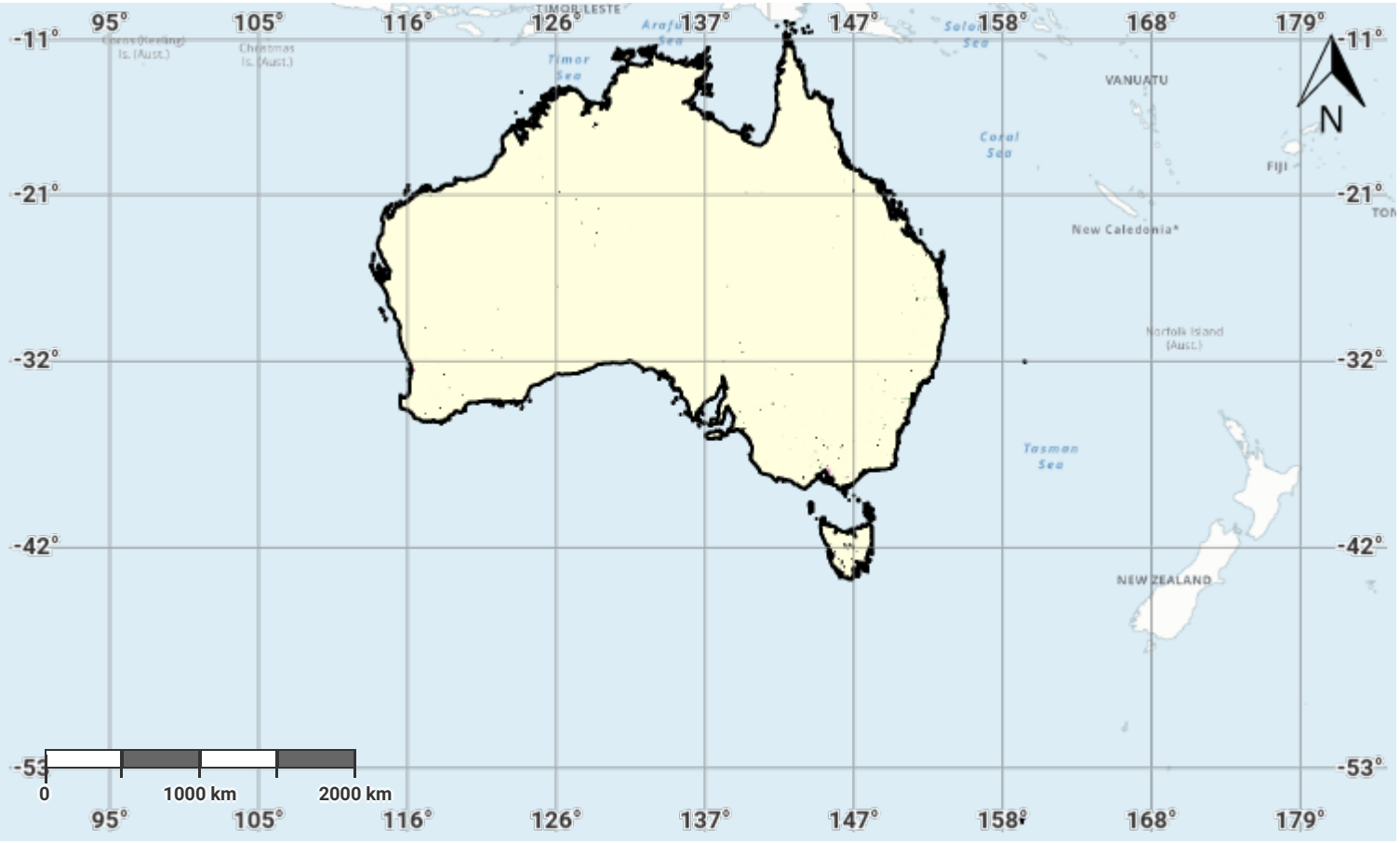
Australia – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1510
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1510
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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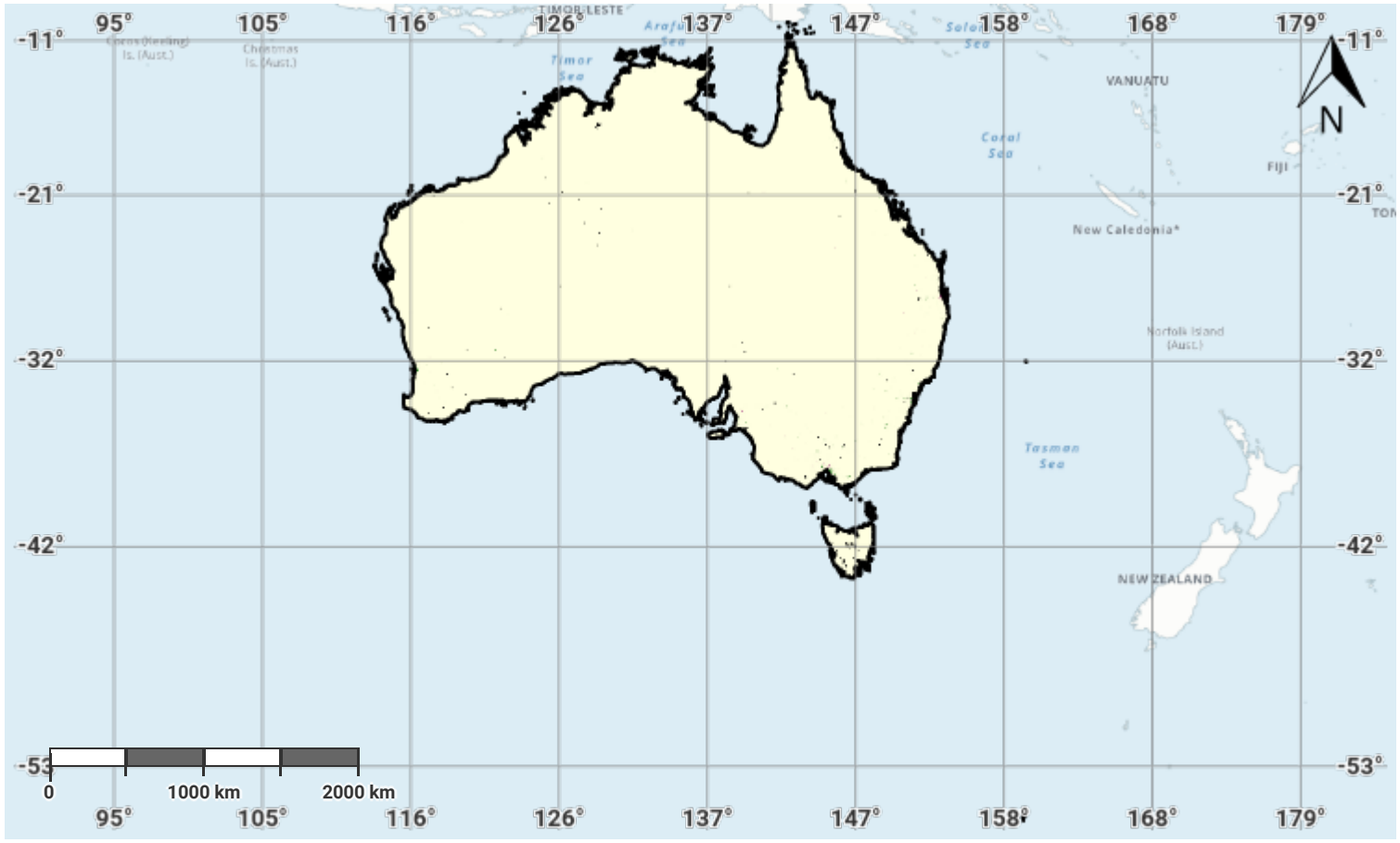
