

## Report from Italy



**United Nations**  
Convention to Combat  
Desertification

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**praus<sub>4</sub>**

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## SO1-1 Trends in land cover

### Land area

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

Year	Total land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total country area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Comments
2000	296 974 .54590000	4 425 .21020000	301 399 .7561	Surface estimation derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <a href="https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo">https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo</a>
2012	296 974 .54590000	4 425 .21020000	301 399 .7561	Surface estimation derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <a href="https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo">https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo</a>
2015	296 986 .0116000000	4 413 .7445000000	301 399 .7561	Surface estimation derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <a href="https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo">https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo</a>
2016	296 986 .0116000000	4 413 .7445000000	301 399 .7561	Surface estimation derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <a href="https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo">https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo</a>
2018	296 986 .0116000000	4 413 .7445000000	301 399 .7561	Surface estimation derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <a href="https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo">https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo</a>

### Land cover legend and transition matrix

SO1-1.T2: Key Degradation Processes

Degradation Process	Starting Land Cover	Ending Land Cover
Urban Expansion	Tree-covered areas	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Grasslands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Croplands	Artificial surfaces
Urban Expansion	Other Lands	Artificial surfaces
Vegetation Loss	Grasslands	Croplands
Woody Encroachment	Grasslands	Other mixed shrublands and bare soil

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

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

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

## Land cover

### SO1-1.T5: National estimates of land cover (km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline and reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	No data (km <sup>2</sup> )
2000	78 316	40 631	157 285	596	14 112	5 497	2 716	
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2012	79 021	39 002	156 215	599	16 110	5 417	2 786	
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2018	78 956	38 823	156 129	603	16 199	5 611	2 832	
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## Land cover change

### SO1-1.T6: National estimates of land cover change (km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	75 584	1 483	1 041	6	107	74	22	78 317
Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	2 351	35 248	2 661	5	86	259	21	40 631
Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	1 022	1 756	152 102	30	2 250	60	64	157 284
Total	79 021	39 002	156 215	600	16 110	5 418	2 787	

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	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total (km <sup>2</sup> )
Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	1	2	10	505	5	0	73	596
Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	25	49	365	5	13 649	8	10	14 111
Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	32	454	17	1	5	4 976	14	5 499
Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	6	10	19	48	8	41	2 583	2 715
Total	79 021	39 002	156 215	600	16 110	5 418	2 787	

#### SO1-1.T7: National estimates of land cover change (km<sup>2</sup>) for the reporting period

	Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	Total land area (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	78 737	164	25	0	2	93	1	79 022
Grasslands (km <sup>2</sup> )	197	38 556	8	0	4	189	48	39 002
Croplands (km <sup>2</sup> )	8	19	156 086	1	94	3	3	156 214
Wetlands (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	1	598	0	0	0	599
Artificial surfaces (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	4	6	2	16 098	0	2	16 112
Other Lands (km <sup>2</sup> )	13	78	0	0	0	5 325	1	5 417
Water bodies (km <sup>2</sup> )	0	2	2	1	1	2	2 777	2 785
Total	78 955	38 823	156 128	602	16 199	5 612	2 832	

#### Land cover degradation

##### SO1-1.T8: National estimates of land cover degradation (km<sup>2</sup>) in the baseline period

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land cover	7 180	2.4
Land area with non-degraded land cover	291 969	96.9
Land area with no land cover data	2 031	0.7

##### SO1-1.T9: National estimates of land cover degradation (km<sup>2</sup>) in the reporting period

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land cover	315	0.1
Land area with stable land cover	298 240	99.0
Land area with degraded land cover	595	0.2
Land area with no land cover data	2 031	0.7

#### General comments

Surface estimation for the Total Land Area and Water Bodies Surface are derived from the map of land cover produced by ISPRA and available at: <https://groupware.sinanet.isprambiente.it/uso-copertura-e-consumo-di-suolo/library/copertura-del-suolo/carta-di-copertura-del-suolo> Land Cover input for the SDG 15.3.1 calculations is the Corine Land Cover (years of reference 2000-2012-2018) in raster format

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

with 100m pixel resolution, reclassified in the seven UNCCD land cover classes.



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

### Land productivity dynamics

SO1-2.T1: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km<sup>2</sup>) within each land cover class for the baseline period

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the baseline period					
	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )	No Data (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas	394	5 866	3 890	7 958	67 310	14
Grasslands	1 135	977	1 483	7 400	16 148	33
Croplands	80	2 230	7 276	36 447	113 288	31
Wetlands	6	4	55	74	170	26
Artificial surfaces	0	104	2 505	2 458	3 353	38
Other Lands	419	110	1 173	2 257	2 073	654
Water bodies	3	19	693	665	910	983

SO1-2.T2: National estimates of land productivity dynamics (in km<sup>2</sup>) within each land cover class for the reporting period.

Land cover class	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the reporting period					
	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )	No Data (km <sup>2</sup> )
Tree-covered areas	43	1 106	3 731	10 849	70 593	15
Grasslands	303	1 005	3 373	6 180	16 521	33
Croplands	17	9 346	14 208	17 763	118 300	31
Wetlands	3	17	81	44	164	26
Artificial surfaces	25	902	4 584	1 032	4 255	43
Other Lands	118	340	1 823	1 539	2 138	653
Water bodies	16	148	1 092	230	814	983

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 km<sup>2</sup>) for the baseline period.

Land Conversion		Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )
Grasslands	Croplands	2 661					
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 351					
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 250					
Croplands	Grasslands	1 756					

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 km<sup>2</sup>) for the reporting period.

Land Conversion	Net land productivity dynamics (km <sup>2</sup> ) for the reporting period
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Declining (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate Decline (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stressed (km <sup>2</sup> )	Stable (km <sup>2</sup> )	Increasing (km <sup>2</sup> )
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	197					
Grasslands	Other Lands	189					
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	164					
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	94					

### Land Productivity degradation

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded land productivity	40 298	-
Land area with non-degraded land productivity	241 629	-
Land area with no land productivity data	16 539	-

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved land productivity	17 190	-
Land area with stable land productivity	229 502	-
Land area with degraded land productivity	35 205	-
Land area with no land productivity data	16 500	-

### General comments

We utilised Water Use Efficiency input in trends.earth to calculate land productivity trajectory.

## 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	66	57	45	33	30	31	14
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	66	57	45	34	30	31	15
2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	66	57	45	34	30	31	15
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	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	Grasslands	1 756	50 .3	54 .8	8 829 884	9 616 940	787 056

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

Land Conversion		Soil organic carbon (SOC) stock change in the baseline period					
From	To	Net area change (km <sup>2</sup> )	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	2 351	62 .7	62 .7	14 739 750	14 739 750	0
Grasslands	Croplands	2 661	50 .2	46 .8	13 366 261	12 447 458	-918 803
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	2 250	34 .5	25 .2	7 756 937	5 666 299	-2 090 638

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Initial SOC stock (t/ha)	Final SOC stock (t/ha)	Initial SOC stock total (t)	Final SOC stock total (t)	SOC stock change (t)
Grasslands	Tree-covered areas	197	59 .7	59 .7	1 175 960	1 175 960	0
Tree-covered areas	Grasslands	164	52 .1	52 .1	854 323	854 323	0
Croplands	Artificial surfaces	94	35 .5	30 .7	333 512	288 406	-45 106
Grasslands	Other Lands	189	48 .9	42 .3	923 826	798 695	-125 131

Soil organic carbon stock degradation

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with degraded soil organic carbon (SOC)	2 321	0 .8
Land area with non-degraded SOC	258 751	87 .1
Land area with no SOC data	35 913	12 .1

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

	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent of total land area (%)
Land area with improved SOC	74	0 .0
Land area with stable SOC	260 619	87 .8
Land area with degraded SOC	329	0 .1
Land area with no SOC data	35 913	12 .1

General comments

The input for the SOC utilised is the FAO GSP map, for the first 30cm of soil (Year of Reference 2007).

## S01-4 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)

S01-4.T1: National estimates of the total area of degraded land (in km<sup>2</sup>), and the proportion of degraded land relative to the total land area

	Total area of degraded land (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion of degraded land over the total land area (%)
Baseline Period	41 830	14 .1
Reporting Period	36 990	12 .5
Change in degraded extent	-4840	

#### 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:

A qualitative assessment through photointerpretation was performed after the calculation of 15.3.1 based on the three subindicators. Its results shows some limits of the three subindicators in accurately capturing degradation processes due to their spatial resolution and time series availability of inputs and some methodology constraints contained in the Guidelines.

#### False positives/ False negatives

S01-4.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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Process driving false +/- outcome	Basis for Judgement	Edit Polygon
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### Perform qualitative assessments of areas identified as degraded or improved

S01-4.T4: Degradation hotspots

Hotspots	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of hotspots	0						

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

Hotspots	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Assessment Process	Direct drivers of land degradation hotspots	Action(s) taken to redress degradation in terms of Land Degradation Neutrality response hierarchy	Remediating action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total hotspot area	0						

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

1. Demographic
2. Economic
3. Institutions and governance
- 4.
- 5.

### SO1-4.T5: Improvement brightspots

Brightspots	Location	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Assessment Process	What action(s) led to the brightspot in terms of the Land Degradation Neutrality hierarchy?	Implementing action(s) (both forward-looking and current)	Edit Polygon
Total no. of brightspots	0					
Total brightspot area	0					

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

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

### General comments

## SO1 Voluntary Targets

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Declining productivity in dryland forests: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 200 sq km.	2030	Local hospots, definition ongoing	200	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>• Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>• ECCA30</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	
Declining productivity in non-dryland forests: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 12.000 sq km.	2030	Local hospots, definition ongoing	12 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>• Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>• ECCA30</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	
<b>Total</b>			Sum of all targeted areas 24 250						

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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Declining productivity in shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetation in drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 50 sq km.	2030	Local hospots, definition ongoing	50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>ECCA30</li> </ul>	
Declining productivity in shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetation in non-drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 1.000 sq km.	2030	Local hospots, definition ongoing	1 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>ECCA30</li> <li>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	
Declining productivity in cropland in drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 1.000 sq km.	2030	Local hospots, definition ongoing	1 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	
<b>Total</b>			Sum of all targeted areas 24 250						



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

Target	Year	Location(s)	Total Target Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	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
Declining productivity in cropland in non-drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 10.000 sq km.	2030	Local hotspots, definition ongoing	10 000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Participation in the LDN Target Setting Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Convention on Biological Diversity – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans &amp; National Targets</li> <li>• Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>• ECCA30</li> <li>• United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – Nationally Determined Contributions</li> </ul>	
No Net Land Take	2050	Local target of "no net land take" identified in some Italy regions (Emilia Romagna, Veneto and Lombardia) linked to urban planning.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Avoid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reverse		Ongoing	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Other process Land use planning attributes to local authorities in the Italy Istitutional framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other: Agenda 2030</li> <li>• ECCA30</li> </ul>	
Total			Sum of all targeted areas 24 250						

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 (km <sup>2</sup> )	Edit Polygon
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SO-1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

Relevant Target	Implemented Action	Location (placename)	Action start date	Extent of action	Total Area Implemented So Far (km <sup>2</sup> )	Edit Polygon
					Sum of all areas relevant to actions under the same target	
					Declining productivity in dryland forests: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 200 sq km.:	0 .00
					Declining productivity in non-dryland forests: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 12.000 sq km.:	0 .00
					Declining productivity in shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetation in drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 50 sq km.:	0 .00
					Declining productivity in shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetation in non-drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 1.000 sq km.:	0 .00
					Declining productivity in cropland in drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 1.000 sq km.:	0 .00
					Declining productivity in cropland in non-drylands: Identification of causes of decline of productivity for selecting appropriate measures of rehabilitation and rehabilitation measures in 10.000 sq km.:	0 .00
					No Net Land Take: 0 .00	

### General comments

Achievement of SDGs related to land take (SDG target 11.3: halt land consumption) and land degradation (SDG target 15.3: strive to achieve LDN) are adopted in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. These targets have been defined at technical level. Review and update of specific target process is ongoing, in order to start the process to mainstream these targets into national and local planning and legislative framework.

## 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)

Income inequality (Gini Index)

SO2-1.T2: National estimates of income inequality (Gini index)

Year	Income inequality (Gini Index)
2000	
2001	
2002	
2003	33.3
2004	33.1
2005	32.7
2006	32.7
2007	31.9
2008	32.4
2009	32.2
2010	33.0
2011	32.9
2012	33.3
2013	32.7
2014	32.6
2015	33.4
2016	33.3
2017	33.8
2018	33.5
2019	33.0
2020	33.5

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-1.T3: Interpretation of the indicator

Indicator metric	Change in the indicator	Comments
Income inequality (Gini Index)	No change	From 2003 to 2020, small fluctuations in the Gini index are observed

### General comments

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

Data source: Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT)

## 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			95
2001			95
2002			95
2003			95
2004			96
2005			96
2006			96
2007			96
2008			96
2009			96
2010			96
2011			96
2012			96
2013			96
2014			96
2015			96
2016			96
2017			96
2018			96
2019			96
2020			96

### Qualitative assessment

#### SO2-2.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

### General comments

The high percentage, which does not show considerable changes from 2000 to 2020, is due to a well-developed and well-distributed water network throughout the country.

## 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	18814778	5.2	9699190	5.2	9115588	5.2
Reporting period	10447294	2.9	5386443	2.9	5060851	2.9

### Qualitative assessment

SO2-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments
Decrease	The proportion decrease of population exposed to land degradation is due to the decrease in population and to the decrease in degraded land.

### General comments

S0-2: To improve the living conditions of affected populations.

## S02 Voluntary Targets

S02-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[General comments](#)

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

### Drought hazard indicator

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

	Drought intensity classes				
	Mild drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Moderate drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Severe drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Extreme drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Non-drought (km <sup>2</sup> )
2000	99 509 .2	41 614 .5	28 036 .4	14 159 .9	118 753 .1
2001	122 593 .6	87 622 .9	53 817 .6	16 060 .6	21 978 .1
2002	84 170 .2	13 430 .6	1 944 .9	231 .3	202 296 .2
2003	99 120 .4	67 835 .9	38 501 .3	11 813 .4	84 802 .2
2004	82 279 .2	15 336 .1	3 454 .8	432 .1	200 570 .7
2005	88 424 .3	29 969 .5	16 485 .8	5 942 .1	161 251 .4
2006	131 841 .9	76 281 .0	37 718 .6	9 402 .9	46 828 .3
2007	107 068 .6	72 866 .7	46 216 .0	32 841 .7	43 080 .1
2008	79 200 .5	8 733 .6	2 412 .5	378 .0	211 348 .4
2009	54 990 .9	4 612 .4	923 .3	78 .7	241 467 .8
2010	12 153 .9	1 214 .6	157 .5	36 .4	288 510 .5
2011	127 682 .3	51 829 .4	31 964 .8	20 006 .6	70 589 .9
2012	155 794 .5	17 610 .8	1 980 .4	358 .3	126 329 .0
2013	22 040 .1	1 467 .6	258 .9	57 .1	278 249 .4
2014	49 805 .8	5 593 .7	4 851 .5	713 .6	241 108 .3
2015	116 355 .2	45 585 .2	22 057 .8	6 507 .1	111 567 .6
2016	120 684 .2	11 231 .7	1 603 .4	127 .0	168 426 .8
2017	102 042 .7	67 736 .5	56 508 .8	37 036 .6	38 748 .4
2018	41 715 .1	2 576 .9	491 .2	21 .7	257 268 .3
2019	57 153 .4	2 203 .8	125 .0	0 .0	242 590 .6
2020					
2021					

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

	Total area under drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2000	183 319 .9	61 .7
2001	280 094 .7	94 .3
2002	99 777 .0	33 .6
2003	217 271 .0	73 .2



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

	Total area under drought (km <sup>2</sup> )	Proportion of land under drought (%)
2004	101 502 .3	34 .2
2005	140 821 .8	47 .4
2006	255 244 .4	85 .9
2007	258 992 .9	87 .2
2008	90 724 .5	30 .5
2009	60 605 .2	20 .4
2010	13 562 .4	4 .6
2011	231 483 .0	77 .9
2012	175 743 .9	59 .2
2013	23 823 .6	8 .0
2014	60 964 .6	20 .5
2015	190 505 .4	64 .1
2016	133 646 .3	45 .0
2017	263 324 .6	88 .7
2018	44 804 .7	15 .1
2019	59 482 .2	20 .0
2020		-
2021		-

**Qualitative assessment:**

SO3-1.T1 clearly indicates that both in 2007 and 2017 extreme droughts covered more than 10% of the Italian territory and severe droughts covered more than 15% of the country. About 7% of Italy was instead affected by extreme droughts in reporting year 2011. Severe droughts show a major impact over the years 2017, 2001 and 2007, where areas involved by these kind of events are between 19% and 15% of the Italian territory. On the contrary, the reporting years 2010, 2013 and 2018 can be considered as "non-drought years", since precipitation surplus with respect to climatology was observed over the quasi entirety of Italy (between 85% in 2018 and 95% in 2010). 2009 and 2014 show that 80% of Italy was SO3-1.T2 confirms the picture above-reported, but it also highlights that, on an annual basis, the reporting years 2001, 2017, 2007, and 2006 are those that have the majority of the territory under all drought intensity classes. In these years, the total land area under drought varies from more than 94% in 2001 to about 86% in 2006. However, in both these years the priority class is that associated to mild droughts.

