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

Report from India

6 June 2023

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AJ. Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period

AK. Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period

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AM. Drought exposure in the reporting period

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AO. Male drought exposure in the reporting period

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
2 000	3 230 856 .02	56 406 .98	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers
2 005	3 230 221 .75	57 041 .25	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers
2 010	3 229 587 .49	57 675 .51	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers
2 015	3 229 587 .49	57 675 .51	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers
2 016	3 229 541 .79	57 721 .21	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers
2 019	3 227 290 .37	59 972 .63	3 287 263	India total area 3,287,263 Square Kilometers

Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

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

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	590 274 .62	321 040 .59	2 180 176 .15	22 520 .68	9 471 .03	107 372 .944	56 406 .98	
2001								

	Tree-covered areas (km²)	Grasslands (km²)	Croplands (km²)	Wetlands (km²)	Artificial surfaces (km²)	Other Lands (km²)	Water bodies (km²)	No data (km²)
2002								
2003								
2004								
2005								
2006								
2007								
2008								
2009								
2010								
2011								
2012								
2013								
2014								
2015	590 383 .77	320 974 .31	2 180 204 .44	22 505 .20	9 465 .40	106 054 .35	57 675 .51	
2016	594 721 .02	303 735 .05	2 195 247 .89	22 831 .86	15 325 .31	97 680 .65	57 721 .21	
2017	600 720 .70	301 803 .56	2 184 805 .72	22 946 .25	20 143 .09	98 169 .52	58 674 .16	
2018	606 780 .91	299 884 .36	2 174 413 .22	23 061 .22	26 475 .42	98 660 .83	57 987 .05	
2019	613 281 .80	297 940 .58	2 163 921 .38	23 175 .03	29 778 .65	99 147 .25	60 018 .30	
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)	409 470 .89	1 635 .54	5 000 .13	9 .68	397 .38	4 .82	188 .10	416 706 .54
Grasslands (km²)	2 478 .11	266 960 .80	2 493 .68	23 .96	734 .17	460 .42	999 .36	274 150 .5
Croplands (km²)	4 533 .97	973 .94	1 926 677 .46	61 .93	14 246 .00	62 .48	1 894 .67	1 948 450 .45
Wetlands (km²)	6 .12	2 .90	24 .01	20 363 .35	23 .04	0 .0	166 .45	20 585 .87
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0 .00	0 .0	0 .0	0 .0	8 373 .01	0 .0	0 .0	8 373 .01
Other Lands (km²)	0 .00	457 .94	12 .78	0 .0	37 .74	93 913 .97	3 .44	94 425 .87
Water bodies (km²)	47 .75	95 .70	192 .35	515 .36	72 .03	11 .20	44 289 .76	45 224 .15
Total	416 536 .84	270 126 .82	1 934 400 .41	20 974 .28	23 883 .37	94 452 .89	47 541 .78	

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)	584 375 .05	2 119 .67	5 396 .33	31 .91	399 .06	3 .25	166 .77	592 492 .04
Grasslands (km²)	6 274 .37	291 196 .28	1 634 .87	31 .78	806 .75	1 726 .47	926 .143	302 596 .66
Croplands (km²)	20 236 .42	2 898 .12	2 148 612 .63	126 .30	13 046 .22	163 .23	1 937 .322	2 187 020 .24
Wetlands (km²)	18 .93	3 .62	36 .67	22 509 .70	25 .86	0 .21	151 .30	22 746 .29
Artificial surfaces (km²)	0 .00	0 .0	0 .00	0 .00	15 267 .87	0 .00	0 .00	15 267 .87
Other Lands (km²)	0 .26	501 .58	12 .40	0 .07	37 .68	96 742 .49	20 .08	97 314 .56
Water bodies (km²)	78 .24	104 .65	118 .25	388 .42	83 .59	140 .00	56 545 .40	57 458 .55
Total	610 983 .27	296 823 .92	2 155 811 .15	23 088 .18	29 667 .03	98 775 .65	59 747 .01	

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	23 793 .77	0 .7
Land area with non-degraded land cover	3 263 469 .23	99 .3
Land area with no land cover data	0 .00	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	29 045 .61	0 .9
Land area with stable land cover	3 172 426 .43	96 .5
Land area with degraded land cover	25 818 .32	0 .8
Land area with no land cover data	0 .00	0 .0

General comments

1. India boundary shape file updated with boundary shape file provided by Survey of India, GoI. 2. All other statistics were generated using data sets as suggested in PRAIS 4 manual i.e. ESA Land cover, MODIS NDVI, and ISRIC SoilGrids. 3. The maximum land cover change identified during the reporting period compared to the baseline period was identified as conversion of crop land into the artificial surface (11918 km2) followed by conversion of tree cover into crop land cover (5396.33 km2).

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	5 690 .91	11 027 .70	811 .13	198 601 .12	193 954 .19	440 .96
Grasslands	43 .07	24 .06	121 .83	707 .55	1 443 .25	3 .32
Croplands	213 .05	68 .68	10 .11	1 387 .36	2 313 .44	2 .68
Wetlands	0 .51	0 .30	0 .00	2 .32	1 .19	0 .07
Artificial surfaces	159 .45	21 .90	4 .86	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00
Other Lands	0 .07	0 .00	1 .76	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00
Water bodies	4 .45	1 .97	2 .61	3 .30	2 .28	37 .51

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	20 318 .16	34 690 .41	1 483 .96	315 380 .30	211 850 .03	652 .18
Grasslands	188 .07	291 .46	10 .18	2 800 .96	2 966 .96	16 .74
Croplands	549 .62	955 .50	7 .67	8 022 .23	10 684 .06	17 .33
Wetlands	0 .82	0 .73	0 .00	11 .64	5 .67	0 .07
Artificial surfaces	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00
Other Lands	0 .00	0 .00	0 .00	0 .06	0 .06	0 .13
Water bodies	1 .78	0 .65	1 .08	3 .57	1 .84	69 .32

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)
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	5 000 .13	213 .05	68 .68	10 .11	198 601 .12	1 976 .08
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	397 .38	159 .45	21 .90	4 .86	132 .30	62 .89
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 478 .11	35 .12	31 .60	0 .21	707 .55	1 443 .25
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	734 .17	151 .27	16 .18	51 .26	171 .32	231 .16
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	14 246 .00	3 104 .46	845 .32	328 .37	4 832 .88	3 849 .98

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	Croplands	5 396 .33	728 .47	406 .84	30 .00	2 523 .42	1 696 .57
Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces	399 .06	180 .63	36 .12	6 .49	116 .62	56 .51
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	6 274 .37	188 .07	291 .46	10 .18	2 800 .96	2 966 .96
Grasslands	Artificial surfaces	759	172 .23	26 .62	62 .57	190 .90	345 .92
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	11 918	3 950 .59	823 .77	267 .94	4 747 .78	3 199 .17

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	122 244 .40	3 .8
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	2 995 190 .81	92 .7
Land area with no land productivity data	111 446 .29	3 .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	1 560 097 .13	48 .3
Land area with stable land productivity	1 267 671 .72	39 .3
Land area with degraded land productivity	273 863 .46	8 .5
Land area with no land productivity data	125 658 .06	3 .9

General comments

1. The dominant factor of degradation based on land cover change dynamics is because of the conversion of crop land area in baseline period into artificial land cover in the reporting period. 2. Based on the assessment of land productivity dynamics, degraded area in India grew by 4.7% in the reporting period compared to the baseline period. 3. The total degraded area in the reporting period based on productivity is estimated as 273,863 km2 (i.e. 8.5%).

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	79 .74	84 .06	44 .84	74 .73	55 .80	38 .28	
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015	80 .17	84 .53	44 .80	74 .03	37 .90	38 .21	
2016	95 .77	87 .67	46 .47	72 .33	50 .73	37 .83	
2017	95 .63	87 .63	46 .41	72 .23	45 .29	38 .01	
2018	95 .49	87 .63	46 .34	72 .14	39 .84	38 .18	
2019	95 .35	87 .56	46 .28	72 .04	34 .39	38 .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)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	3 629 .08	97 .3	109 .5	35 323 348	39 749 456	4 426 108
Croplands	Grasslands	4 066 .51	17 .7	19 .7	7 184 092	7 999 859	815 767
Wetlands	Croplands	6 273 .37	0 .4	0 .4	252 093	225 912	-26 181

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	Croplands	4 209 .61	86 .9	77 .0	36 585 404	32 396 679	-4 188 725

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)
Croplands	Tree-covered areas	1 994 .03	593 .4	608 .6	118 325 242	121 361 504	3 036 262
Croplands	Grasslands	3 550 .48	27 .6	28 .3	9 806 926	10 048 319	241 393
Wetlands	Croplands	13	112 .6	107 .9	146 358	140 325	-6 033
Tree-covered areas	Croplands	1 217 .74	145 .6	142 .7	17 724 710	17 379 295	-345 415

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)	19 075 .00	0 .6
Land area with non-degraded SOC	3 136 673 .55	97 .1
Land area with no SOC data	73 838 .94	2 .3

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	6 255 .91	0 .2
Land area with stable SOC	3 114 366 .34	96 .5
Land area with degraded SOC	27 623 .56	0 .9
Land area with no SOC data	79 044 .55	2 .4

General comments

1. During the reporting period, soil organic carbon content was found to be highest under the tree land cover (95 Mg/ha) followed by grasslands (87 Mg/ha), wetlands (72 Mg/ha), and cropland (46 Mg/ha).

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	142 786 .60	4 .4
Reporting Period	305 071 .95	9 .5
Change in degraded extent	162285.35	

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:

1. The level of confidence where medium in the assesment of the proportion of degraded land. The default data from different other world agency spatial data and information were used. 2. The derived information and quantification of values were observed using world generic data. Its accuracy were in the range of 65-75% for the India national region. 3. The generation of India national data for the reporting period are in their creation process. With its avaliability accurate data can be reported with high level of confidence.

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
		1 705 .8		None	None		
		534 .2		None	None		

