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

Report from Canada

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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	8 839 566	1 135 696	9 975 262	
2 005	8 843 764	1 131 498	9 975 262	
2 010	8 842 606	1 132 656	9 975 262	
2 015	8 839 178	1 136 084	9 975 262	
2 019	8 836 700	1 138 562	9 975 262	

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	4 478 490	2 920 673	567 544	253 394	8 776	486 376	1 138 429	
2001	4 497 202	2 912 099	567 589	245 139	9 453	486 504	1 135 697	
2002	4 504 464	2 909 035	567 890	241 506	9 908	486 522	1 134 358	
2003	4 509 651	2 907 677	568 017	238 296	10 266	486 630	1 133 145	
2004	4 517 096	2 904 038	568 492	235 026	10 580	486 638	1 131 813	
2005	4 523 585	2 898 843	568 354	233 842	10 715	486 845	1 131 498	
2006	4 528 200	2 894 858	568 067	232 818	10 871	486 980	1 131 888	
2007	4 532 632	2 891 514	567 874	231 945	10 995	487 272	1 131 450	

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2008	4 535 284	2 888 799	567 938	231 090	11 152	487 631	1 131 789	
2009	4 539 035	2 885 014	568 057	230 459	11 230	487 914	1 131 973	
2010	4 531 565	2 891 514	568 350	230 018	11 298	488 280	1 132 657	
2011	4 525 800	2 896 846	568 534	229 240	11 363	488 372	1 133 527	
2012	4 520 558	2 901 014	568 636	228 730	11 445	488 488	1 134 811	
2013	4 518 311	2 902 243	568 599	228 309	11 509	488 624	1 136 087	
2014	4 514 309	2 905 780	568 587	228 190	11 586	489 145	1 136 085	
2015	4 510 940	2 908 389	568 616	228 064	11 632	489 957	1 136 084	
2016	4 505 594	2 913 042	568 753	228 027	12 080	489 685	1 136 501	
2017	4 505 843	2 912 478	568 853	228 036	12 272	489 560	1 136 641	
2018	4 499 287	2 917 538	569 822	228 287	12 377	489 972	1 136 400	
2019	4 489 310	2 924 075	570 255	228 234	12 631	490 613	1 138 563	
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)	4 396 457	59 017	5 765	1 810	498	4 358	10 584	4 478 489
Grasslands (km²)	69 894	2 845 730	1 073	2 567	482	229	698	2 920 673
Croplands (km²)	3 665	442	561 655	14	1 624	3	139	567 542
Wetlands (km²)	28 106	1 738	27	223 393	19	39	72	253 394
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	8 776	0	0	8 776
Other Lands (km²)	448	557	0	5	211	485 007	148	486 376
Water bodies (km²)	12 369	905	96	274	21	320	1 124 443	1 138 428
Total	4 510 939	2 908 389	568 616	228 063	11 631	489 956	1 136 084	

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)	4 460 169	36 658	3 686	3 302	46	3 022	4 056	4 510 939
Grasslands (km²)	22 520	2 884 123	171	832	239	313	190	2 908 388
Total	4 489 309	2 924 075	570 254	228 236	12 631	490 614	1 138 562	

	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)	1 375	168	566 374	7	633	3	55	568 615
Wetlands (km²)	2 635	1 421	16	223 931	2	35	24	228 064
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0	0	0	0	11 632	0	0	11 632
Other Lands (km²)	1 377	1 609	7	21	79	486 757	107	489 957
Water bodies (km²)	1 233	96	0	143	0	484	1 134 130	1 136 086
Total	4 489 309	2 924 075	570 254	228 236	12 631	490 614	1 138 562	

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	106 950	1 .1
Land area with non-degraded land cover	9 746 731	97 .7
Land area with no land cover data	121 580	1 .2

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	27 081	0 .3
Land area with stable land cover	9 773 503	98 .0
Land area with degraded land cover	53 097	0 .5
Land area with no land cover data	121 580	1 .2

General comments

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

Land productivity dynamics

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

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km²) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km²)	Moderate Decline (km²)	Stressed (km²)	Stable (km²)	Increasing (km²)	No Data (km²)
Tree-covered areas	70 950	496 908	944 240	1 468 267	1 412 711	3 381
Grasslands	39 019	38 809	211 805	1 493 671	619 901	442 524
Croplands	18 443	62 408	56 179	166 082	258 426	118
Wetlands	1 601	19 845	22 154	78 662	101 023	109
Artificial surfaces	424	533	3 516	2 214	2 056	33
Other Lands	3 077	1 363	18 002	81 241	21 374	359 950
Water bodies	18 823	18 527	213 779	439 790	132 751	300 772

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	103 186	183 883	1 939 491	1 271 250	915 278	3 395
Grasslands	102 979	59 036	472 321	1 251 333	512 629	442 473
Croplands	27 252	44 167	252 763	128 541	110 004	153
Wetlands	3 425	11 476	124 866	45 829	36 528	111
Artificial surfaces	182	405	8 082	1 302	708	37
Other Lands	4 992	960	31 989	68 520	17 669	359 432
Water bodies	50 214	14 390	388 975	307 243	63 938	300 765

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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	69 894	356	573	2 503	33 584	32 863
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	59 017	5 031	6 733	24 781	12 777	9 676
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	28 106	169	3 234	5 143	5 637	13 918
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	12 369	294	282	642	5 116	6 013

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)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	77 943	5 999	4 592	40 907	14 977	11 442
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	54 779	1 901	401	7 744	29 019	15 692
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	11 996	979	332	7 287	2 620	750
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	8 577	100	526	4 203	1 647	2 100

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	773 743	8 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	7 135 039	80 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	928 049	10 .5

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	1 628 883	18 .4
Land area with stable land productivity	5 723 560	64 .8
Land area with degraded land productivity	558 781	6 .3
Land area with no land productivity data	927 953	10 .5

General comments

SO1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

Year	Soil organic carbon stock in topsoil (t/ha)						
	Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	Croplands	Wetlands	Artificial surfaces	Other Lands	Water bodies
2000	191	214	115	259	157	165	34
2001	190	215	115	268	146	165	34
2002	190	215	115	272	139	165	34
2003	190	215	115	275	134	165	35
2004	190	215	115	279	130	165	35
2005	189	216	115	281	129	165	35
2006	189	216	115	282	127	165	35
2007	189	216	115	283	125	165	35
2008	189	217	115	284	124	164	35
2009	189	217	115	285	123	164	35
2010	189	216	115	285	122	164	35
2011	189	216	115	286	121	164	35
2012	189	216	115	287	120	164	34
2013	189	216	115	287	120	164	34
2014	190	215	115	288	119	164	34
2015	189	216	115	289	122	163	35
2016	189	216	115	289	117	163	35
2017	189	216	115	289	115	163	35
2018	189	215	115	289	114	163	35
2019	190	215	115	289	112	163	35
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)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	69 894	215 .8	215 .8	1 508 212 781	1 508 213 492	711

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	59 017	206 .2	206 .2	1 217 177 506	1 217 178 165	659
Water bodies	Tree-covered areas	12 369	172 .0	172 .0	212 748 513	212 748 861	348
Wetlands	Tree-covered areas	28 106	204 .2	204 .2	573 795 831	573 795 955	124

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)
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	36 658	191 .7	191 .7	702 568 482	702 590 438	21 956
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	22 520	224 .1	224 .1	504 655 910	504 666 093	10 183
Tree-covered areas	Water bodies	4 056	158 .7	158 .7	64 373 814	64 374 169	355
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	3 686	146 .7	143 .2	54 072 354	52 766 492	-1 305 862

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)	9 161	0 .1
Land area with non-degraded SOC	8 425 860	95 .3
Land area with no SOC data	401 811	4 .5

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	2 721	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	8 430 096	95 .4
Land area with degraded SOC	7 885	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	398 474	4 .5

General comments

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	858 457	9 .7
Reporting Period	1 035 708	11 .7
Change in degraded extent	177251	

Method

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

Which indicators did you use?

☐ Land Cover
☐ Land Productivity Dynamics
☐ SOC Stock

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

○ Yes
○ No

Level of Confidence

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

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

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

False positives/ False negatives

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

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

Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

SO1-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

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

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

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

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
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 0						

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

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km²)	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	

General comments

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

Relevant metric

Choose the metric that is relevant to your country:

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

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

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

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

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

Year	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
2000			98
2001			98
2002			98
2003			98
2004			98
2005			98
2006			98
2007			98
2008			98
2009			98
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

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	7868694	23 .6	3994174	23 .5	3874520	23 .7
Reporting period	6413163	18 .1	3260564	18 .0	3152599	18 .2

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

General comments

SO-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

SO2 Voluntary Targets

SO2-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

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

Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km²)	Moderate drought (km²)	Severe drought (km²)	Extreme drought (km²)	Non-drought (km²)
2000	4 046 627	1 140 617	472 878	186 172	4 120 944
2001	3 856 953	593 414	421 205	607 332	4 488 333
2002	3 885 376	1 036 637	411 618	173 761	4 459 846
2003	3 427 792	827 481	384 989	62 256	5 264 719
2004	2 425 690	804 782	491 088	391 629	5 854 049
2005	2 088 159	433 538	138 337	131 496	7 175 708
2006	3 182 018	889 103	488 972	532 808	4 874 337
2007	2 645 487	808 487	613 712	498 219	5 401 333
2008	3 359 337	779 989	143 533	30 319	5 654 059
2009	3 792 413	925 527	580 297	301 698	4 367 302
2010	3 086 000	895 717	835 545	841 937	4 308 039
2011	3 269 921	908 987	525 525	313 299	4 949 504
2012	2 687 527	568 910	341 294	534 814	5 834 693
2013	3 228 411	1 104 590	518 019	491 676	4 624 541
2014	3 040 357	595 049	471 375	404 306	5 456 151
2015	3 756 131	742 343	421 338	384 303	4 663 122
2016	2 906 673	619 568	190 149	277 185	5 973 662
2017	3 420 986	646 553	352 458	256 132	5 291 108
2018	3 503 193	1 159 778	672 840	708 064	3 923 363
2019	3 068 040	1 143 180	667 870	507 918	4 580 229
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	5 846 294	66 .1
2001	5 478 904	62 .0
2002	5 507 392	62 .3
2003	4 702 518	53 .2
2004	4 113 188	46 .5
2005	2 791 530	31 .6

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	5 092 901	57 .6
2007	4 565 905	51 .6
2008	4 313 178	48 .8
2009	5 599 935	63 .3
2010	5 659 198	64 .0
2011	5 017 733	56 .7
2012	4 132 544	46 .7
2013	5 342 696	60 .4
2014	4 511 087	51 .0
2015	5 304 115	60 .0
2016	3 993 576	45 .2
2017	4 676 130	52 .9
2018	6 043 874	68 .4
2019	5 387 008	61 .0
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

General comments

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

Drought exposure indicator

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

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

	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
Reporting year	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	18454517	66.8	5875304	21.3	2530163	9.2	668204	2.4	79967	0.3	9 153 638	33.2
2001	2434518	8.7	12282423	44.0	3144645	11.3	5700716	20.4	4336024	15.5	25 463 808	91.3
2002	3307131	11.8	10169039	36.1	9959850	35.4	3171350	11.3	1528877	5.4	24 829 116	88.2
2003	17926704	63.0	8269159	29.1	1681057	5.9	571951	2.0	13843	0.0	10 536 010	37.0
2004	9390920	32.6	13515789	46.9	4447835	15.4	1153922	4.0	284575	1.0	19 402 121	67.4
2005	16707038	57.3	10483819	36.0	1413713	4.9	377213	1.3	153729	0.5	12 428 474	42.7
2006	23517709	79.8	4674792	15.9	308897	1.0	219288	0.7	758990	2.6	5 961 967	20.2
2007	11246794	37.7	7637798	25.6	2592460	8.7	2563708	8.6	5794391	19.4	18 588 357	62.3
2008	23855780	79.0	3848191	12.7	2192417	7.3	290769	1.0	6837	0.0	6 338 214	21.0
2009	14873855	48.7	13131966	43.0	1024811	3.4	396820	1.3	1133247	3.7	15 686 844	51.3
2010	16407252	53.4	12038238	39.2	1308080	4.3	577853	1.9	399478	1.3	14 323 649	46.6
2011	23506719	75.1	6413636	20.5	445976	1.4	843813	2.7	110625	0.4	7 814 050	24.9
2012	11829264	37.3	11842157	37.3	4916903	15.5	2470607	7.8	659738	2.1	19 889 405	62.7
2013	18323185	57.1	10649994	33.2	2304367	7.2	683544	2.1	147221	0.5	13 785 126	42.9
2014	15265535	46.9	16266904	50.0	772310	2.4	67139	0.2	144021	0.4	17 250 374	53.1
2015	8190551	24.9	13804796	41.9	8558659	26.0	1787891	5.4	582748	1.8	24 734 094	75.1
2016	16582189	49.7	8301473	24.9	6257671	18.8	1131311	3.4	1074481	3.2	16 764 936	50.3
2017	24477181	72.5	6394513	18.9	1978068	5.9	367155	1.1	562068	1.7	9 301 804	27.5
2018	22042210	64.4	8285790	24.2	2008066	5.9	1351536	4.0	523004	1.5	12 168 396	35.6
2019	23781701	67.9	6633896	18.9	3890689	11.1	503782	1.4	213943	0.6	11 242 310	32.1
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	9420479	67.0	2980997	21.2	1284960	9.1	339652	2.4	40650	0.3	4 646 259	33.0

	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	1238019	8.7	6249544	44.0	1603168	11.3	2904656	20.5	2199278	15.5	12 956 646	91.3
2002	1684538	11.8	5169036	36.2	5065655	35.4	1612426	11.3	764640	5.3	12 611 757	88.2
2003	9125312	63.1	4198484	29.0	845981	5.8	289232	2.0	6968	0.0	5 340 665	36.9
2004	4759838	32.5	6877842	47.0	2264986	15.5	590010	4.0	145091	1.0	9 877 929	67.5
2005	8487989	57.3	5341641	36.1	714202	4.8	192849	1.3	78520	0.5	6 327 212	42.7
2006	11976340	79.9	2366772	15.8	157705	1.1	111868	0.7	381014	2.5	3 017 359	20.1
2007	5700867	37.6	3886804	25.6	1317330	8.7	1311317	8.6	2961611	19.5	9 477 062	62.4
2008	12158605	79.1	1945467	12.7	1108598	7.2	147505	1.0	3527	0.0	3 205 097	20.9
2009	7601121	48.9	6669769	42.9	519201	3.3	199864	1.3	564245	3.6	7 953 079	51.1
2010	8341753	53.3	6133400	39.2	665821	4.3	296460	1.9	204333	1.3	7 300 014	46.7
2011	11980479	75.1	3262458	20.5	225645	1.4	424548	2.7	56268	0.4	3 968 919	24.9
2012	6000211	37.1	6039045	37.4	2513986	15.6	1264139	7.8	337389	2.1	10 154 559	62.9
2013	9337698	57.1	5422091	33.1	1174312	7.2	348588	2.1	74948	0.5	7 019 939	42.9
2014	7772214	46.9	8296697	50.1	393958	2.4	34044	0.2	73532	0.4	8 798 231	53.1
2015	4169459	24.8	7031194	41.9	4368196	26.0	916128	5.5	298665	1.8	12 614 183	75.2
2016	8415178	49.5	4251000	25.0	3207631	18.9	579851	3.4	551090	3.2	8 589 572	50.5
2017	12511035	72.6	3248670	18.9	1000001	5.8	186901	1.1	284741	1.7	4 720 313	27.4
2018	11268636	64.5	4218397	24.2	1016227	5.8	687468	3.9	266882	1.5	6 188 974	35.5
2019	12144081	67.9	3381159	18.9	1985751	11.1	257461	1.4	109080	0.6	5 733 451	32.1
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	9034038	66.7	2894307	21.4	1245203	9.2	328552	2.4	39317	0.3	4 507 379	33.3
2001	1196499	8.7	6032879	44.0	1541477	11.2	2796060	20.4	2136746	15.6	12 507 162	91.3
2002	1622593	11.7	5000003	36.1	4894195	35.4	1558924	11.3	764237	5.5	12 217 359	88.3
2003	8801392	62.9	4070675	29.1	835076	6.0	282719	2.0	6875	0.0	5 195 345	37.1
2004	4631082	32.7	6637947	46.9	2182849	15.4	563912	4.0	139484	1.0	9 524 192	67.3
2005	8219049	57.4	5142178	35.9	699511	4.9	184364	1.3	75209	0.5	6 101 262	42.6

	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	11541369	79.7	2308020	15.9	151192	1.0	107420	0.7	377976	2.6	2 944 608	20.3
2007	5545927	37.8	3750994	25.6	1275130	8.7	1252391	8.5	2832780	19.3	9 111 295	62.2
2008	11697175	78.9	1902724	12.8	1083819	7.3	143264	1.0	3310	0.0	3 133 117	21.1
2009	7272734	48.5	6462197	43.1	505610	3.4	196956	1.3	569002	3.8	7 733 765	51.5
2010	8065499	53.5	5904838	39.1	642259	4.3	281393	1.9	195145	1.3	7 023 635	46.5
2011	11526240	75.0	3151178	20.5	220331	1.4	419265	2.7	54357	0.4	3 845 131	25.0
2012	5829053	37.5	5803112	37.3	2402917	15.4	1206468	7.8	322349	2.1	9 734 846	62.5
2013	8985487	57.0	5227903	33.2	1130055	7.2	334956	2.1	72273	0.5	6 765 187	43.0
2014	7493321	47.0	7970207	50.0	378352	2.4	33095	0.2	70489	0.4	8 452 143	53.0
2015	4021092	24.9	6773602	42.0	4190463	26.0	871763	5.4	284083	1.8	12 119 911	75.1
2016	8167011	50.0	4050473	24.8	3050040	18.7	551460	3.4	523391	3.2	8 175 364	50.0
2017	11966146	72.3	3145843	19.0	978067	5.9	180254	1.1	277327	1.7	4 581 491	27.7
2018	10773574	64.3	4067393	24.3	991839	5.9	664068	4.0	256122	1.5	5 979 422	35.7
2019	11637620	67.9	3252737	19.0	1904938	11.1	246321	1.4	104863	0.6	5 508 859	32.1
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

General comments

SO3-3 Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability

Drought Vulnerability Index

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

Year	Total country-level DVI value (tier 1)	Male DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)	Female DVI value (tiers 2 and 3 only)
2000			
2001			
2002			
2003			
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016			
2017			
2018	0 .32		
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

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

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

SO4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground

Soil organic carbon stocks

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

SO4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

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

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2000	0 .96911	0 .96843	0 .96959	
2001	0 .96884	0 .96827	0 .96934	
2002	0 .9686	0 .96798	0 .9691	
2003	0 .96836	0 .96779	0 .96886	
2004	0 .96813	0 .96743	0 .96863	
2005	0 .96781	0 .96716	0 .96837	
2006	0 .96746	0 .96668	0 .96807	
2007	0 .96716	0 .9663	0 .96774	
2008	0 .96682	0 .96604	0 .96742	
2009	0 .96661	0 .96551	0 .96715	
2010	0 .96629	0 .96511	0 .96691	
2011	0 .96608	0 .96479	0 .96675	
2012	0 .96585	0 .96423	0 .96661	
2013	0 .96555	0 .9639	0 .96641	
2014	0 .96527	0 .96322	0 .96631	
2015	0 .96504	0 .96302	0 .9661	
2016	0 .96474	0 .96264	0 .96598	
2017	0 .96454	0 .962	0 .9659	
2018	0 .96435	0 .96169	0 .96585	
2019	0 .96415	0 .96133	0 .96571	
2020	0 .96386	0 .96115	0 .9657	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

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

General comments

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

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

Year	Protected Areas Coverage(%)	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comments
2000	19.04	18 .8	19 .11	
2001	19.19	18 .96	19 .27	
2002	19.52	19 .28	19 .59	
2003	19.88	19 .64	19 .95	
2004	19.9	19 .66	19 .96	
2005	22.72	22 .47	22 .76	
2006	22.79	22 .56	22 .83	
2007	22.83	22 .6	22 .87	
2008	23.98	23 .76	24 .01	
2009	24.25	24 .03	24 .28	
2010	26.96	26 .77	26 .99	
2011	27.04	26 .84	27 .06	
2012	27.04	26 .84	27 .06	
2013	27.07	26 .89	27 .09	
2014	27.32	27 .15	27 .33	
2015	27.51	27 .33	27 .51	
2016	27.84	27 .76	27 .84	
2017	29.32	29 .27	29 .32	
2018	29.79	29 .76	29 .79	
2019	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	
2020	29.85	29 .85	29 .85	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

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

Canada can provide information on programming implemented in alignment with the objectives of the Convention. Multilateral partners working on agriculture and the environment are key for Canada in supporting efforts to address desertification, land degradation, and drought. During the reporting period, Canada mainly supported developing countries in meeting the objectives of the Convention through multilateral partners including the Global Environment Facility (GEF), a financial mechanism of the UNCCD. The GEF is one of the Government of Canada's key mechanisms to address global environmental commitments in developing countries. Canada has been a strong supporter of the GEF since its creation and is one of the GEF's top donors.