**General comments**

The assessment of SO3-1 for the period 2000-2019 is based on SPI values calculated using in-country gridded precipitation dataset provided through the version 5.0 of the BIGBANG nationwide water budget model, developed since 2017 and operationally implemented by ISPRA, the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, over a 1-km grid covering Italy. The BIGBANG estimates use official in-country hydro-meteorological data, collected at the regional and national levels. At the moment, the BIGBANG dataset covers over Italy the period 1951-2021. The update to 2022 is currently ongoing. In SO3-1.T1, the total land area of Italy is set equal to 302'073 km<sup>2</sup>, coherently with the national hydrological assessments carried out by means of the BIGBANG estimates. In addition, to the tabular reports, the indicator SO3-1 is summarized spatially in five maps, where the most extreme conditions that occurred in 4 baseline periods, namely 2000–2003, 2004–2007, 2008–2011 and 2012–2015 (referred as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th epochs), and in the reporting period 2016-2019 are mapped. To summarize each 4-year period spatially, a map is obtained by identifying in each grid cell the most extreme drought intensity class over the 4 years considered. In agreement with SO3-1, the drought intensity classes considered are: "mild drought", "moderate drought", "severe drought", "extreme drought" and "non-drought". The following maps are then obtained and available as pdf file in the "Other file for reporting" section: - ITALY SO3-1: Drought hazard in 1st epoch of baseline period (2000–2003); - ITALY SO3-1 Drought hazard in 2nd epoch of baseline period (2004–2007); - ITALY SO3-1: Drought hazard in 3rd epoch of baseline period (2008–2011); - ITALY SO3-1: Drought hazard in 4th epoch of baseline period (2012–2015); - ITALY SO3-1: Drought hazard in the reporting period (2016–2019).

## 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.

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	24796437	41.8	17473628	29.5	10035006	16.9	5449103	9.2	1555105	2.6	34 512 842	58.2
2001	4288689	7.2	30068616	50.7	13871039	23.4	9114573	15.4	1966362	3.3	55 020 590	92.8
2002	43498257	73.3	13535617	22.8	1988674	3.4	258287	0.4	28444	0.0	15 811 022	26.7
2003	12296606	20.7	19438977	32.8	14942638	25.2	10292975	17.4	2338083	3.9	47 012 673	79.3
2004	39032863	65.8	17833949	30.1	1794902	3.0	577870	1.0	69695	0.1	20 276 416	34.2
2005	34166230	57.6	12699776	21.4	6435267	10.9	5139055	8.7	868951	1.5	25 143 049	42.4
2006	8235485	13.9	25333414	42.7	17155585	28.9	6984279	11.8	1600516	2.7	51 073 794	86.1
2007	7218829	12.2	22440744	37.8	15414244	26.0	8066209	13.6	6169252	10.4	52 090 449	87.8
2008	44093090	74.3	12871451	21.7	1460605	2.5	751220	1.3	132913	0.2	15 216 189	25.7
2009	48330731	81.5	10144798	17.1	743947	1.3	76717	0.1	13086	0.0	10 978 548	18.5
2010	57408684	96.8	1547561	2.6	191495	0.3	142293	0.2	19246	0.0	1 900 595	3.2
2011	10061711	17.0	25316957	42.7	13569943	22.9	7222822	12.2	3137847	5.3	49 247 569	83.0
2012	21417640	36.1	33984496	57.3	3587303	6.0	293852	0.5	25988	0.0	37 891 639	63.9
2013	54454441	91.8	4683266	7.9	134500	0.2	27609	0.0	9462	0.0	4 854 837	8.2
2014	53043317	89.4	5716426	9.6	388214	0.7	138774	0.2	22549	0.0	6 265 963	10.6
2015	22963040	38.7	17631410	29.7	10882406	18.3	6358167	10.7	1474256	2.5	36 346 239	61.3
2016	32267098	54.4	24107037	40.6	2629733	4.4	303751	0.5	1660	0.0	27 042 181	45.6
2017	4949129	8.3	17855941	30.1	16461394	27.8	14820348	25.0	5222467	8.8	54 360 150	91.7
2018	48868906	82.4	9611260	16.2	704140	1.2	121813	0.2	3160	0.0	10 440 373	17.6
2019	50512796	85.2	8398087	14.2	371776	0.6	26621	0.0	0	0.0	8 796 484	14.8
2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	12801510	41.8	9044473	29.5	5178444	16.9	2802832	9.2	796806	2.6	17 822 555	58.2

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed female population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2001	2228438	7.3	15515266	50.7	7142654	23.3	4724009	15.4	1013697	3.3	28 395 626	92.7
2002	22458996	73.3	6994233	22.8	1023538	3.3	132741	0.4	14556	0.0	8 165 068	26.7
2003	6335909	20.7	10036696	32.8	7700050	25.1	5352354	17.5	1199054	3.9	24 288 154	79.3
2004	20144911	65.8	9212156	30.1	929944	3.0	301406	1.0	35647	0.1	10 479 153	34.2
2005	17642256	57.6	6535297	21.3	3344083	10.9	2657783	8.7	444645	1.5	12 981 808	42.4
2006	4239669	13.8	13065524	42.7	8873260	29.0	3615332	11.8	830280	2.7	26 384 396	86.2
2007	3712377	12.1	11585770	37.8	7943229	25.9	4170692	13.6	3211997	10.5	26 911 688	87.9
2008	22782463	74.4	6630060	21.6	750675	2.5	392162	1.3	68704	0.2	7 841 601	25.6
2009	24918205	81.4	5275463	17.2	384605	1.3	39215	0.1	6577	0.0	5 705 860	18.6
2010	29646909	96.8	794385	2.6	98480	0.3	74440	0.2	9850	0.0	977 155	3.2
2011	5183127	16.9	13048955	42.6	7005465	22.9	3755272	12.3	1631246	5.3	25 440 938	83.1
2012	11053392	36.1	17552240	57.3	1852809	6.1	152216	0.5	13408	0.0	19 570 673	63.9
2013	28124876	91.8	2411940	7.9	68351	0.2	14244	0.0	4653	0.0	2 499 188	8.2
2014	27402761	89.5	2942490	9.6	197472	0.6	69930	0.2	11411	0.0	3 221 303	10.5
2015	11867458	38.8	9095851	29.7	5631829	18.4	3272633	10.7	756293	2.5	18 756 606	61.2
2016	16634722	54.3	12463001	40.7	1365308	4.5	160192	0.5	842	0.0	13 989 343	45.7
2017	2549829	8.3	9204910	30.1	8498357	27.8	7668355	25.0	2702613	8.8	28 074 235	91.7
2018	25232027	82.4	4960113	16.2	365974	1.2	64360	0.2	1590	0.0	5 392 037	17.6
2019	26080726	85.2	4335976	14.2	193461	0.6	13901	0.0	0	0.0	4 543 338	14.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-		-
2021		-		-		-		-		-		-

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2000	11994927	41.8	8429155	29.4	4856562	16.9	2646272	9.2	758299	2.6	16 690 288	58.2
2001	2060251	7.2	14553349	50.7	6728385	23.5	4390564	15.3	952665	3.3	26 624 963	92.8
2002	21039261	73.3	6541385	22.8	965136	3.4	125546	0.4	13888	0.0	7 645 955	26.7
2003	5960697	20.8	9402280	32.8	7242588	25.2	4940621	17.2	1139029	4.0	22 724 518	79.2
2004	18887952	65.8	8621793	30.1	864958	3.0	276464	1.0	34047	0.1	9 797 262	34.2
2005	16523975	57.6	6164479	21.5	3091183	10.8	2481273	8.7	424306	1.5	12 161 241	42.4

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

Reporting year	Non-exposed		Mild drought		Moderate drought		Severe drought		Extreme drought		Exposed male population	
	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%	Population count	%
2006	3995815	13.9	12267890	42.8	8282326	28.9	3368947	11.7	770236	2.7	24 689 399	86.1
2007	3506452	12.2	10854974	37.8	7471015	26.0	3895518	13.6	2957255	10.3	25 178 762	87.8
2008	21310627	74.3	6241392	21.8	709930	2.5	359058	1.3	64208	0.2	7 374 588	25.7
2009	23412526	81.6	4869335	17.0	359342	1.3	37502	0.1	6509	0.0	5 272 688	18.4
2010	27761775	96.8	753176	2.6	93016	0.3	67853	0.2	9396	0.0	923 441	3.2
2011	4878584	17.0	12268002	42.8	6564478	22.9	3467550	12.1	1506600	5.3	23 806 630	83.0
2012	10364249	36.1	16432256	57.3	1734495	6.0	141636	0.5	12580	0.0	18 320 967	63.9
2013	26329566	91.8	2271327	7.9	66149	0.2	13365	0.0	4809	0.0	2 355 650	8.2
2014	25640555	89.4	2773936	9.7	190742	0.7	68844	0.2	11137	0.0	3 044 659	10.6
2015	11095582	38.7	8535559	29.8	5250576	18.3	3085535	10.8	717963	2.5	17 589 633	61.3
2016	15632377	54.5	11644036	40.6	1264426	4.4	143559	0.5	818	0.0	13 052 839	45.5
2017	2399301	8.4	8651031	30.2	7963037	27.8	7151993	24.9	2519853	8.8	26 285 914	91.6
2018	23636880	82.4	4651146	16.2	338166	1.2	57453	0.2	1570	0.0	5 048 335	17.6
2019	24432069	85.2	4062111	14.2	178315	0.6	12720	0.0	0	0.0	4 253 146	14.8
2020		-		-		-		-		-		-
2021		-		-		-		-		-		-

## Qualitative assessment

### Interpretation of the indicator

The analysis of the SO3-2 indicator shows that about 92% of the Italian total population was exposed to several drought conditions in 2001 and 2017. About 86-88% of total population was instead exposed to droughts in 2006 and 2007. In terms of extreme droughts, the maximum of population exposed was in 2007, where 10.3% of total population was affected, followed by 2017, where 8.8% of total population was affected. In addition, 2017 is the year where the majority of the Italian total population was exposed to severe drought (25%). In 2010 and 2013, almost the entirety of the Italian population (about 97% and 92%, respectively) was not exposed to drought. No significance differences with respect to the total population exposed are observed when analyzing the indicator in terms of male and female populations

### General comments

The assessment of SO3-2 for the period 2000-2019 is based on SO3-1 results and the official census of population provided by Istat, the Italian National Institute of Statistics. As mentioned in SO3-1, SPI values used in the indicator is calculated using in-country gridded precipitation dataset provided through the version 5.0 of the BIGBANG nationwide water budget model, developed since 2017 and operationally implemented by ISPRA, the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, over a 1-km grid covering Italy. The BIGBANG estimates use official in-country hydro-meteorological data, collected at the regional and national levels. At the moment, the BIGBANG dataset covers over Italy the period 1951-2021. The update to 2022 is currently ongoing. In addition, to the tabular reports, the indicator SO3-2 is summarized spatially in five maps, where the total population exposed to most extreme conditions that occurred in 4 baseline periods, namely 2000–2003, 2004–2007, 2008–2011 and 2012–2015 (referred as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th epochs), and in the reporting period 2016-2019 are mapped. In addition, a map showing the total population exposed to extreme droughts in the reporting period 2016-2019 is also provided. The following maps are then obtained and available as pdf file in the "Other file for reporting" section: - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to drought in 1st epoch of baseline period (2000–2003); - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to drought in 2nd epoch of baseline period (2004–2007); - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to drought in 3rd epoch of baseline period (2008–2011); - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to drought in 4th epoch of baseline period (2012–2015); - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to drought in the reporting period (2016–2019); - ITALY SO3-2: Total population exposed to extreme drought in the reporting period (2016–2019).

## 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			
2019			
2020			
2021			

### Method

Which tier level did you use to compute the DVI?

- Tier 1 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 2 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ
- Tier 3 Vulnerability Assessment ⓘ

### Qualitative assessment

#### SO3-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Change in the indicator	Comments

### General comments

In the current situation, information necessary to evaluate SO3-3 indicator at the national level is not homogeneously available, in time and space, over Italy. Hence, it is not possible neither populate the indicator neither control and validate the Trend.Earth results for Italy. We will verify in the future the possibility to evaluate this indicator and to populate this report.

## S03 Voluntary Targets

### S03-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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#### General comments

No targets are currently available for drought in Italy (at national and/or sub-national scales) or at the European level. In Italy, drought is managed and monitored both at the regional (by hydro-meteorological services), river basin district (by the Permanent River Basin District Observatories for water resource uses) and national (Ministry of Environment, ISPRA, Department of Civil Protection) levels. Policy reference is the Italian Legislative Decree 152/2006, which transposes the Water Framework Directive 2000/60/CE (WFD) into the Italian legislation. In 2016, the institution of the Permanent River Basin District Observatories for water resource uses (one for each river basin district identified in Italy) to coordinate and manage water resources, especially during water scarcity and droughts, established a new policy and strategic framework to address these hazard events. In 2010, a Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament was issued with the aim at addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the European Union (COM(2007)414 final). From then on, several recommendations and guidelines were also issued by the European Commission to support Member States in managing drought conditions. Recently, discussion and best-practice exchange on how to monitor and manage drought events (and water scarcity events, as well) over Europe is currently ongoing in the framework of the Common Implementation Strategy for EU Water policy (WFD and related Directives).

# S04-1 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 S01-3.

## 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	0.90490	0.90410	0.906142	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2001	0.90446	0.90371	0.90532	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2002	0.90399	0.90335	0.90467	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2003	0.90364	0.90304	0.90435	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2004	0.90336	0.90257	0.90399	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2005	0.90316	0.90216	0.90366	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2006	0.90295	0.90162	0.90336	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2007	0.90265	0.90105	0.90328	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2008	0.90241	0.90072	0.90325	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2009	0.90213	0.90034	0.90322	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2010	0.90181	0.89977	0.90322	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2011	0.90149	0.89930	0.90322	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2012	0.90132	0.89873	0.90318	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2013	0.90097	0.89847	0.90317	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2014	0.90072	0.89780	0.90317	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2015	0.90033	0.89728	0.90313	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2016	0.90011	0.89679	0.90306	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2017	0.89976	0.89612	0.90303	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)



SO-4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification.

Year	Red List Index	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Comment
2018	0.89958	0.89569	0.90306	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2019	0.89931	0.89496	0.90302	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)
2020	0.89901	0.89459	0.90295	Index values are based on data from mammals (112), birds (315), amphibians (41), corals (4)

### 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
Negative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land-use change</li> <li>2. Overexploitation</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Production and Consumption Patterns</li> <li>2. Human Population Dynamics and Trends</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Law and Implementation</li> <li>2. Cross-Sectoral Cooperation</li> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>		From 2000 to 2020, the RLI slightly decreased. Human pressures related to land use changes represents one of the major drivers of species risk extinction in Italy. Furthermore, changes in population spatial pattern also contribute to RLI decrease.

### General comments

data source: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/search>

### 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	42.5	41 .97	42 .94	
2001	43.75	43 .19	44 .17	
2002	44.24	43 .72	44 .67	
2003	47.82	47 .29	48 .24	
2004	53.42	52 .87	53 .85	
2005	62.32	61 .73	62 .68	
2006	65.1	64 .54	65 .46	
2007	67.55	66 .94	67 .83	
2008	67.56	66 .95	67 .83	
2009	71.98	71 .4	72 .25	
2010	71.98	71 .4	72 .25	
2011	71.98	71 .4	72 .25	
2012	72.05	71 .46	72 .32	
2013	72.31	71 .81	72 .58	
2014	72.5	71 .97	72 .76	
2015	72.9	72 .4	73 .15	
2016	73.29	72 .83	73 .38	
2017	75.01	74 .56	75 .03	
2018	75.52	75 .06	75 .52	
2019	75.66	75 .66	75 .66	
2020	75.66	75 .66	75 .66	

#### Qualitative assessment

##### SO4-3.T2: Interpretation of the indicator

Qualitative Assessment	Comment
Increasing	The national biodiversity strategies and regulatory implementation have greatly contributed to the continuous increase of the average proportion of Terrestrial KBAs covered by protected areas.