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
		1 212 .9		None	None		
		1 353 .9		None	None		
		718 .8		None	None		
		829 .9		None	None		
		371 .6		None	None		
		324 .1		None	None		
		1 005 .7		None	None		
		1 292		None	None		
		403 .5		None	None		
		1 120 .3		None	None		
		790 .1		None	None		
		335 .1		None	None		
		379 .6		None	None		
		324 .3		None	None		
		335 .5		None	None		
		901		None	None		
		322 .5		None	None		
		308		None	None		
		340 .6		None	None		
		323		None	None		
		2 208 .5		None	None		
		1 328 .2		None	None		
		341 .3		None	None		
		398 .2		None	None		
		323 .6		None	None		
		403 .1		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		325 .1		None	None		
		569 .8		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		414 .6		None	None		
		675 .4		None	None		
		611 .4		None	None		
		406		None	None		
		378 .6		None	None		
		341 .7		None	None		
		576 .8		None	None		
		434 .8		None	None		
		456 .4		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		402 .6		None	None		
		514 .9		None	None		
		5 124 .8		None	None		
		384 .6		None	None		
		529 .4		None	None		
		369 .4		None	None		
		336 .8		None	None		
		504		None	None		
		324 .9		None	None		
		370 .3		None	None		
		323 .3		None	None		
		336 .4		None	None		
		859 .4		None	None		
		1 513 .9		None	None		
		1 063 .1		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		615 .6		None	None		
		886 .9		None	None		
		3 009 .1		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		3 014 .7		None	None		
		679 .2		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		330 .5		None	None		
		485 .9		None	None		
		490 .7		None	None		
		729		None	None		
		516 .3		None	None		
		341 .3		None	None		
		341 .4		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		831 .4		None	None		
		1 123 .9		None	None		
		628 .2		None	None		
		334 .4		None	None		
		307 .8		None	None		
		411 .1		None	None		
		352 .4		None	None		
		408 .1		None	None		
		436 .9		None	None		
		1 491 .8		None	None		
		1 246 .6		None	None		
		552 .2		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		3 347 .6		None	None		
		308 .4		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		325 .2		None	None		
		343 .1		None	None		
		342 .3		None	None		
		691 .5		None	None		
		467 .3		None	None		
		728 .2		None	None		
		379 .7		None	None		
		325 .4		None	None		
		586 .3		None	None		
		325 .3		None	None		
		360 .6		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		426 .9		None	None		
		5 634 .9		None	None		
		325 .3		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		338 .1		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
		325 .3		None	None		
		325 .3		None	None		
		338 .1		None	None		
		375 .9		None	None		
		645 .5		None	None		
		343 .1		None	None		
		349 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		308 .7		None	None		
		308 .8		None	None		
		325 .4		None	None		
		343 .7		None	None		
		325 .7		None	None		
		356 .4		None	None		
		635 .9		None	None		
		425 .1		None	None		
		375		None	None		
		308 .9		None	None		
		308 .9		None	None		
		693 .1		None	None		
		308 .9		None	None		
		326 .3		None	None		
		356 .2		None	None		
		344 .3		None	None		
		325		None	None		
		407 .5		None	None		
		348 .7		None	None		
		409 .8		None	None		
		469 .9		None	None		
		660 .2		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		481 .1		None	None		
		534 .4		None	None		
		341 .1		None	None		
		370 .5		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		641 .9		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		497 .4		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		1 474 .9		None	None		
		861 .5		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		360 .5		None	None		
		325 .2		None	None		
		324 .5		None	None		
		324 .7		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		387 .9		None	None		
		389 .7		None	None		
		354 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		1 084 .9		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		324 .8		None	None		
		324 .8		None	None		
		374 .8		None	None		
		324 .7		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		308 .7		None	None		
		336 .8		None	None		
		677 .8		None	None		
		354 .2		None	None		
		779 .7		None	None		
		1 041 .4		None	None		
		1 705 .8		None	None		
		1 212 .9		None	None		
		1 353 .9		None	None		
		829 .9		None	None		
		371 .6		None	None		
		324 .1		None	None		
		1 005 .7		None	None		
		1 292		None	None		
		1 120 .3		None	None		
		335 .1		None	None		
		335 .5		None	None		
		901		None	None		
		322 .5		None	None		
		308		None	None		
		340 .6		None	None		
		323		None	None		
		2 208 .5		None	None		
		1 328 .2		None	None		
		341 .3		None	None		
		398 .2		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		308 .3		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		569 .8		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		675 .4		None	None		
		611 .4		None	None		
		406		None	None		
		378 .6		None	None		
		341 .7		None	None		
		576 .8		None	None		
		434 .8		None	None		
		456 .4		None	None		
		402 .6		None	None		
		5 124 .8		None	None		
		529 .4		None	None		
		369 .4		None	None		
		336 .8		None	None		
		504		None	None		
		324 .9		None	None		
		370 .3		None	None		
		859 .4		None	None		
		1 513 .9		None	None		
		1 063 .1		None	None		
		3 009 .1		None	None		
		3 014 .7		None	None		
		679 .2		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		330 .5		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		485 .9		None	None		
		729		None	None		
		516 .3		None	None		
		341 .3		None	None		
		341 .4		None	None		
		1 123 .9		None	None		
		628 .2		None	None		
		411 .1		None	None		
		1 491 .8		None	None		
		552 .2		None	None		
		3 347 .6		None	None		
		691 .5		None	None		
		467 .3		None	None		
		728 .2		None	None		
		379 .7		None	None		
		586 .3		None	None		
		5 634 .9		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
		338 .1		None	None		
		645 .5		None	None		
		343 .1		None	None		
		349 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		325 .4		None	None		
		356 .4		None	None		
		635 .9		None	None		
		375		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		308 .9		None	None		
		693 .1		None	None		
		326 .3		None	None		
		356 .2		None	None		
		407 .5		None	None		
		348 .7		None	None		
		660 .2		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		481 .1		None	None		
		534 .4		None	None		
		341 .1		None	None		
		370 .5		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		641 .9		None	None		
		497 .4		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		1 474 .9		None	None		
		861 .5		None	None		
		325 .2		None	None		
		324 .5		None	None		
		387 .9		None	None		
		389 .7		None	None		
		354 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		1 084 .9		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		677 .8		None	None		
		354 .2		None	None		
		779 .7		None	None		
		1 041 .4		None	None		
		1 212 .9		None	None		
		1 353 .9		None	None		
		829 .9		None	None		
		371 .6		None	None		
		324 .1		None	None		
		1 005 .7		None	None		
		1 292		None	None		
		1 120 .3		None	None		
		335 .1		None	None		
		335 .5		None	None		
		901		None	None		
		322 .5		None	None		
		308		None	None		
		340 .6		None	None		
		323		None	None		
		2 208 .5		None	None		
		398 .2		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		569 .8		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		675 .4		None	None		
		611 .4		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		406		None	None		
		378 .6		None	None		
		341 .7		None	None		
		434 .8		None	None		
		456 .4		None	None		
		402 .6		None	None		
		5 124 .8		None	None		
		529 .4		None	None		
		369 .4		None	None		
		336 .8		None	None		
		370 .3		None	None		
		859 .4		None	None		
		3 009 .1		None	None		
		3 014 .7		None	None		
		679 .2		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		330 .5		None	None		
		485 .9		None	None		
		729		None	None		
		516 .3		None	None		
		341 .4		None	None		
		1 123 .9		None	None		
		552 .2		None	None		
		3 347 .6		None	None		
		691 .5		None	None		
		467 .3		None	None		
		728 .2		None	None		
		379 .7		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		586 .3		None	None		
		5 634 .9		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		337 .9		None	None		
		645 .5		None	None		
		343 .1		None	None		
		349 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		356 .4		None	None		
		635 .9		None	None		
		375		None	None		
		308 .9		None	None		
		693 .1		None	None		
		326 .3		None	None		
		356 .2		None	None		
		407 .5		None	None		
		348 .7		None	None		
		308 .5		None	None		
		481 .1		None	None		
		534 .4		None	None		
		341 .1		None	None		
		370 .5		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		641 .9		None	None		
		497 .4		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		308 .6		None	None		
		1 474 .9		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		861 .5		None	None		
		325 .2		None	None		
		324 .5		None	None		
		389 .7		None	None		
		354 .5		None	None		
		308 .7		None	None		
		1 084 .9		None	None		
		677 .8		None	None		
		779 .7		None	None		
		1 041 .4		None	None		
		1 212 .9		None	None		
		371 .6		None	None		
		324 .1		None	None		
		1 005 .7		None	None		
		1 292		None	None		
		335 .1		None	None		
		901		None	None		
		322 .5		None	None		
		308		None	None		
		340 .6		None	None		
		323		None	None		
		2 208 .5		None	None		
		398 .2		None	None		
		308 .3		None	None		
		569 .8		None	None		
		611 .4		None	None		
		378 .6		None	None		
		434 .8		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		456 .4		None	None		
		402 .6		None	None		
		5 124 .8		None	None		
		529 .4		None	None		
		369 .4		None	None		
		336 .8		None	None		
		370 .3		None	None		
		859 .4		None	None		
		3 009 .1		None	None		
		679 .2		None	None		
		308 .2		None	None		
		485 .9		None	None		
		729		None	None		
		516 .3		None	None		
		1 123 .9		None	None		
		552 .2		None	None		
		3 347 .6		None	None		
		691 .5		None	None		
		467 .3		None	None		
		728 .2		None	None		
		379 .7		None	None		
		586 .3		None	None		
		5 634 .9		None	None		
		645 .5		None	None		
		356 .4		None	None		
		635 .9		None	None		
		375		None	None		
		693 .1		None	None		
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		326 .3		None	None		
		356 .2		None	None		
		407 .5		None	None		
		481 .1		None	None		
		534 .4		None	None		
		341 .1		None	None		
		370 .5		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		641 .9		None	None		
		497 .4		None	None		
		325 .1		None	None		
		1 474 .9		None	None		
		861 .5		None	None		
		325 .2		None	None		
		324 .5		None	None		
		354 .5		None	None		
		1 084 .9		None	None		
		677 .8		None	None		
		779 .7		None	None		
		1 041 .4		None	None		
		1 212 .9		None	None		Polygon
		371 .6		None	None		Polygon
		1 005 .7		None	None		Polygon
		1 292		None	None		Polygon
		335 .1		None	None		Polygon
		901		None	None		Polygon
		308		None	None		Polygon
		2 208 .5		None	None		Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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
		398 .2		None	None		Polygon
		308 .3		None	None		Polygon
		569 .8		None	None		Polygon
		611 .4		None	None		Polygon
		456 .4		None	None		Polygon
		529 .4		None	None		Polygon
		369 .4		None	None		Polygon
		336 .8		None	None		Polygon
		859 .4		None	None		Polygon
		3 009 .1		None	None		Polygon
		679 .2		None	None		Polygon
		485 .9		None	None		Polygon
		516 .3		None	None		Polygon
		1 123 .9		None	None		Polygon
		552 .2		None	None		Polygon
		3 347 .6		None	None		Polygon
		691 .5		None	None		Polygon
		5 634 .9		None	None		Polygon
		635 .9		None	None		Polygon
		693 .1		None	None		Polygon
		407 .5		None	None		Polygon
		481 .1		None	None		Polygon
		534 .4		None	None		Polygon
		1 474 .9		None	None		Polygon
		325 .2		None	None		Polygon
		354 .5		None	None		Polygon
		1 084 .9		None	None		Polygon
		677 .8		None	None		Polygon
		779 .7		None	None		Polygon
		1 041 .4		None	None		Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	483						
Total hotspot area	344 445 .7						

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

1. Institutions and governance
2. Science, knowledge and technology
3. Cultural
4. Demographic
5. Economic

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
LADAKH	LEH	23 .2	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
ASSAM	SONITPUR	40	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
MEGHALAYA	WEST GARO HILLS	31	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
ASSAM	NORTH CACHAR HILLS	54 .2	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
TRIPURA	SOUTH TRIPURA	50	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
MIZORAM	CHAMPHAI	70	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
KARNATAKA	BELAGAVI	50 .2	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMAGALURU	48 .9	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
GUJARAT	DANGS	37 .8	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
MANIPUR	CHURACHANDPUR	52 .9	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
MIZORAM	KOLASIB	124 .8	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
MIZORAM	AIZWAL	32 .4	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMAGALURU	106 .7	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
KARNATAKA	CHIKKAMAGALURU	41 .4	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
KARNATAKA	DAKSHIN KANNADA	46 .8	Qualitative information	None		Polygon
Total no. of brightpots		15				
Total brightspot area		810 .3				

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

1. Climate change adaptation planning
2. Institutional and policy reform
3. Responses to the adverse effects of globalisation, demographic change, migration

Legal and regulatory instruments
5. Economic and financial instruments
6. Integrated landscape planning
7. Rights-based instruments and customary norms
8. Protected areas
9. Anthropogenic assets
10. Social and cultural instruments

General comments

1. Proportion of degraded land over the total land area increased from baseline 4.4 percent to 9.5 percent during the reporting period.

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

1. Voluntary targets are under consideration.

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)

Proportion of population below the international poverty line

SO2-1.T1: National estimates of the proportion of population below the international poverty line

Year	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)
2 000	40.6
2 001	39.7
2 002	39.7
2 003	38.8
2 004	38.1
2 005	35.9
2 006	35.3
2 007	33.6
2 008	32.4
2 009	31.4
2 010	26.7
2 011	21.9
2 012	20.0
2 013	17.7
2 014	15.8
2 015	13.6
2 016	11.5
2 017	10.0
2 018	9.0
2 019	8.6
2 020	9.8

Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Decrease	1. Improved income from the agriculture because of improved variety of crops and scientific and technological interventions. 2. Implementation of government supported programmes through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005) i.e. MNREGA. 3. Government support to farmers in the form of subsidised fertiliser and electricity. 4. Improvement in irrigation facilities for the agriculture.

General comments

1. The data sets of UN Sustainable Development Goal indicator 1 (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/ind) was used for assigning values of the UNCCD SO2-1 indicator. 2. The proportion of the population below the international poverty line decreases from 40.60 % in the year 2000 to 9.8 % in the year 2020.

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		29	
2001		31	
2002		32	
2003		33	
2004		35	
2005		36	
2006		37	
2007		39	
2008		40	
2009		42	
2010		43	
2011		45	
2012		46	
2013		48	
2014		49	
2015		51	
2016		52	
2017		54	
2018		56	
2019		57	
2020		56	

Qualitative assessment

SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	Government supported projects and initiatives to enhance safe drinking water facilities.

General comments

1. Safe drinking water accessibility is increasing in rural areas. 2. The data on safe drinking water accessibility is available at https://washdata.org/data/household#!/dashboard/new and https://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgs/index.html

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	167769789	13 .1	86512580	14 .1	93092558	14 .0
Reporting period	251713317	18 .4	139842527	21 .2	151129247	21 .3

Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Increase	1. Increase in land degradation area during reporting period compared to baseline period. 2. Increase in conversion of cropland into artificial land. 3. Conversion of tree cover into cropland. 4. Conversion of tree cover into artificial land.

General comments

Propotion of the population exposed to land degradation increased in the reporting period as compared to the baseline period.

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

It is at the consultation phase and yet to be fixed.

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	1 293 369 .55	394 085	254 228	142 758	1 040 294
2001	1 505 575 .27	225 657	94 921	2 086	1 253 718
2002	1 343 720 .60	778 084	423 372	285 446	282 544
2003	994 243 .20	225 797	159 228	95 829	1 583 363
2004	1 570 559 .39	237 374	112 178	25 994	1 162 468
2005	1 113 255 .59	142 727	47 075	2 947	1 829 271
2006	1 009 527 .13	335 170	139 597	56 960	1 549 308
2007	854 091 .61	133 412	47 511	24 523	2 017 654
2008	1 205 407 .54	123 609	61 247	22 921	1 735 020
2009	1 402 368 .53	494 136	237 171	139 846	821 043
2010	444 740 .87	207 545	143 336	114 698	2 107 319
2011	821 655 .89	197 446	136 828	96 607	1 951 122
2012	1 101 603	295 063	139 728	150 207	1 291 598
2013	463 555	170 096	72 495	56 802	2 215 251
2014	1 249 364	439 506	196 846	86 492	1 005 991
2015	1 102 830 .15	352 207 .58	148 609 .18	136 513 .71	1 547 088 .36
2016	1 189 581 .36	361 116 .36	200 067 .67	233 043 .61	1 303 439 .98
2017	1 129 158 .27	403 292 .83	206 008 .44	168 128 .04	1 380 661 .41
2018	1 349 444 .05	524 081 .01	283 763 .69	313 884 .03	816 076 .21
2019	891 802 .75	189 235 .10	82 541 .97	46 179 .93	2 077 489 .24
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	2 196 776 .23	68 .0
2001	2 016 616 .64	62 .4
2002	2 695 655	83 .4
2003	1 394 836	43 .2
2004	1 815 731	56 .2
2005	1 148 928	35 .6

	Total area under drought (km²)	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2006	1 428 892	44 .2
2007	960 546	29 .7
2008	1 243 179	38 .5
2009	2 157 157	66 .8
2010	870 880	27 .0
2011	1 027 077	31 .8
2012	1 686 601	52 .2
2013	762 949	23 .6
2014	1 972 208	61 .1
2015	1 740 160 .62	53 .9
2016	1 983 809 .01	61 .4
2017	1 906 587 .57	59 .0
2018	2 471 172 .77	76 .6
2019	1 209 759 .75	37 .5
2020		-
2021		-

Qualitative assessment:

No comments

General comments

The default data source for SO3 was used for representation as below- a) Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) monthly precipitation products, grided data of 111 Square km. b) WorldPop data for the period 2000–2020, disaggregated by sex, grided data of 100m spatial resolution. 2. Proportion of land cover under the drought decreased from 68% to 37.5% 3. Majority of drought class falls under mild (27.13%) followed by moderate (5.76%), severe (2.51%) and extreme (1.40%) classes.