Canada officially rejoined the UNCCD in March 2017, falling within this reporting period. Given Canada's responsibility as a Donor Party, Global Affairs Canada manages the institutional relationship with the Convention and provides international assistance in support of the Convention's objectives.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 132 873 173 .43	Disbursed 81 380 711 .33
Provided	2017	Committed 15 826 485 .39	Disbursed 43 417 311 .31
Provided	2018	Committed 42 705 667 .25	Disbursed 44 361 776 .32
Provided	2019	Committed 62 431 352 .19	Disbursed 47 753 157 .45
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:		253 836 678 .26	216 912 956 .41
Total resources received:		0	0

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	
Recipient / Provider	
Title of project, programme, activity or other	

	Explanation
Total Amount USD	
Sector	
Capacity Building	
Technology Transfer	
Gender Equality	
Channel	
Type of flow	
Financial Instrument	
Type of support	
Amount mobilised through public interventions	
Additional Information	

General comments

Given that Canada has not submitted data for 2000-2015 to develop a baseline from which to then compare 2016-2019 disbursement levels and that the current reporting period is limited in scope, trends in disbursements cannot be identified at this time.

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 ∾

In Canada, one of the primary mechanisms to design and support actions on priority issues, have been five-year agricultural policy frameworks between federal, provincial, and territorial (FPT) governments. The reporting period for Canada's national report to the UNCCD is from 2016 to 2019. During this period, the agriculture sector transitioned from the Growing Forward 2 (GF2) policy framework (2013-2018) to the Canadian Agriculture Partnership (CAP) policy framework (2018-2023). Building on the successes under GF2 and Business Risk Management (BRM) programming, CAP ushered in a renewed vision for strengthening and growing the agriculture and agri-food sector by advancing science and innovation, improving environmental sustainability and risk management, and increasing the sector's diversity while maintaining competitiveness, prosperity, and profitability. Under the GF2 and CAP, actions to enhance soil and water conservation and mitigate and adapt to climate change, including from drought, and to improve resilience have included: • Supporting and conducting foundational science, research, and innovation; • On-farm programs to increase producers' awareness of agri-environmental risks (e.g., Environmental Farm Plans), including climate change, soil, and water conservation, and support the adoption of beneficial management practices (BMPs) and technologies; and • Delivering a suite of BRM programs, to help agricultural producers remain viable under difficult conditions including those brought about by severe weather events, including droughts.

Canada officially rejoined the UNCCD in March 2017, falling within this reporting period. Given that Canada has not submitted data for 2000-2015 to develop a baseline from which to then compare 2016-2019, trends in disbursements cannot be identified at this time.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2017	70 000 000	The 2017 federal budget provided up to $70 million CAD over 6 years to support agricultural discoveries in science and innovation, with a focus on addressing emerging priorities, such as climate change and soil and water conservation, including establishing Canada's new Living Laboratories initiative, which focuses on the collaborative development of improved management practices and tools between producers, scientists, and other sector partners.
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2018	1 128 000 000	Under CAP, up to $690M is available through the AgriInnovate and AgriScience federal programs to enhance the competitiveness of the sector through science, research, and innovation. Both programs are focused on accelerating the pace and adoption of innovation that addresses federal priorities, including mitigating, adapting, and managing the impacts of climate change. Also under CAP, up to $438 million is available for cost-shared programs between the federal and provincial/territorial governments that are designed to raise producers' awareness of environmental risks, and accelerate the adoption of on-farm technologies and practices to help enhance sustainable agricultural production and climate resiliency, including the development and implementation of regional agricultural climate change adaptation strategies and improving soil data and increasing the adoption of cover crops. Production Insurance helps farmers deal with production losses and yield reductions caused by natural perils, such as weather, pests and disease. For the 2019 program year just over $80 million CAD in claims was paid due to drought.
Subsidies			
Total expenditures / total per year			

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
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.

In future years, Canada has notably supported developing countries in addressing land degradation through the Global Environment Facility, the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund (contribution of $53.1 million), and institutional support provided to the UNCCD to further integrate gender equality into the UNCCD's implementation ($6 million).

SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

General comments

Financial and Non-Financial Sources

Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Policy and Planning

Action Programmes:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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.

• Since 2002, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has led development of monthly assessments of drought for Canada through the Canadian Drought Monitor, using federal, provincial, and regional data sources to establish a drought rating that show the extent and intensity of drought across Canada. • In December 2016, the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change was adopted by FPT governments and Indigenous communities to fight climate change and improve resilience, while promoting innovation and clean economic growth, with a focus on implementing measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration in agricultural soils, including by promoting sustainable management practices. To support the implementation of the Framework, the Canadian Centre for Climate Services works with local partners to increase the resilience of Canadians to climate change by providing access to climate information and building capacity for climate action. Under the Framework, the federal government is also providing producers with tools to help them better adapt to climate change. • The 2017 federal budget provided up to $70 million over 6 years to support agricultural discoveries in science and innovation, with a focus on addressing emerging priorities, such as climate change and soil and water conservation, including establishing Canada's new Living Laboratories initiative, which focuses on the collaborative development of improved management practices and tools between producers, scientists, and other sector partners.

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.

Proposed input: Since rejoining the Convention in 2017, Canada has played a leadership role in the COP and its subsidiary bodies on gender equality. The UNCCD's Gender Action Plan (GAP) was released in September 2019, and includes a statement from then Minister of International Development Marie-Claude Bibeau. Canada has worked with partners to influence several key decisions since 2017 to integrate gender equality into the Convention's implementation and in the next reporting period providing financial support to the Secretariat and Global Mechanism to accelerate efforts in this space.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Are women's land rights protected in national legislation?

- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

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

Synergies:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

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

☒ Leveraging DLDD with other national plans related to the other Rio Conventions
☐ Integrating DLDD into national plans

☒ Leveraging synergies with other strategies to combat DLDD
☒ Integrating DLDD into other international commitments
☐ Other (please specify)

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Mainstreaming desertification, land degradation and drought:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Drought-related policies:

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

Under FPT agricultural policy frameworks, cost-shared programs are jointly funded by the federal and provincial and territorial governments. Provinces and territories are responsible for the design and delivery of these programs which address regional needs while advancing framework priorities, such as environmental sustainability and climate change, including: • Environmental Farm Plan programs – designed to increase producers' awareness and management of on-farm environmental risks and encourage the adoption of beneficial management practices (BMPs) and technologies to reduce risks, including climate risks. • Development and implementation of regional climate change and adaptation strategies by industry and agricultural producers in collaboration with other stakeholders. • On-farm water Management programs – these programs provide financial support to build/adopt resilient water management practices and technologies to protect the quality and quantity of agricultural water supplies. • The adoption of climate adaptation BMPs (e.g., resilient on-farm water supply and retention, improved irrigation management, conservation tillage and improved soil health, windbreaks, cover crops, retired fragile land converted into habitat, etc.) and technologies (e.g., climate-smart fertilizer/ seeding technology, precision agriculture, etc.) to enhance climate resiliency. • Provincial Soil Health programs – focused on improving the collection of soil data, monitoring, and the overall health of agricultural soils and the adoption of technologies to enhance soil resilience (e.g., cover cropping). • Extension – provincial governments provide extension and technology transfer services to the agriculture community on soil and drought management.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Restoration and Rehabilitation:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

What types of rehabilitation and restoration practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in SLM activities?

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

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Drought risk management and early warning systems:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

he Canadian Drought Monitor (CDM) uses a variety of federal, provincial, and regional data sources to establish a single drought rating based on a five category system. These ratings are shared through monthly maps that show the extent and intensity of drought across Canada. Tracking drought across the country is challenging, as there are varying definitions and indicators used to measure and define its extent and severity. The CDM overcomes these challenges by combining multiple indicators and impacts, and through consultations with federal, provincial, regional, and academic scientists. Since 2002 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has been the lead agency responsible for providing monthly assessments of drought for Canada that feed directly into the North American Drought Monitor, a cooperative effort between drought experts in Canada, Mexico and the United States. The North American Drought Monitor (NADM) is based on the methodology of the highly successful United States Drought Monitor, and as such, has been developed to provide an ongoing comprehensive and integrated assessment of drought throughout all three countries in North America. A number of provincial and federal organizations are consulted to produce the CDM, in addition to ongoing communication with international partners. In the United States, partners include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and the National Drought Mitigation Centre. In Mexico, partners include the National Meteorological Service of Mexico (in Spanish only) (Servicio Meteorológico Nacional – SMN) which operates the Mexico Drought Monitor (in Spanish only).

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 Canadian Drought Monitor (CDM) uses a variety of federal, provincial, and regional data sources to establish a single drought rating based on a five category system. These ratings are shared through monthly maps that show the extent and intensity of drought across Canada. Tracking drought across the country is challenging, as there are varying definitions and indicators used to measure and define its extent and severity. The CDM overcomes these challenges by combining multiple indicators and impacts, and through consultations with federal, provincial, regional, and academic scientists. Since 2002 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has been the lead agency responsible for providing monthly assessments of drought for Canada that feed directly into the North American Drought Monitor, a cooperative effort between drought experts in Canada, Mexico and the United States. The North American Drought Monitor (NADM) is based on the methodology of the highly successful United States Drought Monitor, and as such, has been developed to provide an ongoing comprehensive and integrated assessment of drought throughout all three countries in North America. A number of provincial and federal organizations are consulted to produce the CDM, in addition to ongoing communication with international partners. In the United States, partners include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) and the National Drought Mitigation Centre. In Mexico, partners include the National Meteorological Service of Mexico (in Spanish only) (Servicio Meteorológico Nacional – SMN) which operates the Mexico Drought Monitor (in Spanish only).

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

Cooperation and collaboration between drought experts in Canada, Mexico and the United States.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Drought is a "creeping phenomenon" — difficult to define and measure, slow to develop, continuous, cumulative, and long lasting. There is no universally applicable tool for measuring drought; as impacts are non-structural, spread over large areas, and best described by multiple indices.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

To address the challenges of monitoring drought in a comprehensive way, the CDM is developed from an assortment of sources, such as: various precipitation and temperature indicators, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index satellite imagery, streamflow values, Palmer Drought Index, Standardized Precipitation Index; as well as drought indicators used by the agriculture, forestry, and water management

sectors. Drought-prone regions are analyzed based on precipitation, temperature, drought model index maps, and climate data; and are interpreted by federal, provincial, and academic scientists. Once a consensus is reached, a monthly map showing drought designations for Canada is produced and used by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) to assess the current drought risk to agriculture.

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

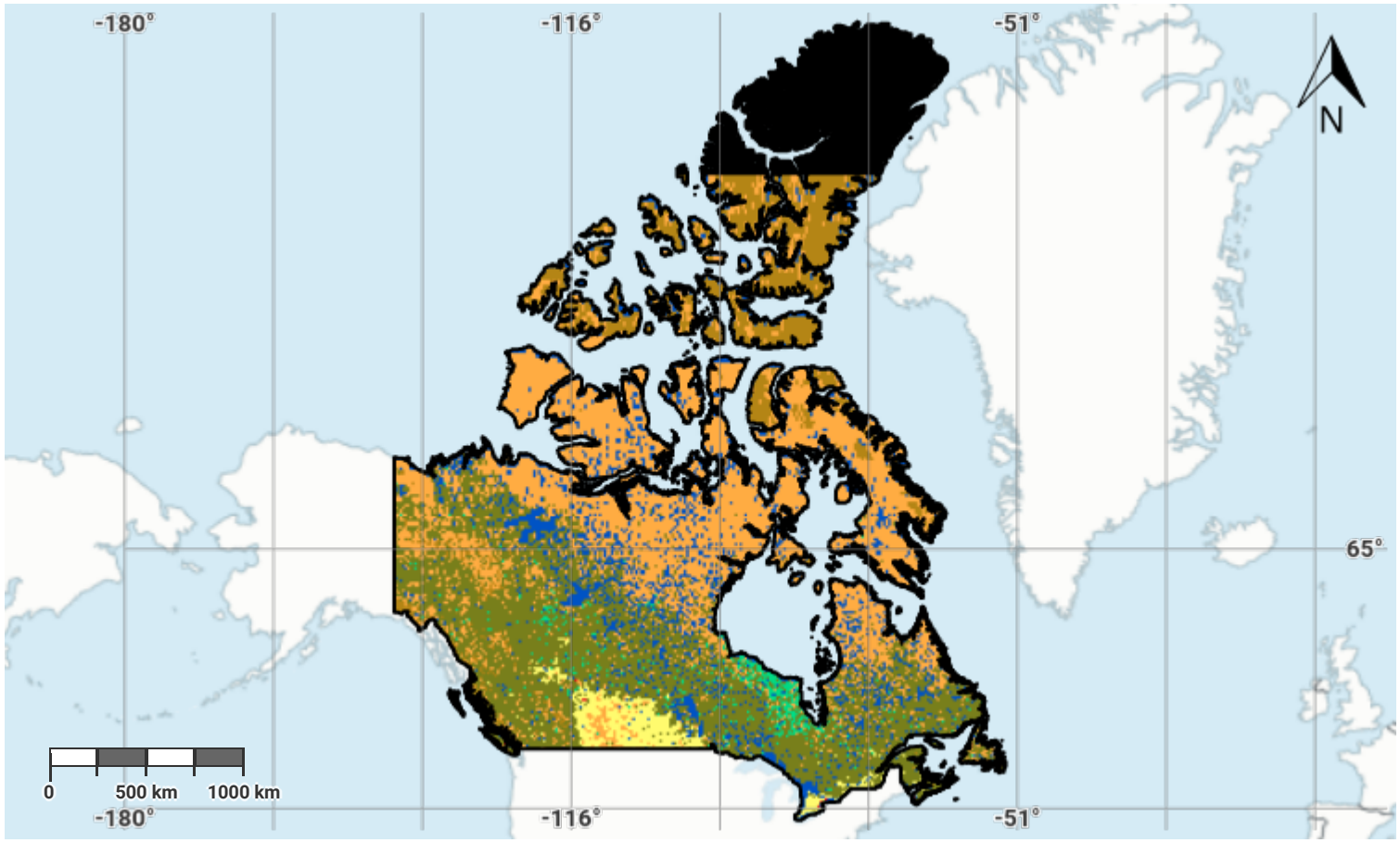
- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Other files for Reporting

Canada - SO5-1 provider	Download	113.3 KB

Canada – SO1-1.M1

Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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Source Data Credits

- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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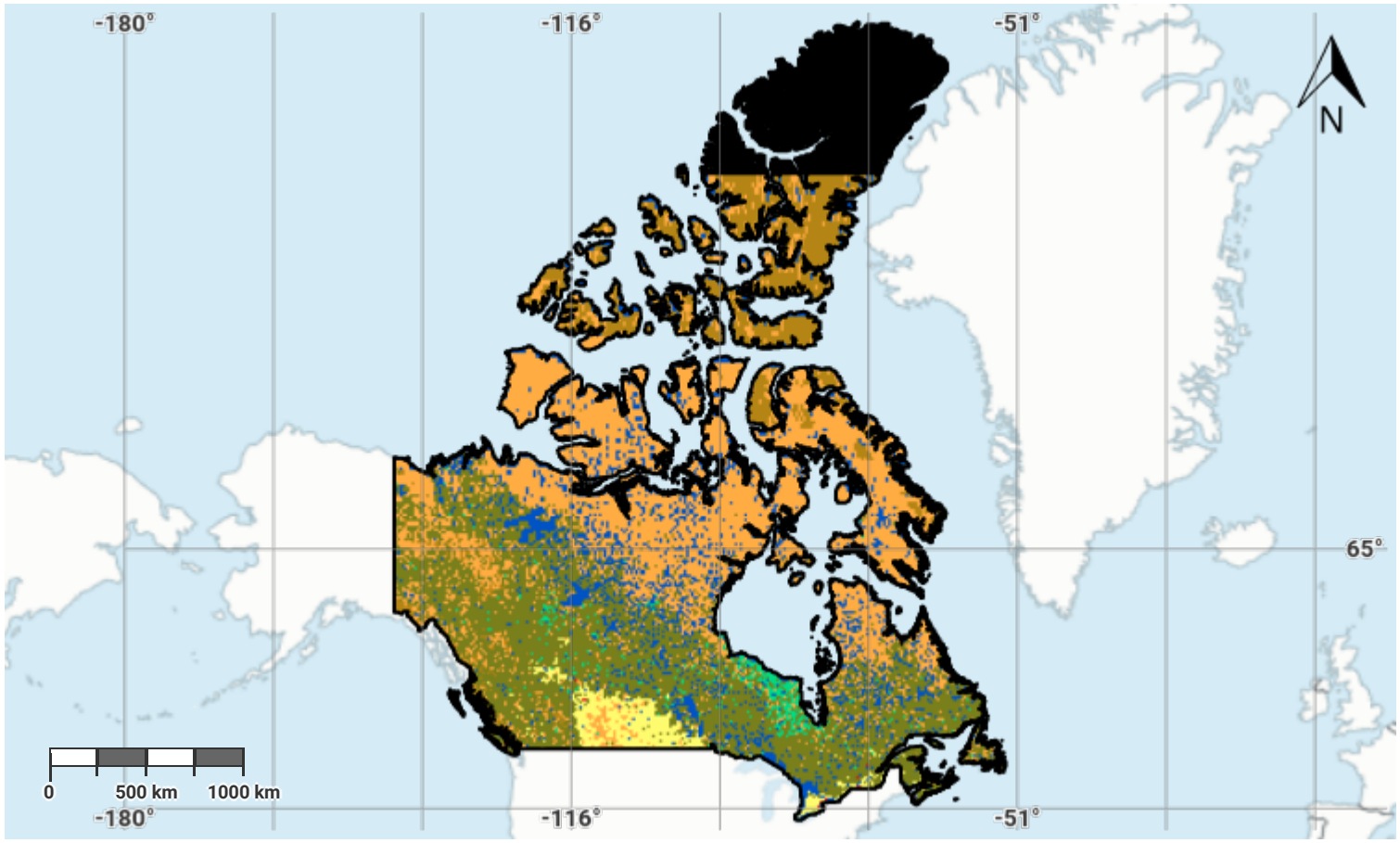
Canada – SO1-1.M2

Land cover in the baseline year



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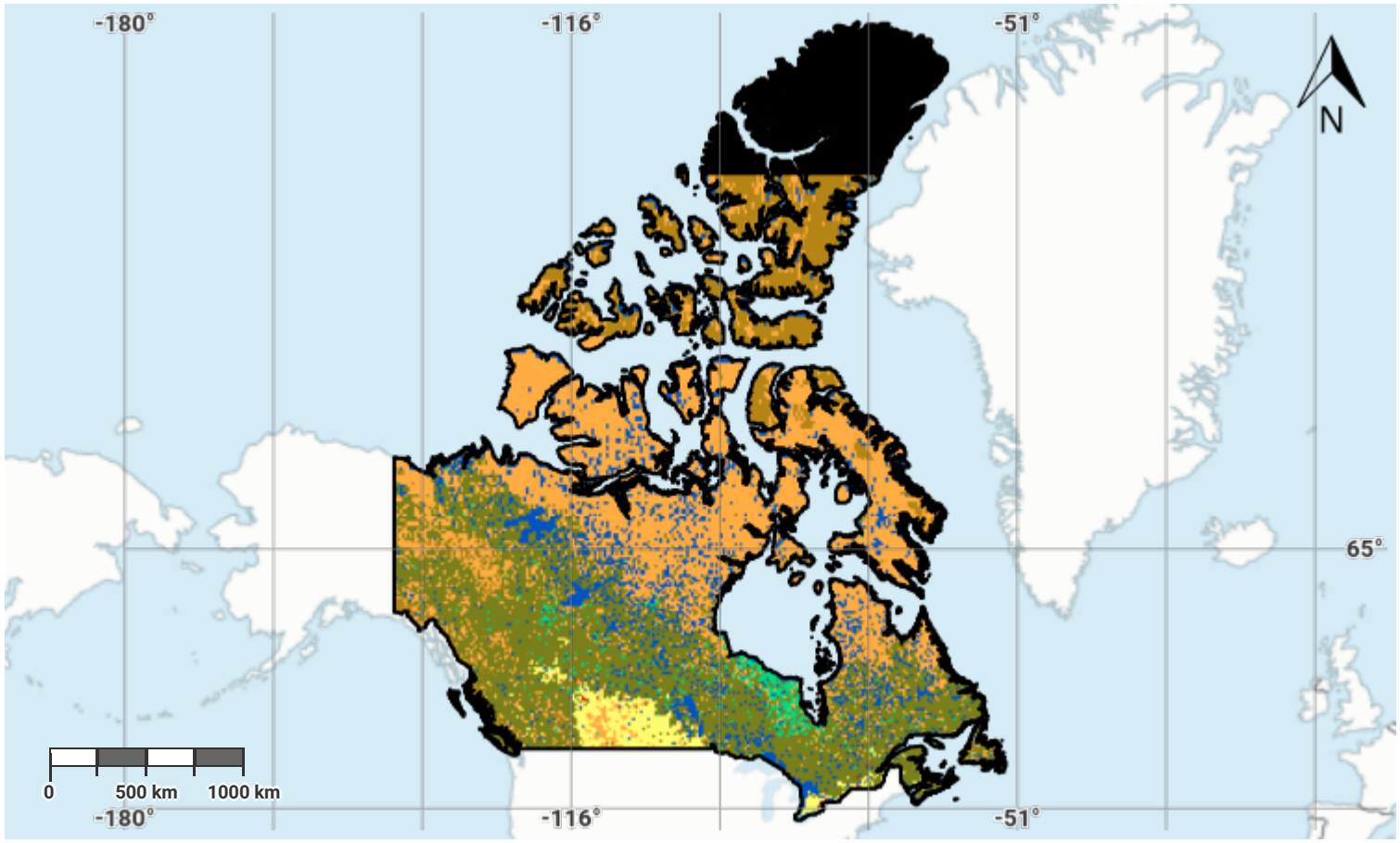
Canada – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