#### General comments

## S04 Voluntary Targets

S04-VT.T1

Target	Year	Level of application	Status of target achievement	Comments
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[Complementary information](#)

## SO5-1 Bilateral and multilateral public resources

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

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources provided

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Trends in international bilateral and multilateral public resources received

- Up ↑
- Stable ↔
- Down ↓
- Unknown ∞

Italy provides support to affected developing country Parties and other developing countries to implement the UN Convention to Combat Desertification through its development cooperation funds, mostly in form of grants as official development assistance. The Italian system of development cooperation was entirely redefined by Law no. 125 of 11 August 2014 (General regulations on international development cooperation), which came into force on 29 August 2014. The new discipline, on which the legislator has intervened further since its entry into force, has adapted the Italian regulations to the principles and orientations that have emerged over the last twenty years in the international community on development aid issues. In this context, the Italian development cooperation, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, aims at effectively mainstreaming environmental and climate considerations into its activities. The Law provides for the adoption of a three-year Programming and Policy Document for development cooperation policy, approved by the Council of Ministers. The three-year document indicates the priority geographical areas and countries, as well as the different sectors where development cooperation is to be implemented; moreover, it includes the political and strategic guidelines relating to Italian participation in European and international bodies and multilateral financial institutions (Law 125/2014, art. 12, paragraph 2). The main policy guidelines of the Italian development cooperation relevant to the current reporting period are included in the "Three-Year Planning and Policy Document 2017-2019". A mainstreaming approach to environment and development has been adopted in development actions run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MFA), integrating the traditional development cooperation originally focused on social and economic challenges with environmental objectives. In this light, efforts have been aimed at environmental compliance, integration, and mainstreaming in all sorts of programmes and financing, resulting in adding a climate change component in more than 300 initiatives. The specific approach by MFA cooperation is therefore characterized by the integration of climate change in the 2030 Development Agenda. In the triennium, the environmental support action focused, especially in the so-called fragile ecosystems - arid regions, small island states and mountains - on interventions characterised by co-benefits across the entire range of sustainable development objectives, including land and soil recovery programmes, especially through the revitalisation of small-scale sustainable family farming, also as an Italian contribution to Agenda 2030 target 15.3 to achieve 'land degradation neutrality' and as a means to help close the emission gap through carbon absorption in revitalised soils. There are several lines of intervention in which the Italian Cooperation has proven experience and operational capacity, in particular, reforestation, the sustainable modernisation of urban areas, the protection of land and marine areas, wetlands, and river basins - often with a cross-border dimension - and the sustainable management of fisheries, also as mitigation and adaptation tools for the recovery of degraded lands. Taking into account also recent evidence of migratory implications, Italian MFA approach to targeted concrete territories is growingly shaped - where appropriate - as integrated landscape management, i.e. aiming at maximizing co-benefits in the framework of coupled and resonant environmental and societal consolidation cycles. Target mainstreaming sectors are mainly: agriculture, food security, smart cities, biodiversity conservation, water, energy, off grid power, reforestation and biodiversity in general, land recovery and combating desertification, seas and fishing, disaster risk management, sustainable marketing supply chains, wetlands, waste. Italian cooperation has already adopted guidelines in the water sector that identify objectives and sectors of intervention and contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6, including promoting interventions in the irrigation sector for the reuse of treated wastewater, control of the water regime, erosion and soil salinization, and ensuring food and nutritional security. Cooperation from the Ministry of Environment (MASE) With regard to environmental intervention lines, including the energy for development, the Ministry of Environment coordinates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation focusing its environmental support action towards the most exposed countries to the effects of global warming: the small developing islands and developing countries, especially in those low-income countries with less resilience capacity and less ability to fight climate change effects. Intervention include requalification of soil and land. As stated in the Programming Document 2017-2019 of MFA, international cooperation undertaken by IMELS focused on specific areas such as: the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG's 14), the protection, restoration and promotion of the terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage of forests and fight against desertification/land degradation, loss of biological diversity (SDG 15) and on the renewable energy sector. In order to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of the activities foreseen by the bilateral cooperation and to address the needs of developing countries and enhance country ownership, the IMELS signed bilateral agreements with partner countries. Each Memorandum of Understanding establishes a Joint Committee (JC). The JC, that is composed by representatives of both Governments involved, provides general direction to the established collaboration, approves work programs and budget, supervises and supports the cooperation activities by taking stock and assessing the implementation and progress of approved projects and takes financial decision over such activities. To complement this approach and ensure that activities implemented are in line with the expected results, periodical site visits of national experts to monitor and assess activities on the ground are carried out. Some activities and agreements included components related to DLDD: - MoU on cooperation in the field of climate change vulnerability, risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation between IMELS and the Ministry of Production, Environment, Industry and Handicrafts of the Union of Comoros, signed in Paris on 9th December 2015. In the implementation of projects in the Comoros Islands the promotion of renewable energies is considered of priority importance to achieve the objectives defined by the government of Comoros as well as the development of programs and policy to contrast soil degradation. - In order to concretely support the African countries for the

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

implementation of the prefixed goals, the Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development (ACSD) was established in Rome in partnership with UNDP, FAO and IMELS. At the occasion of the G7 Environment in Bologna (June 2017), Italy announced the launch of a Centre to facilitate the voluntary exchange of information and activities in supporting of the African Countries. The purpose of ACSD is to promote greater effectiveness, synergies and complementarity of ongoing initiatives in Africa related to climate change impacts, environmental degradation on agricultural production, food security, water availability, as well as on stability and economic growth of the region. The objective is also to promote the transition to a new energy model of the African Countries. Since 2018, ACSD has supported IMELS in the implementation of cooperation activities in the field of climate change vulnerability, desertification and biodiversity conservation. To this regard, ACSD has strengthened the role of Italy in the Sahel region. - In the framework of the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), the Implementation Guide for the Global Bioenergy Partnership Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy was developed in 2019-2020, to complement and enhance the first edition of the Global Indicators for Bioenergy. Activities that were decided for the implementation included the collection of good practices on the link between the use of woody biomass and the use of residues for soil restoration. - In the reporting period, MASE continued supporting the FAO International Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture (IACSA Project) that contributes to SDG 15.3 by strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change and desertification through mechanisms that incentivise investment in the rehabilitation of degraded land in some regions of the Sahel. - In April 2019, MASE agreed to provide a contribution to UNCCD for the realization of the Project "Creating lands of opportunity: Transforming livelihoods through landscape restoration in the Sahel". The initiative aims at strengthening the resilience of communities in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Niger to climate change and desertification through the rehabilitation of degraded lands, while creating income-generating activities. Among the expected results, there is the restoration of estimated 20.000 hectares of degraded lands and 300.000 beneficiaries from the social impacts of new sustainable sources of income. Sources: <https://temi.camera.it/leg18> /temi/il\_sistema\_italiano\_di\_cooperazione\_allo\_sviluppo.html [https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/03/doc\\_triennale\\_2016-2018\\_-\\_finale\\_approvato.pdf](https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2017/03/doc_triennale_2016-2018_-_finale_approvato.pdf) [https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2020/06/relazione\\_2018.pdf](https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2020/06/relazione_2018.pdf) [https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2020/06/relazione\\_2017.pdf](https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2020/06/relazione_2017.pdf) Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, "Italy UNFCCC Biennial Report (BR 5)" [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BR5\\_2022%20Italy.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BR5_2022%20Italy.pdf)

The reporting on international public resources provided to developing countries is undertaken in close cooperation between the Italian Environmental Agency and the Ministry of Environment and Energy Security, Directorate General for International and European Activities, on the basis of data shared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development Cooperation on climate-related development finance.

Tier 2: Table 1 Financial resources provided and received

Provided / Received	Year	Total Amount USD	
		Committed	Disbursed / Received
Provided	2016	Committed 127 235 353 .7	Disbursed 59 431 148 .17
Provided	2017	Committed 271 480 204 .2	Disbursed 218 814 894 .9
Provided	2018	Committed 113 286 624 .9	Disbursed 101 318 091 .1
Provided	2019	Committed 109 382 501 .6	Disbursed 104 245 527 .46
Received	2016	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2017	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2018	Committed 0	Received 0
Received	2019	Committed 0	Received 0
Total resources provided:		621 384 684 .4	483 809 661 .63
Total resources received:		0	0

### Documentation box

	Explanation
Year	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Recipient / Provider	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used. Italy only provided support to developing countries for the implementation of the Convention.

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

	Explanation
Title of project, programme, activity or other	same approach as default data from OECD DAC used
Total Amount USD	The exchange rate used is the OECD figure for 2017 (0.887 €/€) and for 2019 (0.893€/€). For the other years, the same definition as default data from OECD DAC used.
Sector	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used. Cross-cutting sector is used when the sector is non-allocable, as for contributions through multilateral channels.
Capacity Building	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Technology Transfer	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Gender Equality	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Channel	To the definition used for the default data from OECD DAC, selected contributions through multilateral channels has been added. It has been possible to include just few selected multilateral contributions, as it is challenging to retrieve information on the relevance to DLDD of support provided by multilateral development banks and other multilateral channels. In fact, a variety of multilateral agencies, development banks and international finance institutions provide support to developing countries for activities related to DLDD, LDN and the implementation of the Convention, but there is no detailed, specific information on the share of those activities, which is readily available. Thus, Italy prefers not to include the full value of those multilateral contributions to avoid overestimating its support to DLDD in developing countries. The contributions which have been included are: voluntary contribution to the UNCCD, mandatory contribution to FAO for Plant Genetic Resources, contribution to CIHEAM - International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies, contribution to GEF considered for the share of its land degradation focal area (proxy at 10% based on the GEF-6 set aside <a href="https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF-6%20Programming%20Directions.pdf">https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF-6%20Programming%20Directions.pdf</a> ). Other contributions for activities related to DLDD to developing countries, not included in the reporting, to which Italy regularly contributes, may come from: mandatory contributions to FAO, IFAD and WFP; the African Development Bank and Fund, the Asian Development Bank and Fund, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund.
Type of flow	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Financial Instrument	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used
Type of support	same definition as default data from OECD DAC used. The support provided through multilateral channels has been considered as Indirect support.
Amount mobilised through public interventions	Italy started accounting for private climate finance mobilized through public interventions in developing countries in the form of a pilot study on years 2015-2018. Applied methodologies have been developed by the Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance and agreed by the OECD-DAC. However, no specific figures relevant to DLDD were reported.
Additional Information	The methodology used comparable to the one used for the previous reporting cycle - i.e. the full amount for bilateral and multilateral activities marked with Rio Marker for desertification 1 or 2 (principal or significant) is considered at 100% - and uses the default data provided. The main difference for the current reporting cycle is the addition of selected contributions provided through multilateral channels (see "Channel").

### General comments

The trend has been indicated on the basis of the comparison with the previous reporting cycle, taking into account the change in the methodology applied.

## S05-2 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 ∞

The financial resources allocated by the state to primary expenditure (expenditure adjusted for the component of interest expenses, investment income and repayment of financial liabilities) for the protection the environment and the use and management of natural resources amounted in the quadriennium 2016-2019 to approximately 20 billion euro, or 0.725 per cent of total primary expenditure in the state budget. The actual total government expenditures for the protection the environment (total payments on accrual and residual account) over the period amount to 11,2 billion euro. The majority of the primary expenditure for the protection of the environment is allocated to the category considered as directly related to DLDD, i.e. "protection and restoration of soil, underground and surface waters" (CEPA 4 category), representing 33,6% of the total. Other sectors to which the majority of primary expenditure is allocated are (in decreasing order): biodiversity and landscape; use and management of inland waters; environmental protection activities; waste management; air and climate protection; wastewater management; research and development for environmental protection; wildlife use and management; use and management of non-renewable energy raw materials (fossil fuels); and research and development for the use and management of natural resources. The remaining environmental expenditure is divided between the use and management of forests; other use and management of natural resources; radiation protection; noise and vibrations; and use and management of non-energy raw materials. Over the quadriennium, the 41,8% of the primary expenditure for the environment is direct expenditure, while the remainder are transfers between public administrations, enterprises, households and social private entities, the majority of those being capital expenditures (88%), again for CEPA4 category. Over the same period, the environmental expenditure is financed to the greatest extent by the Ministry of the Environment (44.7%). The sectors with the highest payments are 'protection and restoration of soil, underground and surface waters' and 'protection of biodiversity and landscape', which account for 36,4 % and 16.2 % of total payments respectively over the period. A significant share of the available resources are added to the initial allocations during the course of the year. In particular, for the CEPA 4 sector, the increased resources allocated in the course of the year are earmarked for projects relating to soil protection, hydro-geological instability, environmental remediation and reclamation. Subsidies With the Green Economy and Resource Efficiency Act of 2015, Parliament mandated the Ministry of Ecological Transition (formerly Ministry of the Environment, Land and Land and Sea) to prepare a Catalogue of environmentally favourable subsidies and environmentally environmentally harmful subsidies. According to the provisions of the Law on green economy (art. 68 of L. n. 221/2015) "subsidies are intended in their largest definition and include, among others, incentives, tax advantages, subsidised financing, exemptions from taxes directly aimed at protecting the environment". This definition is in line with the one from OECD, which is widely shared by most of the scientific community. At a classification level, the Catalogue divides subsidies in two main categories: direct subsidies (spending laws) and indirect subsidies (or fiscal expenditures). As required by the Environmental Package, the environmental subsidies identified are divided into environmentally favourable subsidies (EFS) and environmentally harmful subsidies (EHS). Uncertainties remain about what can be defined EFS (Environmentally Friendly Subsidy) or EHS (Environmentally Harmful Subsidy). Only EFS related to land degradation and soil protection are included in this reporting exercise, as it concerns economic instruments implemented to disincentivise land degradation and to incentivize land degradation neutrality. It is not possible at this stage to aggregate figures on subsidies with figures on government expenditures. Some of the subsidies also are co-financed by EU funding. The following examples are also of different nature, as some are direct and other indirect subsidies. Overall, the total amount of subsidies evaluated as environmentally friendly were in 2016 € mn 16.185,18, in 2017 €mn 16.695,92, in 2018 €mn 17.089,71, in 2019 €mn 17.600,5. Trends do not consider subsidies. Environmental taxes Environmental taxes, as part of the more general set of taxes, are compulsory levies that are not commensurate with the benefits that the individual receives from government action. A tax is environmental if its tax base is 'constituted by a physical quantity (possibly replaced by a proxy) that has a proven and specific negative impact on the environment'. This approach, borrowed from international guidelines for the compilation of statistics on environmental taxes, assigns a fundamental role to the tax base in determining whether or not a tax is included in the set of environmental taxes, whereas the objective of the tax as expressed by the legislator is not decisive. Environmental taxes therefore include both taxes introduced with an explicit environmental purpose and taxes in which such a purpose is not discernible in the legislative mandate. International guidelines provide for the classification of environmental taxes into four types: energy, transport, pollution, resources. Energy taxes include all taxes on energy products used for both transport purposes (these are mainly petrol and diesel) and stationary uses (these are mainly fuel oils, natural gas, coal and electricity). Taxes on carbon dioxide (CO2) are also included, as they are often introduced as a substitute for energy taxes. Transport taxes mainly include taxes related to the ownership and use of vehicles. Also included are taxes related to other means of transport (e.g. aircraft) and transport services as long as they are consistent with the general definition of environmental taxes. Pollution taxes include taxes on air emissions or effluents, waste management and noise, with the exception of the CO2 tax, which falls into the group of energy taxes as specified above. The resources category includes instruments that burden the extraction of natural resources with the exception of oil and gas extraction. For this category, there are no environmental taxes in Italy. Revenues from environmental taxes may be paid by resident activities producing goods and services, by resident households, or by non-residents. Source: <http://dati.istat.it/> >

## SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Gettito delle imposte ambientali and <http://portaleragioneria.provincia.roma.it/temi/tefa-tributo-lesercizio-delle-funzioni-ambientali> Fees and charges, tradable permits, deposit-refund systems and voluntary schemes Besides environmental taxes and subsidies, the OECD defines other policy instruments that have economic and environmental impacts, including on DLDD and LDN. Relevant information is included in the OECD PINE database (<https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/>). Those additional instruments are: Fees or charges, Tradable permits, Deposit-refund schemes, Environmentally motivated subsidies and Voluntary approaches. For relevant definitions, please refer to [https://www.oecd.org/environment/tools-evaluation/PINE\\_Metadata\\_Definitions\\_2016.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/environment/tools-evaluation/PINE_Metadata_Definitions_2016.pdf) Even though the OECD does not identify the specific environmental domain of LDN within those instruments, it is possible that some of those instruments actually affect soil health and protection. At this stage, however, no specific DLDD-relevant instruments could be identified for Italy. Strategies, policies and measures In 2018, the Italian Ministry of Environment released the first National Urban Green Strategy ([https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/comitato%20verde%20pubblico/strategia\\_verde\\_urbano.pdf](https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/comitato%20verde%20pubblico/strategia_verde_urbano.pdf)) following up to the Law No. 10 of 14.01.2013 'Rules for the development of urban green spaces'. The Strategy is based on three essential elements: moving from sqm to ha, reducing asphalt surfaces, and adopting urban forestry as a structural and functional reference for urban green. The urban forest includes all aspects of urban green such as forest patches, tree-lined avenues, large parks, gardens, historic villas, neighbourhood green, and architectural green including vertical forest and green roofs.