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	3351722113	88.6	271842767	7.2	81178328	2.1	55746713	1.5	21715175	0.6	430 482 983	11.4
2001	114405724	35.1	150568588	46.2	53147575	16.3	8089674	2.5	0	0.0	211 805 837	64.9
2002	21118864	6.4	146601559	44.4	93024714	28.2	39045096	11.8	30561728	9.3	309 233 097	93.6
2003	83704670	25.3	123262920	37.2	57667308	17.4	42183583	12.7	24120614	7.3	247 234 425	74.7
2004	181467729	53.5	108802817	32.1	31942635	9.4	16665493	4.9	92978	0.0	157 503 923	46.5
2005	308315173	89.8	25683477	7.5	8110348	2.4	1106302	0.3	0	0.0	34 900 127	10.2
2006	258535205	74.4	69094708	19.9	17233464	5.0	2798139	0.8	0	0.0	89 126 311	25.6
2007	260210917	73.9	83960227	23.8	8048813	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	92 009 040	26.1
2008	231433698	64.9	106297677	29.8	12630138	3.5	6388978	1.8	0	0.0	125 316 793	35.1
2009	140683294	38.9	147288317	40.7	48406563	13.4	18773634	5.2	6321751	1.7	220 790 265	61.1
2010	333012881	90.9	29951363	8.2	2398028	0.7	932389	0.3	0	0.0	33 281 780	9.1
2011	172114582	46.4	96233878	25.9	59029805	15.9	25801088	6.9	18109178	4.9	199 173 949	53.6
2012	50066909	13.3	171486843	45.6	70001094	18.6	31622453	8.4	53112607	14.1	326 222 997	86.7
2013	236557073	62.0	105393295	27.6	33925542	8.9	4866252	1.3	665586	0.2	144 850 675	38.0
2014	134509493	34.8	159342503	41.2	53413910	13.8	27536718	7.1	11622717	3.0	251 915 848	65.2
2015	313958986	19.6	310260380	19.4	202029446	12.6	73723518	4.6	702264371	43.8	1 288 277 715	80.4
2016	29824752815	97.7	413871637	1.4	117175567	0.4	55374922	0.2	101526265	0.3	687 948 391	2.3
2017	385099298	38.4	378174394	37.7	127466887	12.7	68495817	6.8	43172457	4.3	617 309 555	61.6
2018	164542297	16.1	326149081	32.0	208646990	20.5	150996565	14.8	168610140	16.5	854 402 776	83.9
2019	5486343100	91.8	376867645	6.3	67611817	1.1	32577083	0.5	10105734	0.2	487 162 279	8.2
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	162326921	43.6	132498425	35.6	39877040	10.7	27212759	7.3	10574674	2.8	210 162 898	56.4

	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	56882968	35.5	74089316	46.2	25458222	15.9	3948484	2.5	0	0.0	103 496 022	64.5
2002	10474737	6.5	72490111	44.6	45835210	28.2	19209291	11.8	14379102	8.9	151 913 714	93.5
2003	40918338	25.2	61147518	37.6	28199942	17.3	20653457	12.7	11755858	7.2	121 756 775	74.8
2004	89208666	53.5	53397578	32.1	15679550	9.4	8258881	5.0	46124	0.0	77 382 133	46.5
2005	151149946	89.6	12745002	7.6	4185095	2.5	576588	0.3	0	0.0	17 506 685	10.4
2006	127137275	74.4	33996787	19.9	8318211	4.9	1373355	0.8	0	0.0	43 688 353	25.6
2007	128128080	74.0	40926488	23.6	3998149	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	44 924 637	26.0
2008	113022544	64.5	52836183	30.1	6271054	3.6	3131949	1.8	0	0.0	62 239 186	35.5
2009	69128932	38.9	71849694	40.5	24141089	13.6	9343495	5.3	3107230	1.7	108 441 508	61.1
2010	163381587	90.8	14890051	8.3	1189208	0.7	463803	0.3	0	0.0	16 543 062	9.2
2011	84197866	46.2	47267084	25.9	29202706	16.0	12752916	7.0	8943127	4.9	98 165 833	53.8
2012	24823297	13.4	83526403	45.2	34008530	18.4	15803562	8.6	26651336	14.4	159 989 831	86.6
2013	115591412	61.7	52265789	27.9	16737016	8.9	2389429	1.3	328952	0.2	71 721 186	38.3
2014	66232336	34.9	77793790	41.0	26397820	13.9	13611778	7.2	5736530	3.0	123 539 918	65.1
2015	152934649	32.5	150590442	32.0	96785889	20.6	35866021	7.6	34357137	7.3	317 599 489	67.5
2016	143704072	30.0	199519559	41.7	56936761	11.9	27313031	5.7	50802527	10.6	334 571 878	70.0
2017	186842409	38.4	182944330	37.6	62169721	12.8	33186013	6.8	21010746	4.3	299 310 810	61.6
2018	80710950	16.3	158604209	32.1	100647909	20.4	72884081	14.7	81432925	16.5	413 569 124	83.7
2019	266180817	53.0	183068761	36.4	32600851	6.5	15724969	3.1	4983967	1.0	236 378 548	47.0
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	172845290	44.0	139344342	35.4	41301288	10.5	28533954	7.3	11140501	2.8	220 320 085	56.0
2001	57522756	34.7	76479272	46.1	27689353	16.7	4141190	2.5	0	0.0	108 309 815	65.3
2002	10644127	6.3	74111448	44.1	47189504	28.1	19835805	11.8	16182626	9.6	157 319 383	93.7
2003	42786332	25.4	62115402	36.9	29467366	17.5	21530126	12.8	12364756	7.3	125 477 650	74.6
2004	92259063	53.5	55405239	32.1	16263085	9.4	8406612	4.9	46854	0.0	80 121 790	46.5
2005	157165227	90.0	12938475	7.4	3925253	2.2	529714	0.3	0	0.0	17 393 442	10.0

	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	131397930	74.3	35097921	19.8	8915253	5.0	1424784	0.8	0	0.0	45 437 958	25.7
2007	132082837	73.7	43033739	24.0	4050664	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	47 084 403	26.3
2008	118411154	65.2	53461494	29.5	6359084	3.5	3257029	1.8	0	0.0	63 077 607	34.8
2009	71554362	38.9	75438623	41.0	24265474	13.2	9430139	5.1	3214521	1.7	112 348 757	61.1
2010	169631294	91.0	15061312	8.1	1208820	0.6	468586	0.3	0	0.0	16 738 718	9.0
2011	87916716	46.5	48966794	25.9	29827099	15.8	13048172	6.9	9166051	4.9	101 008 116	53.5
2012	25243612	13.2	87960440	45.9	35992564	18.8	15818891	8.3	26461271	13.8	166 233 166	86.8
2013	120965661	62.3	53127506	27.4	17188526	8.9	2476823	1.3	336634	0.2	73 129 489	37.7
2014	68277157	34.7	81548713	41.5	27016090	13.7	13924940	7.1	5886187	3.0	128 375 930	65.3
2015	161024337	32.2	159669938	32.0	105243557	21.1	37857497	7.6	35869300	7.2	338 640 292	67.8
2016	154543456	30.4	214352078	42.2	60238806	11.9	28061891	5.5	50723738	10.0	353 376 513	69.6
2017	198256889	38.4	195230064	37.8	65297166	12.6	35309804	6.8	22161711	4.3	317 998 745	61.6
2018	83831347	16.0	167544872	31.9	107999081	20.6	78112484	14.9	87177215	16.6	440 833 652	84.0
2019	282453493	53.0	193798884	36.3	35010966	6.6	16852114	3.2	5121767	1.0	250 783 731	47.0
2020		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
2021		-		-		-		-		-	-	-

Qualitative assessment

Interpretation of the indicator

No comments.

General comments

1. The total population exposed to non-drought areas decreased in the reporting period.

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	6 .71		
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
SO3-3 (default DVI)		Drought Vulnerability Index (DVI) was estimated using Tier1 approach.

General comments

No comments.

SO3 Voluntary Targets

SO3-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

General comments

It is at the consultation phase and yet to be fixed.

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 .75169662	0 .731187711	0 .769172624	
2001	0 .747618164	0 .728588619	0 .762092127	
2002	0 .742355853	0 .725394862	0 .756934067	
2003	0 .738452991	0 .721908446	0 .753057538	
2004	0 .733984832	0 .719899795	0 .748502114	
2005	0 .730609558	0 .717161571	0 .74306327	
2006	0 .725703648	0 .713152911	0 .738910663	
2007	0 .721924856	0 .709010602	0 .734983455	
2008	0 .717641622	0 .704817265	0 .73054324	
2009	0 .714407125	0 .700226199	0 .727407572	
2010	0 .70969273	0 .694880825	0 .723515515	
2011	0 .706954534	0 .689322289	0 .720693595	
2012	0 .702819146	0 .682414521	0 .718422683	
2013	0 .698470317	0 .67508481	0 .715992518	
2014	0 .695021528	0 .672513718	0 .71440587	
2015	0 .690165592	0 .663586466	0 .71167476	
2016	0 .686599371	0 .654353971	0 .710423881	
2017	0 .682754428	0 .648736791	0 .710045084	
2018	0 .678970761	0 .643014426	0 .70810426	
2019	0 .675892333	0 .635103316	0 .707450913	
2020	0 .67076859	0 .624854804	0 .70582721	

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

1. The data was procured through IUCN available at https://www.iucnredlist.org/search 2. The RLI value in the year 2019 decreased to 0.67 as compared to the RLI value of 0.75 in the year 2000.

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	17.46	17 .34	17 .46	
2001	17.46	17 .34	17 .46	
2002	17.46	17 .34	17 .46	
2003	17.46	17 .34	17 .46	
2004	17.56	17 .44	17 .56	
2005	17.56	17 .44	17 .56	
2006	17.56	17 .44	17 .56	
2007	17.56	17 .44	17 .56	
2008	17.6	17 .5	17 .6	
2009	17.6	17 .5	17 .6	
2010	17.6	17 .5	17 .6	
2011	17.6	17 .5	17 .6	
2012	20.65	20 .64	20 .65	
2013	20.65	20 .64	20 .65	
2014	20.71	20 .7	20 .71	
2015	20.71	20 .7	20 .71	
2016	20.72	20 .72	20 .72	
2017	20.72	20 .72	20 .72	
2018	20.72	20 .72	20 .72	
2019	20.72	20 .72	20 .72	
2020	20.72	20 .72	20 .72	

Qualitative assessment

SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment

General comments

There was a marginal increase in the protected area during year 2020 as compared to year 2000 by 3.26%.

SO4 Voluntary Targets

SO4-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments

Complementary information

It is at the consultation phase and yet to be fixed.

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 ∾

As per the default data the committed and disbursed amount was $ 453266608.90 and $ 326634911.80. An amount of $18806507.00 was mobilized through public interventions. The default data table further reveals that countries like Germany, Finland , Japan, UK, Spain, Canada along with EU Institution, GEF, committed $147466845.1 out of which $207798152.47 were disbursed during 2016-2019 for various projects related to climate change and DLDD for implementation of the Convention.

As stated above

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

		Total Amount USD	
Provided / Received	Year	Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2017	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2018	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Provided	2019	Committed 0	Disbursed 0
Received	2016	Committed 8 182 658 .00	Received 79 621 340 .84
Received	2017	Committed 18 300 301 .10	Received 52 851 521 .70
Received	2018	Committed 108 352 851 .00	Received 32 463 233 .31
Received	2019	Committed 12 631 035 .00	Received 42 862 056 .62
Total resources provided:		0	0
Total resources received:		147 466 845 .1	207 798 152 .47

Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	2016-2019
Recipient / Provider	Recipient
Title of project, programme, activity or other	
Total Amount USD	355264997.57

	Explanation
Sector	Others
Capacity Building	Yes
Technology Transfer	Yes
Gender Equality	Yes
Channel	Bilateral / Multilateral
Type of flow	ODA
Financial Instrument	Grant /Loan
Type of support	Direct / Indirect
Amount mobilised through public interventions	18806507.00
Additional Information	

General comments

• Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs, Economic Division(Climate Change Finance Unit) provided $2,823.23 through JICA, WB, GEF India for 7projects. • Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change, India facilitated an amount of $974,314,510.35 through GEF Trust Fund, JICA, GCF for 6 projects. • India's new initiative for scaling up land restoration efforts under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) having annual budget of USD 9 billion will help in restoring 26 million hectares of degraded land and improve livelihoods coupled with short term and long term benefits to the local communities.

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 ∾

National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. The target under the Mission is 10 m ha on forest and non-forest lands for increasing the forest/tree cover and to improve the quality of existing forest, thus helping in reducing land degradation. All the states are being encouraged for participating in implementing GIM. India has allocated Rs.298.09 and utilized Rs.233.43 crores from FY 2018 to 2021.

Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures			
Directly related to combat DLDD			
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2018	233 .43	India has allocated Rs.298.09 and utilized Rs.233.43 crores from FY 2018 to 2021.
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	Hindustan Unilever Foundation, CLP Khandke Wind Energy Pvt.Ltd., IndusInd Bank,Deutsche Bank,Mumbai, Rotary Club of Poona Charitable Trust,Bread for the World Protestant Development Service, HDFC Bank,Ltd.,Larsen & Toubro Ltd.,Credit Suisse Securities,(India) Pvt.Ltd., Eaton India Foundation
Subsidies	
Government revenues	
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Indirectly

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

General comments

India's population is projected to reach 1.7 billion by 2050. About 2 billion hectares of land – an area over three times the size of India – are degraded, but can be restored back to health. India is one of the first countries to commit to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal target of achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN). India would raise its ambition of the total area that would be restored from its land degradation status from 21 million hectares to 26 million hectares between 2020 and 2030.

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

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

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.

India has prepared its National REDD+ Strategy. The Strategy builds upon existing national circumstances which have been updated in line with India's National Action Plan on Climate Change, Green India Mission and India's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC.

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.

1. The Manual for Drought Management (2016) provides use of modern technology in monitoring/ determination of drought. It has introduced various scientific indices and parameters for more accurate assessment and monitoring of drought. The manual also suggests a system for drought management policy and mitigation through various programmes to be implemented by the State Governments. 2. The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) for Drought focuses on drought management interventions required during the time of crisis. It delineates the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including Central and State Governments and their agencies in managing the calamity. The CMP provides a crisis management framework to identify phases of the crisis and the strategic response corresponding to each such phase. The plan also provides for a Strategic Activity Planner, which acts as a ready reckoner for critical steps that need to be taken in different times of the year with respect to drought preparedness, drought reporting and drought response and the agencies responsible for the identified activities. 3. Several Central Government Schemes/Programmes have evolved over time to address the need for medium and long-term drought mitigation requirements. Notable among them are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), subsuming erstwhile Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Swarna-Jayanthi Grameen Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Fodder & Feed Development Scheme etc. Besides, various area development programmes by State Governments either through their own resources or with Government of India's support like the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) are contributing significantly to enhance drought resilience. Central and State Governments continue to consider further possibilities of reorienting/ synergizing regular development programs for achieving a robust drought-resilient regime.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- ( ) Yes
- (●) No

Action on the Ground

Sustainable land management practices:

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

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

What types of SLM practices are being implemented?

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

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What do you consider to be the lessons learned?

How did you engage women and youth in these activities?

1. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a gender-positive programme which promotes the participation of women by providing wage parity with men, provision of separate schedules of rates of wages for women, facilities for crèche, work-side sheds for children and child care services. 2. The convergence with Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) has facilitated the participation of women. The Scheme also endeavours to provide work near the residence of the beneficiaries. These measures enhance the participation of women.

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

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

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

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

Alternative livelihoods:

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

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

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

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

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

1. The Central Government schemes viz. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are focused towards the livelihood of rural stake holders- The components of PMKSY are as follows, which are being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India(GoI). a) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with the focus on faster completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects. b) Har Khet Ko Pani which deals with source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies etc. c) Per Drop More Crop which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation viz Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare besides promoting micro Irrigation also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities as other interventions to supplement source creation for Micro Irrigation. d) Watershed development focuses on ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and other watershed works in rainfed/degraded areas. A number of water harvesting structures like check dams, nala bunds, percolation tanks, farm ponds etc., are being constructed under these projects. 2. Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change is utilizing the vast network and expertise of Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Centres for skill development in environment, forest sector under Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP). The components of regenerative agriculture, eco-tourism and protected area management represent an opportunity to bring young people back to rural areas with the prospect of secure and stable livelihoods.

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

- (•) Yes
- ( ) No

Please elaborate

1. Mahatma Gandhi NREGS is a gender-positive programme which promotes the participation of women by providing wage parity with men, provision of separate schedules of rates of wages for women, facilities for crèche, work-side sheds for children and child care services. 2. The Green Skill Development Programme (GSDP) provides an opportunity to bring youth back to rural areas with the prospect of secure and stable livelihood for promoting regenerative agriculture, eco-tourism and protected area management.