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Canada – SO1-1.M4

Land cover change in the baseline period

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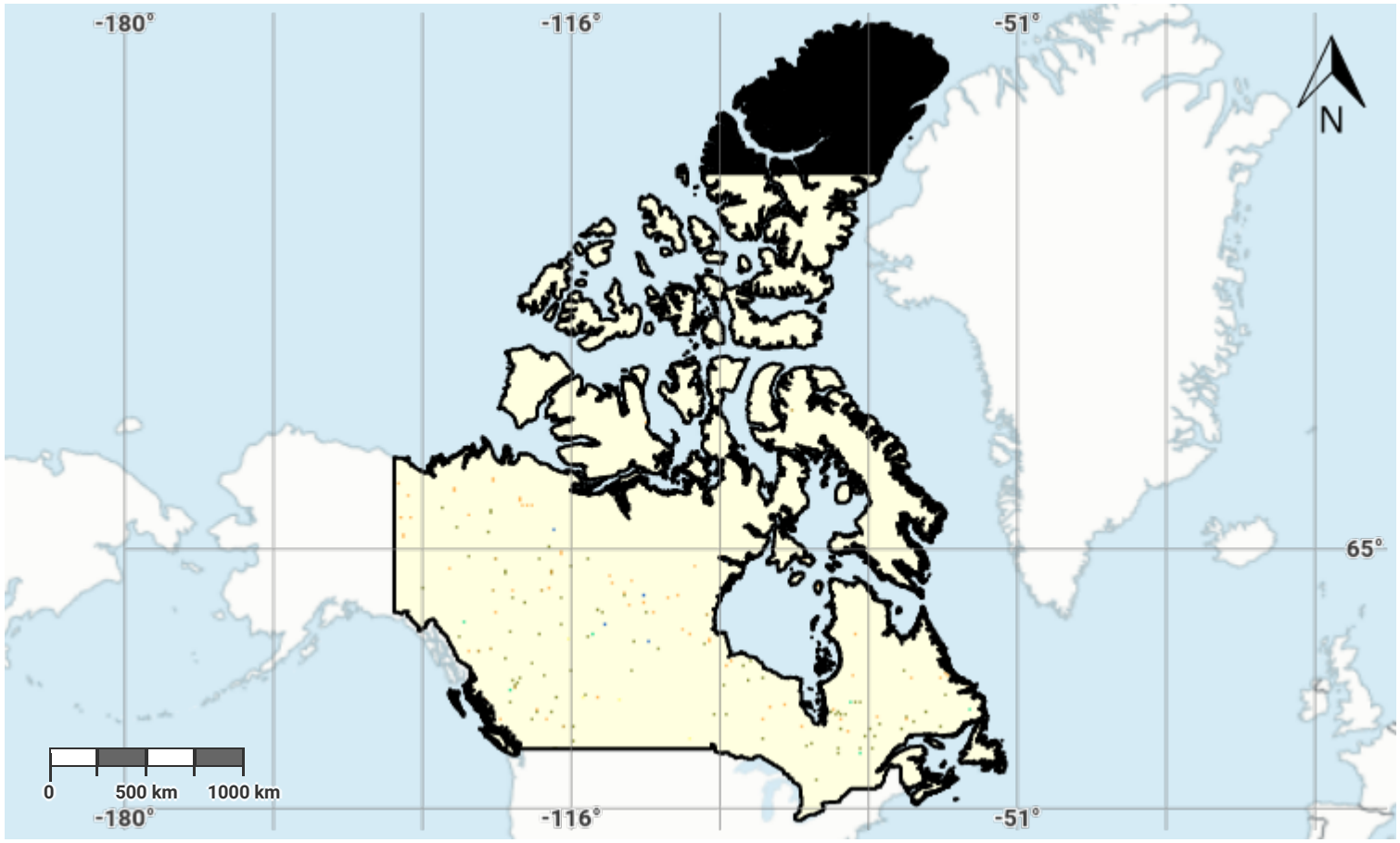
Canada – SO1-1.M5

Land cover change in the reporting period



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Canada – SO1-1.M6

Land cover degradation in the baseline period

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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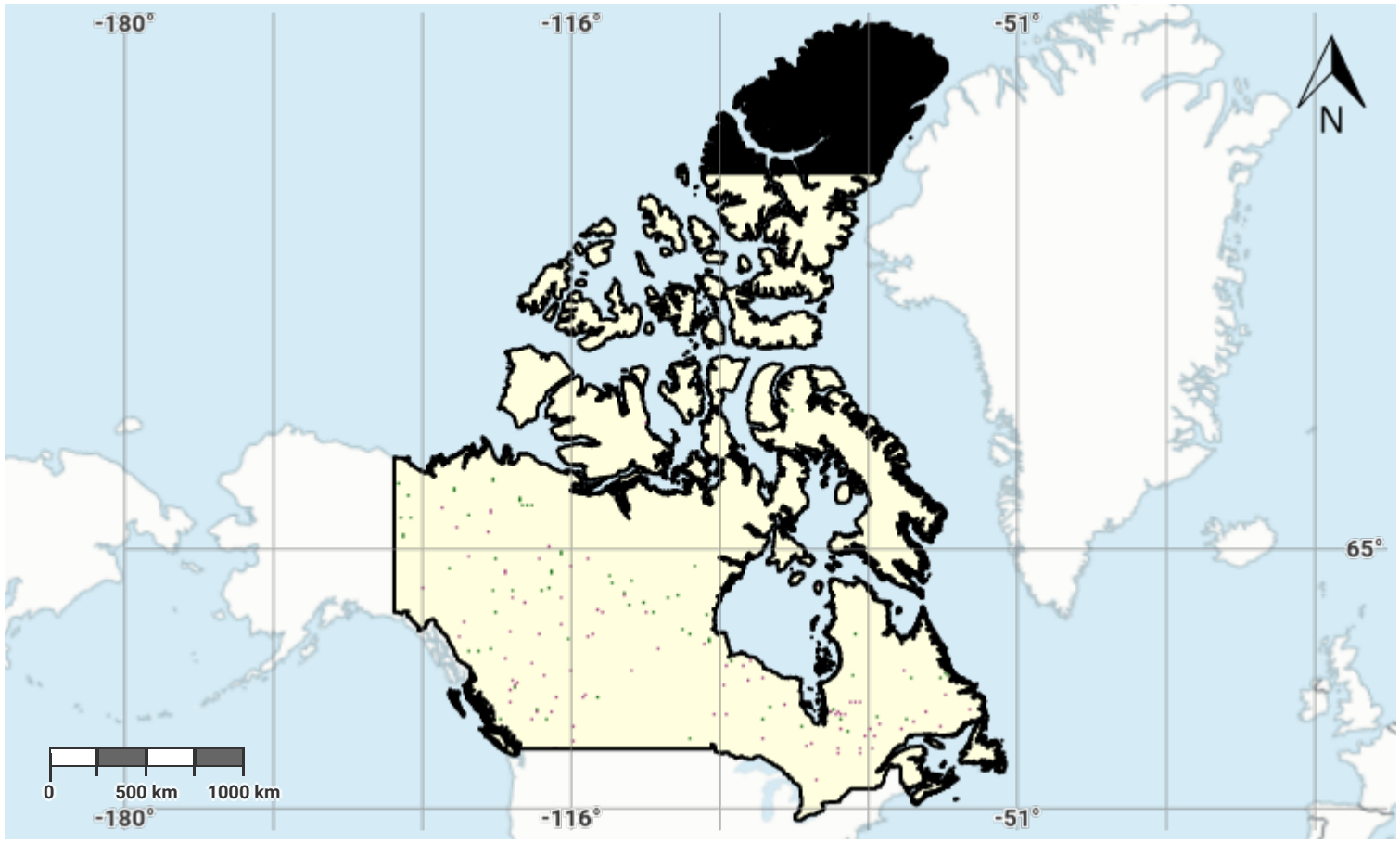
Canada – SO1-1.M7

Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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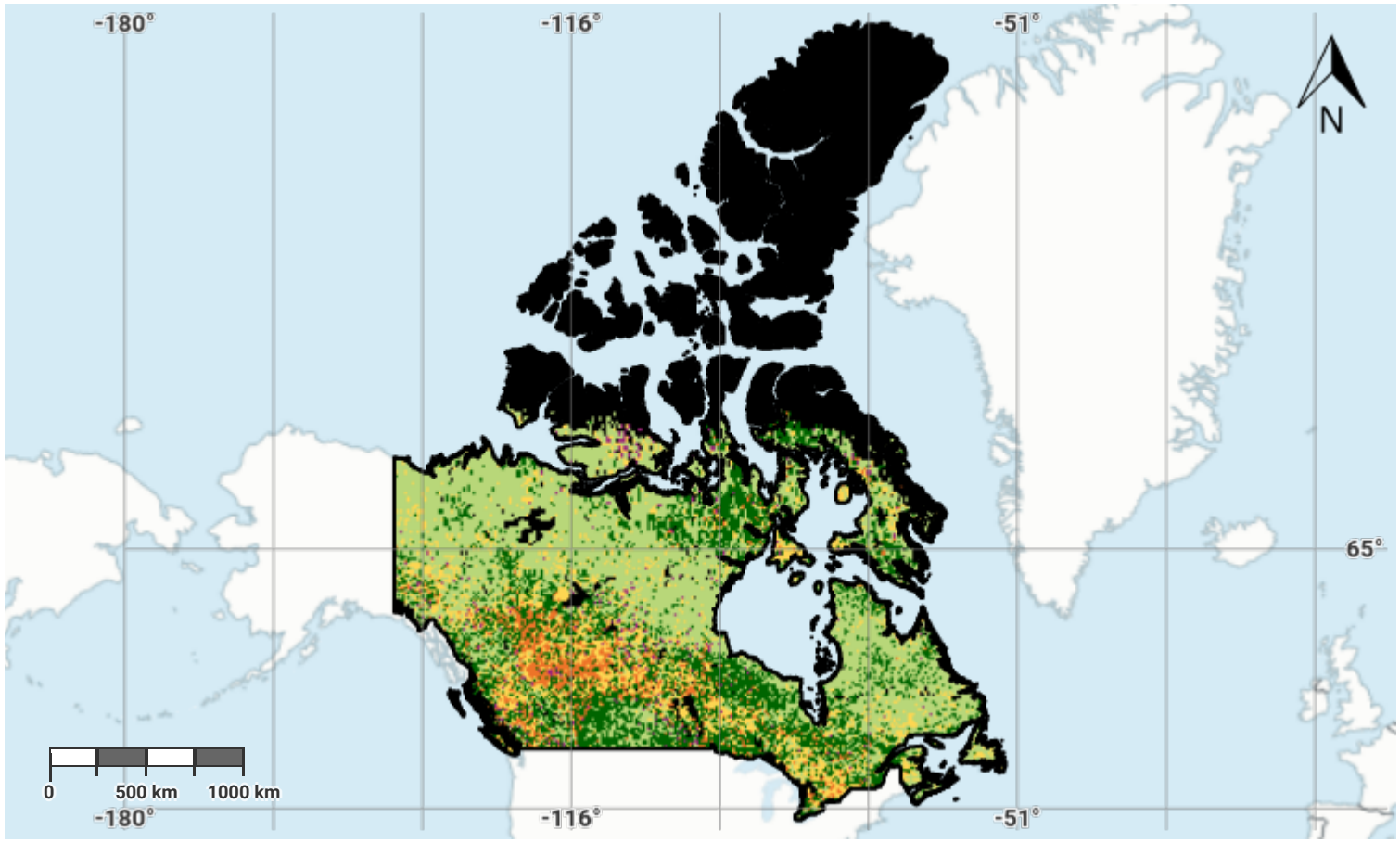
Canada – SO1-2.M1

Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



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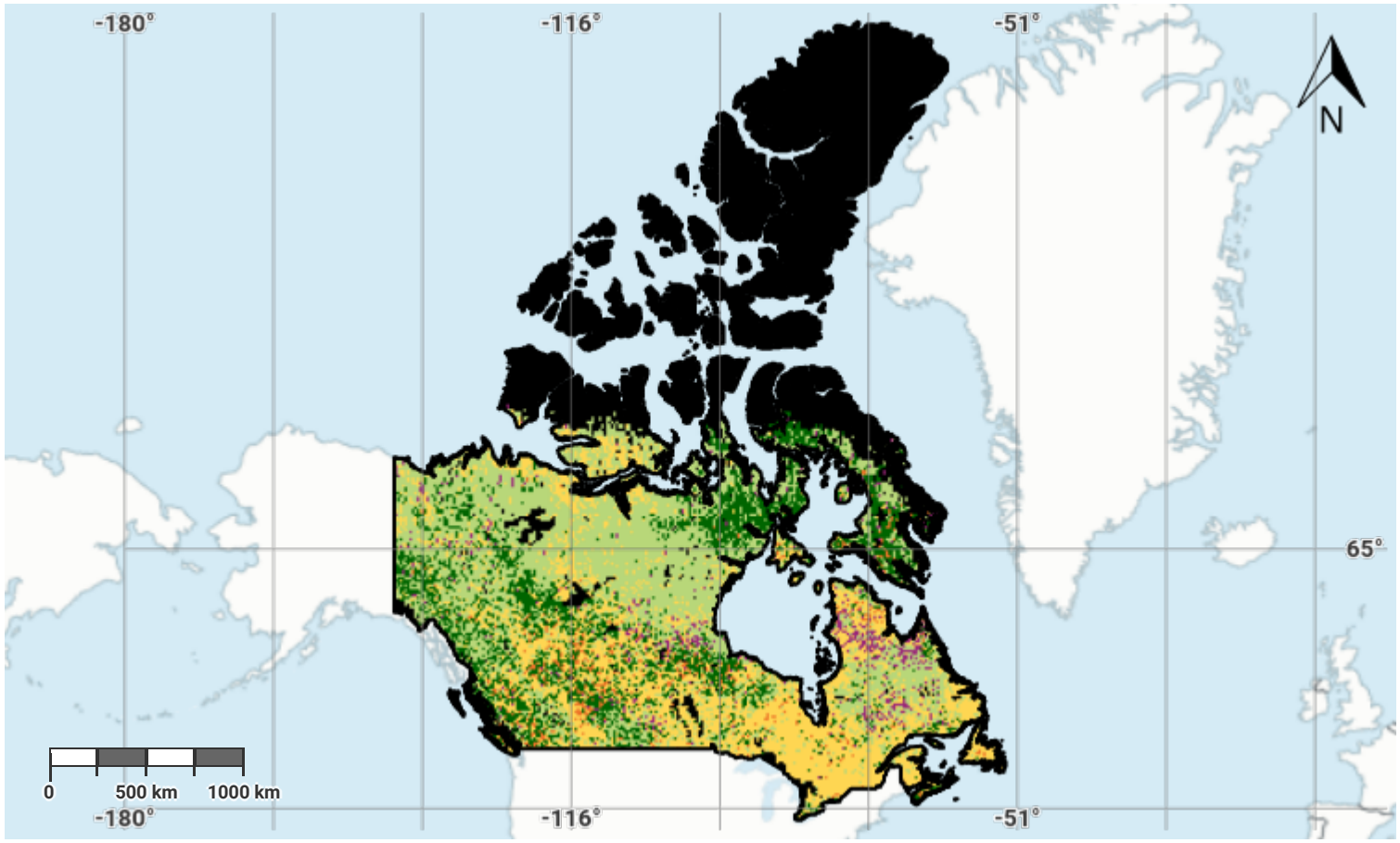
Canada – SO1-2.M2

Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



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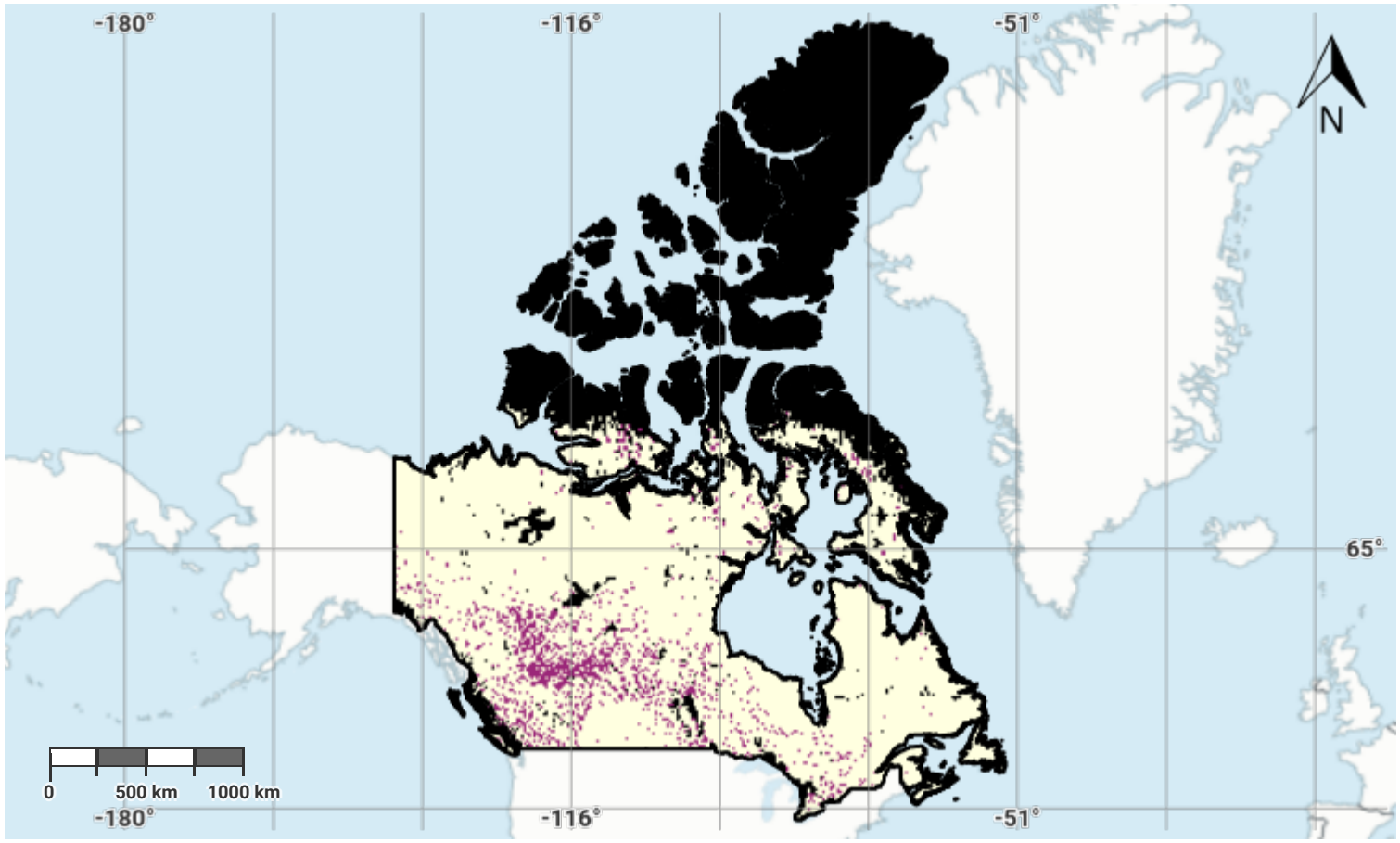
Canada – SO1-2.M3

Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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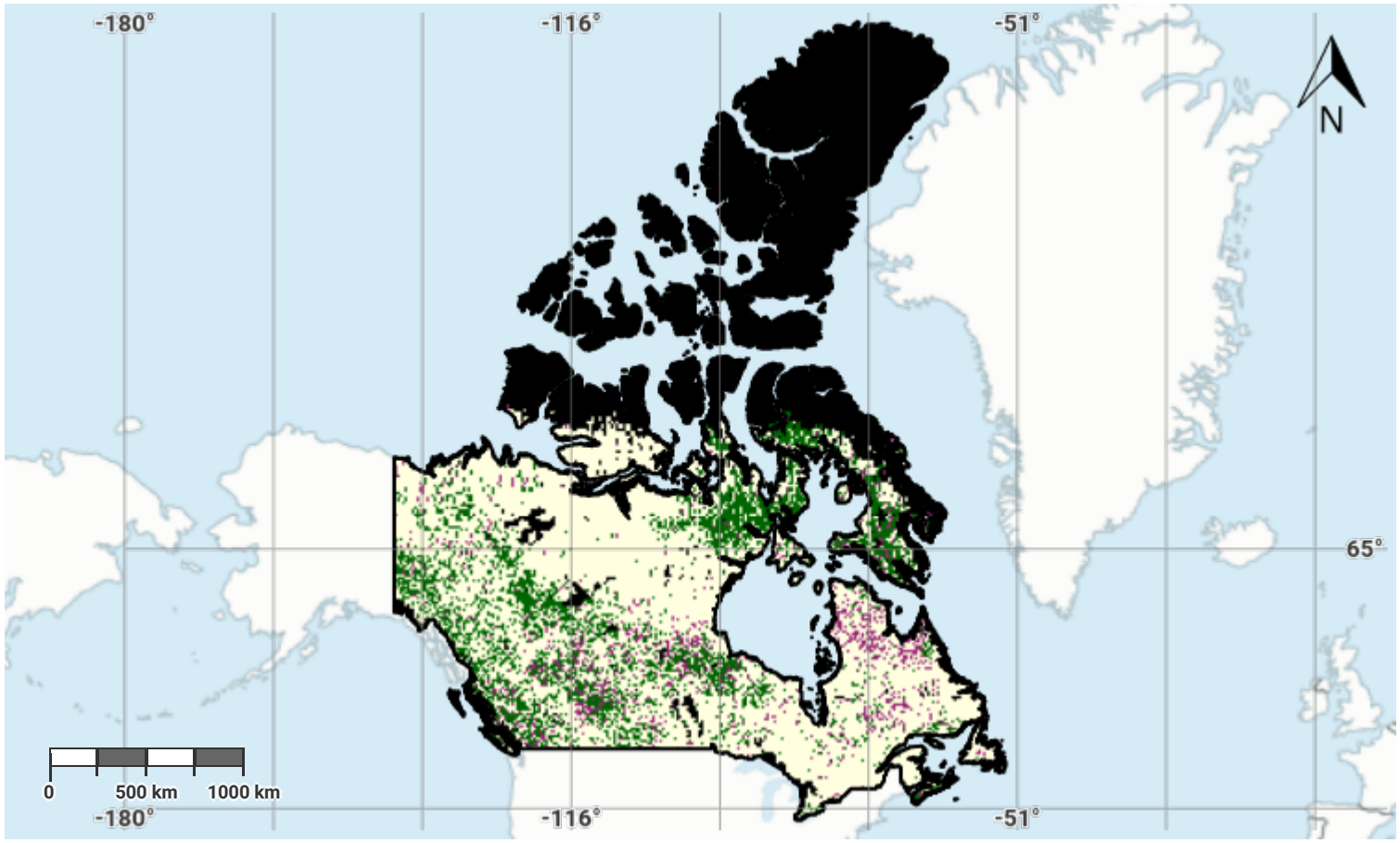
Canada – SO1-2.M4

Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



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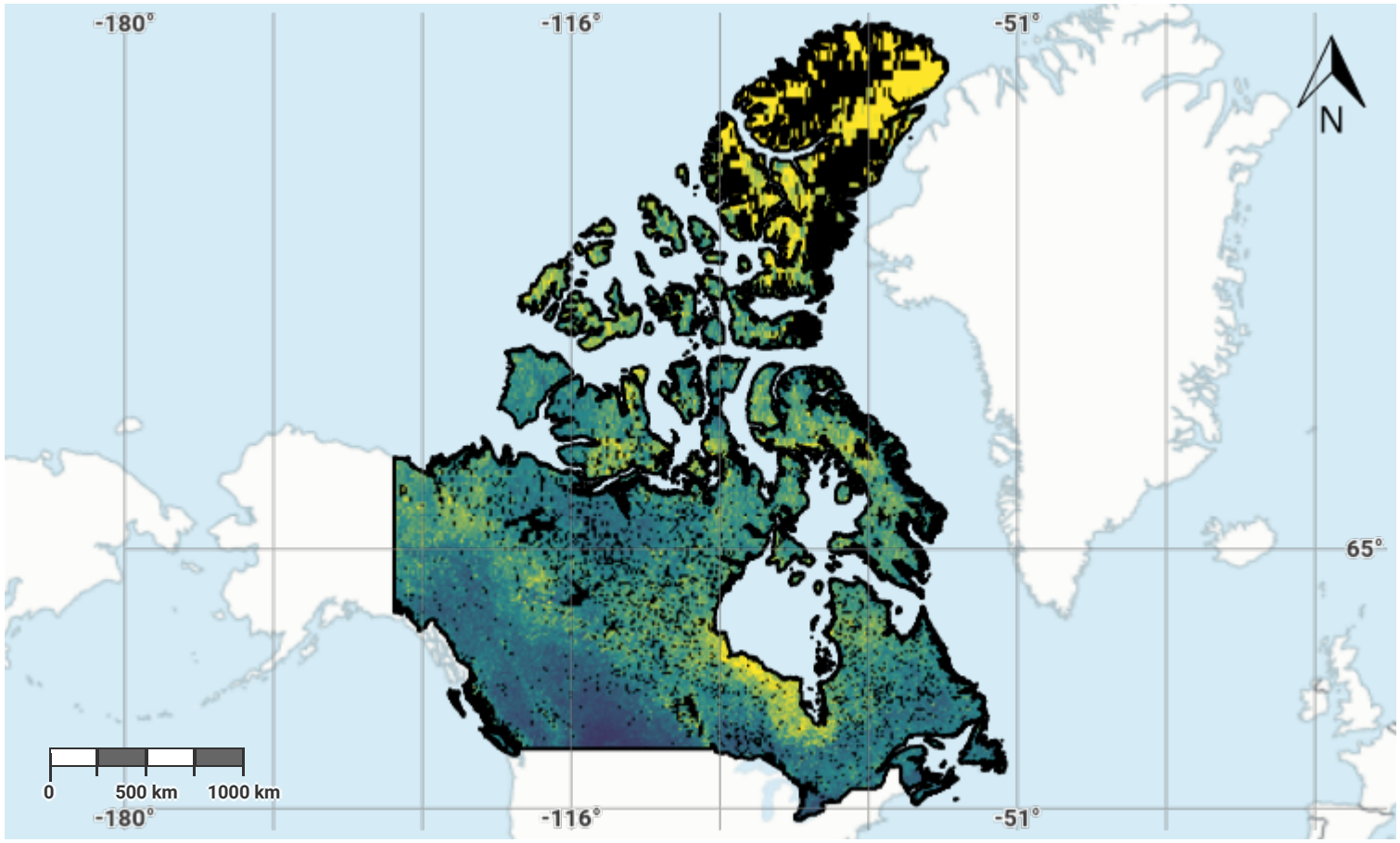
Canada – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 203.5 t/ha
- 203.5 - 407.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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- United Nations Clear Map, United Nations Geospatial.
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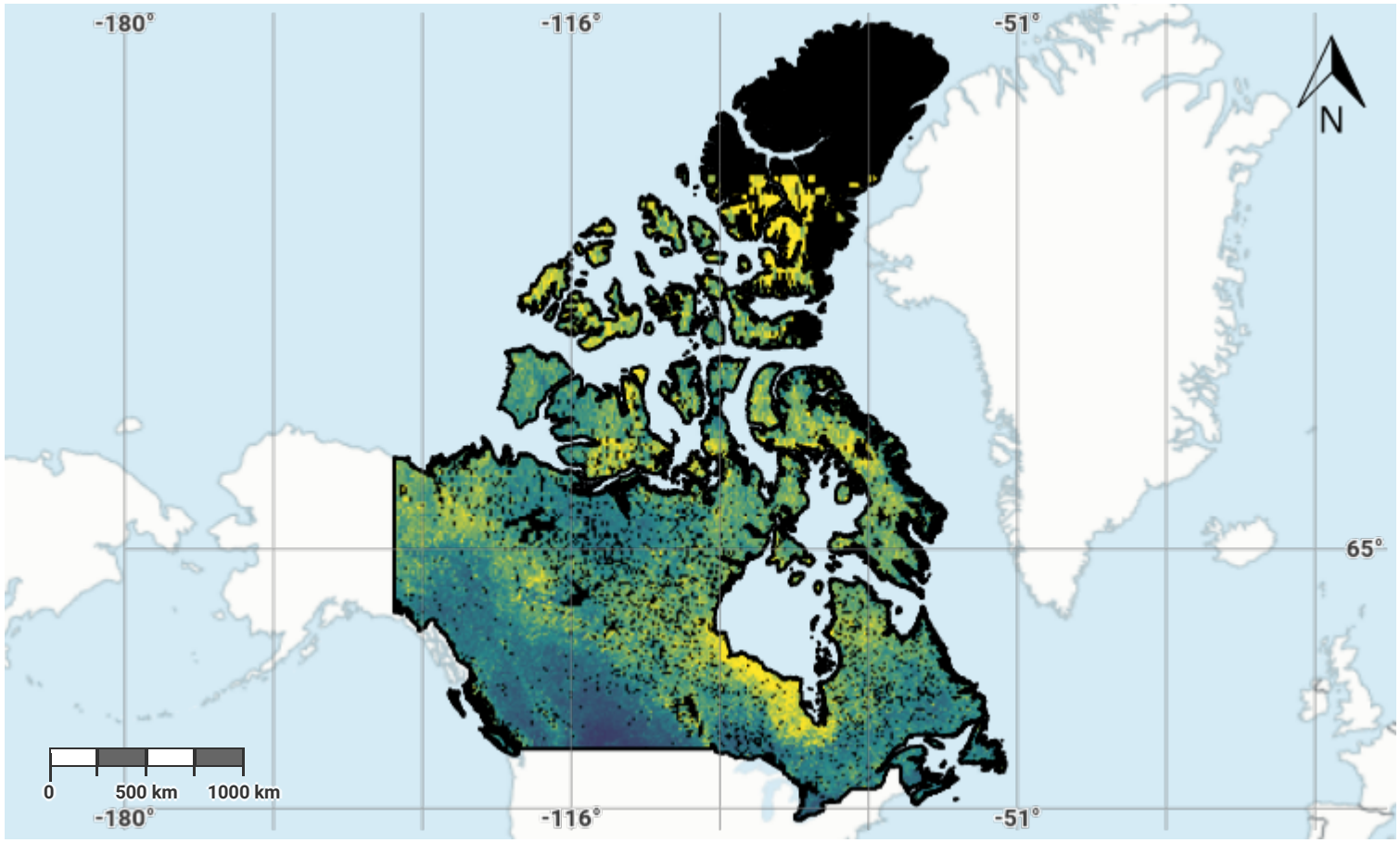
Canada – SO1-3.M2

Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



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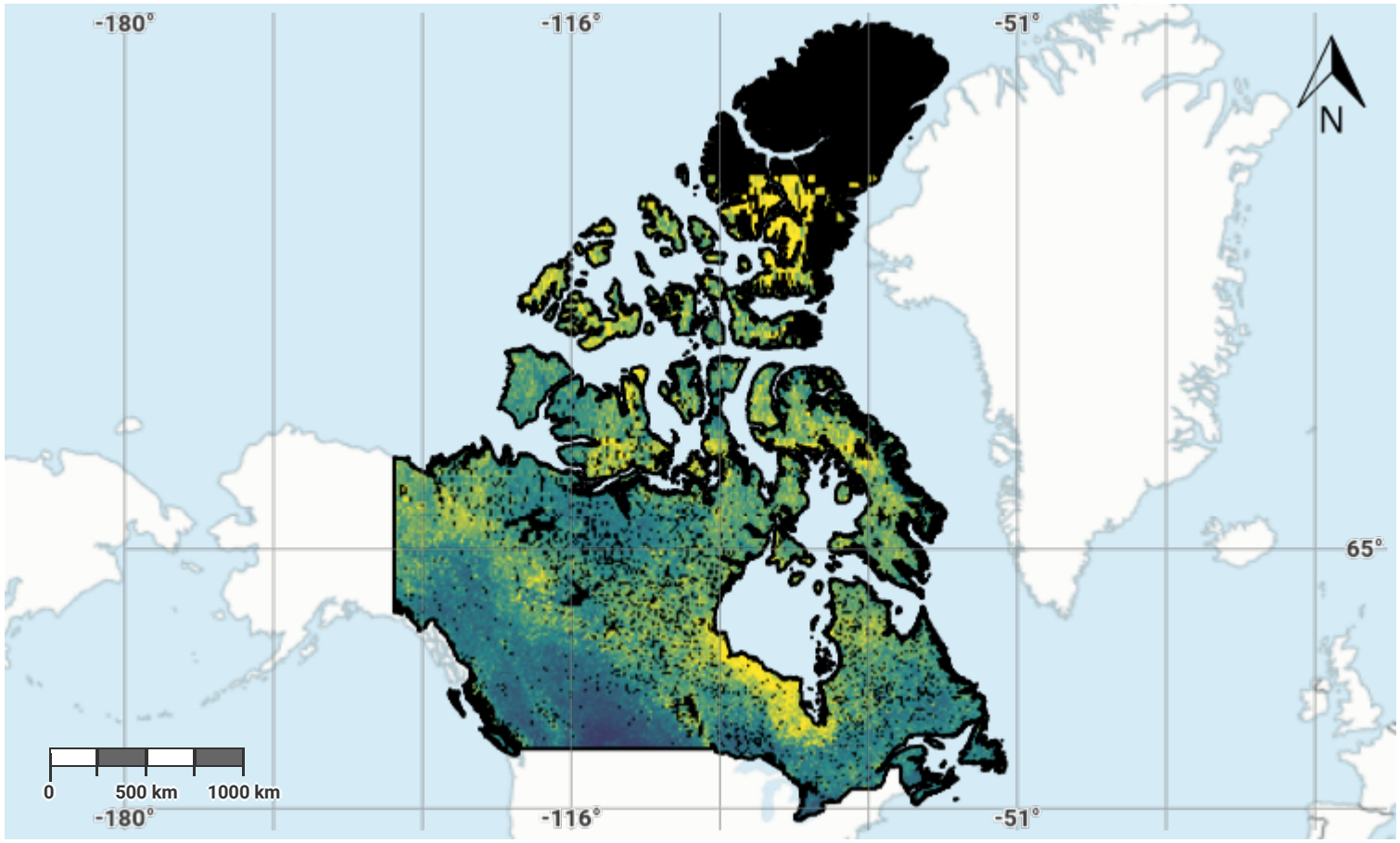
Canada – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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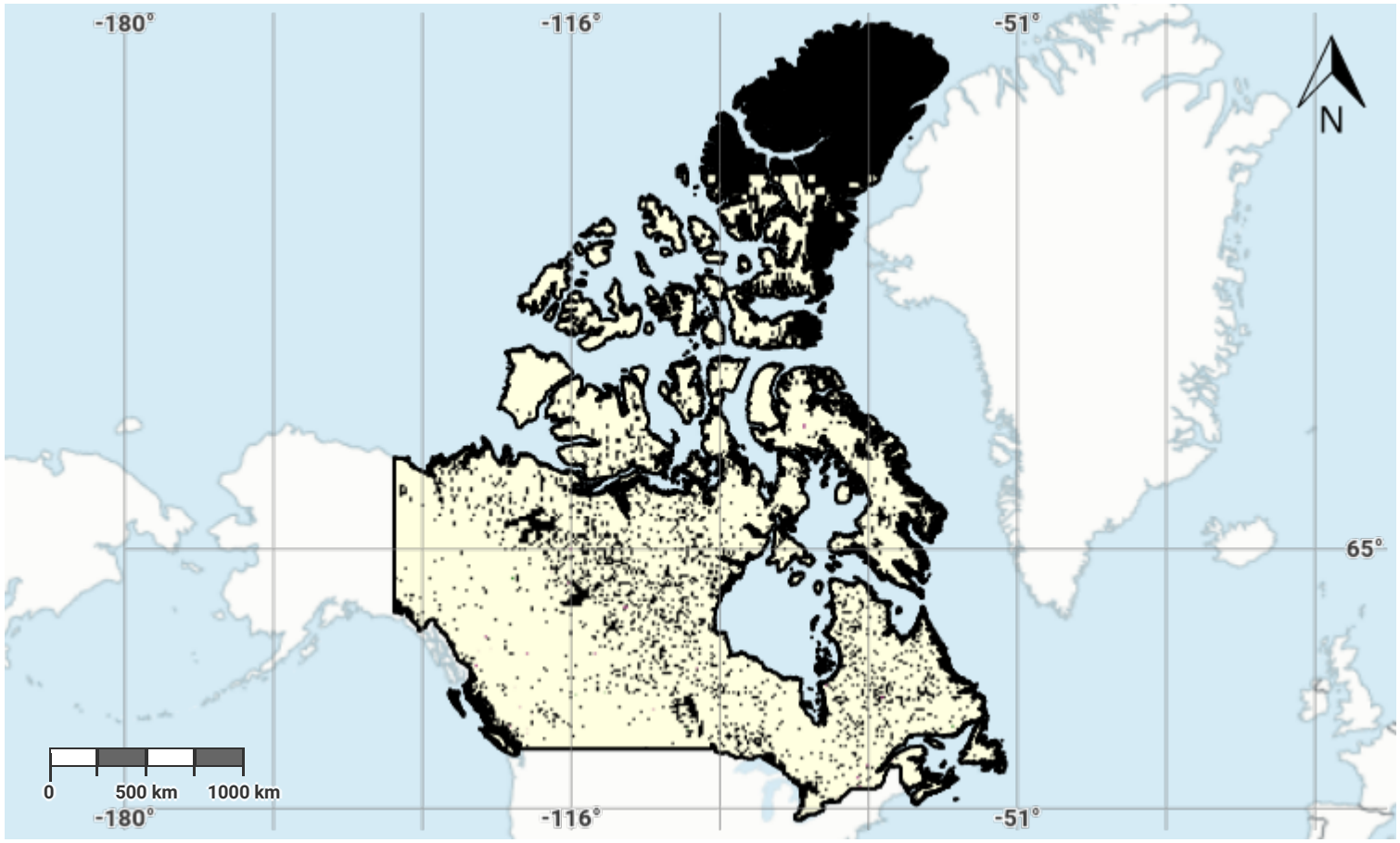
Canada – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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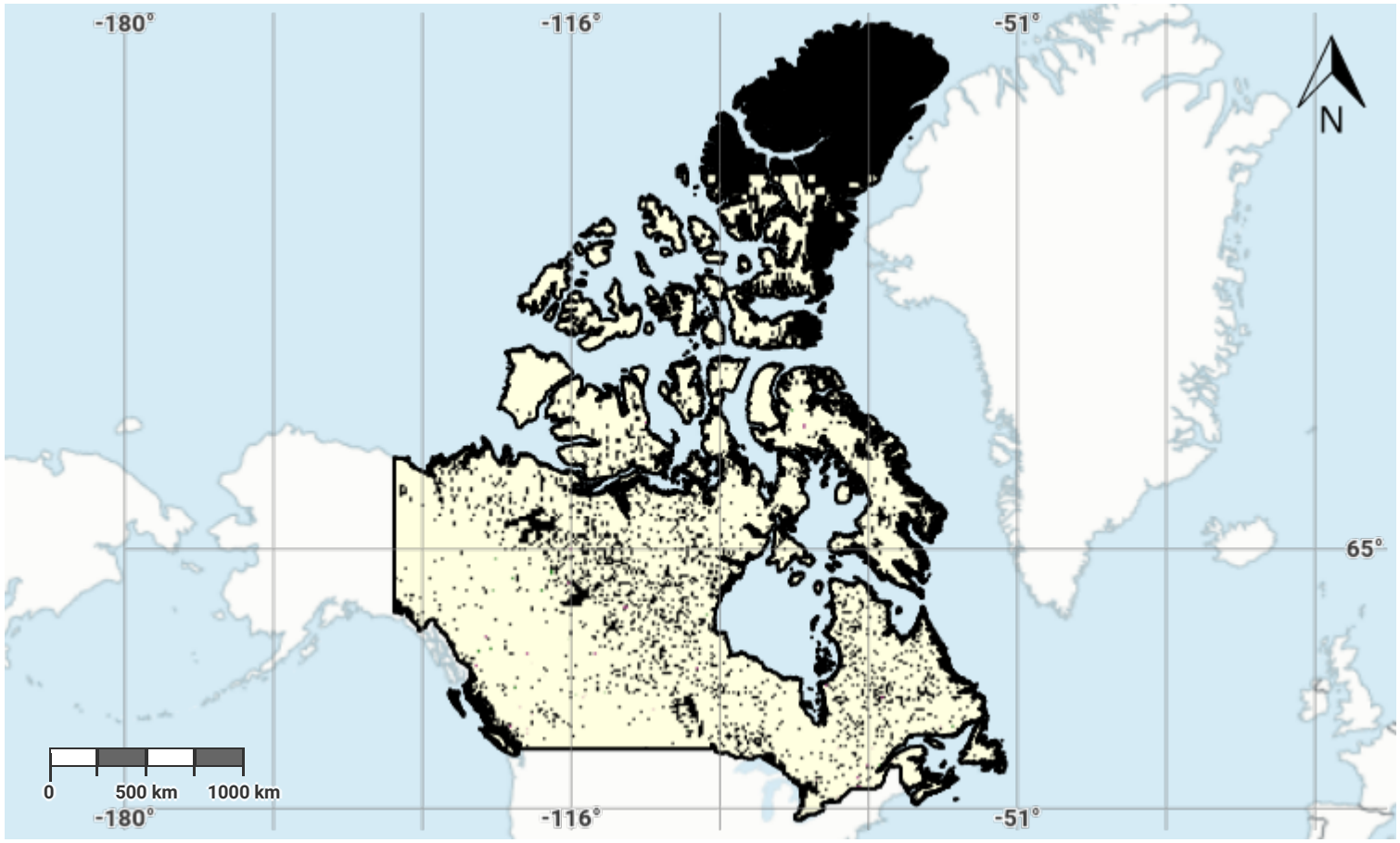
Canada – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Disclaimer