The public finance and accounting reform law, Law No. 196 of 31 December 2009, in Article 36, paragraph 6, stipulates that an annex to the General Statements of Accounts shall set out the 'results of expenditure relating to Programmes of an environmental nature or content' defined as 'the resources used for purposes of protection of the environment, concerning activities for the protection, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the resources and the natural heritage'. The reference definitions and classifications of environmental expenditures are those adopted for the European System for the Collection of Economic Information on the Environment SERIEE (Système Européen de Rassemblement de l'Information Economique sur l'Environnement): the European system dedicated to satellite accounting of environmental expenditure, defined by Eurostat and based on definitions and classifications consistent with the economic and functional classifications adopted within the Community regulations on national accounting. This system identifies two complementary types of environmental expenditure - Expenditure on 'environmental protection', i.e. expenditure on activities and actions whose main purpose is the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution (air emissions, water discharges, waste, soil pollution, etc.), as well as any other form of environmental degradation (loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, salinization, etc.). These expenditures are classified according to the Cepa classification (Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditures); - expenditure on the "use and management of natural resources", i.e. expenditure on activities and actions aimed at the use and management of natural resources (inland waters, energy resources, forest resources, wild fauna and flora, etc.) and their protection from depletion. These expenditures are classified according to the Cruma classification (Classification of Resource Use and Management Activities and expenditures for the use and management of natural resources). The expenditures refers to resources for the protection of the environment and the use and management of natural resources for the benefit of the community, and not to the same types of expenditure that the state administrations incur for their own use and consumption. The relevant classification used is the CEPA classification. Expenditures classified under the CEPA 4 category are considered as directly related to DLDD, while CEPA 2, 3 and 6 are considered as indirectly related to DLDD. Subsidies Information on Environmentally harmful and friendly subsidies are periodically shared through the National Inventory (last edition with 2019-2020 updates [https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo\\_sostenibile/CSA\\_quarta\\_edizione\\_29\\_12\\_21.pdf](https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/CSA_quarta_edizione_29_12_21.pdf) ). Data are retrieved from the single in-depths analysis of each subsidy, including the financial effects; the relevance to DLDD is assessed from the description of the environmental impact of each subsidy. For the next UNCCD reporting cycle, it would be useful to dedicate a section of the National Inventory to subsidies relevant to desertification, land degradation and drought, land degradation neutrality and soil restoration, in order to more precisely identify the aggregate category of DLDD-relevant and provide a thorough definition of those. This would allow to provide information beyond just relevant examples. At this stage it is not possible to provide aggregate figures for subsidies. Environmental taxes Revenue from environmental taxes are collected by environmental sector (CEPA) or by tax category (energy, transport, pollution, resources). Due to data limitations, information is available for CEPA categories 1 (air and climate protection), 3 (waste management) and 5 (noise and vibration abatement). Thus, for the sake of this reporting exercise, environmental taxes relevant to DLDD are not reported following the CEPA category, but we consider those falling under two sub-categories of pollution taxes: "special tax on landfills" and "provincial tax for environmental protection". The provincial tax for the exercise of environmental functions (TEFA) is a tax instituted by the Legislator for the exercise of administrative functions of provincial interest, concerning the organisation of waste disposal, the detection, regulation and control of discharges and emissions, and the protection of soils. TEFA, given the regulatory characteristics desired by the Legislator, is a tax collected by individual municipalities at the same time as the tax/tariff for the disposal of municipal solid waste. The approach is chosen on the basis of available data, and constitutes an example/proxy of what should be the relevant environmental taxes relevant for DLDD. In the future, it would be useful to collect data for environmental taxes that are relevant to DLDD, creating an ad-hoc category and providing a thorough definition of what can be considered DLDD-related environmental taxes. Data source: Source: <http://dati.istat.it/> > Gettito delle imposte ambientali

### Tier 2: Table 2 Domestic public resources

	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Government expenditures	2019	2 379 774 951	Government expenditures are defined as the sum of expenditures directly related to DLDD and expenditures indirectly related to DLDD by year. The grand total includes the sum of government expenditures as hereby defined. It does not include subsidies, as it is not possible to aggregate figures on subsidies at this stage.
Directly related to combat DLDD	2019	1 646 247 251	
Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2019	733 527 700	
Subsidies			
Total expenditures / total per year			



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	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Subsidies related to combat DLDD			
Government expenditures - Directly related to combat DLDD	2018	820 171 815	
Government expenditures - Directly related to combat DLDD	2017	740 018 131	
Government expenditures - Directly related to combat DLDD	2016	961 650 490	
Government expenditures - Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2018	684 306 058	
Government expenditures - Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2017	898 266 190	
Government expenditures - Indirectly related to combat DLDD	2016	947 531 462	
Government expenditures	2018	1 504 477 873	
Government expenditures	2017	1 638 284 321	
Government expenditures	2016	1 909 181 952	
Investments in forest area development and improvement of forest profitability	2019	78 440 000	Environmentally favourable direct subsidy. Measure 8 RDP 2014-2020: Investments in the development of forest areas and improvement of forest profitability. The Measure provides for the activation of a series of interventions to increase wooded areas and to promote sustainable forms of forest management, helping to increase the profitability of agricultural and forestry holdings and to support production processes and forestry practices that favour better soil management. The measure is co-financed with EU funds.
Investments in forest area development and improvement of forest profitability	2018	84 930 000	
Investments in forest area development and improvement of forest profitability	2017	49 950 000	
Investments in forest area development and improvement of forest profitability	2016	105 360 000	
Total expenditures / total per year			

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	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
Coupled support for areas under protein and protein crops, and Coupled support for areas under grain legumes and legume grassland only	2019	24 670 000	100% EU co-financed. Ensure the current level of supply to livestock sectors; discourage orientation towards other, more profitable crops that could lead to a deterioration of soil fertility, direct subsidies.
Coupled support for areas under protein and protein crops, and Coupled support for areas under grain legumes and legume grassland only	2018	24 990 000	
Coupled support for areas under protein and protein crops, and Coupled support for areas under grain legumes and legume grassland only	2017	25 310 000	
Coupled support for areas under protein and protein crops, and Coupled support for areas under grain legumes and legume grassland only	2016	25 630 000	
deduction for renovation, conservative renovation and building renovation works	2019	36 100 000	36% deduction for renovation, conservative renovation and building renovation works on entire buildings by building companies and cooperatives that subsequently sell the building. Restoration, conservative renovation and building renovation works are, from an environmental point of view, an important alternative to new constructions, making it possible to avoid additional land consumption and, therefore, to counteract the phenomenon of increasing urbanisation in the use of land and related environmental impacts (reduction of biodiversity, sealing and stormwater runoff regime, etc.). Deduction - Indirect subsidy
deduction for renovation, conservative renovation and building renovation works	2018	28 900 000	
deduction for renovation, conservative renovation and building renovation works	2017	21 800 000	
Total expenditures / total per year			

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	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
deduction for renovation, conservative renovation and building renovation works	2016	13 500 000	
allocation of the special tax for the deposit in landfills and waste incineration plants	2019	185 000 000	Amendments concerning the allocation of the special tax for the deposit in landfills and waste incineration plants. The amendments to paragraph 27, brought about by paragraph 2 in question, consist in the elimination of the Provinces from the allocation of the tax (the current legislation provides that it is payable to the Regions and that a portion of the revenue, established by regional law, is allocated to the municipalities where the landfills or incineration plants without energy recovery are located and to the neighbouring municipalities, effectively affected by the inconvenience caused by the presence of the landfill or the plant, for the implementation of measures aimed at the environmental improvement of the territory concerned, the protection of the residents' health and hygiene, the development of environmental control and monitoring systems, and the integrated management of urban waste, while the remainder of the revenue from the application of the levy flows into a special regional fund intended to encourage the reduction of waste production and the recovery of raw materials and energy, with priority for those who implement alternative disposal systems to landfills, as well as to carry out the reclamation of polluted land, including disused industrial areas, the recovery of degraded areas for the start-up and financing of regional environmental agencies and the establishment and maintenance of protected natural areas. Paragraph 2 leads to an increase in the transfers already provided for using the proceeds of the tax on landfills and incineration plants, strengthening the double dividend of this environmental tax: in addition to the greater economic benefit of the recovery resulting from the tax, there are now greater direct transfers to initiatives aimed at the circular economy. Direct subsidy.
allocation of the special tax for the deposit in landfills and waste incineration plants	2018	172 000 000	
allocation of the special tax for the deposit in landfills and waste incineration plants	2017	226 000 000	
allocation of the special tax for the deposit in landfills and waste incineration plants	2016	248 000 000	
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			
provincial tax for environmental protection	2019	366 000 000	The provincial tax for the exercise of environmental functions (TEFA) is a pollution tax instituted by the Legislator for the exercise of administrative functions of provincial interest, concerning the organisation of waste disposal, the detection, regulation and control of discharges and emissions, and the protection of soils. TEFA, given the regulatory characteristics desired by the Legislator, is a tax collected by individual municipalities at the same time as the tax/tariff for the disposal of municipal solid waste.
Total revenues / total per year			

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	Year	Amounts	Additional Information
provincial tax for environmental protection	2018	383 000 000	
provincial tax for environmental protection	2017	402 000 000	
provincial tax for environmental protection	2016	336 000 000	
special tax on landfills	2019	105 000 000	Pollution tax. The tax revenue is earmarked at 18% - To a regional fund to decrease in the production of waste; recovery of energy and resources (primarily support to alternatives to landfill); contaminated land sites activities; funding of the regional environmental protection agencies; creation and management of natural protected areas. Some regions go further than the ranges set in Law 549/95: Abruzzo has higher rates for some wastes and applies an extra tax to waste from areas out of competence of the landfill/incinerator. Emilia-Romagna has different rates depending on how waste was treated before going to landfill/incinerator. Veneto has higher rates for hazardous waste and rebates for recycling. Piemonte has penalties for Municipalities not fulfilling recycling goals. (source OECD PINE Database <a href="https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/">https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/</a> ).
special tax on landfills	2018	172 000 000	
special tax on landfills	2017	226 000 000	
special tax on landfills	2016	248 000 000	
Total revenues / total per year			

### Documentation box

	Explanation
Government expenditures	Primary Environmental Expenditure: Total Payments on accrual and residual account. Amounts in euros. Source: "Ecorendiconto" for the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019. They refer to expenditure made by Central Administrations (Ministries). <a href="https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2019/ECOR2019.pdf">https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2019/ECOR2019.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2018/ECOR2018.pdf">https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2018/ECOR2018.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2017/ECOR2017.pdf">https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2017/ECOR2017.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2016/ECOR2016.pdf">https://www.rgs.mef.gov.it/_Documenti/VERSIONE-I/Attivit-i/Rendiconto/Ecorendiconto/2016/ECOR2016.pdf</a>
Subsidies	Information on government environmentally friendly subsidies are retrieved from the 4th Inventory of Environmentally harmful and friendly subsidies of Italy <a href="https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/CSA_quarta_edizione_29_12_21.pdf">https://www.mase.gov.it/sites/default/files/archivio/allegati/sviluppo_sostenibile/CSA_quarta_edizione_29_12_21.pdf</a> The definition used is a very broad definition of subsidy is considered to include 'incentives, subsidies, soft loans and tax exemptions directly aimed at the protection of the environment', in accordance with the OECD definition <sup>10</sup> whereby: "a subsidy is a measure that maintains prices for consumers below prices for consumers below market levels, or maintains prices for producers above market levels, or keeps prices for producers above market levels or reduces costs for producers and consumers, through direct or indirect support'.
Government revenues	Source of data on environmental taxes: : <a href="http://dati.istat.it/">http://dati.istat.it/</a> > Gettito delle imposte ambientali Source for other policy instruments for the environment: <a href="https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/">https://pinedatabase.oecd.org/</a>
Domestic resources directly or indirectly related to combat DLDD	Directly related expenditures refer to class CEPA 4 "Protection and restoration of soil, underwater and surface water" of the CEPA2000 Classification (Classification of Environmental Protection Activities and expenditure). In this class are included payments for activities related to prevention of underground pollution, decontamination of soil and water basins, protection from erosion and other physical degradation, prevention of salinization and restoration activities, monitoring activities. At the moment they can be considered only as an aggregate category of expenditures. Indirectly related expenditures refer to classes CEPA 2, 3 and 6 (Wastewater management, waste management and Protection of biodiversity and landscapes). The definition of expenditures directly related to DLDD is the same as in the previous reporting cycle. As for government revenues directly related to DLDD, the example of two environmental taxes on pollution are included: "special tax on landfills" and "provincial tax for environmental protection".

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

Yes

No

General comments

### S05-3 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 ∞

**International private resources** The Law 125/2014 recognized the private sector, together with NGOs, academia and civil society, as key actor of the Italian development cooperation. Within the Italian development cooperation system, it is considered strategic, among other things, to maximise the role of the private sector both as an additional funder of cooperation policy and as a target in the partner countries, as a driver of growth and job creation. The law envisages an important role for Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, the Italian National Development Bank. CDP will play its role as a Financial Institution for Development Cooperation by structuring and financing cooperation activities also in co-financing with private, public or international entities, implemented in a systemic manner with the actors involved. A range of projects and activities are funded through private resources from NGOs and the civil society which are relevant to DLDD in developing countries. Detailed information can be found in table 3. **Domestic private resources** There are no readily available information regarding domestic private sector mobilization of resources for aims and objectives of combating desertification, land degradation and drought.

Few information are available on the participation of domestic private sector on issues regarding land degradation neutrality, the fight against desertification and soil restoration. Italy is widely affected by hydrogeological instability, which retains more attention also in terms on interventions of private sector, which is however considered out of the scope of this reporting, as it is deeply interconnected with the anthropic aspects of the land use.