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.

All the concerned Ministries of the Government of India (GoI) have their own website and portal being managed by National Informatics Centre, which is primarily used for sharing information and knowledge and facilitating networking.

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

National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The objectives are- (a) Creating an enabling environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to realize their full potential. b) Empowerment of women in the Watershed Committees involve them in planning, implementation and maintenance of watershed interventions. Women-based community organizations such as Self-Help Groups, User Groups and farmer producer organizations are formed and nurtured while implementing the watershed programs.

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?

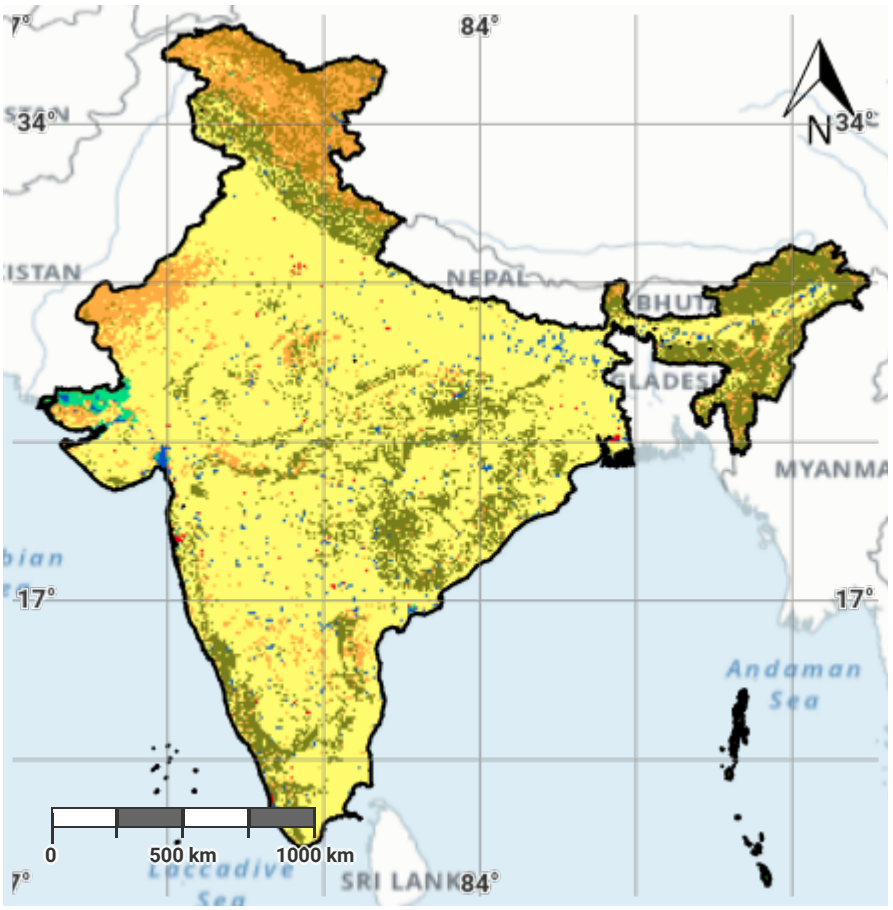
What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Other files for Reporting

India - SO5-1 recipient	Download	113.9 KB
Resources received for bilateral and multilateral public resources	Download	24.5 KB
Table Domestic Public Resources	Download	15.7 KB
Year wise and State wise funds allocated and utilized (as per utilization certificates furnished by	Download	19.3 KB
Table Bilateral Mutilateral Public Resources	Download	21.1 KB
SO1-4 T4 all rows (483 hotspots)	Download	8.5 KB

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

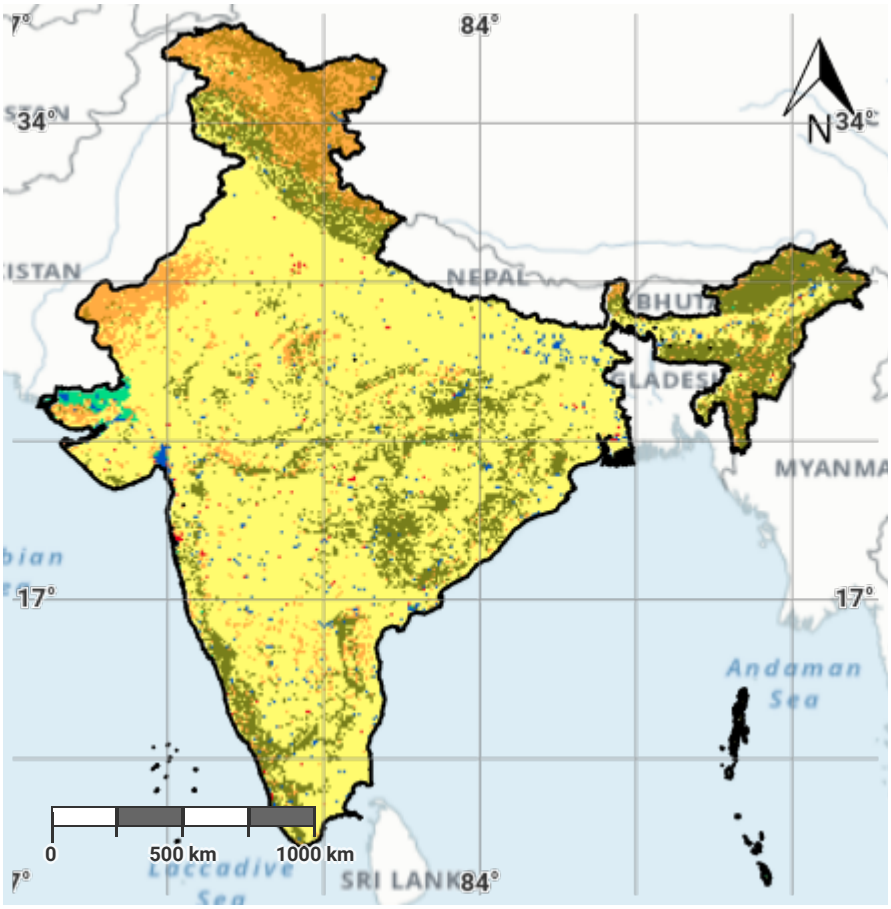
Disclaimer

The national border data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India. 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.Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover (2000) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

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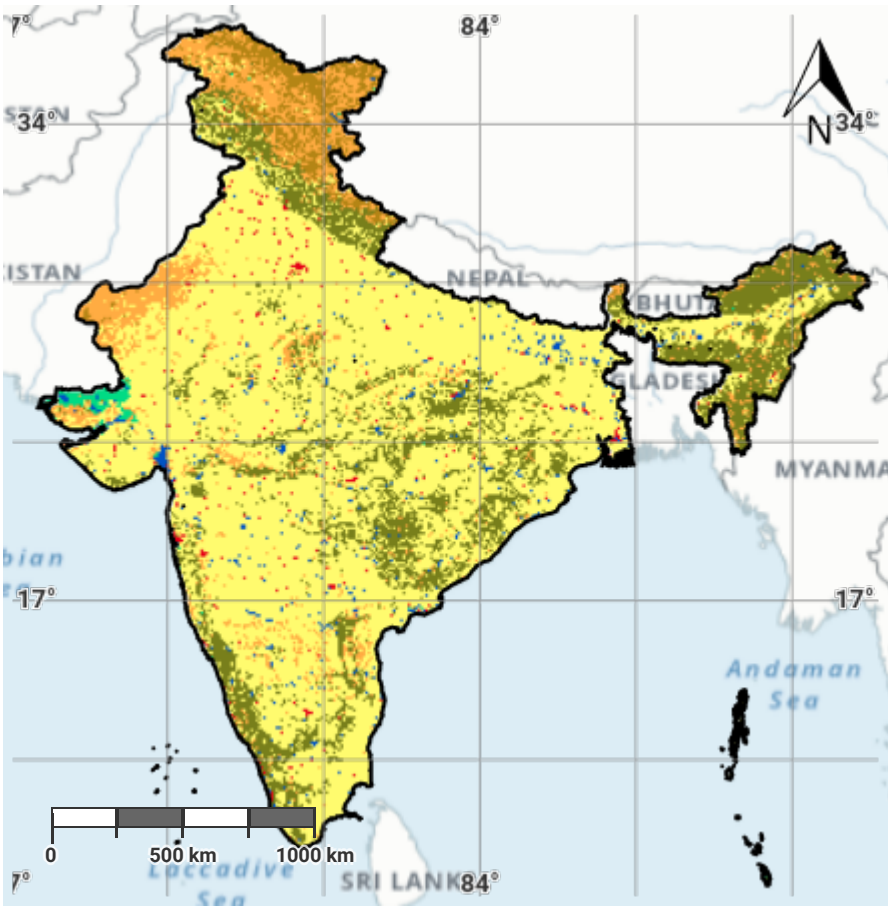
India – SO1-1.M3

Land cover in the latest reporting year



Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Change (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Change (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-1.M6
Land cover degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-1.M7
Land cover degradation in the reporting period

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Cover Degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-2.M1
Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Dynamics (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-2.M2
Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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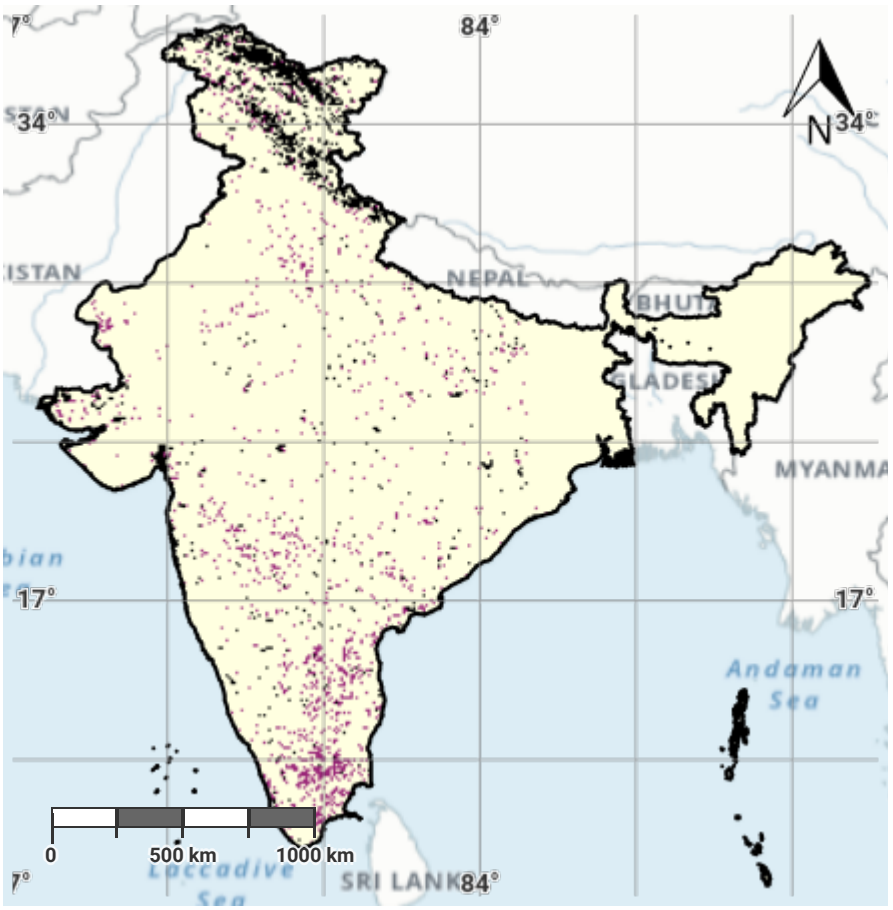
India – SO1-2.M3
Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Land Productivity Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-2.M4
Land productivity degradation in the reporting period

Legend

- Degraded
- Stable
- Improving
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

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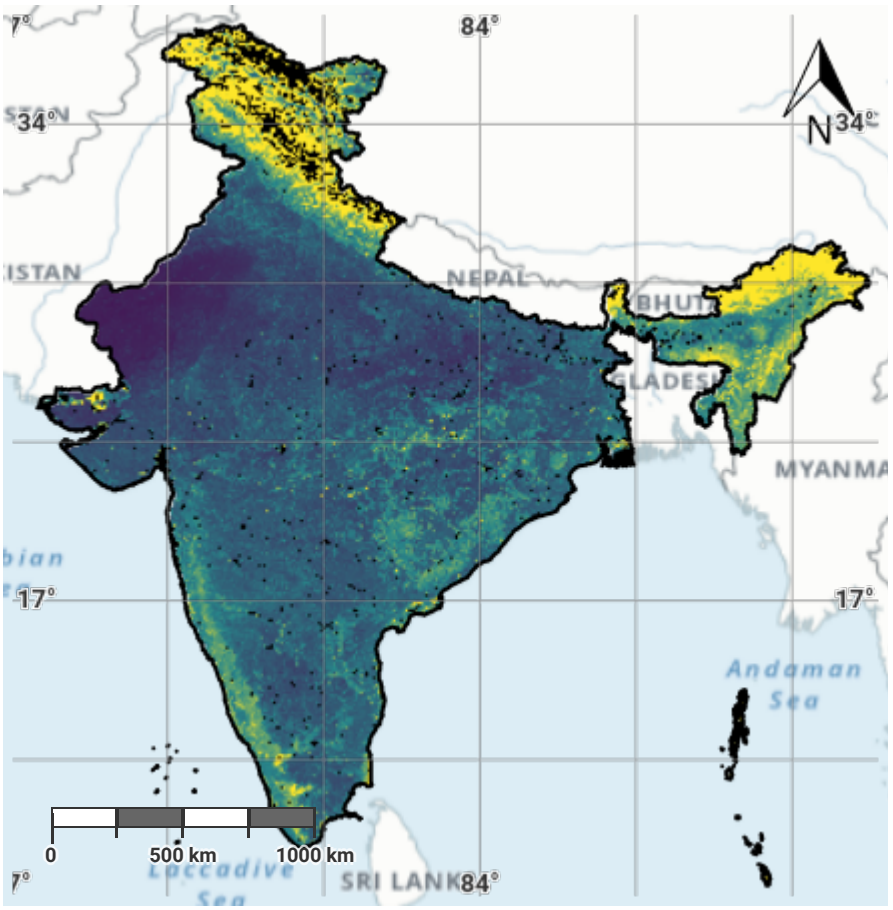
India – SO1-3.M1