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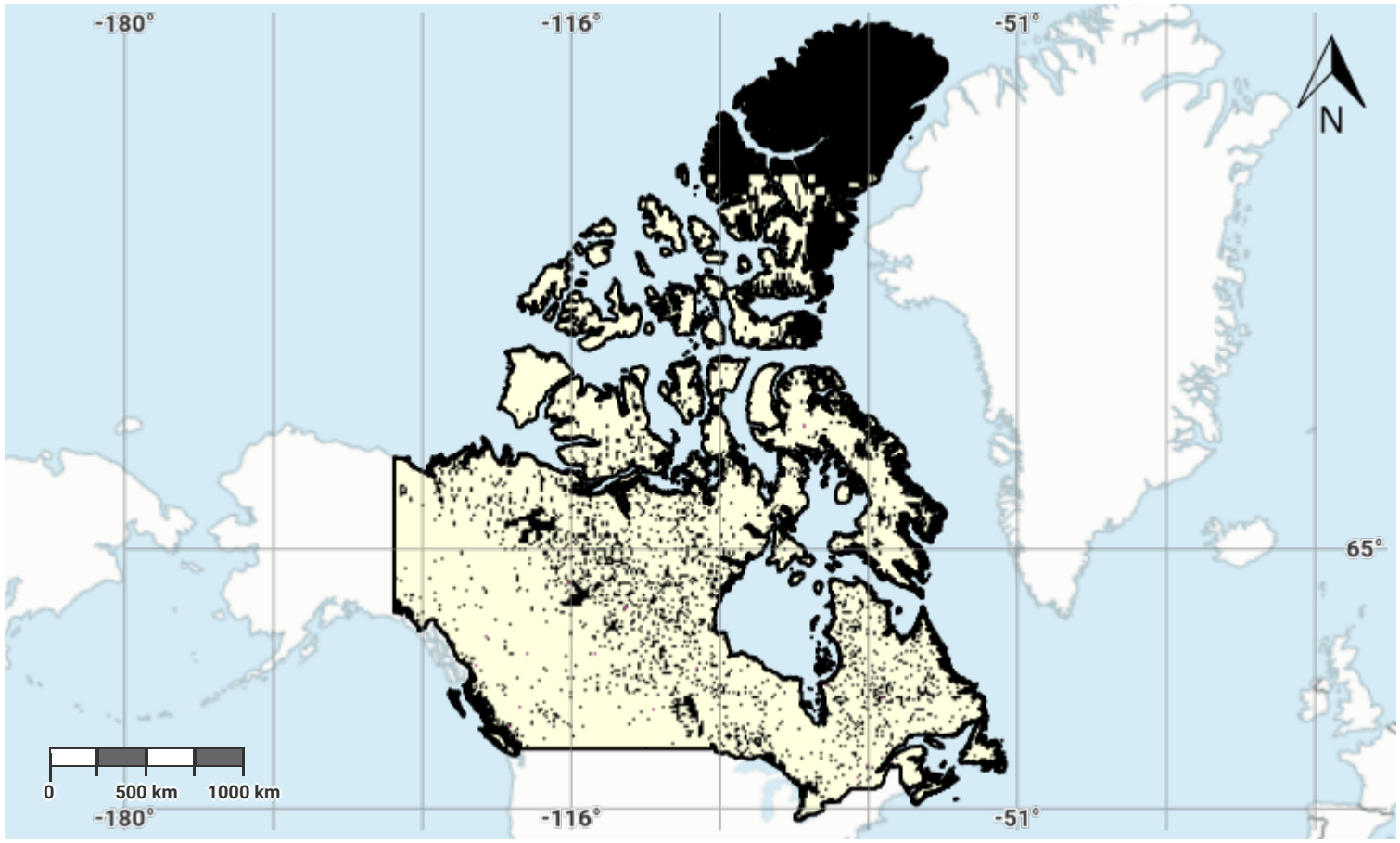
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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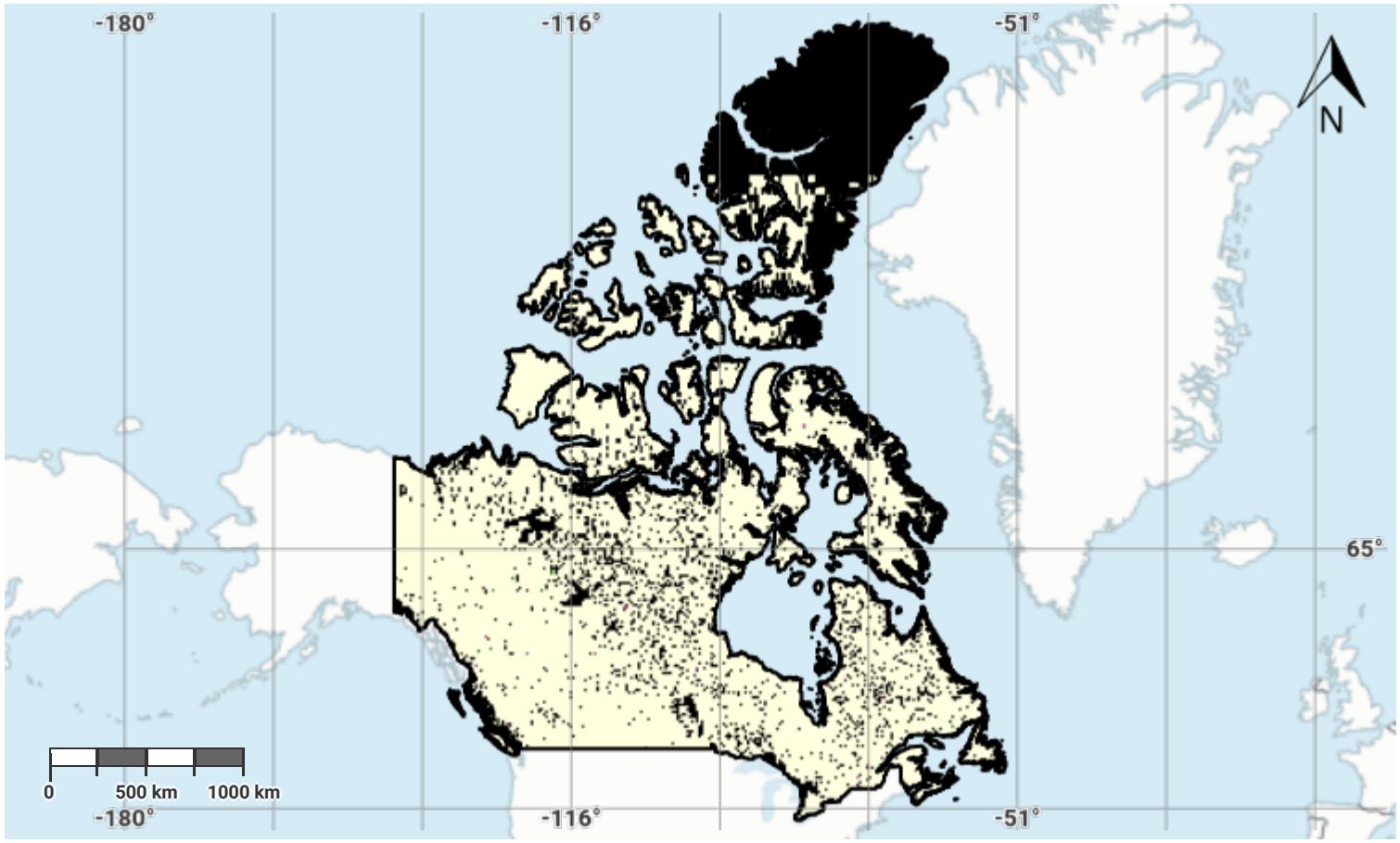
- International Soil Reference and Information Centre (ISRIC) SoilGrids250m dataset. URL: https://www.isric.org/explore/soilgrids

Canada – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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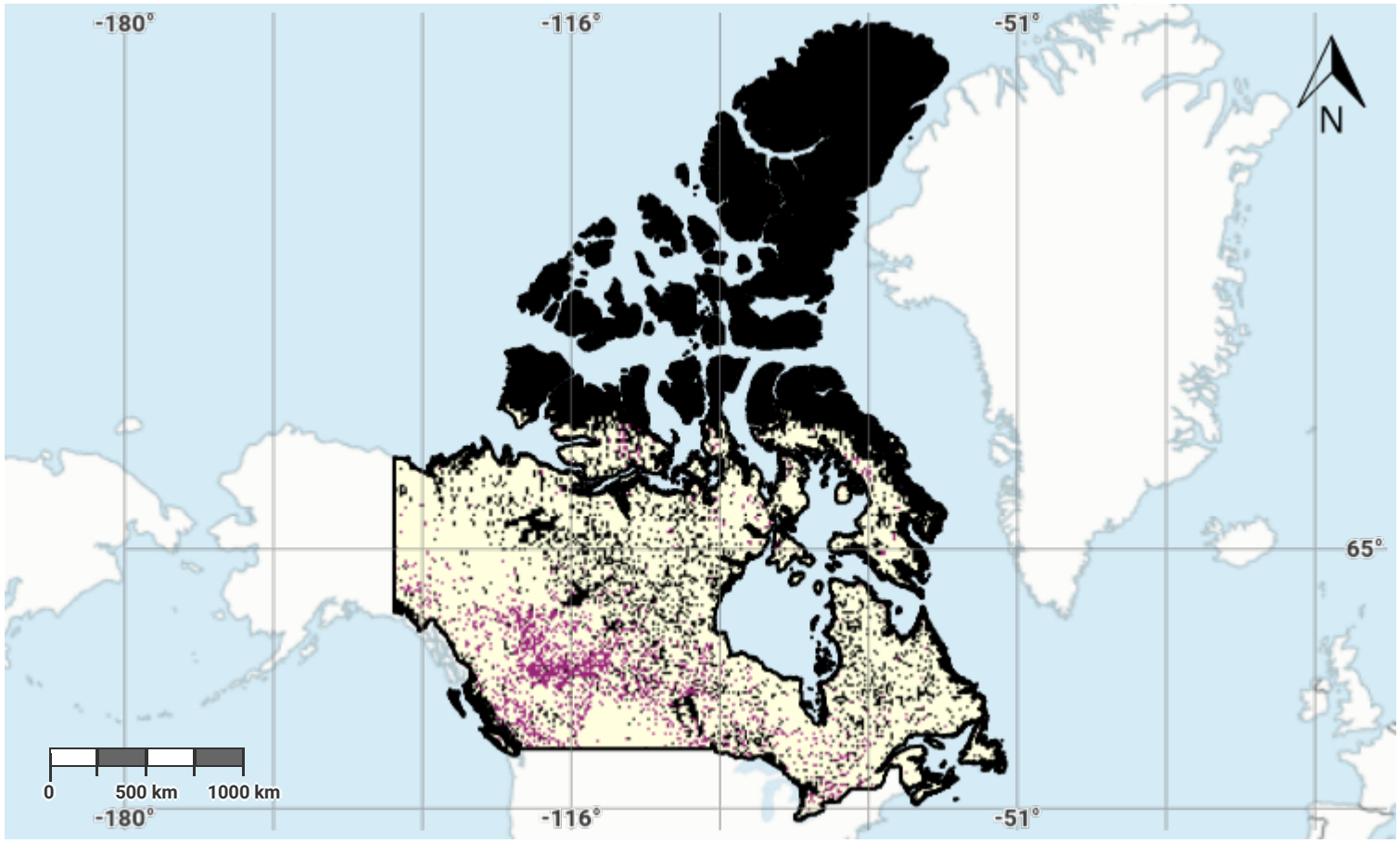
Canada – SO1-4.M1

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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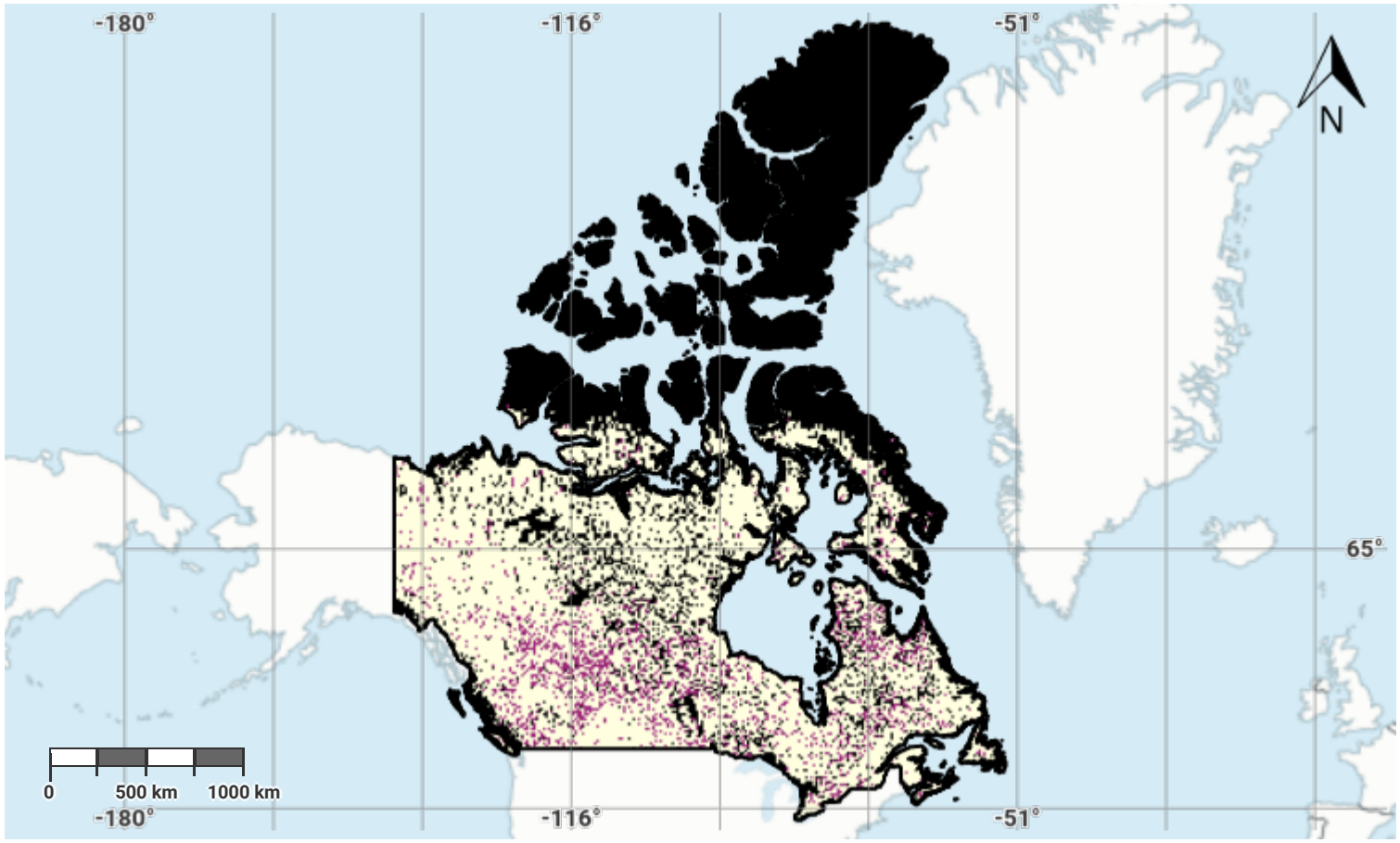
Source Data Credits

- 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

Canada – SO1-4.M2

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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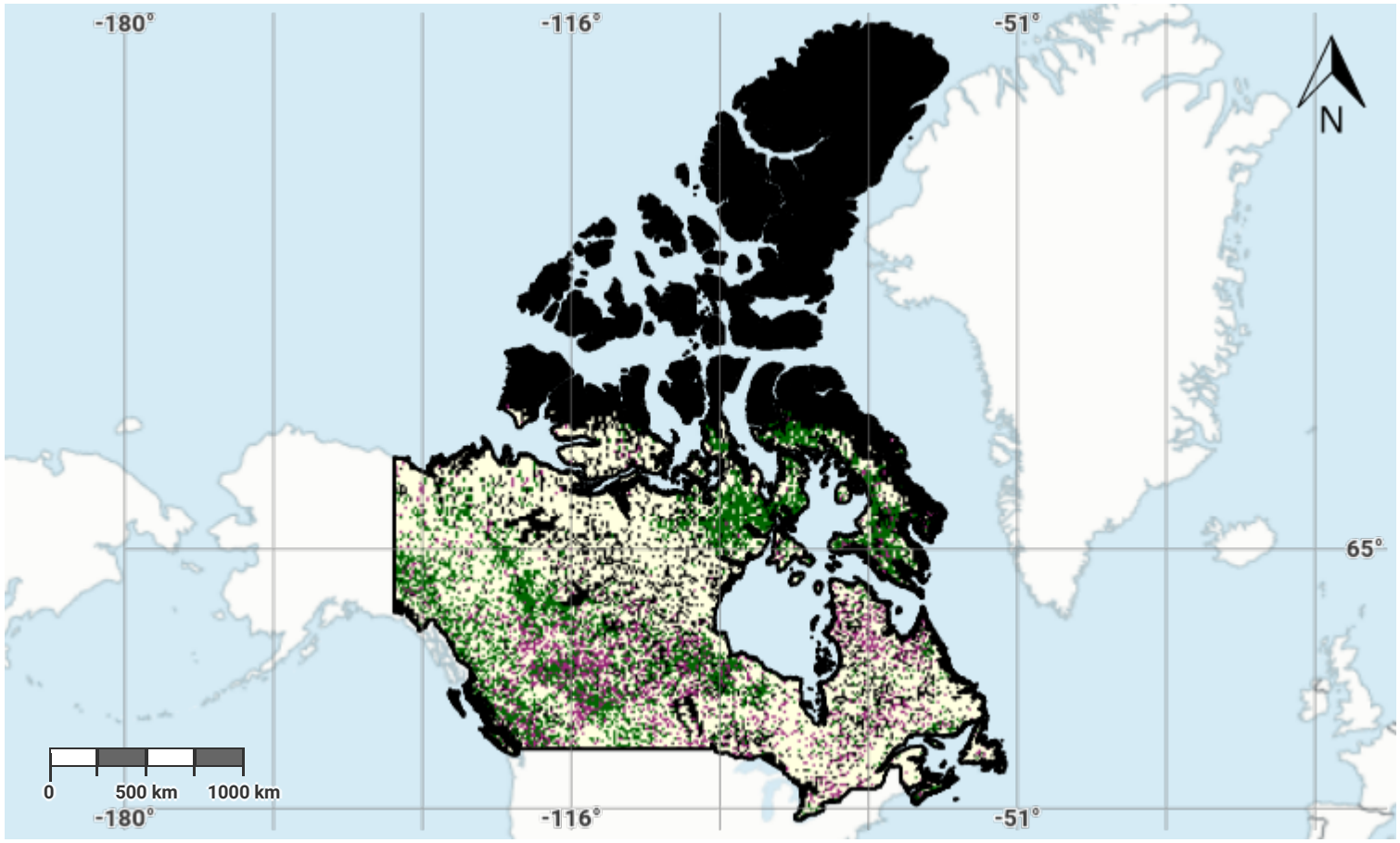
Canada – SO1-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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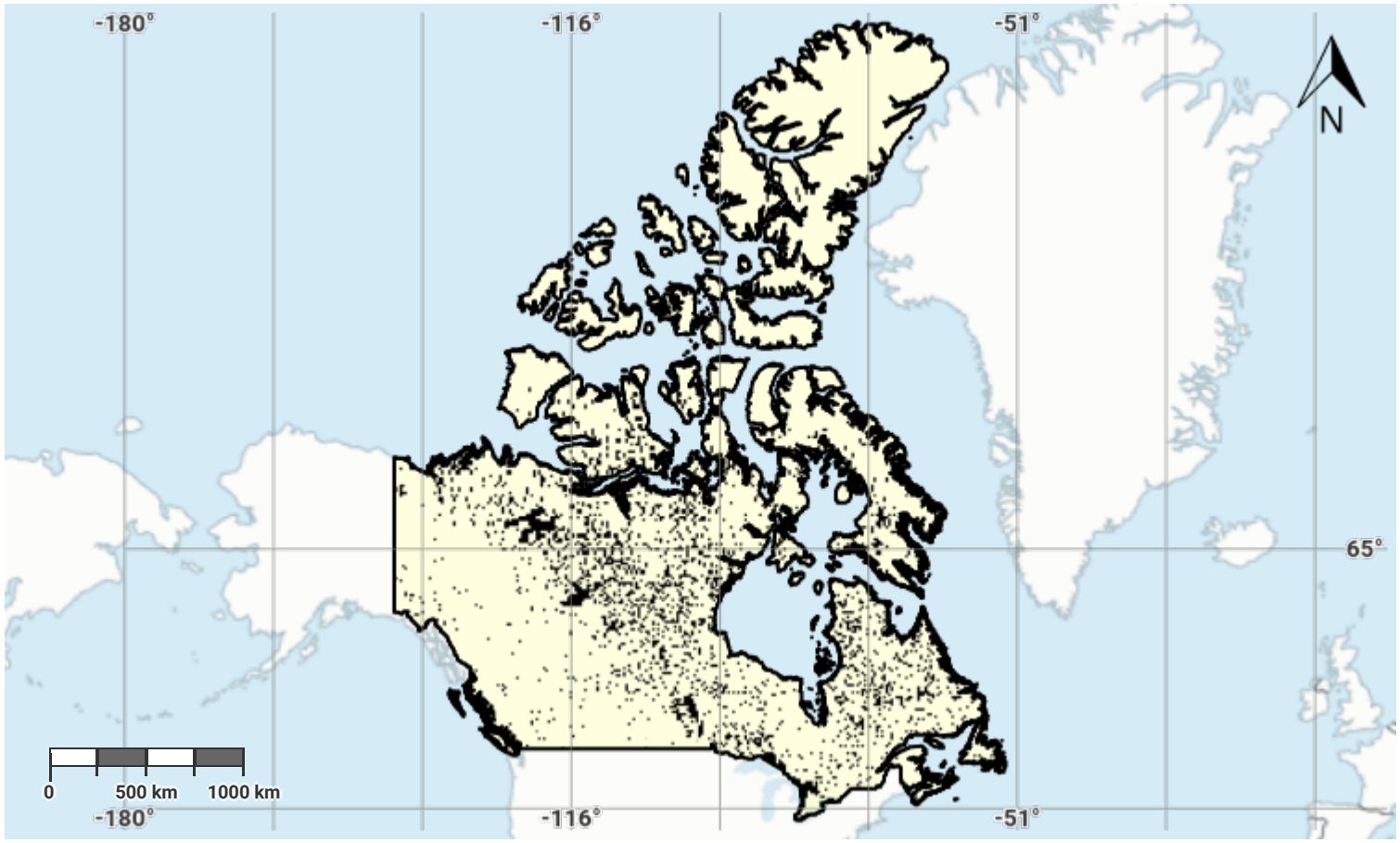
- Derived based on the methodology in the Good Practice Guidance Version 2 for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 - Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area. URL: https://www.unccd.int/publications/good-practice-guidance-sdg-indicator-1531-proportion-land-degraded-over-total-land