#### 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
2019	Project in Nepal - Sankhuwasabha	97 565 .4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Nepal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Among other activities, a training was organised for farmers in Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture to make them aware about the importance of bio fertilizer, which helps for sustainable agriculture without degrading the fertility of soil. In Sankhuwasabha, smallholder farmers were trained on soil test by the agriculture service centre, after which, 60 farmers did the test and are taking necessary measures to improve the soil condition.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2019	SUMUD in free land	21 562 .15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	West Bank and Gaza Strip <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Supporting South West Bank's economy development: a sovereign and sustainable agriculture that valorizes the history and the memory of the landscape for inclusive and conscious tourism.
2019	Project in Lebanon	500 985 .44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Lebanon <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Improvement of quality and productive, management, commercial innovation of apricot small farmers in Lebanon as engine of economic, rural development
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2019	Project in the sector of agricultural land resources, including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control.	133 136 .34	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Sierra Leone <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Supported 28 children with disability in the Mustard Seed Foundation School to ease their process of learning. Rehabilitated the UMC Kpetewoma school, toilet & water-well to enable a conducive school environment. Conduct one chiefdom level meeting to roll out AASL resilient framework Hold community consultation meeting and worked together in the development of the LRP community resilience plan. Revamp the effective functionality of 30 disaster management committees drawn from 33 communities within AASL communities
2019	"G.R.E.A.T" project - Gestione delle Risorse Economiche, Ambientali e del Territorio (Economic, Enviromental and Territorial Resources Management)	79 154 .54	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Myanmar <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"G.R.E.A.T" project - Gestione delle Risorse Economiche, Ambientali e del Territorio (Economic, Enviromental and Territorial Resources Management)
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2019	Project in Mozambique	15 809 .63	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Forests - Strengthening of resilient rural organizations and of the ecologically sustainable territorial system
2019	Educational Gardens	8 017 .92	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Educational Gardens
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	"Imarisha! Rural energies for the fight against climate change and environmental protection	342 660	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The aim of the project is to increase environmental protection in the Mau forest by improving the living conditions of local populations, which will be involved in the processes of resource management, access to renewable energy and the development of sustainable economic activities with high-level social value. Particular attention will be paid to some disadvantaged groups, such as women, young people and indigenous communities.
2018	KARAMOJA WATER PROGRAMME	246 857	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve the availability and the sustainability of hygienically safe water sources to the population of the Karamoja Region
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Quelimane agricola: sustainable production, growth and food market demand	210 153	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Fostering the adoption of innovative and sustainable practices of production, marketing and consumption of agricultural products in three districts of Quelimane area, improving the technical capabilities of the producers and the commercial infrastructures, and adding value to healthy and nutritious local productions.
2018	Child Sponsorship Programme in rural areas	190 347	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project wants to offer in the rural area the primary education of children through education support, school canteen organisation, training on hygiene and health and medical assistance
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Innovative social business and migrant participation to achieve social inclusion in Burkina Faso.	121 664	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Contributing to the development of productive, entrepreneurial and innovative activities with the participation of migrants, fostering the growth of urban and agrarian enterprises in the Central-Eastern, Central-Western and Central regions to reduce social and economic marginality and to enhance local production.
2018	Partnership for sustainable development between Italy and Burkina Faso- 5th annuity	98 564	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	" The program aims to contribute to the full realization of the right to food, improving the living conditions of rural populations and supporting the national strategy to combat poverty in Burkina Faso."
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	NORTH KARAMOJA RADIO STATION	96 812	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Increase the spread of life-saving information and issues relating to peace and development in the Karamoja region to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of the Karamojong people through the creation of a radio station
2018	"SOUFF - Land: Support and development for the reinforcement of the Linguère community "	95 092	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Senegal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"The project aims to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population in the Louga region, through the promotion of the role of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy and of an entrepreneurial model and of sustainable local development. The goal is to increase and diversify income-generating activities in favor of the inhabitants of the department of Linguère, through the development of an agro-system which, thanks to the involvement of local and return entrepreneurs, integrate protection of the environment and the fight against desertification. Part of the project aims to strengthen the capacities of partners and local stakeholders, for provide them with the tools needed to start and manage production. The actions will contribute to increasing the income of the families involved at least 10% per year. Environmental sustainability is the basis of the initiative that promotes a model of agro-system aimed at fighting desertification and changes climate enriching and nourishing the soil, using renewable energy sources, introducing practices for soil conservation and biodiversity."
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Women and rural inclusive development as a mean of achieving food security	82 644	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"The overall objective is to contribute to food security by promoting the full inclusion of women in socio - economic development processes in households and in farmers' organizations, and strengthen the capacity of rural populations and their access to the means of production in areas at risk of desertification. "
2018	Towards social enterprise: strengthening value chain of the organic Tarwi in the province of Huaylas - Peru	78 877	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Peru <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"Adaptation of irrigation system in the parcels of selected families Improvement of agricultural practices for tarwi production and technical assistance Technical training in agroecological production Introduction and reinforcement of alternative productions to the Tarwi for the diversification of means of existence Orientation and assistance to tarwi producers Design, construction and equipment of the tarwi processing unit Creation and technical assistance of a company for the management of the tarwi processing unit Creation and technical assistance to a cooperative of tarwi producers Development of a marketing and communication plan for the sale of tarwi. Participation of producers in local and national fairs"
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Food and nutritional security	78 046	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project is contributing to reduce the hunger through the strengthen of household farmer's capacity and improving their food and nutritional security, following the local government development plan. The action will propose agricultural conservative practices, livestock improvement with the introduction of new animals at low environmental impact and activities to support the forestry eco-system. All crucial to tie fight against climate change.
2018	Distance financial support	74 014	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Democratic Republic of the Congo <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Several small et medium projects which contribute to children basic needs (especially schooling and basic health care), new income-generating activities, water supply and emergency rehabilitation.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	RETURN TO THE LAND: agricultural, economic and social inclusive processes in Gabu e Bafata area.	59 031	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Guinea-Bissau <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Enhancing the economic-productive opportunities in the agro-zootechnical field to act on the thrust factors that induce irregular migration and to promote the socio-occupational reintegration of migrants and minors into the original communities
2018	Wells and kitchen gardens in Chad - (Women for sustainable agriculture)	51 224	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Chad <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Ensuring health, education and support for those suffering with HIV-AIDS, widow and street children
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	LEAD: LEVERAGING LOCAL ECONOMY THROUGH AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	50 814	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To increase economic opportunities in agriculture for young women and men in northern Uganda through equipping them with market relevant skills and knowledge, and providing access to appropriate technology, inputs, resources and information for production and value addition. The approach focuses on building the capacity of members of young farmers to be self-sustaining; offering quality, market demanded trainings and services
2018	Forests - Strengthening of resilient rural organizations and of the ecologically sustainable territorial system	50 767	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to improve the adaptation to climate change for the inhabitants of local communities with an integrated approach that takes account of the various related factors (population, natural resources, productive activities) and also to reduce the anthropogenic pressure on forests and mangroves.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Increase in milk and meat for food security in the Municipality of Mantua	42 821	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Cuba <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to contribute to the country's food security intervening in the priority sectors identified by the Government. Specifically, he wants to promote food self-sufficiency and nutritional improvement of population of the municipality of Mantua, increasing local production of milk and meat and improving the health of cattle through adequate nutrition and health control. It therefore wants to support productivity of cooperatives and the presence of products on the local market.
2018	Supporting indigenous communities in Sigchos, Cotopaxi region.	37 709	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Ecuador <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project cooperates with UNOCS (Sigchos Farmers' Communities Union) to improve access to basic services for children - mainly health and education. The project also contributes to the improvement of the agricultural activities and livestock farming, trying to protect biodiversity and fight deforestation.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Panamazzonia-Bolivia	35 787	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Bolivia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Defending indigenous communities' identities in Asia and Latin America towards a development respectful of ethnic minorities and of interculturality
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Valorisation of natural resources and female entrepreneurship in the Louga region	25 194	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Senegal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	<p>"Louga region by strengthening the economic role of the women, better nutrition and environmental protection. The planned activities aim to increase and diversify the generating activities of income in favor of the inhabitants of the department of Linguère, through the development of an agro-system which, thanks to the involvement of entrepreneurship local, integrate environmental protection, the fight against desertification and one greater awareness of food safety. The project promotes sustainable development in agriculture through the strengthening of the capacities of the Senegalese women of the Louga Region, the creation of income-generating activities, thus producing an improvement general quality of the environment and food also through an awareness campaign that will involve young people and women. Climate change, desertification and consequent deterioration environment have a negative impact on agriculture. One of the areas most affected by the phenomenon is that of Linguère, where ecosystems and natural resources suffer from a progressive degradation that hinders rural development, food security, water availability and work dignified, as well as the entrepreneurial initiative. The project is structured around three main intervention axes: 1. provision of technical training to improve management skills of supported sustainable entrepreneurial activities (vegetable cultivation, fruit trees, beekeeping); 2. technical assistance for the improvement of quantity, quality and marketing of products made by GIE and cooperatives composed predominantly from women; 3. awareness-raising initiatives on food safety."</p>
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	NOURISHING FOOD AND KNOWLEDGE THE COMMUNITIES OF THE DISTRICTS OF MOROTO AND NAPAK	22 257	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To increase food security and nutritional status of communities in the Karamoja Region
2018	Fair Purchasing Networks for Food Security with the support of the Burkinabè diaspora of Italy	20 827	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims at improving food safety conditions in urban and rural areas. Specifically, the project will realize 5 deep wells to guarantee access to irrigation water, training in agro-ecological production techniques and micro-credit. Also canteen service for the schools of Cissin and Koubri, screening of kids' malnutrition and the support to 5 migrants of the diaspora burkinabè in the design and implementation of their entrepreneurial projects returning to Burkina Faso.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Educational Gardens	19 506	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Sustaining activities to improve school meals, promote good practices in agriculture and manage rain water.
2018	AGri-SMART: supporting resilient and inclusive development in the districts of Gilé, Lugela, Derre and Namarroi in Zambezia – Mozambico	18 084	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	AgriSMART partnership works to enhance food security in the intervention areas, through the introduction of a rural development mechanism, investing in Conservation Agriculture, Environmental Education and activities of processing of raw materials
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Support to the Agricultural Training Center-Madagascar	16 728	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Madagascar <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Ensuring health, education and support for those suffering with HIV-AIDS, widow and street children
2018	AGRI-CHANGE! Food Security intervention for Lake Barigo communities	15 131	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Improving the food security of the rural communities of Lake Baringo through the promotion of inclusive economic growth that adopts innovative and sustainable models for agriculture and livestock, directly involving women and young people.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Professional insertion of agricultural work-Cameroon	11 905	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Cameroon <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Ensuring health, education and support for those suffering with HIV-AIDS, widow and street children
2018	MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF NON FUNCTIONING BOREHOLES AND COMMUNITY PARTECIPATION IN KARAMOJA REGION	10 940	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve the availability and the sustainability of hygienically safe water sources through the maintenance and the rehabilitation of non functioning boreholes
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	NUYOK	10 617	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in Karamoja has improved and sustained through vocational training for women and youth, and the rehabilitation of boreholes to ensure greater access to drinking water
2018	Initiative of food security and children's protection in Karamoja	10 355	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Beneficiaries: people involved in school activities and agro-forestry practices. Main Project Objective: contribute to enhance the life condition of the people of Napak District sustaining environmental conservation stability.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Promotion of food sovereignty by supporting the processes of territorial decentralization	8 736	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Guatemala <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	This project aims to capitalize on the experiences of the Santiago de Jocotan Association in the field of prevention and treatment of malnutrition, through the consolidation of the community organization, nutritional education, construction of grain reserves and seed banks
2018	Water for Food in the coastal area of Sundarbans – India and Bangladesh	6 448	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	India <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"Water Management Component - Community training in water management - Rehabilitation of land and channels and construction of water collection points - Building of the infrastructures for the water flow control - Introduction of technologies for water management and mitigation of water logging Agricultural Component - Creation of a Farmers' Information and Service Centre - Training of the beneficiaries on technologies and practices of agricultural production in salty soil - Introduction of new technologies and agricultural practices - Technical Support Livelihood Component - Development of livelihood planning - Training in domestic breeding - Distribution of inputs - Constitution of Self-Help Groups "
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	ABE strengthening water capacity - Burkina Faso	5 903	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Ensuring health, education and support for those suffering with HIV-AIDS, widow and street children
2018	PROFESSIONALS WITHOUT BORDERS: Diaspora skills for local economic development in Sahelian Africa	5 489	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Senegal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project's overall objective is to contribute in promoting the transfer of know how, expertise and professional capabilities of the African Diaspora in Italy for the economic development of the countries of origin of migrants. The first phase of the project is a mapping of the skills of the Diaspora. In Senegal COMI works in Kaffrine Region with the aim to improve access to food, creating new job opportunities and enhancing the local agricultural production, with particular attention to strengthening the participation of women in economic life.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Fight against climate change in Zambia	5 220	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Zambia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Fighting poverty, through the introduction of techniques for cultivating, processing and selling agricultural products; environmental protection, through the creation of pellets and the overcoming of the production of charcoal
2018	WATER WELL CONSTRUCTION - TAULA (MARRACUENE)	5 194	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	WATER WELL CONSTRUCTION FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	DROPS OF LIFE	5 082	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve the availability and the sustainability of hygienically safe water sources to the population of the Karamoja Region
2018	Distance financial support	3 492	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Chad <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Several small projects which contribute to children basic needs (especially schooling and basic health care) and new income-generating activities.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Water for Food in the coastal area of Sundarbans – India and Bangladesh	3 224	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Bangladesh <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	"Water Management Component - Community training in water management - Rehabilitation of land and channels and construction of water collection points - Building of the infrastructures for the water flow control - Introduction of technologies for water management and mitigation of water logging Agricultural Component - Creation of a Farmers' Information and Service Centre - Training of the beneficiaries on technologies and practices of agricultural production in salty soil - Introduction of new technologies and agricultural practices - Technical Support Livelihood Component - Development of livelihood planning - Training in domestic breeding - Distribution of inputs - Constitution of Self-Help Groups "
2018	Distance financial support	3 027	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Sri Lanka <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Support for the Professional Psychological Counselling Center in Batticaloa: post-traumatic diseases, physical war-related disabilities, residential family houses for ex-child-soldiers and boys and girls coming from poor backgrounds, educational and vocational training programs.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Distance financial support	2 759	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Cameroon <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Support for the CEFFA + B agro-pastoral technical training center in Berem.
2018	"SWIM Safe Women in Migration. Strengthen GBV protection for migrant and asylum seeker women - EUROPA"	2 603	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Europe, regional <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The SWIM project aims to contribute to the protection of women and girls' migrant and asylum seeker victims and at risks of GBV by addressing some of the most urgent needs identified by current literature and by partners' experience. A capacity building enables professionals to identify vulnerabilities of girls and women victims or at risk of violence and providing support in the most cultural sensitive way. Secondly, beneficiaries and key stakeholders are empowered on victims' rights and access to justice. Finally, a "EU Gender Sensitive Charter" is drafted through mutual learning and the exchange of good practice among relevant public and private stakeholder
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Wealth creation through fruit growing in West Nile	2 273	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	1500 farmers who had been trained on how to raise and cultivate fruit trees receive 25 seedlings each to plant. The capacities of 88 sub-county experts are built to support the agricultural development of the area of intervention
2018	Access to water and food security in seven villages of Burkina Faso	974	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to improve access to water in seven villages of the municipality of Rambo. It aims, on the one hand, to provide water for domestic use in four of the most vulnerable communities selected in a participatory manner and, secondly, to strengthen the ability to improve agricultural production by extending the growing seasons through a constant access to water throughout the whole year in other two municipalities, while in the seventh municipality the people are proposed a mixed use of water.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2018	Strengthening Resilience of Rural Communities Affected by El Niño Induced Drought in the Districts of Lupane and Makoni of Zimbabwe	590	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Zimbabwe <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Contributing to the food security of rural communities affected by the drought caused by El Niño and strengthening resilience of 22,980 households through the empowerment of agriculture systems. Thanks to the project: 2900 households improve the quantity and quality of agricultural and livestock production; the commercial capacities of the Community Groups are strengthened; 100 vulnerable families and 6800 students have access to nutrient and diversified food; 5,810 households have access to water supply sources for domestic and manufacturing use.
2018	Increasing the resilience of small farmers	297	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Brazil <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Creation of activities to increase resilience of farmers in the semi-arid region; support in the implementation of social technologies for water collection and storage, seed conservation, production, processing and marketing of basic agro-ecological products; 16 community schools have access to appropriate school meals for children, adolescents and young people, prepared with healthy products purchased from local family farming
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Rural organizations and associative productive chains - A integral development model for Ecuadorian agriculture	172 074	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Ecuador <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to improve the productive, organizational and commercial capacities of 45 associations of small producers of coffee, cocoa and quinoa in Sucumbíos, Orellana, Napo, Manabí and Chimborazo, promoting the creation of companies in the agricultural sector, strengthening the formal educational processes and improving the resilience of mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
2017	Palpa	161 522	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Nepal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Organization of a series of capacity building initiatives on organic farming, soil and water management and procedures of making organic pest control manures for lead farmers to promote Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture; provision of skill development trainings, small scale livelihood support, awareness and advocacy to tap available government resources and fund mobilization of community groups and cooperatives for improved livelihood alternatives have motivated people for engaging in diverse agro-based and off-farm income generating activities.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Moyamba	137 878	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Sierra Leone <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Launch and embarked on campaign against land grab and women access to land; organization of conference on the essence of tax revenue generation and the effective utilisation of tax revenue; supported 700 children with teaching and learning materials including exercise books, pens, pencils etc.; supported 12 untrained and unqualified teachers in college to promote quality education at primary level
2017	Bauchi	112 852	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Nigeria <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Organization of a practical training on Climate Resilience Sustainable Agriculture for 150 farmers (100 women and 50 men) across 3 communities; taught on the right method of application and use of organic fertilizers to ensure soil fertility and improved quality of farm produce
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Abuja	46 910	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Nigeria <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Organization of several trainings on best crop spacing methods and pest control through the Agriculture Development Project; training on how to make, save and reinvest from profit made after harvest and financial literacy for improving soil productivity
2017	Forests - Strengthening of resilient rural organizations and of the ecologically sustainable territorial system	33 934	<input type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to improve the adaptation to climate change for the inhabitants of local communities with an integrated approach that takes account of the various related factors (population, natural resources, productive activities) and also to reduce the anthropogenic pressure on forests and mangroves.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Improvement of livelihoods in rural communities of Mumena and Matebo	25 927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Zambia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Recipients: Communities of Mumena and Matebo Chiefdoms. Main project objective: Improve sustainable agricultural techniques offering organic and sustainable solutions to improve the fertility of the soil and the final yields, promoting the use of tools available and accessible to all; strengthen women's groups in their communities as a response to the lack of involvement of women in local society, in order to provide them with training in basic literacy and micro-entrepreneurship.
2017	Local economies and protecting the environment	23 698	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims at reducing the rate of poverty of small farmers and ranchers through recovery actions and environmental protection, also by promoting two products of great economic value in the territory: potato and goat meat. The project supports the organization of associations of small producers
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Reduction of soil loss and reforestation in the peripheral areas of the community of Gile National Reserve, Zambezia, Mozambique	20 863	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims to reduce deforestation and the consequent impoverishment of the soil, to improve the protein intake in the diet of the communities, improve agriculture and diversify crops.
2017	Promotion of food sovereignty by supporting the processes of territorial decentralization	16 899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Guatemala <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	This project aims to capitalize on the experiences of the Santiago de Jocotan Association in the field of prevention and treatment of malnutrition, through the consolidation of the community organization, nutritional education, construction of grain reserves and seed banks
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2017	Support to the CDS Butezi	5 647	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burundi <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Support to the CDS Butezi for restarting activities: contribution to the management structure and launch of a new project about agropastoral development
2017	Reforestation through tree planting to curb soil erosion, desertification and the effects of charcoal production	5 636	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Tanzania <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Makhota and the neighbouring villages are experiencing a strong soil erosion mainly due to the charcoal production. The project provided the local population with training on environmental protection, with a focus on environmental threats associated with uncontrolled tree cutting for charcoal production and involved the families in tree planting.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	An action for education	121 641	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Helping the Regiao Moçambicana da Companhia de Jesus to build, and making operative, an education centre able to house people lacking in agricultural education.
2016	MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF NON FUNCTIONING BOREHOLES AND COMMUNITY PARTECIPATION IN KARAMOJA REGION	2 891	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve the availability and the sustainability of hygienically safe water sources through the maintenance and the rehabilitation of non functioning boreholes
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	NORTH KARAMOJA RADIO STATION	60 796	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Increase the spread of life-saving information and issues relating to peace and development in the Karamoja region to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of the Karamojong people through the creation of a radio station
2016	Multi-sectoral emergency response for vulnerable communities of 5 woredas of Afar Region, Ethiopia	14 928	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Ethiopia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Contributing to long term resilience building initiatives with poor vulnerable communities by implementing DRR practices across other intervention sectors of livelihoods, health, nutrition and WASH, ensuring an integrated approach and building on good practices and lessons learned of previous phases of projects funded by ECHO and other donors.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Building Resilience through Integrated Recovery Support to Drought Affected Communities in Somali (Siti Zone) and Afar (Zones 1, 4 & 5) Regions	48 103	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Ethiopia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The SHARE project aims at reducing vulnerability of pastoralist, pastoral drop-outs and agro-pastoral communities to external shocks through increasing their productive and income generating capacity, and at reinforcing capacity of local government and community/traditional institutions to improve service delivery and promote sustainable peace and development in target areas.
2016	Improving the access to water sources and to hygienic services and right to health promotion in Isiolo County, Merti, Isiolo and Garbatulla Districts	12 164	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve life conditions for pastoral communities in Isiolo County, improving the continuous and sustainable access to clean water and existing hygiene facilities in the three Sub-Counties of Garbatulla, Merti and Isiolo
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	K.A.M.E.: Kenya Arid Lands drought Mitigation measures Enhanced	30 963	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Kenya <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The Action aims at improving the current situation by strengthening pastoralists' drought resilience in Isiolo County supporting their livelihoods systems with timely and appropriate interventions aimed at protecting and strengthening livelihood assets and strategies.
2016	Isi idutunze: Development of an integrated approach to food security and nutrition in the eastern provinces of Burundi	11 058	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burundi <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Improving the availability, accessibility, use and stability of crops rich in nutrients, through the promotion of entrepreneurial initiatives of peasant organizations, combining income generation and social transfer activities in the provinces of Ruyigi and Rutana
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