Australia – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1630
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1630
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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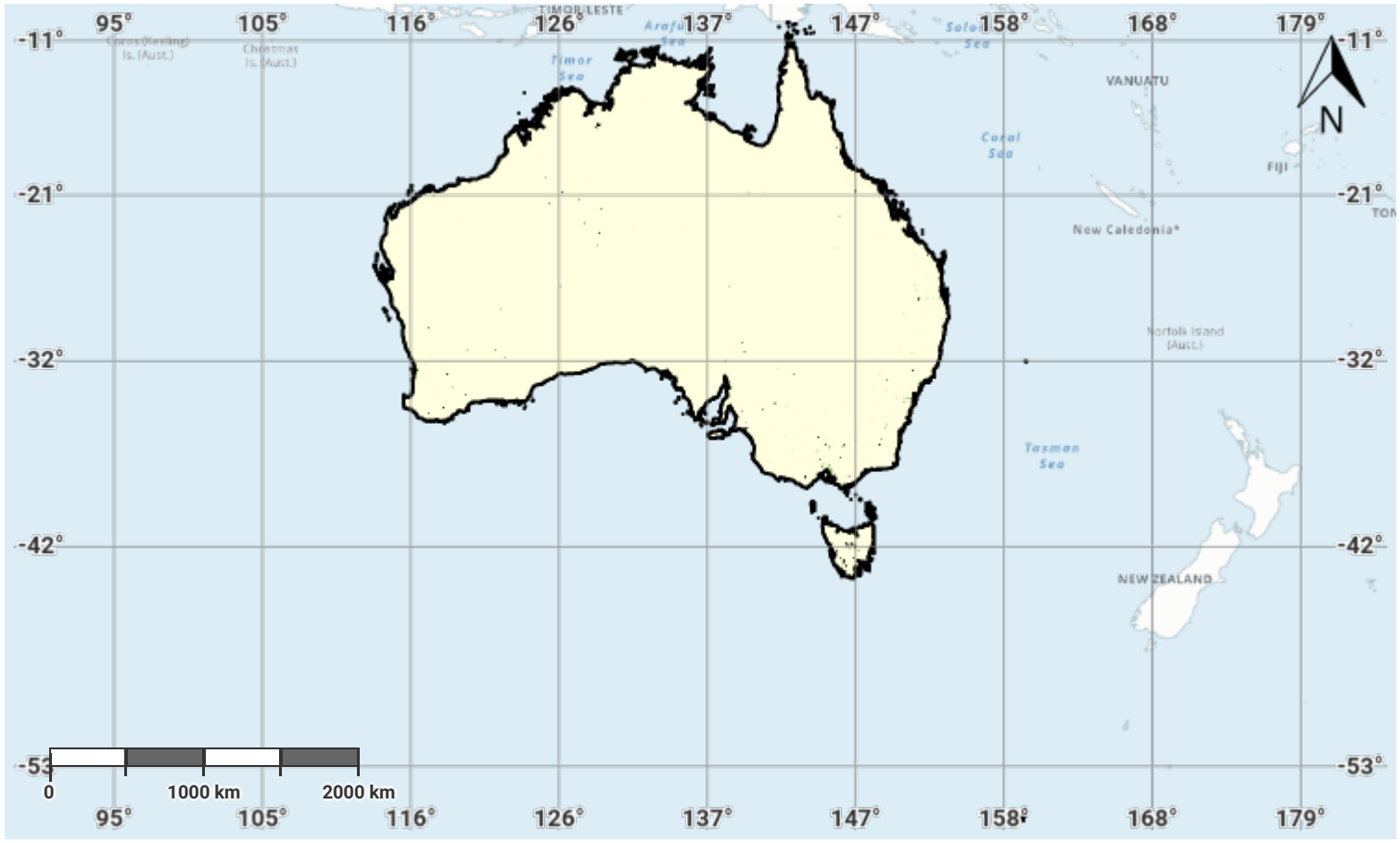