Canada – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1470
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 1470
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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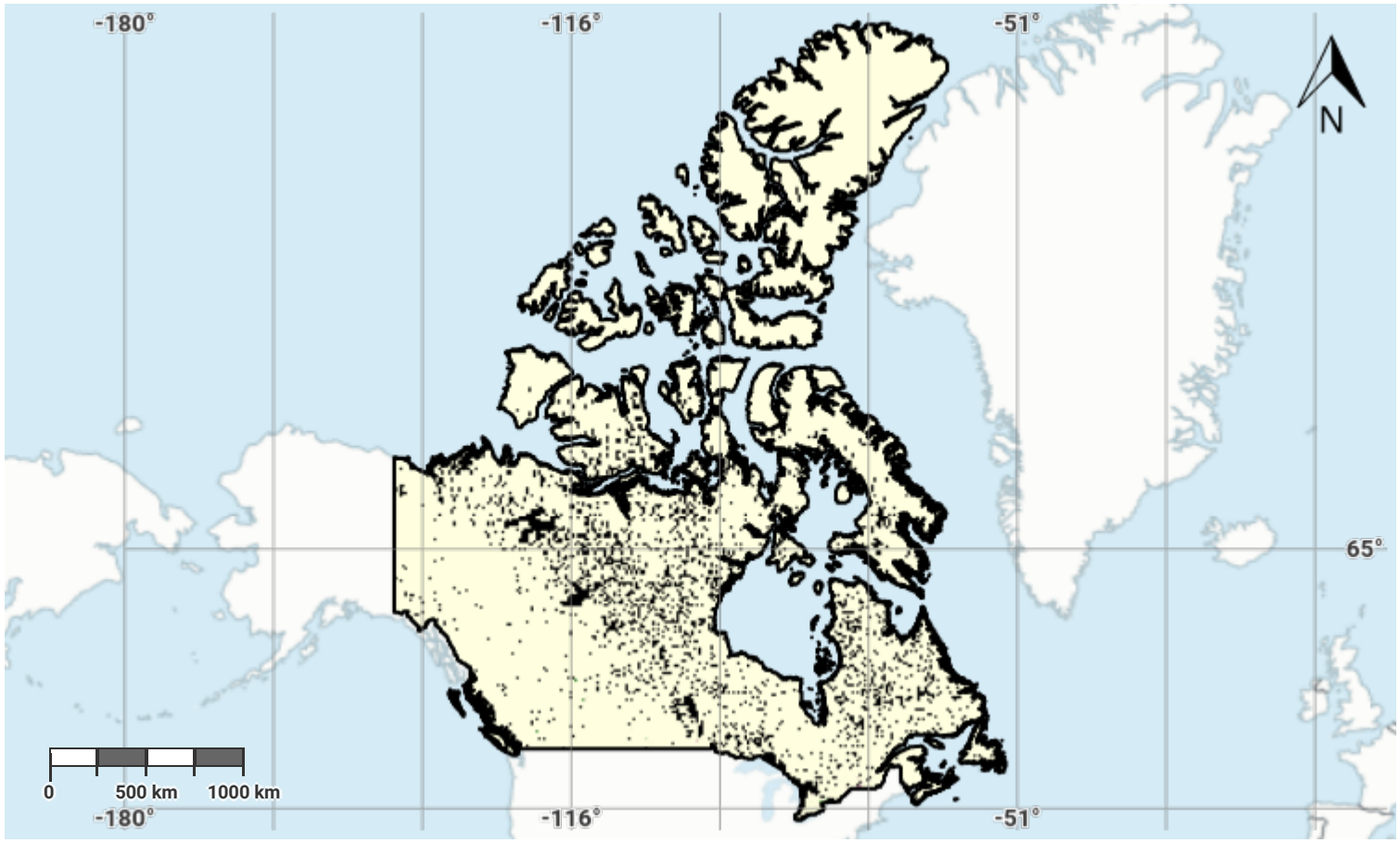
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO2-3.M2

Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 750
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 750
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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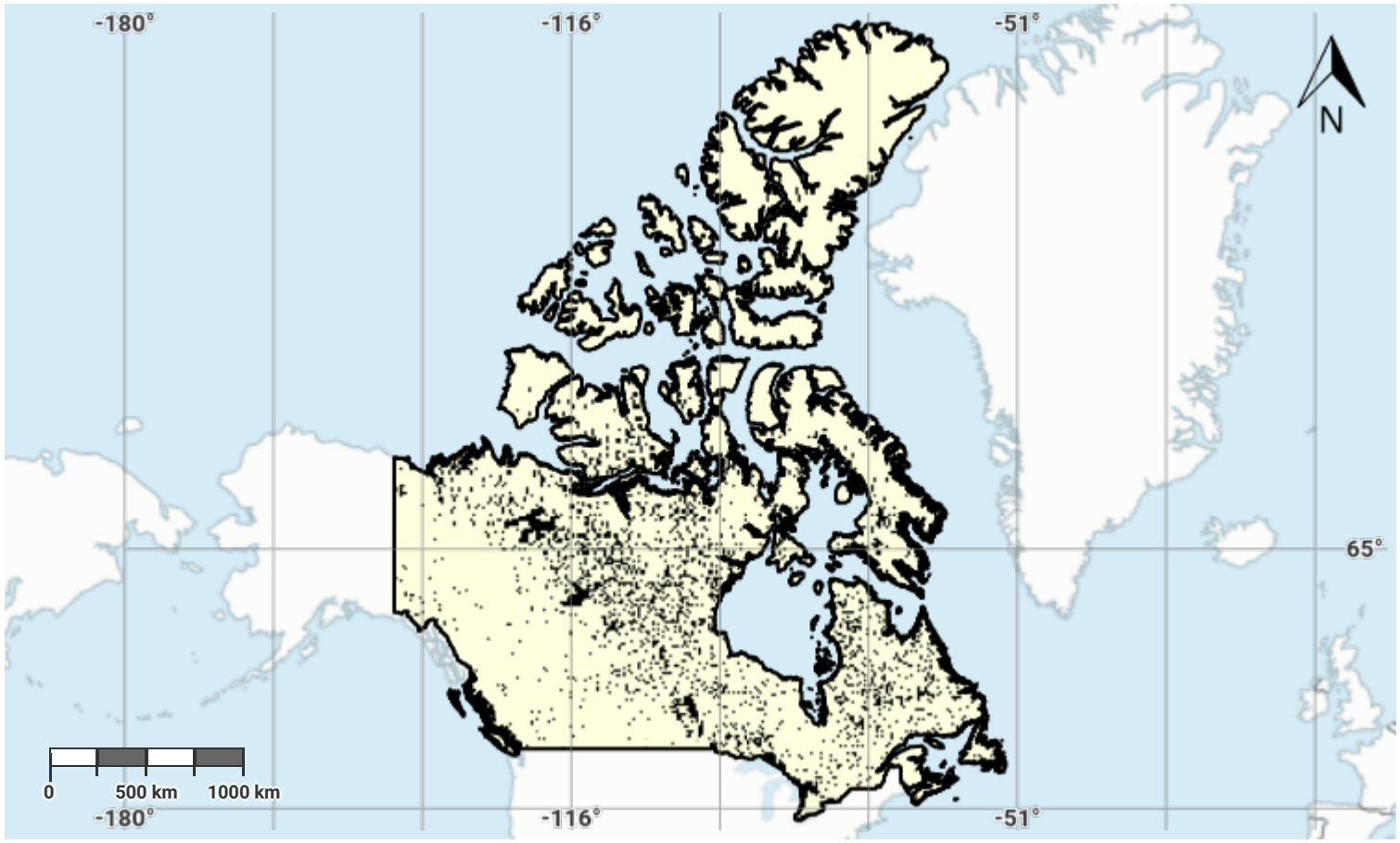
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO2-3.M3

Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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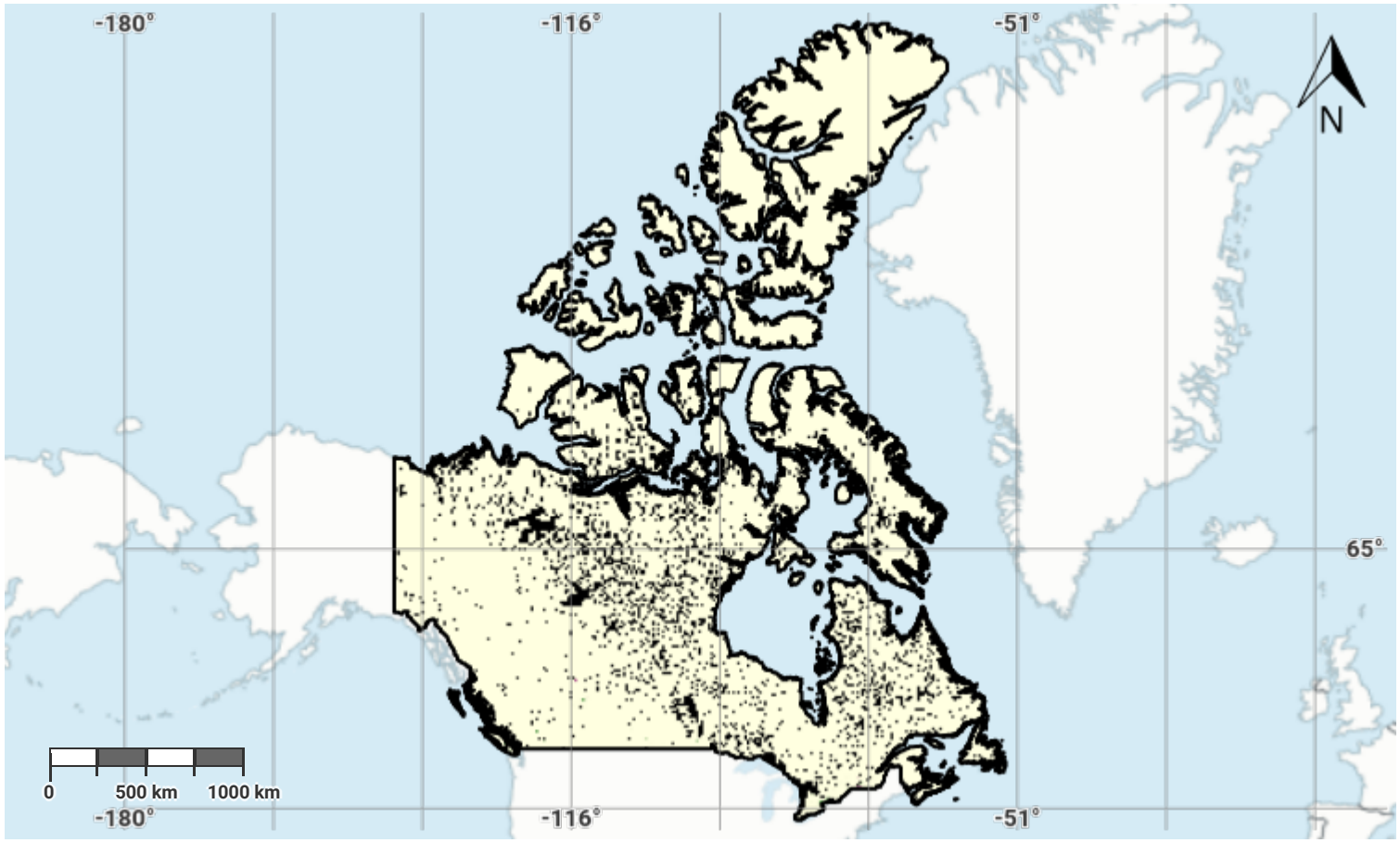
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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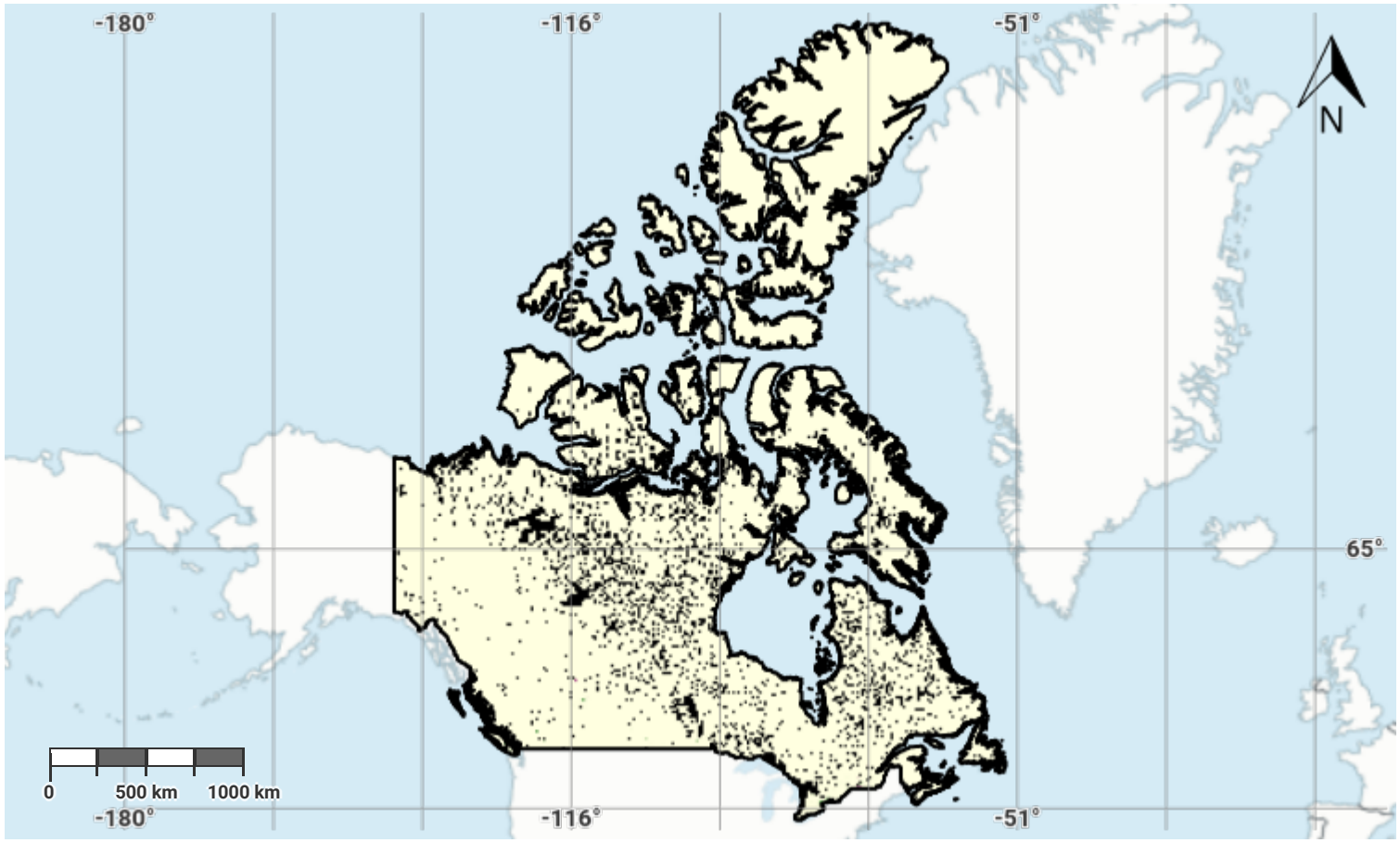
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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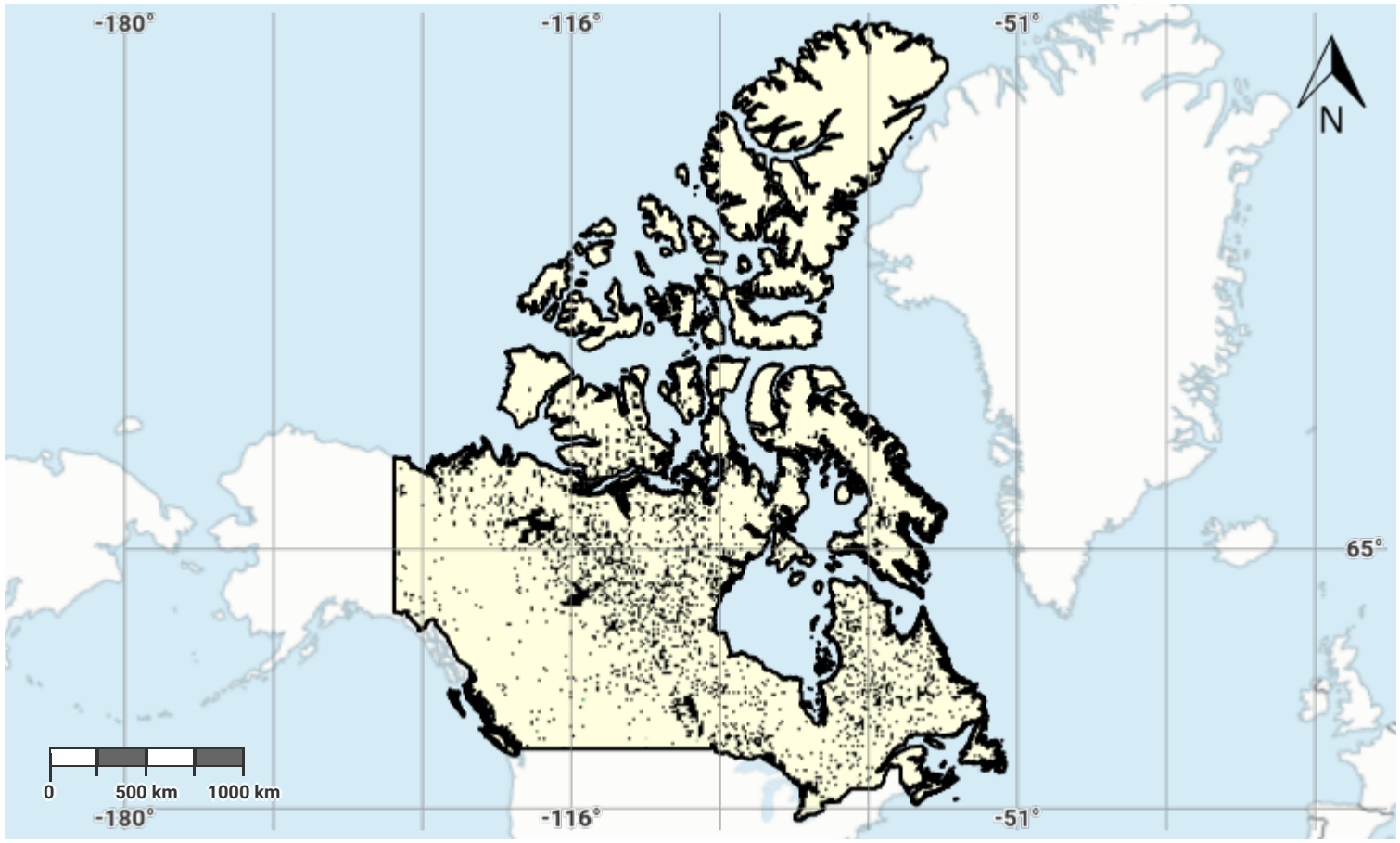
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO2-3.M6

Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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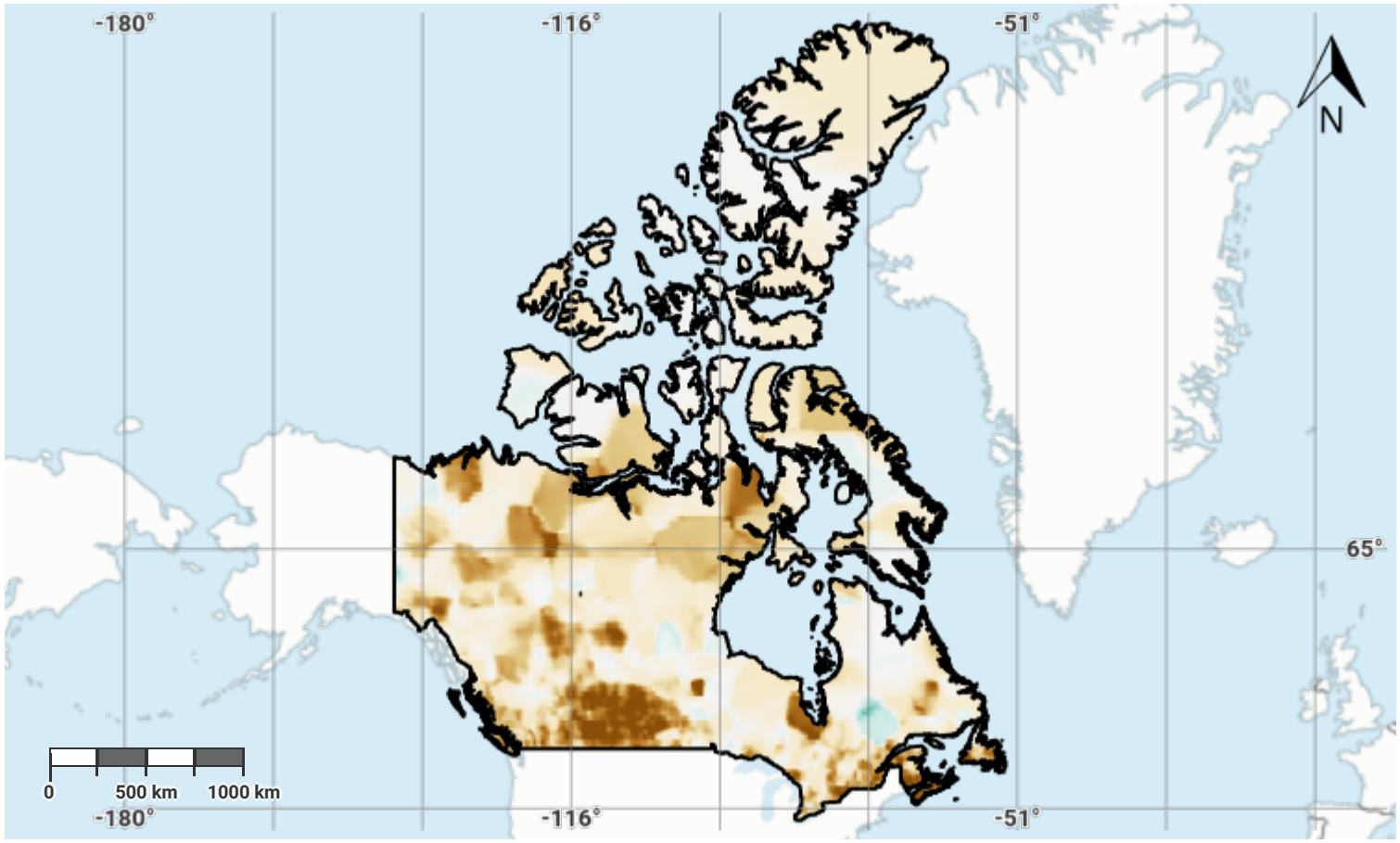
- WorldPop project URL: https://www.worldpop.org