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



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 73.0 t/ha
- 73.0 - 146.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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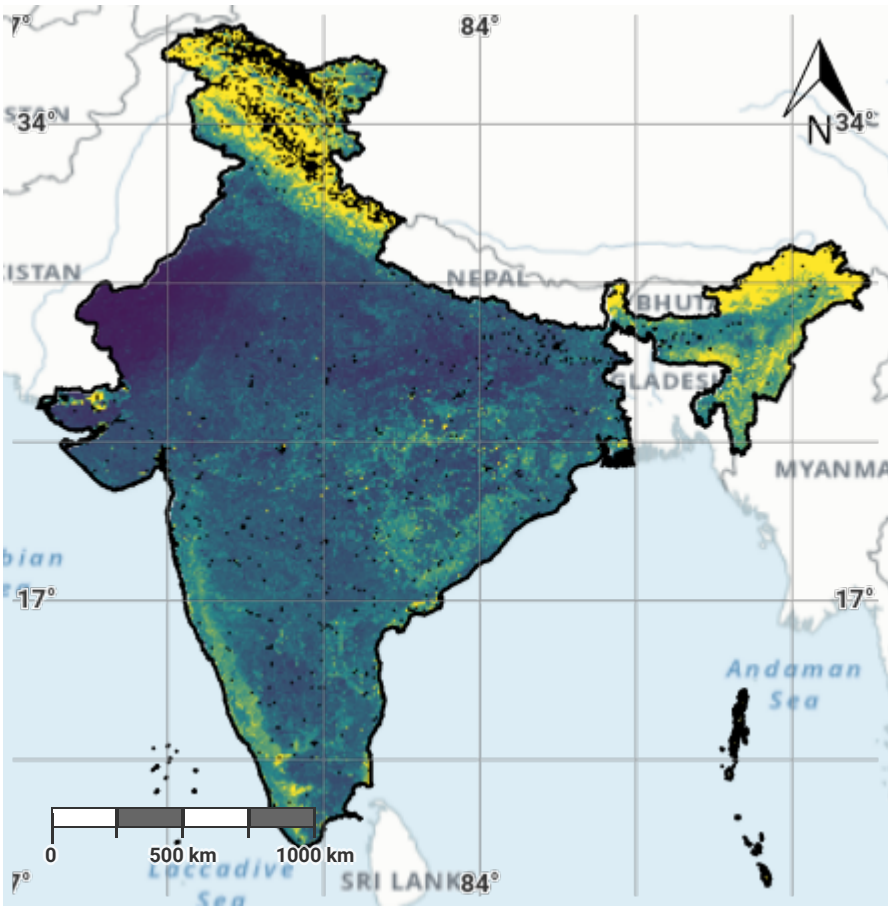
India – SO1-3.M2
Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 73.0 t/ha
- 73.0 - 146.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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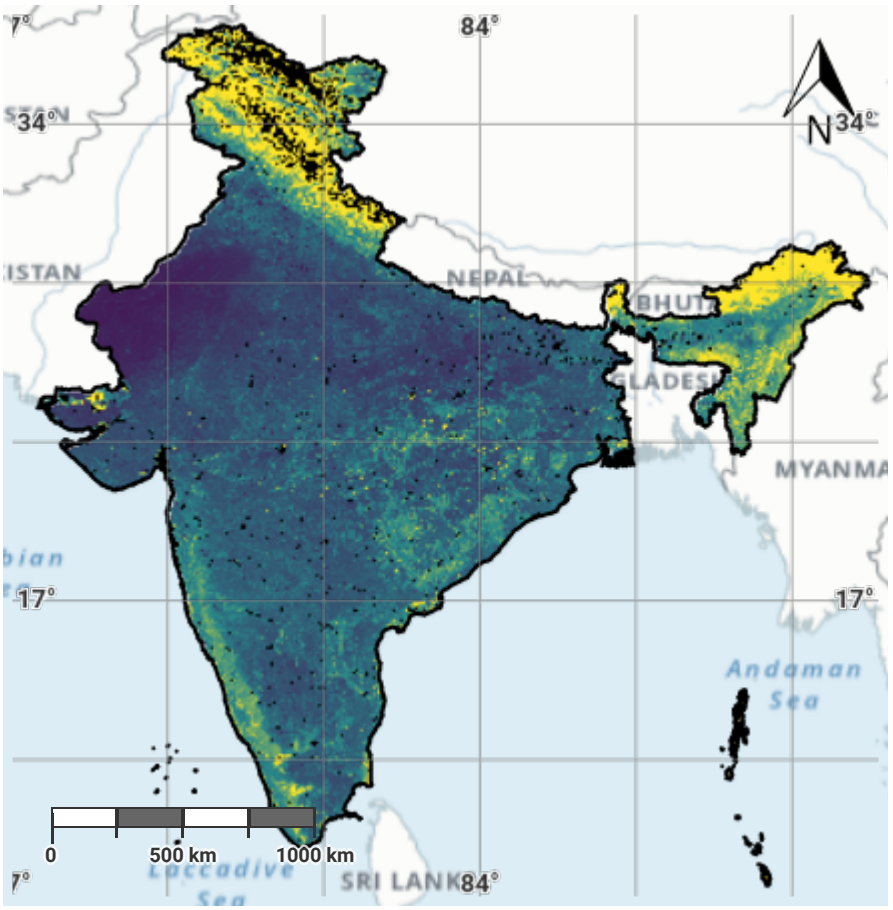
Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon (2015) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-3.M3

Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Legend

- No data
- 0 - 73.0 t/ha
- 73.0 - 146.0 t/ha
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-3.M4

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period

Legend

- Degraded
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Change (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-3.M5

Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period

Legend

- Degraded
- Stable
- Improvement
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Change (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-3.M6

Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period

Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-3.M7

Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period

Legend

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

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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Source Data Credits

- The Soil Organic Carbon Degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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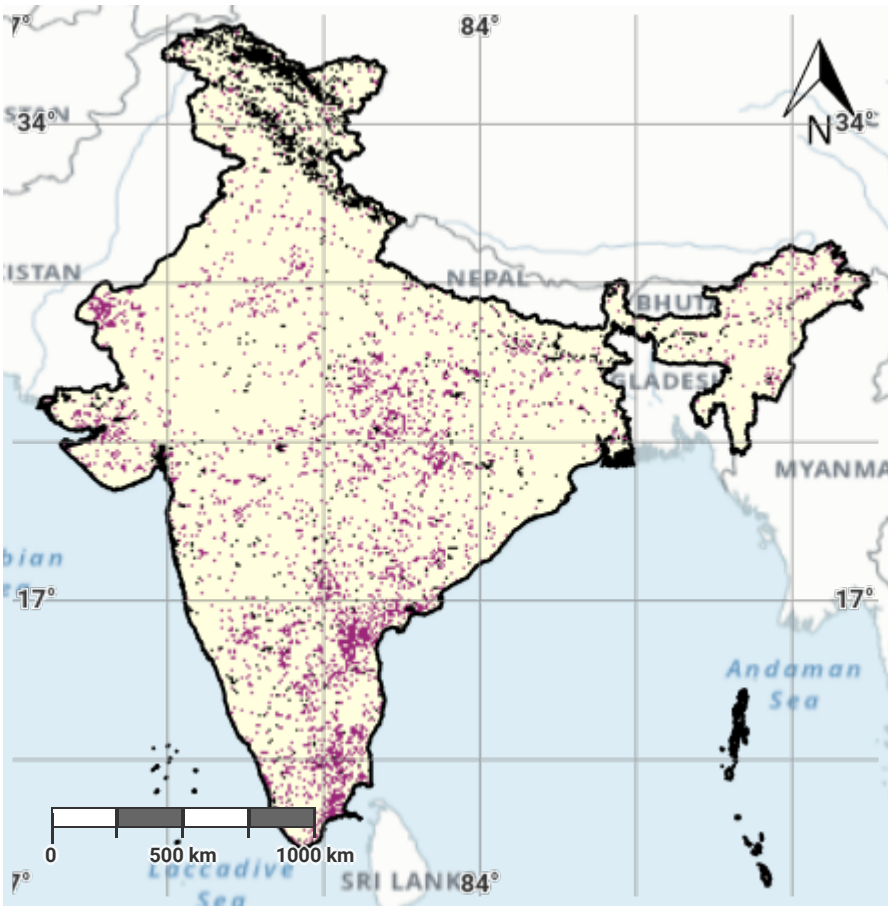
Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-4.M3

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

Legend

- Improvment
- Stable
- Degraded
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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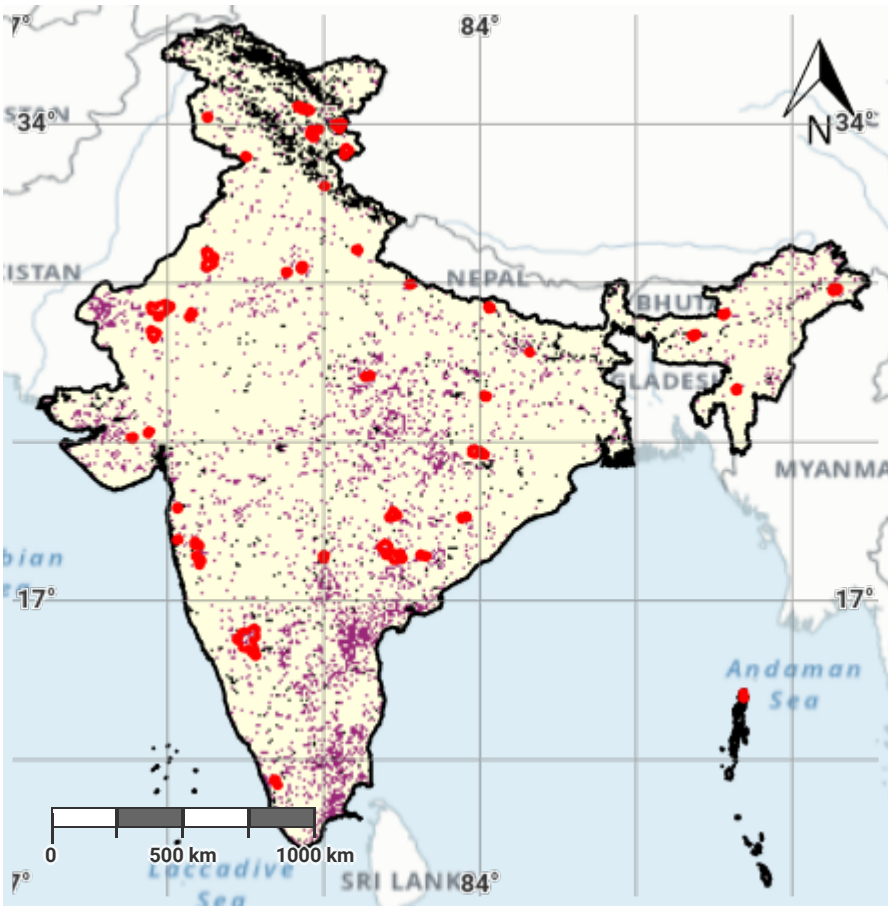
Source Data Credits

- The Degraded and improved land since 2000 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-4.M5
Land Degradation Hotspots



Legend

- No data
- Degradation
- Not degraded
- International Boundary
- Hot spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The SDG Indicator 15.3.1 Status (2019) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.
- The Hot spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO1-4.M6
Land Improvement Brightspots

Legend

- Improvment
- Stable
- Degraded
- International Boundary
- Bright spots (Polygon)

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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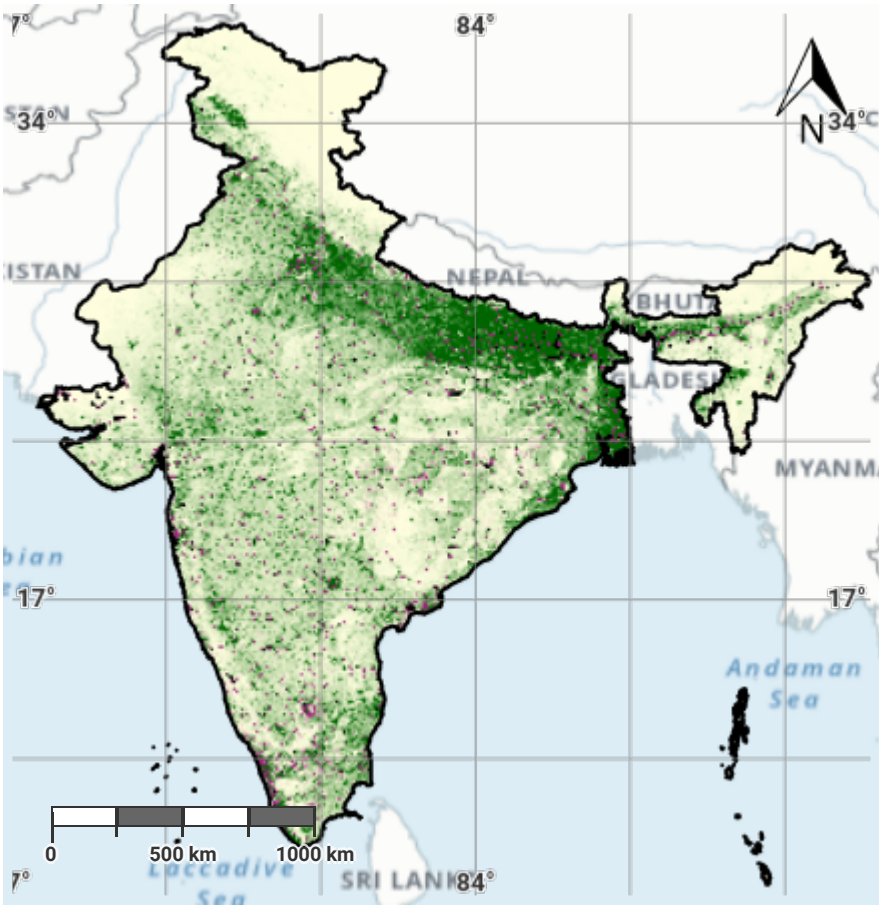
Source Data Credits

- The Degraded and improved land since 2000 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.
- The Bright spots data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M1

Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 690
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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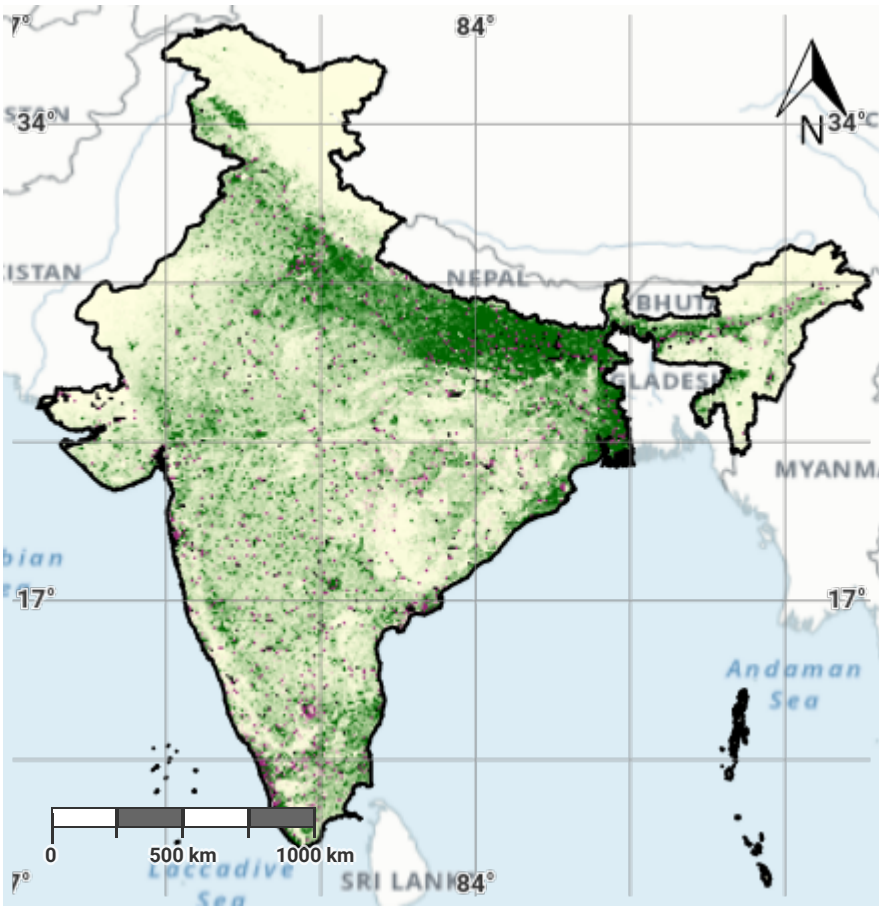
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to land degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M2
Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 330
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 330
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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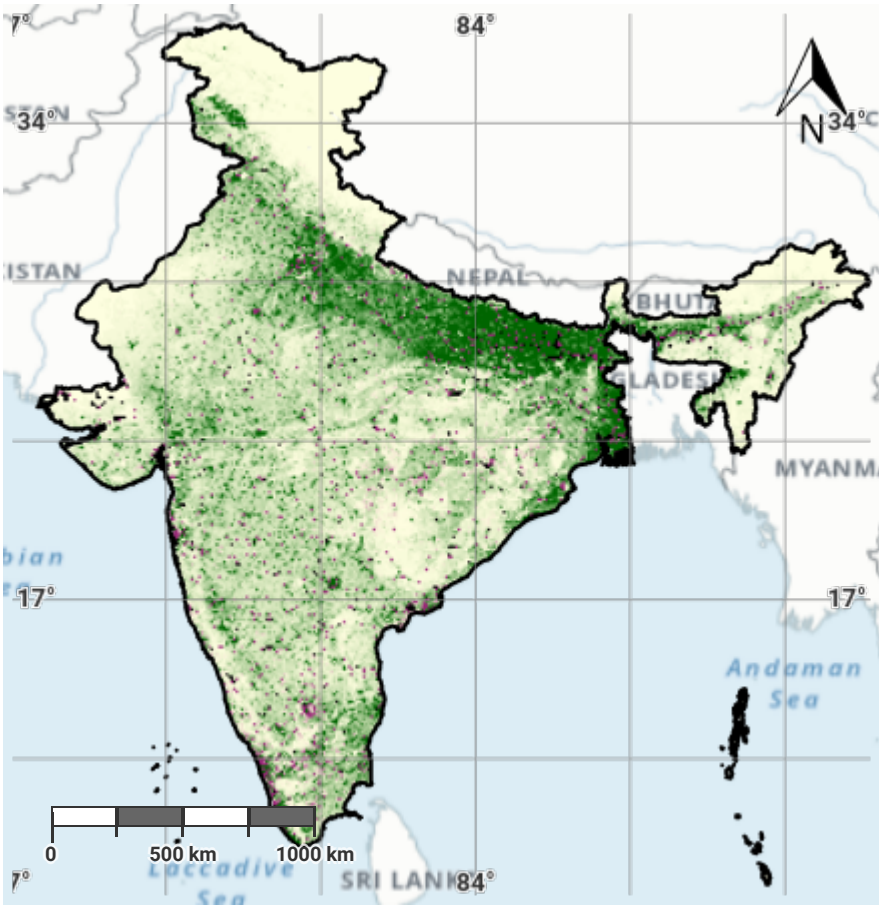
Source Data Credits

- The Female population exposed to land degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M3
Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 360
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 360
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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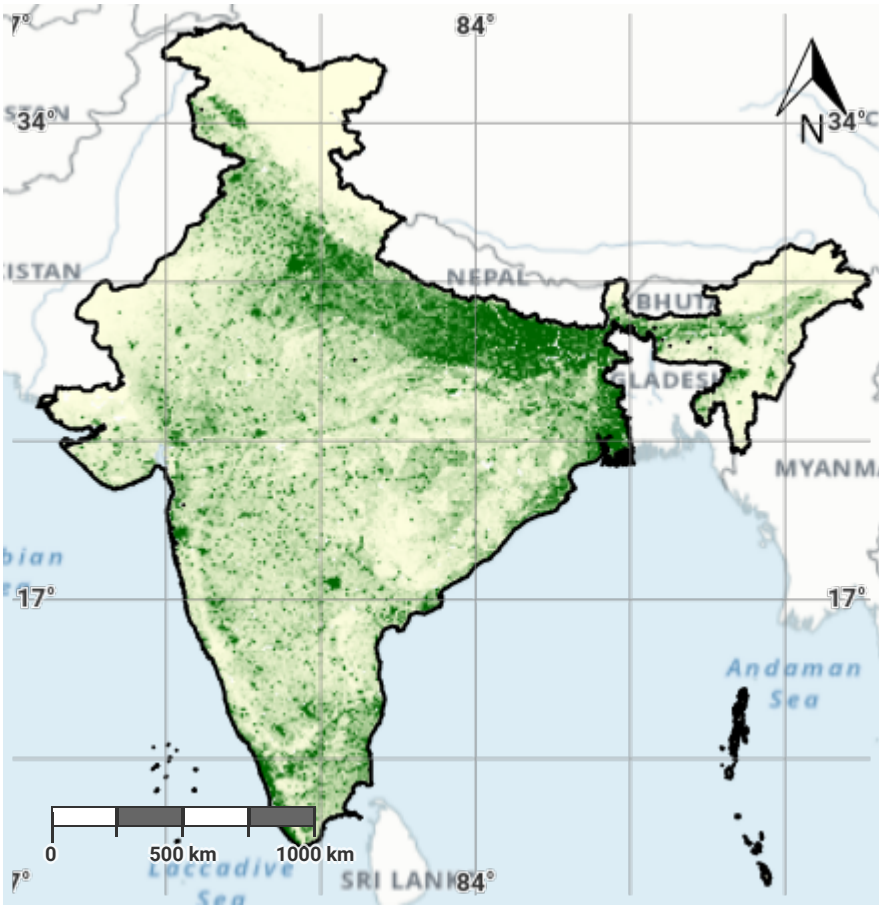
Source Data Credits

- The Male population exposed to land degradation (Baseline) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M4

Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 850
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, total): 0 - 850
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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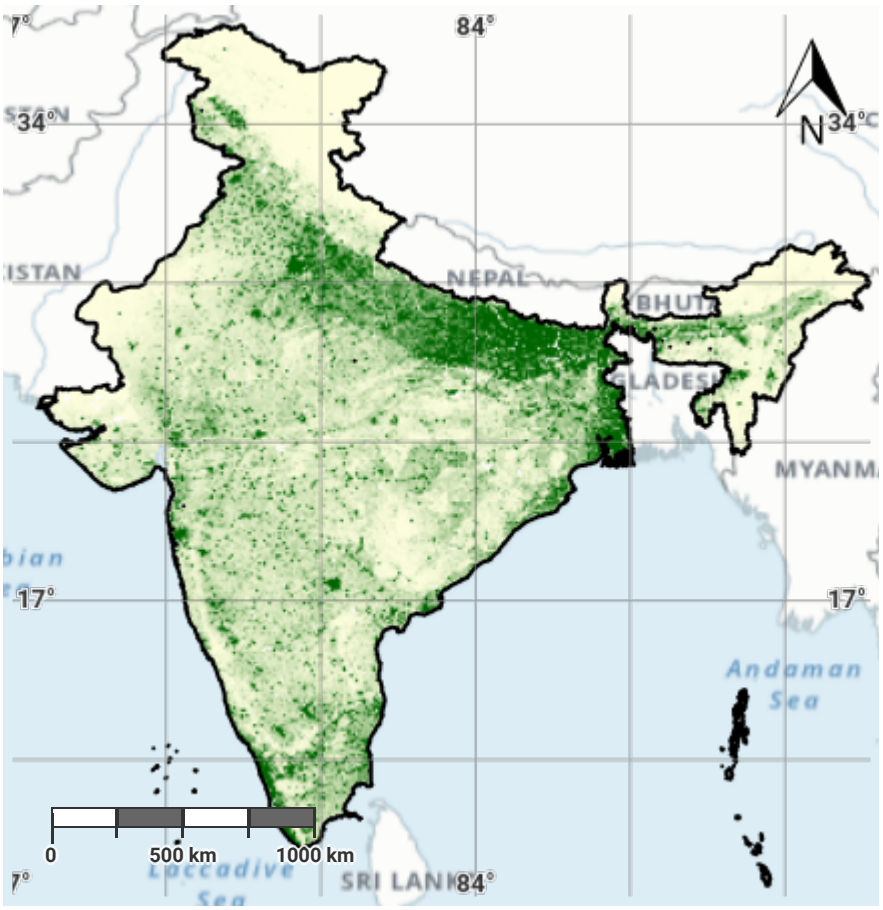
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to land degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M5

Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 410
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, female): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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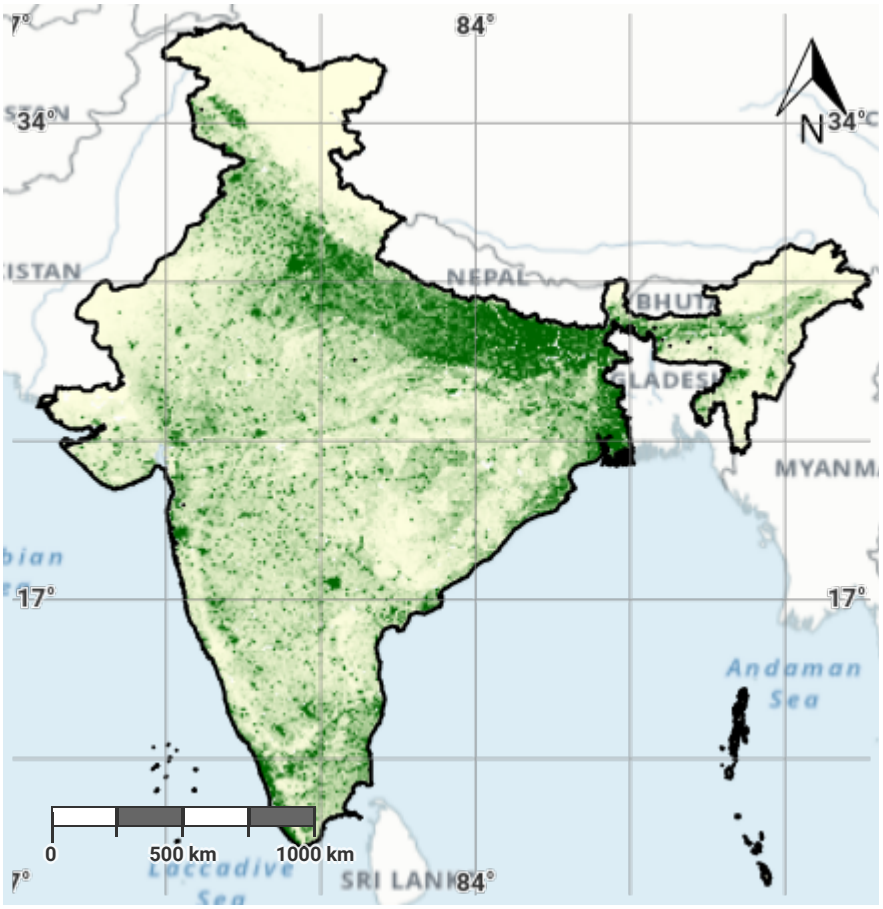
Source Data Credits

- The Female population exposed to land degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO2-3.M6
Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- No land degradation
- Population not exposed to degradation (number of people, male): 0 - 440
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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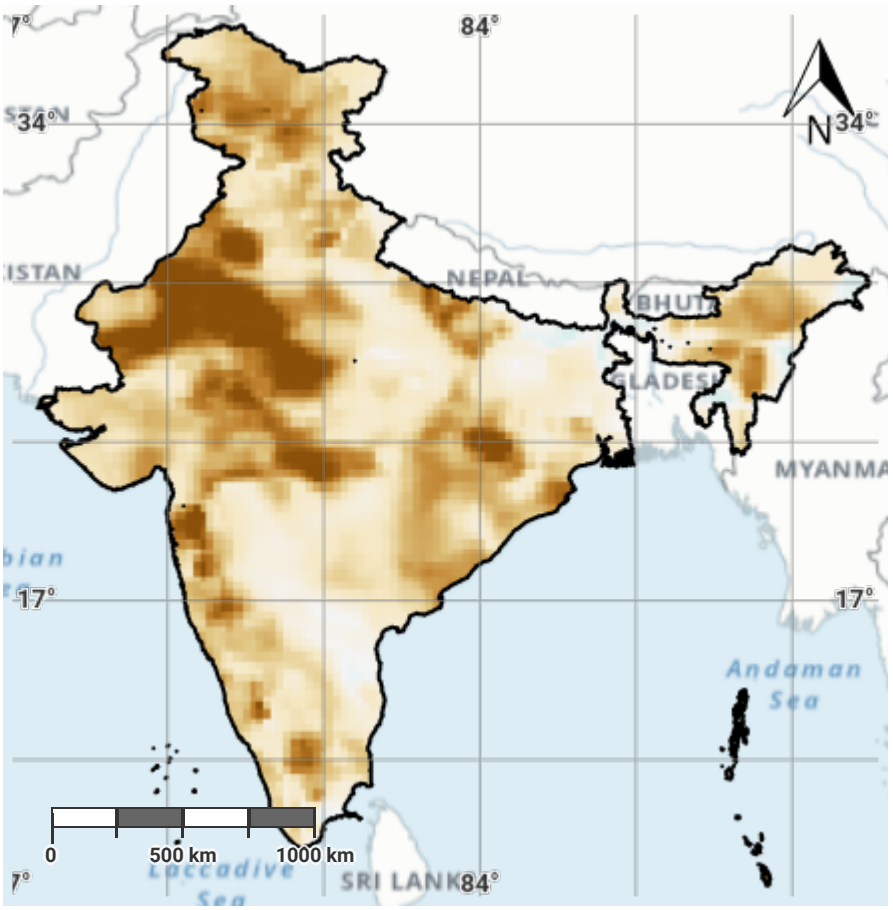
Source Data Credits