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Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Agricultural training and environmental conservation begin the first steps in Mivo	829	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burundi <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Recipients: People of Mivo's area (Ngozi). Main project objective: Improving the living conditions of the population in the rural area of Mivo (Ngozi - Burundi). Focus: Increased agricultural production, reduction of deforestation and increased productive activity.
2016	Improvement of livelihoods in rural communities of Mumena and Matebo	62 378	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Zambia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Recipients: Communities of Mumena and Matebo Chiefdoms. Main project objective: Improve sustainable agricultural techniques offering organic and sustainable solutions to improve the fertility of the soil and the final yields, promoting the use of tools available and accessible to all; strengthen women's groups in their communities as a response to the lack of involvement of women in local society, in order to provide them with training in basic literacy and micro-entrepreneurship.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	KARAMOJA WATER PROGRAMME	254 467	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve the availability and the sustainability of hygienically safe water sources to the population of the Karamoja Region
2016	STRENGTHENING LOCAL COMMUNITY CAPACITIES THROUGH TRAINING TO ENSURE LONG TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF THE WATER RESOURCES, IN THE KARAMOJA REGION, UGANDA	101 260	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Encourage the training of local communities for a controlled and sustainable management of water infrastructure through the drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes and the training of pump mechanics
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Supporting indigenous communities in Sigchos, Cotopaxi region.	37 689	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Ecuador <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project cooperates with UNOCS (Sigchos Farmers' Communities Union) to improve access to basic services for children - mainly health and education. The project also contributes to the improvement of the agricultural activities and livestock farming, trying to protect biodiversity and fight deforestation.
2016	Initiative of food security and children's protection in Karamoja	60 179	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Beneficiaries: people involved in school activities and agro-forestry practices. Main Project Objective: contribute to enhance the life condition of the people of Napak District sustaining environmental conservation stability.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	CONSTRUCTION OF WATER FOR PRODUCTION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER MONITORING GEO-DATABASE IN KARAMOJA REGION	2 927	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve access to water for production through the development of appropriate technologies for both small scale water harvesting and low cost irrigation systems.
2016	MANGROVIA: Mangrove rice swamp cultivation enhancement and protection of mangroves	22 116	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Guinea-Bissau <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Agricultural research and agricultural extension on mangrove rice swamp varieties and monitoring biodiversity of mangrove ecosystem
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Eco-sustainable intervention to enhance agro-pastoral productivity in arid and semi-arid areas of Hebron Governarate	29 761	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	West Bank and Gaza Strip <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To contribute to mitigate the impacts of climate change on the productivity of under-utilized agricultural/pastoral land and to reduce the food insecurity in the arid and semi-arid areas of West Bank. Farmers, herders and local community of Hebron Gov. develop an agro-pastoral landscape management system characterized by a low environmental impact, in balance with eco-system and agro-diversity tested through pilot practices and they reaffirm the right to land in areas under seizure risk.
2016	AGROPASTORAL SCHOOLS FOR POKOT COMMUNITIES	236	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Uganda <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Improve the living conditions of 160 people through agricultural training
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				



SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	AGRISALUS - Community Agroecology and Food Security in Namibia	9 377	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Namibia <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The overall objective of the project is to promote sustainable agricultural development and food security in Namibia by promoting specialized training programs and applied research at Community level. The specific objectives of the project are: 1. To promote the acquisition of skills in terms of sustainable agricultural development for 8 teachers from the higher education institutions and the University; 2. Promote a pilot project at Community level within the informal settlement in Katutura; The target groups identified as part of this project are: • Teachers of Institutes of Higher Education and University Namibians; • Children and young orphans whose parents died of HIV / AIDS living in Katutura informal settlement in extreme poverty. • The female-headed households living in informal settlement in Katutura extreme poverty.
2016	Health, school and food security for Sahel area.	13 511	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Basic health care training for children, and school teachers. Actions to increase school facilities (schools renovation), and to improve water access and food security .
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Food security and access to water in the Department of Rambo	19 904	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Burkina Faso <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Construction of new wells and maintenance of existing ones in the Department of Rambo
2016	Child Protection and family empowerment against school drop out	27 611	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Senegal <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The project aims at the protection of the most vulnerable children addressing the school drop out with intervention of recovery courses, artistic activities, learning games about children right, hygiene and nutrition. The street children are addressed with specific activities of food security, health monitoring and social inclusion. The project also deal with the families of the vulnerable children by empowering the mothers with agricultural intervention in order to enhance family income.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Sun4Water	30 819	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Bosnia and Herzegovina <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Provision of water purifiers to use in project activities.
2016	CSM – Committee on World Food Security - Civil Society Mechanism <a href="http://www.csm4cfs.org">http://www.csm4cfs.org</a>	34 594	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Developing countries, unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	The Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the largest international space of civil society organisations (CSOs) working to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition. The CSM is an open and inclusive space and hence does not have formal members, but participating organizations. Every organization that belongs to civil society and works on food security and nutrition can join and participate. During the past years, several hundred national, regional or global organizations have participated in the CSM.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	Promotion of development awareness	91 555	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Developing countries, unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Conferences and workshops on intercultural issues, sustainable development, fair trade and responsible consumption, international cooperation, inter-religious dialogue
2016	Community gardens and nutritional centre for children	110 808	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Mozambique <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	To improve daily diet and develop family farming in the suburbs of Maputo, the project has activated 3 nutritional centre in Buquisso, Cumbeza e Mali. It guarantee the support of a social assistant and provide the daily meal to poor children. In 2016 15 families have activated a family farming encouraging them to produce their own vegetables. 20 families started growing Moringa (a local nutritious plant) and 15 families have water supply.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

Year	Title of project, programme, activity or other	Total Amount USD	Financial Instrument	Type of institution	Recipient	Additional Information
2016	More & Better - international network for support of food, agriculture and rural development to eradicate hunger and poverty	119 088	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Developing countries, unspecified <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	More and Better was established in 2003 to join and sustain the fight to eradicate hunger and poverty. It is an International network embracing social movements, civil society (CSO), non governmental organizations (NGO) and a core of national unified campaigns from all over the world. It complements other campaigns and networks committed to end hunger and poverty and linked to the purposes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition (AAHM) and the 1st Millennium Development Goal (MDG).
2016	Hwedza	123 017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Charitable grant <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial loans <input type="checkbox"/> Non-concessional loan <input type="checkbox"/> Private Export <input type="checkbox"/> Credit <input type="checkbox"/> Private Equities <input type="checkbox"/> Private Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Non-profit institution	Zimbabwe <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic mobilization	Support to 14 primary schools in Wedza district assisting 86 disadvantaged children; distribution of agricultural inputs and equipments (small grain seeds, hoes and spades) to support 6 projects developed by women farmers involved in conservation farming, small grains and livestock; provision of training for Rural Women Assembly (RWA) on Internal Savings and Lending Schemes (ISALs) for production and supporting social safety nets.
Total		5 361 479 .42				
Total per year 2019:		856 231 .42				
Total per year 2018:		2 286 738				
Total per year 2017:		763 840				
Total per year 2016:		1 454 670				

Please provide methodological information relevant to data presented in table 3

International private funds extended through NGOs are retrieved from the OECD CRS database on private philanthropy for the years 2016-2019. For the year 2019 and 2017 projects are selected if classified in the sector of agricultural land resources, including soil degradation control; soil improvement; drainage of water logged areas; soil desalination; agricultural land surveys; land reclamation; erosion control, desertification control (CRS purpose code 31130) and whether the description makes explicit reference to soil and land degradation. For the year 2018 and 2016, Rio Markers attached to projects funded by private funds of NGOs were available, thus the projects identified through Rio Markers 1 or 2 for desertification have been included. Amounts are included at their full value.

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?

In the reporting period, no information is available on specific policies, measures or incentives that the Italian public sector promoted to incentivize the private sector and/or the civil society to mobilize international and/or domestic resources for the implementation of the Convention.

General comments

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

## S05-4 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 ↻

The fight against desertification requires sustainable models of agriculture and land use models and the use of modern technologies in combination with traditional techniques, but also an increase in resources and the highest priority to tackle 'desertification and poverty', now in a bi-univocal relationship of cause/ effect. In order to design and implement actions to counter the impacts of climate change in the poorest and most threatened countries, ENEA (the Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development) has set up a special 'Technology Transfer to Developing Countries Section' within the Department for the Sustainability of Production and Territorial Systems. The Section's activities are carried out within the framework of national commitments envisaged by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and of ongoing collaborations with the relevant state administrations, with particular reference to the Ministry of Ecological Transition. At the operational level, ENEA provides technical-scientific-operational support in bilateral and multilateral collaboration activities on climate change signed between MITE and developing countries and for the definition, planning and implementation of technology transfer interventions in developing countries. The Section also carries out activities of analysis and evaluation of the socio-economic and environmental impact of decarbonisation and sustainable development processes in developing countries and provides technical-scientific support to MITE in the planning of national activities within the UNFCCC and the European Union. Source: <https://www.eai.enea.it/component/jdownloads/?task=download.send&id=1264&catid=62&Itemid=101>

Selected examples of project and activities with a component of technology transfer are selected from the detailed project-level data included in S05-1 dataset. Thus, it is not possible at this stage to provide a thorough definition of DLDD-relevant technology from the Italian perspective, as well as to determine the overall trend of domestic and/or international technology transfer.

**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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2016	Cultivating development	17 367 .5	Senegal	The areas of intervention are the villages of Ndiaye, Thioro and Ndogol with the aim of improving the living conditions and promote food security of people, through the protection and enhancement of the local environmental heritage, through rehabilitation and new construction of water distribution systems; construction of a solar power plant for pumping water from wells; introduction of technologies for drip irrigation; supply of equipment and seeds and construction of basic infrastructure to improve agricultural cultivation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	drip irrigation; supply of equipment and seeds and construction of basic infrastructure to improve agricultural cultivation	Public sector	Completed			
Total provided:			3 209 624 .7	Total received:			0					
Total per year 2016 provided:			17 367 .5	Total per year 2016 received:			0					
Total per year 2017 provided:			923 796 .7	Total per year 2017 received:			0					
Total per year 2018 provided:			356 687 .5	Total per year 2018 received:			0					
Total per year 2019 provided:			1 911 773	Total per year 2019 received:			0					

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2017	Contribution to the activity of the CTCN	901 815	Developing countries, unspecified	Support to the role of the centre and strengthen the capacity of developing countries in identifying technology needs, facilitating preparation and implementation of projects and strategies in support of actions towards combating climate change.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries. We provide technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries, including on soil and the fight against land degradation.	Public and/or private sector	Ongoing			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2017	Yakuta Tantana	21 981 .7	Bolivia	Increasing the number of families who have access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services through the use of rainwater harvesting system technologies	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	rainwater harvesting system technologies	Public sector	Completed	2017-2019		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2018	Effectiveness of the different disinfection processes in use and experimental in the removal of antibiotic resistance determinants in wastewater	42 061 .4	China (People's Republic of)	Technological and scientific cooperation MAECH-MATTM-Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) of the People's Republic of China for research on the subject:Effectiveness of the different disinfection processes in use and experimental in removing the determinants of antibiotic resistance in wastewater.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	antibiotic resistance in wastewater	Public sector	Completed			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2018	Technological and scientific cooperation for the reclamation of old landfills for environmental sustainability and final storage	58 987 .8	China (People's Republic of)	Technological and scientific cooperation MAECH-MATTM-Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) of the People's Republic of China for research on the theme: Remediation of old landfills for environmental sustainability and final storage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) Waste	Remediation of old landfills	Public sector	Completed			
Total provided:			3 209 624 .7	Total received:			0					
Total per year 2016 provided:			17 367 .5	Total per year 2016 received:			0					
Total per year 2017 provided:			923 796 .7	Total per year 2017 received:			0					
Total per year 2018 provided:			356 687 .5	Total per year 2018 received:			0					
Total per year 2019 provided:			1 911 773	Total per year 2019 received:			0					



SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2018	Feasibility study for the realization of two boreholes	39 276 .6	Djibouti	This is a feasibility study for the construction of two wells for water extraction in the nearby areas of Darkenlé and Adbouya in the Tadjourah Region. The aim of the project is to increase the resilience of local communities and fragile ecosystems in the target locations. The activities will be complementary to what is being implemented through the project Implementing Adaptation Technologies in Fragile Ecosystems of Djibouti's Central Plains, funded by Global Environment Facility-GEF and implemented by UNEP.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	wells for water extraction	Public and/or private sector	Completed	2018-2019		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2018	Study and development of innovative systems to monitor and reduce concentrations of oils and heavy metals in industrial waste water (RTM Waste water)	191 786	India	Joint industrial research project between Italian and Indian companies in the priority cooperation area called Water technologies (in particular, drinking water purification, desalination, irrigation technologies and treatment and management of polluted water):Study and development of innovative systems to monitor and reduce concentrations of oils and heavy metals in industrial waste water (RTM Waste water)	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	drinking water purification, desalination, irrigation technologies and treatment and management of polluted water	Private sector	Ongoing			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2018	Feeding the development. Family farming and supply chains in the regions of Thiès and Louga	24 575 .7	Senegal	The project Feeding the development aims at supporting the socio-economic development of the regions of Thiès and Louga, through the strengthening of the local agri-food sector. Activities: training and technical assistance in agriculture and irrigation; training in transformation, conservation and marketing of products (fruit and cereals); technology transfer by Italian companies; global citizenship education on intercultural in local food traditions, landgrabbing and financial speculation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	training and technical assistance in agriculture and irrigation; education on intercultural in local food traditions, landgrabbing and financial speculation	Public sector	Completed			
Total provided:			3 209 624 .7	Total received:			0					
Total per year 2016 provided:			17 367 .5	Total per year 2016 received:			0					
Total per year 2017 provided:			923 796 .7	Total per year 2017 received:			0					
Total per year 2018 provided:			356 687 .5	Total per year 2018 received:			0					
Total per year 2019 provided:			1 911 773	Total per year 2019 received:			0					

SO-5: To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level

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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2019	Technological and scientific cooperation for the reclamation of old landfills for environmental sustainability and final storage	62 894 .8	China (People's Republic of)	Technological and scientific cooperation MAECI-MATTM-Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) of the People's Republic of China for research on the theme: 'Remediation of old landfills for environmental sustainability and final storage'.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other(specify) Waste	Remediation of old landfills	Public and/or private sector	Ongoing			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2019	Effectiveness of the different disinfection processes in use and experimental in the removal of antibiotic resistance determinants in wastewater	17 391 .7	China (People's Republic of)	Technological and scientific cooperation MAECI-MATTM-Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) of the People's Republic of China for research on the subject:'Effectiveness of the different disinfection processes in use and experimental in removing the determinants of antibiotic resistance in wastewater.	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	antibiotic resistance in wastewater	Public and/or private sector	Completed			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2019	Contribution to the IFAD programme FARMS 'Facility for refugee, migrants, forced displacement and rural stability.'	1 824 490	Somalia	Italian contribution to the International Fund for Agriculture Development programme FARMS 'Facility for refugee, migrants, forced displacement and rural stability to be implemented in Puntland region of Somalia'. The contribution will provide funds to a series of activities under three main components: 1. Constructed/ rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure and introduced climate-smart technologies; 2. Improved sustainable agricultural production and market access; 3. Increased range and small ruminants productivity. The overall goal is to sustainably improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods, resilience building among vulnerable households and communities, with a special focus on internally displaced people.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	Constructed/ rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure and introduced climate- smart technologies	Public sector	Ongoing			
Total provided:			3 209 624 .7	Total received:			0					
Total per year 2016 provided:			17 367 .5	Total per year 2016 received:			0					
Total per year 2017 provided:			923 796 .7	Total per year 2017 received:			0					
Total per year 2018 provided:			356 687 .5	Total per year 2018 received:			0					
Total per year 2019 provided:			1 911 773	Total per year 2019 received:			0					

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
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Provided <input type="radio"/> Received	2019	Strengthen food security and improve nutrition in the Ruyigi province	6 996 .5	Burundi	The project aims at food and nutritional security improvement of the rural populations through the reinforcement of local agricultural cooperatives skills and their access to new technologies. It aims to strengthen the capacity of farmers' organisations to produce certified seeds and to improve water management. The installation of solar-powered machineries for production will lead to a reduction in equipment operating costs and to impact on nutrition through the production of fortified flours.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Water and Sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input type="checkbox"/> Other(specify)	reinforcement of local agricultural cooperatives skills and their access to new technologies	Public sector	Completed			
Total provided:			3 209 624 .7	Total received:			0					
Total per year 2016 provided:			17 367 .5	Total per year 2016 received:			0					
Total per year 2017 provided:			923 796 .7	Total per year 2017 received:			0					
Total per year 2018 provided:			356 687 .5	Total per year 2018 received:			0					
Total per year 2019 provided:			1 911 773	Total per year 2019 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.