Canada – 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)

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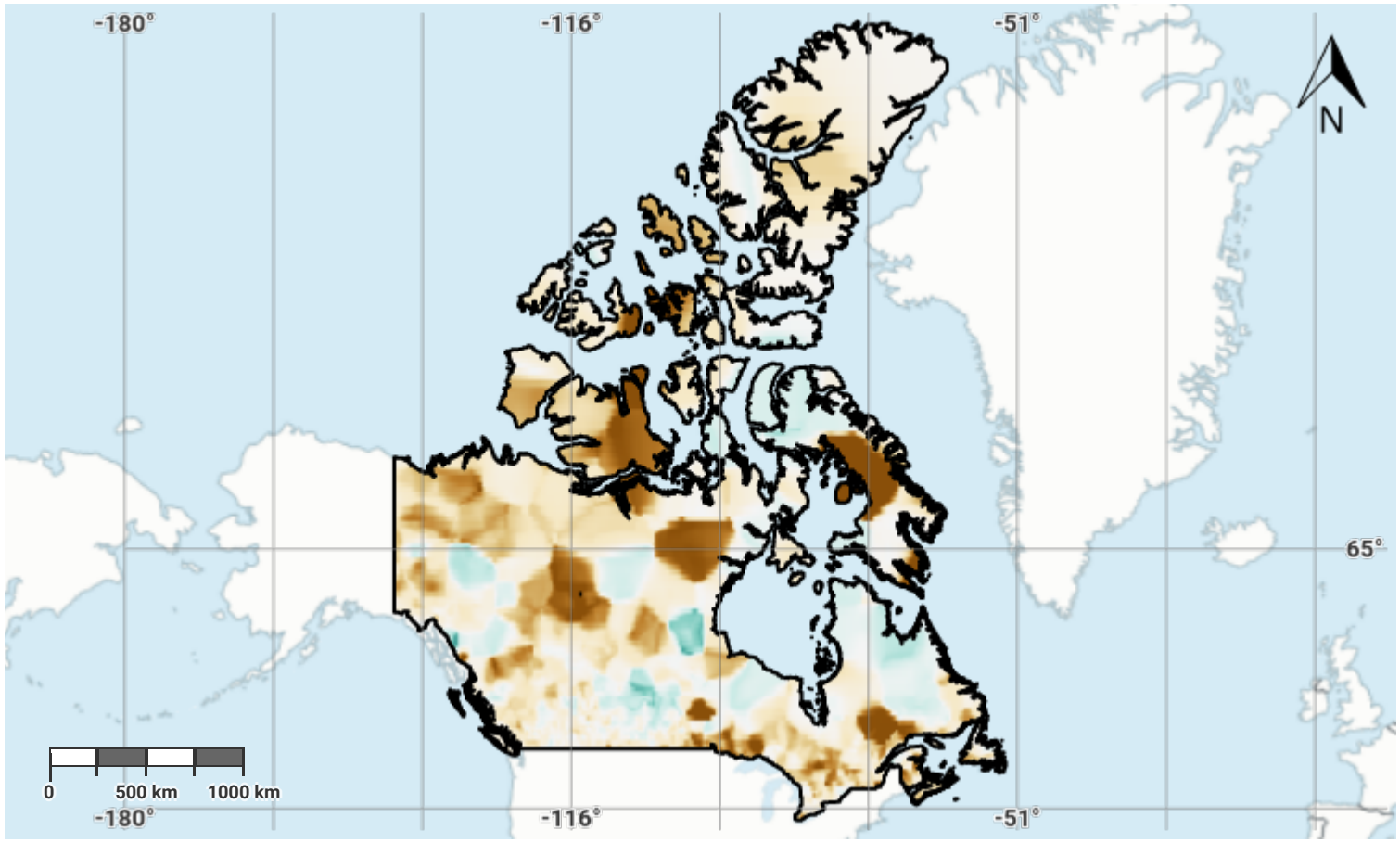
- Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products,1982–present. URL: https://opendata.dwd.de/climate_environment/GPCC/html/gpcc_monitoring_v6_doi_download.html

Canada – SO3-1.M2

Drought hazard in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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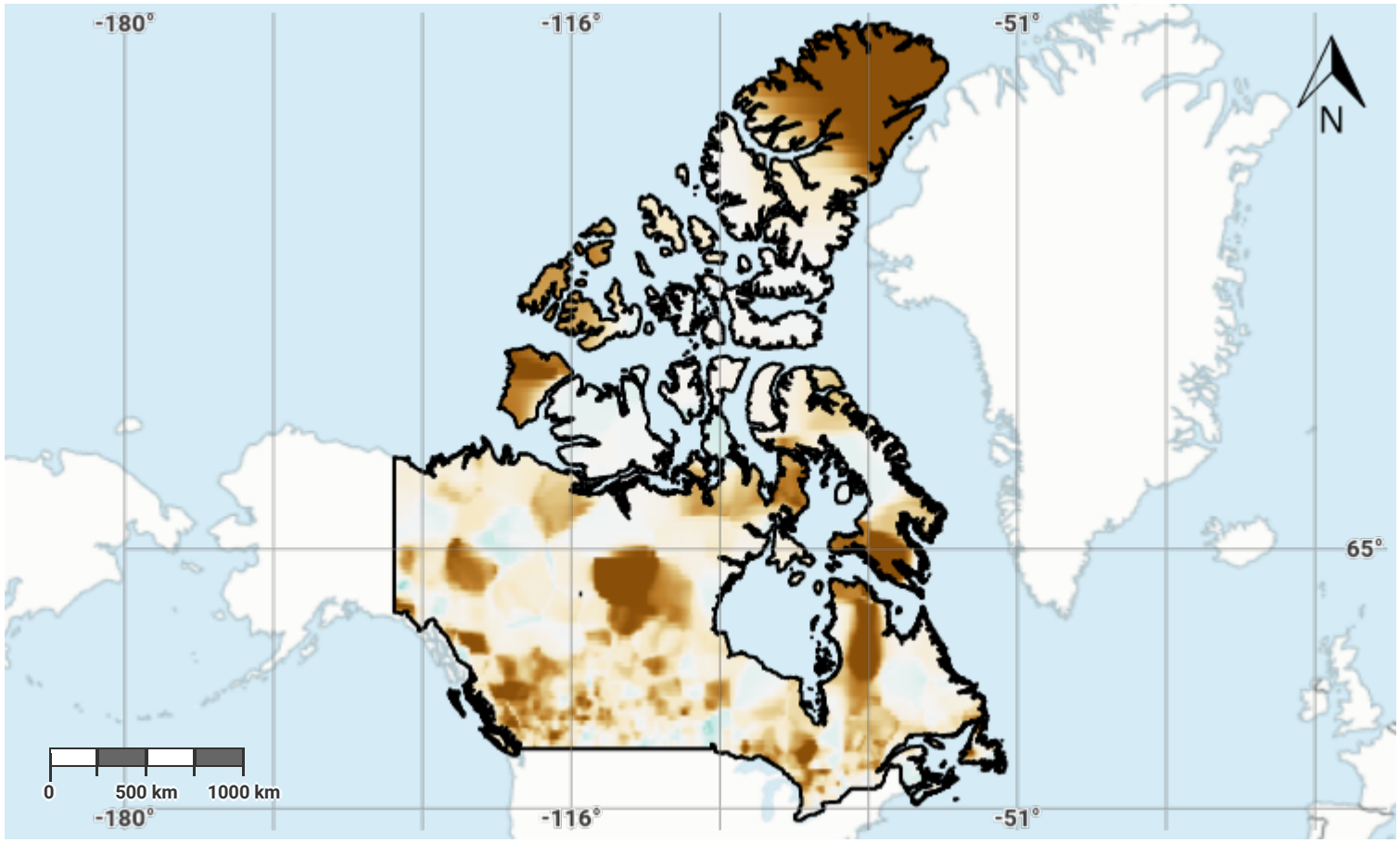
Canada – SO3-1.M3

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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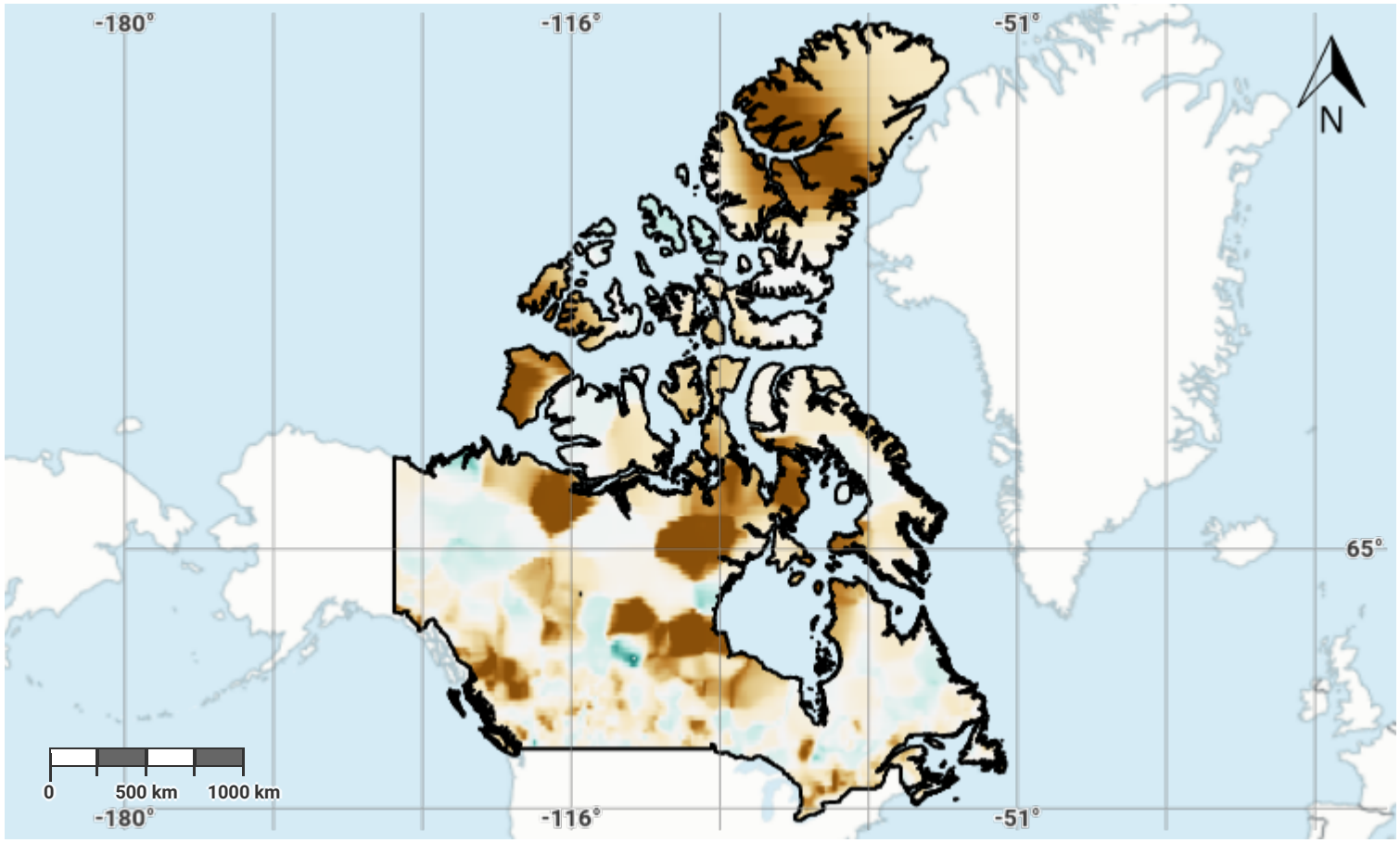
Canada – SO3-1.M4

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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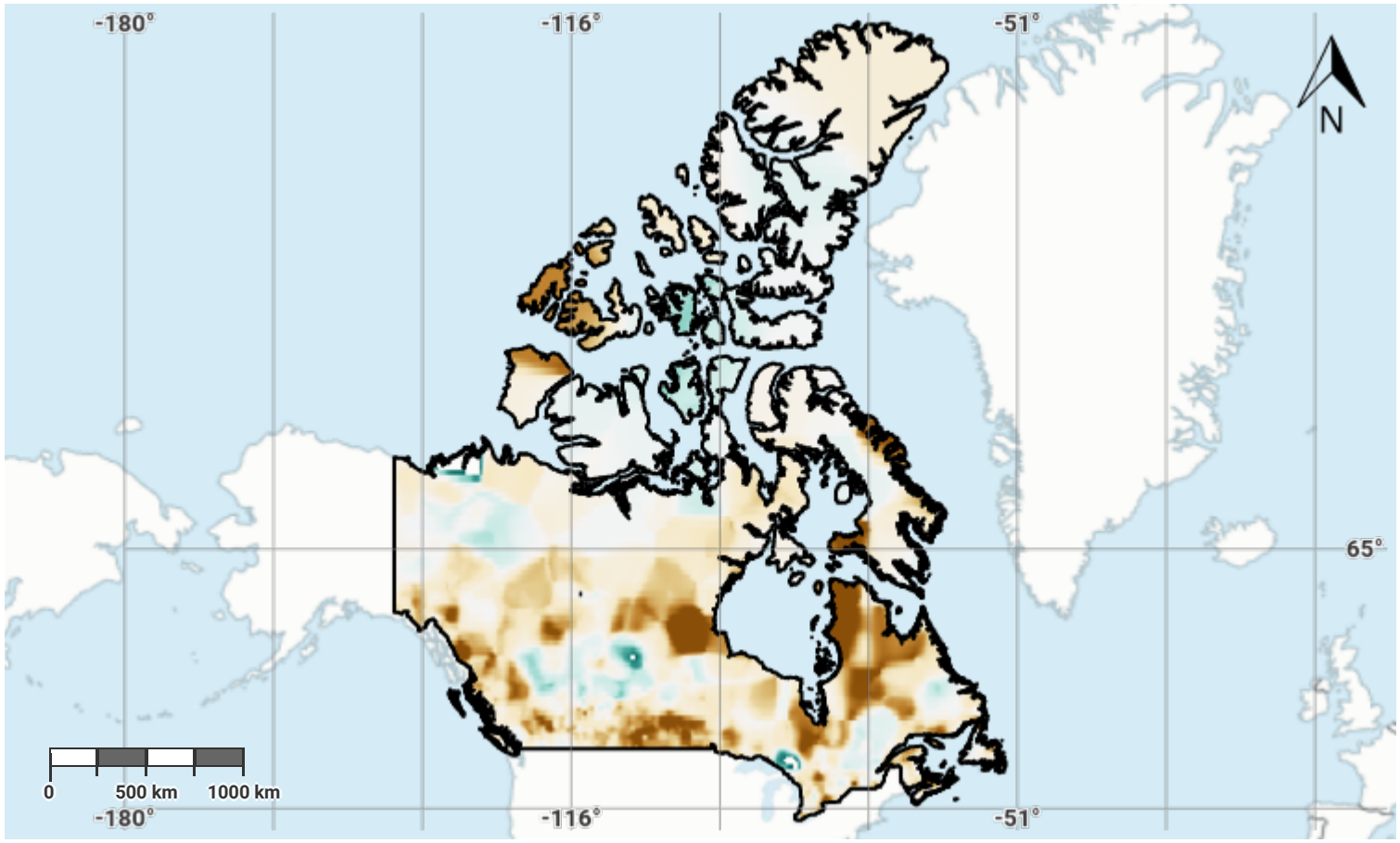
Canada – SO3-1.M5