- The Male population exposed to land degradation (Reporting) data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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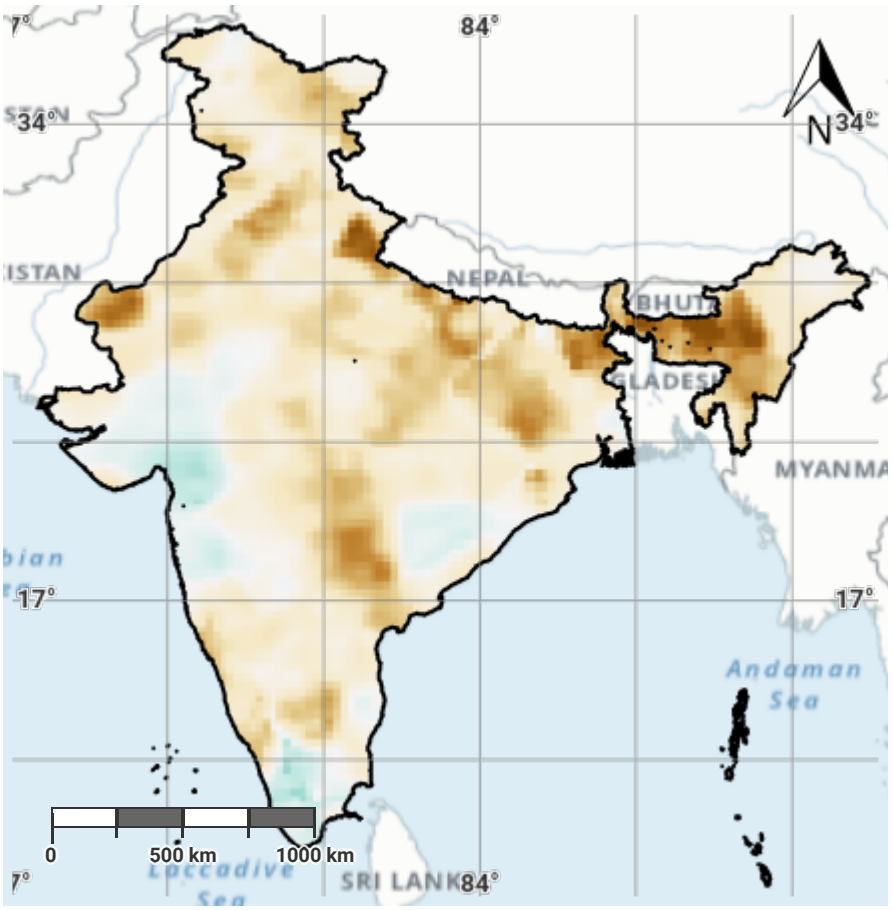
Source Data Credits

- The Land under drought in epoch 1 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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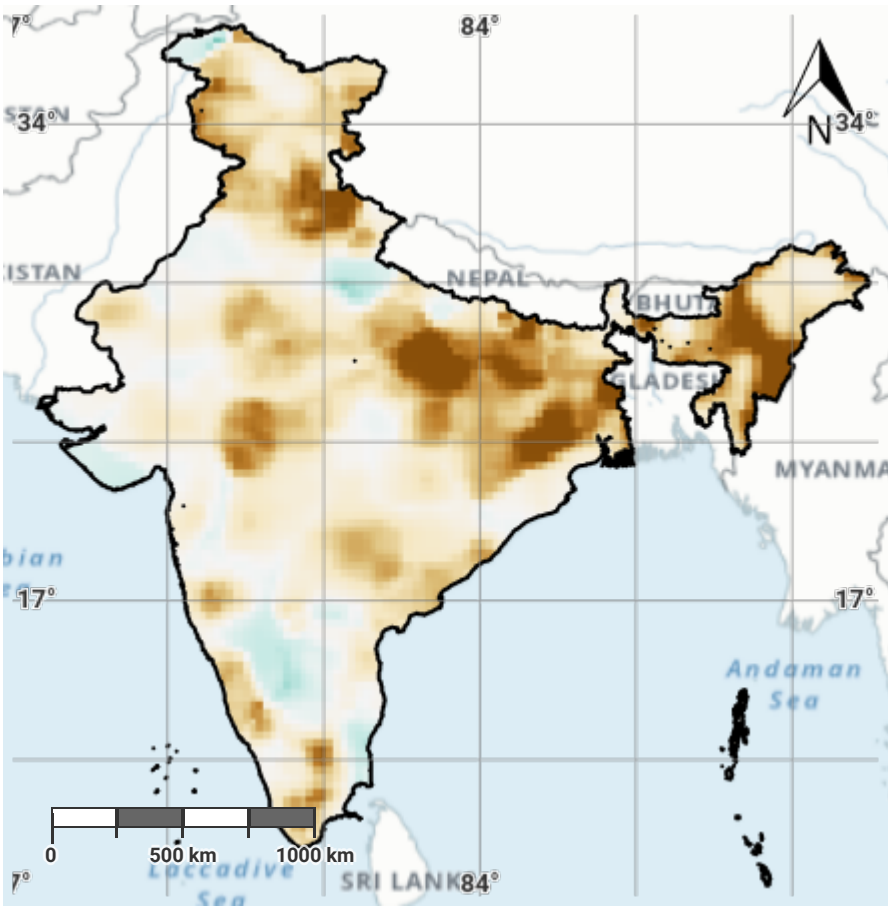
Source Data Credits

- The Land under drought in epoch 2 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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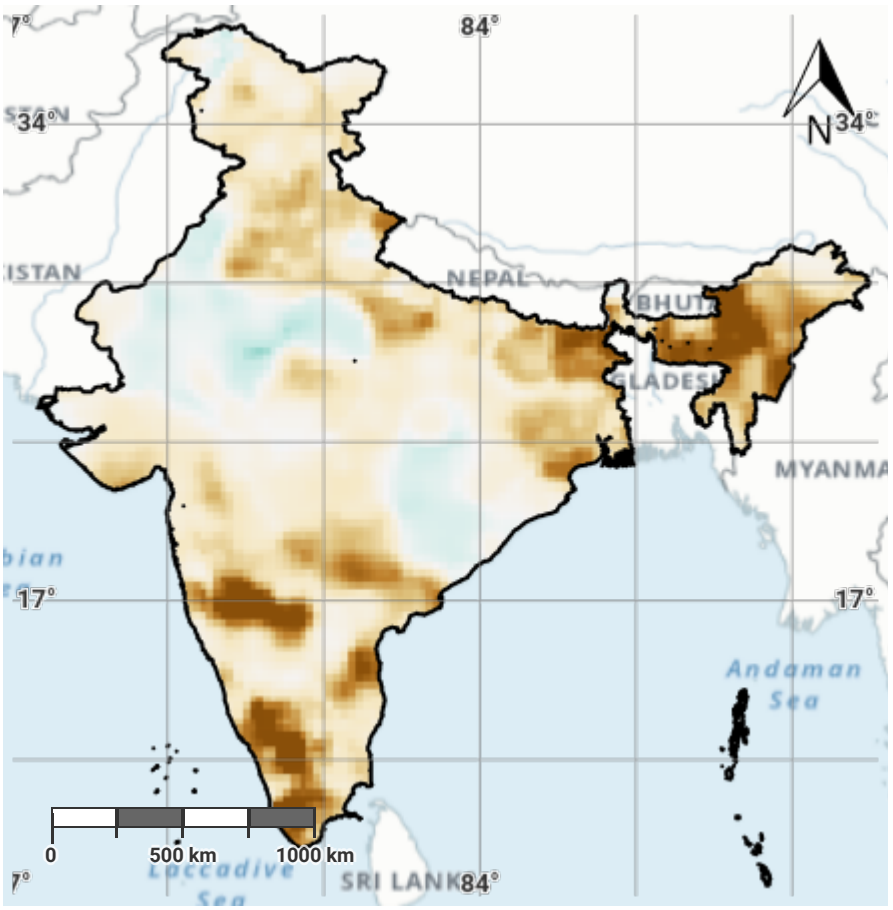
Source Data Credits

- The Land under drought in epoch 3 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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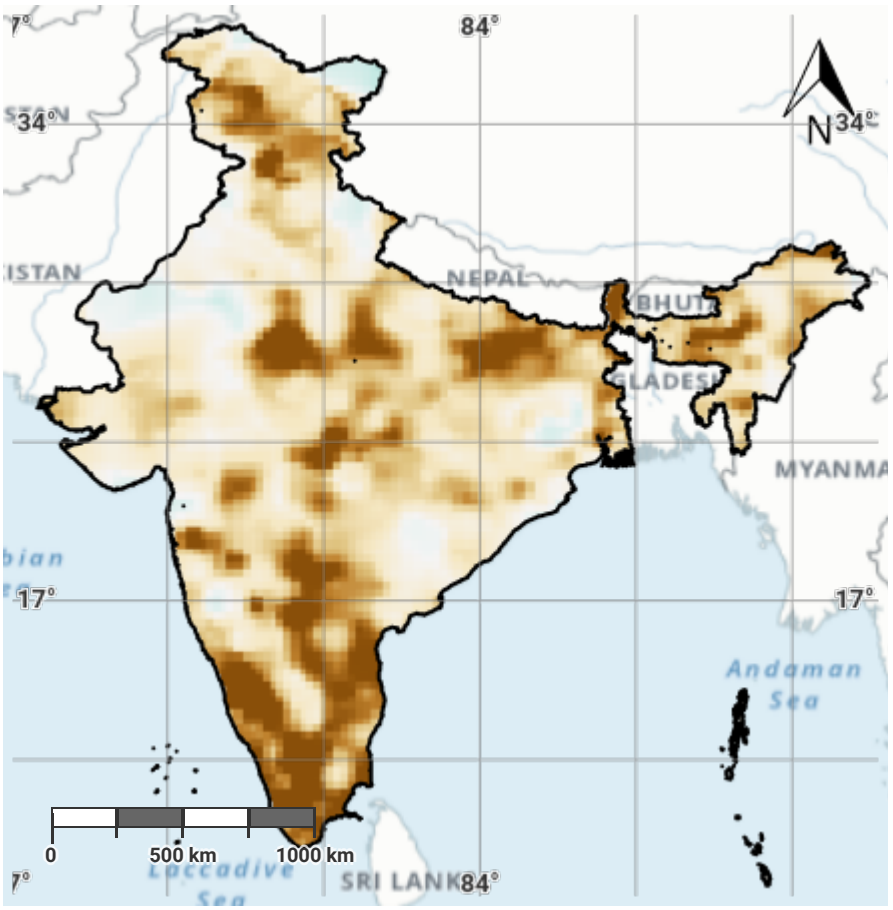
Source Data Credits

- The Land under drought in epoch 4 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – 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:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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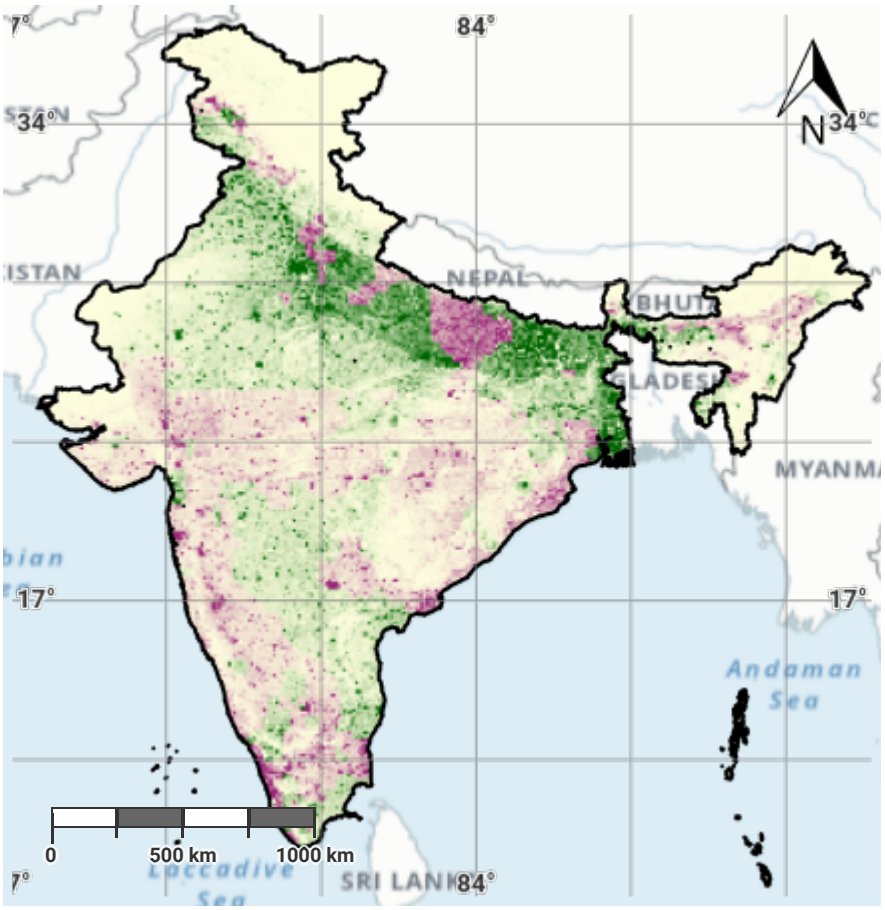
Source Data Credits

- The Land under drought in epoch 5 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M1

Drought exposure in first epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 930
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 930
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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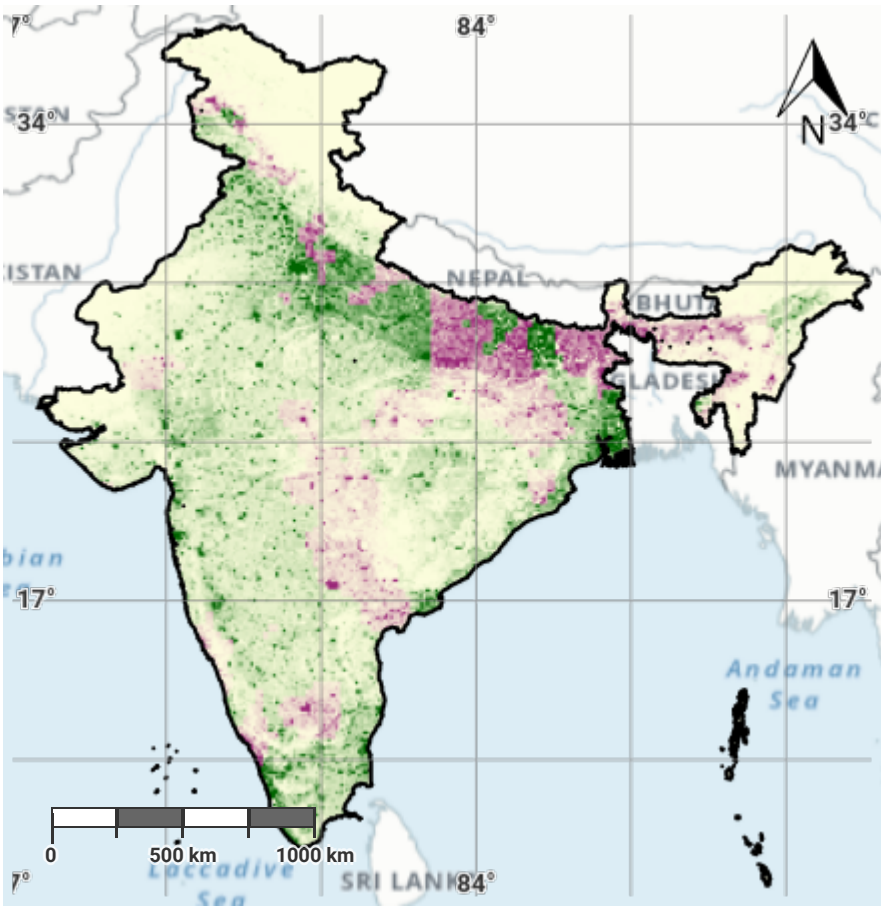
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to drought in epoch 1 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M2