Australia – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1640
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1640
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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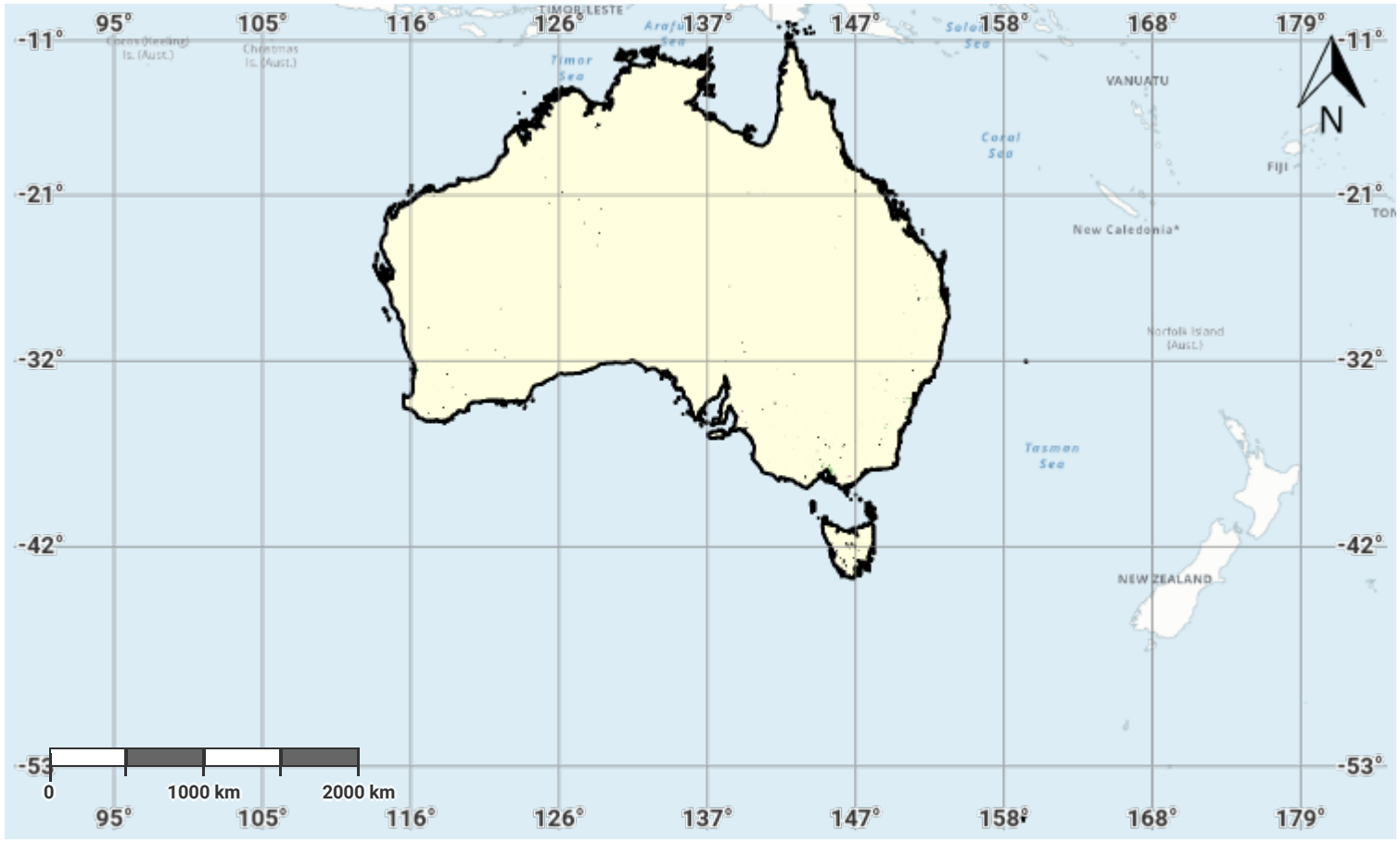