Drought hazard in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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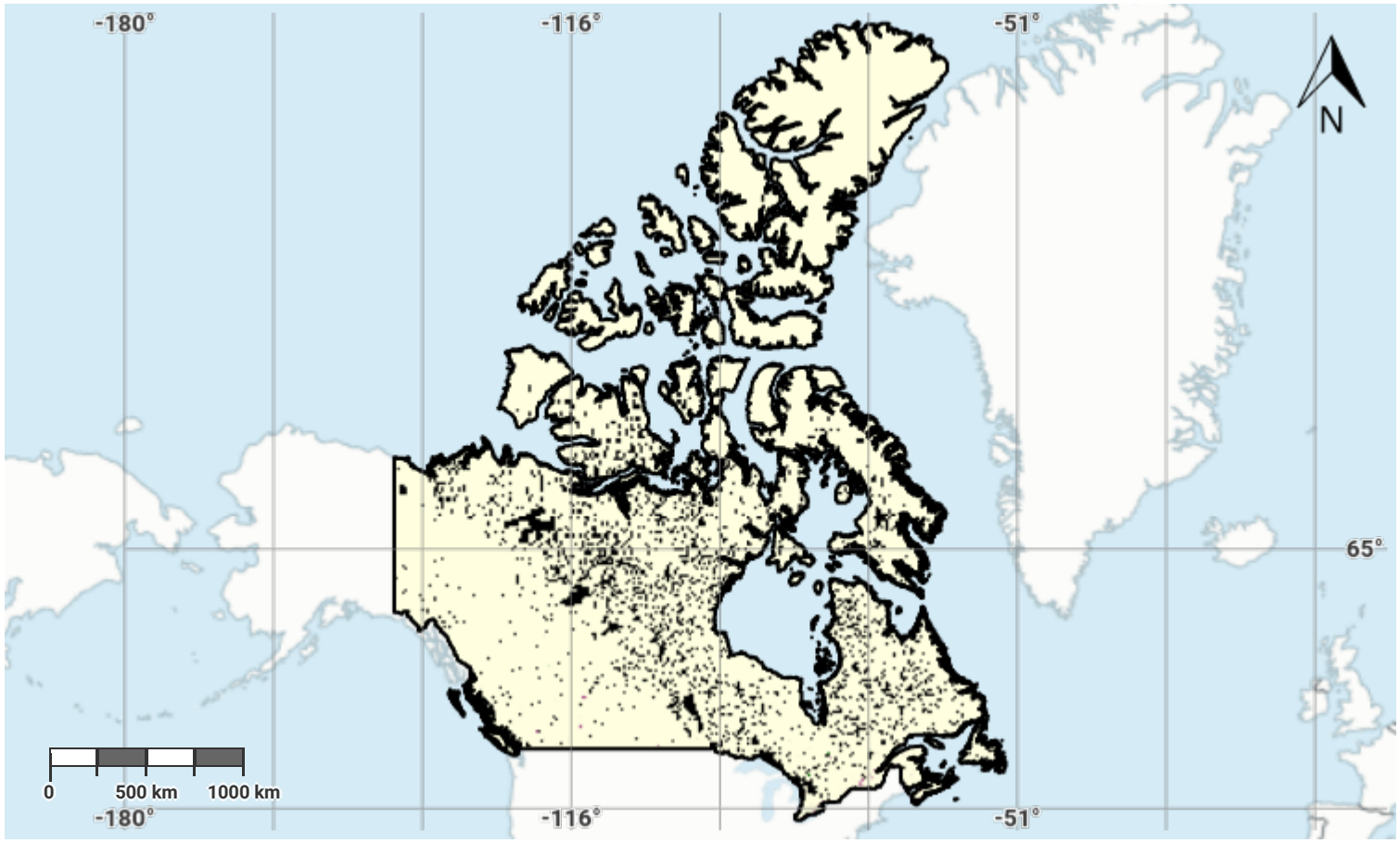
Canada – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 630
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 630
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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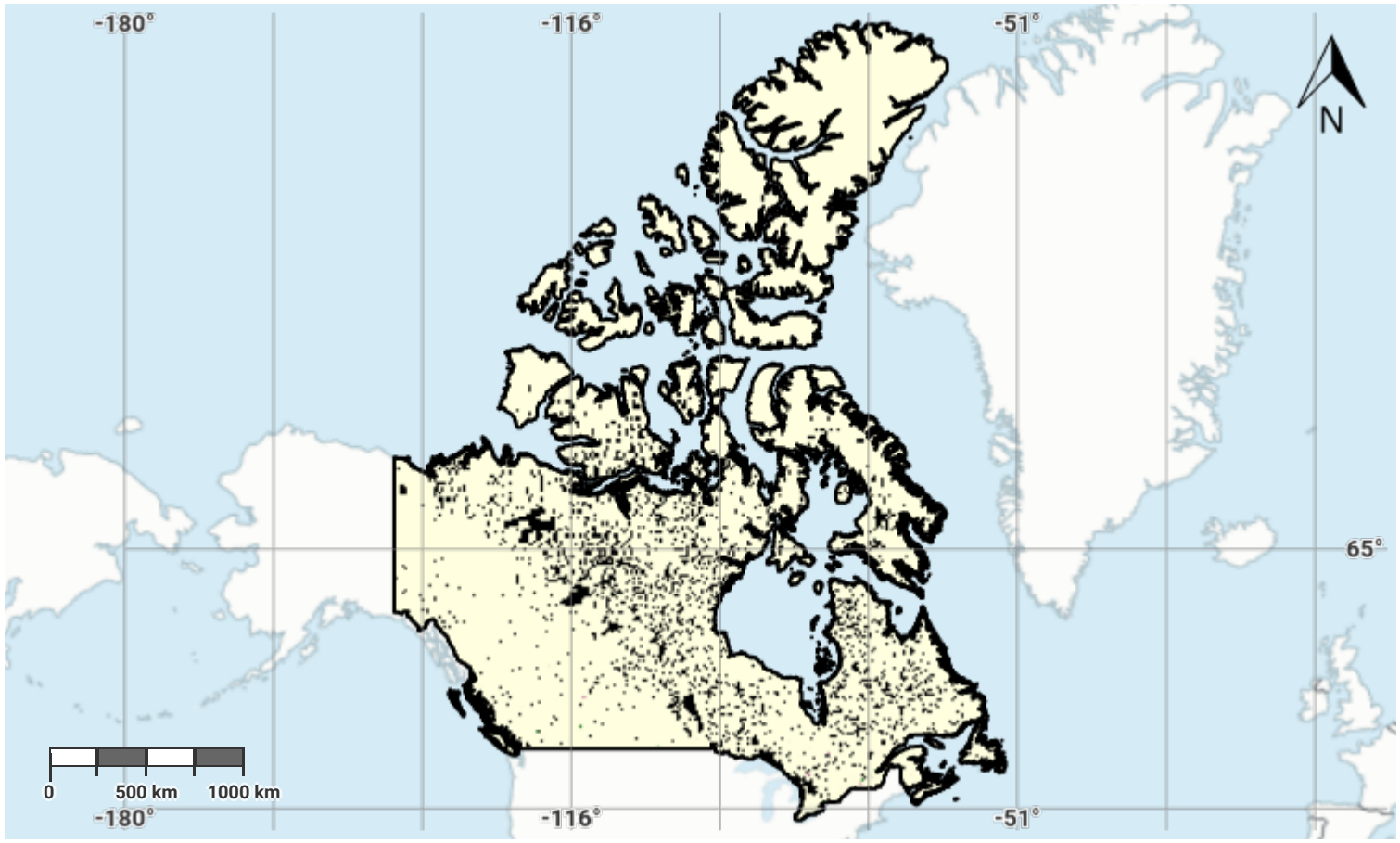
Canada – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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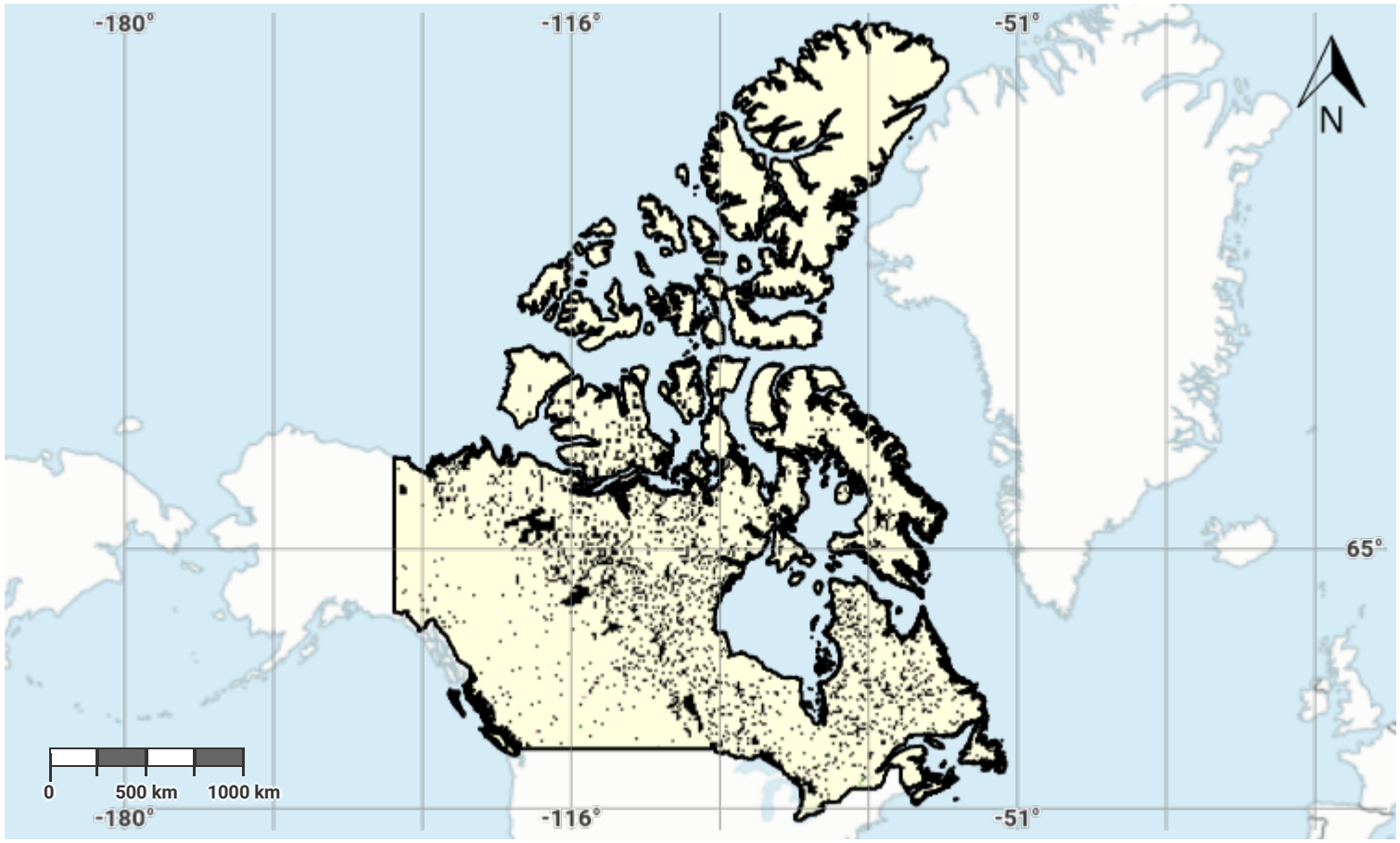
Canada – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1440
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1440
- International Boundary

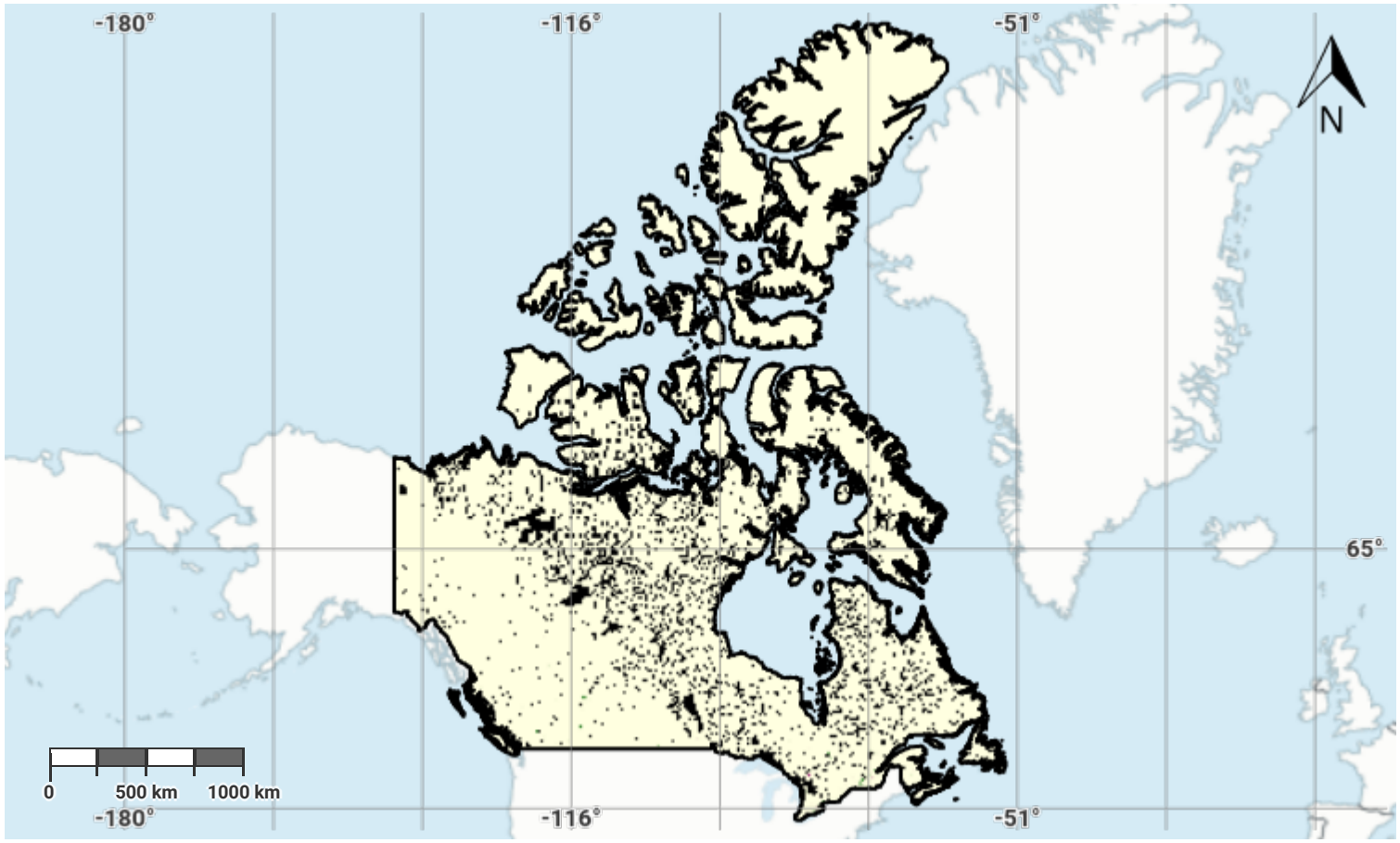
Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 970
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 970
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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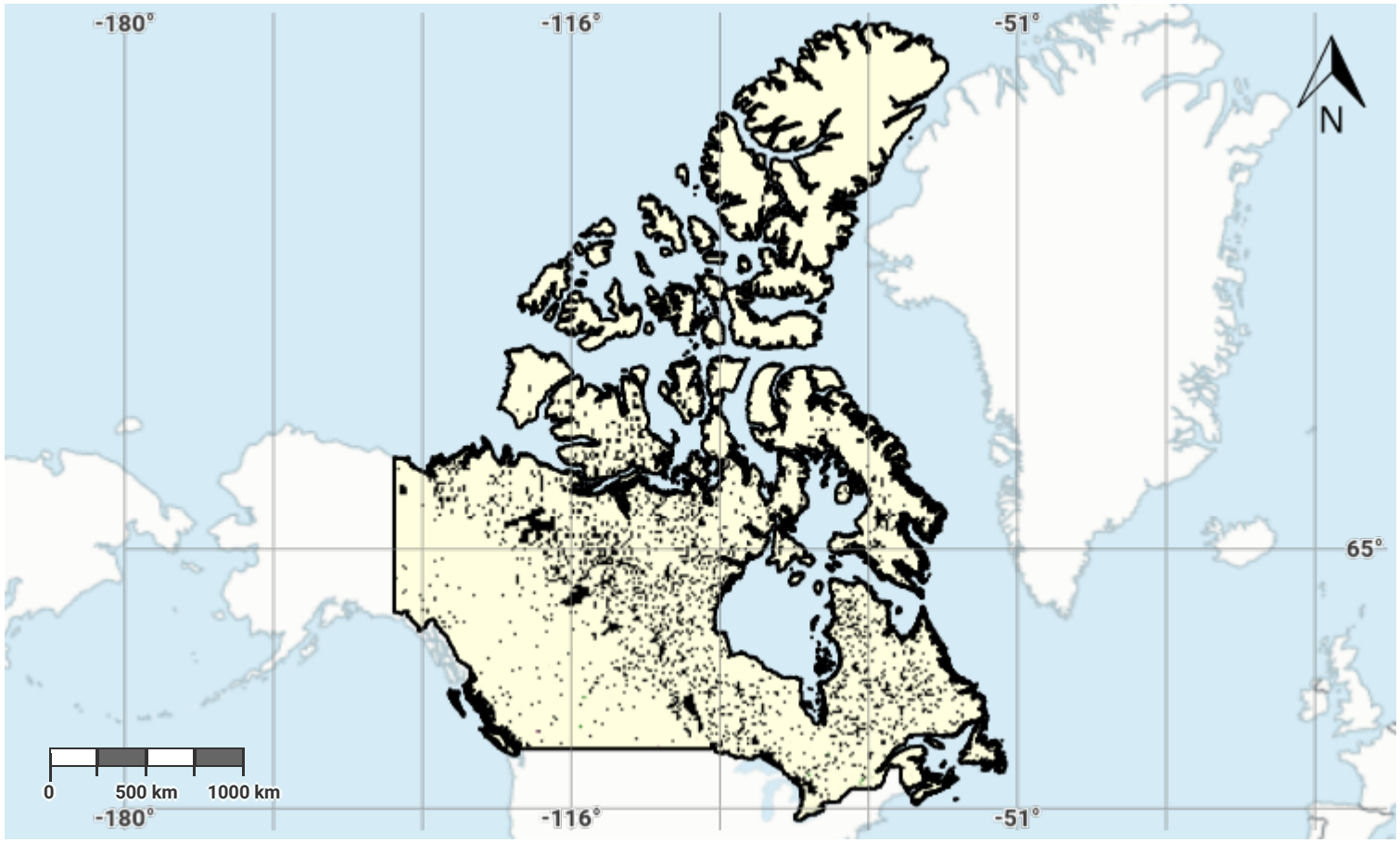
Canada – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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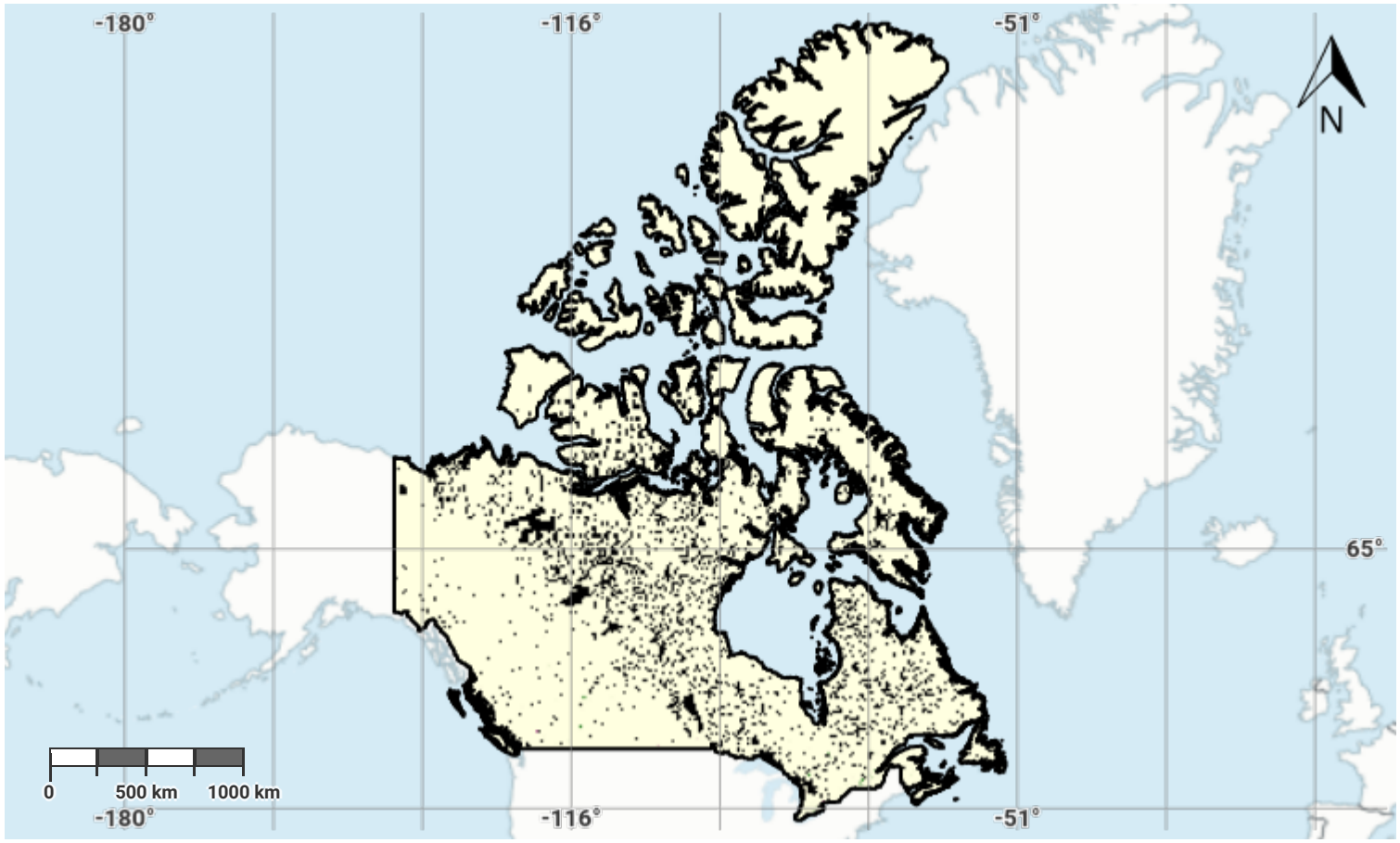
Canada – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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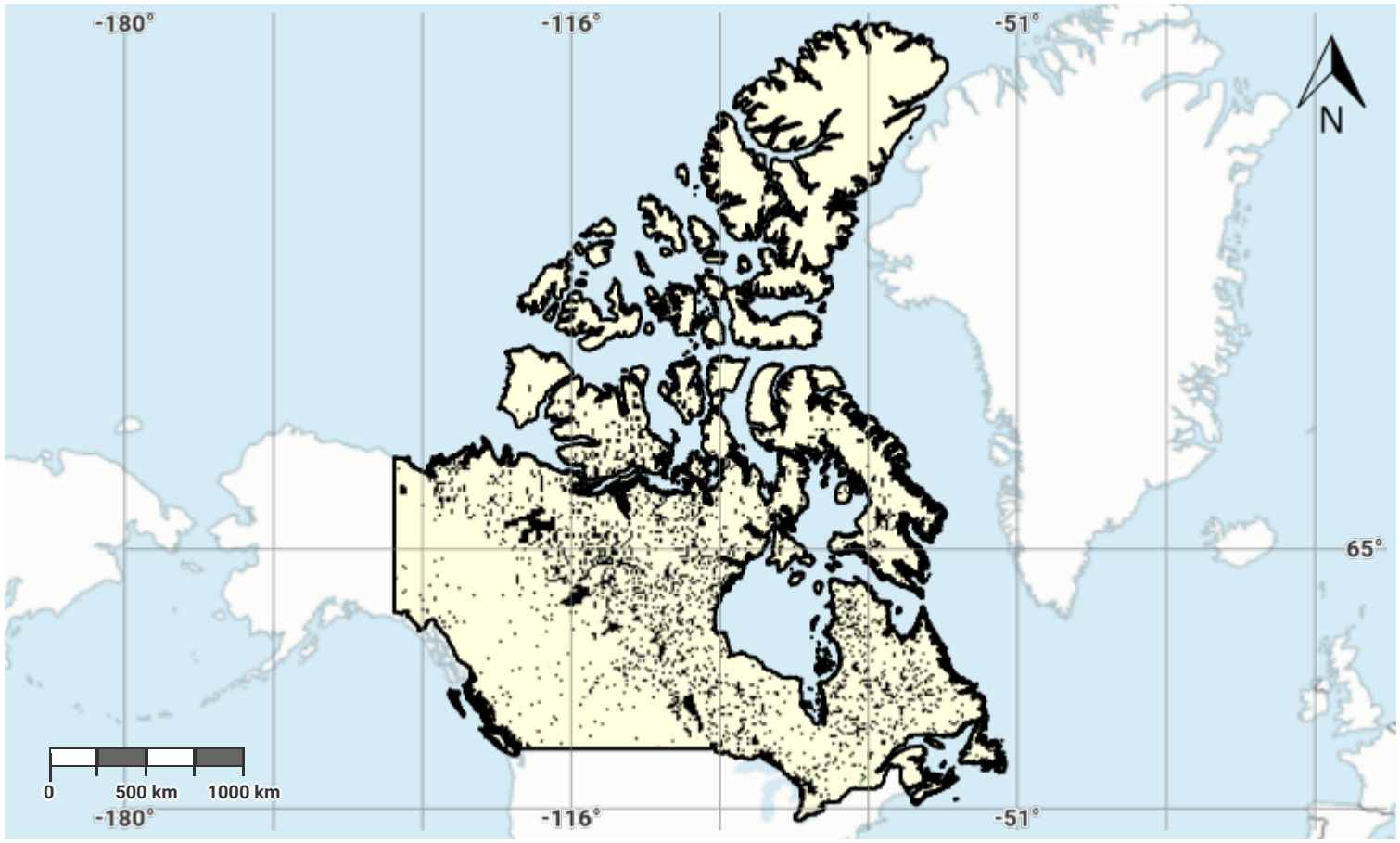
Source Data Credits

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

Canada – SO3-2.M7

Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 650
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 650
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:3857 (Web Mercator)

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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