Selected examples of project and activities with a component of technology transfer are selected from the detailed project-level data included in SO5-1 dataset.

**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.**

Innovation can do so much to meet the challenge of environmental sustainability, and innovation in agriculture is and will be increasingly important. With today's increasing pressure on farms, both large and small, in the face of constantly rising temperatures and extreme weather events such as prolonged droughts and destructive floods, at the same time as the global population increases and the demand for food, more eco-friendly farming practices such as regenerative agriculture have started to gain popularity. Among the benefits of the large-scale diffusion of this approach are: the recovery of soil fertility through organic reconstruction and mineralisation; the drastic reduction of emissions and resource consumption due to tillage; the absorption of carbon dioxide; the halting of soil erosion that safeguards the hydrogeological security of territories; the protection of the purity of groundwater, thanks to the extreme reduction or absence of pesticide and fertiliser runoff; and finally, the reduction of costs due to pesticide management and treatments. Regenerative agriculture is one of the top ten global trends of 2022 to meet the growing demand for agricultural automation, digitisation and sustainability, but the prospect of utilisation is still far off. In 2022, only 4 per cent of AgTech is allocated to these techniques. The most widespread of these is the Internet of Things (IoT), which, powered by sensor technology, makes it possible to collect field data in real time and better monitor the needs of individual crops and animals by making data-driven decisions. Automation in irrigation, farm machinery and harvesting facilitates farming operations by minimising losses. In addition, drones save time spent on crop scouting and the images collected, including by satellites and combined with the Global Positioning System (GPS), provide a high-resolution, location-specific view of the field. Advances in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (ML) increase the accuracy of forecasts and provide insights into weather events, crop classification and plant and animal diseases. Precision agriculture is another important trend observed across the industry. Finally, start-ups are also developing sustainable farming solutions and thus advancing new cultivation techniques such as hydroponics and aquaponics.

**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.

In the Budget Law 2023, Article 1, paragraphs 695 and 696 establish the Fund for Combating Land Consumption. The planned interventions shall concern actions to counter soil consumption through the renaturalisation of the territory and the restoration of the naturalness of the soils in urban and peri-urban areas that envisage the reduction of runoff, the increase of water retention capacity or soil permeability, the creation of green infrastructures, the recovery of meteoric water for irrigation purposes in green areas, the fight against soil degradation and desertification on a local scale, green environments for public use. The 'Fund for the fight against soil consumption' is endowed with an allocation of a total of 160 million euros for the years 2023-2027 (10 million euros for the year 2023, 20 million euros for the year 2024, 30 million euros for the year 2025 and 50 million euros for each of the years 2026 and 2027). In order to enable the planning and funding of interventions for the renaturalisation of degraded or deteriorating soils in urban and peri-urban areas, it is established, within the budget forecast of the Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security. source: [https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/stampa/serie\\_generale/originario](https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/atto/stampa/serie_generale/originario) In addition, combating soil degradation and protecting the land from the threats caused by climate change and the exploitation of natural resources is an objective that is implemented in the recently adopted National Recovery Plan (PNRR), with investments of more than 300 million euro earmarked for soil conservation and the restoration of soils, as well as the enhancement of protected areas in the vicinity of metropolitan areas with territorial ecological corridors and networks. An action plan that also includes the planting of more than 7 million trees for the protection of urban and suburban green areas. Almost 50 per cent of these funds are earmarked for southern regions. In addition, several programmes at EU level have been launched in recent years, which are aimed to improve research and innovation to combat desertification and land degradation. F.i., PRIMA is the initiative launched by 19 Euro-Mediterranean countries - of which 11 EU Member States (Cyprus, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain) and 8 non-EU countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey) - for the creation of a joint European research and innovation programme on the topics of 'water management and provisions and agro-food systems in the Mediterranean Region'. PRIMA therefore supports several projects that propose solutions to desertification and soil degradation through research projects involving concrete actions in the field. Some of these projects encourage practices to prevent soil degradation, focusing on the experimentation of alternative techniques and the dissemination of good practices among farming communities to make the agrosystem more resilient. Agronomic practices are based on the principles of agroecology and conservation agriculture, aimed at improving the availability of water and organic matter in the soil to protect it from erosion and/or salinisation. As well as solutions based on nature and the enhancement of local biodiversity. CAMA is a research project within PRIMA aimed at understanding and overcoming the barriers that prevent the adoption of conservation agriculture in the Mediterranean basin. This farming system is based on minimum tillage, soil cover with crop residues and crop rotation. PRIMA also finances projects aimed at restoring already degraded soils. One possible solution is the cultivation of salinity-adapted species or varieties that can survive better in drought conditions. Another option is to apply circular economy principles such as recycling and composting to enrich the soil and make it healthier and more resilient. Finally, Halofarms addresses the problem of high soil salinity. The overall objective of Halofarms is to develop and optimise sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture based on the cultivation of halophytes, salt-tolerant plants that are therefore able to grow on high salinity soils. To help restore degraded soils, halophyte and tomato crops are rotated, the world's top producers being Turkey, Egypt, Italy and Spain. Planting halophytes plays an important role in improving soil productivity through intercropping, which saves water consumption and at the same time adds economic value to tomato yields. Source: <https://www.greatitalianfoodtrade.it/progresso/desertificazione-e-degrado-dei-suoi-la-ricerca-e-innovazione-di-prima/>

### 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.

For Italy, detailed information on provision and mobilization of international resources for the years 2021 onwards are available only for climate finance. As long as synergies between actions to pursue the three objectives of the Rio Conventions are important, we hereby provide some information on climate finance envisaged to be provided to developing country Parties. Italy considers key to address climate action in synergy with other objectives. This is maximizing impact on the ground, especially when it comes to adaptation actions, which necessarily should (and increasingly) be embedded into infrastructure, agriculture and other activities on the ground. Even though a share of these funding will be allocated to actions directly and indirectly related to the implementation of the UNCCD, this however does not provide detailed information on amounts which will be dedicated exclusively, directly or indirectly, to the implementation of the Convention. From 2021 to 2025: • from the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, the expected contribution increased from € 662mn to € 902mn. The Italian MEF provides international climate finance through multilateral channels. For the year 2021, the indicative aggregate amount above includes: • The Italian contribution to the Climate Investment Fund (€ 150mn) to finance the "Nature, People and Climate Investment Program" with objectives reflecting the priority of the Italian G20 Presidency. Italy is the major contributor to the NPC Program. - The Italian contribution to the Global Environment Facility (€ 114 mn); - The Italian contribution to MDBs (€ 637 mn), constituting around 33% of the total contribution. The contribution is channeled through the World Bank Group (€ 429.3mn), the African Development Bank Group (€ 156.3mn) and other Multilateral Development Banks and Funds (€ 52.4mn); • From the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, as well as from the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation: - the estimates for multilateral channels have been slightly revised upward from € 75mn to around € 78mn. - Regarding bilateral channels, the two public entities estimate to provide € 656 mn, expecting an increasing trend over the years (from € 116 mn in 2021 to € 150 mn in 2025). - These amounts include only public own resources from the two aforementioned entities dedicated to climate action and excludes all the amounts provided by the range of actors contributing to the development cooperation aiming at, or including, climate related activities. • The Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security will contribute to: - the Green Climate Fund with an aggregate amount of € 230mn, with the following distribution: € 33 mn for the years 2021 to 2023, and € 66 mn for the years 2024 and 2025; - provision of support to developing countries through bilateral and multilateral channels with a minimum amount of € 21 mn for the triennium 2022-2024. The allocation of additional funds is subject to the annual budgetary cycle. • The Italian budgetary law 2022 established the Italian Climate Fund, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Ecological Transition, endowed with € 840mn a year between 2022 and 2026, as well as with € 40 mn from 2027. The Fund, currently in the setting up phase, will be managed by The Italian National Development Bank Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (CDP). The Fund is open to further contributions from public and private, national and international entities. Those resources are new and additional, and do not divert any other public funds already allocated through the public budgets for climate finance. The Italian Climate Fund estimates, according to a preliminary assessment, to allocate: - around 38% of its resources through multilateral channels (i.e. €970 mn between 2022 and 2025, indicatively € 70 mn in 2022 and € 300 mn every year from 2023 to 2025); - the remaining share through bilateral channels (i.e. € 1.63bn between 2022 and 2025, indicatively € 130 mn in 2022 and € 500 mn every year from 2023 to 2025). Moreover, as indicated in the updated three-year programming and policy document (<https://www.esteri.it/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Schema-di-Documento-triennale-2021-2023.pdf>), by 2023 Strategic Guidelines on agriculture and food security, health, integration of environment and climate change issues in development cooperation will be developed. The same document indicates that one of the priority sectors of the Italian Development Cooperation remains agriculture. Activities in this sector will focus on promoting diversified and ecologically sustainable food production - promoting the link between nutrition and health, with particular attention to crops with higher nutritional value and/or greater resilience to climate change - to ensure the continuity of food supply and distribution chains and to ensure the livelihoods of small farmers, breeders and fishermen. Targeted actions will be promoted to combat the discrimination suffered by women food producers in areas such as access to land, information, credit and technology. The action of the Italian Cooperation will first of all be aimed at supporting the Partner Countries, in particular those most in need, in the formulation and implementation of National Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans, in order to reduce the vulnerability of local human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change, by increasing the capacity to adapt to or absorb climate stresses, shocks and climate variability, or decreasing exposure to them and to the risk of natural disasters. Source: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202211291347--EU%20Submission%20on%20information%20to%20be%20provided%20by%20Parties%20in%20accordance%20with%20Article%209%20paragraph%205%20of%20the%20PA.pdf>

### SO5-5.3: Resources needed

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

#### General comments

## Financial and Non-Financial Sources

### Increasing the mobilization of resources:

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

- Yes  
 No

### Using Land Degradation Neutrality as a framework to increase investment:

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

- Yes  
 No

### Improving existing and/or innovative financial processes and institutions

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

- Yes  
 No

## Policy and Planning

### Action Programmes:

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

- Yes  
 No

### Policies and enabling environment:

During the reporting period, has your country established or helped establish policies and enabling environments to promote and/or implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought?

- Yes  
 No

These policies and enabling environments were aimed at (check all that apply):

- Promoting solutions to combat desertification, land degradation and drought (DLDD)  
 Implementing solutions to combat DLDD  
 Protecting women's land rights  
 Enhancing women's access to natural, productive and/or financial resources  
 Other (please specify)

How best to describe these experiences (check all that apply):

- Prevention of the effects of DLDD  
 Relief efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations  
 Recovery efforts after DLDD has caused environmental and or socioeconomic stress on ecosystems and or populations  
 Engagement of women in decision - making  
 Implementation and promotion of women's land rights and access to land resources  
 Building women's capacity for effective UNCCD implementation  
 Other (please specify)

Use the space below to share more details about your country/sub-region/region/institution's experience.

Concerning drought, in 2016, the Permanent River Basin District (RBD) Observatories for water resource uses (one for each river basin district identified in Italy) were instituted in Italy to coordinate and manage water resources, especially during water scarcity and droughts. A National Committee for Technical Coordination of the RBD Observatories was also instituted to provide guidelines and technical notes to harmonize the activities of RBD Observatories, and information to support the action at the national and sub-national levels to relief and recovery impact of drought events, and to cope with the water-related emergencies (through Civil Protection bodies and competent Authorities). The Committee is led by the Italian Ministry of Environment. ISPRA-National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research coordinate within the Committee the technical-scientific activities. In this way, a new policy and strategic framework has been established to address these hazard events.

Do you consider these policies to be successful in promoting or implementing solutions to address DLDD, including prevention, relief and recovery, and what do you consider the main factors of success or lack thereof?

Concerning drought, the establishment of the Permanent River Basin District (RBD) Observatories for water resource uses helps to coordinate responses to needs occurring in territorial units that fall under different administrative competences. For each RBD, the Observatory is the place where national and local competent authorities and also the non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. water utilities, land reclamation and irrigation authorities, hydroelectric companies) that are relevant for the water governance at RBD level meet and cooperate for the integrated water resource management.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The Permanent River Basin District Observatories for water resource face the the administrative fragmentation related to the monitoring and management of drought events.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

Has your country supported other countries in establishing policies and enabling environments to promote and implement solutions to combat desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought, including prevention, relief and recovery?

- Yes  
 No

### 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.

DLDD is included in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development

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

It is not yet possible to evaluate the effective implementation, the related processe are ongoing.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

Difficulties on mainstreaming in sectoral strategies and plans.

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.

Concerning drought, in 2016, the Permanent River Basin District (RBD) Observatories for water resource uses (one for each river basin district identified in Italy) were instituted in Italy to coordinate and manage water resources, especially during water scarcity and droughts. A National Committee for Technical Coordination of the RBD Observatories was also instituted to provide guidelines and technical notes to harmonize the activities of RBD Observatories, and information to support the action at the national and sub-national levels to relief and recovery impact of drought events, and to cope with the water-related emergencies (through Civil Protection bodies and competent Authorities). The Committee is led by the Italian Ministry of Environment. ISPRA-National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research coordinate within the Committee the technical-scientific activities. In this way, a new policy and strategic framework has been established to address these hazard events.

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

Concerning drought, the establishment of the Permanent River Basin District (RBD) Observatories for water resource uses helps to coordinate responses to needs occurring in territorial units that fall under different administrative competences. For each RBD, the Observatory is the place where national and local competent authorities and also the non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. water utilities, land reclamation and irrigation authorities, hydroelectric companies) that are relevant for the water governance at RBD level meet and cooperate for the integrated water resource management.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

The Permanent River Basin District Observatories for water resource face the administrative fragmentation related to the monitoring and management of drought events.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

The RBD Observatories provide a forum at RBD level where decisions among competent drought management authorities can be discussed and agreed upon, with also the participation of non-governmental stakeholders (i.e. water utilities, land reclamation and irrigation authorities, hydroelectric companies, large lake managers). They also help to coordinate responses to needs occurring in territorial units that fall under different administrative competences. They also provide information useful for the activities of the Department of Civil Protection in water emergency situations.

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

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

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

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

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

The RBD Permanent Observatories for water resource uses (see Policy and Planning section).

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

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

What were the challenges faced, if any?

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

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

Yes

No

#### Alternative livelihoods:

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

#### Establishing knowledge sharing systems:

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

Yes

No

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

The RBD Permanent Observatories for water resource uses (see Policy and Planning section). See also ISPRA website: [https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/pre\\_meteo/idro/SeverIdrica.html](https://www.isprambiente.gov.it/pre_meteo/idro/SeverIdrica.html).

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

See Policy and Planning section.

What were the challenges faced, if any?

See Policy and Planning section.

What would you consider to be the lessons learned?

See Policy and Planning section.