Drought exposure in second epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1030
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 1030
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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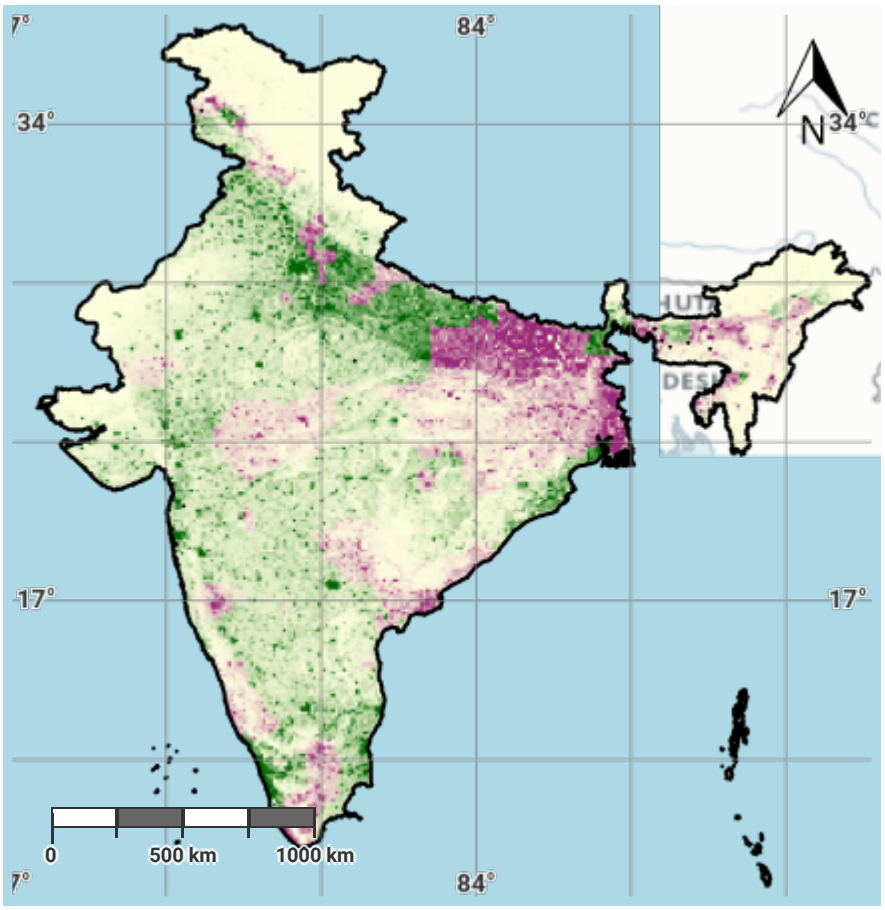
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to drought in epoch 2 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M3

Drought exposure in third epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 920
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 920
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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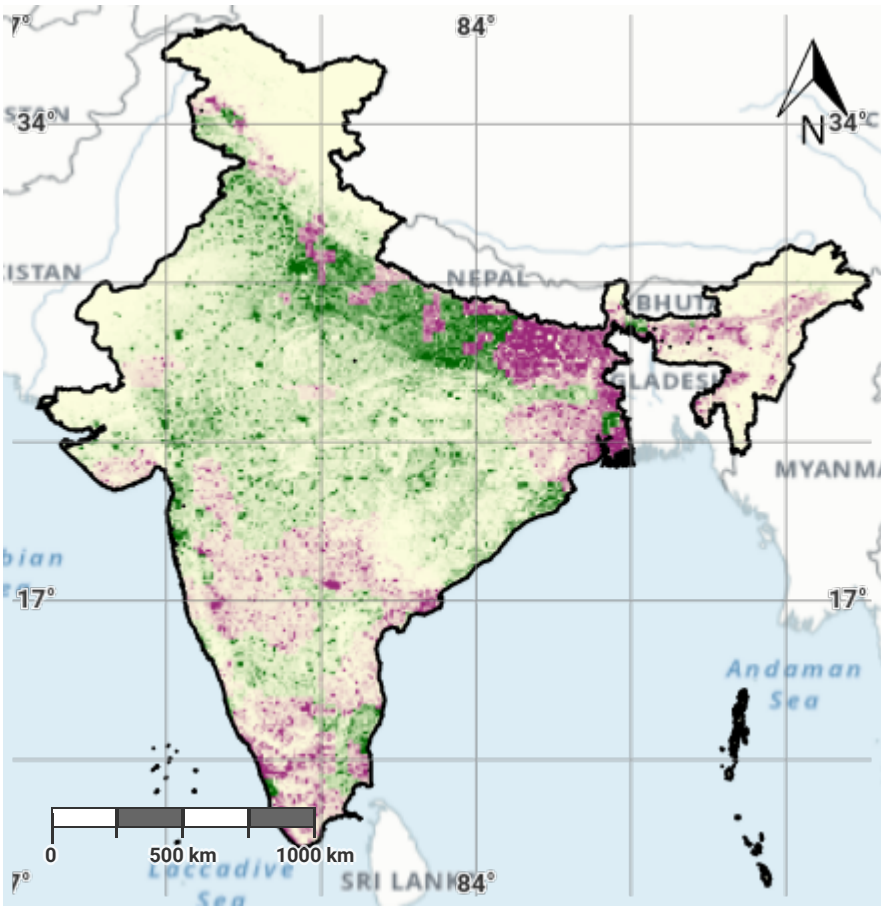
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to drought in epoch 3 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M4

Drought exposure in fourth epoch of baseline period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 940
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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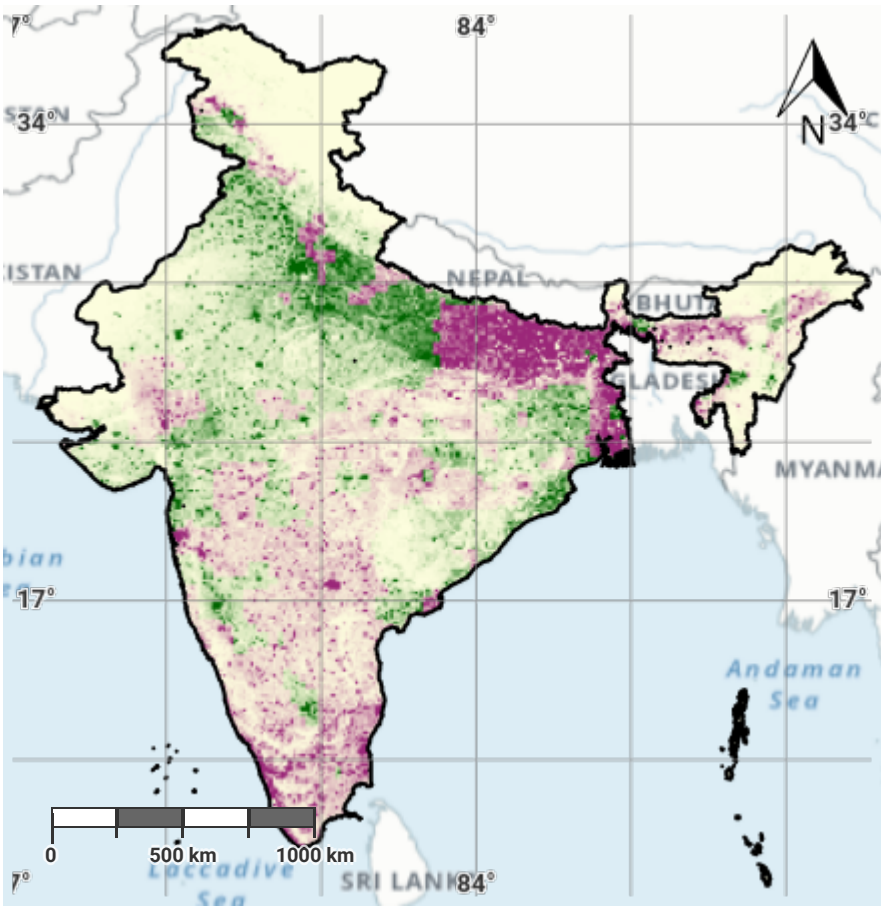
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to drought in epoch 4 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M5

Drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 850
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, total): 0 - 850
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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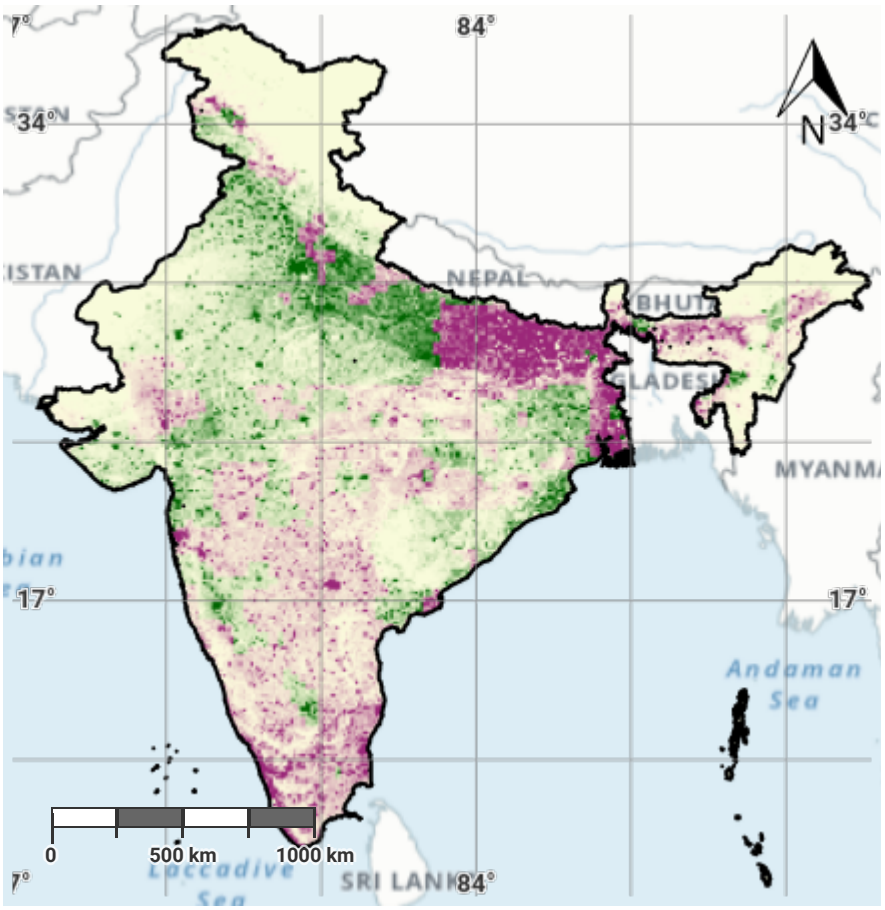
Source Data Credits

- The Total population exposed to drought in epoch 5 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M6

Female drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 410
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, female): 0 - 410
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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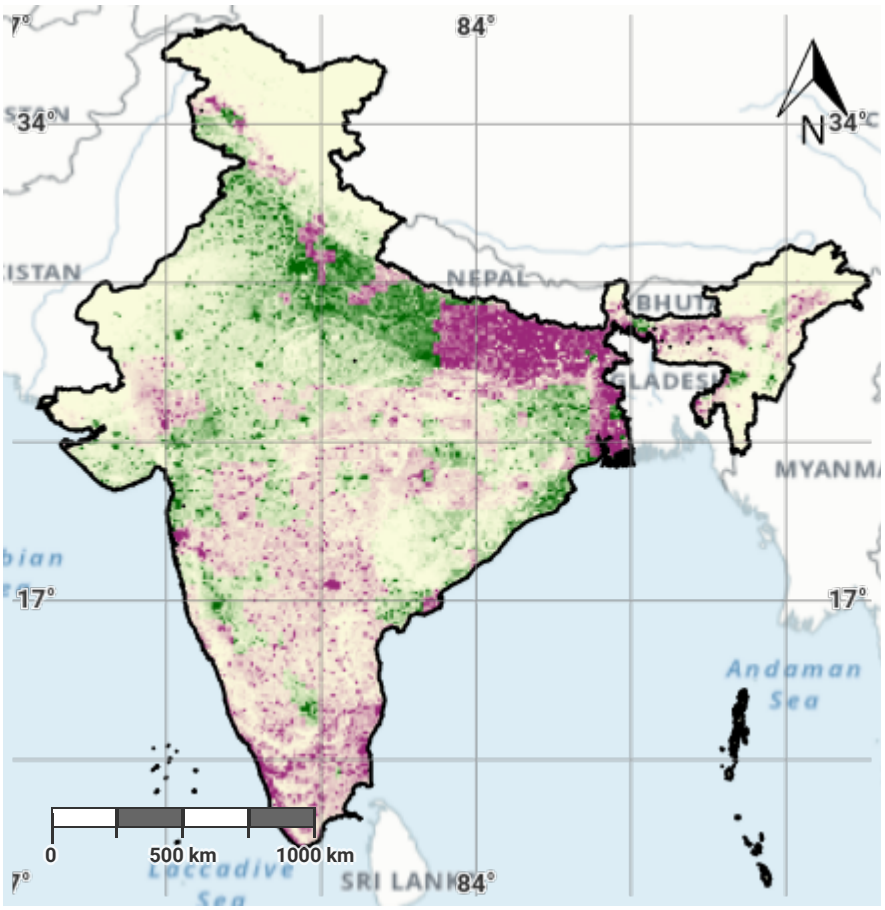
Source Data Credits

- The Female population exposed to drought in epoch 5 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.

India – SO3-2.M7
Male drought exposure in the reporting period



Legend

- No data
- Population exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 450
- No drought
- Population not exposed to drought (number of people, male): 0 - 450
- International Boundary

Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

Disclaimer

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Source Data Credits

- The Male population exposed to drought in epoch 5 data displayed on this map was provided by the Government of India.