Australia – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 830
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 830
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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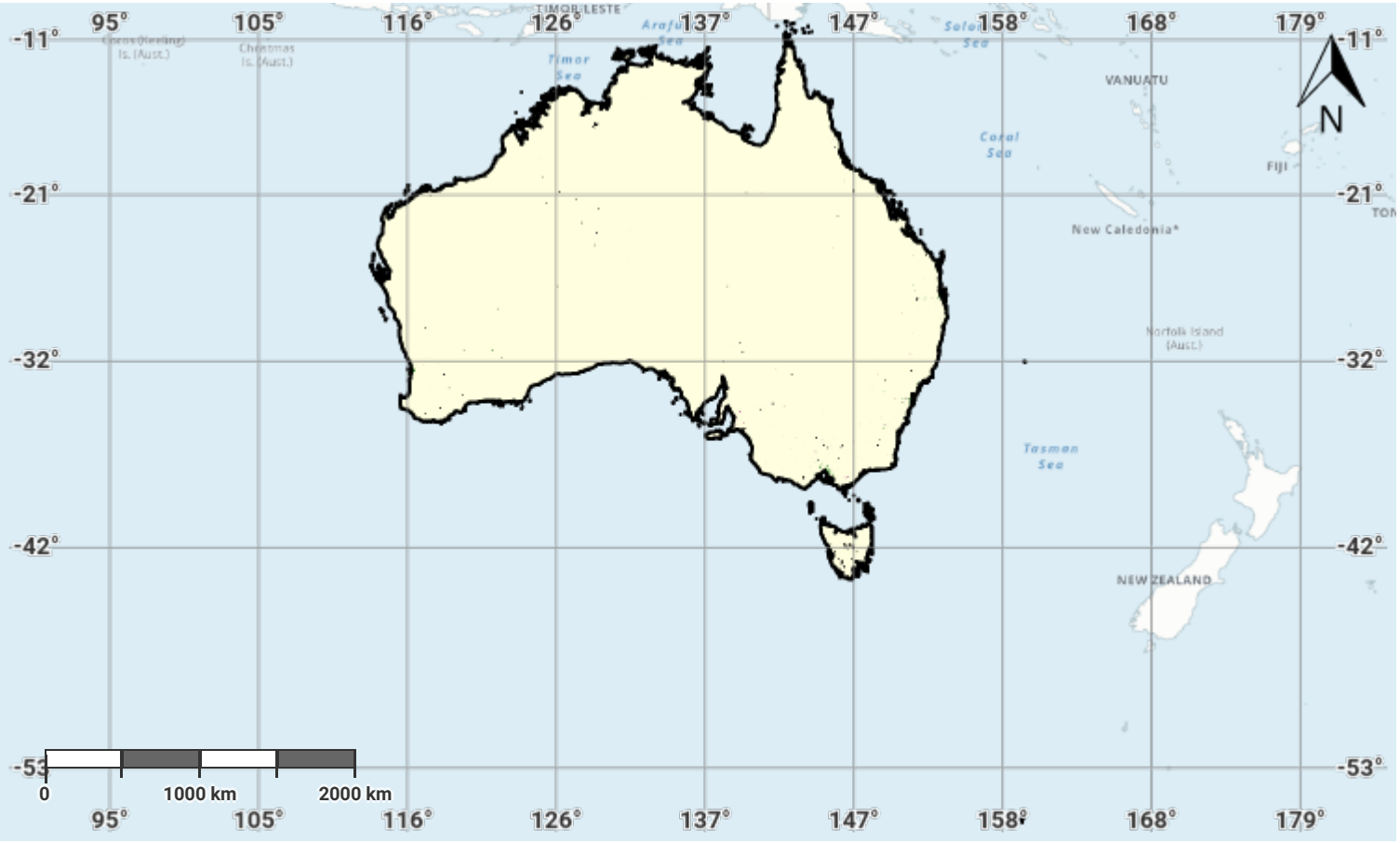
Australia – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 820
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 820
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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