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

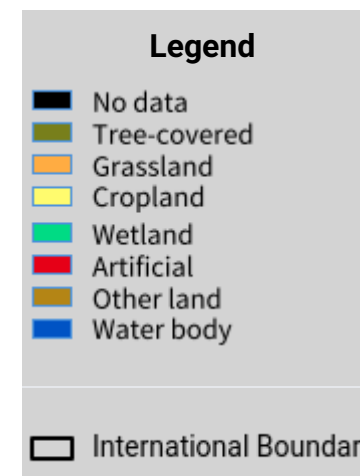
Yes

No

Italy - S05-1 provider	<a href="#">Download</a>	178.8 KB
Italy_updated	<a href="#">Download</a>	221.8 KB
ITALY S03-1: Drought hazard in 1st epoch of baseline period (2000–2003)	<a href="#">Download</a>	122.6 KB
ITALY S03-1 Drought hazard in 2nd epoch of baseline period (2004–2007)	<a href="#">Download</a>	117.3 KB
ITALY S03-1: Drought hazard in 3rd epoch of baseline period (2008–2011)	<a href="#">Download</a>	108.8 KB
ITALY S03-1: Drought hazard in 4th epoch of baseline period (2012–2015)	<a href="#">Download</a>	107.3 KB
ITALY S03-1: Drought hazard in the reporting period (2016–2019)	<a href="#">Download</a>	116.6 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to drought in 1st epoch of baseline period (2000–2003)	<a href="#">Download</a>	297.1 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to drought in in 2nd epoch of baseline period (2004–2007)	<a href="#">Download</a>	300.9 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to drought in 3rd epoch of baseline period (2008–2011)	<a href="#">Download</a>	305.4 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to drought in 4th epoch of baseline period (2012–2015)	<a href="#">Download</a>	305.5 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to drought in the reporting period (2016–2019)	<a href="#">Download</a>	304.9 KB
ITALY S03-2: Total population exposed to to extreme drought in the reporting period (2016–2019)	<a href="#">Download</a>	217.9 KB

## Italy – S01-1.M1

### Land cover in the initial year of the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

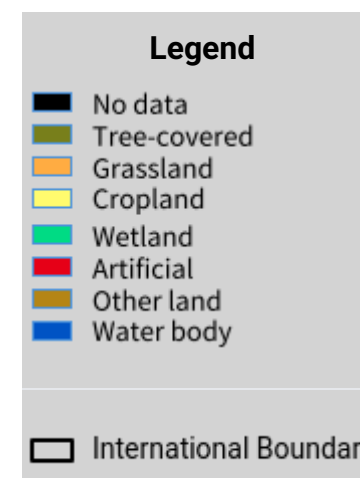
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S01-1.M2

### Land cover in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

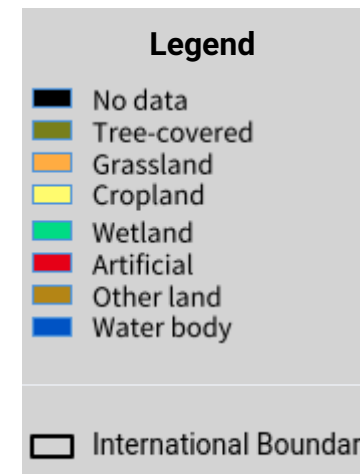
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

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## Italy – S01-1.M3

### Land cover in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

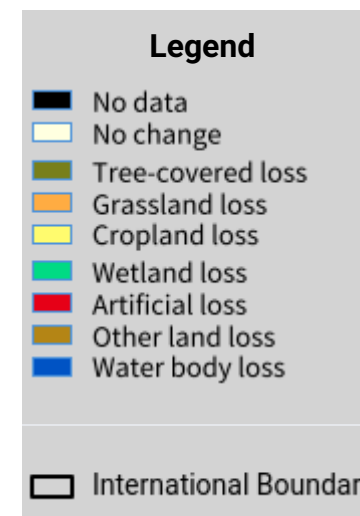
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## Italy – S01-1.M4

### Land cover change in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

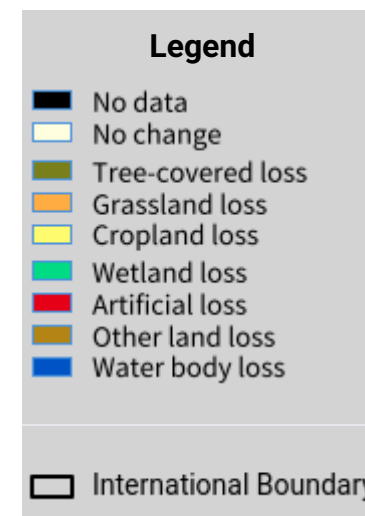
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

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## Italy – S01-1.M5

### Land cover change in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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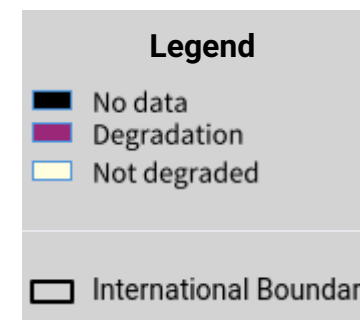
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- European Space Agency Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (ESA CCI-LC) product, 1992-2019. URL: <https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/>



## Italy – S01-1.M6

### Land cover degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

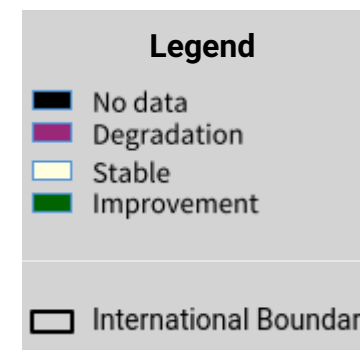
The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its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

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

## Italy – S01-1.M7

### Land cover degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

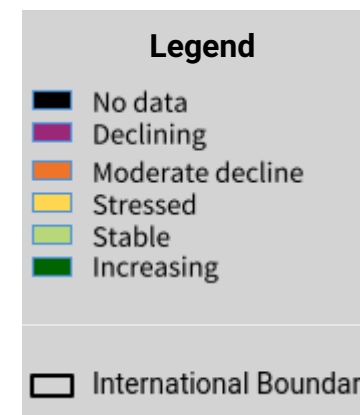
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S01-2.M1

### Land productivity dynamics in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

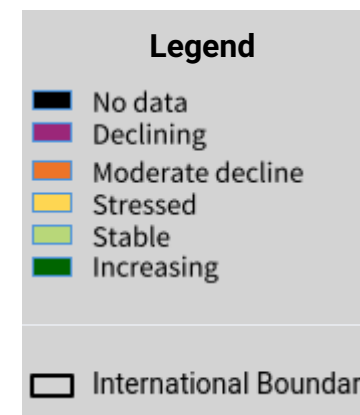
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## Italy – S01-2.M2

### Land productivity dynamics in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

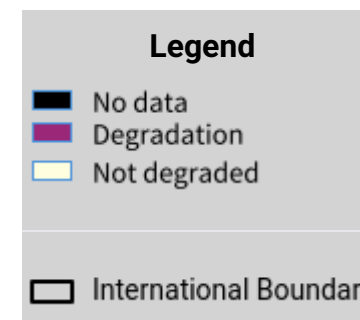
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## Italy – S01-2.M3

### Land productivity degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

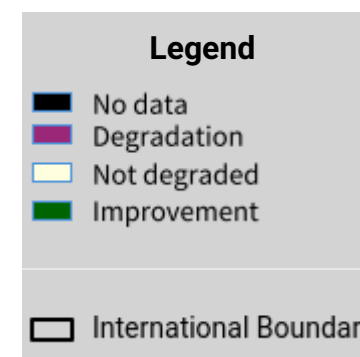
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## Italy – S01-2.M4

### Land productivity degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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## Italy – S01-3.M1

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



#### Disclaimer

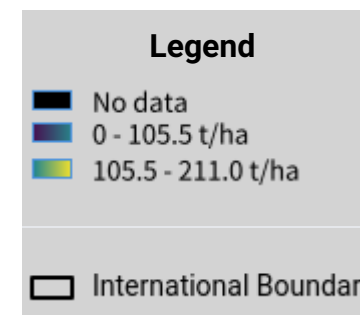
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S01-3.M2

### Soil organic carbon stock in the baseline year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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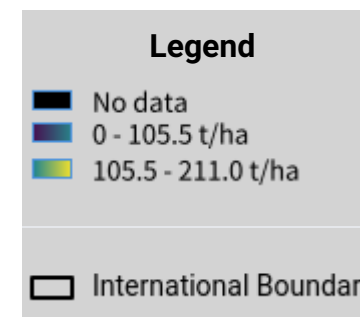
#### Source Data Credits

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



## Italy – S01-3.M3

### Soil organic carbon stock in the latest reporting year



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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## Italy – S01-3.M4

### Change in soil organic carbon stock in the baseline period



#### Disclaimer

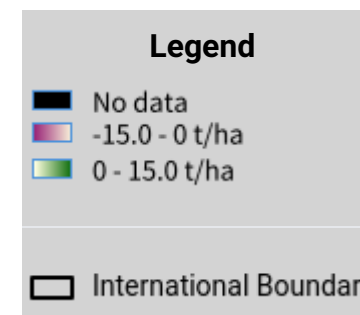
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## Italy – S01-3.M5

### Change in soil organic carbon stock in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

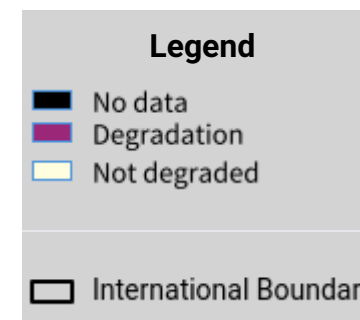
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## Italy – S01-3.M6

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the baseline period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

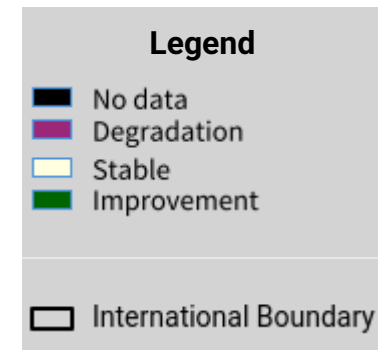
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## Italy – S01-3.M7

### Soil organic carbon degradation in the reporting period



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

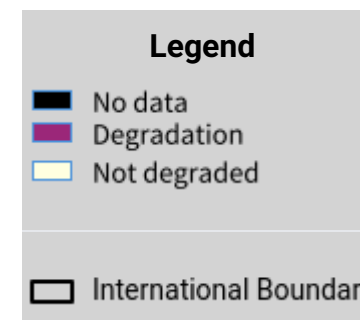
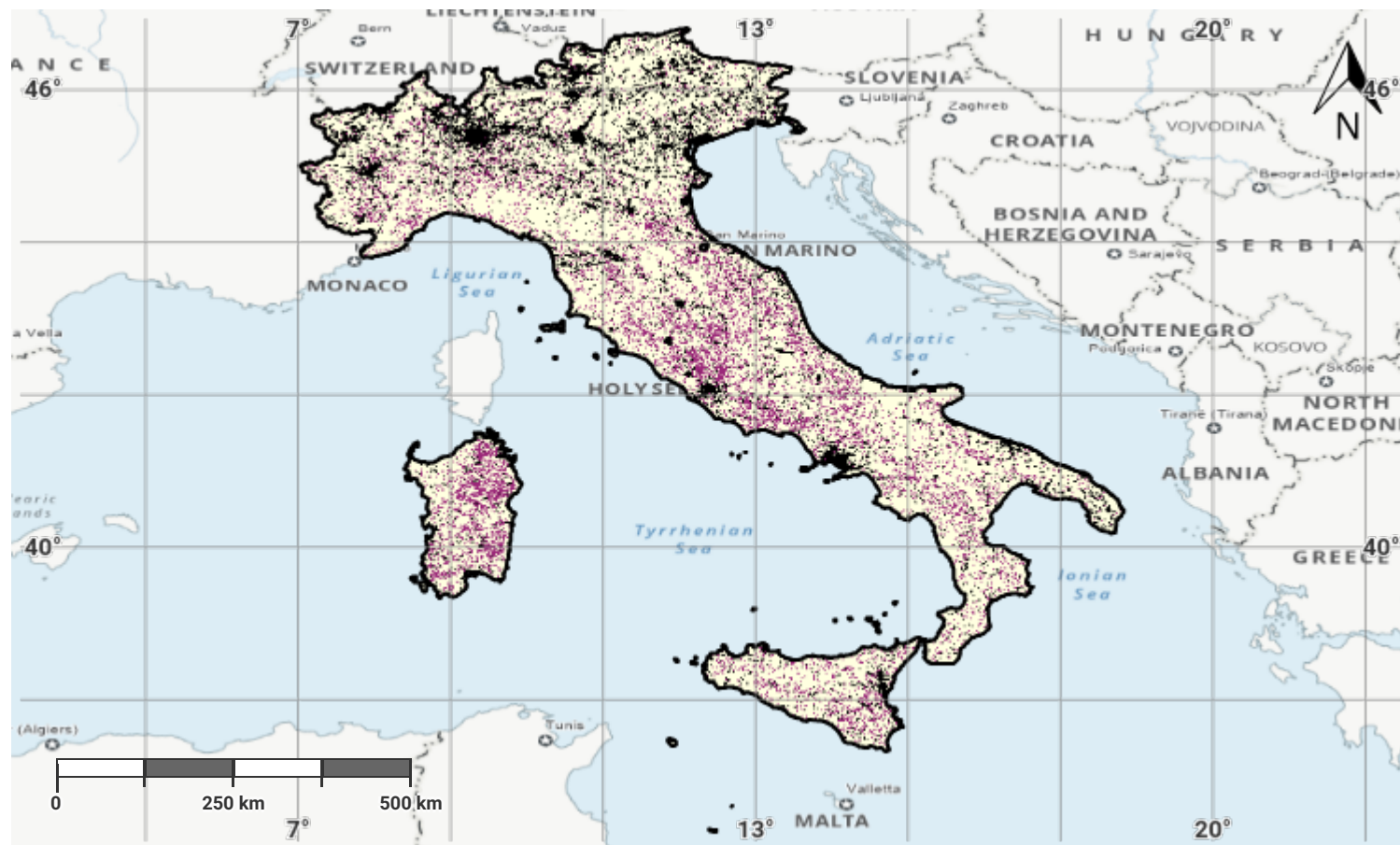
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## Italy – S01-4.M1

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



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S01-4.M2

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



#### Disclaimer

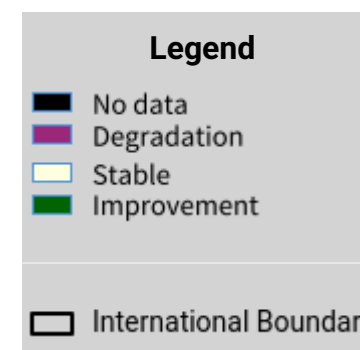
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## Italy – S01-4.M3

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



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

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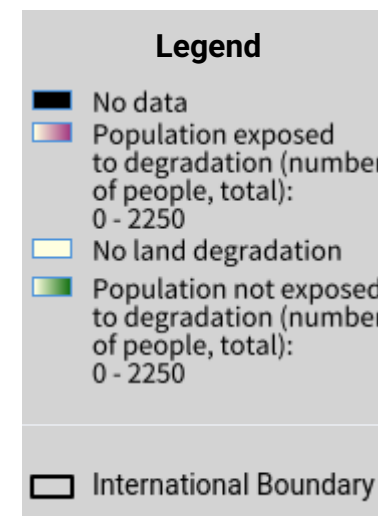
#### Source Data Credits

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## Italy – S02-3.M1

### Total Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

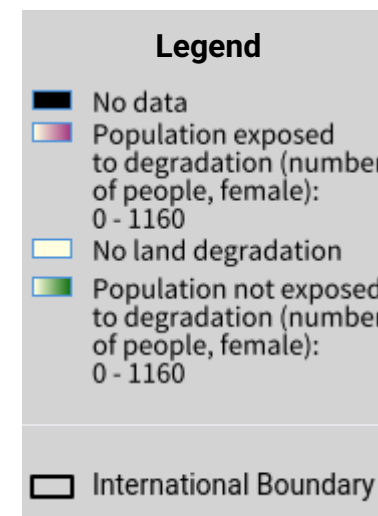
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S02-3.M2

### Female Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

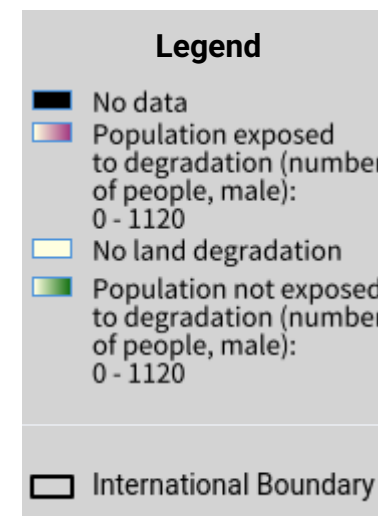
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#### Source Data Credits

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

## Italy – S02-3.M3

### Male Population exposed to land degradation (baseline)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

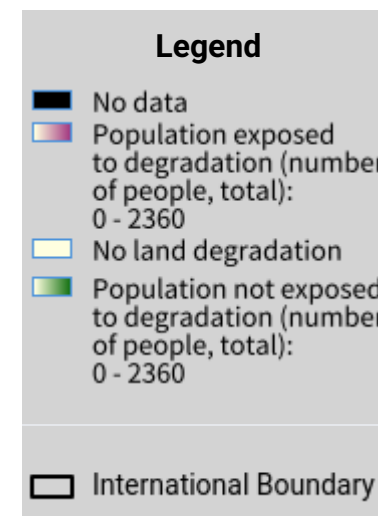
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Italy – S02-3.M4

### Total Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

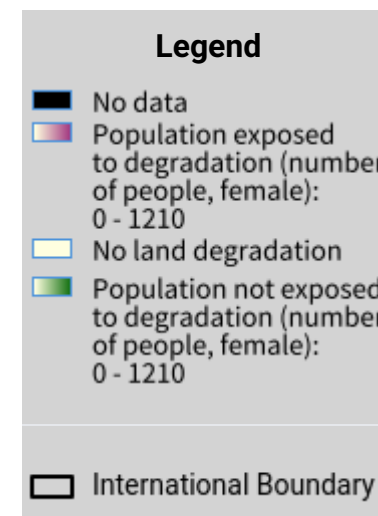
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Italy – S02-3.M5

### Female Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

#### Disclaimer

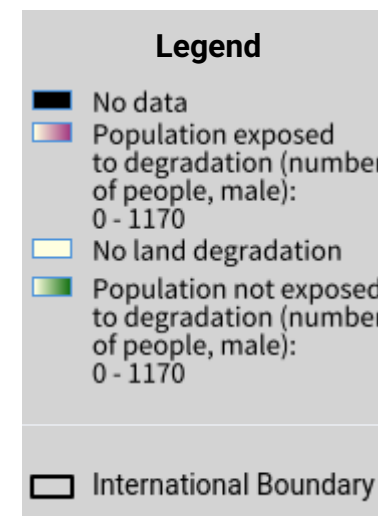
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- WorldPop project URL: <https://www.worldpop.org>

## Italy – S02-3.M6

### Male Population exposed to land degradation (reporting)



Projection: EPSG:4326 (WGS 84)

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